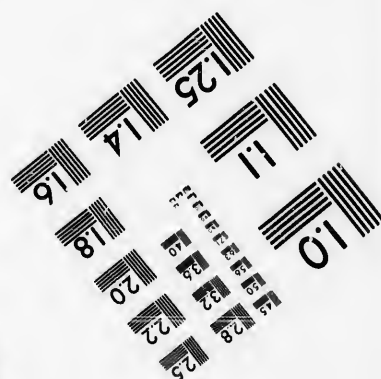
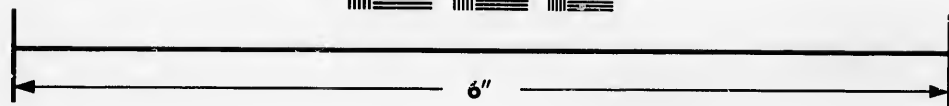
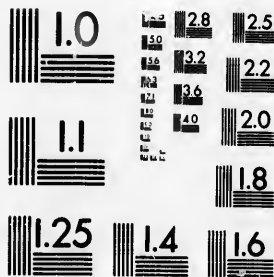


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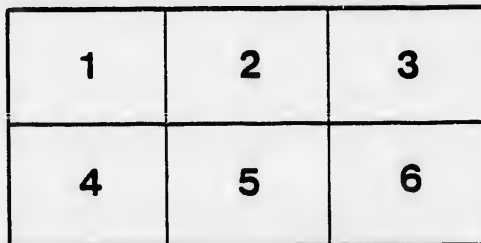
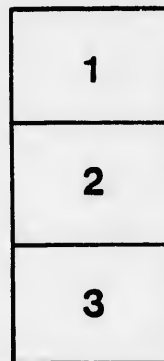
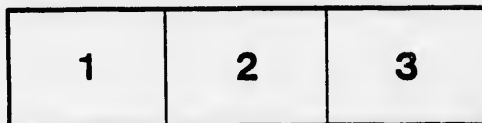
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REPORT

ON

CANADIAN ARCHIVES

BY

DOUGLAS BRYMNER,

ARCHIVIST.

1883.

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

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REPORT

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REPORT ON HISTORICAL ARCHIVES.

DOUGLAS BRYMNER, ARCHIVIST.

To the Hon. J. H. POPE,
Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the Annual Report respecting the Historical Archives under my charge, and the result of investigations made this year among the state papers in Great Britain and France, to ascertain the character, value and extent of the documents relating to Canada to be found there.

Before, however, entering on the report of the work of the year, it may be permitted to recall, very briefly, the history of the origin of the Archives Branch of the Department. In March, 1871, a very numerous signed petition from authors and literary inquirers in Canada, was presented to Parliament, calling attention to the disadvantageous position in which they were placed, and expressing their conviction that the best interests of society in this country would be consulted by establishing a system with respect to Historical Archives, analogous to those in Great Britain, France and the United States. The petition was referred by Parliament to the Joint Library Committee, who, after careful consideration, recommended that it should be transmitted for action to the Minister of Agriculture, as the proper authority by whom the work should be undertaken; a recommendation which was adopted by Parliament, and in accordance with which the Secretary of the Library Committee transmitted to the Minister of Agriculture, for consideration and action, the petition which had been addressed to the House of Commons. On the 2nd of August, following, the Minister of Agriculture, was authorized by Order in Council, to make preliminary investigations on the subject, and to have a sum placed on the estimates next session, for the prosecution of the work, and on the 8th September, the copy of the petition addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, transmitted to the Secretary of State's Department was, in accordance with the resolution of Parliament, and the Order in Council, transferred by the Secretary of State to the Minister of Agriculture, as the custodian of all documents relating to Historical Archives. The failure to distinguish between these and Departmental Records, having apparently led to confusion, it may not be improper to repeat, that the Departmental Records are, by law, in charge of the Minister of each Department; that, on receipt or transmission, each document is summarized, indexed and registered. When no longer required for current reference, the documents are transferred to the Departmental Record Room, in charge of a departmental keeper, no additional indexing being required, the office indexes being sufficient for all purposes, and the documents being easily obtainable by reference to the register. On the other hand, the duty of collecting, arranging:

and preserving the Historical Records, or Archives, was, by a special resolution of Parliament, on the report of a Joint Committee of both Houses, entrusted to the Minister of Agriculture, as Minister of Arts and Statistics, in whose custody all documents of this nature ought to be found.

In 1872, Parliament voted to the Minister of Agriculture the sum asked for, and in that year I had the honour of being selected by you to organize the newly created office. The work had to be begun *ab ovo*, not a single document of any description being in the room set apart for the custody of the Archives. Much that was necessarily of a preliminary nature, had to be done. The first important contribution to the collection was made by the War Office, which, after some negotiations, conducted by me when in London, in 1873, consented to transfer the Canadian military correspondence, going back nearly 100 years, which was packed up in Halifax ready for transmission to London. These papers number upwards of 200,000 documents of various sizes, shapes and contents, and no provision having been made for clerical assistance, I was obliged, unassisted, to classify, arrange and prepare them for binding. They are now on the shelves, bound in 1,037 volumes, besides a collection of mixed Civil and Military documents obtained elsewhere, about the same time, which had also to be arranged and classified, and which are now on the shelves, to the number of 197 volumes. The Haldimand collection, copies of which have been obtained in the British Museum, I have calendared, so far as received, to the date of my leaving for Europe, in May last, and since obtaining clerical assistance, I have had upwards of 2,600 pages of the calendars so prepared, copied for the printer, in case it should be determined to have them published, which I beg to suggest, or to be bound for reference in MS., should that suggestion not be adopted. In the Report for 1882, will be found a specimen of the manner in which the work of calendaring has been done. Those various operations were, of course, in addition to investigating, corresponding and attending to other duties, and are mentioned simply as an evidence of the careful economy observed in the expenditure of the grant made by Parliament, an economy which continues to be strictly adhered to. The progress of the work will be best seen by referring to the Reports which I have had the honour to present, from time to time. I venture again most respectfully, to call attention to the inadequacy of the Archives rooms, in point of space and accommodation. Additional shelving has been added, which will relieve the pressure for a time, but only at the expense of encroaching on space, already too limited.

According to the instructions I received before leaving Ottawa, to enter on the work of investigation. I at once, on my arrival in London, placed myself in communication with the Colonial Office, which had received a despatch from His Excellency the Governor General, accrediting me to the Earl of Derby, the Secretary of State for the Colonies; every facility was afforded me by the Colonial Office, by placing me in communication with the Master of the Rolls and the different Departments of

State to which applications for access to papers were necessary. In this respect, I was greatly indebted to Mr. Meade, of the Colonial Office, for his unvarying courtesy, all my applications being attended to and forwarded by that gentleman with the greatest promptitude, so that I met with no delay in entering on my duties. A detailed statement of the work done in the different offices will be found in a subsequent part of this Report.

In carrying out your instructions, I considered that the best method of doing so was to concentrate my efforts, as much as possible, and to take such copious notes as would enable me to place on record so clearly what was done, that no necessity would arise for a fresh examination of the papers on which I have now the honour to report. But in doing this, very considerable time was necessarily spent in comparing the sets of papers deposited in the different Departments of State, those, for instance, in the Colonial, the Foreign, and the War Offices, the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, now known as the Board of Trade, and the collections of State papers in the British Museum, on which I formerly reported. The object of this comparison was two-fold: to avoid needless expense in re-copying duplicates, and to prevent the consequent accumulation of copies of the same papers, that might be found in two, three, or even four series. To guard still further against this useless multiplication, I left very carefully written instructions for the guidance of the copyists and the revisor, by which, and by the indications given in this Report, I trust that the chance of duplicating copies will be reduced to a minimum.

The State papers deposited in the Public Record Office can be examined only in accordance with rules laid down by the Department to which they belong. With the strongest possible desire to interpose no obstacles in the prosecution of my searches, the Deputy Keeper of Records and his assistants could only act as these rules directed. The obstacles their strict observance present to a thorough search may easily be seen, when it is understood that, by the regulations, no papers belonging to the Foreign Office can be examined of a date subsequent to 1760, or by special permission, up to 1802; of the Colonial Office, to the same date (1760), the Board of Trade papers being included in the latter; of the Treasury, to 1759, &c. In the case of a search being required for any special *named* subject, permission has sometimes been granted for access to papers subsequent to these dates, but as the investigations I was directed to make were of the most general nature, it was necessary to obtain general permission to examine all papers, down to the most recent date, for which leave could be secured. In the case of the Colonial Office papers, this leave was most willingly granted by the Earl of Derby, and His Lordship also placed himself in communication with the other Departments of State, to obtain for me the same privilege in regard to their papers. The Foreign Office, on the 27th August, informed the Colonial Office, in answer to my application, that I would be allowed to examine the papers down to 1815. There being, however, many documents subsequent to that date,

which it was most important should be accessible at Ottawa, I thought it desirable to make a further application, and, therefore, prepared the following memorandum. It will be seen by its contents how seriously these restrictions, if enforced, reduce the value of the papers as a State collection, for deposit amongst the Archives of Canada. One volume (98) of the series, "America and West Indies," containing Amherst's correspondence, from January to November, 1763, has been entirely withheld from examination.

MEMORANDUM *as to restrictions in the Public Record Office.*

"All papers are subject to revision and probably to mutilation, after copies have been taken.

"The Foreign Office does not allow searches to be made among documents dated after 1815.

"The whole of the Treaty and Boundary papers are, under this rule, inaccessible subsequent to that date.

"The restrictions are not merely formal, but are acted upon by the officers of the Record Office, in obedience to the orders to that effect, received from the Department of State.

"Such precautions may be considered necessary in the case of private individuals or even of foreign Governments. Where, however, the records of the Dominion and Provinces are concerned, the existence of these rules is, I respectfully submit, open to serious objection. Copies of the papers are not desired for publication, but to be deposited amongst the Archives, as records of the history of the country, which should be full, complete and authentic, containing every fact and all the details of events, so far as these have been placed on record in reports, correspondence and other documents."

DOUGLAS BRYMNER,

Archivist.

LONDON, 11th September, 1883.

This I placed in the hands of Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner, who at once urged the matter personally, with the result shown in the following official answer from the Foreign office to the Colonial office.

"FOREIGN OFFICE, 21st September, 1883.

"SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 15th inst., I am directed by Lord Granville to inform you that his Lordship has no objection to treating Mr. Brymner's case as an exceptional one, and to allowing him to have access to the Foreign Office papers, deposited in the Record office relating to Canada down to the year 1842, but that he is of opinion that he should not be allowed to take away copies of any papers, without submitting them to the authorities of the Record Office in the first instance, and subsequently to the Foreign Office for the approval of Lord Granville.

"His lordship also directs me to inform you, that he desires it to be clearly understood that Mr. Brymner is not at liberty to copy any Departmental minutes which he may find on the letters and despatches in question.

"I am, &c.,

"PHILLIP W. CURRIE.

"The Assistant Under Secretary of State,
"Colonial Office."

The permission thus obtained being permanent, or only to be revoked by any abuse of the privilege, not likely to occur, one great difficulty has been removed out of the way of an examination of the State papers in the Record Office. There are still, as will be seen, some restrictions in force, which may, as I have already said, be necessary in the case of private individuals, but which, as they can scarcely apply to obtaining copies by the Government of Canada of papers relating to the history of the Dominion, will undoubtedly be removed on further application to that effect being made.

By a similar application, permission was given to inspect the records and papers in the Privy Council, but I was unable to do more than visit the office and make a preliminary investigation, owing to the late date at which the privilege was granted. The permission is, as in the other cases, not confined to the immediate time, but extends to investigations that may require to be made hereafter.

The same remark applies to the leave granted, in answer to my application through the Colonial Office, by the Board of Management of the Royal Institution, which contains a series of papers known as the Carleton or Dorchester Collection. As the rooms were to be closed for a time, I spent some hours there, to satisfy myself as to the general character of the papers. Those I examined related chiefly to the transactions in which Carleton was engaged whilst in command in New York, &c., during the Revolutionary War. They will, I believe, repay careful examination on a future occasion, but I did not feel justified in entering upon a task that would interfere with the work of, for the time, more immediate concern. Besides, I believe that their contents will require to be compared carefully with those of State papers of the same period deposited in the Record Office. Mr. Vincent, the Secretary of the Royal Institution, kindly offered to make arrangements for a thorough examination, whenever it should be determined upon.

Having made such an examination and selection in the Public Record Office as enabled me to furnish a sufficient amount of work for the copyists, about the end of June I left for Paris, according to instructions, to make arrangements with Mr. Joseph Marmette, the Assistant Archivist, for the prosecution of the work in the French Departments of State. On my arrival, I found that His Excellency, Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, to whom I was accredited by Lord Granville, was, unfortunately, absent, from ill health. Mr. Plunkett, the Secretary of the Embassy (since appointed Ambassador to Japan), was, however, most obliging. His assistance was not merely official or perfunctory. On the contrary, he appeared to take a personal interest in the success of the work. In the Departments of State, there was an entire absence of friction in the intercourse with the French officials. I may be permitted to refer to, and to acknowledge the attentions of the Heads of the Foreign and Colonial Departments—M. de Rialle and M. Aval—which secured for Mr. Mar-

mette and myself all needed facilities. The details of the work done in the Departments will be found in the statement by Mr. Marmette, which forms part of this report.

During the time I was in Paris, I entered upon two special subjects for investigation—one an examination into the method adopted there of preparing catalogues, so as to be most readily available for reference; the other, the examination and selection of such works as related directly to the history of Canada. In the selection of historical works, I spared no pains, after a careful examination of several thousand titles and descriptions, to ascertain by a minute and careful scrutiny of the works selected for special examination, that they were complete editions, whether original or reprints, so that no imperfect copies might find their way to the shelves. Many of the works, it is almost unnecessary to say, required only careful collation, their value being well known, but others required a critical examination of their contents, so as to ascertain their value, or otherwise.

An opportunity presented itself, of which I took advantage, to make a collection of maps, illustrating the history of Nouvelle France and of British North America. A few are reprints, but nearly all are originals. In making the selection, I was guided by the desire to secure useful and not merely rare or curious maps, and I took the greatest care to satisfy myself as to the real date of the original issue, so that they might be arranged chronologically. Several, as may be inferred from this statement, are undated, but I think it will be found that the period of their publication, or in the case of reprints, their original publication, is almost positively fixed by direct or collateral evidence. The maps and a suitable collection of charts, I have had bound, in such a manner as to make them easy of access and at the same time to preserve them from injury.

In maps at pages 32, 35 and 37, of volume F, the boundaries of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories are laid down, professedly according to the 'Treaty of Utrecht. In 32, the line stated to be "the southern boundary of the Hudson's Bay, settled by Commissaries after the Peace of Utrecht," is coincident with 49° north latitude, leaving a portion of the Lake of the Woods to the south of the line which, running due east, takes in Lake and Fort Abitibi. The other maps (35, 37) represent the bounds by an irregular line to the north of 49°, presumedly following the supposed height of land, leaving Lake of the Woods altogether to the south, in a territory between what is represented on the map as the northern boundaries of New England and the southern boundaries of the Hudson's Bay Territories, the one extending to 48° and the other to about 49°. Map 35, professes to give the boundaries of all the grants in America; No. 37 gives only the New England and the Hudson's Bay limits. What authority the compilers of these maps had for fixing the limits, it is not easy to ascertain. Any special investigation into the question of boundaries was beyond the scope of my instructions, although the subject came incidentally under my notice.

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Thus, among the Colonial entry books, is a volume numbered 25, with the title "Transactions Between England and France, relating to the Hudsons Bay, 1687." Among the Foreign Office Records, under the title of "France, Miscellaneous Correspondence, 1687," is a duplicate of the same (No. 309) and among the Treaties in the Foreign Office collection, is a Treaty of Neutrality, No. 101 (F.O. 46) in Latin, signed at Whitehall, on the 6th-16th November, and ratified at Versailles on the 29th November, 1686.

The Treaty and the Transactions relate to the same dispute, the Transactions being an account of the proceedings before the Commissioners, appointed by virtue of the Treaty, to agree upon the points to be definitely settled. The two copies, Colonial 25 and Foreign 309, are exactly alike, line for line and page for page, although the entries in the catalogues would lead to the supposition that they are two different documents, and that the Treaty has no reference to either. The following is a synopsis of the Transactions :—

Appointment of Commissioners and meeting, 18th May, 1687.

Petition by the Hudson Bay Company and the answer by the French, presented on that day. The first, with a memorial, is signed by Churchill, the Governor; the memorial is signed by E. Dering, the Deputy Governor and seven of the Directors.

Memorial by the French, with translation.

Memorial of the Hudson Bay Company.

Reponse, with proofs, produced by the French.

Further memorial *en reponse*.

Reply to the last.

All claims and counter claims, with the proofs, are adduced on both sides.

An instrument was agreed upon for a cessation of hostilities, and for the determination of the respective limits in America, which is given in Latin and English, and signed on the 1st-11th December, 1687, the instructions to the Governors being appended.

In Charlevoix "Histoire Generale de la Nouvelle France," (Paris. 1744), at page 507, vol. 1., is an extract from a letter from the King of France to the Governor General of Canada, desiring him to issue letters to the various Governors, to carry out this Treaty of 1686, literally (*que vous teniez exactement la main à son exécution, sans vous en départir pour quelque raison que ce soit*), and to treat as pirates all private adventurers, (*armateurs particuliers*), who had no legitimate commission, or whose commissions were issued by any Prince, &c., with whom France was at war.

A copy of the Treaty, in French, will be found at page 81, of the "Memoires des Commissaires du Roi, et de ceux de sa Majesté Britannique sur les possessions et les

droits respectifs des deux couronnes en Amérique," (Paris, 1755). The Treaty is there stated to have been concluded at London, on the 16th November, 1686, but no mention is made of the ratification at Versailles. The names attached are those of Barillon d'Amoncourt, Jeffreys, C. Rochester, Sunderland, P. Middleton and Godolphin. In Charlevoix, the extract from the King's letter gives the date of the Treaty as the 13th of September, 1686, but it is not probable that Barillon would have negotiated two Treaties, so near in point of time to each other, with the same object in view. The date of the Treaty, in the Foreign Office, agrees with that given in the Memoirs just quoted.

In the same work, and at page 89, is a "Traité provisionnel concernant l'Amérique entre le Roi de France et le Roi d'Angleterre," signed at Whitehall the 1-11 Dec., 1687, by Barillon d'Amoncourt, Dussion de Bonrepaus, Comes de Sunderland, Comes de Middleton, and Godolphin. It is in French and Latin, and is the instrument agreed upon after the deliberations of the Commissioners acting under the Treaty of 1686.

These Treaties, with extracts of such parts as specially relate to New York, are referred to in the Colonial History of New York, vol. 3, pp. 504 to 510, and will be found summarized in Mr. Charles Lindsey's "Investigation of the Unsettled Boundaries of Ontario" (Toronto, 1873).

I can find no account of any settlement having been arrived at, in accordance with this Treaty. The Transactions contain, however, evidence of the claims set up by the French and by the Hudson's Bay Company, respectively, to the territories in question, according to their views at that period, and will be found published in full, with all the peculiarities of spelling, &c., in note C.

It is not probable that any additional light can be thrown on the results of the Treaty of Utrecht, so far as the determination of boundaries is concerned, than what is already known. The maps in the Public Record Office in London are few in number and unimportant in character, and throw no distinct light upon the subject, so far as I could see. There seem to have been two attempts made to come to a settlement under the Treaty of Utrecht, one which broke off about 1719, the other begun in 1750, chiefly, it would appear, for the purpose of settling the boundaries of Acadia, closed, so far as documents show, about 1756, without any definite result being reached. Of the four volumes, with the proceedings of the French and British Commissioners, referring to the last attempt, the first contains the papers respecting Acadia and the Island of St. Lucia, with a map showing the proposed limits of Acadia. The second volume contains public Acts and Treaties concerning America in general; the third, the papers in support of the claims to St. Lucia, and the fourth the last *memoires* respecting Acadia, and a *memoire* of the French Commissioners, concerning the Island of Tobago, with a map showing the British claims up to, but not beyond, 48° north latitude.

It will be noticed in the details of the work done, that nearly all the shipping returns transmitted from Quebec are missing, the letter of advice being alone inserted, but the returns either lost or placed elsewhere. A barren abstract of the vessels entered is occasionally at the foot of the letter of advice. It is possible that the missing returns may be found by further search amongst the papers of the Board of Trade, but this is by no means certain. The statistics contained in them would be of great service to the commercial historian, and the importance of these returns is increased by the fact, shown in the Archives Report for 1882, that all the reports relating to Canadian Trade and Customs now in the hands of the Custom House authorities in London, go no further back than 1823. In the Quebec series of the Colonial Office papers, Vol. 56-2, is a paper signed H.T.C., that is Cramahé, dated 10th June, 1765, with an abstract of duties and disbursements in Québec, from the Conquest, 1759, to October, 1764, with a proposed scale of Provincial duties, but the only complete statement, so far discovered, is that from 1768 to 1783, given in last year's Report.

In the same volume (56-2) are papers by the Baron Masères, who was Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec. Several documents relating to Quebec were published by Masères in 1771, in a volume entitled: "A Collection of several Commissions and other Public Instruments proceeding from His Majesty's Royal Authority, and other papers relating to the State of the Province of Quebec, since the Conquest, in 1760." These reports and commissions do not appear among the Colonial Office papers, with the exception of "A Plan of a Convenient Method of Administering Justice in the Province of Quebec, submitted to Lord Hillsborough, in April, 1770." Of the other two papers in volume 56, one, "Considerations on the Expediency of procuring an Act of Parliament for the settlement of the Province of Quebec," is printed, a few copies having been struck off for the Ministry in 1766; the other, a supplement to the same paper, is in manuscript. Both were published by Masères in a collection of "Occasional Essays," in 1809.

I have been particular in citing these papers, because none of the official reports of that date appear to be among the Colonial papers; at least, they are not among those I have examined. They were sent to the Colonial Office, beyond a doubt, Morgan, an Under Secretary, having been sent to Quebec by the Colonial Secretary in 1769, to report on the state of the laws, &c. His report does not appear among the Colonial papers, nor does that of Carleton, nor do the three reports by Hey, the Chief Justice, and by Masères, the Attorney General, which were entrusted to Morgan in September, 1769, to be delivered to the Colonial Secretary. Two of the three reports are in the "Collection" by Masères, but Chief Justice Hoy's is wanting.

The Canadian documents were submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown in 1771, but their reports are equally missing. There is little doubt that all the documents relating to this subject will be found together, possibly in the Privy Council Office. The report of Marriott, the Advocate-General, dated, "College of Advocates,

Doctors Commons, 1773," was published in 1774, with a letter dated 12th May, 1765, to the Attorney and Solicitor-General (Mr. Norton and Mr. de Grey) as an Appendix respecting the case of the Jesuits in Canada. The Order in Council of the 14th June, 1771, directed the Advocate, Attorney and Solicitor-General, to prepare a *general* plan of Civil and Criminal Law for the Province of Quebec, but by a subsequent order, of the 31st July, 1772, reciting the former order they were directed to prepare *separate* reports. As these various reports and other documents relate directly to the Quebec Act of 1774, it is very desirable that they should be all accessible here, together with such other papers as bear upon the same subject.

The documents relating to the United Empire Loyalists are very far from being complete. There are reports and correspondence respecting them in the Haldimand collection. These include the correspondence with Colonel Gagy, relative to their settlement at Machiche; correspondence with Captain Cuyler, respecting the reception of Loyalists and their settlement in Cape Breton; lists (partial) of enrolments into corps; the surveys in Cataraqui &c.; besides a list of settlers in Upper Canada obtained from the Ontario Government and other papers. Among these is a report by Colonel Morse, R. E., giving a detailed return of the disbanded troops and Loyalists settling in Nova Scotia, who were mustered in the summer of 1784. The total number of men, women and children, by this return, was 28,347. Of these, 9,260 settled on the St. John River, and 7,923 at Shelburne, the others being scattered over the Province in small parties. The total population of Nova Scotia (including St. John or Prince Edward Island) was then, according to Col. Morse, 42,747, thus divided.

Old British inhabitants	14,000	
Old French or Acadians, 100 families, at 4 to a family.....	400	
Disbanded troops and Loyalists, called new inhabitants	28,347	
		42,747

Indians are not included. Negroes, estimated at about 3,000, were included among the Loyalists. This enumeration differs very materially from that of most authors who have written on the subject.

There is no doubt that papers relating to United Empire Loyalists are to be found scattered throughout the country, of little value as they are, but which would be of essential service as contributions towards a remarkable part of the history of Canada, were they brought together.

In May last, Mr. Jonas Howe, of St. John, New Brunswick, sent me a list of Loyalist regiments, of which he has imperfect muster rolls, from 1776 to 1783, only two or three being complete for that period. The time necessary to have examined the muster rolls of these and other Colonial regiments that might have been found

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in the War Office, prevented me from attempting the task. I think it desirable to publish the list sent me by Mr. Howe; it is not improbable that similar lists may be in possession of families descending from United Empire Loyalists, who may possibly be induced to send them for deposit among the Archives, so as to complete these details, as far as possible. The following is a list of Corps sent by Mr. Howe:—

New Jersey Volunteers, 1, 2, 3 and 4 battalions

Delancy's Brigade, 1, 2, 3.

Loyal American Regiment.

Guides and Pioneers.

British Legion.

American Legion.

Volunteers of Ireland.

Prince of Wales' American Regiment.

King's Rangers.

Queen's Rangers.

King's Orange Rangers.

King's American Dragoons.

New York Volunteers.

King's American Regiment.

Maryland Loyalists, 1 battalion.

Pensylvanian Loyalists, 1 battalion.

Loyal New Englanders.

Loyal Foresters.

Battalion of Chasseurs.

Governor Wentworth's Volunteers.

Black Pioneers.

Philadelphia Light Dragoons.

Buck's County Dragoons.

South Carolina Loyalists.

North Carolina Loyalists.

Nova Scotian Loyalists.

Garrison Battalion.

Royal North Carolina Regiment.

North Carolina Highlanders.

I am indebted to Mr. Allan Park Paton, of Greenock, Scotland, for an interesting volume, the first work ever published in that town, being the "Adventures of J. McAlpine, a native Highlander, from the time of his emigration from Scotland to America, in 1773." The work was published in 1780, and dedicated to Sir Guy Carleton. McAlpine served as a Loyalist under Carleton, Burgoyne, Hamilton, Phillips, Powell and other officers, lost all his property, and for his loyalty was expelled from the country in common with many others.

Works of this character, whether published at the time or subsequently, would be of material service as contributions towards the elucidation of various points of Canadian history. A beginning of such contributions, I am happy to say, has already been made. Among these, I have to acknowledge from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, by the hands of Dr. Lyman C. Draper, a complete set of the catalogues of the Library and of the transactions of that Society, including many very interesting papers. Also, from the State Library of New York, by the attention of Dr. Homes, a collection of documents, a list of which will be found at the end of this Report. To Mr. Black, the Treasurer, and to the late Mr. Ansley, City Surveyor, of Montreal, thanks are due for valuable collections of reports respecting the progress of that city. For other papers, pamphlets, &c., presented by individuals, I would refer to the list at the end of the Report. Special reference may, however, be permitted to the collection of letters addressed to Sir Charles Bagot, whilst Governor-General of Canada, presented by his grandson, Mr. Joscolyn Bagot, Grenadier Guards, and to the collection sent by Sir Francis Hincks, K.C.M.G., one of which is published by his permission.

In the *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III., page 125, of the London edition, is an entry, dated 20th December, 1835, in these words: "I have just seen an excellent letter from Frederick Elliot to Taylor, with a description of the state of parties and politics in Lower Canada, which has been shown to the Ministers, who think it the ablest *exposé* on those heads that has been transmitted from thence."

On the information furnished by Sir Francis Hincks, I wrote to Sir Henry Taylor, to whom the letter spoken of by Mr. Greville was addressed. Sir Henry at first sent me copies of two letters, the one referred to by Mr. Greville, dated 24th October, 1835, and another dated the 12th November of the same year. Subsequently, however, he sent the originals, which he had found after a long and troublesome search, with permission to publish them, and sometime after, two additional letters. These letters were written by Mr. T. Fred. Elliot, the youngest son of the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, and nephew of the first Lord Minto. He was in Canada in 1835, as Secretary of the Gosford Commission, and whilst in that position, wrote the letters in question, unofficially, to his friend, Mr., now Sir, Henry Taylor, of the Colonial Office. They were considered of sufficient importance to be submitted to the Ministry, and were passed from one to another of the members of the Administration. The following note, written by Lord Howick, respecting the first letter, shows the sense entertained of the value of the correspondence:—

"WAR OFFICE, Thursday.

"DEAR TAYLOR,—I return Elliott's letter, which I think decidedly the best paper on Canadian affairs I have ever read. Indeed, I do not know that I ever saw an account of the state of parties and politics in any country, drawn up with equal judgment and discrimination. Perhaps I am not a fair judge, and that I estimate this paper too highly, in consequence of its so completely establishing all my own pre-

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"conceived opinions and views, but filling up various important parts and details in the picture I had made to myself of the state of affairs in Canada.

"I trust that you will show this letter to Lord Glenelg, and I even wish you could feel yourself at liberty to allow him to show to Lord Melbourne, and to the King, a copy of all the more important parts of it.

"I trust you will not object to my having made an abstract of it for my own use, or to my employing and quoting the information it contains, in a statement I mean to draw up of my views of what ought to be our policy towards Canada at this conjuncture.

"Yours very sincerely,

"HOWICK."

The effect these letters probably had in shaping the Colonial legislation of that critical period would appear to be sufficient justification for publishing them. They will be found in notes A 1 and 2, at the end of this Report.

As an interesting pendant to these letters, written before the outbreak of 1837-38, is a letter from the Hon. A. N. Morin, to Sir Francis Hincks, 8th May, 1841, shortly before the first meeting of the Legislature of United Canada (14th June, 1841). The letter will be found at note B.

Early on the morning of the 13th October, 1812, Major General Sir Isaac Brock fell at Queenston, "whilst," to use the words of Major General Sheaffe, his successor, "gallantly cheering his troops to an exertion for maintaining it." The last official letter he wrote before his death, is amongst the military correspondence in this office. The whole letter, chiefly written on the 11th, with a postscript of the 12th, has been published in "Brock's Life," by his nephew, Mr. Ferdinand Brock Tupper, from a rough draft found among Sir Isaac's papers. The biographer expresses a doubt whether it was ever sent, a doubt which its existence among the military correspondence sets at rest. The letter is written on rough foolscap, and is in Sir Isaac's own hand.

For some time after the Conquest, the only Protestant clergy in the Province of Canada were the military and naval chaplains, who presumably kept the registers of the baptisms, marriages and burials of the Protestant inhabitants. Even after there was a resident clergy, their number was so few that the chaplains were obliged to continue the celebration of marriages, &c. What has become of the registers they kept, I have been unable to ascertain. Nothing is known of them in the Public Record Office, London, and it does not appear that they were transmitted to any central authority. It is, in fact, beyond doubt that many, perhaps most of them, were kept in the most slipshod, irregular manner, and that the books containing them were retained by the chaplains as their own individual and private memoranda. It is barely possible that portions of them might be recovered, could the representatives of the chaplains be found, but the difficulty of tracing them seems to render any attempt of this kind almost hopeless. There are many interests involved in the production of these papers: those of inheritance, for instance. It is desirable, therefore, that all possible publicity should be given to the fact that these documents are missing, so that if they are still

in existence among the papers left by clergymen who served as chaplains in Canada, they may be forwarded to this office, as they are in every sense public and not private documents.

In answer to inquiries, the Bishop of Quebec has promised to make an investigation among the papers belonging to the Angliean Cathedral there, and Mr. Fisot, Prothonotary of Quebec, states that there are portions of the Registers of the garrison chaplains deposited in his office, but none of the naval chaplains. Any such records are, however, very imperfect. Since this was written the Bishop of Quebec has informed me that only the registers of incumbents are in the Cathedral. The Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has written me that the missionaries sent out by the society after the conquest, only transmitted the numbers but not the names of those baptised, married or buried whom they had registered.

In the Archives Report for 1882, attention was called to the danger of the destruction by fire of valuable papers which cannot be replaced. To the instances then adduced of the burning of public buildings has to be added that of the Legislative Buildings at Quebec, in the spring of this year, when a large portion of the Library, and the Records of the Legislative Assembly were destroyed. Other original and unpublished papers are deposited at Quebec, the loss of which would be irreparable. Of these it is only necessary, in the meantime, to notice the "Registres de deliberations et Jugements du Conseil Supérieure de Québec" extending from 1663 to 1760, which are in the Provincial Secretary's Office.

There are papers in many of the national depositories of the greatest importance to Canadian history. There are many in St. Petersburg, some of which are mentioned by Harrise in his "Bibliographie de la Nouvelle France"; others at Rome; others among the Spanish papers. Respecting these latter, I have been in correspondence with Don Pascual de Gayangoz, the distinguished Arabic scholar, who writes me as follows:—

"ATHENÆUM CLUB, PALL MALL, 17th October, 1883.

"My Dear Sir,—I recollect very well having seen at Seville, where the papers relating to our Spanish Colonies are now kept, diplomatic correspondence in which frequent mention is made of Canada and Nouvelle France. The papers proceed from Simancas or from Madrid, whence, at the dissolution of the old "Consejo de las Indias," they were sent to Seville in 1829.

"I hear also that a mass of papers from Florida and Louisiana were sent to Cuba where, I have no doubt, something may be found to interest you. I may add, that the Spanish Government has lately ordered that they should be sent to Seville. How soon the order may be executed, so as to make them available for readers, is another thing.

"In the meanwhile, if on my return to Madrid, which will take place after Christmas, I can in any way supplement this scanty notice, or forward your plans in any way, I shall be most happy to help you in your researches.

"Believe me, &c.,

"PASCUAL DE GAYANGOZ."

Since the last Report was published a valuable addition of printed works has been made to the Archives. These are indispensable as the working tools of those charged with the collection of historical documents, it being impossible to conduct investigations successfully without them, as they must always be at hand, and constantly accessible in the Archives Rooms, not only to the officials but to those engaged in historical investigations. I would beg to direct attention to the want of anything like a complete set of Canadian pamphlets, and of pamphlets on Canadian subjects. It is most important that this want should be supplied. Gifts of private collections of this nature have been made to local institutions, where they are, to a certain extent, useful; but if the collection of works in the Archives Office at Ottawa is to become as extensive and useful as it ought to be, for practical purposes of research, it would require the assistance of every one interested in tracing and preserving the history of the progress of the country, using the term "history of progress" in its most general sense. It is to be hoped that all who can contribute to this object will do so. Pamphlets, which at the moment of publication may seem to be almost worthless, and scarcely deserving of preservation, may prove, in the course of years, to be of great value, in a historical point of view. Many writings of an ephemeral nature are out of print; many have been printed only for private circulation. In the case of County histories, for instance, having a very limited circulation, they have almost entirely disappeared. Imperfect as many of them are, there is not one of them that does not contain information of service, to at least the local historian, and it is desirable that all works of use to investigators of social progress, should be found in the Archives Rooms.

The British Museum has attained to its present extent, and its contents have become so valuable, in a literary and historical point of view, by a similar course to that to which I have taken the liberty of calling attention. The nucleus of the Museum was formed by the collection of Sir Hans Sloan, who bequeathed to it 50,000 volumes. With this and the Harleian collection, to which was added the Cottonian collection and the Royal collection, both of the latter being MSS, the British Museum may be said to have originated in 1753. Before the opening of the Museum, in 1759, George II. presented the old Royal Library, dating from the reign of Henry VII. When the Library was opened, a Jewish gentleman, Solomon da Costa, sent a present of 180 volumes, of the choicest kind in Hebrew literature, which formed the foundation of the present extensive Hebrew Library in the Museum. These, Mr. da Costa stated, were sent as a token of gratitude for the protection and privileges that he enjoyed whilst living under the British Constitution. In 1763, George III. presented the Thomason collection of books and tracts, published in England between 1640 and 1662; it is of a most miscellaneous character, from a folio to a broadside, and has been of most essential service to historians of the time immediately preceding and during the Commonwealth. That collection contains about 30,000 distinct publications, bound in 2,200 volumes. The Reverend C. M. Cracherode bequeathed

4,500 volumes in 1799; the Lansdowne collection of *MSS* (1,245 volumes) came to the Museum in 1807; the Hargrave, in 1813, the Burney, in 1817; Sir Joseph Banks left 16,000 volumes of natural history, voyages and travels and scientific works, in 1820. The Royal library was transferred by George IV., in 1823. It had been collected by George III. during his long reign, and had, it is estimated, cost His Majesty £130,000 stg. It consisted of 65,259 volumes, besides a large collection of pamphlets afterwards bound, increasing the collection to 84,000 volumes. The Eger-ton *MSS* (2,568) were added in 1829, and the Arundel (550 volumes), in 1831. These are only examples of the many contributions to the Museum, still continuing, which have helped to make a collection so rich in every variety of literature, much of which could not have been secured by any amount of money granted by Parliament, many of the private collections being unpurchasable. If similar public spirit were shown here, there seems no reason to doubt, that in respect to Canadian literature, the collection at Ottawa might be as complete as the British Museum has become in the much more extensive field of the literature of the world.

The more complete the collection, the more necessary becomes a full and accurate catalogue, and a complete index to the works, according to authors, subjects, the names of individuals and places, the dates of events, &c. Every exertion is being made to have these prepared on such a system as to be of the greatest possible use, but the work is one of time, and much deliberation has been necessary before determining on the adoption of a permanent system. Acknowledgments of assistance in examining the different methods of preparing catalogues are due to M. Marshall, of the Bibliotheque Nationale, of Paris; in London, to Mr. W. Hardy, Deputy-Keeper of Records, and Mr. Alfred Kingston, of the Public Record Office; to Mr. R. Garnett, and Mr. H. Kensington, of the British Museum; to Mr. W. H. Overall, of the Library of the Corporation of London, Guildhall; to Mr. B. Vincent, of the Royal Institution; in Edinburgh, to Mr. Stair Agnew, Registrar-General, and Mr. T. Dixon, of Her Majesty's Register House. Dr. Fraser, the Deputy Keeper of Records of Scotland, who has been most obliging in furnishing information, was unfortunately absent during my visit to Edinburgh.

Without entering into minute details, it may be said generally that there are two distinct systems to choose between. Of these, the British Museum may be taken as the representative of the one, the Bibliotheque Nationale, of Paris, as the representative of the other, the system in the latter being the one generally followed on this continent. In some respects, the practical working of the two does not materially differ. In the Public Record Office, London, and the General Register House, Edinburgh, the system is a very simple one, the documents deposited by the different Departments of State being arranged separately and in strictly chronological order, the same practice being followed in respect to Court Records.

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To attempt to give a detailed statement of the system adopted by public libraries of a general character, would entail a long and technical description, unsuited for a Report of this nature. As in the case of investigations in 1881, of the method of collecting, sorting and keeping the Records, &c., a very full statement has been prepared and is preserved for the internal working of this office.

I would again call the attention of the possessors of family and other papers which throw a light on the social, commercial, municipal or political history of the country, to the importance of having these deposited among the Archives, either for present, or, where the contents do not now admit of it, for future reference. If not so preserved, there is little, if any, doubt that, in the course of a comparatively short time these will be destroyed, and a loss thus sustained which can scarcely be estimated.

The details of the work which follow are divided into a synopsis of papers, none of which have yet been copied for deposit among the Archives; a list of papers for comparison with those already copied; Mr. Marmette's Report, with details of work done in Paris; a selection of original letters and the catalogue of papers, manuscript and printed, contained in the Archives rooms, on the 31st December of this year.

The whole respectfully submitted.

DOUGLAS BRYMNER,

Archivist.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1883.

SYNOPSIS OF PAPERS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD
OFFICE, LONDON.

COLONIAL ENTRY BOOKS.

I have referred in the body of this Report to Volume 25 of this series, containing the transactions between England and France, in relation to the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1687. Believing that the New England papers in these entry books would yield results to investigation, I made as rapid an examination of these as possible. Of Volumes 59 and 60, which contain papers entirely relating to New England, the first is made up of charters, grants, &c., between the years 1628 and 1635, and the other has reports, orders, &c., from 1661 to 1679.

61.

1683.
Aug. 12.
1688
Jany. 16.

Warrant to seize interlopers from New England on the Hudson's Bay Company's Lands. (p. 187).

Entry of an answer by the French as to the fishery of Acadie, and reply read the same date by the Board. The dispute arose from the right claimed by the New Englanders to fish off Nova Scotia. (p. 296).

1687
Nov. 11.
1688
Jany. 22

Order (James II.) for New England to assist New York against the French. (p. 368).

This date is 1687, according to the old system, but is by the present system 1688. Order to prevent hostilities between the English and French. (p. 378).

These are all the entries of interest to Canada.

62.

1688.
No date.

Abstract of transactions between Col. Dangan and French messengers. These refer to hostilities between Canada and New England, claims and counter-claims being given, and the settlement arrived at. The minute is not dated, but is between those of 6 July and 10 August, 1688. (p. 20).

Aug. 31.

Capt. Francis Nicholson. Chiefly taken up with the proceedings of the French. Part relates to piratical attacks. (p. 30).

1690

A short account of Sir W. Phipps' expedition into Acadie, and of that upon Quebec, in Canada. The first in March, 1689-90, the other on the 10 August, 1690. (p. 267).

1693
Apl. 3.

Sir W. Phipps' letter, relating to Canadian hostilities; three folio pages. (p. 423).

Feb. 2.

Dated 1692-3. W. R. The King's letter to Sir W. Phipps, touching the expedition to Canada. Signed, Nottingham. (p. 454).

Entry Book 63 is entirely of ships and cargoes, outwards and inwards, and is entitled: "Massachusetts, Naval Office Accounts, Between 18 May, 1686, and July, 1717." 64 contains "Meetings of the Council and of the General Assembly of Massachusetts, from 25 May, 1686, to 26 September, 1695."

1675
May 5.

1676
Jany. 26.

Apl. 19.

July 12.

Plantations General.

There is also a set of Colonial Entry Books, with the sub-title "Plantations General." Of these I made a rapid examination with the following result.

No. 92 contains papers, commissions, instructions, &c., chiefly relating to the West Indies, and a few belonging to New England.

No. 93 contains letters, &c., respecting the West Indies, Tangier, Algiers, Tripoli, the Dutch War, &c., with one or two papers relating to New England, and the declaration to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania of the grant to W. Penn in 1681. There is one paper concerning Newfoundland, the report of the Committee for foreign affairs, dated at Whitehall, 4 February, 1671-2, on propositions as to the trade of the Island.

No. 94 is entitled "Booke of Petitions and references with the Reports of His Maties Council for Forreigne Plantations thereupon, begun the of August, 1670."

At page 18 is an entry of a petition from Newfoundland merchants against encroachments on the Fisheries, with a Minute of Council referring the petition to the Committee of Plantations, and their report. These papers cover 8 folio pages.

At page 80, of date the 20 March, 1673, the Earl of Stirling (called Starling in the report) Ferdinand Gorges and Robert Mason propose to transfer their claims over New England to the King on receiving compensation. The King would thus, they argue, be enabled to resist the encroachments of Boston. The application was referred to the Lords of Plantations. At page 89 is the report by the Lords on Gorge's rights over Maine, and at page 90, a report recommending that Commissioners should be sent to New England. At page 141, there is a letter from Governor Sharpleigh, dated Piscataqua River in New England, 17 December, 1672. This volume is in reality composed of five separate volumes, each beginning with page 1, but subsequently numbered consecutively. It is the new numbering I give. These land claims of Gorges and Mason, founding on the Stirling grant and the transfer to the families of Crown and Temple, are scattered over the volumes, claims being made for land in different parts of New England as they were decided adversely in others. The land transactions of Gorges will be found under the head of New England in Colonial Entry Books 59 to 64. They all appear to have sprung out of the Stirling Grant of 1621. The volume also contains an account of the capture of New York by the Dutch, and report on a rebellion in Virginia.

No. 95 is a collection of commissions, &c., to Governors of the West Indies and to officers at Tangier, &c.

No. 96 is entitled "Orders of His Matie in Council relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations. From the 12 of March, 1674-5 to the—"

Order concerning the fishery at Newfoundland. The order contains a report on the state of the fisheries, covering 6 folio pages. (p. 2.)

Complaint by the Hudson's Bay Company of encroachments by the French, under a Jesuit named Albanal. The date is 1675-6. (p. 42.)

Instructions to the Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's ships to make inquiry as to the fisheries in Newfoundland. (p. 63).

Respecting passes for the Newfoundland trade. (p. 94).

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Apr. 19.

July 12.

This volume also contains the claims and decisions respecting the capture of vessels by the French, who allege that these are Dutch vessels covered by the English flag, as a pretext. Colbert's statement is given at page 110, embodied in report beginning at page 108 (King in Council) and followed by list of British ships captured by the French, all in European waters.

No. 97 is entitled "Journal and Entries of His Mats. Forraine Plantations in General since the Establishment of ye Committee, with a Mapp of ye same."

The date of the first entry is 12 March 1674-5. There is no map, the following apparently being intended by that description.

Plantations.

An account of His Maties Plantations in America:—

His Majesty's Forreigne Plantations in America are governed either by proprietors, corporations, companies, or by Governours immediately appointed by His Majesty.

The plantations governed by proprietors are:

New York.

New York, belonging to His Royal Highness.

New Jersey.

New Jersey, belonging to Sir George Cartwright and others.

Maryland.

Maryland, belonging to The Lord Baltimore.

Carolina, &c.

Carolina, under which is also comprehended the Lucan and Bahama Islands, belonging to the Duke of Albemarle, Earl of Shaftesbury, and other Lords and Gentlemen.

New England.

The Corporations contained within the bounds of New England are:

The Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

The Colony of Connecticut.

The Colony of New Plimouth.

The Colony of Massachusetts Bay, under which is at present comprehended

The Province of Maine and New Hampshire and other small colonies adjoining, the first claimed by Mr. Gorges, the latter by Mr. Mason.

The Plantations governed by companies residing in England are:

Hudson's Bay

The colonies and factories settled in Prince Rupert's Land and Hudson's Bay.

Bermudos.

The Bermudos, otherwise called the Summer Islands.

The Plantations governed by His Majesty's immediate commission are:

Virginia.

Virginia and the Province of Accomack.

Jamaica.

The Island of Jamaica.

Charibee Islands.

The Charibee Islands, divided into two parts, viz, the Windward and Leeward Islands.

Windward Islands.

The Windward Islands are:

Barbadoes.

Barbadoes and other uninhabited islands.

Leeward Islands.

The Leeward Islands are:

St. Christophers,

Nevis,

Monserat,

Antego,

Anguilla and other uninhabited islands.

Newfoundland.

There is, besides, a colony of English settled upon the eastern coast of Newfoundland, without government, ecclesiasticall or civill, who live by catching fish.

Laws.

All these Plantations are governed by the laws of England or by municipal laws not repugnant to those of England.

Trade.

The trade of the Plantations is, by several Acts of Parliament, confined to England, whereby no sugar, tobacco, cotton-wool, indico,

Religion.

ginger, fastick, or other dying-wood, of the growth or manufacture of the Plantations, may be transported from thence to any other place than England, nor any European commodities to be carried thither, but wh. shall be shipped in England.

The Religion of the Church of England is most practiced in the Plantations; but liberty of conscience is in all cases allowed, except in New England, where the government and discipline of Congregational Churches excludes all others.

This is the first Journal of the Lords for Trade and Plantations, who took the place of the old Council by an Order in Council dated 12 March, 1674-5. The first report made to them was on the 12 May, 1675, by the Commissioners of Customs, showing the state of the laws, as described under the head of Trade in the preceding abstract. At page 75 is a minute of an application by Louis LePage, on account of his new discoveries, dated 14 January, 1679-80, referred on the 7 September, 1681, for report (See for Louis LePage, the Report on Archives for 1881, page 26). With this exception there is nothing referring, directly or indirectly, to what is now British North America, although the volume contains very much of interest regarding the trade generally of the Plantations and Ireland.

No. 98 is a volume of slight jottings.

In No. 99 are a few papers relating to Canada. At page 197 is the draught of a memorial in answer to the complaint of M. de la Barre, Governor of Canada, of 16 November, 1682, respecting the assistance given by New York to the Iroquois, and that the Hudson's Bay Company were taking possession of lands held by France for twenty years. The answer, which is not dated, but appears to have been written in March or April, 1683, contains very interesting statements.

On the 12 of August, 1683, the Hudson's Bay Company complain that vessels are fitted out for New England, from whence they sail to Hudson's Bay and return, for the purpose of carrying on an illicit trade.

On the 12 December, 1683, is "Memoire pour son Excellence l'Ambassadeur de France, touchant les procédés des quelques François à l'égard des Anglois dans la Baie d'Hudson." (p. 284).

The other papers relate to different Colonies and to Tangier.

No. 100. extends from 1687 to 1696, and is largely taken up with naval preparations for the war with France in the West Indies and America.

At page 20, is a "circular for preventing hostilities between ye English and French in America, dated 22 January, 1687, and at page 21, "instrument for ye quieting all disputes between English and French in America," dated 1-11 December, 1687. To the latter, I have already referred as among the Treaty papers of the Foreign Office.

At page 24, is a circular to the Governors of New England, to report ye boundaries of that Government, dated 1 April, 1688.

Pages 39 and 40 contain a Declaration of War with France, dated 15 April, 1689, and the second paragraph of a report at page 50, dated 16 May, 1689, recommends the sending of a Governor and arms to, and the building of a fort, &c, at St. John's, Newfoundland, for the protection of the fisheries during the War.

No. 101 contains a list of Acts passed in Pennsylvania, Maryland and New York, from 1638 to 1759.

No. 102. Acts passed in the West Indies, from 1668 to 1758.

No. 103. List of Acts passed in Nova Scotia (59 in number) from 1749 to 1753.

In New Hampshire, from 1699 to 1755.

In Massachusetts, from 1686 to 1737, and thence to 1758. Only the titles of the Acts are given in these Provinces.

No. 104 is entitled "Journals of Trade and Plantations," from February 1674 to March 1676.

1675
Feb. 27.

The date is 1674-5. Evidence respecting the settlement of Newfoundland and the French fisheries there. (pp. 6 and 7.)

March 30.

Continuation of enquiry; no Governor to be appointed. (p. 15).

Apr. 1.

The rules of March, 1670-71, to be in force respecting Newfoundland. The Western Mayors of England to take out a new charter for the Newfoundland trade, and to appear to answer further questions. (p. 16).

Apr. 8.

Further consideration of the same question and advice given by the merchants interested. (pp. 17 and 18).

Apr. 15.

Two entries, one dated on the 16th, respecting the same question.

Dec. 4.

Letter from Sir John Bury, and discussion respecting Newfoundland. (p. 46). In subsequent entries the name is given as *Berry*. At page 110 is a discussion as to the removal of planters.

1676

June 29.
July 6.

Note respecting shipping for Newfoundland. (p. 152). The same subject is continued at page 153, and the question of passes at page 157.

Aug. 8.

Sir John Berry's Account of Newfoundland. (p. p. 193, 194).

Nov. 24.

Petition of John Downing respecting Newfoundland. (p. 254).

Dec. 5.

Memorandum about Newfoundland referred to Mr. Pepys. Whitburn's Commission mentioned. (p. 261).

Dec. 7.

List of papers relating to Newfoundland (p. 262).

1677
Mar. 26.

Report of the state of Newfoundland, with Mr. Downing's evidence. (p. 305).

There are several entries in this Volume during the year 1675, respecting the claims by Gorges and Mason already referred to in conjunction with Lord Stirling, whose name has, however, disappeared at this time, in respect to these Claims. (See pages 22, 44 and 55.)

No. 105. Journal of ye Proceedings of ye Right honourable The Lords of his Ma'ties most hon'ble Privy Council appointed a Committee for Trade and Fureigne Plantacons Vol. 2."

1677

Apr. 26.

Letters from Downing, (p. 23,) see also No. 104, p. 305.

May 3.

Measures for the security of the fisheries. The same subject is continued on the following day, occupying pages 32 to 38 continuously.

May 18.

Two entries as to the state of affairs in Newfoundland at pages 45 and 47.

Dec. 18.

The laws of Newfoundland to be observed by the fishers, &c. (p. 183).

1679

Feb. 6.

Dated 1678-9, petition by John Crown for lands in New England to recompense him for losses by the surrender of Nova Scotia. (p. 297).

Feb. 10.

Examination ordered into the claims of Crown and Temple (p. 308).

Apr. 5.

Inquiry into the affairs of Newfoundland and witnesses (Scott, Perrot, Downing and Oxford) examined. (p. 323).

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Nova Scotia. (p. 297).
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- No. 106, Vol. 3, of Journal, endorsed, Journal of Trade and Planta-
tions from April, 1679.
- 1879
Ap. 29. The disputes between the Adventurers and the Planters of New-
foundland. (p. 3).
- June 21. Mr. Crown's claims (see No. 105, p. 297). He is to confer with
Mr. Nelson. (p. 27).
- Oct. 30. Crown's application refused and the Colonies continued in the en-
joyment of the lands he has asked for. (p. 83). These two entries
have "Nova Scotia" for marginal title.
- 1680
Feb. 16. This is dated 1679, that is 1679-80. Consideration of the Fishery
and Colony of Newfoundland and of the Western Charter, with regu-
lations as to Planters, stages, servants, fishing ships and ministers.
(p. p. 122 to 125). By the Western Charter was meant the Charter
granted to Bristol and other Western Towns in England.
- Feb. 21. The consideration of the same subject was continued on this date
(p. 131), and on the 28th February, when the rules and regulations
were taken up. (p. p. 134 to 137).
- March 2. Crown's claim in Narragansett County. (pp. 138 to 141).
- March 4. Further concerning the Newfoundland Fisheries, &c. (p. 149).
- March 11. Proposals of the inhabitants of Newfoundland to pay the Govern-
or's salary. (p. 159).
- March 26. Report respecting Newfoundland received from the Committee of
Customs. (p. 163).
- Apr. 27. Letters to the Western Towns, respecting Newfoundland and addi-
tional letters ordered. (p. 169). At the bottom of the same page is
another entry, that additional questions are ordered respecting
stages.
- Oct. 11. Respecting the appointment of a Governor for Newfoundland.
(p. 211.)
- 1681
Apr. 26. Ships of War to collect debts in Newfoundland.
- No. 107. Journal Vol. 4.
- 1682
July 6. Hudson's Bay Company petition for protection against those who
are intercepting their trade. (p. 39).
- Sep. 30. Bonds in regard to Newfoundland to be taken from New England
Fishermen. (p. 65).
- 1683
Feby. 14. Captain Talbot asks for the proprietorship of Newfoundland, pro-
mising to bear all the expenses of forts, &c. (page 119). The same
subject is again taken up. (p. 130.)
- 1684
May 30. Letter sent to Mr. Pepys, with heads of inquiry for Captains of
Convoys bound for Newfoundland.
- No. 108. Journal, Vol. 5, contains nothing of any kind referring
to British North America.
- 1689
Apr. 26. No. 109. Journal, Vol. 6.
The rights of the French in Newfoundland to be attacked. (p.
208).
- May 16. Governor to be sent to Newfoundland during the War, and forts
built. (p. 216).
- May 29. Hudson's Bay Company, praying for redress against the French.
(p. 222).
- July 3. Arms, ammunition, &c., for Newfoundland. (p. 233).
- July 26. Convoys for Newfoundland to call at Cadiz. The King and Queen
to be proclaimed in Newfoundland. (241).
- July 27. Respecting the building of forts in Newfoundland. (p. 242).
- July 29. Lord Stirling's claim to Rhode Island. (p. 245).

1690
Mar. 26.
June 4.

The Hudson's Bay Company praying for protection to two of their ships. (p. 320).
Proclamation of the accession is not yet made. It will be sent by convoy.

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

In this division is a series of volumes under the sub-head of New England, which contains correspondence relating to expeditions against the French in Canada and Acadia.

New England.

1

- 1689
Jan. 29.
Boston. Governor Simon Bradstreet to the Earl of Shrewsbury. The position of Albany; assistance sent. The attacks and designs of the French. (1).
Oct. 30.
Boston. Bradstreet to Shrewsbury. The several Colonies joining to send a company for the relief of Albany against the French. (2).
- 1693
Feb'y 15,
Boston. Sir W. Phipps to the Earl of Nottingham. Report on Captain Short's conduct (3).
1704
Nov 25,
Boston. J. Dudley to the Earl of Nottingham, Recommending an attack on the French possessions, especially Quebec and Port Royal, which would put an end to all Indian wars and establish supremacy (15).
Apr 21,
Boston. Dudley to Nottingham (this paper follows, but numbered 14). Respecting Indian and French attacks, chiefly Indian. Port Royal and Quebec are used for places of refuge after these attacks. His (Dudley's) want of ships.
1705
Oct. 20.
Quebec. Vaudreuil. Proposals for a Treaty between New England and New France (16).
1709
Apr 28,
Whitehall. Sunderland. Instructions for an attack on Quebec and Montreal (*20).
1710
Nov 15,
Boston. Dudley to Secretary St. John. Respecting the attack on Port Royal. The Provinces of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Jersey and New York, enjoy security at the expense of New England (620).
1711
May 23,
Boston. Dudley to ——— Proposed attack on Quebec. The state of defence of New England (20).
July 11,
Boston. Dudley to St. John. Preparations for the attack on Quebec (21).
July 25,
Boston. Dudley to St. John. Progress of the preparations (22).
June 21,
New London. Report of Congress held by Her Majesty's commands for preparing the attack on Quebec (23).
May 20.
June 12.
July 2. Two proclamations (printed) regarding the preparations for the attack on Quebec (28, 29).
Warrant appointing Commissariat Officers to collect provisions (30). This warrant, or order, issued by Governor Dudley and signed by Isaac Addington, Secretary, and the proclamation of 30th May, are in the Appendix to Sir Hovenden Walker's Journal of the Expedition, published in 1720.
No date.
May. Papers (printed) relating to the Quebec expedition (31 to 34). Resolves and Orders passed by the Massachusetts Assembly relative to the proposed expedition (35).

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- 1711
July.
July 25,
Boston.
June 25 to
July 29.
- Colonel King's Journal of the Quebec expedition (39 to 53).
King to St. John. Respecting the Quebec expedition (54 to 57).
- No date.
- Journal of the proceedings of Sir Hovenden Walker and the Com-
mander of the troops against Quebec (58 to 67). Walker's printed
Journal, in defence of his conduct, extends from the 6 April to the
19 October, 1711. It should be compared with the papers here.
- Proclamation of Amnesty issued to the French by General Hill.
According to Walker, this paper was framed by him on the 6 July,
(Journal, p. 83). A "Rough Draught" is given in his Appendix (211).
Gurdon Saltonstall to St. John. Proceedings in the expedition
against Quebec (69).
- Sep 20,
Newhaven.
June 19.
- Address by Connecticut. That Colony will apply all possible
vigour and diligence towards furnishing its part of the expedition
(70).
- Sep 11.
- Col. King to St. John. With abstract of his Journal of the Quebec
expedition (71). Journal follows (72 to 75).
- Aug 23.
- Account of men and vessels lost and wrecked near les Isles aux
Euifs, in the River St. Lawrence, on the night of the 23 August,
1711 (76). (See Walker's Journal, pp. 123 to 129.)
- Order to secure the best pilots for the Rivers of Canada, with list
of pilots, &c. (77 to 82).
- June 8,
Boston.
Nov 10,
Boston.
Nov 13,
Boston.
- William Tailor to Lord ——. His arrival and delivery of
orders, &c., respecting the expedition.
- Dudley to St. John. Respecting the Quebec expedition (83). A
letter from Dudley to Lord Dartmouth follows, not numbered, with
an account of the failure of the expedition against Quebec.
- Dec 20,
Boston.
- Dudley to Dartmouth. The failure of the Quebec expedition will
encourage the Indians and French this winter. Proposed renewal
of the expedition in spring (a24).
- Oct 29,
Boston.
1712
- Dudley to Dartmouth. The disposal of the arms from the Quebec
expedition (e84).
- Nov.
Dec.
- Dudley to Dartmouth. Two letters relative to proclamations
made, so that the French would have knowledge of them. Letters
forwarded to Vaudreuil, &c. (d84, e84).
- 1725
July 23.
Nov 16.
Dec 15.
- Three reports of conferences and a letter of advice, signed by
William Dummer, of a treaty with the Indians of Penobscot, Nar-
ridgwalk, St. John's, Cape Sable and other tribes inhabiting within
His Majesty's Territories of New England and Nova Scotia. The
date on the letter is 18 January, 1725 6 (93-96, 97-100, 101-111,
112).
- 1726
Jan 18.
- Dummer to ——. With ratification of Indian Treaty, which
follows (115-127.)
- Aug 22.
- David Dunbar to the Duke of Newcastle. Reference is made to
disputes between Massachusetts and Nova Scotia respecting boundar-
ies and possessions, and an Eastern Province of Georgia is spoken of
(162).
- 1729
Oct 11.
- Dunbar to Newcastle. Long account of the settlement of Freder-
icksburgh and the position of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine
and Georgia (165).
- Dec 10.
- Dunbar to Newcastle. Referring to the boundaries of Nova Scotia
and to his commission, in which they are set out (175). The com-
mission I was unable to find. It was his appointment to the office
of Surveyor of Nova Scotia and appears to have been dated about
1723.
- Dec 4.
- Dummer to Dunbar. The territories mentioned in his (Dummer's)
commission include the bounds of Maine and Nova Scotia (176).
- Dec 6.

- 1729
Dec 8. Dunbar to Dummer. Further discussion as to their respective commissions, with the boundaries set forth (177).
Dummer to Newcastle. Further about the disputes with Dunbar respecting commissions, &c. (178).
- Dec 30. Dunbar to Newcastle. Regarding new settlements; the efforts of Boston to discourage them; settlers flocking in (181).
- 1730
Dec 12. Robert Aukmutz to Belcher, respecting settlements to the eastward of Kennebec.
- 1731
Jan 4. Belcher to Newcastle. Respecting the claims of Massachusetts to lands east of Kennebec, for which New Hampshire and Nova Scotia set up claims (208). The date is 1730-31.
- Jan 20,
Boston. Belcher to De la Faye. Respecting the settlement of Pemaquid (211). All through the volume, the papers indicate that New England, especially Massachusetts, was determined to reject the authority of the Imperial Government, a large proportion of them being taken up with disputes between the Assembly of Massachusetts and the British Ministry.

2.

In the second volume of the series (173) are papers relating to the Penobscot Indians and lands in George's River, dated in April, 1736. Papers were laid before Council in May, 1736, and a conference held with the Indians on June of the same year. It might be useful to have a further look at these papers. There are various reports of rioting and insubordination among the Bostonians.

3.

- 1742
Aug 30. This volume includes correspondence from 1741 to 1745.
Treaty and transactions with the Penobscot Indians to separate them from the French (65).
- 1744
Mar 19. Dated 1743-4. Shirley to Newcastle. The preparations for defending the Province against the Indians and French, and also to attack the French, if necessary (93).
- July 7. Shirley to Newcastle. Troops sent to Annapolis Royal. French at Louisbourg have raised a force of Indians to attack Annapolis Royal. Capture of Canso referred to, and terms of capitulation enclosed. Capture of a French armed vessel (94).
- July 25. Shirley to Newcastle. Further about military proceedings at Boston. Annapolis, Louisbourg and Canso. The advantage to the French of the possession of the latter. Exchange of prisoners (97).
- July 26. Shirley to M. Duquesnel, Governor of Louisbourg. Relative to the Boston. exchange of prisoners (99). Enclosed is a copy of the letter from Duquesnel, 28 June, to which the above is an answer (102).
- June 10. Copy of letter from prisoners of war at Louisbourg (104) and list of provisions they have asked for (106).
- July, Annapolis. Letters from Bastide and Mascarene to Shirley (107 to 109).
- Aug 6 and 13. Shirley to Newcastle. Giving an account of the state of affairs at Boston. Annapolis (110 to 113).
- July 28. Surgeon Skene to Shirley. The relief of Annapolis Royal (114).
- Aug 27. Ma-carene to Shirley. Proceedings at Annapolis Royal (115).
- Ann. Royal. Shirley to Newcastle. With information respecting Annapolis; Boston. the proceedings of the French; the terms of the capitulation of Canso modified by Mr. Heron. Sailing of French East Indian

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1744

Merchant Ships, (117) information (119) from Captain Mason respecting the latter is enclosed, and (120, 121) Ryall & Bradstreet's information on the same subject. Statements (122, 123) regarding ships, made by Robert Montgomerie and James Trimble, passengers from the East Indies.

Sep.
to 1745

Jan.

Jan.

to

Feb'y.

Mar 9,

Boston.

Mar 24,

Boston.

Ap 4,

Boston.

Ap 18,

Boston.

Ap 17,

Boston.

Ap 30,

Boston.

May 12,

Boston.

June 1,

Boston.

June 2,

Boston.

June 17,

Boston.

July 10,

Boston.

} Correspondence relating to Annapolis Royal, &c. (124 to 148)
The proposed demolition of Fort Dummer (149 to 151).

Proposed expedition against Cape Breton, with resolutions of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts (152 to 164).

Shirley to Andrew Stone. Respecting his father's appointment as Colonel to Phillips' regiment on the latter's decease, in view of the French projects against Nova Scotia (165).

Shirley to Newcastle. Troops for the expedition against Cape Breton (166).

There is a duplicate dated the 27th, at 168.

Shirley to Newcastle. Commodore Warren has proceeded to Cape Breton (171).

Shirley to Newcastle. The French in the West Indies, Warren's fleet is wanted there (173).

Shirley to Warren. With despatches regarding the French in West Indies (175).

Shirley to Newcastle. The supposed French war ships turn out to be Spanish merchantmen.

Arrival at Canso of troops in transports, for Cape Breton. Indians ordered by the French to join them at Menis (Minas) to attack Annapolis. Canadians and Indians at Chignecto for Menis; Duvivier expected (177).

Shirley to Newcastle. By his orders Lieut.-General Pepperell has fortified Canso. Naval force at Louisbourg, with details. French designs; their preparations to attack Annapolis. This letter is continued to the 19th.

Enclosed.

Samuel Waldo, Cape Breton, 12 May.

Pepperell before Louisbourg, same date.

Copy of the summons sent to the French Commander at Louisbourg, signed by Pepperell and Warren.

Answer in French, signed by Duchambon.

Extract of Warren's letter to Shirley, giving the progress of the siege.

Shirley to Newcastle. The progress of the siege of Annapolis. Massachusetts is to raise troops for Louisbourg, &c. (188).

Enclosed.

Shirley to Mayor Aldridge, Boston, 26 May, 1745, relative to the relief of Annapolis. (192).

Shirley to Newcastle. The French and Indians have withdrawn from Annapolis for the defence of Louisbourg. (193).

Shirley to Newcastle. Progress of the siege of Louisbourg. (194).

Shirley to Newcastle. Reduction of Cape Breton by the surrender of Louisbourg, with details. Proposals for settling Cape Breton, with suggestions as to terms, &c. (197).

1745

Enclosed.

Correspondence between the French and British Commanders, as to the Capitulation of Louisbourg, with the terms agreed on.

Memorandum relating to French fisheries in the St. Lawrence.

In Volume 65-58 of this series, amongst the correspondence of Warren and Pepperell, is the covering letter of the above enclosures, dated the 28 June, 1745, but endorsed 1746, and misplaced. This letter should be copied and placed with the above papers contained in Shirley's letter of 10 July. The Commissions for the Army under Pepperell, for the expedition against Cape Breton, follow the memo. on the Fisheries.

- July 21,
Boston. Shirley to Newcastle. Respecting the necessary repairs to Louisbourg. (215).
- Aug 3,
Boston. Shirley to Newcastle. Finds it absolutely necessary to go to Louisbourg. (220).
- Sep 22,
Louisbourg. Shirley to Newcastle. His departure to Louisbourg has been delayed by an Indian war. State of Louisbourg; discontent of the Provincial troops, who desire to return to their homes. Letter of submission from St. John's Island. The French inhabitants should be removed from it. (221) The enclosures referred to in this letter will be found at pages 225 to 235.
- Sep 27,
Louisbourg. Shirley to Newcastle. Acknowledgment of the Duke's letter, respecting his (Shirley's) conduct during the expedition. (236).
- Oct 28,
Louisbourg. Shirley to Newcastle. Statement of the services of the New England troops raised for the reduction of Cape Breton, and account of the operations against Louisbourg (240 to 246), with two enclosures (248 to 254).
- Oct 29,
Louisbourg. Shirley to Newcastle. Is leaving for Boston. How he is leaving the Garrison. The present success encourages the hopes of a similar result in an attack on Canada. (255).
- Nov 6,
Louisbourg. Shirley to Newcastle. Giving an account of the services of the officers in command of the late expedition (269).
- Nov 13,
Louisbourg. Shirley to Andrew Stone. Chiefly personal, but referring also to the expedition against Cape Breton (280).
- Nov 20,
Louisbourg. Shirley to Newcastle, asking for the grant of "a few veins of coal lying on the Back Part of the Island." (Cape Breton) (282).
- Nov 23,
Louisbourg. Shirley to Newcastle. Indians stopping live stock going to Annapolis (283).
- Dec 14,
Boston. Shirley to Newcastle. Chiefly relating to the Garrison and officers at Louisbourg. The danger from the Fort at Crown Point; the attack on Saratoga. The state of Minas.
- Dec 23,
Boston. Shirley to Newcastle. Extracts from Annapolis and representations from Major Little enclosed. The behaviour of the French; the refusal of the Acadians to assist on the works though well paid. Believes the French will make another attempt in spring on Louisbourg; next to Louisbourg, they would value the possession of Nova Scotia beyond any other in America. The mischief done by possessions on the "back of us as far as the Mississippi," which might render the *Mast* Country untenable. The extensive schemes of the French are urgent reason for the reduction of Canada. Proposals for raising troops (289). The enclosures mentioned, are not with the letter.

4.

1746
May 10,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. Mortality in the Garrison of Louisbourg during the winter, has now ceased; its causes. Arrival of pilots to carry

1746

the transports with troops to Cape Breton. The obstacles overcome in regard to raising two regiments by Sir Wm. Pepperell and himself. The difficulties in the way of the French reducing Louisbourg. The Acadians only kept in check by terror, caused by the visits of the armed vessels. Encloses extract from a letter of Frontenac to Ponchartrain (1691) on the advantages of possessing Nova Scotia. (The letter is given in Charlevoix in the second Volume Liv. XIV). Preparations by settlement, detachments, &c., for securing Annapolis and Nova Scotia. Remarks on the value of the possession of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland (1).

May 22.

Shirley to Newcastle. The trial of deserters serving with the French. Secret correspondence of the French of Nova Scotia with the enemy. Refusal of the Magistrates of Menis (Minas) to apprehend any (5).

May 31, Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. Has received plan for the reduction of Canada, and has forwarded the instructions to the other Governors, as far south as Virginia. The willingness of the Assembly to contribute towards the expedition. The alliance of the Five Nations will be of the utmost consequence. The efforts of the Indian Commissioners at Albany (all Dutch) to keep the Indians neutral; plan to defeat their project (7).

Enclosed

Extract, calling attention to the necessity for watching Baie Verte and Chignecto.

June 18, Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. Acknowledging the receipt of the news that troops have been embarked for Louisbourg. Proposal for removing obnoxious French inhabitants from Nova Scotia (13).

July 7, Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. Suggestions for the expedition to Canada (14).

July 28, Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. Further concerning the Quebec expedition (17).

Aug 15, Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. The great importance of Nova Scotia. How it could be used by the French. Plan for securing the French inhabitants. Proposal for the deportation of the French priests (20).

Aug 15, Boston.

Shirley to Admiral Townsend. Reported movements of the French. The French inhabitants of Nova Scotia, together with the Indians, ready to join (23).

Aug. 22, Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. Progress of preparations for the Quebec expedition (26).

Enclosed

List of fighting men in the Northern Colonies engaged in the expedition against Canada, and the number voted, or actually raised for service.

Aug 24, Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. The proposal to abandon Louisbourg, fill up the harbour and leave the Island. The suitability of St. Anne, on the east side, for a fort and town. The French Fort at Crown Point should be reduced, or a demand made that it be given up and the line run to 48° (31).

Sep 16, Boston.

Shirley to Mascareno. That he has heard nothing of the removal of the French inhabitants of Nova Scotia. He will do everything in his power with the King for their interest. Their duty and gratitude should bind them to fidelity (32).

Sep 19, Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. Danger of Nova Scotia. Depositions respecting the arrival of a large fleet of vessels bearing for Nova.

- 1746 Scotia. The letter to Mascarene (32) to be circulated among the French inhabitants (33).
Enclosed are three depositions.
 Sep 29, Shirley to Newcastle. Alarm in New England. Designs of the
 Boston. French on Nova Scotia. The expedition against Canada (34).
Enclosed
 List of Ships with the Duke d'Anville. Letter from Townsend and Knowles, with information regarding the French fleet taken from different sources.
 Five depositions.
 Oct 12, Shirley and Rear Admiral Warren to Newcastle. Enclosing a
 Boston. plan, with list of the proposed force for the reduction of Canada (51).
 Oct 13, Shirley to Newcastle. Intelligence of the movements of the
 Boston. French.
Enclosed.
 List of ships of war and transports of the Duke d'Anville's fleet, with those of Canada, which sailed from the Isle of Aux (*sic*) the 22nd June, 1746, with letter from New York, stating where the list was obtained (57).
 Oct 15, Warren to Newcastle, referring to the joint plan (51) sent by
 Boston. Shirley (62).
 Oct 16, Shirley and Warren to Newcastle. Appointment of Brigadier
 Boston. Waldo to take command of part of the expedition against Canada, owing to the illness of Brigadier Gooch (63).
 Oct 23, Shirley to Newcastle. State of the French fleet in Chebucto; the
 Boston. designs of the French. (64.)
Enclosed.
 Memo. of Stephen Brown, carried into Chebucto, giving the death of d'Anville and of the second Admiral, and the great mortality aboard. The sailing from Chebucto.
 Depositions of Philemon Sanders, of Henry Kannan and David Deas, of Nathaniel Knight and of Joseph Foster, all relating to the French fleet.
 Oct 31, Shirley to Newcastle. The force necessary to hold Nova Scotia
 Boston. and drive out the enemy. Three companies ordered from Boston, 2 from New Hampshire and 3 from Rhode Island, with those sent before should make up the number wanted. Naval assistance sent by Warren (70).
 Nov 1, Shirley to Newcastle. The French fleet gone off. Mascarene
 Boston. indifferent about pursuing the advantageous turn. What can be done to secure the Country by harassing the Indians, destroying the French settlements, &c. Will, therefore, send the reinforcements asked for. The danger of sending over deserters to the army; the benefit from Gorham's Rangers (71).
Enclosed.
 Documents from 72 to 76 relative to French movements, strength of the Garrison, &c.
 Nov 21. Shirley to Newcastle. Increased number of the enemy at Minas. Alarm of the Nova Scotians at the rumour of their being removed. Unless vigorous measures are adopted, the greater part of the Province will be in the hands of the Canadians by spring. Reinforcements sent. Steps to be taken to reassure the inhabitants, and to secure the disaffected. Importance of guarding Baie Verte. Forti-

Dec 11,
Boston.Dec 20,
Boston.1747
Feb 1,
Boston.Feb 21,
Boston.Feb 27,
Boston.Mar 8,
Boston.

1746 fied places proposed. Governor Knowles proposes to drive all the French (Acadians) out of Acadia in the spring. Difficulties in the way. The hardest would retire to the woods, and, with the Indians, keep up an irregular warfare, and prevent the forts from being provisioned. The hardship of driving off the inhabitants. The doubtful policy of peopling the Colonies with late rebel and other Highland families. (This refers, of course, to the Rebellion in Scotland of the previous year, 1745) (77).

Enclosed.

Shirley's Speech to the General Assembly of Massachusetts, 7 Nov., 1746.

Letter from Gorham, 15 Nov.

Letters from Mascarene same date.

Shirley to Newcastle. The danger of the Indians going over to the French; they have been stirred up by him, through a secret agent, to acts of hostility against the French. Governor Clinton has also employed a secret agent for the same purpose. Attempt on Crown Point and preparations (87).

Enclosed.

Letter from Lydius, the secret agent.

Shirley to Newcastle, enclosing a letter written to Mascarene, showing the precarious state of affairs in Nova Scotia (91).

Shirley to Clinton. Discussing the question of the alliance and employment of the Indians against the French. The several Colonial Governments ought to bear the expense (92).

This letter dated 1747, must have been written 1746-7, the date as given would mean 1748, the old style not having changed to the present till the 1 Jan., 1752. The letter is a copy made some time after by a clerk, the date and attesting signature only being in Shirley's hand. The letters which follow are dated in the usual way—1746-7.

Shirley to Newcastle. With detailed statement of the position of Nova Scotia and the measures to be adopted for its defence (93).

Enclosed.

Letter to Lydius.

Resolution to pay the Indians for every scalp brought in from Canada as retaliation.

Deposition of Mcunier employed to pilot the French fleet to Chignecto.

Shirley to Newcastle. Capture of Minas by Canadians and Indians. Lt.-Col. Noble and officers, with eighty men, killed. Will fit out a sea force to destroy Ramsay's vessels at Chignecto, and send reinforcements by spring. The conduct of the French inhabitants requires the building of block houses at various points. Raising of Rangers and employment of a sloop of war (99).

Enclosed.

Letters to Mascarene from the inhabitants of Minas (Grand Pré.)

Mascarene to Shirley (2).

Noble to Shirley and Goldthwaite to Shirley. Account of the surprise of Grand Pré.

Shirley to Newcastle. More favourable reports regarding the surprise of Minas; the enemy has retreated (106).

Dec 11,
Boston.

Dec 20,
Boston.

1747
Feb 1,
Boston.

Feb 21,
Boston.

Feb 27,
Boston.

Mar 9,
Boston.

- 1717 *Enclosed.*
 Mascarone, two letters of 20th and 21 Feb., with details of the surprise of Minas.
- Apr 26, Boston. Charles Knowles to Newcastle. The mischief done by the French navy in Acadia; no ships to check it; has represented it to the Admiralty (109).
Enclosed.
 Pepperell to Knowles, Kittory 12 Mar.
 Gordon to Knowles, 20 Dec, 1746.
 Watnough to Knowles, Louisbourg, 12th February, 1747.
 Cost of fuel for the Garrison of Louisbourg.
 Knowles to Newcastle. Asking leave to go to the West Indies from Louisbourg (119).
- Apr 29, Boston. Shirley and Knowles to Newcastle. The importance of Nova Scotia to the security and welfare of all the other Colonies. Plans for its defence and settlement (120).
- Apr 29, Boston. Shirley to Newcastle. Evidence that the inhabitants of Minas had joined the Canadians in their attack on Grand Pré. The fluctuating state of the inhabitants arises from a want of protection from H. M. Government and apprehensions that the French will soon be masters of the Province, together with the belief that they are to be driven out of their settlements. The direct interposition of the Royal Authority is needed, as the New Englanders are getting tired of being the only ones to send relief in men, &c., to Nova Scotia. Want of ships of war (123).
- May 28, Admiralty. G. Anton to Andrew Stone. Information regarding the French fleet and the designs on Nova Scotia (124).
Enclosed.
 French statement of the fleet commanded by De la Jonquière, intended for Quebec.
- No date. Account of Bills of Exchange for raising and paying troops for an intended expedition against Canada (126).
- June 8, Boston. Shirley to Newcastle. Ramsay still at Chignecto, expecting reinforcements from Canada. State of affairs at Minas. Preparations for the expedition to Canada and against Crown Point. Had the Rhode Island and New Hampshire troops joined last winter as was promised, the French could have been driven out of Nova Scotia (127). (In 134, is a message referred to in 127, relative to the reserving of 1,500 men for Crown Point, 124 and 135 should follow 127.)
- June 25, Boston. Shirley to Newcastle. French preparations for the reduction of Annapolis Royal. The necessity of taking Crown Point, as an attack could be made from thence on Saratoga. Is urgent that the Indians should be supported against a threatened attack by the French. (* 127).
- June 28, Louisbourg. Knowles to Newcastle. The danger to Annapolis from de Ramsay, who is strongly posted at Baie Verte. The ragged condition of the troops in Louisbourg (128).
Enclosed.
 State of the Garrison of Louisbourg.
 Statement by Moses Bennet of French ships at Baie Verte.
- July 8, Boston. Shirley to Newcastle. Enclosing de Ramsay's letter to the people of Minas, and their answer. Proposal to attack the French at Chig-

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1747 necto; to dispossess the Acadians and replace them by New Englanders (136).
Enclosed.

De Ramsay's letter and the answer, with memo. on the defence of Nova Scotia.

Aug 18,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. Recapitulating the details of the surprise at Minas last winter. Will issue a Proclamation to settle the minds of the Acadians. Mutinous state of the New York and Western levies, for want of pay. Respecting Government cash transactions, and the necessity for drawing bills, to enable him to send the reinforcements which saved Nova Scotia. Arrival of French ships and troops at Quebec (140).

Aug 24,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. With Declaration (enclosed) from de Ramsay to the inhabitants of Nova Scotia (143).

Aug —,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle, settling out his services (145).

Aug 31,
Louisbourg.

Knowles to Newcastle. Acknowledging the receipt of orders to go to Jamaica. The state in which he is leaving Louisbourg (148).

Sep 4.

Knowles to Newcastle. This letter is to much the same effect (149).

Enclosed.

Return of the strength of the Garrison at Louisbourg.

Sep 11,
St. Albans.

Duke of Bedford to Newcastle. Remarks on Shirley's plan of 8th July, for securing Nova Scotia by the settlement of New Englanders and removal of Acadians (151).

Oct 3,
Whitehall.

Newcastle to Shirley. Draught of a plan of operations in Nova Scotia, settled with Lord Anson and Sir Peter Warren, and submitted for His Majesty's approbation (152).

Oct 3,
Whitehall.

Appointment of Lt.-Col. Hopson to be Governor of Capé Breton in room of Rear-Admiral Knowles (162).

Oct 3,
Whitehall.

Newcastle to Knowles. That he is to proceed to the West Indies; Hopson to succeed him (163).

Oct 20,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. He has issued a declaration to the French inhabitants of Nova Scotia, but omitted the clause that they shall *continue to enjoy the free exercise of their religion* for reasons given. The priests receive their directions from the Bishop of Quebec, and are the instruments of the Governor of Canada (164).

Declaration enclosed.

There is a duplicate of this letter in volume 63-56 of this series, p. 33.

Oct 29,
Boston.

Shirley to Clinton, respecting the payment of levies (166).^{MS} See also 167, to 174 on the same subject.

Oct 21,
New York.

Clinton to Shirley. His negotiations with the Indians for an attack on the French (175).

Oct 14,
Annapolis.

Mascarene to Shirley. The declaration transmitted to the Acadians. Report of the French fleet (176).

Oct 10,
Boston.

Shirley to Knowles. Circular to the Governors of the Provinces. The soldiers raised for the intended expedition against Canada (laid aside for the present), are to be mustered and paid off (177). In this set there are 14 papers down to 190.

Nov 17.

Samuel de Lucena to Newcastle. Memorial respecting the raising of men for the expedition against Canada (191).

Nov 28,
Boston.

Shirley and Knowles to Newcastle. With enclosures relating to the troops for the expedition against Canada (192). This letter should precede the enclosures from 177 to 215, these papers being

- 1747 the correspondence referred to and enclosed in this letter. One of the enclosures (No. 14) is dated on the 3rd of Dec., being subsequent to the date of the letter, and there is a duplicate of 193 at 215, the latter being dated 30 Nov.
- Dec 1, Boston. Shirley to Newcastle. Riot in Boston, owing to the impressment of seamen by order of Knowles (224).
- Dec 28, Boston. Shirley to Newcastle. Further respecting the muster and discharge of troops. Movements of the Canadians towards Nova Scotia. Suggestions as to keeping the Indians employed against the French (230).

Enclosed.

Clinton to Knowles, concerning the Indians.

- Dec 31. Shirley to Newcastle. Transmitting memorial from the House of Representatives against the impressment of seamen (236).
- 1748 Samuel de Lucena (237) with memorial (238) respecting the raising of men for the abandoned expedition to Canada.
- Mar 8. Address from the Acadians (in French) to Shirley, said to be enclosed in a letter from Shirley of 18 April, 1748, but the letter is not here (239).
- 1747 Shirley to the Duke of Bedford. Arms to be restored by the disbanded soldiers, raised for the expedition to Canada (241).
- Dec 9, Minas. There is a duplicate of this letter in Vol. 63, p. 131, the date in it is the 25th.
- 1748 Shirley to Bedford. With resolution of the House of Representatives for raising men against Canada (242).
- Oct 24, Boston.
- 1749 Shirley to Bedford. With resolution of the House of Representatives for raising men against Canada (242).
- Jan 25, Boston.

Enclosed.

Application to be made for reimbursement.

- May 18. Shirley to Bedford. With copy of letter to the Marquis la Galissonière, Governor of Canada, in addition to one sent him by Boston. Mascarene, respecting the Indians, &c., within Nova Scotia (244-245).
- 246 does not refer to Canadian affairs.
- July 4, Boston. Shirley to Bedford. Settlers for Nova Scotia arrived at Chebucto. Cornwallis has ordered transports for troops from Louisbourg. The French are settling about Crown Point and are labouring to bring the Indians over to their interest (247).

Enclosed.

Letter from Shirley to Cornwallis.

The papers at the end of this Volume do not refer to our affairs.

New Hampshire.

5.

- 1711 Address to the Queen from the House of Representatives. The July 22. contingent for the expedition against Canada (5).
- Oct 30, Plymouth. Defeat of the expedition to Canada referred to (6).
- 1733 Memorial from the House of Representatives respecting the debt Jan. 16. incurred for the expedition against Canada (46).

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Nov 11,
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- 1744 I have noted these on account of their subjects, but the papers are of no importance.
- June 10, Portsmouth. Wentworth to Newcastle. Account of the attack by the French from Louisbourg on Canso (67).
- 1745
Nov 25, Portsmouth. Wentworth to Newcastle. The terms on which men were raised by the Province to serve in Louisbourg (76).
- 1746
June 6. Wentworth to Newcastle. Orders received respecting the reduction of Canada. The Assembly called (79).
- No date. Memorial by Joseph Sherburn. Respecting the raising of men for the expedition to Canada (80), with commission, 30 June, 1746, and note of expenses (83-84).
- Nov 14, Portsmouth. Wentworth to Newcastle. The proposed expedition to Canada, vote of £60,000 by the Assembly. Suggestions as to clothing, &c. The French at Chebucto. A winter scout to the French settlements on the St. Lawrence (85).
- 1747
Nov 8, Portsmouth. Wentworth to Newcastle. Charges for raising the contingent for the expedition to Canada (90).
- 1748
Oct 20, Portsmouth. Wentworth to the Treasury. Marking out lands in Nova Scotia. The Louisbourg expedition (91).
- Oct 24, Portsmouth. Wentworth to Bedford. Non-intercourse with the French; report of preliminaries of peace and Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lands in Nova Scotia to be surveyed (97).
- Enclosed.*
- Portlidge bill for the brigantine St. Clair, for the service of the garrison at Annapolis Royal (107).
- Warrant, 15 June, 1747, to pay the accounts due for the hire of the St. Clair and of the sloop Warren, for the succour of Annapolis Royal, with sworn declarations of the Masters as to the correctness of the accounts (108).
- Certificate, 13 Oct., 1748, by Wentworth, with detailed account and papers relating to the expedition to Canada (109 to 116).
- Charges against Major Gilman in connection with the expedition to Canada (119, 121 to 125), and Gilman's answer (127).
- 1750
Apr 20, Portsmouth. Wentworth to Bedford. The state of the paper currency. The bills issued for the expedition to Canada (123).
- Here the New Hampshire papers in this volume end, and a series of papers entitled "Massachusetts Bay, 6 July, 1710 to 2 April, 1740," begins.
- Massachusetts.*
- 1710
July 6, London. Jeremy Dummer to Lord Dartmouth(?) Consideration as to the most suitable time for an attack on Canada by the St. Lawrence (135).
- July 15, London. Dummer to Dartmouth.(?) Applying for the office of Judge Advocate in the expedition against Canada (136).
- Aug 22, Boston. The Governor, Council and Assembly of Massachusetts. Address respecting the expedition against Port Royal and Nova Scotia, and asking that forts be established after their reduction (137).
- Nov 11, Boston. Another address, pointing out the advantages of the reduction of Port Royal. The French settlements in Nova Scotia (138).
- 14 a-34

- 1711
 Mar 1,
 Boston. Jeremy Dummer (Agent for the Province of Massachusetts Bay). Memorial as to the quota of men to be raised by the Provinces for the expedition against Canada (139).
- July 5,
 Boston. Address of the Governor, Council and Assembly of Massachusetts respecting the expedition against Canada (140).
- Oct 17,
 Boston. Address by the same on the failure of the expedition (141).
- Oct 31,
 Boston. Journal of the Assembly, respecting the expedition under the Hon. John Hill, Commander-in-Chief, for the reduction of Canada and Newfoundland (142).
- No date. Received on the 17 Jan, 1711-12. Address of thanks by the Assembly, for ships of war to protect the fisheries on the coast of Cape Sable against the French (148).
- No date. Received 5 Feb, 1711-12. Jeremy Dummer (Agent for Massachusetts), praying for arms, &c., to resist the Indians, who, on the failure of the expedition to Quebec, are designing to make an invasion.
- 1723
 No date. Apparently about 1723, Jeremiah Dummer, Agent, stating the hostilities of the Indians, encouraged by the French; praying that an order be obtained from the King of France to stop such hostilities, and that in the meantime, all the colonies be directed to carry on an Indian war (150).
- Dec 7. Petition by Dummer to the Lords Justices, to the same effect (151).
- 1722
 July 25. Hamilton's relation of M. Vaudreuil's proceedings, whilst he (Hamilton), was a prisoner in Canada (153).
- 1721
 July 21,
 Boston. Declaration against the Eastern Indians, signed by Governor Shute (163).
- 1722
 Mar 14.
 Ap 23. Shute to the Governor of Canada. Respecting the release of prisoners and the hostilities of the Indians, headed by two French officers and two French Jesuits (165).
- Shute to Vaudreuil. Respecting Indian hostilities, &c. Two letters (167 and 169).
- The following papers appear to have been enclosures.
 Quebec, 25 Sep. 1721. Vaudreuil to Father Rales (Rales, (a translation). To encourage the Indians in their acts of hostility &c. Quebec, 14 June, 1721, Bagon (Bagon), to Father (Rales?) The Indians to be encouraged either secretly or openly in their hostilities. Vaudreuil has been with the Indians of St. François and Besencour (Becancour). Father de la Chasse is to be sent with the Indians, instead of M. de Croissit, a French officer, as it is no breach of the Treaty of peace to send a missionary, but complaint might be made if an officer were sent (173).
- 1723
 Oct 28,
 Quebec. Vaudreuil to the Governor of Boston (a translation). That the English must abandon all the Indian land; advises that they be allowed to live peaceably till the Commissioners settle the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht (175).
- Dec 6,
 Albany. John Schuyler to Samuel Partridge. Respecting the assistance given by the French to the Indians (177).
- Nov 28,
 Albany. Schuyler to Partridge. Respecting the Indians. They are sorry for attacking the English (178).
- No date. Translation of address by the Indians of Norridgwack, headed "Englishmen." The address was in the handwriting of Father Rales, the Jesuit, and was found on the church door at Norridgwack (179).

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New London.

Aug 23,
Rhode Island.

No date.

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Oct 16,

Cowes.

No date.

1711

June 25.

July 29.

July 25,
Boston.

No date.

July 31,
at sea.

Address from the Governor, Council and Representatives of Massachusetts to the King, respecting the Indian war and the conduct of the French (180).

Address by the Governor, &c., of Massachusetts Bay, respecting Indian and French hostilities (182).

All the other papers, down to 221, relate entirely to the State of Massachusetts.

There is a collection of papers in the volume with the title "Rhode Island, 28 April, 1709, to 8 March, 1742." These are mixed up with papers relating to Connecticut. The following are all that concern Canadian affairs:

Earl of Sunderland to the Governor of Rhode Island, respecting the expedition to Canada (222).

Address of the Governor and Company of Connecticut, respecting the expedition to Canada (223). The covering letter of the same date is 224. There is no 225.

Governor Cranston to the Earl of Sunderland, respecting the expedition to Canada (226).

Saltonstall to Lord Sunderland (?), respecting the expedition to Canada (227).

The Governor and Company of Rhode Island, praying that the quota of men for expeditions may be fairly divided among the colonies (228).

Two Addresses from the Governor and Company of Rhode Island, respecting the reduction of Nova Scotia, &c. (229, 230).

From vol. 5 onwards to 28, the papers relate to New York, New Jersey, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Volumes 29 to 31 relate to Nova Scotia; 32 and 33 to Newfoundland. These I have passed over in the meantime. From 34 to 57 the papers are West Indian. Volume 58 is numbered 51 inside the volume. The title runs "Canada Expedition, letters from Brig. Hill and Cols. Nicholson and Vetch, from 14 Oct., 1710, to 1 Aug., 1713."

58-51.

Lord Shannon to Lord Dartmouth. Troops embarking for the expedition (1).

Shannon to Dartmouth. Embarkation. Returns of troops (2).

Report of officers, soldiers, &c., lost. There perished in all 740 (4). In Walker's Journal the number of men lost on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, between the night of the 23rd and morning of the 24th Aug., 1711, is given as 884 and eight ships.

Journal of Brigr. Hill, between these dates. There are two copies (5 to 14 and 15 to 30) the latter of which is the fullest. There are details in the one which are not in the other. The last should be copied, adding, in brackets, with a note, anything additional that may be in the other.

Representation by officers as to the mode of keeping regimental accounts for the expedition (31). A duplicate will be found at 45.

Memorials by wounded officers and certificate by Brigadier Hill (32, 33).

Hill to Dartmouth. The health of the troops. The exorbitant charges for provisions, &c., at Boston. Correspondence with the

- 1711 other Colonies as to levies, &c. (34). This is the original; there is an unsigned duplicate at 40.
- Aug 25, On board the Windsor. Council of War, whilst in the St. Lawrence. The ignorance of the pilots makes it impracticable to take the ships of war and transports to Quebec (46).
- Sep 8, On board the Edgar. Council of War, whilst in Spanish River. It is impossible to attempt to reduce Placentia at this time; that the squadron with British troops return to Great Britain and the New England troops to that Colony (47).
- Sep 9, On board the Windsor. Hill to Dartmouth. The loss of transports and men on the north shore of the St. Lawrence; expedition abandoned; proposal to attack Placentia also abandoned, on the non-arrival of provisions from New York. Reinforcements sent to Annapolis (48). The returns of the lost to be found at No. 4, should follow here instead of being detached.
- Sep 12, On board the Leopard. George Lee to ———. Details of the loss of the fleet and of the lives lost, &c. (52).
53 to 57 are papers relating exclusively to North Carolina.
- 1685
June 20, Pisquit. M. Denyes to the French King, with an account of the resources of New France and the English possessions (58).
- 1709
Mar 1. Instructions to Col Vetch regarding the expedition to Canada (59).
June 25, New York. Vetch to the Earl of Sunderland. Respecting the expedition to Canada (64, 65).
June 29, New York. Journal of Colonels Vetch and Nicholson of the progress of the expedition to Canada (66).
July 8, New York. Nicholson to Sunderland, relating to the expedition (70).
Aug 2, Boston. Vetch to Sunderland. Continuation of report of proceedings (72).
Aug 14, Boston. Colonel Dudley to Sunderland (?). Report of proceedings respecting the expedition (74).
Oct 24, Boston. Joint Address by the New England Governors to Sunderland, respecting the arrangement for the expedition (75).
Oct 27, Boston. Address by the Assembly for troops to reduce Port Royal (76). The subsequent papers down to 91 including the papers enclosed by the Governors of New England, all relate to the same subject.
1710
Jan 30, London. Jeremy Dummer (Agent). Petition praying that Nova Scotia may not be given up in event of a peace; that liberty be given to Massachusetts to fish on these coasts, and that an expedition be sent against Canada (92). Note of Commissions, &c., for the reduction of Port Royal (94). Plan for converting the Indians (95).
M. du Clair's squadron, with names, guns, crews and chaplains (96).
Apr. 22, Rochelle. Nicholson to ———. Referring to the preceding list (97).
May 12, Plymouth. Vetch to Newcastle. The good effects of the news of the preparations for the expedition to Canada is reversed by the non-arrival of the fleet, &c. (98).
May 15, Boston. Subsistence returns for the expedition (99, 100).
May 16, Plymouth. Nicholson to ———. General letter respecting the officers, &c., for the expedition to Canada (101) with list of officers (102).
May 16, Plymouth. Nicholson to ———. Believes from the lists of troops, &c., that the French have gone to Newfoundland (103). List of troops 104.
May 22, Off Lands End. Nicholson to ———. Proceedings on the passage (105). Jottings respecting the expedition to Canada and how late it might have been carried on with hopes of success (106).

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- 1710
- July, Kensington. Anno. Royal instructions to Viscount Shannon for the reduction of Canada, &c. (107).
- Sep 16, Boston. Nicholson and Vetch to the Secretary of State. The progress of the expedition (110).
- Oct 2. Abstract of the capitulation of Port Royal by Subercase to Nicholson (111), with demand made by Nicholson for the capitulation (112).
- Oct 11, Annapolis. Appointment of a chaplain (114).
- Oct 11, Annapolis. The Council of War to Vaudreuil, respecting the surrender of Port Royal and of the propriety of stopping Indian hostilities (115). Enclosed in letter from Nicholson (117).
- Enclosed.*
- Address of Council of War to Her Majesty, about the division of the Conquered Country (118).
- Memorial by the same to the same (119).
- Proclamation by the same to the inhabitants (120).
- Proclamation to the old subjects (121).
- Memorial to the Queen on the state of the Conquered Country (122).
- Memorandum on the sea coast bounds of Nova Scotia by Cap. Southack (123).
- Roll of families in Port Royal, 8 Octr. 1710 (124).
- Plan of Annapolis, with landing and positions at the siege, Oct., 1710 (125).
- Abstract of Instructions to the Governor of New York, respecting the Quebec expedition (126).
- List of troops left in the Garrison at Annapolis Royal, with the accounts appended (127).
- 1711.
- Aug. 8, off Canso. Sir Hovenden Walker to Vetch. Instructions respecting signals &c. (128).
- Aug. 13, Spanish River. Hill to Vetch. His arrangements for garrisoning Annapolis, &c. (129).
- Aug. 26, Cape Gaspé. Vetch to Walker. Urging to continue the expedition to Quebec. Is afraid the late disaster may be attributed to the French pilots (130).
- Jan. 15. The state of Annapolis Royal (131).
- Jan. 22, Annapolis. Vetch to Dartmouth. Congratulations on the capture of Acadie. The great importance of the conquest of Canada, a country large enough to form four or five Kingdoms (132). List of inhabitants of the banlieue of Annapolis, who have taken the Oath of Allegiance (133).
- Jan. 20, Annapolis. Vetch to the Earl of Rochester. Respecting the reduction of Acadia, &c. (134).
- Feb. 26, Portsmouth. Nicholson to Dartmouth. Respecting the accounts of the expedition, bills drawn, &c. (135).
- March 3. Nicholson to Dartmouth. Further respecting the Expedition (136).
- Enclosed.*
- Commissariat accounts for the expedition to Nova Scotia (137).
- Vetch's letter to Lord Dartmouth (?) respecting the bills (138).
- Papers relating to the same (139, 140).
- March 20, Boston. Vetch to Dartmouth, introducing Major Livingstone, with information of Annapolis Royal (141).

- 1711
 March 20,
 Boston. Vetch to Dartmouth. Sending report on the state of Annapolis Royal (142).
 March 14,
 Portsmouth. Nicholson to Dartmouth. Respecting the bills for expenditure, &c. (143).
 June 1,
 Annapolis. Report on the state of Annapolis Royal on this day (144).
 June 14,
 Annapolis. Vetch to Dartmouth. Respecting bills for expenses, &c. (145).
 June 18,
 Annapolis. Vetch to Dartmouth. Giving information as to the state of the garrison, &c. (146).
 July 10.
 Cape Breton. Vetch to Dartmouth. This letter was written on the way to Quebec. Has received orders to take command of the New England troops for the reduction of Quebec (147).
 Sept 11,
 Spanish River. Vetch to Hill. The necessity for employing Indians in the garrison at Annapolis (148).
 July to
 October. "Journal of a voyage designed to Quibec from Boston, in New England, in July, 1711, by Governor Vetch" (149).
 1712.
 Jan. 3,
 Boston. Vetch to Dartmouth, respecting Indians for the garrison of Annapolis Royal (151).
 Feb. 9. Further from the same, respecting the Indian Company (152). There is a duplicate at 153 and a triplicate at 155 of the last letter. Memorandum for Lord Dartmouth, by Nicholson (154).
 March. Vetch to Dartmouth. Further about Annapolis (156).
 June 24,
 Annapolis. Vetch to Dartmouth. The state of the garrison; desertions; Indian attacks (157).
 Aug. 8,
 Annapolis. Memorials respecting English prisoners in Canada (158, 159).
 No date.
 1713.
 Aug. 7,
 Cork. Nicholson to Dartmouth. Has left his documents. The weather has hindered the sailing. Fears that Moody will be late in reaching Newfoundland (160), with enclosures.
 At 165 is a duplicate of 110, dated on 110 on the 16 Sep. and here 16 Oct., 1710.
 1713.
 Feb. 19,
 Quebec. Begon, Intendant of Nouvelle, France, to ———, asking that correspondence be transmitted (166).
 Jan. 22,
 Annapolis. Vetch to Dartmouth, respecting the affairs of the garrison, &c. (167).
 May 30,
 Cork. Nicholson to Dartmouth. That the French will enjoy their estates, as ordered (168).
 July 19,
 Cork. Nicholson to Dartmouth. Has sent orders to the captain of H.M.S. *Adventure* to set off (169).
 July 24,
 Cork. Nicholson to Dartmouth, respecting the immediately preceding letter (171).
 Receipt for despatches (172).

59-52.

Papers relating to the freedom of the Fishery between England and France, and Foreign Miscellany from 1708 to 1713. The fishery and all other subjects in this Volume are exclusively European.

60-53.

Contains letters, &c., from the Commissioners of Transports, Privy Council, Commissioners of Accounts, &c., from 19 Jan., 1710, to 22 Jan., 1712, but none of interest to Canada.

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No date.

April 6,
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March 18.
April 17.

1746.
June 24,
Boston.

1747.

June 7,
Portsmouth.

Sept. 22.

1748.
Jan. 10,
Boston.

Jan. 25.

Feb. 6,
Boston.

Feb. 13,
Boston.

Feb. 18,
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Feb. 18,
Boston.

A miscellaneous collection of letters from Governors in America and the West Indies, relating to the expedition against Canada, from 1746 to 1750.

Abstract of papers relating to the raising of troops in North America, containing: 14 Mar. and 9 Ap., 1746, Newcastle to the Governors about raising troops in their Provinces. Abstract of answers from the Governors, and on 30 May, 1747, from the Duke of Newcastle to Shirley and Knowles, to take measures for the defence of Nova Scotia and Louisbourg (1).

Opinion entertained by Mascarene of the Acadians. Mr. Little, going with the despatches, may be able to give full information. The necessity of putting the French inhabitants under subjection. The appearance of Indians under French officers. Differences between Mascarene and his Council as to his tender treatment of the French Acadians. Arrival of recruits from England in a very unhealthy state (8).

Memorandum, respecting Cape Breton, from Capt. Geary (11).

Shirley to the House of Representatives, respecting Bastide's services (12).

Two notes from Knowles to Newcastle, respecting the officials, &c., at Cape Breton. Written before leaving England (13, 14).

Pepperell to Newcastle. The sickly state of the garrison at Louisbourg during the winter. Mortality has ceased in spring. Arrival of reinforcements (15). On the same subject, see Shirley's letter of 10 May, in Vol. 4, page 1 of this series.

Wentworth to Newcastle. The general accounts of New Hampshire. The larger part of the letter refers to expeditions against Canada (22), and resolutions respecting funds for the expedition to Annapolis (27).

Memorial by Capt. Wraxall, respecting the troops to be raised for the expedition against Canada (28).

33 is a duplicate of 164 in Vol. 4 of this series. Shirley to Newcastle, 20 Oct., 1747. 38, from Shirley and Knowles, duplicate of 193, Vol. 4 of 28 Nov., and also of 216, Vol. 4 of 30 Nov., 1747, with enclosures to 57.

58 and 64, are duplicates of 230, Vol. 4 of 28 Dec., 1747, and of enclosures, down to 80.

Waldo to the Duke of Bedford, complaining of Shirley, respecting the pay of the troops raised for the expedition against the French (81).

Duplicate, Shirley to Bedford in Vol. 4, A. & W. I., 242 (85).

Shirley to Bedford. Vessels sent to Annapolis to bring off the New England auxiliaries (86).

Enclosures from Mascarene.

Shirley to Bedford. Respecting the accounts for the troops raised in the different Colonies (83). Plan (enclosed) for Civil Government in Nova Scotia. The deposition of Jean Orange, a French deserter from Crown Point (97) belongs to 102.

Shirley to Bedford, is an exact copy of 86, see above, dated 6 Feb. Both are signed by Shirley.

Shirley to Bedford. Proposed expedition to Crown Point. The limits of Nova Scotia (now New Brunswick) claimed by the French;

- 1748 the lines ought to be run. Morris ordered to survey the Bay of Fundy. Survey made and observations by Morris enclosed. It is impossible to make the French inhabitants loyal, except by mixing them up in English settlements. Plan for settlements and for defensive forts enclosed.
- Feb. 27, Boston. Shirley to Bedford, with plan for the Civil Government of Nova Scotia (107), see also 93.
- March 3, Boston. Shirley to Bedford. Scheme, with calculation of cost, of settling Nova Scotia from Europe or the Colonies. The calculation enclosed shows a cost of £131,700 stg., within ten years (108).
- April 18, Boston. Shirley to Newcastle, with answers from the deputies of the Acadians to Shirley's declaration. Enclosed 110 to 114, and Extract from Cowley, Engineer at Annapolis (115). 116 and 118 are duplicates of 113 and 115.
- July 2, Boston. Shirley to Bedford. Acknowledging the receipt of Orders for the prohibition of commerce between France and the King's subjects. Act passed by the Legislature to this effect. Respecting the settlement of the different Colonies for the expenses of the expedition against Canada (119); 125 is a duplicate of this letter.
- Oct. 25, Boston. Shirley to Bedford. That the Colonial troops sent against Canada are not to retain their arms (131). A duplicate of letter, 241 Vol. 4, where it is dated 24 Oct.
- Oct. 28, Boston. Shirley to Bedford, with La Gallisonière's letter of 23 Aug. respecting the delivery of Indian prisoners (132, 133).
- Dec. 10, Boston. Shirley to Bedford. The accounts of the expedition to Canada, &c. (135); 138 is a duplicate.
- Dec. 20, Boston. Shirley to Bedford. Further respecting War accounts (143).
1749.
Jan. 16. Shirley to Bedford. That accounts for the troops are enclosed (145). The accounts are not here. The letter is dated Jan. 1748, but that is evidently the old style.
- April 24, Boston. Shirley to Bedford. The French settlements about Crown Point. Proposals for the reduction of the Fort (150).
- Enclosed.*
Addresses on this subject by the Assembly.
- May 5, Boston. Shirley to Bedford. The accounts for the expedition against Canada (152) with enclosures to 173. Nos. 174, 175, are of no interest to Canada.
- June 18, Boston. Shirley to Bedford. Non-arrival of Cornwallis for Nova Scotia. Cannot send ships of War to visit the French fort on the St. John (176.) 177 is a duplicate; 178 is an enclosure from Mascarene, and 179 a duplicate.
- 1750
June 23, Boston. Phipps to Bedford. Respecting the Indian prisoners held by the French and British respectively (185).
- No date. Petition of Foye (186) of Otis Little (187) for repayment of expenses for raising men, with Copy of Minute of Council, Kensington 6 Sep., 1744, for repaying the expense of raising troops for Nova Scotia (188).
- Jan 31, Boston. Address of the Assembly respecting the French encroachments in Nova Scotia. 190 and 192 are of no Canadian interest.
- 1751
June 6, Boston. Deposition of John Dixey respecting a French ship for Annapolis (191).

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1745
Aug 10,
Whitehall.

Newcastle to Shirley. Congratulations on the reduction of Louis-
bourg; the steps to be taken for securing it (193).

Aug 10,
Whitehall.

Newcastle to Pepperell and Warren, respecting the reduction of
Louisbourg, separate letters (197 and 203).

Sep 11,
Whitehall.

Newcastle to Shirley and Pepperell. Steps to be taken for the
security of Cape Breton (209).

Sep 11,
Whitehall.

Newcastle to Warren. That he has been appointed Governor of
Cape Breton (210).

Sep 11,
Whitehall.

Newcastle to Clinton. If transports with troops for Louisbourg
be obliged to go to New York, they are to be provided for there
(211).

1746
Mar 14,
Whitehall.

Newcastle to Warren. Accepting his resignation as Governor of
Cape Breton; the appointment of Knowles; measures for the
defence of Cape Breton, &c. (212).

Mar 14,
Whitehall.

Newcastle, Circular to the Governors of Colonies and Provinces
respecting the defence of Louisbourg (215).

Mar 14,
Whitehall.

Newcastle to Knowles, with his commission as Governor of Cape
Breton (216).

Mar 14,
Whitehall.

Newcastle to Shirley. The sickness in the garrison of Louisbourg;
reinforcements sent. His conduct approved of, steps for the
defence of Cape Breton (217).

Mar 14,
Whitehall.

Newcastle to Warren and Pepperell. Reinforcements for Louis-
bourg, &c. (220).

Mar 14,
Whitehall.

Newcastle to Pepperell. Troops sent under St. Clair; others to
be raised for the reduction of Canada (221).

Ap 9,
Whitehall.

Newcastle to the Governors of New Hampshire, Rhode Island
and Connecticut. Troops to be raised for the reduction of Canada
(222). A similar Circular was sent to the Governors of New York,
New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland (225), and of the same
date letters were written to Shirley (229) to Warren (236), and to
Gooch, Lieut. Governor of Virginia (238).

Ap 9,
Whitehall.

Admiralty. Plan of an intended expedition against Canada (243).

Ap 9,
Whitehall.

Newcastle. Circular to the Governors of Provinces and Colonies
respecting the expedition against Canada (246).

Ap 9,
Whitehall.

Draught unsigned, Newcastle to Shirley. The abandonment of
the expedition to Canada; the settlement with the American troops;
the defence of Louisbourg, &c. (247).

Ap 9,
Whitehall.

Draught with name attached. Newcastle to Knowles, on the
expedition to Canada, &c. (258).

Ap 9,
Whitehall.

Additional to Shirley. Means to be taken to dispel the fears of
removal on the part of the Nova Scotians; their connivance with the
French, &c. (268).

Ap 7,
London.

Bedford to Shirley. The terms of the Proclamation to the Nova
Scotians as to the exercise of their religion (273).

May 5,
Whitehall.

Resolutions of Assembly respecting the raising of money to fur-
nish troops for the expedition to Canada, and other papers of
various dates relating to the same subject (274 to 277).

1747
May 30,
Whitehall.

May 30,
Whitehall.

May 30,
Whitehall.

May 20,

1748
May 10,
Whitehall.

1747
Nov 5,
Boston.

1724
May 22.

1724
May 22.

Vetch to Newcastle, requesting, that for his services in the expe-
dition to Annapolis Royal and Canada, he may be appointed
Governor of New England (8).

1724
Aug 18.
London.

J. Galfrydus. Five papers respecting the Government of New England and Nova Scotia (9 to 13)

There are two long papers relating to the Southern Indians, one concerning the Cherokees, signed George Chickens (a Journal ending 31st October, 1725), the other a Journal by Tobias Fitch, from 19th July, 1725, with a plan of Fort King George. These do not relate to Canada.

The following are of interest to Canada. Two papers at 71 and 77, namely:

(1). State of the Actual possessions of the Crown of Great Britain in North America at the Treaty of Utrocht.

(2). Instances of the encroachments of the French upon the rights of the Crown of Great Britain in America.

There are also two papers relating chiefly to the present United States, but including also what is now British North America. They are at 82 and 83, namely:

(1). Yearly expenses in fortifying H. M. Dominions in North America.

(2). Account of the state of H. M. Dominions on the Continent of America.

65-58.

1746
June 2,
Louisbourg.

The documents in this Volume are not numbered. Warren to Newcastle. A general account of affairs at Louisbourg.

April 1.

Warren and Pepperell. Letters relating to the condition of Louisbourg and the proposed expedition against Canada.

There is a letter from Warren and Pepperell to Newcastle (misplaced), dated 25 June, 1745, but endorsed 1746, with enclosure, giving the terms of Capitulation of Louisbourg. The correspondence and terms will be found in Vol. 3 (A. and W., I.), as enclosures to Shirley's letter of 10 July, 1745, but the covering letter here mentioned (28 June, 1745) is only in this Volume, and should go with the papers in Vol. 3, so as to have the Correspondence, terms and ratification together. There are also several letters subsequent to the Capitulation, from Warren and Pepperell.

June 2.

Warren to Knowles, the appointment of Knowles *vice* Warren. There is also a duplicate of this letter.

June 7.

Opinion of a Council of War that the Acadians should be left on the Island of St John till further instructions, with proclamation by Warren to that effect.

July 9.
Louisbourg.
Sep 18,
Louisbourg.

Knowles to Newcastle. Giving a most unfavourable account of Cape Breton under every aspect.

Knowles to Newcastle. With accounts of the expenditure on the fortress and garrison. The accounts are enclosed, as well as letters from the officers commanding regiments, regarding the pay and state of the Garrison.

The other papers are letters from the different Governors to Hopson in 1749; Correspondence with the French; the restitution of Louisbourg to the French on the 12th July, 1749 and periodical reports of the state of the garrisons, &c. All these papers are of interest. There are several duplicates among them.

1756

81-66 H.

Intercepted letters written in 1756 to the Duke de Mirepoix by

1756

an Anonymous writer, proposing to raise men in Pennsylvania to assist the French in the approaching Campaign.

(1). The first letter has no date.

(2). Dated 6 Jan., America. In a postscript the date is 8 Jan, 1746, apparently an error for 1756.

(3). 1 Mar, 1756. There are two Copies of this letter, the second at 105 is apparently the original and to be taken in preference to the other as it contains portions erased from the first.

(4). America, 19 March, 1756, a duplicate of which follows.

The other papers, namely, Letters from Lord Halifax, the Duke of Devonshire, &c., relate to these letters, except two papers from Waldo respecting the reduction of Cape Breton.

82-67.

The title is "General Braddock (*sic*), Gen. Shirley, Sir W. Johnson, Admiral Boscawen and Admiral Holbourn, 1755, 1756."

The Volume contains letters and despatches respecting Military operations in 1755, the defeat and death of Braddock; the expedition against Frontenac, Crown Point, &c. The letters show that the Provincial troops refused to unite with the regulars and to be put under the command of the royal officers in the expedition against Crown Point. The success of the French at Oswego and the acrimonious correspondence between Shirley and Lord Loudoun, on the subject and on the question of who was to blame for the misfortune. There is an original letter from Washington. The larger part of the Volume consists of letters and despatches from Shirley. There are a few plans. I have gone carefully over this and subsequent Volumes, but did not think it necessary to note the letters in detail, as they should be all copied, and are not numbered.

83-68.

Gen. Webb, Gen. Abercromby, Sir W. Johnson, Atkin, &c., 1756.

A continuation of 82. Webb will prosecute inquiry as to the Authorship of the intercepted letters (Vol. 81-66 H). Loudoun continues his charges against Shirley in relation to French success at Oswego, giving the letters from the Engineer, naval officer and the officer in command, in support of his charges. The papers relating to the refusal of the Provincial troops to serve in conjunction with and under the command of the regular officers against Crown Point, &c., are also given in Loudoun's correspondence, but only incidentally, the Volume being chiefly taken up with the success of the French at Oswego, and the charges thence arising. There are two letters from Shirley to Loudoun, dated the 10 Aug, 1756. The one written in the forenoon, which comes second, should be first, so as to preserve the proper sequence.

84-69.

This Volume belongs neither to America nor the West Indies. The title is "Expedition 1755 to 1757." It contains letters and instructions to Admiral Hawke and General Mordaunt for a descent on the Coasts of France.

85-70.

1757

Earl Loudoun, Gen. Hopson and Admiral Holbourne, 1757.

A Continuation of 83-68. Preparations still going on. Loudoun continues his charges against Shirley. The French attack on Fort William Henry. Negotiations with the Provinces and Colonies as to auxiliary troops. The abortive attempts on Louisbourg. Damage to Holbourne's fleet; the strength of the French fleet.

A large proportion of the letters is from Loudoun; there are very few from Hopson; most of those at the end of the Volume are from Admiral Holbourne.

86-71.

This volume contains letters from Lord Loudoun to Pitt, with a recapitulation of the events of the past season; the negotiations with the different Colonies respecting the auxiliary troops and correspondence with Vaudreuil. 1757.

87-72.

1758

"General Abereromby and Brigadier Forbes. 1758."

Loudoun recalled; preparations by Abereromby for the Campaign of 1758. Unsuccessful attempt on Ticonderoga, with the loss of 1,944 men. The capture of Catoroqua (*sic* in Lieut. McAulay's letter), Frontenac in Bradstreet's, and Cadaraqui in Abereromby's. The evacuation of Fort du Quesne. The letters from Abereromby to Pitt are very full. At the end of the volume are letters from Brigadier Forbes relating to southern operations during the summer of 1758. The conduct of the war is taken up by Amherst, who replaced Abereromby.

88-73.

1759

"Quebee and Louisbourg 1759. Admiral Saunders, General Wolfe and Governor Whitmore."

The preparation for the Campaign of 1759. The proceedings of the fleet at Louisbourg and Quebee, with details by Saunders. Two letters from Wolfe to Pitt, describing his plans; letters from Monckton, from Vaudreuil and from Whitmore at Louisbourg.

I examined the War Office Correspondence respecting Quebee, in connection with this volume, but could find nothing beyond regimental details, and nothing of a general nature.

89-74.

"General Amherst, 1759."

The letters here begin on the 18 December, 1758, with an account of the evacuation of Fort Duquesne by the French. Preparations for the Campaign of 1759. Correspondence with the Governors of Provinces and Colonies respecting Auxiliaries; Journal of Monckton's operations on the River St. John, N.B., with sketch.

The enclosures in Amherst's letters to Pitt show the steps taken for the campaign, &c.

90-75.

"General Amherst, 1759."

1759

A continuation of the last, with a Journal of proceedings dated Fort Edward, 19 June, 1759, addressed to Pitt, enclosing his (Amherst's) Correspondence with the Governors of Colonies, &c., and with his subordinate commanders, and letters to and from Wolfe, &c.

91-76.

A continuation. Moved to Ticonderoga, 22 July; its abandonment on the 26th by the French. There is a continuation of Amherst's Journal from the 20 June to 27 July. Amherst to Pitt of 5th Aug. gives news of the Capture of Niagara. The Correspondence (enclosed) with Stanwix, Johnson, Prideaux, Wolfe, Gage, &c., gives the details of operations. Letter dated Crown Point, 22 Oct. is a continuation of Amherst's Journal sent to Pitt. The Correspondence enclosed comes down to the date of the letter.

92-77.

1760

"Gen. Amherst, 1760."

Begins with a letter, 16 Dec., 1759, to Pitt, being Journal from 23 Oct., to date, with Correspondence giving the details of operations. Short letter from Amherst to Pitt, 9 Jan., 1760, with Correspondence enclosed. Preparations for the Campaign of 1760 against Montreal and all French possessions, with Correspondence. Letter of 17 Feb., from New York, with Correspondence, is at the end of the volume.

93-78.

"Amherst 1760."

Continuation of the preceding. Preparations for the Campaign of 1760; Correspondence with the Governors of Colonies, &c., respecting troops. On the 19 May is report of the defeat of Murray in a sally from Quebec, being forced to retreat with the loss of guns, &c., details of this, and of the steps taken to repair its bad effects will be found in the enclosed correspondence. 21 June. Continued preparations. The letter to Pitt is, in reality, a Journal. The taking of Montreal, and the operations which preceded it, are in the letters and enclosures of 26 Aug. and 8 Sep. It is the duplicate of 26 Aug. that is in this Volume, the original, with the enclosures, is in 94-79.

94-79.

"Amherst, 1760."

Amherst to Pitt, 26 Aug., 1760 (see Vol. 93) with 43 numbered enclosures and papers relating chiefly to the capitulation of Fort Levy. (This letter, with its enclosures, should precede the letter of 8 Sep., in Vol. 93.) Letters 4 and 18 Oct. and 7 Nov., with enclosures. The security of the garrisons, &c., guarding against the Indians and making arrangements for the government of the country. The last letter in this volume is dated 6 Ap., 1761.

95-80.

1761

"Amherst, 1761."

Continuation. Amherst, 8 Dec., 1760, and 7 Jan., 1761, the latter with 60 enclosures, relating to affairs all over the continent.

1761. Spencers's complaint respecting the issue of forged passes and Bradley's letters on the same subject. Amherst, 18 Jan., 1761, with 11 enclosures and 6 Ap. 1761 with 48 enclosures. The correspondence chiefly relates to the prosecution of such steps as shall establish sovereignty over the whole of North America.

96-81.

"Amherst, 1761."

Continuation. Preparations for carrying on the campaign, dated New York, 4 May, 1761, with 70 enclosures. The correspondence with the different Governors of Provinces, &c., as to the raising of troops. The state of Louisbourg, Montreal, &c. New York, 27 Feb., 1761, with 27 enclosures. The Military preparations for 1761 for Indian war. Detroit taken possession of; the disarming of the people at Restigouche; the wreck of the 43rd on Sable Island. Address to Gage by the Militia and Merchants of Montreal, 15 May 1761, with 18 enclosures, 13 Aug. with 58 enclosures. Staten Island 5 Oct., 1761, with 21 enclosures. 21 Oct. with 6 enclosures. 27 Nov. with 21 enclosures. These relate chiefly to the Indian war and to the preparations for the expedition against the French West Indies.

97-82.

- 1762 "Amherst, 1762."

Letter to Lord Egremont, 12 Mar. 1762, with 41 enclosures, including report on Montreal, with returns of troops, population, sources of revenue, posts, &c.

There is a Copy of this report in the British Museum in King's 205, besides the one in the Hald. Coll. 21,667. But in the latter the papers accompanying the report are not with it. They have, however, been copied, as well as Burton's report on Three Rivers for 1762, that in the Hald. Coll. 21,681, for 1763, differing from it in several particulars. Letter 15 June, 1762, with 24 enclosures, but between the letter and enclosures is a correspondence between Amherst, the Earl of Albemarle and Sir George Pollock. The enclosures include Burton's report on Trois Rivières, first referred to, and Gage's report of 20 March, 1762. Letter 20 July, 1762, with 24 enclosures. 15 Aug., 1762, with 20 enclosures, relating chiefly to operations against Newfoundland. 23 Sep., 1762, with 26 enclosures. 26 Oct., 1762 with 8 enclosures. 30 Nov., 1762, with 7 enclosures. 16 Dec., 1762, with 10 enclosures.

Vol. 98 was not allowed to be examined, special instructions to that effect having been given by the Foreign Office, by letter dated 30 Ap., 1883. It contains Amherst's correspondence from 27 Jan. to 17 Nov., 1763.

99-84.

- 1760 Gen. Stanwix, Gov. Murray, Gov. Whitmore and Mr. Atkins, 1760.

Only one letter from Stanwix. The volume contains Murray's defeat before Quebec, 28 Ap., 1760, his own account. Journal of his proceedings from taking possession in 1759; the arrival of the fleet and raising of the siege, with Military and other returns. Letter

- 1760 from Lord Colville, with the movements of the fleet to relieve Quebec. Proceedings of Murray towards Montreal and its reduction. Three letters from Whitmore, Louisbourg. Letter from Atkins enclosing Treaties with the Western Indians.
100 to 102 are volumes containing Correspondence respecting the West Indies; 103 to 120 contain Orders in Council, which I have not yet examined.

121

- 1763-5 Military Correspondence 1763-64-65.
The Volume contains Correspondence between Gage and the Secretaries of State, relating chiefly to affairs in the South and West, including the transactions with the French in Louisiana and Illinois; Indian Wars and negotiations. A few of the last letters are on the tumults in Boston, on account of the Stamp Act.

122.

- 1766 Military Correspondence, 1766.
Correspondence on the general affairs of North America, including Indian affairs. Transactions with the French in Louisiana and the Illinois. Appointment of Col. Carleton. The Quebec fur traders, &c.
There are references to the repeal of the Stamp Act, and in one letter, with brief references in a very few others, is an account of the disputes between landlords and tenants in Albany and Dutchess Counties, New York, and the Military proceedings to quell the riots.

123.

- 1767 Military Correspondence 1767.
The same subjects are taken up in this Volume, the Correspondence being general to North America, including Indian affairs, the fur trade, affairs in Quebec, Michillimakinak, among the French, &c.

124

- 1768 Military Correspondence, 1768.
The letters in this Volume, as in the preceding, include all parts of North America, the affairs of Quebec, Montreal, Nova Scotia, the Western and other Indians, the transactions with the Spaniards and French, &c. There are additional accounts of riots in Boston. The Massachusetts *Gazette*, of the 10 June, 1768, contains, on the second page, an address to Governor Bernard with answer, and instructions to the representatives of the Province in London to oppose taxation. The affairs of Canada are so mixed up with these that it is difficult to separate them, even were it advisable. The Indian affairs include charges against Major Rogers, at Michillimakinak.

125

- 1769 Military Correspondence, 1769.
Indian affairs are shown to be managed jointly by New York, Pennsylvania and Quebec. Very full plans, with details of the defences of Quebec, also reports of the Engineer on the subject.

14 a- 4

- 1769 References to the disturbances at Boston, and the refusal by the Massachusetts Legislature to quarter the troops. Transactions with the French and Spanish in Louisiana, New Orleans, and on the Illinois.

126

- 1770 Military Correspondence, 1770.
General, including Quebec, Louisiana, Newfoundland, &c. There are more papers respecting the tumults in Boston, with depositions. Montresor's Report and plans of the defences in the Bahamas, is of no interest to Canada.

127

- 1771 Military Correspondence, 1771.
General, including the Illinois, Quebec, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, the defences of these latter, and of Boston and Florida; the prospect of a war with Spain, and the steps to be taken for the security of the Lakes, &c.

128

- 1772-3 Military Correspondence, 1772-3.
In this volume Haldimand's letters begin on the 7 June, 1773. These I had not time to compare. The other letters end with one by Lord Dartmouth, of 5 July, 1773, No. 2. The number of Volumes under the title America and West Indies is 687, many of which must be carefully examined at some future time, and upwards of 2,000 volumes of Board of Trade papers, &c.

CANADA, QUEBEC.

In a subsequent part of the report will be found a synopsis of part of this series down to 24-27 for the purpose of comparison with the Haldimand Collection. Volumes 25 and 26 I left over for future examination; they contain correspondence with Hamilton.

27-30

1786
Dec 11,
Quebec.

Lord Dorchester to Lord Sydney. Incursions by the Americans on the Indians in the Shawanese Country, &c.

1787
Jan 3,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sidney. Addresses from settlers in new Johnstown, Oswegatchie, and Cataragui.

Enclosed.

Addresses and answers.

Jan 4,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. Respecting a decision of Chief Justice Smith.

Jan 2,
Quebec.

Chief Justice Smith to Evan Nepean. Discussing the question of whether French or English law is to be observed in questions in which no Canadian is concerned.

Enclosed.

Copy of Judgment in the Provincial Court of Appeal, in the case of William Grant and Robert Grant, appellants, and Alexander Gray, respondent.

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1787

Extract from the Register of the Court of Common Pleas in the same case.

Jan 6,
Quebec.
Mar 31,
Whitehall.

Dorchester to Sydney. Warlike preparations in the United States; weak state of the frontier posts; desires instructions.

Evan Nepean to Dorchester. Respecting a secret agent.

Mar 31,
Whitehall.

Nepean to Dorchester. Col. Carleton's staff promotion. Cuthbert's claims; Indian claims.

Ap 5,
Whitehall.

Nepean to Dorchester. Respecting Capt. George Cartwright's complaints against Noble and Pinson.

Ap 5,
Whitehall.

Sydney to Dorchester. Indian affairs critical. Commotions in Massachusetts. Indians may be furnished with ammunition. Major Gen. Campbell to leave Halifax, and Col. Carleton to take his rank. Lt-Governor Patterson's disobedience of orders. Des Barres (Cape Breton) to be relieved by Macormick. The suppression of unnecessary charges in the Government of Quebec, not to affect Cumberland and Pollock, old servants, or Bishop and Roberts, for patent offices which have been suppressed. The Chief Justice's opinion respecting the Quebec Act (see letter, 2 Jan.) referred to the law officers.

Ap 5,
Whitehall.

Sydney (?) to Lt-Gov. Hope, Quebec. Despatches acknowledged with remarks. A letter follows here, dated 9 Jan., 1788; Dorchester to Nepean. Report on Indian goods. This letter seems to be misplaced.

With list of Casualties in Major Rigouville's and Canadian Companies.

Feb 5,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. Papers relating to Indian Councils. Militia arrangements; arrival of Shays from Massachusetts.

Feb 28,
Quebec.

Enclosed.

Indian Minutes. Letters to Sir John Johnson, 27 Nov., 13 Nov., 14 Dec., 1786.

June 2,
Whitehall.

Sydney to Dorchester, respecting F. A. Decoing, with an enclosure.

Ap 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. With documents (enclosed without date or signature), A. statement that the Americans desire a monarchy, with details.

B. Report of the meeting of Butler with the Indians.

June 13,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Nepean, respecting Indian presents.

June 13,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney, with ordinances.

The rest of the volume is made up of Minutes, Journals, &c., of Council, and reports on the Courts of Justice. The Minutes of Council on state business extend from the 24 October, 1786 to 2 June, 1787 and the Journals from 15 January to 30 April, 1787. Among the Council Minutes is one on the 9 May, 1787, respecting the St. Paul's Bay disorder.

28-31.

1787
June 13,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. With proposals from Vermont (A) and orders for Commercial intercourse by Lake Champlain (B.C.) enclosed, the latter printed.

June 13,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. The wretched state of the Medical profession. Asks that a qualified man be sent out.

14 a-43

1787

- June 13, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. With the Act for the erection of Court houses, printed in the *Gazette* of the 10 May on the third page
- June 13, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Enclosing the Copy of a letter relative to a grant of land to Lord Amherst from the Jesuits' Estates.
- June 13, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Proposals for a mail between Quebec and Halifax.
- Sep 14, Whitehall. Sydney to Dorchester. Nova Scotia to be a Bishop's Sec. Dr. Charles Inglis to be Bishop, with ecclesiastical jurisdiction in Quebec, New Brunswick and Newfoundland. The Commission was issued under the Great Seal, but I did not find it.
- Sep 14, Whitehall. Sydney to Dorchester. Answers to despatches. In this letter is taken up the question of a King for America from the House of Hanover.
- Enclosed.*
- Whitehall 13 July, 1787. Order-in-Council respecting the navigation by Lake Champlain.
- Sep 20, Whitehall. Sydney to Dorchester. Merchants should abide by the *Coutume de Paris*. The disputes in the Legislative Council are disgusting and seem to lead to the division of the Province into two, with Lieut.-Governors. There is no immediate thought of changing the Quebec Act. An Assembly must come, as the proportion of British and Loyalists increases.
- Sep 20, Whitehall. There is a long correspondence about Hamond having to pay for improvements on the Government farm in Nova Scotia, which is of the slightest possible general interest, and need not therefore be taken. It should be omitted down to
- Sep 20, Whitehall. Sydney to Dorchester (secret and separate). The critical state of affairs in Europe.
- Sep 20, Whitehall. Sydney to Dorchester. With opinion as to the Chief Justice's views on the laws of Quebec.
- (Opinion enclosed).
- Minute of Council gives proposal by Levi Allen to furnish masts, spars, &c.
- Aug 18, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. With report of Council on fishing encroachments by the Americans.
- Aug 18, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Patterson's reasons for not giving up the Lieut.-Governship of St. John's Island, with enclosures.
- Aug 18, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Arrival of Prince William Henry.
- Aug 18, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Preparations by the United States for an Indian War.
- Nov 8, Whitehall. Sydney to Dorchester. Respecting United States fishery encroachments. Remission of duty to Gregory & Co. Attacks on the Indians by the United States. Alteration of the tenure of land under consideration.
- Oct 3, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Mail arrangements with Nova Scotia.
- Oct 24, Quebec. Dorchester to Nepean. Lymburner to be sent to London to support the petition for a House of Assembly.
- Oct 24, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Proposal for a Canal to Chambly.
- Oct 24, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. With lists of clergymen of the Churches of England and Scotland, and their allowances, &c.
- Nov 8, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. State of the Military defences, with lists of Militia and troops.

1787

Nov 9,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. Statement of craft licensed to trade with the Indians.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. Minutes of Council.

Miscellaneous.

Papers relating to the Labrador fisheries, to the Administration of Justice, &c.

29-32 to 34-37.

These Volumes contain the papers relating to the investigation respecting the Courts of Justice and the conduct of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Quebec, from January to November, 1787. In the Catalogue, the Volumes from 29 to 38 refer, it is stated, to the same subject. The investigation, however, is closed in Vol. 34. The next Volume (35) contains the ordinary correspondence.

35-38.

Dec 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. With petition that the Jesuit Estates granted to Lord Amherst be considered public property. Relative to the College of Quebec.

Dec 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. That Captain Isaac Coffin has presented a petition for the Magdalen Islands, for fisheries, &c. The Council desire to grant the petition but refer the matter to the King.

Dec 10,
Quebec.

Motz (secretary) to Nepean. That papers relating to the investigation as to Courts of Justice have been sent; to be returned with lists.

1788

Mar 11,
London.

Merchants of London, transmitting petition from English and French inhabitants of Canada. The petition written on parchment follows.

Mar 17,
Whitehall.

Sydney to Dorchester. Respecting the investigation into complaints regarding the Courts of Justice.

Jan 9,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. Rules framed to prevent warmth, &c., in the Legislative Council. Cause of papers relating to the Courts of Justice being improperly sent. Concerning the Cultivation of hemp.

Enclosed.

Petition from inhabitants and Case in support of the Plea, that the expense for the education of Canadians should be taken out of the Jesuit Estates.

Jan 9,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. Respecting the raising of Militia. Letters thereon sent to the Lieut. Governors and the Brigadiers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Jan 9,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. With Minutes of Council on matters of State and Minutes concerning Crown Lands. These and Minutes concerning the appointment, salary, &c., of Sir Thomas Mills, follow. The Council Minutes are dated respectively from 1 to 25 Jan., 1788, and from 26 Jan. to 14 Feb.

36-39.

1788
Feb 16,
Whitehall.

Nepean to John Hunter. Lord Sydney cannot meet the Quebec merchants, for reasons stated.

- 1788
Feb'y. to Mar. Minutes of Council in matters of State 15 to 25 Feby. Minutes concerning Crown Lands, 26 Jan. to 20 March.
- May 17, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Transmitting copy of lease between the deputies of the Six Nations and Americans. The necessity for pushing western settlements.
- Enclosed.*
Copy of lease.
A duplicate of this letter is in Vol. 37-40.
- May 17, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Respecting inland commerce, &c. (Duplicate in 37-40).
- May 17, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Respecting lights on the St. Lawrence (Duplicate in 37-40).
- May 17, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Death of Claus; his widow recommended for the salary.
- June 9, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. With Ordinance of the United States Congress for the Government of the territory, North-West of the Ohio, with the object of peopling and holding the country between the Ohio, Mississippi and the great Lakes, assigned to the Province by the Quebec Act. The advance of United States Posts. Lease of Indian lands (see letter of 17 May) declared illegal by New York.
- Enclosed.*
A. Letter of instruction to person not named to proceed to Detroit, &c., to procure information.
B. Copy of Ordinance of United States Congress for the Government of the territory, North-West of the Ohio.
C. Message by the United States to the Hurons and Wiandots. (Duplicate of letter and enclosures in 37-40).
- June 9, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. The necessity for defining the powers of the Courts beyond the 45th parallel, to enable trials for murder, &c., to take place.
- Enclosed.*
Report of Special Committee of the Privy Council (Duplicate of letter and enclosures in 37-40).
- Feb to April. Minutes of Council, 26 Feb. to 14 Apl.
- June 9, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Asks for directions regarding the instructions sent to the Governor of New York, respecting Grants of land to the men of the 84th. Instructions enclosed. (Duplicate of letter and instructions in 39-42).
- Mar to May. Minutes of Council, 21 Mar. to 8 May.
- July 10, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. The necessity for dividing the Province into seven districts, and constituting a Supreme Court (Duplicate in 37-40).
- July 10, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Enclosing Commissions, &c., for Superintendents of Inland Navigation, five of whom are appointed. Forms and ordinances appended. (Duplicates in 37-40).
- June 4, Detroit. "D." This is the only appearance of a signature, and appears to be Lord Dorchester's initial. Report from the Ohio. (Duplicate in 37-40).
- July 10, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney, respecting the cultivation of hemp. (Duplicate in 37-40).
- July 16. Dorchester to Sydney. With a letter from Ethan Allen (enclosed) on the affairs of Vermont (Duplicates in 37-40).

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1788
July 10.

Dorchester to Sydney. Respecting the case of Gibbons, Chief Justice of Cape Breton with papers enclosed. (Duplicates in 37-40).

July 27,
Quebec.
Sep 3,
Whitehall.

Motz to Nepean, with offer (enclosed) from Ethan, Levi and Ira Allen to contract for the supply of timber.

Sidney to Dorchester. Respecting the petition for an Assembly, and information wanted. The question of making two Provinces with boundaries. The boundaries follow.

Sep 3,
Whitehall.

Sidney to Dorchester. Respecting the embodiment of the Militia.

37-40.

This Volume is largely made up of duplicates of the immediately preceding volume. I give here, therefore, only those that are additional.

Mar to Ap.
May.

Minutes of Council 20 Mar. to 30 Ap.

Minutes of Council on State business 1 to 14 May.

July 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. Respecting Monk's claim. The mode of auditing the Provincial accounts.

July 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. Enclosing Minutes of Council 9 May to 30 June, concerning the waste lands of the Crown.

July 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. The death of Phillippe d'Esgris, the late Coadjutor, Jean François Hubert succeeds him and Charles François Bailly succeeds as Coadjutor.

38-41.

Sep. 5,
Whitehall.

Sydney to Dorchester. Dorchester's improved health. Queries for information by Lt.-Governor. His (Dorchester's) brother to continue in New Brunswick. Ordinance for erecting Court Houses; will not be decided on till the plan for dividing the Province is settled. Report on legal questions not yet ready. Conduct of the Courts not favourably regarded. The negotiations with Vermont cannot be considered till Ministers meet. One of the Allens to be in London. The United States emigration towards the Ohio directed to the possessions of their foreign neighbours. Correspondence by way of Halifax.

Dorchester to Sydney, with Minutes of Council. The propriety of relaxing the French restraints on minerals; the St. Maurice might be leased, where there is plenty of iron. There is salt above Montreal, and fossils. All minerals, except gold and silver, might be thrown open to the proprietors of the soil. Finlay, who applies for a grant of the St. Maurice Forges, deserves this mark of favour.

Enclosed.

Minutes of Council 1 to 23 July upon State business.

Minutes of Council concerning Crown Lands of the same dates.

Nov 8,
Whitehall.

Sydney to Dorchester. Enclosing the opinion of the Law officers on the legality of proceedings for murder outside of the limits of the Province. The opinion follows.

Oct 14,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. Indians have ratified the lease or sale of lands in opposition to the wishes of New York. The arrangements made in the presence of Col. Butler and Joseph Brant, supposed to

- 1788 | be interested. The lands are within the cession made by New York to Massachusetts. Hostilities by Western Indians against Americans on the Ohio, &c. Scalps from the Muskingum and remonstrances from Sinclair, United States Governor of the Western Territory. Brant to go to the Council of the Indians at the Miamis; their intentions as to a boundary. Indians to the North of Lake Erie dissatisfied with Brant. Indian murderers sent down to Michillimakinak.
- Oct 14, Quebec. | Dorchester to Sydney. Enclosing paper, initialled D, containing opinions and observations of different persons concerning the United States.
- Oct 14, Quebec. | Dorchester to Sydney. Conviction of a soldier for murder at Niagara and his respite for legal reasons. Other two to be tried by the same Court, which has been objected to in the first case.
- Oct 14, Quebec. | Dorchester to Sydney. The contentment of the Loyalists in Upper Canada. The animosities in the Legislative Council, their causes and remedies. Unfavourable prospect for merchants trading with the upper Country, owing to the profuse credits and the low price of furs.
- Oct 14, Quebec. | Dorchester to Sydney. With letter and papers relating to André François Odelin.
- Oct 14, Quebec. | Dorchester to Sydney. With returns of vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards at Quebec, 5th April to 5th July, 1788.
- Oct 17, Quebec. | Dorchester to Sydney. With conviction and respite of James Gales for murder at Niagara.
- Oct 24, Quebec. | Dorchester to Sydney. Allsopp, Blackwood and Deschenaux give information that Lymburner goes to England, and the latter confirms it. He (Dorchester) gives neither approval nor disapproval. A petition is sent by the new subjects. The letter and petition follow.
- Oct. 24, Quebec. | Dorchester to Sydney. Applications from the Island of St. John, for the appointment of James Robertson as Queen's Printer. The applications follow.
- Oct 24, Quebec. | Dorchester to Sydney, respecting compensation to Canadians for losses in 1775 and 1776.

Miscellaneous.

At the end are papers containing calculations respecting the profit of exporting flour instead of wheat, &c.

39-42.

- Nov 4, Quebec. | Dorchester to Sydney. Respecting the Organization of the Militia.
- Nov 4, Quebec. | Dorchester to Sydney. With a petition from Canadian gentlemen and others, respecting the laws and Constitution of the Province; the petition is dated 13 Oct., 1788.
- Nov 6, Quebec. | Dorchester to Sydney. Recommending that *all* lands should be granted free of quit-rent in accordance with the terms of a petition by Sir John Johnson and Butler in favour of their corps.

Enclosed.

Minutes of Council on State business, and the same on the waste lands of the Crown, from 24 July to 22 Oct., 1788.

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1788
Nov 8,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. Reports from Niagara, of the Treaty at Fort Stanwix between the Indians and New York being broken up. American attacks on Indians at Vincennes, &c

Nov 8,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. The division of the Province of Quebec into seven districts; description of these. Is of opinion that the division into two Provinces is not advisable at present. A county organization has been given to the Western settlements. A person in the confidence of the Loyalists should be appointed to superintend and lead them. The proper boundaries, should a division be determined on.

Nov 8,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney, enclosing:
(A.) The Chief Justice's report on the Jury system.
(B.) Patent creating the new division of the Province into seven districts.
(C.) Sketch showing the division lines.
(D.) Return of the Militia.

Nov 8,
Quebec.

There are also other papers relating to petitions.
Dorchester to Sydney. With report on Cuthbert's claim.

Enclosed.

Report and Schedule of papers retained in the Council Office, 4 Nov., 1788.

40-43.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Nepean. The suitableness of the soil for hemp; wants 200 bushels best Russian hemp seed next spring.

Nov 4,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Nepean. Giving a short report on Cuthbert's claim.

Oct 28,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Nepean. Respecting Indian goods and the purchase of Indian lands.

1789
Jan 28,
Whitehall.

Survey annexed.
Nepean (?) to Dorchester. Respecting the case of Bunet, or Ranel, presented by the French Ambassador, with two papers.

1788
Dec 8,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. With a memorial regarding the export of wheat, flour, and biscuit. Memorial enclosed.

Dec 8,
Quebec.

With memorial, pamphlets and statements, enclosed, respecting changes in the Government and for a House of Assembly.

41-44.

1789
Mar 14,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 103). With Minutes of Council on matters of State, and the same regarding the disposition of the lands of the Crown, 23 Oct., 1788 to 17 Feb., 1789.

Mar 14,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 104). Special provision for the administration of Justice in the District of Hesse. Appointment of Powell.

Mar 14,
Quebec

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 105). St. John's opened for the free importation of beef, pork, &c., on account of the scanty harvest.

Apr 11,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 106). Free importation extended to ports or communication west of Montreal.

Apr 11,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 107). The friendly conduct of the Spanish Governor of New Orleans to Kentucky. Permits for bringing tobacco from Kentucky to New Orleans. The new Spanish

- 1789 post on the Mississippi. The inclination of Kentucky to separate from the Union and throw itself under the protection of Spain. By private advice they are said to propose to declare independence, to seize New Orleans and to look to Great Britain.
- Enclosed.*
Desultory reflections by a gentleman of Kentucky.
- Ap 11, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney (No. 108). Failure of the meeting between the Indians and the Americans; proposed cession of the lands east of the Muskingum. Representations made at Detroit by one of the Indians.
- Ap 11, Quebec. Motz to Nepean. Alarming state of General Hope's health.
- Ap 13, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney (separate). Death of Hope.
- June 6, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney (109). Threatened famine; admission of food from the United States.
- Enclosed.*
Report of the Committee on Scarcity.
- June 7, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney (No. 110) with copies of the Journals of the Legislative Council, with list of ordinances, &c.
- Enclosed.*
Copy of Journals.
List of Acts passed in Session from 16 Mar. to 30 Ap.
Ordinances and observations on the Acts.
- June 7, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney (No. 111). Sending copies of the Minutes of Council on State business, and Minutes concerning the waste lands of the Crown. The first Minute is missing, the other is enclosed, extending from the 18 Feb. to the 11 Ap., 1789.
- June 7, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney (secret). With description and political observations on the affairs of the Western Country, between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi. Proposed separation of that part of the country from the Atlantic States. The introduction to the paper is wanting. The rest of it is enclosed.
- June 7, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney (No. 113). The death of Hope renders the appointment of a person of rank and distinction necessary. His residence should be at Montreal.
- June 7, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney (No. 114). Has applied for additional engineers for the necessary works.
- June 7, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney (No. 115). Scheme for organising a representation of the Roman Catholic clergy submitted by the Bishop, but given up.
- Enclosed.*
Projet d'une lettre de l'Évêque de Québec au Clergé de son Diocèse.
- June 7, Dorchester to Sydney (No. 116). Notifying the dismissal of Monk and the appointment of Gray as Attorney-General.
- Enclosed.*
Memorial of Merchants, &c.
The letter 117 is missing.

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1789

June 12,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (118), with report of the Committee on scarcity. For this report see letter 109.

July 20,
Whitehall.

W. W. Grenville to Dorchester. Leave of absence to Badillard extended.

June 25,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 119). Congratulations on the King's recovery.

June 25,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 120), summary of a Treaty between the Indians and Americans at Fort Harmar, on 9 Jan. last.

July 3,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 121). Transmitting address on His Majesty's recovery. The address is not with the letter.

July 15,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (122). The Indians between the Ohio and Detroit are removing to the latter post, on account of the near approach of American settlements.

July 20,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (private). Introducing Lieut.-Colonel Hunter, of the 60th.

July 30,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 123). Transmitting naval officer's returns of vessels inwards and outwards, at Quebec, 5 Ap. to 5 July, 1789

The return is not with the letter.

July 30,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 124). Retirement of Mr. Southouse, Justice of Common Pleas.

Enclosed.

Letters from Southouse and answer by Motz.

Aug 22,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (separate). Application for leave of absence.

Aug 22,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 125). Transmitting memorial from Provincial Secretary, respecting licenses for the sale of spirits.

Report of the Council thereon. Both of these documents are enclosed.

Aug 27,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 126). Transmitting a plan of the Colony of Kentucky, with observations. Both are enclosed.

Oct 9 and 18,
Whitehall.

W. W. Grenville to Dorchester. Two letters acknowledging address of the inhabitants of Montreal on the King's recovery.

Oct 20,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (Private and secret). In relation to the proposal of altering the Constitution of Canada.

Oct 20,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 1). Has written to Lieut.-Governor Fanning, St. John's Island, respecting the Queen's Printer there.

Oct 20,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 2). Respecting the changes in the Constitution of Quebec; sends draught of Bill for observations.

Enclosed.

Draught of Bill.

Plan for a House of Assembly drawn up by the Committees of Quebec and Montreal, in Nov. 1784. Extract from a report by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, 10 July, 1769, relative to the state of the Province of Quebec.

Oct 20,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester. Approving of his conduct, respecting Count Moustier's visit; the visits of such foreigners should be discouraged.

Oct 20,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester. Respecting the appointment of Powell, as first Judge of the District of Hesse.

Oct 20,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 5). Acknowledging despatches with minutes of Council, &c.

- 1789
Oct 20, Whitehall.
Oct 20, Whitehall.
Oct 20, Whitehall.
Oct 20, Whitehall.
Oct 20, Whitehall.
Oct 20, Whitehall.
Oct 20, Whitehall.
Oct 20, Whitehall.
Oct 20, Whitehall.
Sep 30, Quebec.
Sep 30, Quebec.
Sep 30, Quebec.
Oct 17, Quebec.
Oct 17, Quebec.
Oct 17, Quebec.
Oct 28, Quebec.
- Grenville to Dorchester (No. 6). Respecting the scheme of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, and the supply of priests.
Grenville to Dorchester. (No. 7). Memorial of merchants respecting the removal of Monk received.
Grenville to Dorchester. (No. 8). Despatches 114 and 117 received. Despatch 117 which is missing is stated in this letter to be an account of the losses sustained by the invasion of 1775.
Grenville to Dorchester. (No. 9). Despatches relating to the dreaded famine received. Steps taken in consequence. Removal of restrictions on importations from the United States.
Grenville to Dorchester. (No. 10). Despatches respecting Indians received; the policy to be followed.
Grenville to Dorchester. (No. 11). Colonel Hunter sent to Honduras.
Nos. 12 and 13, of same date, acknowledge (1) the list of vessels and (2) the resignation of Southouse.
Grenville to Dorchester. (No. 14). The death of Hope. Lt.-Governor Carleton to be offered the Lt.-Governorship of Quebec; if he refuse, Colonel Clark to have the offer.
Grenville to Dorchester. (No. 15 secret). Respecting transactions in Kentucky and in relation to them.
Dorchester to Grenville. (No. 1). Respecting the dreaded famine, and means taken to arrest it.
Dorchester to Grenville. (No. 2). Sending Copy of letter from John Jay, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, United States, with Answer. The letter asks permission to make astronomical observations on the Lakes, for the settlement of an agreement between New York and the United States. Leave granted and orders given, with a private letter to Lt.-Colonel Harris, 60th, to see that no improper advantage be taken.
Dorchester to Grenville. (Separate). Renewing the application for leave of absence.
Dorchester to Grenville. (No. 3). Respecting Counterfeit Certificates of British Plantation Registry, with Copy of forged Certificates.
- 43-46.
- Dorchester to Grenville. (No. 4). Transmitting Copies of Minutes of Council, and other papers.
- Enclosed.*
Minutes of Council on State business, 12 Apl. to 30 May, and 1 June to 14 July.
Minutes concerning Waste lands, 12 Ap to 15 Aug., and from 16 to 26 Aug.
Copy of a petition (translation) from the Seminary of Montreal as seignors of the Lake of Two Mountains, and deeds therein referred to.
A second petition (translated) from the Seminary as seignors of the Island of Montreal, with reference to the right of appointing a Clerk for the Courts of Justice, with deeds marked G and F.
- Dorchester to Grenville. (Private). Sends the Key to a late Communication. This Key and a further part of it, sent on the 7 June 1790, refer to certain anonymous political communications to be found amongst the correspondence.

1789
Oct 24,
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Quebec.Oct 25,
Quebec.Nov 10,
Quebec.Nov 10,
Quebec.Nov 10,
Quebec.Nov 10,
Quebec.Nov 10,
Quebec.1788
July 10,
London.

1789
Oct 24,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville. (No. 5). That the report on the Jesuits is short of the required minuteness. All the papers will be transmitted for the King's further instructions thereupon.
Memorials, &c., transmitted.

Enclosed

Memorials from the Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Clergy of the Province of Quebec; the Minister, Church Wardens and Vestry of the Church of England in the City of Quebec; Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the English Protestant Congregation in Montreal.

Oct. 24,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 6), with petition from proprietors in Montreal for the extension of their lots towards the St. Lawrence beyond the town wall.

Petition enclosed.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 7). Sending naval officer's return of vessels entered and cleared, 5 July to 5 Oct. The return is not with the letter. At the bottom of it is an extract showing that 42 vessels entered and 34 cleared.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 8), with requisition (enclosed) from Sir John Johnson, for Indian goods.

Dorchester to Grenville (separate). Introducing Mr. Southouse.

Oct 24,
Quebec

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 9). Transmitting political communications.

These communications (enclosed) deal with the state of affairs in the United States; the feeling towards Great Britain; proposals for differential duties and commercial restrictions, &c. For the Key to these Communications see letter, private, 23 Oct., on a preceding page, and 7 June, 1790, in Vol. 45-48, also private. They appear to be continuations of previous papers, and to be sent by a secret agent not named anywhere in the Correspondence, whose appointment was authorized in a letter by Nepean to Dorchester, dated 31 Mar. 1787, in Vol. 27-30.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 10). The hostile designs of the Hurons against Detroit.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 11). Transmitting petitions.

Enclosed.

Petitions (in English) dated, Montreal, 29 Oct., 1789, and Quebec, 2 Nov., 1789. There are also petitions in French, to the same effect, and of the same dates.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 12). Respecting the Accounts of the Receiver General and discrepancies therein.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 13). Respecting the Administration of Justice in extra provincial districts.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (separate). The case of Bunet or Bunel and Marie Joseph Poirior, his wife.

Enclosed.

Report of Attorney General Gray.

Miscellaneous.

1788
July 10,
London.

Edward Baneroft to Hon. T. T. Townshend. Respecting a navigable Canal from Lake Champlain.

- 1788 *Enclosed.*
 (1). Observations on Canal, submitted to Lord Dorchester, 25 Oct., 1785.
 (2). Additional observations by S. Deane, submitted to Lord Sydney, 26 Mar., 1787.
 Received 8th Dec., 1788. Thomas Wright, estimate of the quantity of land of which the Magdalen Islands consist.
 30th Nov., 1787. Report of Council on Capt. Isaac Coffin's petition for a grant of the Magdalen Islands. This last paper appears to be the report of the Council referred to the King by Dorchester's letter of the 10th Dec., 1787, in vol. 35-38.
- Nov 8, John Craigie to Evan Nepean. With account of General Hope's
 Quebec. voyage and illness.
- 1789 Hugh Finlay to Nepean. Political arrangements in Quebec.
- Feb 9, Silas Deane to Nepean. Sending papers relating to the Lake Cham-
 Quebec. plain Canal.
- May 20, London. *Enclosed.*
 Four papers respecting the Canal; the first two are duplicates of those in Bancroft's letter to Townshend, of the 10th July, 1788.
- 1782 Grand Jury presentment respecting the disease known as *Mal*
 Sep 2, Montreal. *Anglois, Lustacruie*, or *Sibbins*, with reports by Blake, Sym, Selby, and Jobert, Surgeons. This disease was more generally known as the St. Paul's Bay disorder.
- 1788 Power to Lyburner. Urging him to support the petition for a
 Oct 3, Quebec. change in the Quebec Act of 1774, with letters in English and French.
- No date. State of the Imports and Exports of the Province of Quebec in
 1788.
 Dr. W. Morris to Nepean. Respecting missionaries for Canada.
- 1789 Merchants of London to Grenville. The necessity of an immedi-
 June 29, London. ate supply of flour to relieve the distress in Canada.
 July 14, London. Dr. Morris to Nepean. Respecting Lathorn, a missionary.
- July 20, London. Lyburner to Grenville. Respecting the tenure of land in
 July 24, London. Canada.
 Sep 2, Lyburner to Nepean. Sending answers to questions relating to
 Glasgow. Canada. Answers enclosed.
- Sep 23, Joseph Brant to Mathews. Respecting the destination of the posts.
 Grand River.
 Oct 31, London. Capt. A. Fraser to Nepean. Respecting Indian affairs and other
 subjects. The characters of leading men are given.
- Nov 4, Report to Grenville as to the trade of Canada, with returns of the
 London. imports of skins from Canada.
 The *Trade* here means the Fur Trade.
- 1790 Grenville to Dorchester (No. 16). Respecting allowances to mission-
 Feb 20, Whitehall. aries.
 Mar 27, Grenville to Dorchester (No. 17). That the Act for amending the
 Whitehall. Constitution of Quebec has passed.
 Mar 27, Grenville to Dorchester. (No. 18), same date No. 19, No. 20, No.
 Whitehall. 21. Acknowledging despatches with remarks.

Dorchester, 25

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General Hope's

in Quebec.

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July, 1788.

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19, No. 20, No.

1789
Dec 12,
Quebec.

1790
Feb 8,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 14). Transmitting petition from flour millers, exporters, &c. The petition is enclosed.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 15). Remarks on the proposed bill respecting Canada.

Enclosed.

(A) Suggested alterations; (B) Letter of 5 Feb.; (C) W. Smith to Dorchester, remarks on the proposed bill; (E) Proposed additions; (F) 6 Feb. Smith to Dorchester, further respecting the division of the territory between Upper and Lower Canada; (G) Additional Clauses as to the extent of Canada.

May 6,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 22) (Secret). Apprehended hostilities with Spain. Preparations.

May 6,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 23) (Secret). The importance of winning over Vermont.

May 6,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 24) (Secret). Respecting hostilities with Spain.

Enclosed.

Copy of letter from George Washington to Gouverneur Morris. Answer by the Duke of Leeds to Morris, 28 Ap. Reply by Morris, 30 Ap., 1790.

Mar 6,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 16). Respecting the Clause relating to deserters.

Mar 6,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 17). The Culture of hemp; report of Council.

Mar 8,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 18). Reported Indian hostilities; the designs of the United States.

Mar 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 19). With Minutes of Council. The Minutes are not here.

Mar 15,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 20). With lists of names for the Legislative and Executive Councils for Upper and Lower Canada. The lists are enclosed.

Mar 15,
Quebec.

Motz to Nepean. Respecting the importation of German families for the cultivation of hemp.

Ap 7,
Quebec.

Motz to Nepean. Sending Minute of the Board of Agriculture respecting the importation of families versed in the Culture of hemp. The Minute is enclosed.

Ap 7,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 21). Loss of Fort Cumberland, N. B. by fire; return of ordnance stores destroyed. The returns enclosed.

Ap 7,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 22). Respecting forged Mediterranean passes.

June 3,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (Private and confidential). Appointment of Simcoe to be Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada.

June 5,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 25). The bill respecting Canada not brought forward. Remarks on proposed changes, &c.

June 5,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (Secret). No great probability of an attack on the Upper Posts this year. If a Spanish war take place, they are not safe from the United States. Negotiations with Spain.

June 5,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 26). Respecting education in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British America.

June 5,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 27). Indian presents.

June 5,
Whitehall.

- 1790
June 5,
Whitehall. Grenville to Dorchester (No. 28). Acknowledging the receipt of despatches, with remarks.
- May 27,
Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (No. 23). The appointment of Powell to the district of Hesse; the administration of Justice in Quebec.
- May 27,
Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (No. 24). The Indian Department; its management; the instructions issued for its government. The instructions are enclosed.
- May 27,
Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (No. 25). Respecting the stoppage of grants of waste lands. The regulations of the Council as to grants. The policy for peopling the country. There are seventeen enclosures relating to this subject.
- May 27,
Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (No. 26). Report of proposed attacks on Oswego and Niagara. Preparations for defence.
- Enclosed.*
(1) Lt. Col. Harris, Niagara, 15 Ap.
(2) From a principal Cayuga Chief, dated Buffalo Creek, 26 Mar.
(3) From N. Rosenkrantz, Genesee.
(4) From Harris.
(5) From Butler and (6) Butler's speech to the Five Nations.
- May 27,
Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (No. 27). Respecting the raising of troops in the United States.
- Enclosed.*
Communication as to the state of political feeling in the United States.
- May 27,
Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (No. 28) with Journals of the Legislative Council, 11 Mar. to 17 Ap. 1790.
- Enclosed.*
Journals; Observations on the Acts or Ordinances.
- May 27,
Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (29). Transmitting the Council Minutes on State business from 10 Nov., 1789, to 20 Jan. 1790. The Minutes are not with the letter, and are noted as missing.
- May 27,
Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (No. 30). Investigation into Binney's conduct as Superintendent of Trade and Fisheries at Canso.
- Enclosed.*
Dorchester to Lt. Gov. Parr, his answer and other papers relating to the case.
- May 27,
Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (No. 31). With naval officers' returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec 5 Oct., 1789 to 5 Jan. The returns are not here. An abstract on the letter shows that 9 vessels entered, and 26 cleared.
- May 27,
Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (No. 32). With estimate (enclosed) of Indian expenses.
- May 27,
Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (private). Acknowledging the receipt of despatches.
- 45-48.
- May 27,
Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (No. 33). Transmitting Minute of Council on matters of State, from 21 Jan. to 17 May, 1790, and on waste lands from 27 Aug., 1789, to 17 May, 1790.

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QuebecJune 7,
QuebecJune 7,
Quebec.June 21,
Quebec.June 21,
Quebec.June 21,
Quebec.Aug 4,
WhitehallAug 4,
WhitehallAug 4,
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Quebec.July 7,
Quebec.July 7,
Quebec.Sep 1,
Whitehall

14 a-

-1790

Enclosed.

Five documents, 2 Minutes on matters of State, and 3 Minutes on land.

June 7,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 34). The Canadian Bishop, M. Hubert, declines the offer of priests from Europe. Arrival of two young Frenchmen. M. Brassier, Director of the Seminary, thinks they might be usefully employed, but this is considered an evasion of the rule against the introduction of ecclesiastics from the Dominions of the House of Bourbon.

Enclosed.

Memoire présenté par l'Eveque, Quebec. Declarations of Jean Thomas Michel, Edouard Pierrin de Mondesir, and of Jean Baptiste Roussel, the young men referred to in the letter and memoire.

June 7,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 35). Indian news from the Upper Posts; arrival at Detroit and suspicious conduct of DeBon, a French subject.

Enclosed.

Seven documents, 4 respecting Indians and 3 relating to DeBon.

June 7,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (private). Continuation of key to certain communications.

June 21,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 36). Sending report of the Committee of Council on Dease and Ainsie. Report enclosed.

June 21,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 37). Cruelties by Indians on the Ohio; reports of prisoners who have escaped from them.

June 21,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 38). Respecting a forged certificate of ships registry and Pritchard's conduct therewith.

Enclosed.

Letter from Lt. Governor Cox and deposition of John Meyers respecting Pritchard. (This man Pritchard was engaged as a scout on secret service, by Sherwood and Smyth; his conduct then was not above suspicion.)

Aug 4,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 29). Acknowledging despatches with remarks on Indian outrages.

Aug 4,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 30). Approving of his course respecting the admission of priests from the Bourbon Dominions.

Aug 4,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 31). Appointment of Major Gen. Clark to be Lt. Governor of Quebec. Leave of absence granted to Dorchester.

July 7,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 32). Will give up his wish to return to Europe should his remaining be found necessary. Proposals for raising Militia. Major Beckwith's mission.

Enclosed.

Public and Private instructions to Beckwith.

July 7,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 40) with state of the Council for Quebec, which is enclosed.

July 7,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (separate). Acknowledging the receipt of despatches.

Sep 1,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 32). Respecting Pritchard's connection with forged Certificates.

- 1790
July 20,
Quebec.
Dorchester to Grenville (No. 41). With Copy of paper giving the names of United States vessels furnished with Counterfeit registers. The paper is enclosed.
- July 21,
Quebec.
Dorchester to Grenville (No. 42). Sending return of shipping at Quebec. The return is not here. An abstract on the letter gives 23 vessels entered and 14 cleared from 5 April to 5 July.
- July 21,
Quebec.
Dorchester to Grenville (No. 43). Concerning the expediency of allowing American produce to be exported, when arriving by land or inland navigation at Quebec and Montreal. The propriety of watching American settlements.
- July 26,
Quebec.
Dorchester to Grenville (No. 44). The arrival of Creeks and Cherokees at Quebec, accompanied by Bowles. Their offers of assistance and application for Arms. (For a short account of Bowles, see Report on Archives for 1831, page 23).
- Enclosed.*
Letters from Bowles to Dorchester, 7, 14, 16 and 23 July, and answers by Dorchester.
Addresses by the Chiefs of the Creeks and of the Cherokees to H. M. George III.
Dorchester's advice to the Creeks and Cherokees.
- Oct 5,
Whitehall.
Grenville to Dorchester (No. 33). Sending report of the Lords of Trade and other papers relating to the Cultivation of Hemp. Papers are enclosed.
- Oct 5,
Whitehall.
Grenville to Dorchester (No. 34). Respecting Backwith. The Creeks and Cherokees not arrived in England. Reported that they had changed their minds.
- 46-47.
Dorchester to Grenville (No. 45). Acknowledging despatches.
- Sep 25,
Quebec.
Dorchester to Grenville (No. 46). The naturalisation of foreigners. The conversion of the present tenure of land into free and common soccage. The effect of the example shown by the Crown.
- Sep 25,
Quebec.
Enclosed.
Order to investigate by a Committee of Council the advantages of free and common soccage.
- Sep 25,
Quebec.
Dorchester to Grenville (No. 47). The organisation of Militia in view of War with Spain. Concentration of troops.
- Enclosed.*
General Orders for the Militia in the Province of Quebec.
- Sep 25,
Quebec.
Dorchester to Grenville (Nos. 48, 49 and 50). Continuation of Communications on affairs of the United States.
- Sep 25,
Quebec.
Dorchester to Grenville (No. 51) sending minutes of Council on state business, 18 May to 21 July.
Minutes enclosed. The Minutes of Council on waste lands are in 52 of same date, and are enclosed together with Journal.
- Sep 25,
Quebec.
Dorchester to Grenville (No. 53). Remarks on the proceedings at a trial for murder, in the District of Lunenburg. (*sic*).
- Enclosed.*
Report of proceedings at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Johnstown, District of Lunenburg, 3 Sept. 1790.

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Sep 25
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Oct 17,
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Nov 10,
Quebec.

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1790
Sep 25,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 54). Prisoners taken by Indians
have returned.

Sep 25,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (private). Respecting Sir John Johnson's
claims and the Government of Upper Canada.

Sep 25,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (private). Continuation of key to *Certain
Communications*.

Oct 17,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 55). Will take advantage of leave
of absence.

Oct 17,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 56). The organisation of the
Indian Department. There are 22 enclosures, correspondence, &c.

47-50.

Oct 17,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 57). With Minutes of Council on
state business and waste lands, 22 July to 25 August. The two
Minutes are enclosed.

Oct 17,
Quebec.

Clarke to Grenville. His arrival and the publication of his Com-
mission as Lieut. Governor.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No 58). Sending reports and plans of
the interior parts of the Province.

Enclosed.

(1.) Copy of report of posts and communications from Carleton
Island to the Falls of St. Mary. 6 Dec., 1788.

(2.) Journal of Survey of parts of Lake Ontario, 1789.

(3.) Journal of a Survey of the south and west shores of Lake
Erie in 1789.

The plans are not here.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 59). Transmitting a map of part of
Canada. The map is not here.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 60). Sending report by Cap. Steel,
of the Marion, relative to the navigation of Lake Champlain. The
report is enclosed.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 61). Transmitting petitions.

Enclosed.

(1.) Petition from the Merchants of Montreal, for a separate Cus-
tom House.

(2.) From Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for travelling
expenses.

(3.) From Merchants, flour manufacturers, &c., in French and
English.

(4.) From the inhabitants of Quebec and Montreal in support of
the petition of Nov., 1784. A copy of this petition (printed) is en-
closed. A copy in parchment is in Vol. 24-27, under date of the 24th
Nov., 1784.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 62). Sending Minutes of Council on
matters of State and on waste lands, from 26 Aug. to 8 Oct., 1790.
Both Minutes are enclosed.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 63). With returns of vessels entered
and cleared at Quebec. The returns are not here. The abstract on
the letter shows that 18 vessels entered and 19 cleared.

48-51.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 64). With Council Minutes on matters
of State from 9 Oct. to 1 Nov., 1790.

14 a-5½

1790

The Minutes (enclosed) contain the result of the inquiry respecting the conversion of the existing tenure of lands into free and common socage; list of grants *en seigneurie* and *en routure* by the French Crown in Canada, &c.

49-52.

- Nov 10, Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (No. 65). With schedule of Jesuit papers. Public opinion that the Jesuit estates should not be diverted from public uses, and applied, for example, for education and for the support of a University. What should be done with the buildings, gardens, grounds, &c., in Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, &c. What has been done with a part of them. The schedule follows.
- Nov 10, Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (No. 66). Further respecting the Jesuit Estates. Petitions propose to appropriate them to the use of the Province. Report that Jesuits were about to make a clandestine alienation; steps taken to prevent it. The persons to whom the cession was to be made. Father Glapion dead; Fathers Girault, Weil and Cascot survive at an advanced age. Disputes between Hubert and Bailly, the Coadjutor.
- Nov 10, Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (No. 67). Schedule, as an index to the Council Minutes, respecting Education, Churches and Schools. The Schedule follows, as also the proposed Establishment of a Protestant Ministry for Upper and Lower Canada.
- Nov 10, Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (No. 68). The enclosures from Nepean are not very candid. Copy of memorandum respecting the appointment of Davison as Receiver General, on the application of Lord Lovaine, with note thereon by Davison.
- Nov 10, Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (No. 69). Sending memorandum respecting Indian goods. The memorandum and estimate follow.
- Nov 10, Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (No. 70). Sending a memorandum from the naval officer, on the petition for a separate Custom House at Montreal. The memorandum follows. For petition see official letter No. 61 in Vol. 47-50.
- Nov 10, Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (No. 71). With papers relating to the proceedings in Gaspé, against the schooner Fox and Captain Pritchard.
- Five Enclosures.*
- Nov 10, Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (No. 72). Emigrants from Arasaig and Egg, arrived and forwarded to Lunenburg. Report that others from Skye and Lewes had been sent to North Carolina, but it was expected they would be sent to the British Provinces.
- Nov 10, Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (No. 73). With communications on political matters in the United States. Two papers, one of 13, the other of 8 pages enclosed.
- Nov 10, Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (No. 74). With seven enclosures respecting an expedition from the American States against the Indians.
- Nov 10, Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (No. 75). With a return of the Militia of Upper Canada.
- Nov 10, Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (No. 76). With maps of Lower Canada, &c., and list of plans in the Surveyor General's Office, Quebec. Letters from Major Holland and Henry Motz, with list of plans.
- Nov 20, Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (No. 77). With communications respecting American affairs. A slip marked "enclosures missing" is inserted here, but the enclosure is with the letter.

1791

Jan 27,
London.

Jan 7,

New Yo.

Feb 10,

London.

Ap 18,

London.

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May 31,

London.

No date.

July 6,

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Nov 4,

New York.

Nov 11,

Montreal.

Dec 24.

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1790

Miscellaneous.

- Jan 27,
London. Adam Lyburner to Grenville. Offering information respecting Canada. List of new subjects, proprietors of fiefs and seigniories in the Province of Quebec and list of old subjects in the same Province.
- Jan 7,
New York. John Foxcroft to Nepean. Acknowledging despatches, &c. Enclosing letters from the Master of the Dashwood Castle, 1 Feb.
- Feb 10,
London. Merchants trading with Canada, asking for an interview with Grenville respecting its affairs.
- Ap 18,
London. Petition from John Wright, Corporal 62 Regt.
- Ap 27,
Whitehall. Grenville (?) to Lt. Col. Simcoe. Respecting Allen's proposal for commercial intercourse with Vermont. The letter is not signed.
- Ap 29. Ordinances 29 Ap. "To prevent, for a limited time, the exportation of biscuit, &c." "To form a new district between Quebec and Montreal." 22 Ap. "To regulate Inland Commerce." "The toll of the bridge over the St. Charles." 15 Ap., "Pilotage."
- Ap 7,
New York. Sir George Beckwith to ———. His Mission to New York. The Creeks under Macgilivray. Military force to be employed against them; the preparations.
- May 31,
London. John Inglis, with report on Indian trade, with four enclosures. There is a duplicate of this letter and another from Inglis respecting the unjust act of Georgia against British subjects, dated the 5 June, 1790.
- No date. Memorandum from Lord Grenville, respecting the giving up of Detroit.
- July 6,
War Office. Gen. Alured Clarke to Nepean. Respecting Capt. Cliff's appointment to Canada.
- July 9,
Plymouth. Major Mathews to ———. Information regarding the upper country and posts in the Province of Quebec, with an account of the fur trade.
- July 22,
Humberstone. A. P. Skene to Grenville. Respecting despatches; with receipt for the same.
- Sept 24
Witzen-
hausen. François Motz to ——— (In French). Respecting flax culture. (François was a brother of Henry Motz, Secretary to Lord Dorchester, and was anxious to be employed in the promotion of hemp cultivation in Canada).
- Nov 27,
London. James Monk to Grenville. The illness of Grey, Attorney General; he applies for the office.
- Nov 4,
New York. Sir J. Temple to W. W. Temple. Respecting the projects of Mr. Stokes, whom he will assist.
- Nov 11,
Montreal. Dobie & Badgley to Brickwood, Battle and Co. Report of an American expedition to the Miamis against the Indians.
- Dec 24. J. G. Simeon to Lord Grenville. Applying for a canvas house.
- Ap 10. Contingent disbursements of civil officers in the Province of Quebec.
- Nov. Requisition for Indian presents.
- State of Religion in Canada. Ecclesiastical state of Canada.
- Letters and papers relative to the plan of exploring the North-West coast of America, being letters, &c., from Captain Dixon and Messrs. Ogden, Dalrymple, and Holland, from Nov. 1789 to Nov. 1790.
- There are 8 volumes under the number 50, containing reports and detailed information relative to the Jesuit Estates. These are marked :

1790

50.

- 50A. Reports by Attorney General Grey and Solicitor General Jenkyn Williams, respecting the Jesuit Estates; dated 18 May and 20 Aug. Two reports.
- 50B. Called Volume A. General Statement of the Estates that were of the late Religious Order of the Jesuits in the Province of Quebec or Lower Canada.
- 50C. Marked also B, Vol. 1. Title deeds of the Estates that were of the late Religious Order of the Jesuits in the Province of Quebec. There are three Volumes marked B, namely: 50 C., 50 D. and 50 E.
- 50F. Marked also C, *Aveu et Denombrement* to the French Intendant in 1773, and that to Gen'l Haldimand in 1781. This is the title. The Volume contains the enumeration made to Haldimand in 1781 and, at page 87, a declaration signed "Bernard et Loivet," before the *Notaire Royal*, 17 Jan., 1733.
- 50G. Continuation of the Analysis or digest by the Attorney and Solicitor General, of the titles of the estates of the late order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.
- 50H. Recapitulation of the state of population of the late Jesuits' Estates in the Province of Quebec. A volume 50 I, which is marked as containing papers of the same character as the preceding, relates to an inquiry respecting the Seminary of St. Sulpice made in 1826.

51-54.

- Minutes of Council Concerning State business from 2 Nov. to 18 Nov., 1790 (23 pages); from 19 Nov. 1790 to 4 Jan. 1791 (115 pages); from 5 to 28 Jan. (19 pages); from 29 Jan. to 5 Mar. (35 pages); from 6 to 31 Mar. (74 pages).
- Minutes Concerning Waste Lands, 9 Octr. 1790 to 3 Feb. 1791, (50 pages); 4 Feb. to 5 Mar. (36 pages).
- Dorchester to Grenville (No. 83). With the state of His Majesty's Council, which is enclosed.
- Dorchester to Grenville (No. 87). Transmitting petitions against a change of the present tenures of land.
- Enclosed.*
Petitions.
Remarks on a London despatch respecting the necessity for changes.
Observations on the report respecting a change in the tenures of this Province by Thomas Bedard, Ptre, 16 Fevrier, 1791.
- June 21, Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville. Despatches 90, 91, 92, a journal of 3 Feb., of proceedings of a Board, and letter from Coffin to Sir John Johnson of 22 Ap. All relate to Indian goods.
- June 23, Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (93). With Copy of Commission for building and repairing Churches, parsonage houses and church yards. The copy is enclosed.
- June 23, Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (94). With intelligence from Detroit. Five enclosures.
- July 1, Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville (No. 95). With intelligence from Niagara and Detroit. Twelve enclosures.

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July 1,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 96). Transmitting Minutes of Council on State business, 1 to 11 Ap. (89 pages); 12 Ap. to 8 June (42 pages); Minutes on Waste Lands, 6 to 31 Mar. (29 pages); 1 Ap. to 8 June (6 pages).

July 27,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 97). Transmitting Communications from the United States.

July 27,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 98). With information concerning the frontier on Lake Champlain. The precautions at Niagara and Detroit. Militia returns; the need of an officer of abilities and trust on the western settlements.

Enclosed.

Schedule and twelve reports, &c.

July 27,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 99). Sending naval officer's return of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec. The returns are not here.

Sep 15,
Whitehall.

Henry Dundas to Dorchester. Transmitting Order-in-Council for dividing the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada. Order enclosed.

Sep 16,
Whitehall.

Dundas to Dorchester (No. 1). The disagreements between the United States and the Indians; how they may be adjusted. The posts in dispute. Modification in the Indian Department. Respecting the Ordinances regulating the proceedings in the Courts of Civil Judicature. Reserved lands for the clergy and for the benefit of the Government.

Sep 16,
Whitehall.

Dundas to Dorchester (No. 2). The arrangements respecting the new Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; the representation in Parliament for the different towns, &c., the provision for Protestant Clergy. How tythes may be extinguished. Regulation of import duties.

Enclosed.

Proposal by Lymburner for the representation in Assembly.

Sep 16,
Whitehall.

Dundas to Dorchester (No. 3). Corps to be raised in Upper Canada, to provide for immediate defence, and to lay the foundation for relief of the mother country in respect to war establishments. The lands to be cleared by the corps are to be appropriated one third for disbanded soldiers and two thirds for the benefit of the Government. Loyalists may be settled on the waste lands. The land arrangements are not to be confined to Upper Canada, but to be applicable to all British North America.

Sep 16,
Whitehall.

Dundas to Dorchester (No. 4). Petition from merchants concerned in the export trade of Canada has been referred to the Governors of the West Indian Islands.

Sep 16,
Whitehall.

Dundas to Sir John Johnson. Modifying the terms of his appointment as Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and sending a new commission, which is enclosed.

Aug 1,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 100). Sending further information as to the affairs of the western country, with schedule and 9 enclosures.

Aug 13,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 101). The resignation of Judge Panet, of the Court of Common Pleas. Judge Rouville's infirm state of health. He will not fill up the vacancies.

Aug 13,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville. The arrival of Prince Edward (Duke of Kent) with his regiment from Gibraltar, on the 11th.

- 1791
Aug 17,
Quebec.
- Dorchester to Grenville (No. 102). With papers relating to the Indians and Indian trade.
- Five enclosures.
- Aug 17,
Quebec.
- Dorchester to Grenville. With papers relating to le Sieur St. Sauveur et feu Dmille La Marque, son epouse.
- Aug 27.
Quebec.
- Lt. Gov. Alfred Clarke to Grenville (No. 1). The sailing of Dorchester; he has assumed the administration.
- Sep 2.
Quebec.
- Clarke to Grenville (No. 2). With Minutes of the Agricultural Society of Quebec, respecting the cultivation of hemp. Minutes enclosed.
- Oct 12,
Quebec.
- Clarke to Dundas (No. 1). Has received advice of the appointment of Dundas.
- Oct 12,
Quebec.
- Clarke to Dundas (No. 2). Sending the proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Quebec, respecting the culture of hemp. Four enclosures. There is also a duplicate of this which follows.
- Oct 24,
Quebec.
- Clarke to Nepean. That he has sent wrong enclosures. The Agricultural Society in dealing with Militia affairs have stepped beyond the limit of their duties.
- Two enclosures A and B.
- Oct 24.
Quebec.
- Clarke to Dundas. Sending Naval Officer's returns of ships entered and cleared. The returns are not enclosed.
- 53-56.
- Nov 1,
Quebec.
- Clarke to Dundas (No. 5). Sending Minutes of Council on State affairs from the 9 June to 25 Aug. To the 23 July, they contain proceedings on Complaints of Louis Foucher, Advocate, against M. de Rouville, and W. & T. Taylor against Messrs. Fraser and Rouville, Judges, and John Reid, one of the clerks of the Court of Common Pleas (72 pages).
- From 24 July to 25 Aug., claims by Dr. Bowman's representatives for payment of the attendance necessary on Cases of the St. Paul's Bay disease. List of parishes, date of erection, grants, population, extent of grant, shown in leagues and acres. (These two subjects cover 117 pages).
- Schedule of papers relative to the complaint of M. Foucher, with evidence. The latter covers 397 pages.
- 54-57.
- Schedule of the papers relative to the complaints of William and Thomas Taylor, with finding of the Committee and observations of the Judges and Clerk.
- Oct 5,
Philadelphia.
- Sir George Beckwith to Dorchester. Respecting the relations between the United States and the Indians. *United States Gazette* enclosed has notice of the expedition of Wilkinson on the second page.
- Nov 1,
Quebec.
- Clarke to Dundas (No. 6) with Minutes of Council respecting Waste Lands, 9th June to 15th August. The Minutes with plans are enclosed.
- Nov. 1,
Quebec.
- Clarke to Dundas (No. 7). Transmitting the state of the Council. The list follows.

1791
Nov 9,
Quebec.

Clarke to Dundas (No. 8). With requisitions for Indian goods.

Miscellaneous.

Jan 17.

Watson to Bernard. That samples of wheat are sent out.

Feb 1.

Brickwood to Grenville. Respecting the attacks by Americans on Indians, with extracts enclosed.

Aug 7,
London.

Levi Allen to Dundas. Respecting the affairs of Vermont.

Oct 27,
Montreal.

John Fraser to Dundas. Calling attention to his claims on account of his imprisonment, and while he was a prisoner.

Nov 23,
London.

Capt. Gother Mann to Dorchester. Description of the military posts on the frontiers of Canada, towards Lake Champlain, with observations on the boundary line of the Province.

Nov 27,
Ohio River.

Lewis Alden to ———— Respecting the affairs of Vermont.

55-1.

The papers in this Volume are dated from 1764 to 1763, and may be thus summarised.

1. Claims for paper money, 1764 to 1763.
2. Claims by Grant, through the Marquis de Vaudreuil on La Baye des Puans.
3. Claims of M. Hocquart for Mecatinas.
4. Papers delivered by Mr. Ellis, regarding his deputy in Quebec.
5. Address by the Hurons of Jeune Lorette.
6. Memorial and a few letters written in London in 1766, by Père Roubaud, a Jesu t.

56-2.

1762
June.

Governor Murray's report on Quebec, which is in other Volumes and has already been copied for the Archives.

1765
Sep 2.

Report to the Lords of Plantations, signed Dartmouth, Soame Jenyns, John Yorke, J. Dyson, on certain papers relative to Ordinances and Constitutions made by the Government of Quebec. The report recommends the system of jurisprudence to be adopted.

June 10,
London.

Signed, H.T.C. (Cramahé), abstract of the duties and disbursements in Quebec from the Conquest in 1759 to Oct. 1764. Proposed Provincial duties.

1776
Dec 21.
Connutasago.

Indian Message from Schylor; report signed by Sir John Johnson; Joseph Braht's declaration.

No date.

List of Armed Vessels on the Lakes, preceded by Index and regulations and followed by a recapitulation.

1786
Feb 20.

Memorandum by Sir Guy Carleton upon Military arrangements in North America.

Letters from Hugh Finlay, 15 Jan., 13 Feb. and 15 March.

Of the other papers in this volume some are not of any importance. Others, such as Maseres, are referred to in the body of the Report.

57-3

Miscellaneous from 1790 to 1800. Containing representations as to duties, &c., trade statistics; the case of Attorney-General Monk; Captain Mann's report on Upper Canada, &c., all of which should be accessible among the Archives.

1791

Volume 57 closes the series under *Quebec*, which included all Canada. The papers relating to old Canada are divided in the Record office into three series, namely, from 1791 to 1841, *Lower Canada and Upper Canada*, and from the latter date under the title of "*Canadas*".

Among the list of papers in the series of *Lower Canada* are the volumes containing the correspondence of Lieutenant Governor Alured Clarke 1791 to 1793, volumes 58 to 66, the latter containing a portion of Dorchester's correspondence after his return in 1793; from that date to 1796, volumes 67 to 77, when Prescott succeeded as Lieutenant Governor (volumes 78 to 83) 1796 to 1799. Robert Shore Milnes from 1799 to 1805, down to volume 98. Acting Governor Dunn from October, 1805, to October, 1807, to volume 105. Governor Craig from the latter date to June, 1811, when Dunn administered the Government till the arrival of Prevost in September, 1811, the latter of whose correspondence may be taken till the end of 1811, which includes the volumes down to 116. In *Upper Canada*, the papers include the correspondence of Simcoe from November, 1791, to August, 1796, when Acting Governor Russell took charge, to October 1799 (volumes 278 to 286). Lieutenant Governor Peter Hunter from November, 1799, till his death in August, 1805 (volumes 287 to 302). Acting Governor Grant, part of 1805 and 1806 (volumes 303, 304 and part of 305). Lieut. Governor Gore, August, 1806, till Oct., 1811 (volumes 305 (part) to 314) when Brock succeeded as Acting Governor. Instructions have been given not to deal with any papers beyond 1811 until the correspondence relating to the war of 1812 deposited among the Archives be summarised for the purpose of comparison with the papers in the Record Office.

SYNOPSIS FOR COMPARISON.

In the report of the Department of Agriculture for 1874, is a report of the Abbé Verreault, on a few of the volumes of the Quebec series of Colonial papers already referred to in this report. These volumes I re-examined, chiefly for the purpose of comparison and to rectify the numbering, there being a difference between the numerical order of the Colonial Office list and that of the Record Office. The former was that taken by Mr. Verreault, whilst the latter is what may be called the working number. In what follows, as well as in previous details, both numbers are given, so as to avoid confusion with respect to the volumes in which particular papers may be found. The first number is that of the Record Office, the other that of the Colonial Office. The volumes down to 14 will be found epitomised in the report for 1874, referred to, but numbered there 338 to 342, 344 to 349, 30351, with sub-numbers from 4 to 17. These volumes are numbered by the Record Office from 1 to 14, and it is by this series of numbers the volumes are to be applied for when wanted. Of Volume 14 (351-17 in Mr. Verreault's report), I give a fuller synopsis than that gentleman considered necessary. The others which follow, were not previously examined in the Record Office.

QUEBEC.

14-17

Lord George Germaine to Sir Guy Carleton. His resignation accepted. Haldimand appointed successor. The ship Hussar to convey Carleton to England.

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Whitehall.

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Sep 19,
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Germaine to Haldimand. His appointment as Governor of Quebec and Commander of the Forces, His Commission under the Great Seal forwarded. Defers sending instructions until he receives information from Haldimand.

Sep 20,
London.

Haldimand to Germaine. Necessity for sending Indian presents and supplies.

Aug 8,
Quebec.

Carleton to Germaine. Respecting letters of marque. Leave to export wheat, flour, &c. Lt.-Col. Caldwell's appointment to the Council and claim for pay.

Enclosed.

The proclamation respecting flour, &c. The opinion of Monk regarding letters of marque, the case for opinion being also given.

July 30,
Fort Edward.

Burgoyne to Germaine. His successful march on the Hudson in spite of daily attacks; the enemy's losses; the obstacles. The objections to going by Lake George. Fort George abandoned. Detachment of King's troops arrived from Ticonderoga. The enemy in force near Saratoga.

Aug 11,
Quebec.

Carleton to Germaine. Has been obliged to refuse troops to garrison Ticonderoga on the request of Burgoyne. Complains of Germain's course and that His Lordship has deprived him of all power. The evils wrought by Germaine, which he (Carleton) has no power to remedy.

Enclose 1.

Extract of letter from Burgoyne.

Quebec, 19 July. Carleton to Burgoyne. Answer respecting troops for the garrison.

Detroit, 19 June. Hamilton to Carleton. Journal of his proceedings. The King's proclamation for the encouragement of Loyalists received. Arrest of James Stirling for treasonable language, &c. Has closed the Indian Council. Reports from Michillimakinak. The expenses incurred by Governor Abbott.

Detroit, 26 June. Hamilton to Carleton. Plan to defeat the views of the Spaniards.

Detroit, 3 July. Hamilton to Carleton. Reported treachery of the Ottawas. List of persons well disposed to H. M. Government on the frontiers of Virginia.

Detroit, 15 April. Abbott (Lt.-Governor St. Vincennes) to Carleton. Is setting off for his command. Hopes to persuade the Indians to keep true, and that he may have a garrison.

St. Vincennes, 26 May. Abbott to Carleton. The absence of a Governor since the conquest, and consequent anarchy. Description of the Wabash. The faithfulness of Racine dit St. Marie and also of Edgar.

Fort Gage, 8 May. Rocheblave to Hamilton (in French) relative to affairs on the Illinois.

Fort Gage, 29 Ap. Gabriel Cerrié, declaration (in French) relative to the Kickapoos on the Illinois.

St. Vincennes, 9 June. Abbott to ———. The intrigues of the Indians; measures of defence.

Fort Gage, 9 June. Rocheblave to ——— (in French). Respecting the Kickapoos, Pottawatamies and Ottawas, their hostility, &c.

Aug 13,
Quebec.

Carleton to Germaine. With information from Rocheblave respecting the Spaniards and Indians on the Illinois. Despatch from Hamilton.

1777

Enclosed.

St. Vincennes, 12 July. Abbott to Carleton. Will be warned by the Delawares of any movements of the rebels or Spaniards.

Fort Gage, 7 July. Rocheblave to Abbott (in French). 22 British vessels taken by the Spaniards; report made by people from New Orleans.

Detroit, 27 July. Hamilton to Germaine (?) with copy of Rocheblave's letter. Has written to Carleton relative to an expedition by Rocheblave and Abbott. List of Indian war parties.

Detroit, 16 June to 3 July. Hamilton to Germaine. Journal of proceedings and intelligence from the Illinois country, &c. Sketch plan of road from Detroit to St. Geneviève for an expedition.

Detroit, 14th July. Hamilton to Germaine. Arrival at Kaskaskias of a French soldier in the Spanish service. Dealings of Spaniards with the Indians. Parties sent out to the frontiers. Report of Council held by Hamilton with various tribes of Indians from the 17 to 20 June.

Aug 26,
New Saratoga

Burgoyne to Germaine (Private). The cause of his want of success at Saincock. Affairs less prosperous than when he last wrote. Fort Stanwix still holds out in spite of St. Leger's success. Sir John Johnson's expectations of loyalty, &c., not well grounded; only 400 Loyalists are to be depended on. The people are with Congress; their military activity and hostility. The want of communication with Sir William Howe. Some messengers hanged; others have failed to arrive. Only one letter from Howe, and no operations in his (Burgoyne's) favour. Putnam has reinforced Gates on the Mohawk. But for the imperative orders to join Howe, he would remain at Fort Edward. The necessity of provisions, recruits, &c., for the movement; the serious difficulties in the way, still he does not despond.

Sep 15,
Whitehall.

Sep 20,
Quebec.

Germaine to Burgoyne. Approving of his conduct and report of 11 July. Acknowledging receipt of letter of 30 July.

Carleton to Germaine. Enclosing letters from St. Leger on his victory over Herkemer, subsequent retreat from the Mohawk, and raising the siege of Fort Stanwix. The 8th ordered back to Niagara. Deputation of Indians asking that a post be established at Oswego. Indians have left Burgoyne; have promised to return in spring. Is leaving for St. John's to expedite St. Leger's movements to join Burgoyne.

Enclosed.

Oswego, 27. Aug. St. Leger to Carleton. Description of Fort Stanwix, with reason for raising the siege, &c.

Same date. St. Leger to Carleton. Account of proceedings since leaving Lachine.

Ontario, 23 July. Butler to Carleton. His proceedings with the Indians.

No date. Burgoyne to St. Leger (?) Respecting movements and the prospect of St. Leger (?) remaining where he is or of joining Burgoyne.

Oswego, 23 Aug. D. Claus to Carleton. Feelings of the Indians, &c. Before Fort Stanwix, 15 Aug. Butler to Carleton. Success on the Mohawk, &c.

Niagara, 9 Sep. Bolton to Carleton. Desiring reinforcements, owing to the weakening of the garrison by detachments.

Quebec, 15 Sep. Authority to Butler to recruit.

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- 1777
Sep 21,
Quebec.
- Carleton to Germaine. Arms for Burgoyne.
- Enclosed.*
19 Sep. Issue, &c., of small arms from 1 October 1774 to date.
- Sep 24,
St. John's.
- Carleton to Germaine. In the present crisis he has sent a bat-
talion more out of the Province than he had authority for doing.
- Enclosed.*
Ticonderoga, 18 Sep. Powell to Carleton. Attacks of rebels on
the garrison. Capture of part of the 53rd at Sugar Loaf Hill, &c.
Maria off Ticonderoga, 18 Sep. Captain Stork to Carleton. The
critical state of the fort and vessels.
- Sep 23,
St. John's.
- Carleton to Germaine. With letter from Powell (23 Sep.) en-
closed, giving proceedings at Fort Independence, Diamond Island
&c., on Lake George, and casualty returns dated at Ticonderoga
24 Sep.
- Sep 29,
St. John's.
- Carleton to Germaine. With letters from Powell (Sep. 19)
respecting affairs at Mount Independence, casualties and summons
by Warner to surrender. Attack on Diamond Island reported by
Capt. Aubrey, Sep. 27.
- Oct 1,
St. John's.
- Carleton to Germaine. Enclosing letter from Brigadier Maelcan,
Ticonderoga, 30 Sep., with account of a battle by Burgoyne on the
19th, and Burgoyne's anxiety to have St. Leger pressed forward.
That cannot be accomplished.
- Oct 2,
Quebec.
- H. T. Cramahé to Germaine. With copies of Carleton's letters as
duplicates.
- Oct 4,
Quebec.
- Cramahé to Germaine. Cuthbert has had 'ave to go to London.
- Aug 20,
Au Camp près
de Jones Farm
- Riedesel to Germaine (?) (in French). The evacuation of Ticon-
deroga. The gain of Hopertown; the taking of Skenesborough and
the enemy's retreat to Stillwater. The want of carriage has pre-
vented the following up of these successes. Sends reports of the
unfortunate failure to carry off the stores at Pennington.
- Enclosed.*
Instructions to Lt.-Col. Baum.
Report by Lt.-Col. Breymann of the affair near Walloon Croek.
Report of an expedition from Fort Edward to secure horses, pro-
visions, &c., under Colonel Baum.
Casualty returns of German troops under Breymann, 16 Aug.
The same under Baum same date.
- July 30,
near Fort Ed-
ward.
- Burgoyne to Germaine. The driving off of people and cattle
before the retreating enemy has retarded operations and raised a
feeling against the enemy. Those escaping bring cattle to camp
and swear allegiance. Communication with Howe stopped. St.
Leger has left Deer Island; the enemy oppose him. He (Burgoyne)
declines in anticipation the Governorship of Canada; the fitness of
Major-General Phillips for the post. Asks leave for the winter.
- Aug 20,
near Saratoga
- Burgoyne to Germaine. His attempts to bring forward batteaux,
provisions, &c., frustrated. St. Leger at Fort Stanwix. The diffi-
culties of obtaining provisions. The projected attack by Baum on
Bennington. His betrayal at Saint Coick by professed Loyalists.
His defeat and that of Breymann. Bridge to Saratoga ready.

1777
Aug 11,
before Fort
Stanwix.
Sep 5,
Detroit.

St. Leger to Burgoyne. His success on the Mohawk.

Hamilton to Germaine (?) Congratulations on successes. Hostilities by the Spaniards on the Mississippi.

Enclosed.

Intercepted letter. Ohio Country, 5 Aug.
Col. David Shepherd to Col. Abraham Hite. Report of the advance of troops, Indians and Canadians to attack Fort Pitt.

Oct 4,
Quebec.

Cramahé to Germaine. Sending Carleton's despatches.

Oct 14,
Quebec.

Carleton to Germaine. With letters respecting prisoners.

Enclosed.

Quebec, 24 Sep. Deposition of Joseph Boyer against Louisa Giroux.

Quebec, 5 Oct. Livius to Cramahé. Concerning the imprisonment of Giroux and his wife.

Quebec, 6 Oct. Cramahé to Livius. That he had better delay action respecting Giroux till the Governor's arrival. The times require united action.

Quebec, 6 Oct. Deposition of Miles Prentice as to the action of Livius respecting the prisoners Giroux.

Quebec, Oct. 6. Livius to Cramahé, respecting the prisoners Giroux and the illegal action of Cramahé.

Quebec, Oct. 6. Livius to Carleton. Respecting the case of the prisoners Giroux.

8 Oct. Livius to Carleton. Further concerning Cramahé and the Giroux.

Quebec, 9 Oct. Livius to Cramahé. Sending copy of the preceding letter.

Quebec 12 Oct. List of prisoners in the Provost of Quebec at this date, signed by Cramahé.

Quebec, 13 Oct. Cramahé to Carleton. Remarks on the course of Livius with respect to prisoners.

Oct 15,
Quebec.

Carleton to Germaine. Respecting the filling up of vacancies and animadversions on appointments to the Bench of those who knew neither the customs, laws nor language of the people.

Enclosed.

List of persons appointed to offices in Quebec, sent in Lord Dartmouth's letter of 15 April, 1775.

Oct 16,
Quebec.

Carleton to Germaine. Remonstrances respecting the conduct of the war.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Carleton to Germaine. With letters from Powell and Maclean, &c. Copies of orders issued. Arrangements for Naval Operations on Lake Champlain.

Enclosed.

Mount Independence, 29 and 30 Sep. Two letters from Powell to Carleton. In the last: Maclean goes to Canada. St. Leger wanted by Burgoyne. The garrison will be very disagreeably situated if detachments do not arrive.

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1777

Mount Independence, 2 Oct. Powell to Carleton. Burgoyne desires him to keep all his forces; will not require a reinforcement. St. John's 3 Oct. Instructions to Capt. Sam. Greaves to command H. M. S. on Lake Champlain.

No date. Discontent of the Senecas at troops being withdrawn from Ontario.

Mount Independence, 5 Oct. Powell to Carleton. List of casualties amongst artificers on 18 Sep.; others must be sent. The Corvée men. Dambourge taken prisoner; cannot give list of casualties. Corvée men with the army will not be detained. Royal Artillery cannot be spared. Reported capture of Montgomery by Clinton. Desertion from the rebels. Casualty returns enclosed.

Mount Independence, 10 Oct. Powell to Carleton. Reported engagement between Washington and Howe; defeat of Washington. Arrival of Jones, a Loyalist, who brought the news. Rout of Lord Stirling in the Jerseys.

The figures given in the following references to the Hallimand Collection are those of the volumes as catalogued in the British Museum. These are given in the inside titles of the copies deposited amongst the Archives:—

QUEBEC.

15-18.

1778
Feb 6,
London.

Capt. Foy to W. Knox. Plan for raising Canadian troops.

1777
Dec 27,
Philadelphia.

Sir William Howe to ——. Thinks he must proceed by the St. Lawrence to his post; has been instrumental in saving a ship with 100 recruits.

1778
Ap 15,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand. Fraser to be appointed Judge in Montreal in room of Owen. (Hald. Coll. 21,703 and 21,710.)

Ap 14,
London.

Haldimand. Memorandum as to the powers to be conferred on the Commander-in-chief.

Ap 15,
London.

Nicholas Cox (Lt. Governor) to Germaine (?) Suggestions for the regulation and protection of the Labrador fisheries.

Ap 15,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Carleton. The Hussar turned back in October. The Montreal carries out Haldimand and will bring back Carleton.

Ap 16,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand. Remarks on instructions. Troops to be increased by the Anhalt Zerst contingent. If necessary for offensive operations, he may grant commissions to ancient or new subjects to command Canadian corps. Military works to be erected; rebellious provinces to be watched and intelligence sent to Sir H. Clinton. (Hald. Coll. 21,703, 21,710.)

Ap 16,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand. Amherst's proposal to be carried into execution. (Amherst's proposal 15 Ap., is to take the detachments from Burgoyne to complete the regiments in Canada. (Hald. Coll. 21,703.)

Ap 18,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand. With acts for his guidance. (Hald. Coll. 21,703, 21,710.)

No date.

John Fraser to Germaine. Respecting his supercession from the office of Judge whilst he was a prisoner.

Ap 23.

Haldimand to Germaine. That a supply of provisions be sent with the fleet to Quebec. (Hald. Coll. 21,702.)

Ap 27,
Portsmouth.

Haldimand to Germaine. That every means must be used to forward the storeship and troops not going with the convoy. (Hald. Coll. 21,707.)

- 1778
May 15,
Whitehall. Knox to Haldimand. That room has been made for Indian stores and Haldimand's baggage. List (May 7) of Haldimand's packages follows (Hald. Coll. 21,703).
- May 15,
Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand. Respecting Military works in Canada. Two enclosures mentioned are not with the letter. (Hald. Coll. 21,703. 21,710).
- Sep 2,
Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand. Has received word of his (Haldimand's) arrival. Expects information of the state of the Province. Memorial from Simon Fraser enclosed. (Hald. Coll. 21,703 21,710).
- June 20,
Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine. His arrival on the 27 June; has entered on administration. Will send report by Carleton. (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- June 10,
Quebec. Carleton to Germaine. Discontents caused by rumours from the enemy. State of the troops. The military defences in prospect of an invasion. Efforts to raise the spirits of the people. Observance of Burgoyne's convention till broken by Congress. Militia under Tonnancour, Longueuil and Lanaudiere ready; the feeling in the parishes improved. Correspondence and returns sent. (Hald. Coll. 21,697).

Enclosed.

Returns of Army, of Royalists, of Germans, of Naval Armament on Lakes Champlain, Ontario, Erie, Huron and Michigan. Returns of the Garrison and Ordnance at Niagara.

St. Vincennes 3 Aug. 1777. Abbott to Carleton (extract). Explaining the reasons for the expenditure on Indians. Spanish operations.

St. Vincennes, 26 Sep. Abbott to Carleton (extracts). Reported attacks by rebels. DeColoron to present the hatchet to the Indians of the River.

St. Vincennes, 16 Nov. Abbott to Carleton. Spaniards have sent belts to Indians.

No date, received at Montreal 4 March, 1778. Hamilton to Carleton (extracts). The state of Fort Pitt; alarm in the Ohio. Morgan (Indian agent for Congress), a prisoner at Fort Pitt, has been released. Cornstalk (a Shawanese chief) and some of his followers put to death. Disbanded soldiers persecuted for loyalty. Has informed Lernout of his ideas about attacking Fort Pitt.

14 March, 1778. Carleton to Hamilton (extracts). Can give no instructions as to Fort Pitt beyond Germaine's orders. Will lay the plan before Haldimand on his arrival.

Detroit, 25 April, 1778. Hamilton to Carleton. Journal beginning on the 26 Jan to date. (Hald. Coll. 21,782.)

Niagara, 14 Dec. 1777. Butler to Carleton. Has sent scouts from Deer Island to Ontario; had proceeded to Niagara; would have gone by Ontario, but was informed that the Onondagas, Tuscaroras and Oneidas were in the rebel interest. Finds that they had taken the hatchet from Schnyler and Volkat Dow against Burgoyne, and were taking prisoners, his son included, who are now in irons. A Council had been held with the disaffected Indians, who delivered up the axe and confessed their fault. Has not time to send full accounts of the Council, but the Indians behaved well. It is not in his power to join Burgoyne. (Hald. Coll. 21,765)

Niagara, 28 Jan. 1778. Butler to Capt. F. Le Maistre. Rebel threats to attack Senecas, &c. from Wyoming. Brant preparing to move. 30 Rangers taken prisoners on the Sasquehanna. Doubts as to Fort Stanwix being reinforced. The principal part of the

June 25,
Quebec.

June 27,
Quebec.
July 23,
Quebec.

July 28,
Quebec.

July 25,
Quebec.

July 30,
Quebec.

July 29,
Quebec.

1778

Army of Gates is on the frontier. The Indians to the westward have carried fire and destruction to the enemy. The Six Nations have renewed their promises to Bolton. (Hald. Coll. 21,675).

Niagara, 2 Feb. 1778. Butler to Carleton. Details of the negotiations with the Indians. Fidelity of the Senecas; Schuyler's invitation rejected. Request of the Indians for the establishment of a post at Ontario, lest the rebels should seize it. Brant has set out for the Indian country with 30 men. He has received no allowances, and his situation is laid before the General. The Six Nations laying waste on the Susquehanna, &c. The desperate state of Fort Pitt. The report of the Indian Council said to be appended. (Hald. Coll. 21,765, but no papers accompany this enclosure).

Niagara, 10 Ap. Butler to Carleton. The Six Nations are bringing off their friends from the vicinity of the nearest rebels. According to Indian report, Schuyler asks for their neutrality. Fidelity of the Six Nations. Accounts from Albany contradict the report that preparations are making against Oswego. (Hald. Coll. 21,765).

Niagara, 8 Ap. Bolton to Carleton (Extract). Savages determined to assist. (Hald. Coll. 21,760).

Quebec, 4 May. Carleton to Bolton (Extracts) The conduct of the war has been taken out of his hands. Cannot give Butler instructions.

June 25,
Quebec.

Carleton to Germaine. Under the disadvantages of His Lordship's displeasure, prudence required him to afford as little opportunity as possible to excite disorder. In this letter are given the characters of Chief Justice Livius, "eager to seize opportunities of recommending himself to Your Lordship," of Hey, Grant, Finlay and Allsopp, who, with others, are described as disturbers, on whose account he had prorogued the Council. On his departure as on his arrival severity is needed. He trusts that the arrival of his successor will change the state of politics. He wishes to retire to prevent evils. (Hald. Coll. 21,697).

Carleton to Germaine. With copies of minutes and journals.

June 27,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 1). His arrival; his ideas; the want of intelligence. Purchase of rebel privateers. His Lordship the best judge of conveying intelligence. Cannot employ St. Aulaire. Applications for letters of marque. (Hald. Coll. 21,702, 21,714)

July 23,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 2). Evacuation of Philadelphia; the army retreating through the Jerseys. Hazen marking a road by the St. Francis, meaning an invasion. Traversy has been three times in St. Francis and cannot be caught. His (Haldimand's) commission as General has not been sent. Owen is not able to sail. (Hald. Coll. 21,702, 21,714.)

July 25,
Quebec.

Sketch, by Haldimand, of the military state of the Province of Quebec. (Hald. Coll. 21,702.)

July 30,
Quebec.

Return of troops in Canada.

July 29,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine. Livius removed from office; refers decision to the King; has refused him access to public records.

Enclosed.

Quebec, 3 July. Peter Livius; his memorial.

Quebec, 11 July. Haldimand to Livius.

Quebec, 12 July. Livius to Haldimand.

14 a—E

- 1778 Quebec, 14 July. Haldimand's answer. (The letters and enclosures are in Hald. Coll. 21,711.)
- July 20, De Lanaudière to — (in French). He complains of being
Quebec. passed over in the selection of Councillors.
- The following appear to be enclosures without the covering letter.
- Fort Gage, 22 June, 1778. Rocheblave to — (in French).
 The withdrawal of Capt. Lord on account of the troubles. Feels the
 need of moderation in expenses. Surprise at his expenses for 18
 months not being allowed.
- Fort Gage, 28 Feb. 1778. Rocheblave to — (In French).
 The withdrawal of troops in consequence of the invasion of Quebec.
 Measures for saving the country, &c.
- Mount Independence, 8 Nov., 1777. Powell to Germaine. Burgoyne's convention. His (Powell's) conduct since. Burgoyne's retreat, with details. His communication with Carleton. Council with officers of the British and German troops. Nov. 11. Evacuation of St. John's. Copy of Carleton's answer (20 Oct., 1777), in which he declines to give orders.
- St. Vincennes, 30 Jan., 1778. Address (in French) to Lieut. Governor Abbott, on his leaving.
- Ap 3, Abbott to Germaine. His orders to leave St. Vincennes; his regret
Detroit. for the poor people.
- June 7, Hamilton to Germaine. Has written to Carleton for instructions
Detroit. as to the Indians, but is referred to Haldimand. His desire to have the military command settled. McKee's escape. Congress making overtures to the distant settlements. Intercourse between Fort Pitt and New Orleans.
- Enclosed.*
- Memoranda and queries by Pownall, dated in April, 1775.
- Aug 4, Haldimand to Germaine. Particulars of the proceedings of the
Quebec. Five Nations and Rangers under Butler, against the rebels on the frontiers of Pennsylvania and New York.
- Enclosed.*
- Niagara, 14 July, 1778. Bolton to Haldimand. Lacawarrack, 8 July. Butler to Bolton, with articles of capitulation of Wintermont's Fort on 1 July (Letter in Hald. Coll. 21,711, the enclosures are not with it, but will probably be found in a different volume.)
- Sep 11, Haldimand to Germaine. By advice vessel, it is reported that
Sorel. rebel parties are overrunning the Illinois Country, but he cannot send details till a safe conveyance is obtained. (Hald. Coll. 21,711.)
- Sep 18, Haldimand to Germaine: To arm Quebec, he has detained the
Sorel. brass artillery arrived by the Brilliant. (Hald. Coll. 21,711.)
- No date. Hamilton to Germaine. Capture of Kaskaskias and of Rocheblave. Detachment sent to Cahokia. Gibault (a French priest) has no doubt gone to St. Vincennes. DeCeloron goes off to Ouia-tonon. The tractable disposition of the savages. Four frigates in the Mississippi.
- Oct 10, Haldimand to Germaine. Enclosing copies of letters from the
Sorel. Illinois, &c., relating to the rebels.
- Enclosed.*
- 4 July, 1778, from Rocheblave.
- 11 Aug. —, from Hamilton. (Hald. Coll. 21,782).
- Michillimakinak, 31 Aug. De Poyster. (Hald. Coll. 21,757).

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1778

Montreal, 26 Aug. Haldimand to Bolton.

Montreal 27 Aug. Haldimand to Hamilton (Secret). (Hald. Coll. 21,782);

Montreal, 30 Aug. Haldimand to DePeyster. (The enclosures refer to the check to be put on the progress of the rebels on the Illinois. The letter is in Hald. Coll. 21,711, the enclosures, where ascertained, are in the volumes noted.)

Oct 12,
Sorel.

Haldimand to Germaine. Has been engaged in putting the frontiers in a state of defence. Twiss, Aubrey, troops and artificers are sent to establish a post at the entrance of Lake Ontario. Shanks sent up to look for a harbour and to construct gun boats. The selection of Deer Island, to be called Carleton Island. Work on Isle-aux-Noix and St John's Artillery from the Hanan men. Rank of Major given to Nairne and Hughes. Has dismissed the Indians from the Upper Country (Hald. Coll. 21,711).

Oct 14,
Sorel.

Haldimand to Germaine. Respecting the Citadel at Quebec. The frontier works furnish more employment than can be executed this year. (Hald. Coll. 21,711).

Oct 15,
Sorel.

Haldimand to Germaine (separate). Respecting the proposed reduction of Canada by Congress. Need of forts on the approach by way of Champlain. Chambly only a fortified barrack; has withdrawn the stores, &c. to Sorel, and suggests the purchase of that place for reasons given. Is trying to get a knowledge of the secret paths by the St. Francis, &c. Loyalists and the 31th on the Chaudière. A company of the 8th at Oswegatchie sent to join the regiment. Parties sent out to destroy the harvest on the frontier; their partial action. Arrival of families; has ordered houses to be built. Has done nothing yet about Canadian corps. The Duke of Brunswick's troops. It is absolutely necessary to occupy Oswego. (Hald. Coll. 21,711).

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine. Has detained letters. Refusal of Pearson to leave a ship of war, laying the St. Lawrence open to privateers. Appearance of Anhalt Zerbst troops. Hamilton to set out with Rangers, &c., for the Illinois. Butler and Indians active against Pennsylvania; success due to Brant. Letter from Sir H. Clinton. Transports expected. Provisions should be sent early.

Enclosed.

Correspondence with Pearson. To him, 19 Sept. Admiralty instructions sent by him in answer, 3 Oct. To him, 5 Oct, reply 7 Oct, and Haldimand's answer, 9 Oct., from Sorel.

15 Sept. Chevalier to DePeyster.

12 Oct. Bolton to Haldimand. With message to the Chiefs, &c., at Chemung, from the U.S. commanding officer, dated at Wyatutimong, 1 Oct.

6 Oct. Capt. Johnston to Butler. With letters from Capt. Butler and the rebel commander. There are 195 Indians fit for action, but there will be 300. Cattle to be sent to a place of greater security. Syanguraghton wishes for more powder, &c.; the rebels are about 1400 or 1500 strong. Helpless friends to Government are on the way to Niagara. The letter is dated from Connetasag.

Sorel, 17 Oct. Demand for artificers' tools, signed by Twiss.

St. John's, 16 Oct. Demand for Ordnance stores.

(The covering letter is in Hald. Coll. 21,711, but the enclosures are not with it).

1778
Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine. With two presentments of the Grand Jury against De Jean; copies sent to Hamilton; the difficulties of his (Hamilton's) position. His Lordship will probably be troubled with petitions for an Assembly, and for the repeal of the Quebec Act. Finlay has presented a plan for post roads, and seeks appointment. The plan declined. Burke's various offices. The rights of the Seminary. Amid jarring interests, he will attend first to the security of the Province.

Enclosed.

Two presentments against P. Dejean, dated 7 and 8 Sept. (Letter and enclosures in Hald. Coll. 21,702).

Oct 12,
St. John's.

Macbean to the Board of Ordnance. Respecting his allowance of twenty shillings a day.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Capt. Willoc to Germaine (?) That he still remains in the town on parole.

Copy of orders, dated Quebec, 4 Aug., 1776, that no terms are to be held with the rebels and prohibiting all intercourse with them. (Hald. Coll. 21,743).

No date.

Cox (Lieut. Governor, Gaspé) Estimate for building a schooner of 60 to 70 tons, for visiting the coasts of Gaspé and Labrador.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Knox. Respecting the late arrival of Indian presents.

Enclosed.

Col. Campbell's remarks on the Indian goods per ship Andrew. Indent for supply of goods suitable for presents to the Indians (Letter, but not enclosures, in Hald. Coll. 21,714).

16-19.

1779
Feb 12,
London.

James Hughes and Count Dupré, praying for recognition of the concession of Labrador and Islands in 1718 and 1722, to Brouague, their father-in-law.

No date.

Livius (Chief Justice). Memorandum as to the proper means to establish justice in Canada. "In order that impartial and substantial justice may be easily attained in Canada." (15 large pages)

Feb 16,
London.

Rev. Mr. Peters to Germaine. Respecting the claims of Col. John Peters. "I beg the Honor of your Lordship to receive and read" (4 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,703).

Mar 31,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Livius. That he (Livius) was restored to office after the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations had heard his memorial (1½ p).

Apr 6,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand. Respecting Indian presents remarked on by Col. Campbell as omitted, by letter of 24 Oct., 1778 (3½ pp.) (Hald. Coll. 21,703).

Apr 16,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand (No. 10). "My letter to you of 2nd Sep." "I trust the troops in Canada will not have suffered" (13 pp) (Hald. Col. 21,703. 21,710).

Apr 16,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand (No. 11). "Soon after Mr. Livius' arrival." (Respecting Legislative Council). (Hald. Coll. 21,703, where it is marked No. 10, and 21,710).

Apr 16,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand (No. 12). The terms offered by Messrs. Greenwood and Higginson (6½ pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,703. 21,710). No. 13 is in 21710.

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Nov 21,
Quebec.

1779
Mar 2,
Quebec.

- 1779
 Ap 10, Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand. To augment the corps of Royal Highland Emigrants from 50 to 70.
- Ap 16, Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand (No. 14). "Mr. Finlay, the Post Master of Quebec, has repeated." (Hald. Coll. 21,703, where it is marked No. 11, and 21,710).
- Ap 19, Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand (No. 15). "The enclosed memorial of Capt. Samuel Mackay" (2 pp.) (Hald. Coll. 21,703. 21,710).
- Ap 16, On board the Brilliant. Allan Maclean to Thomas de Grey. "I am this moment favoured with yours of the 14th." (Respecting Lieut. John Maclean of the 84th)
- Ap 23, Whitehall. Germaine to Board of Trade. "In the course of my conversation with Mr. Livius." (Mr. Livius is only cognisant of criminal cases on appeal.) (3 pp.)
- June 17, Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand (secret and confidential). "My circular letter of this day's date." (Attack on New Orleans ordered). (2 pp.)
- July 1, Whitehall. Reports by Lords of Trade to the King, signed by Germaine, William Edon, C. F. Grenville, and Thomas de Grey, jun., concerning Courts of Justice in Quebec. (3½ pp.)
- July 8, Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand. "The Count de Pit, who came to England." (2 pp.)
- July 8, Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand (No. 16). "Although I have not received any despatches from you since those dated in October last." (4 pp.) (Hald. Coll. 21,703).
- July 19, Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand (No. 17). "It having been thought fit." (Appointing Livius to preside over the Common Pleas). (2½ pp.) (Hald. Coll. 21,703. 21,710).
- July 19, Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand (No. 18). "The Constitution of the Courts of Civil Judicature." (Hald. Coll. 21,703. 21,710).
- July 19, Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand (No. 19). "Since I closed my despatch." (The capture of the Two Brothers in April). (5 pp.) (Hald. Coll. 21,703. 21,710).
- July 23, Whitehall. Germaine (?) to Livius. That he must return to Quebec. (A draught not signed).
- July 23, London. Livius to Germaine. That he cannot get his baggage on board or a settlement with the Treasury and asks for continued leave. (2 pp.)
- 1778
 Nov 21, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 15). "Since my letter of the 24th October, I have received further advice from Lieut.-Governor Hamilton." (6 pp.)
- Enclosed.*
 8 Oct. Monthly return of posts garrisoned by the 8th and artillery.
 28 Oct. Accounts of bills drawn by officers of the Upper Posts to date.
 Garrison at Carleton Island; Field Officers; British and German troops.
 Monthly general return of the British Army in Canada.
 The same of the German troops.
 (Letter and enclosures in Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- 1779
 Mar 2, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 16). "Your Lordship has, I hope, long since received my last despatches, Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15." (2 pp.)
- Enclosed.*
 Oneidella, 17 Nov., 1778. Entler to Bolton.

- 1779 Quebec, 11 Jan., 1779. Speech to the Council.
(Letter and enclosures. Hald. Coll. 21,714.)
- May 29,
Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 17). "As I write to Sir Henry Clinton by Halifax." (1 p.)
- Enclosed.*
Boston; 18 Dec. 1778. La Fayette to the savages. "Mes enfans, c'est votre père qui desire vous parler." (2½ large pages.)
Quebec, 26 May, 1779. Haldimand to Clinton. "I am honoured with Your Excellency's intelligence." (5 pp. and postscript of 31 May.)
(Hald. Coll. 21,714, letter and enclosures.)
- June 7,
Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 18). "On the 29th May, I did myself the honour of writing a short letter" (7 pp. large). The letter is in Hald. Coll., 21,714, but the 48 enclosures do not accompany it there. A part of them will be found in Vol. 21,782, "Correspondence and papers relating to Detroit," namely:
Hamilton's letters on his expedition against Fort Pitt, of various dates, namely, Detroit, 7 Oct., 1778. Rocher du Bout, 14 Oct. Miami, 28 Oct. Camp at Petite Rivière 1 Nov. Ouattonon, 4 Dec. St. Vincennes, 18 and 30 Dec.; same place, 24 and 26 Jan., 1779, the latter containing the substance of a conference with the Indians. Same place 13 and 30 Jan., the latter giving the state of the garrison at Fort Sackville. Same place, 19 Dec., 1778, copy of the oath put to the inhabitants: "Nous soussignés déclarons." Return of militia in the pay of the rebels. Copies from Galaledem to Morton, Cooshocking, 18 Jan., 1779; and from Dodge to the same, Fort Pitt, 4 Jan., 1779. Gibson to Brodhead, to Morgan and to Taylor (3) all dated at Fort Lawrence, 22 Jan., 1779. Capt. Bird to Lernoult, no date, endorsed "Supposed to be 12 Mar., 1779." The letter itself contains the date, 13 March, before the last paragraph. Monforton to Lernoult, village of Hurons, 7 May, 1779, with copy of a few papers taken by a party of Huron Indians. Clarke (U.S.A.) warrant to Mories, 13 Mar., 1779. Capitulation of Fort Sackville by Hamilton to Clarke. Letter of Clarke to Patrick Henry, 9 Mar., 1779. Clarke to Harrison, 16 Mar., 1779, the date of this last in 21,782 being 10 Mar. Bowman to Patrick Henry, 12 Mar. Squire Boon to Arthur Comble. 4 Ap. Hamilton to Lernoult, St. Vincennes, 8 Mar. Johu Hay, same date. Clarke to Lernoult, 16 Mar. Bowman to Lernoult, 20 Mar. Giroult to Lernoult, 21 Mar.
- The following are in Vol. 21,756: "Correspondence with officers commanding at Michillimakinak and Niagara."
Bolton to Haldimand, 20 May, 1779. DePeyster to Haldimand, 29 Mar. Bolton to Haldimand, Niagara, 3 Ap., with copy of letter from Detroit of 26 Mar. It is dated 2 Ap. in Hald. Coll. DePeyster to Haldimand, 24 and 27 Oct., 1778 (2 letters.) Bolton to Haldimand, 13 Nov., 1778. DePeyster, 2 letters, 2 and 13 May, 1779.
- The other enclosures I have not yet been able to trace. They consist of returns of provisions, &c., which I am satisfied are scattered through different volumes of the Hald. Coll., but which will be ascertained.
- June 15,
Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine, (No. 19). John Stiles, Master of the *Viper*, has killed a sailor whilst pressing. (3p.p.) (Hald. Coll., 21,714.)

1779
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Spithead
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Quebec.Sep 13,
Quebec.Sep 13,
Quebec.Sep 13,
Quebec.Sep 18,
Quebec.Sep 13,
Quebec.

1779
June 18,
Quebec

Haldimand to Germaine, (No. 20.) "Having received many representations of the difficulty of procuring able artificers," (2p.p.)

Enclosed.

Proposals to remedy the evil. (Letter and enclosure, Hald. Coll. 21,717.)

June 18,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine. "My present despatch will be delivered by Capt. Bancroft" (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)

June 18,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (secret). "Since my letter to Your Lordship, No. 18" (5 pp.)

Enclosed.

Printed declaration, "Au nom du Ray," by Estaing, Boston, 28 Oct., 1778. (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)

July 30,
Whitehall.

Knox to Haldimand. Receipt of despatch 11 and from 15 to 20 (2½ pp) unsigned in the Colonial Office papers; signed "W. Knox" in Hald. Coll. 21,703, 21,710.

July 30,
Whitehall.

Knox to Haldimand. "In my official letter of this day's date." (Hald. Coll. 21,703)

Aug 3,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand. "Mr. Knox has already" (7 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,703, 21,711.)

Aug 4.

Livius to DeGrey. "When I saw you on Thursday."

Aug 13,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand. "Agreeable to what I acquainted you in a postscript" (5 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,703).

Dec 10,
Spithead.

De la Valinière to ———. "Ne vous fachez pas."

Sep 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 21). "I think it necessary to inform Your Lordship of certain difficulties" (3 pp).

Enclosed.

Letters from Lient. Col. Campbell 2 Feb. and 31 Mar. 1779, and answers 11 Feb. and 8 Ap. (The covering letter in Hald. Coll. 21,714 the enclosures in 21,771).

Sep 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 22). "I received Your Lordship's letter, No. 12" (1 p). (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)

Sep 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 23). "Mr. Fir'lay, the Postmaster of Quebec" (2 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)

Sep 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 24). "I have received Your Lordship's circular" (1 p). (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)

Sep 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 25). "I have been honored with your letter of 17 April" (1 p). (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)

Sep 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 26). "I am favoured with Your Lordship's letter No 9" (1 p). (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)

Sep 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 27). "Your Lordship's letter, No. 15" (1 p). (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)

Sep 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 28). "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters, 9 to 15" (3 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)

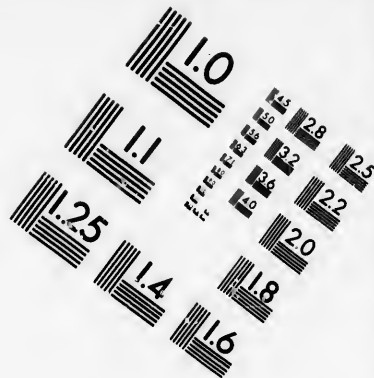
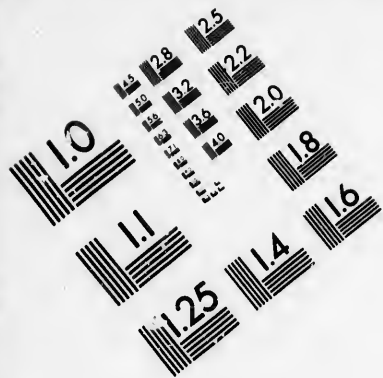
Sep 18,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Robinson. "According to the latest" (1 p). Referring to the state of the provisions in Canada. (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)

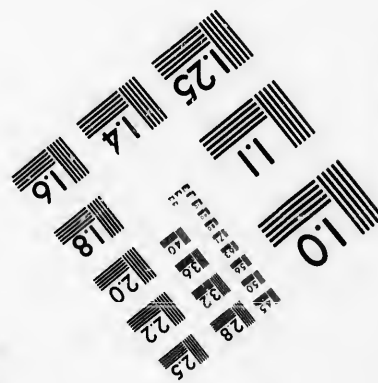
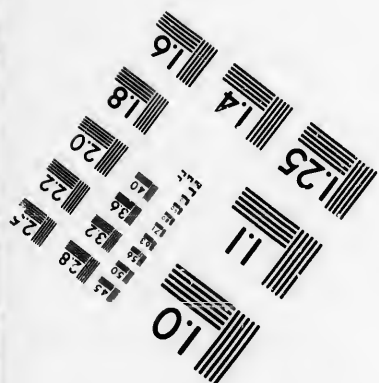
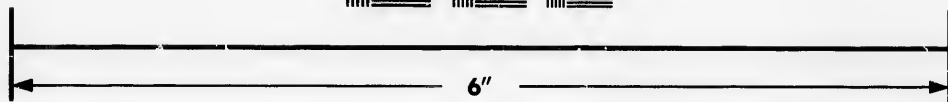
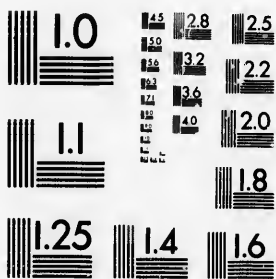
Sep 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 29). "The situation of His Majesty's affairs in the Upper Country" (5 pp).





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1779

Enclosed.

29 Aug. Butler to Clinton.
 Niagara, 16 Aug. Bolton to Haldimand (3 pp).
 10 Aug. Butler to Bolton, with extracts from Major to Capt. Butler, 11 and 12 Aug.
 Haldimand to Clinton (?) had written to Washington, copy follows.
 22 Aug. Message from David, a Mohawk Chief. The letter is in Hald., Coll. 21,714. I have not yet been able to trace the enclosures. Letters from Bolton, Butler, &c., about the dates of the enclosures, are in Hald. Coll. 21,760.

Sep 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 30) "As there are in the neighbouring Colonies" (1½ p.) (Hald. Coll., 21,711).

Sep 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Knox. "I have received your letter of the 6th." (Hald. Coll., 21,748.

Sep 14,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine. (No. 31.) "I have this moment received an express from Major Nairne." (1 p.) enclosing copy. Bolton to Nairne, 6 Sep. (Hald. Coll., 21,714.)

Sep 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 32). "I have the honour of your Lordship's letter No 4." (8 pp.) Hald. Coll., 21,714.

Sep 14,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine. "Some doubts having arisen." (Foy's death) (1p).

Sep 14,
Quebec.

Holland to Germaine. "By Lieut. General Haldimand's desiring me to come to Quebec." (1p).

Sep 1.

Creuzbourg. Recapitulation Generale, Hesse—Hanau troops. Rolls of other foreign troops follow, including the Anhalt Zorbst, and Brunswick Lunenburg.

Sep 18,
Quebec.

Haldimand to deGrey. "I was favoured with your letter of the 7th Sept, 1778." (1p).

Sep 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 33). "A strong east wind has for five days." (6½ pp).

Enclosed.

Butler to Bolton, 26 and 31 Aug. and 3 and 8 Sept.
 Bolton to Haldimand, 7 Sep. and post script on the 8th.
 (The covering letter is in Hald. Coll. 21,717; the above enclosures are in 21,760, but one from Docksteder to Bolton, 1 Sep. 1779, I have not yet found).

Sep 14,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (secret and confidential). "In the present state of affairs" (8 pp.) Giving the strength of the British troops from Oswegatchie to Quebec (Hald. Col. 21,714).

Oct 3,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 34). "By a vessel just sailing for New York." (3 pp).

Enclosed.

14 Sep. Butler to Bolton.
 16 Sep. Bolton to Haldimand.
 (The covering letter in Hald. Coll. 21,714. Bolton's letter in 21,760. Butlers' I have not yet found).

Oct 4,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 35). "I have the happiness to acquaint you." (1½p) (Hald. Coll. 21,714).

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 36). "Immediately after the departure." (3 pp). Treats of Civil Matters, the Legislative Council, &c. (Hald. Coll. 21,714).

- 1779
 Oct 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 37). "I am honoured with Your Lordships letter of 19th July." (2 pp). Acknowledging receipt of additional instructions. (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Oct 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 38). "I have the honour of Your Lordship's letter No 16." (3 pp) Hamilton's unlucky expedition, Western operations, &c. (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Oct 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 39). "I am honoured with your Lordship's letter No. 19." (1½ p). The loss of despatches by the "Two Brothers." (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Oct 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 40). "I am happy to find by your letter No. 20." (3 p.p.) The loss of despatches. The success of Majors Carleton and Butler in Cherry Valley, &c. (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Oct 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No 41). "I have the honour of your Lordship's letter, dated 17 June" (1½ p). The Commanders of the Upper Posts will be unable to assist Campbell in his operations. (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Oct 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 42). "The great promotion in point of rank throughout the Navy" (2 pp). Respecting the rank of Captains Chambers and Shanks. (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Oct 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 43). "Inclosed I transmit to your Lordship a demand of Artificers and stores, which is made by Capt. Twiss." (The covering letter is in Hald. Coll. 21,714. The demand, covering 5½ pp, I have not yet traced).
- Oct 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 44) Enclosing Minutes of Council from 1 Nov. 1778 to 25 Sep. 1779. (The letter is in Hald. Coll. 21,714, but the Minutes do not accompany it.
- Oct 21, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 45). "Having already had the honour." (2½ pp). Sending home de la Valinière, a French curé (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)
- Oct 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 46). Promotion of Rauschenplat (1 p). (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)
- Oct 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 47). With six requisitions, namely, for Ordnance and Ordnance Stores; Naval Stores; Quarter Master General's Stores; Barracks; Indian presents. (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)
- Oct 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 48). Sending returns. The letter, but not the returns, is in Hald. Coll. 21,714.
- Oct 25, Quebec. Mathews to Knox. Asking that letters may be sent through his (Knox's) office. (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)
- Dec 22. Jackson to ——. Cannot see any ground for detaining de la Valinière.
- 17-20.
- Nov 1, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 49). "Lieut. Colonel Maclean having made application." (1 p). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Nov 1, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 50). "By His Majesty's ship Viper." (3½ pp).
- Enclosed.*
- Machias, 28 Sep. 1779. Extract. Col. John Allan to the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. troops.
- Machias, 18 Sep. 1779. Allan to M. Valvais.
- Machias, 4 Oct., 1779. Allan to Nathaniel Barber.
- Machias, 27 Sep. Stephen Jones to (endorsed). Benjamin Hitchborne.
- Machias, 4 Oct. George Stitman to Dr. C. Fish.
- Machias, 14 Oct. F. H. de la Motte to de Valvais.

1779. No date. Dabadie to Valvais (3½ pp). (The covering letter in Hald. Coll. 21,714; the enclosures not with it.
- Nov 2, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 51). "Mr. Michael Voyer, a native of Quebec." (1 p). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Nov 1, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 52). "I have the honour to report to your Lordship that several gentlemen, amongst whom are Captain McAlpin," &c. (4 pp). (Hald. Coll., 21,714).
- Nov 5, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 53). "I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that since I closed my letter of the 1st Inst." (2 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Nov 5, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 54). "The bearer Lieut. Slack." (1 p). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- 1780
Mar 2, Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand (No. 22). "Having learned that an armed private ship." (4 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,704, 21,710).
- Mar 4, Whitehall. Livius to Germaine. (?) "My brother who has been some years."
- Mar 17, Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand. (No 23) "The Lords of the Admiralty having appointed a Convoy." (19 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,704, 21,710).
- No date. St. James' Square. Lord Hervey to ——— received 17 March, 1780. The death of Valinière.
- Apr 4, Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand (No. 24). "Although there is good ground to believe." (6½ pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,704, 21,710).
- Mar 21. Joseph Judge to de Grey. "When General Cunningham left town." (1 p).
- Apr 8, Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand (No. 25). "When I closed my despatch to you." (1½ p). (Hald. Coll. 21,704, 21,710).
- May 19, Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand (separate). "Lieut. Ichalck of the Royal Artillery" (1½ p.) with certificate dated St. John, 1 June and 3 Nov., 1775, and account. (Hald. Coll. 21,704).
- Jan 26, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 55). "An express returning to Halifax affords me." (3 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Jan 28, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 56). "The letter which I had the honour." (2 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Jan 28, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (Private). "The subject of my letter to Your Lordship, No. 55." (3 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- July 3, London. Livius to ———. "I can find no ship in the river."
- Aug 8, Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand (No. 26). "On the 15th of June, I received your despatches, numbered 55 and 56." (8 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,704, 21,710).
- Aug 11, Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand (No. 27). "The King having been pleased to appoint Major Gen. Clarke." (1½ p). (Hald. Coll. 21,704).
- Aug 11, Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand (No. 28). "The death of a near relative of Mr. George Pownall." (1½ p). (Hald. Coll. 21,704, 21,710).
- Aug 11, Whitehall. Germaine to Clarke. "The King having been graciously pleased to appoint you upon the staff in Canada." (1½ p). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Aug 11, Whitehall. Germaine to the Commanding officers of the Brunswick and Anhalt-Zerbst recruits. "Votre heureuse arrivée." (1 p).
- Aug 14, Whitehall. Knox to Clarke. "I have the honour to send you enclosed herewith some despatches." (1 p).
- Aug 14, Whitehall. Knox to Haldimand. Two hundred pounds a year to Deschambeault and wife. (1 p).
- July 12, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 57) "I cannot omit the opportunity to New York." (6 pp and signature) with two intercepted letters from Thomas Jefferson to Colonels Todd and Roger Clarke, both dated 19 Mar. 1780. (Hald. Coll. 21,714).

- 1780
 Sep 17,
 Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine. "I am honoured with your Lordship's letter of 13th Aug. in favour of Mr. Cullen." (1 p) (Hald Coll. 21,714).
- Sep 17,
 Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 58). "The 27th ulto., I had the honour of writing to Your Lordship by a Brig." (7½ pp) (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Oct 25,
 Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (Private). "I feel myself extremely obliged to your Lordship for your Candour." (5 pp).
- Enclosed.*
 Extracts of letters from Sinclair, dated Michillimakinak, 15 Feb. and 29 May. (The letter is in Hald. Coll. 21,714, the enclosures in 21,757, parts 1 and 2)
- Oct 25,
 Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (Private). "Inclosed I transmit to Your Lordship three papers" (13 pp).
- Enclosed.*
 Plan of an attack on Quebec taken from Mr. Lawrence (9 pp).
 Translation of a proclamation by La Fayette, and a printed proclamation signed "deSibille" dated 30 Aoust 1780. (The letter in Hald. Coll. 21,714 but not the enclosures.)
- Oct 25,
 Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (Private). "I have given in my public letter of this date." (1½ p) (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Oct 25,
 Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 59). "The enclosed is a duplicate of a letter No. 58." (6 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Oct 25,
 Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 60). "By desire of Col. Johnson." (1p). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Oct 25,
 Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 61). "The more I consider the state of the clergy." (2½ pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Oct 25,
 Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 62). "I have the honour to enclose to Your Lordship abstract of the bills drawn from the Posts." (4pp).
- Enclosed.*
 13 documents, abstracts of bills, accounts, &c. (The letter is in Hald. Coll. 21,714) but not the enclosures).
- Oct 25,
 Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 63). "I have the honour to transmit for Your Lordship's information at one view, an abstract." (1p).
- Enclosed.*
 Two abstracts of provisions and one from Sinclair. (Letter, but not enclosure, in Hald. Coll. 21,714).
 Despatch No. 64 is in Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Oct 25,
 Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 65). "The many inconveniences we are daily exposed to from the number of rebel prisoners." (3pp).
- Enclosed.*
 Return of prisoners. (The letter but not return in Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Oct 25,
 Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No 66). "I have the honour to enclose to Your Lordship a copy of a letter I have written to Lord North." (1p).

1780

Enclosed.

Copy respecting the Seignory of Sorel of the same date. (Letter but not enclosure in Hald. Coll. 21,714).

Oct 25,
Que. 2c

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 67). "The Minutes of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, with the Ordinances" &c. (20 pp).-

Enclosed.

1. Finlay's opinion respecting additional instructions.
2. Address of Legislative Council, 7 Mar. 1780.
3. Allsopp's opinion.
4. Pownall's answer to Caldwell's motion.
5. List of causes adjudged in Court of Appeal to 2 Mar. 1780.
6. W. Grant's advice.
7. Opinion of Jenkyn Williams.
8. Attorney General Monk's opinion as to the power of the Legislative Council to rate and tax wheat and flour.
9. Precedent for the same.
10. Reasons of dissent by members of the Council.
11. Copy of the Journals, 27 Jan. to 12 Ap. 1780.
12. Ordinances passed by the Governor and Council (printed) 1780.

(The covering letter is in Hald. Coll. 21,714, but the enclosures do not accompany it. Duplicates of these documents are in the Board of Trade series of papers, Vol. 8, Canada, Quebec, enclosed in letter from Thompson to Elliot, dated Whitehall, 29 Jan. 1781).

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Haldimand to deGrey, respecting Captain McKinnon (1 p).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine. "The Bridgenorth storeship being unloaded." (1 p).

Enclosed.

Inventory and General Return of Naval Stores. (Hald. Coll. 21,717 for letter, 21,854 for enclosures).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Knox. "I have received your letter and circular." (1 p). (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Knox. "I have received your letter the 8th April." (1 p). (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Knox. "Your letter of the 7 August was delivered to me by Mr. Kebs." (1 p).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 63). "After having wrote so long a letter." (Hald. Coll. 21,714).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 69). "This letter is occasioned by an appeal which the Ursuline Nuns of Three Rivers." (2 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 70). "I wish for your Lordship's information to be particular upon the services rendered by the Indians." (5 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 71). "I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship requisitions for the several departments." (1p).

Enclosed.

Six requisitions for Ordnance and Ordnance stores; Field train; Naval, Engineers, Q. M. G. and Barrack stores, and three for Indian

Oct 2
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New York
1781Feb 3,
WhitehallFeb 13,
London.Mar 20,
WhitehallMar 22,
Whitehall

- 1780 stores, 9 in all. (The letter and list in Hald. Coll. 21,714, but not the enclosures).
- Oct 25, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 72). "I have the honour to acquaint Your Lordship that I have just received an express from Major Carleton." (4 pp).
- Enclosed.*
Two casualty returns. (The letter, but not the returns, in Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Oct 25, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 73). "The want of a supply of rum." (1 p).
- Enclosed.*
List of Medicines.
Memorial by Day, respecting rum and vinegar. (The letter, but not enclosures, in Hald. Coll. 21,714, nor are the enclosures among Day's papers 21,854 and 21,856).
- Oct 25, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 74). "Sir Thomas Wallace, a Captain in the 44th Reg." (3 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
(In volume 21,714, Hald. Coll., are several letters from Haldimand to Germaine of the 25 Oct., which do not appear among the papers in the Record Office).
- Oct 31, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 75). "My anxiety for the situation of the Province." (2½ pp).
- Enclosed.*
Return of provisions. (Letter and enclosure in Hald. Coll. 21,715).
- Nov 20. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 76). "I take the opportunity of a schooner." (5 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,715).
- Oct 21, Quebec. Holland to Germaine. Muster rolls, &c, of German troops, as they passed in February and July, 1780.
- 18-21.
- Oct 29, Quebec. Allsopp to Germaine. "Your Lordship will receive by the Quebec fleet a copy of the proceedings." (5 pp).
- Feb 15, Michillimakinak. Sinclair to Germaine. "Your Lordship's circular of 17 June, 1779." (1 p).
- Nov 21, Quebec. Haldimand to Knox, respecting additional Indian arms. (1 p).
- Dec 19, New York. Hamilton to Germaine. "The misfortune of failing to execute." (3 pp).
- Feb 3, Whitehall. Elliot to Benjamin Thompson. "My Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations having observed in the duplicate." (1½ p)
- Feb 13, London. Merchants of London to Germaine; Memorial for Convoys.
Germaine to Haldimand. (No. 29) "The failure of the Orpheus and Garland." (1½ p). (Hald. Coll. 21,704).
- Mar 20, Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand. (No. 30). Cramahé to come to England.
Respecting the accounts of Mills.
- Mar 22, Whitehall.
- Enclosed.*
Letter from Mills of 19 March. (Hald. Coll. 21,704, where the covering letter is dated 21 March).

1781
Ap 2,
Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand. (Separate): Respecting promotion for Ensign Murray, with memorandum from Murray, Solicitor General for Scotland. (Hald. Coll. 21,704).

(Here follows a letter from Cramahé to Lord Shelburne dated London 9 Ap., 1782. "Upon the two letters of which I have." (3 pp). The letter appears to be misplaced, Cramahé was in Quebec about this date in 1781.)

Ap 12,
Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand (No. 31). "In my letter to you by a private ship." (13 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,704).

Ap 12,
Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand (No. 32). "I have had much satisfaction in the view." (5 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,704).

Ap 16,
Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand (separate). "Captain Willoc who went out." (2 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,704).

Ap 28,
Portsmouth. Willoc to Germaine. "I beg leave to inform Your Lordship" (2 pp).

Ap 28,
Portsmouth. Willoc to ———. "By a letter which I received here from Gen. Riedesel." (2 pp).

May 4,
Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand (secret). "The Conway being detained at Portsmouth." (1½ p). (Hald. Coll. 21,704).

May 8,
Cork. Clarke to ———. "We arrived here on the 3^d." (1p).

June 10,
Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 83). "By the armed ship British Lion." (2 pp). Receipt of No. 27, &c. (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

June 11,
Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 84). "By the British Lion, armed ship." (1 p). Receipt of letter of 11 Aug. &c. (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

June 13,
Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 85). Receipt by the same ship of No. 29 (1 p), with copy of No. 64 of 25 Oct, 1780. (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

June 13,
Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 86). Acknowledging receipt of No. 30 (1 p). (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

June 13,
Quebec. Haldimand to Knox. Acknowledging receipt of his letter of 14th August last. (2 pp). Allowance to Deschambeault. (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

June 14,
Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 87). "The motive that induced me to trouble Your Lordship." (2 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,715.)

Enclosed.

1. Copy of 81, 28 Nov., 1780. (Hald. Coll. 21,870).

2. Copy of same date to Treasury respecting Cochrane. (Hald. Coll. 21,719).

3. To Treasury (John Robinson) 12 June, 1781. (Hald. Coll. 21,719).

4. Cochrane to Haldimand, 1 June, 1781. (Hald. Coll. 21,870).

5. Harley & Drummond to Cochrane, 6 March 1781. (Hald. Coll. 21,870).

6. Same to the same, 8 Aug., 1780. (Hald. Coll. 21,870).

7. Haldimand to Cochrane, 12 June, 1781. (Hald. Coll. 21,870).

8. Restrictions on Remitters' Agent. (Hald. Coll. 21,870).

(In this list the numbers from 5 to 8 given above are endorsed 2 to 5. From 1 to 4 are not numbered in the original, but I give them in the order in which they come.)

June 14,
Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 88). "A strong ship, the British Lion, being to sail in ten days." (6½ pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

July 20,
Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand (No. 33). "The victuals which have on board the latter part of the supply." (7pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,704). A duplicate in cypher follows.

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1781
July 31.
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July 5,
Quebec.

July 6,
Quebec.

Knox to Haldimand (most secret). "Since Lord George Germain's despatch of 26th." (3pp). (Hald Coll. 21,704).

Haldimand to Germaine. "The British Lion being now destined for the West Indies." (2½ pp). (Hald Coll. 21,715, where it is numbered 89).

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 90). "I have the honour to transmit by the Quebec.....Minutes" &c. (4½ pp).

Enclosed.

1. Minutes of Council, 5 Dec. 1779 to 30 Ap. 1781.

2. do 13 Ap. 1780 to 30 Ap. 1781.

3. Copy of letters in cypher from Clinton, 29 Dec. 1780. (The covering letter, but not the enclosures, in Hald. Coll. 21,715).

July 8,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (Most private). "I take this opportunity of a strong merchant ship, the Quebec." (3 pp). Respecting Vermont. (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

Enclosed.

1. Conference with Ethan Allan. (Hald. Coll. 21,836).

2. Instructions to Isle aux Noix, 20 Dec. 1780. (Hald. Coll. 21,839).

3. Queries and answers.

4. Chittenden to Governor Clinton, New York, 22 Nov. 1780.

5. Chittenden to Governor Turnbull, 12 Dec. 1780.

6. Chittenden to Governor Hancock, same date.

7. Gen. Allen to Huntington, 9 Mar. 1781.

8. Ira Allen to Huntington, 10 Mar.

9. Information of the State of Vermont by Col. Allen. (Hald. Coll. 21,840).

10. Mathews to ——— Isle aux Noix, 15 May, 1781.

11. Haldimand to ——— 17 May, 1781.

12 and 13. Mathews to ——— both 21 May, 1781. (10 to 13 are in Hald. Coll. 21,839, where they are addressed to Sherwood).

14. Col. Allen to M. L. Isle aux Noix, 22 May, and two reports; the one, "Mr. ———" reports that he broke out of Northampton Jail; the other, the report of a party, "A and B say that as soon as Col. Allen returned."

July 7,
Quebec,

Haldimand to Knox. "Wishing to embrace every opportunity." (1 p) (Hald. Coll. 21,718).

July 8,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine, "Lieut. Delgarno of the Kings' (8th) Regt." (2 pp).

A misplaced letter, Niagara, 20 Nov. 1780, (No. 16) from Gny Johnson to Germaine begins: "In my letter of 26 July last." (2 pp).

July 8,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (private) "His Majesty's pleasure signified to me by Your Lordship, that Lieut. Governor Cramahé." (3 pp).

Sep 29,
Quebec.

Riedesel to Knox. "I received by Captain Willoc the letter." (2 pp).

Oct 18,
Quebec.

Willoc to Germaine. That he had delivered the despatches.

Aug 20,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 91). "It is with infinite satisfaction." (3 pp) (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

- 1781
14. Questions from Capt. A. to the Commissioners of Vermont and the answers, 20 Sep., 1781.
15. A., one of the Secret Commissioners, to Mathews, 30 Sep., 1781.
- Oct 23, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 98). "I have the pleasure to acquaint Your Lordship that by a late despatch from Detroit." (2pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,715)
- Oct 23. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 99). Steps to be taken to discontinue the hospital; the withdrawal of Mabane's appointment. (3pp).
- Enclosed.*
- Two letters from Mabane, 20 and 21 Sept. 1781. (The covering letter is in Hald. Coll. 21,715, the enclosures in 21,734).
- Oct 23, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 100). "For Your Lordship's information and satisfaction." (2 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,715).
- Oct 23, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 101). With requisition for Engineers, Ordnance and Naval Ordnance stores; Shipwrights' tools; Q. M. G. and Barrack Masters's stores; estimate of Indian presents. (Letter but not enclosures in Hald. Coll. 21,715).
- Oct 23, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 102). "Since I closed the letter covering the requisitions." (3 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,715).
- Oct 23, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (secret). "I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Lordship's letter (secret) of 4th May" (1 p). Leave of absence to Finlay and Cuthbert. (Hald. Coll. 21,715.)
- Nov 23, Quebec. Haldimand to Knox. "I have transmitted to the Right Hon. Lord George Germaine requisitions" (1 p).
- 1782
Mar 13. Livius (Chief Justice). Memorandum respecting prisoners. "Mr. Livius, Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec, previous to his return thither." Respecting prisoners in the military prison of Quebec, beginning with Mesplet.
- 1781
Sep —, Quebec. Riedesel to Germaine. "I have had the honour of receiving your Lordship's despatch of the 2nd of May." (1½ p).
- Oct 9, Berthier. De Speth to Riedesel. "The enclosed petition of all the Brunswick officers."
- Oct 9, Quebec. Riedesel to Germaine. "I beg leave to transmit to your Lordship the enclosed petition and letter." The petition follows.
- 1782
Mar 15, Whitehall. Ellis to Haldimand (No. 1). "Messrs. Phyn and Ellice having informed me" (2 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,705).
- Mar —, Minutes respecting Savoyard priests for Canada.
- Mar 18, Whitehall. Ellis to Johnson. "The King having been pleased to appoint you Superintendent General." (3 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,776).
- Mar 23, Whitehall. Ellis to Haldimand. "Mr. Joshua Winslow, who will have the honour." (2 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,705).
- Apr 7, Livius to Shelburne. "I am Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec." (3 pp). There is no address; that is given on a duplicate a little further on.
- Mar 9, London. Livius to Hutchison. "I will as you desire give you an account." (3 pp). There is neither signature nor address, but both are established by comparing this with the preceding letter.
- 30 Ap. 1778. Livius to ——. No signature, see preceding letter. Brook Watson and other assignees of Lewis Carignan against Richard Dobie. "After so long a hearing." (6½ pp).
- Apr 22, Whitehall. Shelburne to Haldimand. (No. 1). "You have already been acquainted that your proposition." (18 pp, half margin).
- Apr 22, Whitehall. Shelburne to Riedesel. "It gave me great pleasure to find upon receiving the seals." (3 pp).

1782
Ap 23. Allen Maclean to Shelburne. "I am requested by a great number of the merchants of Canada." (1½ p).

Feb 20,
London. An extract of Shelburne's letter No. 1 of 22 Ap. is inserted here. Cuthbert to Ellis. "I was yesterday at the levée, and had the honour." (3 pp). Claim by Cuthbert against the Government for £9,392.10s, with note.

No date. Mary Hay, two memorials, one to Shelburne. "That your memorialist in the month of February last;" the other to Ellis: "That your memorialist is a native of this Kingdom" of this latter there are two Copies. (The memorial to Ellis is in Hald. Coll. 21,865, the date there, being London, 20 Feb. 1782.)

Misplaced letter dated Quebec, 10 Aug. 1781. Pierre du Calvet to Ellis. The letter is dated "à l' Inquisition du tyran Haldimand, aux Recollets à Quebec," beginning, "Attribuez, je vous supplie, à vos puissants," with a letter from Louis Jussomme.

Ap 22,
Whitehall. Shelburne to Haldimand (Most secret). "Undoubted intelligence is received that an armament." (11 pp.) (Hald. Coll. 21,705.)

Ap 27,
Whitehall. Shelburne to Haldimand (No. 2). "Finding by the tenour of your Correspondence that Lieut. Governor Cramahé." (3 pp.) (Hald. Coll. 21,705).

June 5,
Whitehall. Shelburne to Haldimand (No. 3). "In my letter of the 22 April, I acquainted you that four Savoyard priests." (2 pp).

Misplaced Quebec, 3 Nov. 1781. Haldimand to Germaine (Most Secret). "It has always been my study, as it has been my indispensable" (2½ pp.) (Hald. Coll. 21,717).

Mar 5,
Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (Most Private). "After the many and pressing letters." (2½ pp.)

Enclosed.

1. Quebec, 21 Feb. Haldimand to Cochrane. "In consequence of the disapprobation I expressed." (2 pp.)

2. Quebec, 22 Feb. Answer Cochrane to Mathews. "I have attentively considered."

(The covering letter in Hald. Coll. 21,717, the enclosures in 21,870.)

Mar 5,
Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 105). "The 23 of last November, I took the advantage of." (2 pp.) (Hald. Coll. 21,717.)

June 5,
Quebec. Haldimand to Ellis (No. 1). "The 31st ulto., I had the honor to receive your letter." (3 pp. and P.S.) (Hald. Coll. 21,717.)

July 31,
Whitehall. Townshend to Haldimand. "On the 17th of last month, your letter of 23 Nov., most secret." (5 pp.) (Hald. Coll. 21,710.)

July 31,
Whitehall. Townshend to Haldimand (Most secret). "His Majesty having been pleased to cause instructions to be sent to Sir Guy Carleton." (3 pp.) (Hald. Coll. 21,710.)

Misplaced. Quebec, 18 Nov., 1781. Haldimand to Germaine (Most private). "This letter is accompanied by a duplicate of one I had the honor of addressing to Your Lordship, the 23rd ulto." (4 pp.)

Enclosed.

1. Extracts concerning Vermont.

2. Letters from _____ 5 Oct., 1781.

3. Proceedings in General Assembly, in Committee, Charlestown, 16 to 19 Oct., 1781.

4. Tyconderoga, 2 Nov., 1781.

5. Intelligence, 27 Oct., 1781.

July
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July
Sorel

No da

July 4
Queb

June 1
St. Jo

July 1

17
Jan 28
Whiteh

Feb 3,
Whiteh

Apr 3,

14

1782

6. 4 Nov., 1781, "I proceeded to Skenesborough by order of Col. St. Leger."

(The covering letter is in Hald. Coll. 21,717. No. 4 of 2 Nov., is in 21,839. The covering letter No. 5 of 27 Oct., is also in 21,839, but not the intelligence. The other enclosures I have not yet been able to trace.)

Misplaced. Quebec, 23 Nov., 1781. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 103). "I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the detachments." (4 pp) (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

July 3,
Quebec.

Johnson to Shelburne. "I am honoured with Your Lordship's despatches of the 30 March" (2 pp).

Niagara, 11 Oct. 1781. Johnson to Germaine (No. 17). "I had the honour to address Your Lordship by letter of 20 Nov. last" (2 pp).

Niagara, 3 July, 1782. A review of Col. Johnson's transactions at Niagara, not signed: "Before Colonel Johnson's arrival at Niagara" (6 pp).

(The letter to Germaine and the review appear to have been enclosed in the letter to Shelburne above.)

July —,
Sorel.

Riedesel to Shelburne. "I am honoured with Your Lordship's despatches of the 22 of April" (1½ pp).

(This letter has no date; that is given, as per margin, in a duplicate a little further on).

No date.

Riedesel to Shelburne. "Having learned by the arrival of a ship from England that a change of Ministry had taken place." (2 pp). (This letter was probably written in July, on receipt of the news of Shelburne's accession to office).

July 4,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Pollock. "I embrace the very first opportunity, tho' a very uncertain one." (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

June 18,
St. John's.

St. Leger to ——"I never was a good solicitor for the advancement." (2 pp).

July 12.

"The Euterpe letter of Marque." Endorsed: "Memo: to accompany Gov. Haldimand's letter of 5 June, 1782."

BOARD OF TRADE,
CANADA, QUEBEC.

8

1781
Jan 29,
Whitehall.

Thompson to Elliot. "I send you herewith by Lord George Germaine's directions." With enclosures, for which see *Quebec*, vol. 17, Haldimand to Germaine (No. 67), these being duplicates of the papers in that letter. The letter (67) which follows, dated 25 Oct., 1780, is also in *Quebec* 17, and in Hald. Coll. 21,714.

Feb 3,
Whitehall.

Thompson to Elliot. That Haldimand has sent no other reasons for withholding instructions than those in letter of 25 Oct., 1780.

Enclosed.

Quebec, 25 Oct., 1780. Haldimand to Germaine, (No. 68) in *Quebec* 17, and in Hald. Coll. 21,714).

Apr 3,

Jackson to Elliot. Letter and report on Ordinances passed on 9 March, 1780, namely:

To prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, &c.

For the regulation and establishment of feos.

For regulating all such persons as keep horses and carriages for hire. No objection.

14 a—7½

- 1781 The fourth, describing Forestallers and Regraters, unfit to continue in force.
On the power to fix the price of wheat. Doubts if the derivative power covers the right to fix the price.
- Ap 28. Order-in-Council. To refer again to the Lords of Trade the consideration of the Ordinance respecting Forestallers and Regraters.
- May 8. Richard Jackson. That a Forestaller, &c., may be punished by a sentence of the Supreme Court.
- Oct 16, Whitehall. Fisher to Cumberland. Transmitting Ordinances for Opinion.
On the 5 Dec., Richard Jackson reports on:
1. Ordinance to continue an Ordinance to regulate the proceedings in the Courts of Civil Judicature in the Province of Quebec.
 2. Continues Ordinance relating to the Militia.
 3. To continue Ordinance to empower the Commissioners of the Peace to regulate Police of Quebec and Montreal.
- Oct 23, Quebec. Haldimand to Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. Acknowledging letter of 13 Dec., 1780, notifying their appointment. (Hald. Coll. 21,720.)
- Oct 20, Quebec. Haldimand to Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19 of last April, with duplicate of Minutes of Council" (5 pp).
- Enclosed.*
1. Duplicate of No. 90 to Germaine (Hald. Coll. 21,715 and Quebec, 17)
 2. Duplicate Clinton to Haldimand (in cypher translated) 9 Nov. 1780.
 3. Minutes of Council, 13 to 30 Ap., and 1 May to 10 Oct., 1781.
 4. Minutes of Council, as a Council of State, 5 Dec. 1779 to 30 Ap. 1781.
- (The two latter (3 and 4 are in Hald. Coll. 21,738, 21,739).
- 1768 to 1783. Trade of Quebec from 1768 to 1783. These statistics are in Hald. Coll. 21,861, and have been published in the report on Archives for 1882.
- 9.
- 1778
Dec 8, Whitehall. Knox to Cumberland. That Carleton has dismissed Livius, with the reasons sent.
- June 25, Quebec. Carleton to Germaine. Extract as to fees of office. The character of the members of his Council. In this letter the intrigues of Livius, Grant, Finlay, and Allsopp are described in bitter terms. (Hald. Coll. 21,697).
- June 30, Quebec. Carleton to Germaine. "I received your two letters of 19 Sep. 1777 and 15 Ap. last" (Haldimand's arrival).
- Enclosed.*
- Journal of Legislative Council from 23 March to 25 April, 1778.
Minutes of Council from 21 Oct., 1777 to 27 June, 1778.
- July 19, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No 3). With memorial enclosed. (Hald. Coll. 21,711, 21,722, also in Colonial papers, Canada, Quebec, Vol. 15.)
- July 3, Quebec. Livius to Germaine. Sending duplicate of letters of 9 May. "The protection I have been honoured with by Your Lordship" (3 pp and P.S.)

- 1778 Notice of his discontinuance in office sent by Pownall and his answer.
 Memorial: "When the Chief Justice of an American Province." (11 large pages).
 Dec 17, Carleton to Cumberland. "In answer to your letter of the 15
 Pall Mall. inst., acquainting me that if I wished to have a copy of Mr. Livius"
 1779 answer."
 Mar 27. Lords of the Committee of Council, Report on the dismissal of
 Livius.
 No date. Le Compte Dupré, James Hughes and others. Memorial as co-
 heirs of the late François Brouague of Quebec.
 June 8. Richard Jackson. Report relative to the Chief Justice sitting in
 the Court of Common Pleas.
 July 18. Order in Council on the preceding.
 The papers in the volumes marked for comparison will require
 more minute examination than there was time for. The following
 volumes have not yet been compared, but the details given will
 lessen the difficulties in the way of doing so, and are here printed
 for convenient reference. They are a continuation of Colonial Cor-
 respondence, *Canada, Quebec.*

20-23

1782
 July 16.
 Quebec.

Haldimand to Shelburne (No. 1). "This letter will relate to the
 complaints which Mr. Hay, Mr. Du Calvet and Mr. Cuthbert have
 presented against me." (12 pp.)

Enclosed

1. Brigadier Maclean, with
2. Deposition of Joseph Trudel.
3. Certificate by Charles Hay, 28 Feb., 1780.
4. Extract of letter from Hay, 19 Aug., 1780, as to a debt due to Kenny.
5. Examination of Kenny, 1 Sept., 1780.
6. Further examination of the same.
7. His Confession.
8. From Brigadier Maclean, 26 Sep., 1780; to secure Du Calvet and Pillon.
9. Extract letter from Major Carleton, 18 July, 1780, Pillon's transactions.
10. From the same, 30 July; further respecting Pillon.
11. From the same, 24 Sep.; further as to Pillon.
12. Examination of Joseph Dufort fils, 14 Nov.
13. Examination of Pierre Charland, 15 Nov.
14. Examination of Michel Hamel, 15 Nov.
15. Intercepted letter, 8 Sep. Mutilated but the pieces preserved.
16. Intercepted letter. The information interlined in milk.
17. Intercepted letter written by Pillon, Sep.; signed Boyer, and addressed to Washington.
18. Intercepted letter, Boyer to La Fayette, no date.
19. Le Maistre to Cuthbert, 20 Mar., 1780, respecting firewood.
20. Remarks on a charge made by James Cuthbert, Esq., against the Government for timber.
21. Attestation of *habitans*, respecting a bridge, 14 July, 1782.
22. Attestation of two *notables habitants* of St. Ours, respecting the price of firewood, 8 July, 1782.

- 1782
23. Affidavit by four Militia Officers respecting the Bridge at Berthier, 5 July, 1782.
24. Certificate by four *habitans* respecting wood cut on their and on Cuthbert's property, 14 July, 1782.
25. Questions put to *habitans* of the parishes of Berthier and St. Cuthbert, 14 July, 1782.
26. Haldimand to Cuthbert, 6 June, 1780, acknowledging receipt of petition.
27. Haldimand to Twiss, 6 June, 1780, respecting Cuthbert's petition.
28. Cuthbert to Haldimand, requesting leave of absence, 1 May, 1781, and answer 3 May.
- July 17, Quebec. Haldimand to Shelburne (No. 2). "This letter will relate to the people of Vermont." (5 pp).
- Enclosed*
1. A. B. to E. F., Ap., 1782.
 2. G. to Haldimand, Quebec, 11 July, 1782. (3 pp).
- July 17, Quebec. Haldimand to Shelburne. Despatches by Lieut. Atkin, 34th Reg.
- July 17, Quebec. Haldimand to Shelburne. (Private). "As I desire nothing more ardently." (4 pp). The danger of granting credits by financial agents.
- July 17, Quebec. Haldimand to Shelburne (No. 3). "The King George, a private ship, sailed from hence the beginning of the month." (3 pp.) Orders have been sent to prevent offensive operations.
- Enclosed*
1. Powell to Haldimand. Barbarous treatment of Crawford by the Delawares.
 2. Extracts from letters of Lieut. Turvey, Capt. Caldwell and De Peyster, enclosed in the preceding.
 3. Turvey to DePeyster, 7 June, 1782, and from Caldwell, 11 June.
 4. Speech by Capt Snake for the Mingoes, 8 June, 1782.
 5. Letter from A. McKee, 7 June, 1782; repulse of 500 of the enemy at Sandusky.
- July 17, Quebec. Haldimand to Shelburne (No. 4). Recommending George Davison for the vacancy in the Council. (2pp).
- July 17, Quebec. Haldimand to Shelburne (No. 5). The appointment of Sir John Johnson received. (3pp).
- July 22, Quebec. Haldimand to Shelburne (No. 6). "Major Carleton of the 29th Regiment will have the honour to deliver this."
- July 17, Quebec. Haldimand to Shelburne (Most secret). "The Armament at Brest, said to be intended against Quebec." (5pp).
- July 17, Quebec. Haldimand to Shelburne (Private). Hope will be appointed Q. M. G., on the removal of Lieut Col. Carleton. (1p).
- Aug 15, Quebec. Haldimand to Shelburne (No. 6). "I do myself the honor to transmit a duplicate of my letter of 16 July (No. 1)." (This is a second letter marked No. 6; see 22 July above).
- Enclosed.*
1. Declaration of W. Flood against Hay, 18 Ap., 1780.
 2. Other declarations.
 3. of Ferris,
 4. of W. Bell,
 - 5 of Duocolan, all dated 21 Feb, 1781.
 6. of Caleb Glossen, 24 Feb., 7.
- Extract of letter from Hay, 2 July, 1782, as to his discharge.

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1782
Aug 15,
Quebec,

Haldimand to Shelburne (No. 7). "I have to add to the duplicate of my letter of the 17 July (No. 2) relative to the people of Vermont." (4pp).

Enclosed.

1. Letter from H. to Haldimand, 2 Aug., 1782.
2. Haldimand to Governor Chittenden, Quebec, 8 Aug., 1782. "I have received your letter of the 15th ulto., requesting that I would permit Captain Adial Sherwood and Lieut. Holden." (1½p).
3. Haldimand to ———, 9 Aug., 1782.

Aug 17,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Shelburne (No. 8). "Anxious to transmit as soon as possible duplicates of the most material."

Aug 17,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Shelburne (No. 9). Respecting the application of the Commissioners for executing the office of Chief Justice. (2½pp).

Enclosed.

Memorial and letters from the Commissioners, 14 Aug., 1782.

Aug. 17,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Shelburne (Most secret). "Inclosed I have the Honor to transmit to Your Lordship a duplicate of my letter (most secret) of the 17 July." (3pp). Arrangement for his leaving Quebec, to be succeeded by Carleton.

Oct 20,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 1). Has been informed of Townshend's appointment.

Oct 21,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 2). Transmitting Ordinances passed in the last Session. (4pp).

Enclosed.

Opinion as to the effect of disallowance of the Act respecting Foresters, with proclamation.

Minutes of the Legislative Council, 2 to 16 Feb., 1782.

Minutes of Council concerning State business, 20 Oct., 1781 to 1 May, 1782, and from May to 10 Oct., 1782.

Oct 22,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 3). "I do myself the Honor to transmit you Triplicate of my letter of 16 July (No. 1)."

Oct 22,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 4). "Ever since I have had the Honor to take upon myself the command of the Northern Army" (5 pp).

Oct 23,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 5). "I have the Honor to transmit to you copies of letters I have lately received from the commanding officers at Detroit" (6½ pp).

Enclosed.

1. McKee to Caldwell, 21 Sep., 1782.

2. Caldwell to DePeyster, 24 Sep., 1782.

3. McKee to DePeyster, 28 Aug., 1782.

4. DePeyster to the Commander-in-Chief, 29 Sep., 1782.

5. DePeyster to Haldimand, 4 Sep., 1782.

6. Dundas to Haldimand, 6 Oct., 1782.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 6). "On the 29th of September, I had the Honor to receive your letter, of the 31 July (Most secret)" (1½ p).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 7). Appointment of Sir John Johnson as Brigadier General. Indian presents, &c. (½ pp).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (Private). "The present situation of public affairs" (4 pp).

1782

Proposals respecting the Loyalists. The enclosures mentioned in the letter are not with it.

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 8). "I have to add to the many letters I have wrote relative to the people of Vermont" (1 p).

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 9). Relative to the Hospital Quebec.

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 10). A sketch of the general state of affairs in the Province (2½ pp).

Enclosed.

1. Return of provisions in Canada, 24 Aug., 1782.

2. Winter quarters, 21 Oct., 1782.

3. Distribution of troops. 21 Oct., 1782.

4. Return of provisions, &c., forwarded to the upper Posts, from 1 May to 13 Oct., 1782.

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Hamilton to Townshend (No. 11). Leave of absence to Drummond. Winslow recommended for the vacancy in the Council.

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 12). Capture of Savoyard priests by rebels.

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 13). Capt. Schank's claim. Account enclosed.

Oct 26,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 14). Respecting a letter to Lord Keppel, in favour of naval officers.

Enclosed.

Copy of letter, Haldimand to Keppel, 24 Oct., 1782, in favour of Captains Chambers and Schank.

Oct 26,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 15). Establishment of a post at Oswego (2½ pp.)

Oct 26,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (Private). That notwithstanding the arrangements he had made for going to England, he had found it necessary to remain for the winter (2 pp).

Aug 17,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Shelburne. A duplicate; the original will be found at the proper date in this volume.

Oct 28,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 16). "I have the honour to acquaint you that some German troops of Convention and Recruits are lately arrived." (1½ p).

Nov 26,
Plymouth
Sound.

Capt. Worth to Townshend, forwarding despatches received from Haldimand, with list added.

Oct 28,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 17). Respecting Indian presents.

Enclosed.

1. Estimates.

2. Sir John Johnson, 28 Oct.

3. Is missing; appears to have been mislaid.

4. Knox to Haldimand, 23 Ap., 1782.

Oct 28,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 18). Enclosing estimates for stores for Royal Artillery and Royal Engineer Departments. The two estimates enclosed.

Oct 28,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Knox. Respecting Indian presents.

Sep 6,
Isle aux Noix.

Riodesel to Shelburne. Non-arrival of clothing for recruits.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (Private). "Having finished for the season, my correspondence with the King's Ministers." (3½ pp).

1782

That Carleton cannot come into the Province this year; it is wholly unlikely that he ever will.

Nov 8,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 19). "Since I wrote my letters by His Majesty's ships Assistance and Surprise, an Express has arrived from New York," (3½ pp).

Enclosed.

Copy of letter from Sir Guy Carleton to Haldimand, 25 Sep.

Nov 9,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 20). "I have to add to my letter by the Conway, wherein I mentioned the conduct of Lieut. Governor Sinclair." (2½ pp).

Nov 7,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Burke (No. 17). This letter belongs to the Treasury series, and refers to the accounts, bills of exchange, &c., from the Governors and Commanding Officers of the posts (4 pp).

Nov 11,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 21). "Having had the honour in my letter of 24 Oct. (No. 6)." (1 p). Relating to prisoners of war.

Oct 8,
Quebec.

Capt. Jehu Hay to Shelburne. "I had every reason to believe before this I should have been in the execution of my office." (2 pp).

Oct 16,
Quebec.

Riedesel to Shelburne (?) (Private). "Le changement du Departement de Votre Excellence ne me devait plus permettre." (2½ pp).

Oct 16,
Quebec.

Riedesel to Townshend (?) "His Excellency General Haldimand having acquainted me." (2½ pp).

Enclosed.

Riedesel to Germaine, Sep., 1781. "My sentiments and feelings on an event." (2 pp).

Shelburne to Riedesel, 22 Ap. 1782. "It gave me great pleasure to find upon receiving the Seals of the American Department" (2pp)

Riedesel to Shelburne (?) 19 July. "I am honoured with Your Lordship's despatches of the 22 April" (1 p)

Riedesel to Carleton, Sorel, 13 Aug. "Cornet Schonewald being detained some days at Quebec" (1 p).

Oct 20,
Quebec.

Riedesel to Shelburne. "Quoique le changement du Departement à Votre Excellence" (1½ p). Very similar to letter of 16 Oct., and on the same subject.

Oct 20,
Quebec.

Holland to Townshend. Transmitting Muster rolls of Foreign troops.

Enclosed.

General detail of Musters taken in August and September, 1782. The same of those taken in February and March.

21-24.

1782

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Hamilton to Townshend (Private). A duplicate; the original will be found in Vol. 20, immediately preceding the official letter No. 19.

Nov 11,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 22). Respecting the killing by Lieut. Bradley of a seaman belonging to one of the Transports of the Cork Fleet (1 p).

Enclosed.

Bradley's Memorial. Opinion of Monk, Attorney-General. Depositions in the case; 3 separate sheets.

- 1782
Nov 13,
Quebec.
Haldimand to Townshend (No. 23). "I am again importuned by the Commissioners for executing the office of Chief Justice" (2 pp).
Nov 14,
Quebec.
Haldimand to Townshend (No. 24). "I have herewith the honour to transmit to you duplicate of my despatch by His Majesty's sloop Drake" (1 p). The enemy had abandoned the intention to invade the Indian Country.
- Enclosed.*
Niagara, 23 Oct., 1782. Letter from A. Dundas.
- 1783
Jan 22,
Charles street
Edmund Burke to ———. "I received the enclosed letter to me from Baron Maseres."
The case of Pierre du Calvet.
- Enclosed.*
From Pierre du Calvet dated "à l'Inquisition du tyran Haldimand aux Recollets à Quebec," 30 Juin, 1782, to Lord Shelburne, and Charles James Fox (7½ pp) to Burke (1 p) to the latter with same heading, 1 Sep. 1782. To the Ministers and Secretaries of State, with the same heading, 1 Oct. 1782, with duplicates in the latter.
- Feb 6,
Brownsgrrove.
Earl of Plymouth to Townshend (?) Respecting the Rev. Mr. Guerry's case.
- Enclosed.*
Guerry's Memorial (1½ p) and letter (1½ p).
- Feb 28,
Whitehall.
Townshend to Haldimand. "I cannot reply by this conveyance to all." (Regarding the cases of Hay, Cazeau, Du Calvet and Pillon, with orders for their release.)
No date.
Du Calvet to Haldimand. "Le regne de la tyrannie exerce" (4 pp).
No date.
Du Calvet to Lord North. Epitre dedicatoire à Milord Sydney, &c. "Ses grands Ministres font la gloire," (3 pp).
Ap 10,
Whitehall.
North to Haldimand. "The short time I have been in office." (6 pp., half margin).
Ap 16,
Whitehall.
North to Haldimand. "Since I finished my despatch to you of the 10th inst." (2½ pp., half margin).
Ap 16,
Whitehall.
North to Riedesel. "The provisional articles of a Treaty of Peace." (2 pp., half margin).
Ap 18,
Whitehall.
North to Lossberg. On the same subject. and of similar tenour.
Ap 19,
Whitehall.
North to Haldimand. Foreign troops to be sent to Europe. (2 pp).
Feb 14,
Quebec.
Haldimand to Townshend (No. 25). "I have the honour to report" (1 p). The appointment of Williams as Solicitor General and Inspector General.
Feb 14,
Quebec.
Haldimand to Townshend (No. 26). Suspension of Allsopp as Legislative Councillor, with extract of letter by Haldimand to Germaine, 25 Oct., 1780 (No. 68). Reasons by Allsopp, 6 Mar, 1780, against the decision of the Council. See papers at their respective dates for these and for extracts from Minutes of Council, 2 June, and 1 July, 1766; 14 Mar. and 22 Ap., 1768; 9 Mar., 1780. There is also enclosed a short extract from Carleton to Germaine, 25 June, 1778, respecting Allsopp.
Feb 6,
Quebec.
Haldimand to Sir John Johnson. With general instructions for his conduct as Superintendent General of Indian Affairs (8 pp)

1783

Enclosed.

Instructions and standing orders.

Feb 14,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 27). "Since I had the honour of writing to you by His Majesty's sloop Cockatrice," (3 pp). Rebels on the Ohio.

Enclosed.

Extracts from Carleton, New York, 26 Oct., 1 and 2 Nov., 1782.

Niagara, 16 Dec., 1782, Maclean to Haldimand. Niagara, 11 and 12 Dec., 1782. Meeting of Chiefs.

Feb 14,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 28). "Since I have had the honour of writing to you, I have had at different times." Affairs in Vermont.

Enclosed.

Various extracts of intelligence ; Proclamation by Congress, &c.

Ap 15,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 29). "The despatch which I have now the honour." Vermont affairs.

May 7,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 30). "I did myself the honour to write to you a few weeks ago." (4 pp).

Enclosed.

Extract from Indian speech at Niagara. 1 Ap.

June 13,
Sorel.

Riedesel to North. "I am this day honoured with Your Lordship's letter, dated Whitehall, 16 Ap., 1783." (2½ pp).

June 2,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 1). "I have had the honour to receive Your Lordship's letter of the 2nd April," (5 pp). Arrival of Brant and of John, the Mohawk Chief, at Quebec. Settlement of Loyalists.

Enclosed.

Duplicate of No. 30, with enclosure. Translation of a speech by Joseph Brant to Haldimand, at Quebec, 21 May (5 pp). Niagara, 18 May. Brigadier Maclean to Haldimand. "In obedience to Your Excellency's commands, I have paid every attention in my power," (5 pp). Indian affairs.

June 14,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 2). "I have had the honour to receive Your Lordship's letters of the 10th and 16th of last April." (4 pp).

June 12,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 3). "Mr. Drummond, a member of the Legislative Council, having entered in business." (2 pp).

Quebec, 17 July, 1782. Haldimand to Shelburne. A duplicate; the original is in its proper place in Quebec 20-23.

June 19,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 4). "This letter will relate to the ecclesiastical affairs of the country." (2½ pp).

Enclosed.

Extract from letter to Germaine, 14 Sep., 1779.

Copy to the same (No. 61), 25 Oct., 1780.

Copy of letter to Townshend (No. 12), 25 Oct., 1782, on the subject of priests for Canada.

June 20,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (Private). "I have the honour to acknowledge the honour of Your Lordship's letter relative to Mr. Pownall." (3 pp).

1783
Aug 8,
Whitchhall.

North to Haldimand. "Since I had the honour of writing to you on the 10th of May to send home all the foreign troops." (20pp., half margin).

June 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 5). "Captain Chambers of the Royal Navy (who takes charge of my despatches)." (1½p).

June 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Admiral Keppel. "This letter will be delivered to you by Captain Chambers." (1p).

June 27,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 6). Two French priests sent on board the Bull Dog.

Sep 7,
Portsmouth.

Riedesel to North. His arrival in the Quebec, having parted company with the Fleet.

Enclosed.

Embarkation Returns.

July 15,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 7). "This letter may be considered as a continuation of that of the 19th June (No. 4)." (4pp).

July 21,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 8). "As the transports with the German troops will sail the beginning of next month." (2pp).

July 31,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 9). "I have the honour to transmit a copy of the proceedings of the Legislative Council." (1p).

July 28,
Quebec.

No enclosures accompany the letter.

July 28,
Quebec.

Riedesel to North. "The gentleman who will have the honour of presenting this letter is Capt. Cleve." (3pp).

July 28,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North. Respecting Pownall's leave of absence.

July 30,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Committee for Trade and Plantations. "Agreeable to orders which I have this summer received from His Majesty." (2pp).

Aug 2,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 10). "The transports collected to carry the Foreign troops." (2½pp).

Enclosed.

Embarkation Return.

General Orders—Haldimand to Riedesel, 29 July; Lernout, Adjutant General, 2 Aug. Return of Camp equipage.

Aug 5,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 11). "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Knox's letter." (2½pp).

Enclosed.

Quebec, 5 Aug., Haldimand to George Rose. "Having given the necessary orders for comparing the goods sent last year." (1p).

London, 21 Mar. 1782, and Montreal, 19 June, 1783, Sir John Johnson to Haldimand.

Aug 6,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 12). "By the agent for the transport, who is just going to sail." (1½ p).

Aug 6,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North. "Lieut. Houghton will have the Honour to deliver this."

Aug 6,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 13). "I have received letters from Brigadier Maclean" (2½ pp). The United States Congress and the Indians.

Enclosed.

17 July. Maclean to Haldimand.

Detroit, 7 July. De Peyster to Maclean (2 letters).

1783

Correspondence between Maclean and United States officials.
There are 9 enclosures.

Aug 4,
Quebec.

Allsopp to North (?) Respecting his dismissal from his seat in Council and his office in the Court of Appeal (6 pp).

Enclosed.

Quebec, 29 Oct. 1780. His dissent from the decision of the Council.

Aug 20,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 14). "I returned on the 16th inst, from Isle aux Noix" (8 pp).

Enclosed.

Correspondence with Steuben and Washington (13 papers).
Indian trade passes.

Correspondence, from Niagara and Detroit, on Indian affairs.

22-25

Aug 27,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 15). "I have the Honour to enclose duplicates of my letters which were sent by the Brig Tarleton" (3 pp).

Oct 14,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 16). "The Proselyte Frigate arrived here the 6th Inst." (7 pp).

Enclosed.

1. Wall's speech to the Shawanese, Ohio, 7 July, 1783.
 2. Minutes of Transactions with Indians at Sandusky, 26 Aug. to 8 Sep. (12 pp).
 3. A. McKee to Sir John Johnson, Sandusky, 9 Sep. 1783.
 4. Petition (in French) from Citizens of Montreal, respecting two young French priests (3 pp. including signatures).
 5. Answer of Haldimand to Mezières and Adhemar, 24 June (1 p).
 6. Mezières and Adhemar to Haldimand, 30 June (1 p).
 7. Adhemar and Delisle to Haldimand, 18 Aug.
 8. Adhemar to Captain of Militia Millard, 11 July.
 9. Haldimand to Adhemar and Delisle, 28 Aug (1 p).
 10. Adhemar and Delisle to Haldimand, 4 Sep. (2 pp).
 11. Address (no date) from Citizens of Montreal to the King.
 12. Memoire respecting the need for priests, no date, signed by Adhemar and Delisle (3 pp).
 13. Haldimand to Mabane, 13 Sep.
 14. Mabane and Jenkyn Williams to Haldimand, 14 Sep. (1 p).
 15. E. W. Gray, Sheriff, to Mabane and Williams, 4 Sep. (1p).
 16. Haldimand to Adhemar and Delisle, 6 Oct. (1p).
- All these relate to the petitions and the proceedings to obtain the services of French priests in Canada.

Oct 23,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (Private). "Amongst the variety of objects which have employed my thoughts." (2½pp). The fortifications at Montreal.

Enclosed.

Twiss to North, 22 Oct.

A duplicate of this covering letter (23 Oct.) follows the enclosure.

1783

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (Private). "In addition to the public letter." (4½pp). The affairs of Vermont.

Nov 2,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 17). "I have the honour to transmit to Lord Sydney." (2pp). The suit against Taylor and Forsyth.

Enclosed.

Reports, with details, by the Board for examining accounts, 24 Oct., namely,

1. Taylor and Forsyth.
2. Guy Johnson.
3. Proceedings of the Board, 22 Sept. to 24 Oct.
4. Report of the Board alluded to in Reports 1 and 2 and proceedings 3.
5. Correspondence between Haldimand and Johnson and other papers laid before the Board.

23-26

Nov 4,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 18). "Mr. Cuyler, the late Mayor of Albany, will have the Honor." (1p). Cuyler's services. Grant in Cape Breton.

Nov 5,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 19). "Brigadier General Maclean will have the Honor." (1p). Reduction of the 84th. Good disposition of the Indians.

Nov 5,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 20). To prevent the granting of patent offices, except to persons discharging the duties personally. Claim by the Deputy of Sir Thomas Mill. (1p).

Nov 6,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 21). Provision for the Royalists. (3½pp).

Enclosed.

Journal of Lieut. French, whilst exploring the lands on the Ottawa, from Carillon to the Rideau, and on the Gananogue.

Two plans accompanied the letter, but they are not with it in the volume.

Nov 8,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 22). Renewed Application from the Commissioners for executing the office of Chief Justice. (2pp).

Enclosed.

Letter signed by A. Mabane, Thomas Dunn, and Jenkin Williams, Quebec, 23 Oct.

Nov 9,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North, presented by LeMaistre, on leave of absence.

Nov 12,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 23). "I think it necessary to communicate to Your Lordship, that upon application from Col. Carleton," (2pp). The appointment of Hope as Quarter Master General in room of Carleton.

Nov 12,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North. The resignation by Mabane of the appointment of Surgeon to the Quebec Garrison; appointment of Fisher (1½p).

Nov 17,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 24). "I profit of the opportunity of the Transport the Three Sisters," (1 p). Plans of new Cataraqui.

Nov 18,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 25). Owing to the late receipt of despatches detained at Halifax, he cannot disband the 1-84th, the 2nd Battalion of Sir John Johnson's and Butler's Rangers (4 pp).

1783

Enclosed.

1. Plan of Cataraqui.
2. List of Provincial troops in Canada.
3. Memorial of officers of the Six Nation Indians.

Nov 18,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 26). The absence of Cuthbert. Should Winslow be appointed to the Council, he recommends Alexander Davison for the next vacancy (1p).

Nov 19,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 27). Provision for Johnson in consequence of the reduction of the two battalions of the Royal Regiment of N.Y. (1 p).

Nov 20,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 28). Disappointment at not hearing from the Treasury (1p).

Nov 21,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 29). "An easterly wind has detained the vessels," (2 pp). The reduction and peace establishment.

Nov 27,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 30). "Your Lordship's letters of 12th May, 16 and 24 July," (4½ pp). The state of the Upper Country and the views and expectations of the Indians.

Enclosed.

General order, signed by R. B. Lernout, regarding reductions.

1784

Ap 8,
Whitehall.

Sydney to Haldimand. No signature, but Lord Sydney succeeded Lord North. "Upon my returning to the office which I have now the honour to fill," (28 pp, half margin).

Ap 10,
Whitehall.

Sydney to Haldimand. No signature. "The reasons which induced His Majesty last year to press your continuance." (3 pp, half margin).

Ap 14,
Whitehall.

Sydney to Haldimand. "The Master General of the Ordnance," (1½p). Surplus timber for the garrison at Quebec.

Enclosed.

1. Duke of Richmond to Lord Sydney, 18 Mar., 1784.
2. Report on timber by Butler and Morpeth, dated Tower, 24 Mar.
3. General Greene's return of timber for Gibraltar.

Ap 23,
London.

DuCalvet to Sydney. "Ma premiere lettre suit à votre seigneurie." (7 pp).

May 29.

Adhemar to Lord Howe. Note, with description of François Etienne Guigbord.

No date.

Memorial respecting land grants in Cape Breton, proposed by Abraham Cuyler. The memorial is signed by John Jones for self and 50 families; Hugh Munro for self and 25 families, and a number of others.

Jan 8,
Quebec.

Estimate of articles wanted to establish 600 families.
Haldimand to North (No. 31). "Sir John Johnson will have the Honor to deliver this letter" (3 pp and P.S.) Reductions in the Staff, &c.

Enclosed.

1. Abstract of reductions.
2. List of persons employed in the Q. M. G. Department.
3. List of officers in the Indian Department, Niagara, 4 Dec., 1783.
4. List of officers in the Barrack Department, 25 Dec.
5. List of officers in the Commissary's Department in the Upper Posts.

- 1784
6. Engineer Officers.
 7. Naval Staff.
 8. Indian Officers, Northern Department.
 9. Indian Officers of the Seven Indian Nations during the Rebellion.
 10. Indian Officers at Detroit during the Rebellion.
 11. Indian Officers at Niagara during the Rebellion.
 12. Extract, Sir John Johnson, 4 Dec., 1783, with list of officers.
- June 4, Whitehall. Sydney (?) to Haldimand. Inquiries respecting Guigbord, by request of the Count d'Adhemar (1½ p); no signature.
- June 7, Whitehall. Sydney to Haldimand. Settlement of Cuyler and others on Cape Breton (3 pp. half margin).
- June 8, Whitehall. Sydney to Haldimand. "Lieutenant Jones, who arrived here on the 28th of last month" (2 pp. half margin). Leave of absence to Johnson approved.
- June 14, Whitehall. Sydney to Haldimand. The petition of Robin, Pison & Co., for relief, is sent for action (1 p).
- July 7. Sydney to Haldimand. "Mr. Williams, the Solicitor-General of Quebec, arrived here on the 21st of last month" (2½ pp. half margin).
- Mar 4, Quebec. Haldimand to North. "In obedience to your Lordship's letters of 12th May, 1783, I enclose the Ordinances" (1½ p).
- Enclosed.*
1. 2 George III. Cap. VI.
 2. Article 25 des Reglemens Generaux pour la Police.
 3. Ordonnance de Police au sujet de l'Abandon des Bestiaux, 31 Oct., 1727.
- Ap 26, Quebec. Haldimand to North (No. 32). "As this letter goes by land to New York, I cannot be very particular" (2 pp. and P.S.)
- Enclosed.*
1. General Schuyler's Speech to the Six Nations, Schenectady, Jan., 1784.
 2. Niagara, 17 Mar., 1784. Butler to Johnson.
 3. Philadelphia, 22 Fevrier, '84. Chevalier de la Luserne to Haldimand.
 - 4, 5, 6. 22 March, 1784. Speeches and Addresses at the opening of the Legislative Council.
- May 12, Quebec. Haldimand to North (No. 33). "At the same time that I transmit a duplicate of my letter of the 26 Ap" (4 pp).
- Enclosed.*
1. New York, 19 Mar: Governor Clinton to Haldimand.
 2. 10 May. Haldimand to Clinton.
 3. Arlington, 15 Ap. Chittenden to Haldimand.
- June 29, Quebec. Haldimand to Sydney. "I have the honour to transmit the Minutes of the last Session" (9½ pp).
- Enclosed.*
1. Minutes of Council, 31 May, 1783, to 14 Ap., 1784.
 2. Journals of Legislative Council, 22 Mar. to 29 Ap., 1784.
 3. Copy. Haldimand to Lords of the Privy Council for Plantation affairs, 6 May, 1784.

1
June 2
Quebec

Aug 2
White
July 10
Quebec

Aug 13,
Quebec.

Aug 16,
Quebec.

Sep 1,
Quebec.

Sep 30,
Quebec.

Oct 2,
Quebec.

Oct 2,
Quebec.

Oct 3,
Quebec.

Oct 4,
Quebec.

Oct 5,
Quebec.

Oct 6,
Quebec.

Oct 6,
Quebec.

Oct 6,
Quebec.

1784
June 30,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "It now remains with me to acknowledge the Honor of Your Lordship's letter of 10 Ap." (1½ p). Du Calvet's accusations.

Aug 3,
Whitehall.
July 16,
Quebec.

Sydney to Haldimand. "I received on the 25 of last month, your letter of the 4 of March, No. 33." (3 pp., half margin).

Haldimand to Sydney. "Lieut. Colonel Hall in the American service, arrived here on the 10th inst." (2 pp).

Enclosed.

1. New York, 13 June, Major General Knox to Haldimand and Quebec, 13 July, answer by Haldimand to Knox.

2. Quebec, 12 July, Hall to Haldimand, and answer on 13 July.

3. New York, 12 Ap., 1784. Clinton and Commissioners' speeches to the Six Nations.

4. 6 June. Council to consider letters.

5. July, 1784, signed by Sir John Johnson. General abstract of men, women and children settled in the new townships on the River St. Lawrence.

6. Niagara, 22 May, 1784. Meeting of the Missisauagas and Six Nations.

Aug 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "When I ordered Lieut. Governor Sinclair from Michillimackinack," (1½ p).

Aug 16,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "By the Hermine Frigate." The definitive treaties of peace received.

Sep 1,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "Lord Belhaven (a captain in the 44th Regiment), will have," (1p)

Sep 30,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. Definitive Treaty of peace between His Majesty and the States General received.

Oct 2,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "I have had the honour to receive Your Lordship's circular letter," (1 p)

Oct 2,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "I have had the Honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's letter of the 2nd Aug." (2 pp). DuCalvet's second publication.

Oct 3,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "I lost no time after the receipt of Your Lordship's letter of the 7th," (1p). Grants to Loyalists in Cap Breton.

Oct 4,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "At the time I made my acknowledgments." His reasons for want of confidence in the Attorney General.

Oct 5,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. Death of St. Luc la Corne; recommending René Amable de Boucherville for the vacancy (1p).

Oct 6,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. Transmitting returns of the officers of Provincial Corps (1p).

Enclosed.

1. Returns of the Officers, 1 Batt., King's Royal Regiment of New York.

2. King's Rangers (Rogers).

3. Butler's Rangers.

4. Loyal Rangers (Jessup).

Oct 6,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney, respecting Guigbord.

Oct 6,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "Sir John Johnson will have the Honor to deliver this letter" (1 p).

1781
Oct 11,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "Having done myself by the Speedwell Packet, the Honor to write several letters" (3 pp). Ecclesiastical affairs.

Enclosed.

Quebec, 31 Aug. Haldimand to M. de Mont Goffler, and answer Montreal, 15 Sep.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "The anxiety which I expressed in my letter of the 2nd inst." (3½ pp).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "I have the Honor to enclose an authenticated copy of a Lease" (2 pp).

Enclosed.

Lease by General Murray to Thomas Dunn and John Gray.

Oct 22,
Quebec.

Hamilton to Sydney. "Permit me Humbly to solicit Your Lordship's protection and countenance" (3 pp).

Enclosed.

1. 23 Sep. Hamilton to Haldimand.
2. 24 Sep. Haldimand to Hamilton.
3. 21 Oct. 2 papers. Hamilton to Haldimand.
4. 22 Oct. Mathews to Hamilton.

Dec 15,
Whitehall.

Sydney to the Governor of Quebec. "Transmitting claims sent by M. de Barthelemy in favour of Favry de Chantelou" (2 pp).

Enclosed.

Case of James Cuthbert, beginning: "On the 17 Jan., 1780." Sworn before James McGill, C. P., Montreal, 24 Sep. 1782 (11 large pp).

Oct 4,
Quebec.

Hugh Finlay to ——. "The Spring Packet brought me a letter from my worthy friend Governor Skene" (2 pp).

Oct 22,
Quebec.

Finlay to ——. "The advocates for a House of Assembly" (4½ pp).

24-27.

Nov 21.

Petitions of old and new subjects, with signatures, on parchment, the original.

Nov 8,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "Subsequent to the letter which I had the Honor to transmit to Your Lordship of the 24th" (3 pp).

Sep 13,
Quebec.

Brigadier St. Leger to Sydney. "Your Lordship's friendly interference for my interests" (2 pp).

Oct 19.

St. Leger to Sydney. "By His Majesty's permission to Gen. Haldimand" (2 pp).

Dec 2,
Quebec.

Hamilton to Sydney. "I had the honour of addressing a letter to you."

Dec 2,
Quebec.

Hamilton to Sydney. "On the 24 day of November last, M. Gravé the Vicar General" (2 pp).

Enclosed.

Papers respecting the resignation of M. Briand.

Dec 2,
Quebec.

Hamilton to Sydney. "Herewith I have the honour to transmit two letters from M. Langau."

1785

Enclosed.

1. Montreal, 18 and 29 Nov. Two letters from Langan.
2. Detroit, 20 Oct. Jehu Hay.

Feb 7,
London.

Haldimand to Sydney. The necessity for Indian presents being sent to Quebec.

Enclosed.

London, 31 Jan. Articles for Loyalists.

Same date. Sir John Johnson, respecting Indian goods.

1784
Nov 10,
Quebec.
Nov 10,
Quebec.Haldimand to Sydney. Introducing Major Jessup.
Ainslie to Sydney. Returns of exports for the four years from 1780 to 1783.*Enclosed.*

26 July, 1784. Permit for the discharge of the cargo (flour) of the Nancy, signed by Haldimand and addressed to Ainslie.

1783
Mar 3,
London.

Haldimand to Sydney. Settlement of Loyalists in Quebec, with letter of 1 Aug., 1784.

Enclosed.

List of Loyalists settled on the Crown Lands of Quebec.

Mar 10,
London.

Haldimand to Sydney. Respecting the names to be recommended for leases of the King's Posts in Canada.

Mar 15,
Whitehall.

Sydney to Hamilton, respecting the leases of the King's Posts.

Ap 8,
London.

Mathews to Nepean. With the names of the schoolmasters in Canada.

Ap 10,
London.

Haldimand to Sydney. "It is with much concern that I find myself." Prosecution on account of the bills drawn by Sinclair, Michillimackinack.

Ap 11,
London.

Application by Sir John Johnson and others, on behalf of the Provincial troops and Indian Department.

Ap 12,
London.

Haldimand to Nepean. "As Lord Sydney must at present be much occupied" (3 pp.) Transport on the Lakes.

Ap 18,
London.

Mathews to Nepean. With two printed addresses (1) 20 Nov., 1784. "Objections aux Demandes Faites à Notre Auguste Souverain." (2) no date. Adresse des Citoyens, &c.

Ap 22,
London.

Haldimand to Nepean. "I have carried the enclosed copy."

Enclosed.

1. Mr. Hunter on behalf of the Merchants; a copy signed by Robert Hunter.

2. List of Civil papers left with Hamilton.

3. Letters of Instruction left with Brigadier St. Leger, 16 Nov., 1784.

4. Letters of Instruction for Hamilton, 16 Nov., 1784.

5. Address, no date, with extract from instructions to Hamilton, relative to King's Posts.

Feb 14,
Quebec.

Hamilton to Sydney. "This day I laid before the Council, the Act of Parliament;" also gives list of Loyalists.

Enclosed.

Petition from Loyalists.

- 1735
No date. St. Leger to Sydney (No 1). "Though nothing more has occurred in the Military line" (3 pp).
- Ap 26,
London. Haldimard to Sydney. "At the earnest solicitation of Mr. Van Alstine," with memorial and abstracts, partly in duplicate.
- Ap 27,
Whitehall. Sydney to Hamilton. Continuance of bounty to Loyalist settlers (2½ pp).
- Ap 30,
Whitehall. Sydney to Hamilton. "I have received by different conveyances." (10 pp). The want of confidence shown by Haldimand to Hamilton. Dissensions in Council. The resignation of Mgr. Briand; his successor. Indian affairs. Petition by seignors, &c., for a change in the system of Government.
- Ap 30,
Whitehall. Sydney to Hamilton. Buoy's on the St. Lawrence. (2 pp).
- Ap 30,
Whitehall. Sydney to St. Leger. Respecting the transfer of Posts, &c. (3½ pp).
- Ap 30,
Whitehall. Sydney to St. Leger. With official answer to letter by Major Ross. (2 pp).
- May 4,
Scho Square. Sir John Johnson to Nepean. With speech by La Fayette to the Indians of Canada, enclosed.
- The other letters and papers in this volume were written during Hamilton's governorship.

REPORT BY MR. JOSEPH MARNETTE.

To the Honourable

J. H. POPE, Minister of Agriculture, &c., &c., &c.,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my Report on the historical researches which, according to your instructions, I began to make at Paris, last summer.

I was in France, when, in the course of the month of June, I received a letter from Mr. Lowe, the Secretary of your Department, informing me that I was attached to the Archives' Branch thereof, and that it was my duty to hold myself in readiness to act in concert with Mr. Brymner, the Archivist. While expecting that gentleman's arrival at Paris, I began to place myself in relation with several distinguished functionaries, who were in a position to facilitate my researches in the Government Departments and public Libraries. I was already, for several months, in constant communication with M. Avalle, the head of one of the branches of the Marine Department, and Mr. Berthall, one of the Directors of the National Library, both gentlemen being devoted friends of Canada. Some months previously, I had the advantage of making the acquaintance of M. Avalle, at the time when he was publishing a very remarkable study on Canada, in the *Revue Maritime* of January and February 1853. Thanks to the kindness always shewn me by M. Avalle, when Mr. Brymner came to Paris, we went, at once, to be presented at the Department of Marine, where we were most courteously received.

Nevertheless, I had no idea of commencing my researches at the Archives of that Department, for we possess at the Library of Parliament the greater part of the manuscripts of this Department which concern our history, copied under the direction of M. Faribault, in 1852. The same must be said of the Ministry of War, which was largely drawn upon by Mr. Faribault.

No doubt, there still remains in the two Departments, numerous documents, copies of which it would be advantageous for us to obtain, without taking into account the manuscripts in possession of the Canadian Library of Parliament. I considered, therefore, in view of the short time I could spend at Paris, that it was better to push my researches in those places, where are to be found the historical records that are still wanting to us in Canada. Possessing a letter of introduction, which Mr. Brymner had obtained from Mr. Plunkett, Secretary of the British Embassy at Paris, we introduced ourselves at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where we were very graciously received by M. de Rialle, Chief of the Archives Division. Thanks to the kindness of that gentleman, I was enabled, a few days later, to commence my researches. Availing ourselves of the good will of Mr. Berthall, to whom I introduced Mr. Brymner, it was in our power to study closely the whole working of the National Library, and to make observations there which will aid materially in adopting a system of catalogues and of service suitable to our Archives office.

Mr. Brymner having left for London, in order to continue the researches that fall to his share, I set to work in good earnest. At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where my labours were greatly facilitated by the amiability of Mr. de Rialle, and by the desire to do me good service, on the part of Mr. Maurice Chevrier and the Count de Beaupré, both attached to the Archives Branch of the Department, I succeeded, in the course of a few weeks, in examining and analyzing, succinctly, several thousand pages, which will be highly available in studying the history of this country.

The greater part of these documents comprise the negotiations between the Courts of France and Great Britain, in connection with the treaty of peace which was concluded at St. Germain-en-Laye in 1632, as well as that of Paris, which, as is well known, dated from 1763. These papers relate to Canada, and are replete with new information and details, that will be most interesting to our writers of history.

At the National Archives, also, I examined a great many documents relating to divers subjects connected with our annals, amongst others, Decrees of the Council of State, &c., &c., which contained most valuable information as to the trade which was carried on with Canada before the cession of the country to Great Britain, as well as to the organization and Government of the colony during its possession by France. I cannot omit mentioning a series of papers, amounting to four or five hundred pages, which enumerate the pensions granted to Canadian and Acadian families that returned to France after the cession of Canada. These documents will be eminently useful in retracing the families obliged by the conquest to settle in France.

I was introduced by Mr. Berthall to the Keeper of the manuscripts of the National Library, Mr. Natalis de Wailly. Here, likewise, I was cordially received. Among the documents which appeared to me the most interesting, I would indicate several pamphlets by the Rev. Mr. Belmont on the question of the trade in spirituous liquors; the attractive and unpublished narrative of a "*Voyage au Canada*," by J. C. B., between the years 1751 and 1761, and which extends to no less than 277 pages; a collection of memoirs relating to the affairs of America, made by Brother Leonard St. Catherine de Sienna, in which mention is often made of M. de Queylus and of Monseigneur de St. Valier, as well as of the discovery of the mouths

of the Mississippi by D'Iberville; a curious account of the travels and adventures of Mathieu Sagcan, born at the village of Lachine, written about 1700; and finally, a fascinating narrative of a voyage to Chili by DeBeauchesne. I must not fail to direct the attention of our linguists to several manuscript works on certain Indian dialects of North America, amongst others, an Algonquin grammar composed in 1674 by Louis Nicholas, Missionary Priest; a French Algonquin vocabulary, a small dictionary of the language of the Iroquois of the Agnier Nation, in the handwriting of M. de la Galissonnière; and, to come to an end, the Rudiments of the Mic-mac language.

As to the accuracy with which copies of those several manuscripts ought to be made, it is my duty to represent to you, Sir, that it is absolutely necessary that the copying be controlled and the copies most carefully collated, by a competent person, with the original documents. For, if the copyists were left to themselves, we could only expect to have defective reproductions of historical documents, on the scrupulous correctness of which, the historian must rely, in order to find in our Archives, a faultless expression of the primitive texts.

Besides the sources which I have just indicated, numerous researches might be made at Paris; in the first place at the Mazarin Library, where I know that there are several papers on our history, among others, an important memoir by Dupuis, Intendant of Canada, "*sur les troubles arrivés au pays en 1728*" in fol., and "*La véritable relation du voyage de Brétigny,*" with a history of Montreal, from 1640 to 1672."

The like work ought to be done at the Arsenal Library, at those of St. Genevève, the Seminary of St. Sulpice and the *Missions Étrangères*. In addition, there remain vast fields, as yet unexplored, in the Provinces of France, to different points of which the attention of the Archivist must necessarily be directed. The public Libraries and the Registers of personal status at Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Abbeville, Tréport, Honfleur, Rouen, Dieppe, Saint-Malo, La Rochelle, Havre, Bordeaux, &c., ought to be visited, examined and made available, with the utmost care, all the more, that in several of these places, the manuscripts are not catalogued. Nevertheless, as the Archives keeper of Rouen, among others, recently assured Mr. Alfred Garneau, many of these Provincial Libraries offer for research, numerous documents which are destined, in all probability, to throw new light on many points of our history that are still obscure. In order to show the utility of making researches in several Provincial towns of France, I shall take leave to quote certain passages of an article published in the *Revue Maritime*, of March last, concerning the exploratory travels, in which is employed, at this moment, M. Savorgnan de Brazza, by the French Government. The first part of this study treats of French Commerce in the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries. "In order to study the state of foreign trade in the north of France," says the author of the article, M.D.N. "and to ascertain the grievances of the merchants on the coasts of Flanders, Picardy and Normandy, Louis XIV was pleased to select the Chevalier de Clairville. We must look for the details relating to the commerce referred to, in the memoirs which he addressed to the Minister of Marine. (1.) He visited Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne,

(1.) The memoirs of Clairville are to be found in that Department under the head,—*Commerce*, 1701 The other sources on which is founded the article of which we now give an extract, are the Dictionary of Savary, *tome V*; and a history of the commercial companies from 1626 to 1742—a manuscript in folio, belonging to the Archives of the Ministry of Marine.

Abbeville, Tréport, Dieppe, and the seaports of Havre and Rouen, which was one of the most famous of those schools, where instruction could be obtained concerning everything connected with trade, and finally, Honfleur, places where, formerly, were established associations, one of which was destined, one day, to enrich the country with a territory greater than the country itself. We speak of Canada. In 1608, the captains and the vessels placed at the disposal of Champlain by Rouen and Honfleur, had enabled that illustrious colonizer to undertake his second voyage, in the course of which he founded Quebec." The information which is most wanting to us at the present day, is that which regards the commerce of Canada during the French domination. The few lines, which I have just cited, prove how necessary it is that we should seek our information at the very places where arose the spirit of commerce and colonization which led to the colonizing of New France in the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries.

I cannot conclude, Sir, without offering a remark, which very nearly concerns the mission which you entrusted to me, and of the importance of which I became convinced during my sojourn at Paris. Canada, so long forgotten by France, now, in consequence of its extraordinary development in recent years, attracts, every day, more and more, the attention of enlightened Frenchmen. Many writers, economists and capitalists, as I have often had occasion to observe, are anxious to obtain complete information regarding this country, whose past is interesting to them in the highest degree, and whose present and future excite, not less powerfully, their attention, especially as regards the placing of French capital. Publicists and commercial men too often experience the want of precise information and official documents and, thus, being uncertain as to the state of matters amongst us, they end by looking in other directions. It would be most useful, I conceive, Sir, that all the branches of our Public Service should exchange, in full, their official publications with those of the Government Departments at Paris, and that there should be sent to each of the said Departments, as well as to the public Libraries, two copies, at least, of the French edition of each of those documents. It might even be asked that the sending of such publications should be mentioned in the French official reports, so as that the public could become aware that there are, at their command, sources of information, whence they could derive accurate details on the condition of our country. It would also be advantageous, if Parliament thought proper, to procure the publications by individual authors, concerning history, industry, agriculture, commerce, migration, &c., which have appeared here in the course of the year. These divers works should be sent to Libraries, as well as private persons, who have been engaged for a long time in studying our country, and have published those works on Canada, which have most contributed to make us known in France. Confining myself to a few, allow me to mention the names of such eminent authors as M. Rameau, M. Onésime Reclus, M. de la Mothe, M. Avalle, and so many besides, who have devoted to us a great amount of labour and the finest talent. Would not our gain be enormous? and would not the pains which we should take to communicate information to these Publicists, repay, a hundred fold, the sum appropriated to such a service, which is of such national utility?

You will, no doubt, be pleased, Sir, to forgive me for having insisted so much on this question, the importance of which I was enabled to appreciate, during my sojourn in France, and to which it was my duty to direct your friendly attention.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your most humble and devoted servant,

JOSEPH MARMETTE,
Assistant Archivist.

OTTAWA, 20th December, 1883.

SYNOPSIS OF PAPERS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENTS,
PARIS.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Archives Division.

MSS. relating to the history of Canada.

1629

VOLUME 43.

- Feb 1,
London. Memorial for the restitution of La Nouvelle France given to the Council of the King of Great Britain. It deals chiefly with the question of the taking of Quebec, Cape Breton and Port Royal by the brothers Kirk (1½ page). Folio 28 (Blue ink figures).
- London. Favorable reply of the Lords Commissioners of the King of England respecting the restitution of Canada and particularly of the fort of Quebec (1½ page). Folio 29.
- Paris. Paper relating to the sending out of three Capuchin Brothers to Quebec. Orders to treat them well, &c. (½ page). Folio 32.
- London, Ap 24. Memorandum of vessels taken by the English since the conclusion of peace. It mentions, amongst other things, the capture of "La Marie de Saint Jehan de Luz," off the coast of Cape Breton, by the brothers Kirko (5 pages). Folio 34.
- Paris. Declaration of the King of England (in Latin) on the observance of the treaty of 24 April, 1629. "Quebec, and the booty therein made by the English shall be restored to France and to rightful owners" (3 pages). Folio 54.
- Ap 24,
London. Memorial relating to the regulation of trade between France and England. Restitution of Quebec, of Canada, &c. (½ page). Folio 85.
- London. "Articles adopted by the deputies of the two Crowns for the restoration of things taken since the treaty of peace." Full details as to the restitution of Port Royal, Cape Breton and Quebec to France. Refers to Champlain (6 pages). Folio 100.
- Quebec,
July 29. Memorial of Champlain, relative to the surrender of Quebec. An important paper. Though Champlain does not sign, it is easily seen that he is the author, for it speaks of "*his brother-in-law, Boullé*" (3½ pp). Folio 181.
- Articles of capitulation of Quebec. Original document signed by Champlain and De Pont, as well as by Louis and Thomas Kirke (2 pp). Folios 192-193.

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- 1629
Quebec,
July 20.
Oct 6.
- Paris.
- Quebec,
Oct 30.
- London,
Nov 20.
- London,
Nov 21.
- London,
Nov 26.
- London,
Dec 1.
- London.
- London.
- London,
Dec 5.
- Statements of arms and other "commodities" remaining at Quebec after the capitulation ($1\frac{1}{2}$ p). Folio 194.
- Articles of agreement between Sir Wm. Alexander, Lieutenant of Nova Scotia and le Chevalier Claude de St. Etienne, Seigneur de La Tour and Charles de St. Etienne. Concession of Acadia to the two latter (2 pp). Folio 195.
- Memorial respecting the restitution of Canada and Acadia by the English ($2\frac{1}{2}$ pp). Folio 290.
- Procès verbal* of the taking of Quebec ($2\frac{1}{2}$ pp). Folio 296.
- Letter from Chateauf, French Ambassador in England, to Cardinal Richelieu, presenting Champlain, who was returning to France ($\frac{1}{2}$ p). Folio 326.
- A long and curious letter from Chateauf to Cardinal Richelieu, in relation to the taking of Quebec (10 pp). Folio 332.
- Another letter from Chateauf to the Cardinal, relating to the taking of Canada by the English, &c., &c., after the conclusion of peace. Curious diplomatic details. Several passages in cipher, with the explanations in margin ($10\frac{1}{2}$ pp.) Folio 345.
- Mem. as to the restoration of Nouvelle France, given to the Council of the King of Great Britain (1 p). Folio 351.
- Memoir of what the French possessed in Canada ($\frac{1}{2}$ p), Folio 353.
- Mem. respecting the restitution of Canada to France (1 p). Folio 354.
- Letter from Chateauf to the Cardinal, relating to the restitution of Canada to France. Difficulties he meets at the English Court, where the matter is allowed to drag ($2\frac{1}{2}$ pp). Folio 355.

End of volume 43.

VOLUME 44.

- 1630
Feb 20,
- No date.
- No date.
- London.
- 1631
Paris,
Jan 1.
- Paris,
Apr 16.
- Greenwich,
May 23.
- Letter from Chateauf to Cardinal Richelieu, concerning the restoration of Canada. To be copied, from the foot of folio 34, beginning at the words, "*Cependant je vous envoie ce porteur qui m'a été envoie de la Cie du Canada.*" as far as the word, "*obéir,*" which ends folio 35 (3 pp). Folio 34.
- "*Que la forteresse de Quebec: Port Royal, Cap Breton, &c., seront restitués par Sa Majesté de la Grande Bretagne*" ($2\frac{1}{2}$ short pp., or $1\frac{1}{2}$ p). Folio 132.
- Copy of a letter in which reference is made to the claim of the English to Canada ($1\frac{1}{2}$ p). Folio 195.
- Articles agreed upon between the two Kings of France and England. To be copied; only the last three paragraphs relative to the restoration of Canada, from the words: "*Leurs Majestés passeront le traité*" ($2\frac{1}{2}$ pp). Folio 238.
- Document declaring that the King of France is satisfied with the promise made by His Majesty the King of Great Britain, to restore Quebec, Port Royal, &c. ($\frac{1}{2}$ p). Folio 254.
- Letter without signature or address, Sr. De Lauzon to fit out vessels for Quebec and Canada. Induce the King of England to send ships also, bearing his orders to those in command at Quebec to give up the place to the French (1 p). Folio 262.
- Letter signed by — Montagu, declaring that the King of England is ready to restore Quebec, Port Royal, &c., to France (4 pp). Folio 264.

- 1631
London,
June 5. Demand by the French Ambassador as to the restoration of Canada, and the vessels and merchandise taken by the English there (1½ p.). Folio 263.
- London. Letter from M. de Chatonay, French Ambassador at London, to Cardinal Richelieu, relative to pending negotiations for the restoration of Canada (4½ pp.). Folio 270.
- No date. Declaration of Charles I. as to the restitution of Quebec, &c. (1½ p.). Folio 279.
- London,
July 4. Order from King Charles I to Sir William Alexander, 1st Secretary of State for Scotland, directing him to restore Port Royal to the French in the same condition in which it was, to demolish the fort constructed there by Kirke, to remove the people, munitions and provisions and to leave the place unoccupied, &c. (1 p.) Folio 285.
(In the Memoirs of Earl Stirling (William Alexander) Vol. I p. 130, edition 1877--the date of what seems the original of this Order is 10th July.)
- London,
Dec 9. Copy of a letter from the English Merchants' Company to Captain Thos. Kirke, directing him to restore the fort of Quebec to the French (1 p.) Folio 320. End of Vol. 44.

VOLUME 45.

- 1632
London.
March 19. Memorial respecting the regulation of trade between France and England and relative to the restoring of vessels, furs, &c. taken "Since the peace with Quebec and Canada" (1 p) Folio 22.
- St Germain-
en-Laye,
March 29. Articles of the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye concluded between the Kings of England and France respecting the restitution of Cape Broton, Acadia and Canada, &c., to France (12 pp.) Folio 24.
- Fontainebleau,
Ap 27. Extract from an Article of a letter written by M. Boutillier to M. De Fontenay, 27th April, 1632, at Fontainebleau, respecting the despatching of a vessel from England "to carry out the giving up of Quebec, &c., to our people" (1½ p.) Folio 106.
- 1633
London,
June 25. Concession to Lord Baltimore of a colony in Virginia, called Mary Land (?) (27 pp.) Folio 246. End of Vol. 45.

AMERICA.

VOLUME I.—1592—1660.

- 1605
Paris. *Hydrographie du P. Fournier sur la Floride. Expédition de Jean Rebaud, Diépois, en Floride en 1562* (1 page.) Folio 1.
(Printed) "Commission du Roy et de Mgr. l'Amiral au sieur de Monts pour l'habitation es-terres de l'Acadie, Canada, &c." 36 pages. Folio 2.
- 1606
Port Royal. Letter dated Port Royal, not signed (2½ p.p.) Folio 25.
- 1629
Ap 29. "*Relation du capitaine Daniel de Diéppe en la Nouvelle France.*" Original bearing the signature of Captain Daniel. Though this paper has been printed, it is important that a copy should be had in order to compare it with the original. (3pp.) Folio 65.

- 1629
Ap 29. Memorial concerning losses incurred by Sieur De Caen in consequence of being deprived the trade of Nouvelle France. (2½pp). Folio 82.
- Ap 29. Memorial of what the French possessed in Canada from the time when they were brought out by Captain Michel of Dieppe. (1p). Folio 84.
- 1632
Metz, Feb 7. Commission for receiving the fort of Quebec. (1p). Folio 86.
- Paris, March 27. Commission to Sieur De Razilly to receive the fort of Quebec from the English. (2½pp). Folio 88.
- Paris, March 27. Treaty with M. Le Commandeur DeRazilly as to his mission to Canada. (2½pp). Folio 90.
- Paris, Ap 22. Inventory of documents committed to Sr. DeRazilly. (1p). Folio 92.
- Paris, May 10. Royal Commission to Razilly. (1½p). Folio 93.
- Quebec, July 13. Copy of protests made by Captain Emory DeCaen against Captain Kirke, and others. (3pp). Folio 95.
- Paris, Sep 27. Letter from De Caen to Richelieu. Restitution of Quebec. (1½p). Folio 97.
- Paris, Sep 28. Draft of letter of Richelieu in reply. (1p). Folio 98.
- Paris, Jan 28. Letters Patent from Richelieu in favour of DeCaen. Concessions of lands in *Les Indes Occidentales*. (1p). Folio 99.
- Paris, March 16. Copy of a letter from the King to Sieur De La Tour, in the Cardinal's hand, to place "a few Capuchins in the said fort." (½p). Folio 100.
- 1633
Aug 15. Letter from Champlain to Cardinal Richelieu. (1½p). Folio 101.
- Oct 19. Letter from DeCaen to Cardinal Richelieu. He informs him that Quebec has been handed over to Captain Duplessis. (½p). Folio 102.
- Paris, - 1634
Jan 24. Agreement between Richelieu and Lauzon. (5½pp). Folio 103.
- Fort Marie de Grace, Nouvelle France, July 25. Letter from Razilly to the Cardinal (1½ p). Folio 103.
- 1640
Paris. Gift by the King of several islands to Sieur DeCaen. One large page on parchment (3 p). Folio 162.
- 1641
Paris, Feb 13. Copy of a letter from the King to Sieur De Charnisay with a memoire: "*Pour éloigner les Hollandais des côtes de l'Acadie et de la Nouvelle France.*" (1p). Folios 164 and 165.
- 1645
Paris. Letters Patent from the King, respecting "*La Compagnie de la Nouvelle France.*" One large page on parchment. (2 pp). Folio 178.
- Jan 14. Articles between "*La Cie de la Nouvelle France*" and M. De Repentigny. (9 pp.) Folio 179.
- Paris, Ap 9. Letter from the King to Comte De Oignon, as to the delivering of two small pieces of casting to "*La Compagnie de la Nouvelle France*" (½ p). Folio 184.
- 1641
Paris, Sep 27. Letter from the Queen Mother to Sr. De Charnisay in relation to Acadia (½ p). Folio 188.

- 1611
Paris,
Sep 28,
Copy of a letter from the King to Sr. De Charnisay in relation to Acadia (1 p). Folio 190.
- 1647
Paris,
Ap 13,
Letters from the King and from the Queen Mother, as "*Grand Maître de la Navigation*" to Charnisay (8½ pp). Folios 354 and 357.
Paris,
Dec 11,
Letter from Laborgne, representing Charnisay, asking that the above letters be enregistered (1½ p). Folio 364.
- 1651
Paris,
June 4,
(Printed). Letter and commission to Sieur de Lafosse empowering him to administer the lands and properties of Charnisay (1 p). Folio 392.
1651
March 20,
"Commission du Gouvernement de M. Lauzon en Canada" (3 pp). Folio 416.
1652
Paris,
Letters Patent from the King confirming the treaty between Duc de Vendome and widow Charnisay, who had ceded a part of her rights over Acadia to Vendome, conditioned that he should protect her against La Tour, Denis, &c. (2½ pp). Folio 429.
1653
Paris,
March 12,
Royal decree ordering payment to Viscomte D'Argenson of his salary as Governor of La Nouvelle France (1½ p). Folio 481.
Paris,
March 12,
Ordonnances against persons unlawfully taking shipping from Canada for France, with furs (2 pp). Folio 483.
No date,
Placet presented to Brienne by Mme. D'Augoultme on behalf of the children of Charles de Menon D'Aunay De Charnisay (1 p). Folio 485.
1659
Paris,
Ap 2,
Placets to the King, same subject (1 p). Folios 486, 487.
Paris,
March 13,
Royal Decree respecting Fisheries at Newfoundland (2 pp). Folio 498.
1660
Paris,
Aug,
Decree regulating the mode of conducting the fur trade in La Nouvelle France (2 pp). Folio 501.
Letters Patent, appointing Le Marquis De Feuquières Vice Roy of Nouvelle France. (4½ pp). Folio 1639. End of Vol. I.

AMERICA.

2ND VOLUME, 1661-1688.

- 1661
Quebec,
Letter of M. D'Avaugour, written in Canada. He describes the country. "I have seen nothing to equal the beauty of the River St. Lawrence," he writes (2 pp). Folio 6.
March 14,
Letter unsigned respecting the death of Rev. Père André (2pp). Folio 8.
Paris,
Paper in relation to the office of Vice Roy of America, and the influence exercised by those who hold it (2 pp). Folio 13.
Paris,
Paper "*Touchant l'établissement d'un conseil à Québec et l'entrée de l'éveque en icelui*," (¾p). Folio 15.
Paris,
Oct 5,
Resignation of Feuquiere as Viceroy of America (1p). Folio 17.
1662
Paris,
May 3,
Taking possession of Baie du Nord in Canada, by Père Druillette and Sieur De La Vallière (1p). Folio 23.
Paris,
Post of Vice Roy of America granted to Comte De L'Estrade (4pp). Folio 29.
No date,
Paris,
Royal Letters Patent in favour of Le Chevalier Seigneur D'Aunay Charnisay. Important—One large page, equivalent to (3pp). Folio 31.

- 1663
Paris, May 1.
Paris, May 1.
Quebec, May 10.
Paris, Nov 6.
Paris, Nov 9.
Nov 19.
1664
Paris, Jan.
Paris, Feb 22.
Paris, March 1.
Quebec, June 23.
1665
Paris, Ap 10.
Quebec, Oct 10.
Quebec, Nov 3.
Quebec, Dec 1.
Without date.
1666
Quebec.
Quebec, May 22.
Quebec, Nov 10.
1667
Paris, Ap 9.
Quebec, Oct 27.
Quebec, Dec 13.
Paris, Dec 30.
Paris, Dec 30.
- Royal Letters Patent, appointing M. De Mézy, Governor of La Nouvelle France (2pp). Folio 34.
Orders and instructions to Sieur De la Rochette Gargot, Captain of Marine, about to sail for Newfoundland in Canada (3½ pp). Folio 33.
Commission from Sieur D'Avaugour, Governor of New France, and to Sieur Couture, missionary, to take possession of La Baie du Nord (½ pp). Folio 38.
Lettre de cachet from the King to Sieur De La Barre, appointing M. De Tracy as Vice Roy of America (1½ pp). Folio 50.
Commission to M. De Tracy (7 pp). Folio 53.
Instructions to M. De Tracy. Important (22 pp). Folio 59.
Instructions to Commandant Brézé for the voyage he is about to make to America (4 pp). Folio 87.
The King's order to pay to Sieur Gargot the sum advanced by him in a voyage to Quebec (1p). Folio 89.
Taking possession of La Baie du Nord, by Sieur Couture and Sieur De La Chonaye (½ p). Folio 91.
Letter from *Le Conseil Souverain de Quebec*, to the King. An important paper, but it is perhaps contained in the Archives of *Conseil Supérieur* (3 p). Folio 120.
The King's instructions to Sieur Talon going out as *Intendant* to New France. An important document (17½ pp). Folio 138.
Letter from the King to LeBarrois, Portuguese interpreter and general agent of La Compagnie des Indes Occidentales, going to Canada (14 pp). Folio 147.
Autograph letter from Talon to Minister (4pp). Folio 178.
Letter from Talon to Minister (8½ pp). Folio 182.
Explanation of eleven presents offered by the Ambassadors of the Goyogouins. They bring back Lemoyne, whom they had taken prisoner (3 pp). Folio 184.
Remonstrances of La Compagnie des Indes Occidentales against the pretensions of Fenquidros (1 p). Folio 192.
Ordonnance respecting the wife of Jean Seveau (Marguerite Boileau), whose conduct was a cause of scandal at Isle D'Orléans, in 1666. A most curious paper (3 pp). Folio 193.
Treaty of Peace with the Tsonnonthouans (3pp). Folio 196.
Letter from Talon to Minister (13 pp). Folio 205.
Letter from the King to MM. De Tracy, Courcelles, Talon, Laval and Chambly, respecting the Carignan regiment and the state of the colony (4 pp). Folio 223.
Letter from Courcelles to the Minister (½ p). Folio 223.
Treaty of Peace with the Goiogouins (11 pp). Folio 229.
Commission, in blank, for the command of Plaisance, Island of Newfoundland (1 p). Folio 236.
Letter from the King to Mgr. l'évêque de Pétrée, respecting "the best means of settling Canada," marriage of miners, &c. (4 pp). Folio 237.

- 1668
Paris, Ap 8. Letter from the King to Sieur de Bouteroue, appointing him Intendant of Nouvelle France in place of M. Talon (2 pp). Folio 20.
- 1669
Paris, Ap 9. Letter from the King to M. De Courcelles, notifying him of the appointment of M. De Bouteroue (1 pp). Folio 241.
- 1670
Aug 14. Treaty between Hector Daudigny, Sieur de Grandfontaine and le Chevalier Temple, respecting Acadia. "Sent by M. Bigot, Intendant of Canada, with his letter to M. de Puissieux, of 1st Aug., 1750," [written at top of the document] (5 pp). Folio 272.
- 1671
Paris. Letters Patent establishing "La Congrégation Notre Dame" (2 pp). Folio 275.
- May 16. *Procès Verbal* of the taking possession of the great lakes and of the territories of Hudson's Bay by Sr. Lussou (1 p). Folio 277.
- Quebec, Nov 3. Memorial sent to the King by Talon. Highly interesting. Details respecting Temple, who wished to settle in Canada. Talon gives an account of the resources offered by the country, and of the advantages to be derived from its mines and products. Mention is made of Frère Donné, a Jesuit, an excellent mathematician, "who is instructing the young;" of Perrot, Governor of Montreal; of Contrecoeur, who went to France to sell his estates there. Talon asks for the King's commission for the Governor of Three Rivers, who holds only a commission from M. De Courcelles. Ill feeling between Talon and De Lauzon, who starts for France. Letter from Colbert, without date (62 pp). Folio 279.
- 1673
Quebec, Nov 13. Long and interesting letter from M. de Frontenac to Colbert, on men and things in Canada. Sends him a map of Quebec and of the shores of Lake Ontario [Autograph] (68 pp). Folio 313.
- 1681
Quebec, Ap 18. Circular respecting the death of P. Druillette (6 short pages, or 3 pp). Folio 357.
- Extrait de diverses relations de Canada qui peut servir à établir le droit de la France sur le pays des Iroquois.*" At the head of the document are written these words: "sent by M. Bigot, Intendant of Canada, with his letter to M. De Puissieux of 1st Aug. 1750" (7 pp). Folio 370.
- Quebec. Regulation made by the Governor of New France as to treaties to be made with the Indians (2 pp). Folio 379.
- 1686
1687
Paris, March 30. *Procès Verbal* of Sieur De Tonty on his voyage to the mouth of the Mississippi (5 pp). Folio 437.
- Quebec. The King's reply to M. De Denonville (29 pp). Folio 444.
- 1686
Quebec. Memorial of M. de Denonville to Le Marquis de Seignelay (18 pp) Folio 459.
- Most interesting letter from M. De Denonville. Schools established in various parts of the country. The bishop desires to have a few Lazarists for Port Royal. Boisvenot drowned. Chailly has deserted. Bronze bust of Louis XIV. at Quebec (28 pp). Folio 468.
- Memoir of various documents concerning New France. Amongst others: "*Le récit véritable de la Cie, de la N. France, dite Canada,*" &c. (8 pp). Folio 497.
- 1673
Quebec. List of documents numbered: 21, Certificate of Messrs. Dallior & Galinée; 22, Map of Lake Ontario, Maps of the most remote lands and lakes discovered by the French (2 pp). Folio 498.
- 1681
July 19. *Acte* of the taking possession of the Iroquois country by the French (sent by M. Bigot to M. De Puyseulx, 1st Aug. 1750) (4 pp). Folio 508.

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1681:
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No date.

Copy of a Memorial sent to M. De Seignelay by "La Compagnie de la Baie D'Hudson," established at Quebec, on the affairs of the said Bay (sent by M. Bigot, &c., &c., 1750) (14½ pp). Folio 536.

Memorial on the same subject sent by M. Denonville (20½ pp). Folio 544.

1689
Quebec,
May 8.

Taking possession of Baie des Puants by Nicholas Perrot (sent by M. Bigot, &c., 1750) (3 pp). Folio 555. End of Volume II.

VOLUME III.—(America).

1693-1732.

1706

Ile de Nières,

Ap 19.

Ap 4,

1716

Quebec,

Oct 14.

Treaty between Iberville and the inhabitants of the Island of Nières (4 pp). Folio 41.

Conditions granted by D'Iberville (2 pp). Folio 126.

Letter from the Intendant, Begon, to the Duke of Orleans, representing the necessity of granting 500 livres a year to Sieur Sarasin, Physician to the King, in Canada, for his voyages and discoveries (2 pp.) Folio 170.

Letter from Vandreuil to the Duke of Orleans. War ended between the French and the Indians (2 pp). Folio 172.

Regulations respecting servants, and as to fire arms to be carried by merchant vessels to the American colonies, New France [Printed] (9 pp). Folio 195.

Quebec,

Nov 2.

1726

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Paris,

Aug.

1718

Quebec,

Nov 13.

1719

Dec 23,

Letters Patent establishing "La Cie de Commerce d'Occident," and the two following *arrêts* connected therewith: Folios 211 & 212 [Print] (23 pp). Folio 201.

Letter from Vandreuil to the Duke of Orleans. Assures him of his devotedness. Of little importance (1 p). Folio 221.

Letter from Chevalier De La Forest as to his rights on the Mississippi and in Canada on Fort Frontenac. Inventory and documents of Chevalier De La Forest, nephew and successor to La Forest, who died 1714. Very important [Printed] 8 large pages, or (15 pp). Folio 240.

1658 to 1720.

Extract from papers which M. Le Maréchal D'Estrées entrusted to Sieur D'Auteuil for examination—continuation of most interesting memoirs relating to Acadia, Canada and Hudson's Bay: amongst others—"Mémoire au Roi pour faire connaitre les efforts du commandeur de Razilly, et de D'Aulnay, son cousin, pour remettre l'Acadie sous la puissance de la France;" memorial of a person (anonymous) making complaint against Mgr. De Laval; treaty relating to Acadia, 1664; memorial from Colonnes, 1667 and de La Borgue, 1670; narrative of events in Acadia since the arrival of Grandfontaine, 1670; memorial on Hudson's Bay by Villermont, 1683. Another by Comporté—Memorial of Père de Charlevoix on the extent of Acadia, &c., &c., (74 pp). Folio 244.

Proclamation by His Excellency Richard Phillips, Governor of Acadia. (2pp). Folio 279.

VOLUME IV.—(America).

- 1713
Paris, May. Copy of Royal Letters Patent on the cession of Acadia and the island of St. Christophe to England (Sent by Bigot, &c., &c.) (4½pp). Folio 1.
- 1714
Jan 24. *Ordonnance* of M. Bégon, Intendant of Canada. (2pp). Folio 4.
- May 12. Letter from Sieur de la Martinière to Sieur Bégon. He complains of a dearth of corn, &c. (4pp). Folio 6.
- Quebec, July 16. Representations from Sieur de la Martinière on the same subject. (4 short pages, say, 2pp). Folio 8.
- Quebec, Aug 25. Highly interesting letter from Mr. De la Martinière to Mr. Bégon, on the disorder and scarcity prevailing at Quebec since Mr. Bégon has been at Montreal. (9pp). Folio 10.
- 1715
Quebec, Oct 28. Original letter from Lamartinière to Duc de Saint-Simon on the state of the colony. Biographical details relating to Bégon—Highly interesting. (16pp). Folio 20.
- 1718
Montreal. Letter from Jean D'Ailleboust D'Argenteuil, who, having been convicted on default, of killing, by a blow of a sword, at Montreal, Sieur Dela Mollerie, asks for pardon. A very curious paper. (1½pp). Folio 54.
- 1719
Quebec, May 23. Extract from the reply of M. M. De Vaudreuil and Bégon to the King respecting the limits of Nouvelle France and Acadia (Sent by Bigot, &c., 1750.) (3pp). Folio 58.
- 1720
Paris, June 12. Extract from *mem.* from the King to De Vaudreuil and Bégon respecting presents to the Abénaquis (Sent by Bigot, &c., 1750.) (2pp). Folio 63.
- Paris, Aug 23. Petition of Les Religieuses Hospitalières of Montreal to the Regent, praying him to continue the payment of their allowance as in the past. (1p). Folio 70.
- 1721
Quebec, June 8. Extract from reply of M. M. De Vaudreuil and Bégon to the King's *mem.* as to the efforts of Père Rasle and the Abénaquis to repel the English from Acadia (Sent by Bigot, &c.) (2½pp). Folio 72.
- 1720
Paris. Memorial on the boundaries of Acadia and Hudson's Bay, given in 1720, by Sieur de la Mothe Cadillac, to the Duke of Orleans. De Latour having failed to induce his son to betray France, marched on Port Royal and captured the place. It was he who gave the name of Nova Scotia to Acadia, &c. (12½ pp). Folio 74.
- 1720
Paris. Memorial respecting the limits of Acadia and Canada, by Sieur Bobé, priest. Summary of the history of Acadia up to 1720 (71 pp). Folio 81.
- 1721
Oct 8. Extracts from the reply of De Vaudreuil and Bégon to the King's memorial, 8th June previous, relating to P. Rasle, the Abenakis and the English in Acadia (19½ pp). Folios 117 and 123.
- 1723
Quebec, March. Another paper relating to the limits of New France, Acadia, &c., by Sr. Bobé (sent by Bigot) (15½ pp). Folio 154.
- 1723
Paris, June 9. Copy of the King's memorial to Vaudreuil and Bégon respecting Acadia and the English (4 pp). Folio 162.
- Quebec, 1724. Demands, *propo.* by France on England in relation to Acadia. Reply, &c. (sent by Bigot) (11 pp). Folio 169.
- Paris, May 31. Extract from the King's *mem.* to Vaudreuil and Bégon respecting Acadia and the English (2½ pp). Folio 215.
- 1725
Quebec, Ap 21. Extract from a letter of M. Bégon in relation to the Abenakis war with the English. English deputation to Montreal (sent by Bigot, &c.) (12 pp). Folio 222.

LIBRARY, ARCHIVES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

- 1725
Quebec,
Aug 1. Summons sent by Beauharnois to the Commander of the fort built by the English on the shore of Lake Ontario at the mouth of the Chouaguon River (5½ pp.) Folio 229.
- 1727
Quebec,
July 20. Extract from a letter of le Marquis De Beauharnois, Governor of Canada, to the Governor of New York, in relation to the encroachment referred to in the preceding paper (sent by Bigot, 1750, &c.) (4 pp.) Folio 232.
- New York,
Aug 8. Reply to that letter (11 pp.) Folio 234.
Copy of articles granted to the French inhabitants of Acadia when they took the oath of fidelity to the King of England in 1727 (1 p.) Folio 240.
- New Orleans,
Nov 15. Extracts from letters written by Sieur Perrier, Governor of Louisiana (5 pp.) Folio 241.
- Paris. Reply to *mem.* of His Majesty the King of England respecting Fort Niagara (13 pp.) Folio 241.
- 1728
New Orleans,
Ap 25. Extract from a letter of Sieur Perrier, Governor of New Orleans (3½ pp.) Folio 251.
- Paris,
May 14. Extract from a Royal despatch to Beauharnois respecting the fort established by the English at Chouaguon (½ p.) Folio 253.
- New Orleans,
May 17. Letter from Sieur Perrier, Governor of Louisiana, to La Compagnie des Indes (5½ pp.) Folio 254.
- Paris. Remarks on the fitting out of a squadron in England. (7 pp.) Folio 259.
- 1730
New Orleans,
Ap 10. Letter from Sieur Baron to Cardinal Floury respecting Louisiana. Details as to the Natchitoches war (7 short pages, or 3 pp.) Folio 288.
- Paris,
Oct 6. "Mémoire sur le nécessité indispensable, pour l'autorité et les intérêts de Sa Majesté, qu'elle empêche le commerce étranger dans les colonies d'Amérique." This document is most important for the history of commerce (23 long pages, or 30 pp.) Folio 298.
- Paris.
No dat. "Projet de lettre particulière de la Cie. à M. Perrier pour ce qui regarde les Anglais et les Espagnols à la Louisiane." In the margin the Minister writes: "It must be clearly shewn that the Miamis posts belong to Louisiana, so as to oppose the claims of the Governors of Canada." This highly interesting document also suggests that Louisiana be settled by Canadians, the French not having the strength to stand the climate of the country (9 pp.) Folio 337.
- Paris.
No dat. Document by which the King engages to pay the expenditure to be made in Louisiana (14 pp., say 8 pp.) Folio 342.
- Paris. Another memoir respecting the developement of Louisiana (3½ pp.) Folio 349.
- Paris. Reply to the foregoing memoir (3½ pp.) Folio 351.
- Paris. Remarks on the two preceding papers (5 pp.) Folio 353.
- Paris. General statement of expenditure by *La Cie Des Indes*, in Louisiana, year by year (13½ pp.) Folio 356.
- 1731
Quebec,
Oct 10. Extract from the reply of M. M. De Beauharnois and Hocquard to the King's memoir of the 8th May, for the establishment of a stockade fort, at Pointe à la Chevelure (3 pp.) Folio 369.
- 1734
Paris. Memorial on the present state of all the French colonies of America; the West Indies, Louisiana, Acadia, Canada (20½ pp.) Folio 441.
- Paris. American Colonies. State of the artillery, arms, ammunition, &c. These two papers are important (14½ pp.) Folio 452.
- Paris,
Dec. Memorial on Canada. Respecting trade, the defence of the country, &c. Very important (39 pp.) Folio 469. End of Volume IV.

1735

VOLUME V.—(America).

1735—1748.

- Nay 24.** *Règlement des droits et salaires des officiers du siège de l'Amirauté de Québec.* [Print]. (11 pp.) Folio 9.
- Paris, May 24.** The same Regulation respecting the Admiralty of Ile Royale. [print]. (11 pp.) Folio 15.
- Memorial in relation to Acadia. It deals chiefly with the treaty passed between Mme. De Menon De Charnisay and the Duke De Vendôme. It also gives the history of the establishment of the colony by Sieur De Saint Etienne de La Tour, whose son married the widow Menon de Charnisay, and was drowned before his sons reached their majority. It was probably on this accident that his widow concluded the treaty with Vendôme. When the King erected Acadia into a royal domain he granted seignories to five of the children of of Charnisay de La Tour; Vendôme, having claimed the half, lost his suit. (This document is repeated at folio 39 but more briefly.) (5½ pp.) Folio 30.
- Fort St. Charles, July 12.** Memoir, in form of a journal, of all that took place at Fort St. Charles, from 27 May, 1833, to 12 July, 1731. Signed by "Laverandry" (47½ pp.) Folio 44.
- New Orleans, Sept 25.** Letter from Desruaux to the Minister as to measures to be adopted in Louisiana (10½ pp.)
- New Orleans, Apl 29.** Copy of a letter from Bienville, Governor of Louisiana, to Comte de Maurepas (2 pp.) Folio 213.
- Paris, July 21.** Autograph letter from Père de Charlevoix to Cardinal Fleury, in relation to grants of money to the missions of Canada and Louisiana. He asks for an audience. He is overwhelmed with work, being engaged in superintending the printing of his history, &c. (4 small pages, or 2 pp.) Folio 232
- Paris, June 20.** Regulations respecting the cod fishery at Ile Royale [Print] (12 pp.) Folio 251.
- Paris, June 24.** *Arrêt* of the Council of State in relation to merchandise shipped from the French Islands to Ile Royale [Print] (2 pp.) Folio 257.
- Paris, July 27.** Declaration of the King respecting concessions of land in America (6 pp.) Folio 259.
- Mch 1.** *Arrêt* of the Council of State proclaiming a regulation respecting the trade of the French colonies in America [Print] (7 pp.) Folio 285.
- Paris, Nov 4.** Royal Ordinance forbidding games of chance in the colonies [Print] (1 p.) Folio 297.
- Paris, Dec 21.** Memorial sent to M. M. De Vaudreuil and Le Normand, Governor and Intendant of Louisiana, in relation to the matter of Sieurs Boussebay and Tontal (11 large pages, 15 pp.) Folio 298.
- 1747 Sep 10.** Memorial on Cape Breton (10 pp.) Folio 323.
- 1748 Quebec, Nov 2.** Authentic record of the speeches made by the Six Nation Indians at Château St. Louis, Quebec. 2 Nov., 1748. Autographs of the Indians. Curious (sent by Mr. Bigot, 1750, &c.) (6 pp.) Folio 332.
- London.** Translation of the orders transmitted by the Court of London for the restitution of Cape Breton (2½ pp.) Folio 345-46. End of Volume V.

1749

VOLUME VI.—(America).

1749-1752.

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- Annapolis,
July 14. Project of an English settlement in Nova Scotia (3 pp.) Folio 18.
Ordinance of His Excellency Edward Cornwallis, Governor of Nova
Scotia or Acadia, promising religious liberty (2 pp.) Folio 63.
- Annapolis,
Aug 1. Another from the same, allowing the Acadians to have their
priests, and not to take arms against France (2½ pp.) Folio 64.
- July 23. Official record of the retaking possession of Cape Breton and Ile
Royale (2 pp.) Folio 71.
- July 25. Letter from Rouillé to Puyseulx, on the subject of the possession
of Canseau Island in 1720. A commission consisting of two Eng-
lishmen and of M. d'Astières and the Archbishop of Cambrai, Dubois,
examined the question. Compelled to admit that the Treaty of
Utrecht gave the island to France, the Englishmen pretended that
they must wait for instructions, and did not again present them-
selves (3 pp.) Folio 73.
- Louisburg,
July 29. Autograph letter from Bigot to Puyseulx in relation to the resto-
ration of Cape Breton by the English, with some observations on
Acadia—Interesting (3 pp.) Folio 75.
- Paris,
July 29. Letter from Puyseulx to Rouillé on the importance of provision-
ing the colonies and putting them in a state of defence (1 p.)
Folio 77.
- July 29. *Procès verbal* of the taking possession of Belle-Rivière by M. Célo-
ron, Captain (3 pp.) Folio 78.
- Paris.
Fort Toulouse
Sep 24. Letter from M. Puyseulx to Bigot (1 p.) Folio 80.
Declaration made by the Micmac Indians to Sieur Goorom (Goro-
ham) an English officer, to be laid before the Governor of Chibou-
ctou. (2½ small pages, or 1½ p.) Folio 88.
- Letter from Rouillé to Puyseulx on the returning of French and
English prisoners at New Orleans and in New England (2½ pp.)
Folio 90.
- Paris.
Sep 27. Letter from Puyseulx to Albemarle on the same subject as the
preceding (3½ pp.) Folio 92.
- Remarks of M. Rouillé on the limits of Acadia and of Canso Island
(8 pp.) Folio 95.
- Letter from Bigot to Puyseulx concerning the limits of Acadia
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- Louisburg. Summary of letters on the present condition of Ile Royale and
Acadia. Translation of the body of Duc D'Auville from Chiboucton
to the chapel of Louisburg (7½ pp.) Folio 98.
- Halifax. "A plan of the town of Halifax by M. Harris." Ought to be
copied if we have not got it. Folio 109.
- London. Translation of the orders of the King of Great Britain to the
Governors of America, for the exchange of Indian prisoners (2 pp.)
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- Paris. Letter from Puyseulx to Bigot. Very affectionate (2 small
pages, or 1 p.) Folio 139.
- Paris. Letter from Puyseulx to Albemarle in relation to the exchange
of Indian prisoners in America (1 p.) Folio 141.
- Dec 23. Letter from Puyseulx to Rouillé, same subject (½ p.) Folio 142.
- Paris. Letter from Rouillé, on the same subject (3 pp.) Folio 143.
Observations on the translation of the orders of the King of Great
Britain in relation to the mutual restitution of prisoners (1½ p.)
Folio 145.

- 1748
Paris. Observations to M. M. De Puyseulx and Albemarle on the same subject (2½ pp.) Folios 147, 148.
(Then comes a number of letters which are merely repetitions.)
- Paris. *Arêt* of the Council of State proroguing for ten years, the exemptions granted to trade between Canada, Ile Royale and the American Windward Islands [Print] (1 p.) Folio 165.
- 1750
Quebec. Memorandum of munitions, merchandize, &c., drawn from the Kings' stores at Quebec and charged to the order of Mr. Bigot, to be given to the Indians. Interesting (3½ pp.) Folio 182.
- Paris,
July. Letter from M. De Puyseulx to M. de Laporte in relation to the trade carried on by the French on the African coast, and the Question of Nova Scotia with England. Interesting (11 pp.) Folio 200.
- Quebec,
July 10. Letter from an inhabitant of Canada to a merchant of Larochele. It treats at length of the encroachments of the English. Very interesting as to the state of the colony at the period (34 pp.) Folio 207.
- Paris,
July 28. Observations in relation to the above letter (3 pp.) Folio 225.
Memorial sent to Albemarle in relation to the colonies of America (2½ pp.) Folio 227.
- Quebec,
Aug 1. Memorial respecting the claims of the French and the English to the lands of Nouvelle France. Sent by Bigot to M. Puyseulx, 1st Aug. 1750. Most interesting (34 pp.) Folio 230.
- Same date. Another document on the same subject (27 pp.) Folio 247.
- Same date. Another document on the same subject (15½ pp.) Folio 261.
Memorial as to the limits of Abenakis lands, &c. (4 pp.) Folio 269.
- Quebec.
Aug 1. *Mémoire sur la résidence des Canibas ou Abenakis* (5½ pp.) Folio 271.
Letter from Bigot. He sends all the papers asked for. We have mentioned them above (7 pp.) Folio 274.
- Paris. *Inventaire des papiers qui ont rapport à nos prétentions dans l'Amérique Septentrionale* (3 pp.) Folio 278.
- Paris,
Sep 23. Letter from M. Puyseulx to Le Drain respecting Acadia (14½ pp.) Folios 290 & 292.
- Oct 3. Extract from a letter written from Nova Scotia in relation to the conduct of Governor Cornwallis (2 pp.) Folio 299;
- Oct 4. Letter from Bigot to Puyseulx as to the capture by the English of a bateau containing presents for the Indians (5 pp.) Folio 301.
- Paris,
Oct. Reply of Puyseulx to Bigot (3 pp.) Folio 306.
- Paris.
1751
Ap 5. Observations on Albemarle's letter to Puyseulx in relation to Acadia (3 pp.) Folio 313.
A highly interesting memoir in relation to Acadia (11 pp.) Folio 333.
- Ap 5. Instructions for M. de La Jonquière for the defence of Acadia (7½ pp.) Folio 339.
- Paris,
Ap 5. Secret instructions given by M. de La Clue in command of "Le Triton" and "La Gracieuse," respecting Acadia, &c. (3 pp.) Folio 343.
- Ap 5. Demands made in England for the restitution of the bateau taken by the English (3½ pp.) Folio 345.
- London,
Oct 31. Account of expenditure incurred by the King of England for the maintenance, &c. of Nova Scotia, from 1 Dec. 1750, to 31 Oct. 1751. Documents transmitted by the London Embassy. 1,004 emigrants sent out at a cost of £5,944 stg. The total amount of the transport

- 1751 of emigrants, their support, &c., &c., is £74,970, 13s., 10½d. stg. (3pp.) Folio 379.
- Paris. Importance of settling and fortifying Nova Scotia; with description of the climate, soil and inhabitants, by a gentleman recently arrived from that country (16½ pp.) Folio 380.
- 1753 Translation of a Treaty published in the London Gazette of 22 June, 1753, and passed between Thos. Hopson, Governor of Nova Scotia and Jean Baptiste Cope, Chief of the Micmaks (5½ pp.) Folio 407. End of Volume VI.
- VOLUME VII.—(America.)
- From 1753 to 1771.
- Paris. Memorial on the trade of Louisiana (7 pp.) Folio 40.
- London. Statement of the expenditure of Great Britain for the colony of Nova Scotia from 1749 to 1753 (2 pp.) Folio 46.
- Index for 1753 (11 pp.) Folio 47.
- London, Translation of a notice published in the London journals of 13 and Sep 13 and 14. 14 Sept. 1753 concerning Nova Scotia. Interesting (5 pp.) Folio 56.
- "Mémoire signifié pour l'évêque de Québec au sujet de son intervention dans l'instance d'entre le chapitre et la Séminaire de la même Ville." In quarto. [Print] (7½ pp.) Folio 75.
- 1774 Paris. Arrêt of the Council of State directing that for and during ten years after 1754, and from L'Île Royale, heretofore called Cape Breton, shall enter all ports of the Kingdom free from the duties of the cinq grosses fermes. In quarto. [Print] (3½ pp.) Folio 78.
- "Première relation de l'établissement des François dans l'ouest." (5 pp.)
- June. "Journal de la campagne de M. de Villiers depuis son arrivée au Fort Duquesne jusqu'à son retour du dit fort." (8 pp.) Folio 82.
- Consultation between M. M. de Contrecoeur, de Villiers, le chevalier Le Mercier and de Longueuil, as to avenging the murder of Jumonville (3 pp.) Folio 86.
- Fort de la Né- Capitulation granted by M. de Villiers to the English troops of cessité, Fort Necessity, 3 July, 1754, copied from a Pennsylvania newspaper of 25 July (3½ pp.) Folio 83.
- July 3. "Seconde relation : " Letter from Duquesne to the Minister on the subject of the murder of Jumonville (3½ pp.) Folio 90.
- Montreal, July 24. Translation of an article of the London Gazette, in relation to the defeat of Washington by De Villiers (1½ pp.) Folio 97.
- London, Sep 4. Letter from Duquesne to M. Le Garde des Sceaux (3½ pp.) Folio 100.
- Quebec, Oct 23. "Relation abrégée des hostilités françoises sur l'Ohio en 1754, par laquelle on prouve que les François furent les premiers agresseurs." (An English version evidently) (5 pp.) Folio 102.
- London, Dec 24. Translation of an article of the London Gazette of 24 Dec. 1754, in relation to the moneys voted by the States of Virginia, Mary-Land and Carolina (1½ p.) Folio 106.
- 1763 Extract from a letter of Comte d'Estrades in relation to Acadia (2 pp.) Folio 108.
- March 13. "Relation de la prise de l'Aloide, commandée par M. Hoguart, par une escadre sous le commandement de l'amiral Boscawen." This document, which is much fuller than that in the Archives Nationales on

- 1755 the same subject, in *Carton K 1351*, papers 90 and 91, should be copied (109 pp.) Folio 109.
- Extracts from letters received from Canada and written by:
M. de Vaudrenil.
- Quebec,
July 2. M. M. de Vaudrenil and Duquesne.
July 3. M. Duquesne.
July 7. M. de Vaudrenil.
July 4. M. le baron Dieskau.
July 4. M. Bigot (7½ pp.) Folio 111.
- Virginia,
Sep 23. Letter from a private person in Virginia to a correspondent in London, on the defeat of General Braddock (2½ pp.) Folio 119.
- Nov 1. Letter from M. de M. ——— respecting French writings about the limits of America—8 small pages (5 pp.) Folio 122.
- Basle,
Nov 1. "Discussion sommaire sur les anciennes limites de l'Acadie et sur les stipulations du traité Utrecht qui y sont relatives." Small quarto-Basle, S. Thournoisan, MDCCLV, (27 pp.) Folio 136.
Memoir relating to Ile Royale and observations on that colony and its condition, about 1755 (4 pp.) Folio 139.
- Utrecht,
Sep. Translation. Letter from M. ——— to M. ——— in reply to M. ———, which was published in *La Gazette d'Utrecht* of 8 September, with some remarks on a paper intituled: "Discussion sommaire sur les anciennes limites de l'Acadie" (40 pp.) Folio 157.
- 1753
May 25 Translation of an English article beginning thus: "Vous désirez être informé de la conduite des Français et des Anglais dans l'Amérique, &c." (8 pp.) Folio 182.
- June 29. Narrative of Sr. de Lery's expedition to Fort Bull, 20 leagues from Chouaguen (3½ pp.) Folio 186.
- New York,
Oct 26. The most humble remonstrance of the Governor and General Assembly of the Province of New York to His Sacred Majesty, touching the dreadful apprehension of being invaded by the French since they have taken Oswego" (3½ pp.) Folio 189.
- Boston,
Sept 2. Extract from a letter dated Boston, on the taking of Oswego by the French (2 pp.) Folio 191.
"Relation (print), de la prise du fort Oswégo par les Français (2 pp.) Folio 192.
"Relation abrégée des possessions des Anglais sur le continent de l'Amérique Septentrionale." (Print). Small duodec (12 pp.) Folio 193.
"Plan proposé par Sieur de la Salle (the name is half effaced by three pen strokes) pour s'emparer de Québec et de Montréal." With the letter of comte d'Affray (2 pp.) Folio 194.
- 1757
March 27. Plan of operations to be carried out by the English in America under orders of comte de Loudon and La Salle (2½ pp.) Folio 195.
- March 26. Continuation of La Salle's plan of operations (2 pp.) Folio 197.
"Notions que le Sieur Prévost, Secrétaire du comte d'Affray a sur le compte de La Salle dont il est question ci-dessus" (1½ p.) Folio 199.
- Apr 5. Mem. sent to M. d'Affray by Captain Baillie. Send some Scotch volunteer officers to Montcalm's army; they would bring over many Scotch Highlanders from the London army (4 pp.) Folio 200.
"Nouvelles du Canada sur la situation de nos affaires en ce pays" (8½ pp.) Folio 202.
- Quebec,
July 15. Document and letter from M. M. de Montcalm and de Vaudrenil respecting the taking of fort William Henry and the precautions taken to protect the English against the violence of the Indians (17 pp.) Folio 207.
- La Rochelle,
Nov 10. Translation of a letter published in the London Chronicle and written on board the war vessel Burford, in the port of Louisbourg. Interesting (6 pp.) Folio 212.
- 1758
Louisburg,
July 28.

- 1759
Paris, Feb 18.
Quebec, Apl 21.
Quebec, Sep.
Quebec, Montreal, Dec 13.
1760
London, June 29.
London.
La Haye, Oct 9.
1762
Feb 28.
Paris, March 24.
1764
Paris.
Paris, June 29.
Paris.
1765
Pensacola, Jan 4.
- Letter to Montcalm introducing Monin, who sets out for Canada with Bougainville (1½ p.) Folio 215.
"Rapport du Capitaine commandant la flûte du Roi l'Outarde," sent to Quebec 21 Apl. 1759, (1½ p.) Folio 229.
Return of French officers wounded 13 Sept. at the battle of Quebec (3 pp.) Folio 230.
"Campagne du Canada 1759, du 1er Mai au 18 Sept." (3 pp.) Folio 232.
"Affaires présentes du Canada," with a letter from M. de La Houlière to Duc de Choiseul (3pp) Folio 234.
"Extrait d'une lettre écrite à M. Cornet par M. de Hassoelang, de Londres, sur l'état de Québec que les Anglais croyaient pris" (½p.) Folio 236.
Extrait from a letter of M. Kahderbach, same subject (1 p.) Folio 237.
"Relation" (printed) sur la nouvelle de la réduction de tout la Canada (3pp.) Folio 238.
- Kings Ordinance in relation to colonial officers going to Canada (5 pp.) Folio 235.
Ordonnance du Roi, ordering officers of the troops lately serving in Canada to retire to Touraine, there to live and remain under the orders of M. de Longueuil, late Governor of Three Rivers, and enjoy the allowance appointed for them (2 pp.) Folio 256.
Arrêt of the Conseil d'Etat relative to Bigot, Cadet, &c. [Print] (3pp) Folio 276.
Arrêt of the Council of State ordering the liquidation of bills of exchange and money bills of Canada (10 pp.) Folio 284.
Arrêt directing payment of salaries, wages, &c., due to various officers and employés lately serving in Canada (3 pp.) Folio 286.
Letter from Aubry to Haldimand, respecting the Spanish in revolt in the Illinois (2 pp.) Folio 334.
The same to Duc de Praslin as to the state of weakness in which Spain leaves Louisiana (7 pp.) Folio 335. End of Vol. VII.
- VOLUME VIII.—(America.)
- 1759
1770-1760
Paris.
1765
Paris.
- "Etat des dépenses que fait par mois un officier qui veut vivre décentement dans les temps présents." Prices of Provisions, &c. (4 pp.) Folio 21.
Table of expediture in Canada from 1750 to 1760 (1 p.) Folio 30.
Catalogue du papier de crédit français qui avait cours en Canada et dont la vente se fera le 11 janvier 1765." (3 pp.) Folio 53. (End of America).
- West Indies.
1518-1759.
Canada—Acadia.
- VOLUME 21.
Paris, Jan 2.
1712
- Memoirs relating to the colonies, trade and navigation, by M. M. the King's plenipotentiaries, 2 Jan. 1812. Historical sketch of the French colonies (126 pp.) Folio 10.

1712
Versailles,
May 4.

Letter from the Minister to the French plenipotentiaries. He insists that Acadia shall belong to France (2½ pp.) Folio 73.

1712
Jan 2.

Extract from the Utrecht negotiations concerning North America, P. 75 to p. 106. (59 pp.) Folio 73.

The English delegates, on their maps, had marked the limits of Hudson's Bay by drawing a line from Labrador Coast to the Pacific. The French line deviated from it; it only extended from Cap Enchanté as far as lake Nemisko, where it struck the first tracing. "Nevertheless, in what way soever the said lines of demarcation may be established, we must specify in the first case that the frontier line shall run from the head (*font*) of *Baie du Sud*, and pass immediately to the south of lake Nemisko; thence running to the west it shall pass eight leagues above and north of lake Superior of the Sioux Indians. In the second case, it will be necessary to specify that the line shall begin twelve leagues above and north of cape *Enchanté*, will pass one league and north of lake Mistassin, and thence running west will pass six leagues above and to the north of lake Superior of the Sioux Indians (14 pp.) Folio 92.

Memorial of M. de La Galissonnière on the colonies of France in North America (57 pp.) Folio 107.

Reflections on the Memoir of M. de la Galissonnière (12 pp.)

Memoir of the King's Plenipotentiaries on the cession and boundaries of Acadia (2½ p.) Folio 142.

Boundaries of Acadia and Nova Scotia, claims of England and France. Page 144 to pages 150. (13 pp.) Folio 144.

Remarks upon Ile Royale, and upon the establishments necessary for the preservation of Canada (16 pp.) Folio 151.

Memoir on Ile Royale by an ex-commandant of this colony (16 pp.) Folio 159.

1755
Paris,
Dec 18.

Draft of a Memorandum on the death of Jumonville, to be delivered by the Duke of Mirepoix to the English Court (23 pp.) Folio 183.

Paris.

Refutation of the objection made by England that the French establishments in Ohio would render more easy the invasion of the English colonies (2½ pp.) Folio 195.

Paris.

Circular letter respecting the Ohio negotiations (3½ pp.) Folio 197.

Paris,

Continuation of the particulars respecting American affairs (10 pp.) Folio 199.

Paris,
Apl 13.

Refutations of the proposals of the English as to Acadia, the shores of French Bay and Ohio (6½ pp.) Folio 204.

Paris.

Circular letter about the unfair proposals of the English in the matter of the dispute respecting the River Ohio (4½ pp.) Folio 208.

Paris and
London,
May 9.

Memorandum respecting the boundaries of Canada and Acadia, &c. Answer from England (25½ pp.) Folio 215 and 224.

Claims of England and of France, shown in juxtaposition (22 pp.) Folio 230.

Plan showing the position of the English and French in North America. Statement of the military forces (2½ pp.) Folio 244.

1759
London,
Jan.

Scheme for exchanging Canada for Georgia. Memoir of the war between France and England (18½ pp.) Folio 246.

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1759
Paris.

First Memoir, which treats of the question whether it is politic or not to give up Canada (27 pp.) Folio 256.

Paris.

Second Memoir. In which the scheme for the deportation of the people of Canada to Louisiana is considered (30½ pp.) Folio 270.

Paris.

Memorandum about the river called the Ohio, in North America. (17 pp.) Folio 287. End of volume 21.

The West Indies.

1632-1766.

VOLUME XVIII.—(Canada.)

1683
May.

Grant of the Cape Breton and Magdalen Islands, &c., to the stationary (sédentaire) fishing Company of Acadia. (4 pp.) Folio 3.

1750

London,

July 5.

Translation, or extract. Sketch of the conduct of the French; in connection with Nova Scotia from its establishment up to the present time (17 pp.) Folio 5.

London.

Thoughts on the complaints of Mr. Cornwallis, Governor of Nova Scotia, contained in the Memoirs of the Duke of Albemarle (6½ pp.) Folio 14.

Quebec

Memorial addressed by Bigot to Mr. Puyssieux, respecting the rights possessed by the French over the territory of New France (9½ pp.) Folio 18.

Memoir beginning with the words: "Il y a plusieurs contestations à régler entre la France et l'Amérique, etc." (21½ pp.) Folio 24.

Warsaw,

Jan 3.

Extract from a letter by Mr. Durand, Warsaw. The interest the English have in not restoring Cape Breton (3 pp.) Folio 35.

1761
Paris.

No. I, 1761. Memoir on Canada and Louisiana, as to the importance to France to retain possession of them to their fullest extent of territory respectively (8 pp.) Folio 43.

Paris.

No. II., 1761. Rights of France over the eastern portion of Canada and Canadian waters, with the injurious proceedings of the English (6 pp.) Folio 52.

Paris.

No. III., 1761. Rights of France over the western and southern portion of Canada, etc. (3 pp.) Folio 56.

Paris.

No. V., 1761. The unjust character of the English pretensions (12½ pp.) Folio 60.

Paris.

No. VI., 1761. Development of the country claimed as their property by the English, and the savage tribes which they allege have submitted to them (17 pp.) Folio 75.

Paris.

Feasible method for reconciling the disputes of France and England as to their respective territories in North America (15 pp.) Folio 85.

Versailles,

Oct 30.

Letter from the Marquis of Vaudreuil to the Minister, respecting the boundaries of Canada as they had been shown to Haldimand (2 pp.) Folio 93.

Paris,

Nov 22.

Article on the foregoing matter, to be inserted in the "Gazette de France" (7 pp.) Folio 94.

1763
Paris,

Nov 12.

On the debts of Canada. There is reference to the trial of Bigot (1 p.) Folio 99.

Paris.

Memorandum for the Canadian Bills of Exchange (3 pp.) Folio 105.

Paris

Remarks on the foregoing (3 pp.) Folio 107.

Mémoire pour le Sieur Cadet." (19 pp.) Folio 109.

- 1763
Paris. Letters from the Duke of Praslin to the Count de Guerchy, respecting the condition of the Roman Catholics of Canada. Abbé la Corno had assured them he had, at London, obtained favourable conditions for the Roman Catholics. It appeared that he had done no such thing. The Canadian delegates to London claim the support of the King of France. The delegates suggest that one of the Grand Vicars might be secretly appointed bishop. The document is very important (4 pp.) Folio 118.
- 1764
Paris, Aug 7. Memorandum from the English Ambassador respecting the payment of the debts of Canada (2 pp.) Folio 128.
- Paris, Aug 12. Letter from the Duc de Choiseul to the the Duc de Praslin, in the matter of the debts of Canada, in answer to the foregoing (6½ pp.) Folio 130.
- Paris. Several letters on the same subject (23 pp.) Folios 134 to 148 inclusive.
- Paris, Oct. Letter from a French merchant to his correspondent in London on the same subject (11 pp.) Folio 149.
- Paris. Observations, replies and drafts of replies on the same subject (49 pp.) Folios 155 to 187 inclusive.
- 1764-1765
Paris. Series of letters about the efforts of Mr. Hume, Secretary to the Embassy, for adjusting the debt of Canada (33 pp.) Folio 190.
- 1766
Paris. Differences among the members of the convention on Canadian paper, signed the 19 March 1766, and the draft of agreement sent by the Count Guerchy on the 20 January, 1766 (5½ pp.) Folio 209.
- Paris. Letter to the Count de Guerchy on the same subject (3 pp.) Folio 214. (End of the Volume.)

West Indies.

CANADA 1760-1663 ACADIA.

VOLUME 22.

- 1760
Paris, Jan 7. Sketch of the French position in North America (3 pp.) Folio 1
- Paris. Memorandum respecting the position of Canada; all expenses not absolutely necessary to be reduced so as to keep possession of this colony for the King until the spring (5½ pp.) Folio 3.
- 1761
Paris. Condition of the English Colonies in North America (18½ pp.) Folio 6.
- 1760
Paris. Defects in the government of the English colonies. Important (16 pp.) Folio 62.
- Paris. Memoir on the boundaries of Canada and Acadia (8 pp.) Folio 74.
- Paris, May 8. Remarks upon the foregoing (15½ pp.) Folio 78.
- Paris, Apl 15, "Interests of France with respect to America, or objects to be kept in view, while negotiating peace, as to what concerns our colonies." This Memoir shows what singular ideas were then held in France respecting Canada. It is stated there, that Canada cannot be an agricultural country. The document is none the less curious on this account (47 pp.) Folio 83.
- 1761
Paris, Apl. Memorandum as to the boundaries of Canada (12½ pp.) Folio 110.
- Paris. Patriotic reflections upon New-France (30 pp.) Folio 117.
- Paris. An examination of the question as to whether Canada possesses much importance for France (8 pp.) Folio 139.

- 1761
Paris. Necessity for holding Canada, in order to keep Louisiana (6½ pp.) Folio 144.
- Paris. Memoir standing as an answer to that which treats of the holding of Canada (43 pp.) Folio 143.
- Paris. Value of the maritime objects of the present war (24½ pp.) Folio 174.
- Paris, July. Geographical details respecting the interior of Canada, considered with respect to commerce, and to communication with Louisiana (9 pp.) Folio 195.
- 1763
Paris, Dec 29. First manuscript intitled: "French colonies in America" (68 pp.) Folio 200.
- 1763
Paris, Feb. On the request of the *Père Provincial* of the Récollets of the Province of St. Denis, in France, not to recal the Récollets from Canada (2½ pp.) Folio 238.
- Letter from the Duc de Praslin to the Abbé La Corne, dean of the chapter of Quebec. Application to be made to the English Court for the maintenance of the Roman Catholic religion in Canada (2½ pp.) Folio 241.
- Memorial by the Abbé La Corne respecting the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion in Canada (16 pp.) Folio 243.
- "Remarks upon the foregoing Memorial." The author discovers that he gives too wide a meaning to the text of article 2 of the peace preliminaries, which contains the words: "So far as the laws allow." It is in the interest of the King of France to urge the King of England to grant this liberty to the fullest extent. Besides would not this retain the French Canadians in Canada? (2½ pp.) Folio 251.
- Paris. Letter from the Duc de Praslin to the Duc de Choiseul, about the negotiations respecting the Roman Catholic religion in Canada, and the correspondence between the Abbé de l'Île-Dieu and the Comte d'Outremont. The Abbé de l'Île-Dieu does not approve of the vacillating conduct of La Corne. The latter has however succeeded. The Comte de Vere has received, at the request of the Pope, orders from his master to assist the Roman Catholics of Canada (10 pp.) Folio 253.
- Dec. 14. Extract from a letter from l'Abbé La Corne. He is ready to go to London with the delegates from Canada (1½ p.) Folio 258. (End of Volume 22).

ENGLAND.

From January to 15 July, 1761.

‡ Mr. de Bussy, Ambassador at London.

VOLUME 443.

The Abbé Verrault, in his Memoir, inserted in the Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the year 1874, enumerates all the correspondence between the French Ambassador at London and the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris, in which there is very little notice taken of Canada. So I will only mention these letters or documents which have immediate connection with the History of Canada.

1761
Paris,
May 23.

Memorandum to serve as instructions for Mr. de Bussy, when proceeding to England in the capacity of Minister to the King (34½ pp.) Folio 117.

- 1761
London,
June 11. Bussy to Choiseul. He gives a description of his first interview with the English Ministers. New conditions as to the *uti possidetis*. Pitt appears sincere. Every one in England desires peace, especially the merchants. Pitt desires to conduct the negotiations (57 pp.) Folio 162.
- London,
June 11. The same to the same. The expedition against Belle-Isle ought to be in the commencement directed against Martinique, &c. (6 pp.) Folio 193.
- June 19. The same to the same. To have it copied, beginning from these words:—"Vous jugerez, Monsieur, s'il convenait de demander tout le Canada avec l'Île Royale et l'Île Saint-Jean, ou seulement la Guadeloupe," &c., to the end of the letter (7 pp.) Folio 245.
- Paris.
July 9. Stanley firmly refuses the cession of Cape Breton. Nevertheless France requires one harbour for her fisheries. The King would rather sacrifice Canada and would continue the war (7½ pp.) Folio 320.
- London,
July 9. Bussy to Choiseul. Pitt refuses to leave any thing whatever to France in North America. To which Bussy answers: We have then nothing else but to go on with the war (25 pp.) Folio 330.
Memoir about the limits of Louisiana, and about Canada (2 pp.) Folio 354. End of Volume 443.

ENGLAND.

From the 17 July to the 28 December, 1761.

VOLUME 444.

- 1761
Paris. Memoir of the proposals for peace on the part of France. She will give up Canada on four conditions: 1. The Roman Catholic religion shall be maintained there; 2. The inhabitants shall have the liberty of going to live elsewhere; 3. The boundaries of Louisiana shall be determined; 4. The right of fishing shall be granted, with Isle Royale (20 pp.) Folio 8.
- London,
July 28. Bussy to Choiseul. He has communicated the foregoing propositions to Pitt who refused the 2nd and absolutely refused to give up any island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence (26 pp.) Folio 58.
- London.
Paris,
Aug 10. Ultimatum from England (6½ pp.) Folio 85.
Ultimatum from the Court of France (10 pp.) Folio 116.
- Aug 15. Memoir as to the boundaries of Louisiana on the side of the English Colonies, and on the side of Canada (17 pp.) Folio 178.
Pitt to Bussy. The King will keep to the basis and form of his ultimatum and cannot accept that of France. Pitt, however, proposes a conference (3½ pp.) Folio 188.
- London,
Aug 16.
London,
Aug 18. Bussy to Pitt. He accepts the conference (1 p.) Folio 191.
- London,
Aug 25. Bussy to Choiseul. Pitt fixed an interview for the 17th. The conference lasted for three hours. Pitt refused to give an island for the sake of the fisheries, and offered the French access to a French Port. Bussy refused. There will be another interview with Pitt on the 19th in the matter of the boundaries of Louisiana, etc. (21½ pp.) Folio 192.
- There were Meetings held on the 19, 20, 22 and 24; another will probably take place on the 26. Lord Grantham has undertaken the solution of the question as to the boundaries of Louisiana (14 pp.) Folio 230.

1761
London,
Aug 30.

London.

Paris.

London,
Sep 6.Paris,
Sep 9.

Paris.

Paris.

London.

1761
London,
June 18.

July 4.

Paris.

1761
London,
Aug 30.
First interview
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peace, especia-
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Isle ought
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Nevertheless
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war (7½ pp.)

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Folio 330.
Canada (2 pp.)

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1761
London,
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London.

Bussy to Choiseul. On the the question of boundaries, Pitt offers as an objection the notes of Mirepoix, and the chart of Vaudreuil. England cannot yield up Ohio, which has been the occasion of the war. Pitt declared his regret at not being able to express himself in French. "Frenchmen alone are able to hurt people's feelings in a polite way." Eulogium of Pitt by Bussy (33 pp.) Folio 244.

Reply from the Court of England to the Court of France. The boundary line of Canada, as drawn by Vaudreuil, from Red Lake, embraces by a winding course, the river Onabache up to its junction with the Ohio, and thence continues along this river to its junction with the Mississippi. With respect to the liberty of professing the Roman Catholic faith, it is granted to the new subjects of His Britannic Majesty. The property of the Island of St. Pierre de Miquelon is granted for fishing interests (17½ pp.) Folio 261.

Remarks upon the answer of the British Court to the ultimatum of the French one. Boundary line between Canada and Louisiana (9 pp.) Folio 270.

In "the Memorandum for the Council of the 6 September, 1761," have copied beginning from the words: "Le Duc de Choiseul fit observer," to the end of the document on page 292. This passage has connection with the discussion respecting the tracing of the frontiers (3 pp.) Folio 289.

Choiseul to Bussy. He sends him a Memoir to be given to Pitt. Bussy is to pretend to have urgent private affairs and demand his Passport (3 pp.) Folio 293.

Memoir from France. Canada is ceded in accordance with the plan of the boundaries made by Vaudreuil (14 pp.) Folio 295.

Minutes, under the hand of the Duc de Choiseul, of the Memoir of justification by the Court of France, after the breaking off of negotiations by Bussy at London in 1761 (50 pp.) Folio 430.

Document entitled: "An account of all the exports and imports from England and Canada with its dependences in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence since the Conquest" (7 pp.) Foliols 457, 458 and 459. (End of Volume 444.)

ENGLAND.

Supplement 1761-1762.

VOLUME 445.

1761
London,
June 19.

This volume has escaped the notice of Abbé Verrault. The one he analyses under the No. 445 is really No. 446.

Letter from Bussy. He has signified to the King of Great Britain, "That the Court of France would only agree that the dividing waters (eaux pendantes) should serve as the boundary of Canada on the side of Ohio and Louisiana, that France would retain Isle Royale without fortifications, with the privilege of fishing, &c. (5½ pp.) Folio, 14.

July 4. "Provided that England gives us something in the Gulf of St. Lawrence as a convenient and safe shelter for our fishermen, we will sacrifice Canada" (8 pp.) Folio 21.

Paris. Ultimatum from the Court of France which will serve as an answer to the ultimatum from the Court of England forwarded to the Duc de Choiseul by Mr. Stanley (10 pp.) Folio 33.

- 1761
London. "The efforts of the genius of conciliation, or historical memoir of the negotiations." Signed, Philip Carteret-Webb (48 pp.) Folio 70.
- 1762
Fontaine-bleau,
Nov 3. "Preliminary articles of peace between His Britannic Majesty, the Most Christian King, and the Catholic King, signed at Fontainebleau the 3rd day of November, 1762." Printed in French and English (21 pp.) Folio 105.
- London,
Dec 9. Extract from the *St. James Chronicle* of the 9th December, 1762. "The opinions of a Frenchman on the peace preliminaries signed at Fontainebleau the 3rd November, 1762. Faithfully translated from the original which at present, forms the staple of talk at Paris, with respect to which we learn that several persons of distinction have been shut up in the Bastille." Very curious document (19 pp.) Folio 122.

ENGLAND.

VOLUME 446.

From January to August, 1762.

- 1762
London,
March 27. The Comte de Véry to the Bailiff of Solar. He gives a description of his first interview with the English Ministers who showed that they were hurt at the distrustful attitude of France (8 pp.) Folio 22.
- London,
March 27. The same to the same. He made use of the second letter of the 1st February containing an explanation by the Duc de Choiseul. There will be a Meeting of the Cabinet so soon as Lord Egremont is better in health (2 pp.) Folio 23.
- London,
April 8. Letter from the Comte de Véry, to the Bailiff of Solar. He forwards a letter from Egremont to Choiseul (2 pp.) Folio 26.
- London,
April 8. Copy of the Declaration of the King of England to the King of France. He takes as a basis the last ultimata (3 pp.) Folio 28.
- London,
April 8. Copy of a letter from Lord Egremont to the Duc de Choiseul. The King sets Mr. d'Estaing at liberty unconditionally. He also desires peace (3½ pp.) Folio 30.
- London,
April 9. Letter from Véry to the Bailiff de Solar. Messieurs Mackenzie and Stanley wish to proceed to France as Ministers in order to negotiate a peace (2 pp.) Folio 31.
- From the middle of April. France has no objection to cede Canada,—provided there is granted to her unrestrained liberty to fish in the Gulf of St. Lawrence (11 pp.) Folio 34.
- London,
May 1. Egromont to Choiseul. He accepts the proposal (4 pp.) Folio 37.
- Paris. Letters from the Bailli de Solar. Claims of the King of France in the matter of Isle Royale or Isle St. Jean, and the free right of fishing, etc. [Printed] (9½ pp.) Folio 46.
- Paris,
June. Choiseul to Véry. He holds out for the free right of fishing on the banks of Newfoundland (3 pp.) Folio 65.
- Paris,
June. The reply of France to the proposals of England. France demands for the Canadians the liberty of professing the Roman Catholic religion; Isle Royale for the use of the fisheries, and the Mississippi as the boundary of Canada (36 pp.) Folio 68.
- London,
July 10. England's answer. What concerns the religion is granted. The other articles will be discussed (4 pp.) Folio 75.
- July 21. Draft of preliminary articles resolved upon between France and England (9 pp.) Folio 79.

1762
London,
Aug 31.

Egremont to Choiseul. The King of England gives up New Orleans and Sainte-Lucie (4 pp.) Folio 122. (End of Volume 446.)

ENGLAND.

VOLUME 447.

September and October, 1762.

(Negotiation of the Duc de Nivernois).

1762
Paris,
Sep.

Memorandum to serve as instructions to the Duc de Nivernois about the peace preliminaries (48 pp.) Folio 13.

Paris,
Sep.

Character of the Ministers of the King of England, and the Ministers of Foreign Courts to that of London. Memoir sent to the Duc de Nivernois for his guidance. Very curious (3 pp.) Folio 42.

Sep 10.

Nivernois to Choiseul. Belford requires among other things the right of free navigation on the Mississippi for the English (8 pp.) Folio 62.

London,
Sep 15.

Nivernois to Choiseul. He admits that Lord Bute cannot yield as respects Article 6, on account of Parliament. A powerful section is opposed to peace; the Minister desires it, but Egremont is afraid of Parliament (5 pp.) Folio 79.

Sep.

Memoir on Canada and Louisiana. This document, treating of the peace negotiations, ought to be analysed and summarized as far as Folio 240, and not copied verbatim. In a hurry to leave Paris, I had not the time to do it (about 50 pp.) Folio 91.

Paris,
Oct 7.

Choiseul to Nivernois. The taking of Havana hinders negotiations (6 pp.) Folio 240.

London,
Oct 7.

Nivernois to Choiseul. It is plain that that they are taking advantage of the pretext of the capture of Havana to delay negotiations, in order to wait for the opening of Parliament (13 pp.) Folio 245.

London,
Oct 9.

The same to the same. Peace must be concluded before the opening of Parliament, &c. (10½ pp.) Folio 257.

London,
Oct.

What England will probably demand from Spain (1½ p.) Folio 273.

London,
Oct 12.

Nivernois to Choiseul. He has been received in a wonderfully cordial manner by Egremont, who feels that he is more firmly seated in his ministerial seat. The latter desires that the article respecting the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion should be in conformity with the laws of England. This article must be discussed anew (7 pp.) Folio 284.

Paris,
Oct 21.

Choiseul to Nivernois. The change proposed by Egremont in the matter of the article respecting the Roman Catholic religion is abandoned. Pitt himself had accepted this article. This discussion is an act of bad faith (7 pp.) Folio 331.

London,
Oct 24.

The Cabinet meeting was long and animated. "These people," says Nivernois, "who readily compare themselves with the Romans, have in verity all their pride and stubbornness, and at the same time they possess all the greed and selfishness of the Carthaginians; unfortunately they have the fleet of the one nation and the good fortune of the other. Moreover, their boasted constitution which will some day work out their ruin, forces them in the meantime to work, without ceasing, for the destruction of their neighbours." Egremont endeavours, by his delays, to exasperate Nivernois, who is not likely to fall into the snare. Peace ought to be concluded as quickly as possible (12 pp.) Folio 351.

1762
London,
Oct 28.
Paris,
Oct 30.

Egremont does all he can to cause the peace negotiations to fail, and to bring the question before Parliament (10 pp.) Folio 361.
Choiseul to Nivernois. He complains of the constant changes which English opinion undergoes, and suspects the sincerity of Egremont (6 pp.) Folio 388. (End of Volume 447.)

ENGLAND,
VOLUME 448.

November and December, 1762.

Nov 3.
London,
Nov 10.
London,
Dec 1.

Choiseul to Nivernois. He announces the signing of the peace preliminaries (6 pp.) Folio 10.

The Duc de Nivernois to the Duc de Praslin. The discontent produced in London by the Treaty (14 pp.) Folio 18.

Nivernois to Choiseul. Grenville, First Secretary of the Admiralty, rather unfriendly towards France, has demanded what is to be done with expatriated Acadians. Nivernois not wishing to delay peace, has declined explanations. He forwards the memoir of the Acadians (2pp.) Folio 203.

London,
Dec 2.

Copy of a letter about the Acadians sent to the Duc de Nivernois on the 2nd December 1762, with notes posterior to that date. Very interesting paper (6 pp.) Folio 218.

London,
Dec 9.

Nivernois to Choiseul. Very warm debate in Parliament respecting the Treaty of Peace. The House of Lords sat until midnight, and that of the Commons long after, &c. (2 pp.) Folio 244.

London,
Dec 11.

Nivernois to Choiseul. Announces the sending of a Memorial to procure the release of 300 Acadians, who were brought over as prisoners to England ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.) Folio 267.

London,
Dec 13.

Nivernois to the Duc de Praslin. Debates in the English Parliament, in the matter of the treaty (11 pp.) Folio 305.

London,
Dec 18.

The same to the Duc de Praslin. It would be better to put off the matter of the Acadians until after the signing of the treaty ($1\frac{1}{2}$ p.) Folio 341.

London,
Dec 24.

The same to the same. Among other things he says that the poor Acadian prisoners at Liverpool have sent him a memorial. Their condition only grows worse while in England; but they continue attached to their religion and to their oath of fidelity to the King ($9\frac{1}{2}$ pp.) Folio 355.

Paris,
Dec 25.

On article 4: "Rejection, by France, of the proposal which tends to despoil the Seignors and the whole population of Canada and Acadia of their landed property" (3 pp.) Folio 373.

Paris,
Dec.

Upon Article 7: "It is necessary to establish the boundaries of Acadia" ($3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.) Folio 376.

Paris,
Dec 29.

It is impossible to sign the treaty sent from London, on account especially of Article 7 respecting the boundaries of Louisiana (2 pp.) Folio 425. (End of Volume 448).

ENGLAND,
VOLUME 449.

1763.

(The Duc de Nivernois.)

1763
London,
Jan 2.

Nivernois to Choiseul. Lord Halifax asked him whether it was true that Louisiana had been handed over to Spain, &c. (4 pp.) Folio 9.

17
Paris,
Jan.

London
Jan 4.

London
Jan 5.

London
Jan 8.

Paris,
Jan 8.

London
Jan.

Paris,
Jan.

Paris,
Feb.

London,
Feb 16.

Paris,
Feb 20.

London,
Feb.

London,
Feb 17.

1659
Rouen.

Dec 16.

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1763
Paris,
Jan.

Choiseul to Nivernois. Among other things, he approves of Nivernois' conduct in the matter of the Acadian prisoners in Liverpool (10½ pp.)

London,
Jan 4.

Nivernois to Egremont. Reasons for which it is necessary to adhere to the preliminaries in the question of New Orleans and the boundaries of Louisiana (3½ pp.) Folio 29.

London,
Jan 5.

Nivernois to Choiseul. He gives an account of his interview with the Marquis of Bute. The English Minister desires the freedom of navigation on the Mississippi. Impossible to bring the English to give up the clause which cedes to English emigrants the use of their vessels, &c. (9 pp.) Folio 33.

London,
Jan 8.

Nivernois to Choiseul. Complete success of the negotiation for the definitive treaty (6 pp.) Folios 41 and 42.

Paris,
Jan 8.

Ill humour of the Duke of Bedford respecting the Louisiana matter, &c. (6 pp.) Folio 71.

London,
Jan.

In a despatch from Egremont to the Duke of Bedford, the latter is recommended to hold to the letter of the preliminary articles, and that there should be inserted in the treaty a clause rejecting any jurisdiction or exemption incompatible with the laws of England (6 pp.) Folio 87.

Paris,
Jan.

Choiseul to Nivernois. France cannot consent to the exclusion of the missionaries from Canada. In respect to "Neutral Acadians," it is not understood what is meant by this expression, etc., (4 pp.) Folio 159.

Paris,
Feb.

Choiseul to Nivernois. He announces that the treaty of peace is signed at last, and that it will be forthwith brought to London (8 pp.) Folio 252.

London,
Feb 16.

Letter from Nivernois to Choiseul respecting the fisheries of Newfoundland (4½ pp.) Folio 315.

Paris,
Feb 20.

Reply from Choiseul (1 p.) Folio 318.

London,
Feb.

Memoir about the Acadians sent from London in February 1763. Tale of the number of Acadians brought into England. The Acadians were detained seven years at Liverpool, where they had been brought from Virginia to the number of 336. In 1763 there survived 224. A Scotch minister urged them, but in vain, and afterwards the Duke of York, to become Protestants and English subjects. Different schemes to send them to France. Very important document (29 pp.) Folio 340.

London,
Feb 17.

Nivernois to the King of France. He announces that he has just had an interview with the King of England, who is delighted with having at last obtained peace (2 pp.) Folio 350. (End of Volume 132.)

VOLUME 132.—(ROME.)

1657-1658.

1653
Rouen.

Letter from the Archbishop of Rouen to the Cardinal. New-France has desired to put herself under the authority of the Archbishop of Rouen. He learns with surprise the clandestine appointment of M. Laval de Montigny as Bishop of Quebec, etc., (3½ pp.) Folio 596.

Dec 16.

Letter from the Abbé Thoreau, clerical agent at Rome, to Cardinal Mazarin, respecting the complaints of injury which the Arch-

er it was
b. (4 pp.)

- 1658
Paris,
Dec.
- bishop of Rouen alleges that he has sustained in the matter of the appointment of the Bishop of Quebec (2½ pp.) Folio 599.
Extract from the Registers of Parliament. "To forbid the Abbé de Laval de Montigny, who has obtained the Bulls appointing him Bishop of Quebec, to put them into execution without having presented them to the King, and without having obtained the ordinary Letters Patent" (1½ p.) Folio 609.
- Rome,
Dec 20.
- Letter from Abbé Thoreau, general clerical agent at Rome, to Cardinal Mazarin. Suggestions respecting the mode of preventing the execution of the decree of Parliament, with respect to Mgr. de Pétrée, Bishop of Quebec (2½ pp) Folio 612. (End of Volume 133.)

VOLUME 166—(ROME)

Years 1664-1665.

The Duc de Créquy, Ambassador at Rome.

- 1664
Paris,
June 28.
- Letter from the King to Créquy, demanding the erection of Quebec into a Bishopric, under the direction of Rouen (1 p.) Folio 44.
- Paris,
July.
- The same to the same, proposing M. de Laval as Bishop of Quebec (4½ pp.) Folio 136. (End of Volume 166.)

VOLUME 192.—(ROME.)

1663.

M. de Chauhnes, Ambassador.

Volume marked XXXIX.

- 1668
Rome.
- Draft of Bulls, in latin, for the erection of the Bishopric of Quebec submitted by the Court of Rome to that of France for examination (13 pp.) Folio 132.
- 1668
- Remarks upon the foregoing. Renaudin and Talon are of opinion that it would be sufficient for Mgr. de Petrée to style himself *Episcopus de Petreava*, without adding the quality of *vicarium apostolicum* (3½ pp.) Folio 140.
- Paris,
July 21.
- Letter from M. de Lionne to the Duc de Chauhnes, containing among other things, instructions in the matter of the Bulls respecting the erection of the Bishopric of Quebec (2 pp) Folio 142.

VOLUME 195.—ROME.

Year 1668. Supplement.

- 1668
Paris,
April.
- Letter from the King to the Pope, respecting the appointment of François de Laval de Montigny, to the Bishopric of Quebec (2 pp.)
End of the manuscripts about Canada found in the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES, PARIS.

PRINTED.—Edicts—Decrees of the *Conseil d'Etat*.
Edicts.—Decrees of the *Conseil d'Etat*. Five documents relating to commerce from 1669 to 1722 inclusive;—one paper dated 5 July

1717, respecting the card money of Canada. Edicts and Decrees respecting the payment of debts contracted in Canada,—33 papers dated from 13 March 1762, to 6 May 1769. There are several references made to Bigot and his accomplices. Each of these documents contains from 2 to 4 pages. At the top of the cardboard box containing them are printed the words "*Collection unique par matières*" (125 p.)

MANUSCRIPTS.

1702
Quebec,
Nov.

In cardboard box M. 204.

Joint letter written to the Court by M. de Callières, Governor, and M. de Beauharnois, Intendant of New France and M. de Champigny. English vessels have arrived at Quebec to sell flour there. Building of churches etc. (36 pp.)

1703

Statement shewing the expenditure of New France in 1703 (8½ pp.)

Cardboard case M. 204.

Joint letter of M. M. de Vaudreuil and de Beauharnois setting forth the general condition of the country. Recommending the younger de Varennes for his noble conduct during the siege of 1690 (35 pp.)

1704
No date.

Statement of expenditure in New France (2 pp.)

Draft of proposals made to work in earnest at whatever might contribute to the benefit and advantage of the King's interests and those of his subjects in New France (14 pp.)

1705
Paris.

Letter from M. de Pontchartrain to M. de Beauharnois (3 pp.)

1712

The same to the same (4 pp.)

1714

The same to the same (3 pp.)

1704
Quebec.

Joint letter written to the Court by M. M. de Vaudreuil and de Beauharnois respecting Canadian affairs in general (18 pp.)

copy of Quebec
for examination

1702
Michillimackinac,
Aug 20.

Letter from P. Etienne de Carheil of the Society of Jesus, respecting the state of the missions in the country (26½ pp.)

Memorial from Lino, Canadian Deputy, requesting in the name of the colony the abolition of the watch (5 pp.)

Letter from M. de Ramsay to the Marquis of Vaudreuil, respecting an insult given to Sieur Chartrain, Ensign, by Denis Juchereau de La Feré (3 pp.)

1704
March 21.

Letter respecting Canadian matters (signature illegible) (23 pp.)

Quebec,
April 3.

Letter respecting the expedition despatched against the English by Vaudreuil (8 pp.)

Quebec,
Nov.

Letter from de Lino to the Count de Pontchartrain explaining to him what passed in Canada during 1703 (9½ pp.)

Paris,
June 30.

Letter from Pontchartrain to Beauharnois (10 pp.)

Memoir as to the present condition of the business of the "Compagnie du Canada" (between 1701 and 1705) (4½ pp.)

No date.

Memorial presented by direction of the "Compagnie de la colonie du Canada," to Callières and Beauharnois about the necessary means to keep up its trade, etc. (22½ pp.)

Quebec,
Dec 13

Answer from de Lino as to the Memorandum sent by M. Riverin respecting the sale of Beavers in 1700, 1701, 1702, and 1703 (23½ pp.)

1705
Paris,
Jan 27.

Memoirs of Riverin. Reasons for the bad state of affairs in the colony of Canada.

- 1704
Paris,
June 14.
No date.
- Letter from Pontchartrain to Beauharnois (22 pp.)
- Propositions to work in earnest at whatever may contribute to the welfare and advantage of the king and his subjects in *Nouvelle France* (14½ pp.)
In the portfolio respecting the *Séminaire des Missions étrangères*, copy the following documents:—
Documents respecting the death of R. P. Claude Allouez (14½ pp.)
- 1690
Quebec,
Aug. 29.
- 1653
Paris.
- Printed document intituled:—Memorandum to serve as short instructions to the Directors and Provincial Commissioners of *La grande Compagnie d'Amérique* (30½ pp.)
In the portfolio intituled:—"Idée générale des Missions étrangères." Copy the last three pages respecting the Bishopric of Quebec (3 pp.)
In the portfolio containing "*un abrégé des établissements des Missions étrangères à Paris, au Tonkin, etc.*" copy that portion which treats of the Bishopric of Quebec. Biography of Laval (1½ p.)
- Cardboard box K—1232.
(Colonies—Canada).
- 1628
Paris,
May 6 and 13.
- 1720
- Printed. Formation of "*La Compagnie du Canada (les cent associés)*. Decrees and commissions (26 pp.)
Second Memorial respecting the boundaries of the colonies. Presented in 1720 by M. Bobé, priest of the Mission congregation. General condition of the colonies, Canada, Acadia, etc. Interesting (40 pp.)
Document 1285.—Letters from the Reverend Antoine Gaulin, Missionary to the Mikmaks in Acadia to the Chancellor d'Aguiseau, and letter from the Reverend François Lemaire, apostolic vicar of Louisiana. The last letter is extremely curious (12 pp.)
Statement showing the lands possessed by the Jesuits in *Nouvelle France* (10 pp.)
Official Report made at the instance of P. Hyacinthe Ferrault of all that passed in the matter between the Bishop of Quebec, de Callières, Governor of Montreal, and the Recollets Fathers of Ville Marie.—Important (11 pp.)
"Memoir of Louis XV., to serve as Instructions for Vaudreuil, Governor of *Nouvelle France*";—and copies of interesting letters written by Vaudreuil to the Minister during the course of 1759. Important document (102 pp.)
Nine originals on Parchment, respecting the expedition of Jean François de la Roque, Seigneur of Roberval, whom Francis the 1st called the little king of Vimeux. (Each of these documents has a large sheet) About 12 pp.
- 1663
1694
Montreal.
- 1759
Paris.
- 1540
Quebec,
July 2 and 3.
- 1775
- Documents 90 and 91. Letter by an officer taken on the ship *l'Alcide*. (This narrative is given at greater length in a letter in the Office of Foreign Affairs, and it is this last that should be procured.)
Document 92. "Extract from letters which the keeper of the seals has received from Canada." Letters from Vaudreuil and Desquesne (5 pp.)
- Portfolio K1. 351.

1755
London,
Aug 26.
Paris and
London.

Documents 94, 96 and 98. Documents respecting the attack of General Braddock against Fort Duquesne (5½ pp.)

Documents 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121 and 125. Memoirs of the Duc du Mtrepoix. Robinson's answer—reply—scheme of a convention between England and France; counter scheme, etc., in the matter of the disputes, which since peace was signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 18 October, 1748, have arisen in North America. Important (66½ pp.)

Portfolio K—1374.

Negotiations—Foreign Missions.

Book marked "Canada."

Document 79. Condition of the Church in Canada.

1690
Quebec.

Document 80. Narrative by Michel Germain, of the siege of Quebec by the English in 1690 (8 pp.)

1699
Jan 2.

Document 81. Letter from J. F. Buisson St. Cosme, Missionary to the Bishop of Quebec. (19 pp.)

May 3.

Document 82. Letter from Mr. de Montigny, Missionary in Louisiana, to the Bishop of Quebec (4 pp.)

Arkansas,
Jan 2.

Document 83. Letter from De Montigny, Missionary (3 p.)

Chicago,
April 19.

Document 84. Letter from De la Source, Missionary (4 p.)

Documents 85, 86 and 87. Three memoirs of the most curious kind, relating to the quarrel between the Bishop of Quebec, De Callières, Governor of Montreal, and the Recollets Fathers (36 pp.)

Document 88. About the Canadian Missionaries in general (1 p.)

Portfolio M 75.

After the ses-
sion of Cana-
da to England

Document No. 5. Case of conscience proposed in the Sorbonne with respect to Marriages in Canada,—and consultation of doctors in such a case (48 pp)

Portfolio K 907.

1758
Quebec.

Document 11. About the embarrassment into which the capture of Louisbourg plunges Canada. 4 large pages—about (6 pp.)

REGISTER X. 1a.

1757
Paris,
July.

Folio 200. Ordonnance respecting Canada (7 pp.)

REGISTER Y. 150.

Paris.

Folio 283. Ordonnance respecting Champlain. 3 large pages—about (5 pp.)

Portfolio V 7.

1699 to 1742
Paris.

Extraordinary Commission from the Council. Document having on the endorsement the title: "Compagnie du Castor du Canada." Important Document (100 pp.)

Portfolio H 3263.

Two books of the receipts and expenditure of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. Of but little importance.

Portfolio V. 7403.

Judgment respecting the heirs Planchut in the matter of the Compagnie du Castor du Canada (32 pp.)

Portfolio H 4226.

Administrative Section. "Colonization of Canada."

1693 to 1703 Record of the utmost importance and which contains a great number of documents especially useful to consult with respect to the condition of trade, finance, the administration of justice, &c., to the end of the 17th century and during the first years of the 18th. The voluminous book beginning with these words: "Statement made by John Devin and Luzanne Neveu" should not be copied; nor the last third of the documents in the portfolio respecting Saint Domingo. The portion to be copied covers nearly (500 pp.)

REGISTER O 1 15.

Folio 243. Confirmation of the establishment of the *Congrégation des filles*, in Canada (3 pp.)

Register O¹ 19.

1671
Paris.

Letter from the King to the Comte de Frontenac, to instruct him to revisit the Bishop of Petróea, at Quebec (1 p.) Folio 118.

1675
Paris.

Erection into a County of "la terre des Isles," situated in Canada (1 p.) Folio 124.

Paris,

Letter from the King to the Sovereign Council of Quebec, allowing the *Religieuses Hospitalières de St. Joseph de Montréal* to accept gifts (1 p.) Folio 197.

Register O¹ 20.

1676
Paris.

Letter granting the erection into a County of the Island of Orleans in favor of Sr. Berthelot ($4\frac{1}{2}$ pp.) Folio 155.

Paris.

Ratification to the Recollet Fathers of Quebec ($6\frac{1}{2}$ pp.) Folio 166.

Register O¹ 21.

1677
Paris.

Permission to open mines in Canada in favor of Sr. de Lagny ($2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.) Folio 82.

Paris.

Letter of incorporation of a Seminary in Nouvelle France in favour of the Ecclesiastics of St. Sulpice (2 pp.) Folio 85.

Register O¹ 23.

1679

Commission to enquire into the taxes on the domain of Canada (1 p.) Folio 144.

168
Paris.

Paris.

1718 to
Quebec.

1762

1764

1700
Paris.

Paris.

Paris.

Register O¹ 25.

- 1681
Paris. Letters patent granting an amnesty in favor of the Canadian
Coureurs des Bois (2pp.) Folio 128.
- Paris. Edict for the punishment of the Canadian *Coureur des Bois* who
trade with the Indians (2 pp.) Folio 129.

PORTFOLIO T 77^e.*Sequestrated Papers.*1718 to 1757
Quebec.

"Collection of letters by Madame du Plessis de Sainte Helene (sister of the famous Jesuit Missionary), Nun of the Hotel Dieu, Quebec, to Madame Hecquet. These letters in the order of date from 1718 to 1758 are as christian in sentiment, as they are lively and interesting in the details of Canadian news, which she yearly sent to her." These letters, which were published by Abbé Verrault in the *Revue Canadienne* of 1875, make up in manuscript 143 pp.

PORTFOLIO T 590.

Sequestrated Papers.

The third Record includes 116 documents, all relating to the claims of Bréard and his heirs. Bréard, one of Bigot's accomplices, had been condemned to restore 300,000 livres. It is doubtful if this record which, besides, contains a very long statement of account, is worth the trouble of copying.

PORTFOLIO G 2484.

- 1762 Memorial to the Archbishop of Narbonne respecting piteous extremity to which the clergy of Quebec have been reduced since the war (2 pp.)

PORTFOLIO G^s 2599.

- 1764 Annual donation of 2,000 livres to the clergy of Quebec from the clergy of France (1 p) Folio 455.

Decrees of the *Conseil d'Etat.*

E. 696-697.

- 1700
Paris. Decree 89. Revoking the power granted to the Farmer of the Western Domain, to be the sole receiver of all the beaver skins of Canada (13½ pp.)

- Paris. Decree 315. Ordering that the beaver skins fished up from the wreck of the ship "*La Manon*," amounting to one hundred and seven thousand five hundred and eighty-seven *livres*, should be burnt, on account of the injury that trade would receive from their sale (20 pp.)

E. 709.

- Paris. Decree 234. Ordering that Angélique Osmont, widow of Jacques Bretenville, be paid 3,615 *livres*, 10 sous, &c., from out of the treasury (11½ pp.)

- 1700
Paris. Decree 262. Confirming and approving the treaties passed at Paris on the 15 May and 9 June, 1700, in the matter of the power granted to the Lessee of the Western Domain to receive all the beaver skins of Canada (2 pp.)
- E. 710.
- Paris. Decree 1701. Allowing the colony of Canada to place guards in the seaports to watch the entry of beavers into France. (2½ pp.)
- E. 711.
- 1701
Paris. Decree 52. Ordering that there should be paid to the Revenue Officers of His Majesty for all export duties, only 6 livres per hundred in weight for beavers belonging to the colony of Canada (7½ pp.)
- E. 717.
- 1702
Paris. Decree 177. Respecting the suits between Sr. Guigue and Sr. Dubenton with respect to the beaver of Canada (10 pp.)
- Paris. Decree 180. Releasing Sr. Guigue from payment of the sum of 75,000 livres per annum on account of beavers (24 pp.)
- E. 755-756.
- 1705 Decree 111. Releasing the colony of Canada from the yearly payment of 25,000 livres on account of the beavers (8 pp.)
- E. No. 703.
- 1700
Paris. Decree 92. Ordering that Sieurs Orry, Le Berger, Mesnel and Tonbert should be freed from their security. (Beavers of Canada) (8 pp.) Folio 732.
- E. 732.
- 1703
Paris. Decree 272. Allowing Sr. Guigue, the Farmer of the Western Domain, to seize and attach whatever is found to belong to the "Compagnie de la colonie du Canada" as security for what is due. (Beavers of Canada) (5 p.)
- E. 768.
- 1706
Paris. Decree 10. Maintaining Sieurs Bougé, Durand and partners in the privilege of collecting the duties on moose and beaver skins, &c., coming from Canada (8 pp.)
- E. 799.
- 1708
Paris. Decree 85. Ordering that the sum of 140,000 livres to be paid by Sieur Guigue be written out and allowed in the statements and accounts of the Petitioner (4½ pp.)
- E. 851.
- 1713
Paris. Decree 90. Releasing Sr. Ysambert from the claim for restitution made by Sieur Hérault on account of entry duty upon 27 bales of beaver skins (3½ pp.)

- 1722 . E. 954.
Paris. Decree 46. Allowing the Ursuline Nuns to cut down thirty feet of trees on their land in the Parish of Saint-Aubin (1½ pp.)
- 1722 E. 955.
Paris. Decree 67. Containing regulations for putting into force the *Ordonnance* respecting farms through the French Islands in America and Canada (3 pp.)
- 1732 E. 1084.
Paris. Decree 209. Ordering that the decree of the Intendant in the matter of the Sieur Lapointe, dated 24 February, 1730, be executed, saving the recourse of the said Lapointe against Sieur Desauniers (7 pp.)
- E. 1702.
Register.
1655 Paris. Upon the petition presented by the inhabitants of Quebec, the delay asked for is granted to them to pay their creditors (2½ pp.) Folio 3.
- E. 1935.
Register.
1706 Paris. Ordering that the beaver skins, now at La Rochelle, be transported to Holland (1½ p) Folio 261.
- E. 1936.
Register.
1707 Paris. Permitting the holders of the letters of 1704 to insure the beaver skins up to 12 per cent. (2½ pp.) Folio 264.
- E. 1717.
Register.
1665 Paris. Decree ordering the creditors of the people of Canada to send in their titles to M. Talon (2½ pp.) Folio 281.
- E. 1923.
Register.
1664 Paris. Ordering that the Chevalier de Clairville should enjoy the benefit of the State Patents which have been granted him, notwithstanding even the criminal actions brought against him by Suzanne Herville du Plessis (2½ pp.) Folio 153.
- E. 1924.
Register.
1703 Paris. (About two-thirds of this volume, none of which is paged). Agreement about the Canadian beaver skins, between M. M. Riverin

and Macart, representative of the colony, and Goyot, Dumoulin and Mercier, bankers at Paris (20½ pp.)

E. 1940.

Register.

1707
Paris.

Ordering the Clerks of Aubert and Co. to send, yearly, to the Secretary of State a statement of the suits, etc., entered in connection with the Colony of Canada (6 pp.) Folio 320.

E. 1943.

Register.

1703
Paris.

Ordering that the Petition of Geo. Regnard du Plessis, Clerk of the Treasury, Marine Department of Canada, be sent to Sr. Riverin to enable him to reply to it (2 pp.) Folio 139.

Paris.

Approving the agreement made between Sr. Riverin, of the one part, and Aubert Neret and Goyot, the 14th December, 1707 (4 pp.) Folio 207.

Paris.

Ordering that those who shall have concealed beaver skins, &c., &c., be condemned to pay a fine of five livres (3 pp.) Folio 312.

E. 1941.

Register.

1707
Paris.

Ordering, without stopping the course of the Petition of the *Curés* and Missionaries of Canada, that the Decree of the *Conseil supérieur* of the 18th November 1705, and of February 1706, be put in force (24 pp.) Folio 21.

Paris.

Authorising the holder of the Bills of Exchange for the year 1705, to insure the beaver skins up to 12 per cent. (5½ pp.) Folio 249.

E. 1948.

Register.

1709
P. ris.

Appointing Sr. d'Aguesseau to hear the differences between Sieurs Guyot, Aubert, Dumoulin, Mercier, etc. (8½ pp.) Folio 6.

Paris.

Ordering that the wages due Sr. Jessé Le Duc des Fontaines, Attorney-General of the Conseil Superior of Quebec, be paid him (1½ p.) Folio 225.

E. 1944.

Register.

1708
Paris.

On the petition of those interested in the *Compagnie du Canada*, asking that the Sieurs Connat and Croyot of Marseilles be condemned to pay a fine of 3,000 livres (5½ pp.) Folio 126.

Paris.

On the Petition of Sieur Regnard du Plessis asking that the judgment rendered by Sieur Raudot on the 18 November, 1707, be executed (5½ pp.) Folio 282.

E. 1949.

Register.

1709
Paris.

Respecting the suits between Sieurs Dumoulin, Mercier & Co., and Sieurs Noyret, Goyot & Co., in the matter of Canadian beaver skins (4 pp.) Folio 24.

1710

E. 1952.

Register.

Paris. Ordering that Sieurs Noyret, Goyot & Co. be discharged from their obligation to receive each year at Quebec thirty thousand fat beavers at 40 sous the livre (5 pp.) Folio 98.

Paris. On the petition of Françoise Juchereau Countess of St. Laurent, wife of Francis de la Forest, complaining of Sieurs Berthelot, on account of the sale of the Saint Laurent property (with documents included) (49 pp.) Folio 101.

E. 1953.

Register.

Paris. Ordering that the judgment in the suit between Sieur Berthelot and Dame Juchereau de la Forest be proceeded with ($\frac{1}{2}$ pp.) Folio 9.

E. 1954.

Register.

Paris. About the contract passed between Sieurs Noyret, Goyot & Co. and Sieurs Dumoulin, Mercier & Co. (3 pp.) Folio 53.

(End of the Decrees).

Packets of Manuscripts.

F. 50.

Memoirs on Canada, having reference to the Administration of Bigot and his accomplices. Not signed. Very interesting (19 pp.)

F¹⁵ 3492.

To copy all the documents respecting the pensions granted to the families of Canadians and Acadians returned to France. These documents make up twenty-two cahiers and records of the greatest importance in tracing the families who left Canada after the conquest (nearly 250 pp.)

F¹⁵ 3493.

Sequel to the foregoing, "Assistance to the refugee Acadians and others." (To copy the first fifteen quires and leaves of the packet) (about 250 pp.)

F¹⁵ 647.

Memoirs of the commercial representatives upon building timber, and scaffolding poles that can be procured from Canada. (Copy all the documents in the first book) (32 pp.)

(End of manuscripts &c. in the National Archives).

BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE.

Manuscripts &c.

VOLUME No. 13516—(1265).

Small 4to manuscript intitled: "History of Canada" by M. Belmont who signs himself "an unworthy priest" (84 pp.)

- 1540 —In the same volume and from the hand of Mr. Belmont: "History of the traffic in liquors in Canada" (98 pp.)
 —Idem. "The reasons for which the Bishop of Quebec has reserved to himself the power of granting absolution for the sin of trafficking in liquors with the Indians" (52 pp.)
 —Idem. Sermon delivered to the French in Montreal on drunkenness among the Indians (77 pp.)
 —Idem. Funeral oration of the Comte de Frontenac (61 pp.)
 —Idem. Friendly chat between a missionary and a vendor of liquors (18 pp.)
 —Idem. Recital of what passed with respect to the journey of M. de Courcelles to Lake Ontario (5.)
- (VOLUME 13068 in Quarto).
- In the middle of the Volume: "Memoir by Sieur Péciassault, formerly interested in the conveyance of provisions to Canada" (16 pp.)
- VOLUME 9557.
- Paris, June 15. In the middle of the volume: "Commission appointing Sieur de Roberval Lieutenant-General of Canada (on parchment) 1 large page —(2 pp.)
- VOLUME 5644.
- 1535 Narrative of the naval expedition undertaken by order of King Francis 1st to make discoveries in Nouvelle France (63 pp.)
- VOLUME 4569.
- 1665 Quebec. Memoirs of M. de Salière on Canada (9 pp.)
- VOLUME 22313.
- 1729 Aug 31. Detail of shipwreck occurring in the River St. Lawrence the 31 August, 1729 (20 pp.)
- VOLUME 18984.
- Brief thoughts on the trade and business done in Canada (7 pp.)
- VOLUME 4156.
- 1751 to 1761 Travels in Canada by J. C. B. (a new French acquisition.) A manuscript written with Benedictine patience. Important (277 pp.)
- VOLUME 8974—(3807.)
- 1735 May 27. Papers respecting the suits which have arisen between the "Compagnie des Indes," and those interested in the armed expedition made in 1705 under the command of Sieur d'Iberville (217 pp.)
- VOLUME 8989—(1074.)
- 1718 Journal of the voyage from Louisiana by Sieur Bernard de la Harpe (89 pp.)
- VOLUME 12105.
- Memoire on Louisiana by F. Le Maire priest. In Folio with map. Work intended for the "Conseil Souverain de la Marine" (21 pp.)

VOLUME 14613.

- 1721 Description of Louisiana by Périault 1 vol. in Quarto. History of what passed in Louisiana since the French established themselves in the country up to 1721, by M. d'Iberville. With the gallant history of a French captain. (374 pp.)
To compare with the same printed work.

COLBERT SECTION

called the 500, because it contains 500 volumes.

VOLUME 203.

- Journal of Razilly's Expedition to Maroc—the beginning of which treats of Canada (6 pp.) Folio 37.
"Memoirs and advice given to the King on the navigation and commerce of America, etc." (17½ pp.) Folio 162.
Summons issued for the Duc de Montmorency as Viceroy of Nouvelle France, by the merchants of Rouen and St. Malo (4 pp.) Folio 188.
Articles granted by the Duc de Montmorency (7½ pp.) Folio 190.
Proposals to organize in France a "*Compagnie des Indes occidentales*" (21½ pp.) Folio 224.
Printed. "Edict of the King for the formation of his '*Compagnie de voyages de long cours: Levant, Midy et Ponant.*'" (80 pp.) Folio 289.
- 1620 Paris, Nov 8.
- 1663 Paris.

VOLUME 204.

Letter from Colbert to the Ablé Bourlemont, asking him to obtain from Rome the Bulls necessary for the erection of the Bishopric of Quebec (2 pp.) Folio 159.

Letter from Colbert to the Archbishop of Rouen to obtain his consent to the immediate dependency of the Bishopric of Quebec, upon Rome (2½ pp.) Folio 288.

Another letter from Colbert to the Ablé de Bourlemont respecting the Bishopric of Canada (1½ p.) Folio 300.

VOLUME 458

- 1662 Official report of the boundaries under the Treaty of Aix la-Chapelle. Very thick volume, unpagged, of more than 600 pages. Does not contain enough of matter interesting to us to be worth copying.

VOLUME 459.

- 1675 Negotiations for the Peace of Nimegue 1675. Same remarks as on the preceding. Volume of 609 pages.

VOLUME 467.

- 1611 to 1633 Miscellany of matters in England and Scotland. Whatever Abbé Verrault may say about it, this volume contains nothing important about Canada. However, I found in the *Ministère des Affaires étrangères* all the correspondence between the Courts of France and England,—as well as the negotiations respecting the surrender of Canada to France by the Treaty of Saint Germain-en-Laye.

As for the five volumes of M. Petit, Member of the *conseils supérieurs des colonies françaises*, as they only consist of drafts of regulations of a code, &c., respecting the colonies, and as they were only written after the conquest, I do not think that we have any interest in their reproduction.

America—French Section.

VOLUME 90—97.

- 1699 Collection of Memoirs respecting American Affairs. Collection made by "Frère Léonard St. Catherine de Sicone, an unworthy bare-footed Augustine Monk." This volume contains the following papers:
- 1° Memoir or petition (printed) of Champlain (25 pp.) Folio 1.
 - 2° Short biographical notice of M. de Queylus (2 pp.) Folio 10.
 - 3° Letter from Mgr. de St. Vallier to the Recollets Fathers (4 pp.) Folio 20.
 - 4° Various notes on Mgr. de St. Vallier and on Canada, etc. (8 pp.) Folios 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26.
- 1698-99 5° Discovery of the Mouth of the Mississippi by d' Iberville with a superb map (99 pp.) From folio 39 to 86.
- 6° Printed. Letter from M. Delisle to M. Cassini on the Mouth of the River Mississippi (7 pp.) Folio 97.
- 1700
Feb 28. 7° Letter, unsigned, written from a point 45 leagues from the Mouth of the Mississippi (8 pp.) Folio 101.
- 8° Extract from a letter from M. de Tonty, "Description of the River Mississippi with a Map (5 pp.) Folio 107.
- Oct 10. 9° Letter from Tonty. Folio 111.
- 11° Various letters respecting d' Iberville and the Mississippi (7 pp.) Folios 113, 114, 115, 116, 117 and 118.
- About 1700. 12° Extract from the relation of the adventures and travels of Mathieu Sagean (born at the village of Lachine) written about 1700. Extremely curious (7½ pp.) Folio 119.
- 1702
Mobile,
March 15.
Rochefort,
July 10. 13° Letter dated from Mobile the 15 March, 1702 (2½ pp.) Folios 123 and 124.
- 14° Extract from a letter by Rochefort containing the answers to questions put to d'Iberville touching his journey to the Mississippi (2½ pp.) Folio 125.
- Paris,
April 6. 15° Historical letter respecting the Mississippi, written by de Renouville respecting d'Iberville and the Mississippi (4 pp.) Folio 127.
- 1698 16° Various curious statements about Chili by de Beauchesne (71 pp.) Folios from 130 to 139, and from 142 to 167.
- 1704
Fort St. Louis
Louisiana,
Sep 10. 17° Anonymous letter from Port St. Louis, Louisiana (4 pp.)
- 19° Memoir for the discovery and the conquest of the country of Quinira and Théouayo, in North America. There is reference made to Canada and Acadia (14½ pp.)

Foreign Department.

American dialects.

No. 1. Algonquin Grammar, or Grammar of the Indians of North America, etc., etc., composed in 1672-73-74 by Louis Nicholas, Missionary Priest. Small folio. (124 pp.)

No. 16. Vocabulary Algonquin—French. Incomplete at Letter T. In 8vo. (118 pp.)

No. 17. Small Dictionary of the Iroquois language of the Agnier Nation, written by La Galissonnière. In 8o (150 pp.)

No. 18. Rudiments of the Micmac language (13½ pp.)

LIBRARY, ARCHIVES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

NOTE A 1.

MR. T. FRED. ELLIOT TO MR. HENRY TAYLOR, LONDON.

QUEBEC, 24th October, 1835.

MY DEAR TAYLOR,—Although I have kept my letters to you free from politics, I should not like you to be altogether ignorant of the nature of the scene in which we are acting, and now, on the eve of the Assembly's meeting, I propose to send you as good a tableau as I can yet present, of this community. Whether or not it be correct, at least it has not been imbibed from any single source, nor adopted ready-made, but is the honest result of very general and diligent inquiries.

People have been accustomed, in England, to hear of only two parties in Canada, the English and the French, but there are in fact three parties, the OFFICIAL, the English and the French, besides some important French classes altogether distinct from the party which goes by that name.

The Official—or as the French term it, Bureaucratie party—is composed of a few old men, holding the highest offices. They seem to be fond of privilege, jealous of interference, and ready to take offence at any inquiry into the popular allegations. Most of them are dull, and those who are the reverse, are said to be interested. It is of very little consequence what they are. Whatever influence they may have formerly exercised, through the instrumentality of weak Governors, they are now destitute of any of the real elements of power, having neither connections at home, nor weight in the Province.

I take pleasure in stating this broadly, because once, from a quarter whence trifling objections too often come, my ears were shocked, on board of ship, with some talk of *danger* from these men. "They would write to their friends in England, they would give their own version of things, and would raise a clamour against the Commission, if they were annoyed." Why, if their friends numbered legions, I should trust that no mission, sent on such an errand as ours, could shrink from exposing any abuses that might be detected amongst them, but the truth is, that if there be a body in the world which may, without fear, be handled according to its merits (who would wish more?) that body is the high official party in Canada. In the Province itself it is very difficult to say by which of the great divisions of the people it is disliked the most.

Very different from this feeble Corps, is the real "English party." It is composed of almost all the Merchants, with an admixture of considerable Landholders, and of some of the younger and more intelligent Civil Officers. It possesses much intelligence, much wealth and still more credit, and in addition to these, it has all that mutual confidence, and that precision and unity of purpose, which, to do our countrymen justice, they know better than any other people how to confer on political associations. This imposing Body, moreover, has great advantage at the present moment in the moderation of tone which it can assume in contrast to the violence of its adversaries, thus gaining the goodwill, if not the overt support, of that numerous portion of Society which prefers security and a tranquil life to everything else. Yet I do not like the English party. It is fully, as ambitious of dominion as the French party, and, in my opinion, prepared to seek it by more unscrupulous means. Whenever either of the two, at the present moment, speaks of separation, I look upon it as mere bombast, or artifice to bend the course of Government, but depend upon it that if ever these heats in Lower Canada should go so far as to hazard the connection with the Mother Country, the English will be the foremost to cut the tie. They, of the two parties, are by far the best disposed to sympathize with Republican principles; and, I must add, the most capable to wield Republican Institutions. They are the most rancorous, for they remember the power they have lost, and hate their rivals as a sort of usurpers. Finally, if ever the opportunity be presented to them of joining in some common cause with their English fellow-colonists in the Upper Province, they will see that to combine with such allies in renouncing the control of the English

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Government in Europe, will be their surest means to overwhelm the influence of the French race in America. If ever the project of the union of the Canadas be revived, it will be well for us if the part of England be not left out of the plot. The "French party," if you confine the term to those who have thoughts, projects and feelings of their own, seems to be nearly synonymous with the majority in the House of Assembly, or rather with that small portion of it which has any mind in politics. In conformity with the descriptions we have always had, the Assembly consists mainly of Advocates, Physicians and Farmers, the last very ignorant of politics and indifferent to them, and ambitious of their Seats, as it is said, for no other object than the gain. The daily pay of \$2 enables them to make no contemptible savings in a long Session, especially as their wives are usually competent to manage their Farms in their absence. It is true, as you may have heard it reported, that two or three of the Members cannot write their names, and it is said that others, who have had the spirit to learn to trace the characters composing their signature, have no further insight into the mysteries of Reading or Writing. Without entering too much into detail, I may state to you once for all, that the bulk of the Assembly is inert, and that the few Members possessed of activity and intelligence, work in entire subordination to Papineau, of whom they stand in profound awe.

This is perhaps the most remarkable feature in the aspect of affairs here, that men, who, by the unbounded Confidence and assent of their Constituents, have so great power, quarrel so little for the shares, but willingly surrender the whole into the hands of one individual. Lower Canada is divided into four Districts, of which the Quebec District contains nearly one-third of the whole population, and returns more than a fourth of all the Representatives. *Three men*, it is notorious, are the undisputed arbiters of the public conduct of this great District, having the command of every name in it for any Petition they please, and of every vote for any candidate they choose to recommend. Other regions have in like manner their Centurions and Captains of Ten thousand. Is it not almost beyond belief that the possessors of such influence, not merely—should not oppose M. Papineau, (that might proceed from unfeigned coincidence of sentiment), but should not venture to dream of the possibility of opposing him? In confidence they will talk of their fear of his choice of measures, just as if he were in his own person the whole Assembly united.

I have anxiously sought the solution of this phenomenon. The Quebec Leaders, I have learned, flatter themselves that they act from prudence, because, as they argue, while they are outnumbered by the Montreal members, who are under Papineau's more immediate influence, it would be an unjustifiable disturbance of the Assembly to insist on any but fundamental differences of opinion. Others, again, hug themselves with the notion that Papineau is their *Instrument*. Heaven help their wits! That being the most audacious among them, they place him in the front of the battle, but voluntarily, and with power to set him aside at pleasure. These ideas may be agreeable saive to people's self-love. The real explanation of the case, I fear, is, that the Canadians want nerve and enterprise in public things, and that just as they used to follow the lead of three or four Englishmen, so now the impetuosity and oratorical talent of Papineau command from them an unqualified submission. He is, in truth, their Master. Their natures crave for support, and they will always seek it in characters more vigorous than their own. I never saw any one who seemed better versed than the Canadian Speaker, in the arts and demeanour by which one man wields dominion over the minds of many, and he is daily becoming more confirmed in his sway, as they are in their obedience. Such is the man that a few of his followers have the presumption to suppose that they can set aside, when no longer serviceable.

It is just as likely that all your sheep in England will rise up and address the sheep-dogs, and say: "While we wanted you it was well, but there are no more wolves, and we will take care of ourselves and dispense with your canine guardianship." One look from Papineau's eye would quell his whole Canadian flock.

The truth is, that Papineau, with all his faults, is rather a fine fellow. I dare say we shall find him perverse and suspicious, and that if ever he quarrels with us, he will be coarsely abusive. Still the good points of his character are not to be

denied. He seems to be irreproachable in his private life; in social intercourse he is mild and gentlemanlike; and if, in politics, he is too hot and unmeasured in his proceedings, I do not find that reasonable men accuse him of being dishonest. His principal faults are violence, a want of the plainer sort of sense, and, I fear, an inveterate prejudice against the English. Whatever else he be, it is impossible to set eyes on him, and not perceive that he is by nature, as much as by the station he has won for himself, the first of the French Canadian race.

Independently, however, of temporary causes, and the influence of ambitious men, there appears to me to be a deeper motive calculated to bind the French party together, and give a general direction to their Policy.

They can hardly fail to see that the English have possessed themselves of the whole wealth and power of every Country in which they have acquired a footing. In all parts of the world, civilized or savage, whether as British subjects in the East or as revolted Colonists on this Continent, there has shown itself in the English people the same impossibility of amalgamation with others, the same necessity of gaining the upper hand themselves. This, it must be admitted, can form no pleasing topic of consideration for the mild and uncontentious race who find themselves here, imbedded in the midst of growing Settlements and Nations of Englishmen. Whatever political power they may for the moment possess within the limits of their own Province, even there their more active rivals have hold of all the Commerce of the Country, and beyond the artificial boundaries which distinguish theirs from adjacent regions, they are surrounded on all sides by Millions using the language and the customs of which they have so much reason to dread the ascendancy. Looking to the circumstances, I cannot think that the French Canadians would be very unreasonable to dread some future extinction of their own tongue and peculiar habits, and whether or not any of them extend their views so far, it is not to be doubted that some amongst them fear a lapse into insignificance.

In fact the real question between the parties in this Country, is a question of time. The French cannot in their hearts be ignorant that they have a full measure of power at this moment, but they see it continually inclined, as it were, to pass into the grasp of others, and so they are restless and jealous. The English, on the other hand, must be confident that the dominion of the Country will eventually centre in their race; but they are impatient and wish to seize the prize before it is legitimately theirs. Both parties are at present in their proper places. Each, however, is striving, one to precipitate,—the other to avert, or at any rate postpone, a transition which will eventually be the proper effect of the Institutions of the Province. In the meanwhile collateral objects will arise in the course of the struggle, and results will be valued by the contending parties, not merely as they may advance their own cause, but as they may injure or humiliate their adversaries. The Government will not be esteemed according to its independent merits or its courageous impartiality; it will be judged by the extent to which its views may fall in with the purposes of one or other of the Factions. Lord Aylmer's Administration was, at the outset, the ridicule and scorn of the Constitutionals (as they are now misnamed); yet, when the fractiousness of the French drove Lord Aylmer from that class, the English received him with open arms, and I myself saw them following him to the Beach with their acclamations, and their praises, and almost their tears.

After this review of the composition and motives of the parties into which this Country is divided, it may seem natural that I should draw some practical conclusions from the whole. I have already said that, if separation were the object to be feared, I should look upon the party which is continually clamouring for British Laws and British Connection as by far the most likely to revolt. But dismissing the idea of separation (as I think you safely may), and considering our difficulties as mere difficulties of *administration* from day to day, the French party, as being possessed of the Representative Institutions of the Country, is obviously, the most formidable, and the one of which the favour is most necessary to the conduct of Public affairs.

Turning from these considerations of immediate convenience to higher and more permanent objects, I will not deny that, while I dissent from their inferences,

I see much weight in the facts on which the English reason. Although they can seldom prove that the French act unconstitutionally, they often show that they use the Constitution unwisely. It is not unconstitutional for instance, that a great co-ordinate branch of Parliament, entrusted moreover with the special custody of the public purse, should state the amount of its contingent expenses broadly, and refuse to submit to any canvassing of the details by the other portions of the Legislature; at the same time it is lamentable that, by almost general confession, this privilege is likely to be made the means of bestowing excessive salaries on the partizans of the majority of the Assembly, and perhaps of defraying the disbursements of unauthorized Committees of correspondence and voluntary congregations of Members out of session. The proper remedy for this would be the indignation and resentment of the people, and it is no doubt to be regretted, in common with the English party, that, for political purposes, there is scarce such a thing as a people in Lower Canada. Just as with regard to the contingencies, so also with regard to the vast influence of individuals who can command thousands of votes and SIGNATURES (if I may be allowed the term) at pleasure. I dissent from the English as to its being unconstitutional, but I agree with them so far as to think it an anxious thing to try the working of the British Constitution in a Country where there is no public opinion, and hardly spirit enough in the possessors of representative power to quarrel amongst themselves, and form some sort of a mutual check.

Having thus stated the fullest extent to which I can concur in the views of the English party, I will add, without a moment's hesitation, that I do *not* see sufficient reason to follow those views to their only legitimate conclusion (they lead to no other),—vizt.: to deprive the Lower Canadians of the free exercise of their Constitution. 1st. There is the obvious objection of the odium and possible danger of the attempt;—2ndly. To leave this humblest class of objection, for one of principle and feeling, I would shrink, until the last necessity, from mulcting a people of institutions calculated to develop their energies and intellect. This necessity is not nearly arrived in Lower Canada. On the contrary I see no cause whatever to despair of the French Canadians learning to wield their privileges discreetly. It is but recently that they have come to know and feel their powers, and already the most experienced men in the country admit that there are dawnings of improvement. I have extorted this admission from more than one Member of the miscalled "Constitutional Association." The events of the last two years will have done much to educate the French Canadians in politics. If you could see the gloom which has been hanging over this city, the shame to private families, the difficulty to honest tradesmen, the want of employment for the operatives;—if, after your ears were filled with complaints here, you could go (as I have done) into the country, and at distances of 10 and 20 miles, find the peasants deploring the loss of their usual market in the Capital; you would see that the Assembly, by its denial of all public money, has made an experiment on the patience of the people which it cannot be rash enough lightly to repeat. Whenever I have been, I have taken care, with expressions of profound submission, to explain to the good folks that it was not the Government which withheld, but the Assembly which refused, the ordinary expenditure of the place, and I was happy to find the "*Habitans*" tolerably enlightened on the subject. The leading men, you may be sure, have opened their own eyes to the risk of a re-action; and this is the secret of the compliments they begin to pour forth to our conciliatory qualities. I am glad of it, for I would rather they were brought back to moderate conduct by their own discernment of its necessity, than by any paltry arts of ours. Like boys for the first time entrusted with a gun, they could not resist the delight, mingled with trepidation, of discharging it; but having once experienced the shock and the effects, they will reserve the fire another time for the pressure of some real necessity.

This then is the sum of my creed;—that to conciliate the French Canadians, and train them up in the arts of Government, is the safest and most convenient policy for the present, and likewise the one most conducive to solid and lasting advantages hereafter; but that the experiment is likely to be obstructed by perversity and selfishness on various sides, and that in the *melée*, some of us who are now employed in

Canada, may chance to lose our reputations. So let it be. I may with the most perfect truth declare, that from the moment I found I really had gained admittance into this great field, I whistled all personal thoughts to the wind, and hitherto, the more the storm has threatened, as the Session draws near, and the greater the rumours of alarm, the more my spirits have risen. It was to encounter this we came here, and things must go very hard indeed before I part with my peace of mind.

With this comfortable sentiment, I had better prepare to conclude so long a disquisition. I had thought of saying something of the Catholic Clergy, and the owners of Seigneuries, among whom I have made several acquaintance; but time is wanting, and your patience doubtful. And as it is as well that a letter should be *either one thing or another*, I will not, on this occasion, enter into private matters, further than to say that my wife and I are well, and living on good terms with various Members of every class I have above passed in review. I know some of the Constitutionalists well enough to vex them by saying, that if they would take the really appropriate title of *Anti-Constitutionalists*, and avow their opinion that the British System was unsuited to this Province, there would be much more coherency in their reasonings, and more difficulty (tho' far from insuperable) in answering them. On the other hand, some of the Quebec Members, to whom I have alluded, are on terms with us, approaching to real friendship, and lately had a project to take Jane and me on a tour thro' the District, stopping every night at the House of some friend or relation, but the weather was provoking enough to defeat the plan. If we had made that expedition, we would have seen more of the intimate life of the French Canadians, than one English family in a thousand does. In short, we feel no lack of novelty, either of acquaintance or scenes; and in spite of business or political crosses, a man must manage ill, who could not spend a year or two at Quebec very pleasantly.

Ever yours sincerely,

T. FREDK. ELLIOT.

NOTE A 2.

MR. ELLIOT TO MR. TAYLOR.

QUEBEC, 12th Nov., 1835.

MY DEAR TAYLOR,—As a Sequel to the long Dissertation which I sent you last month on the public affairs of this place, I must write to tell you that our Session has opened with some success and eclat. The speech was made very long for two reasons, 1st not to disappoint an expectation, which prevailed, of something unusual at this crisis; 2ndly to preclude any inconvenient application for a disclosure of the letter of the Instructions, by liberally communicating the spirit of them in the first instance. As a composition, the speech seems to me by no means free from faults, which, were it an exercise for young gentlemen at their studies, it might be worth while to point out; but seeing that we are grown men, and our main object, not rhetoric but Good Humour and supplies, I cannot think that the speech was ill adapted to its purpose. At any rate it has had the merit of success. It has been highly lauded, and the English party, tho' sadly annoyed at one of the measures which it announced, have taken the rest in much better part than I expected. The answer of the Assembly is the ablest paper I have ever seen issued from that Body, it so happily accomplishes the purpose, which I know from the principal members that they entertained, of adhering to their former Declarations on matters of general principle, and at the same time conveying that spirit of good will towards the new Governor which unquestionably prevails at this moment throughout the Assembly. If I can procure them, I will enclose copies of the Speech and the Reply. The only doubt at present seems to be, whether in voting the arrears of the last two years, the Assembly will include repayment of the sum of £31,000 advanced to the Civil servants out of the

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Military Chest. If Mr. Spring Rice himself had been there, he could not have wished to hear more home truths than I delivered on this subject to two or three French Members with whom I dined *en petit Comité* the other day. I soon found the majority of the Company on my side, but one little dyspeptic man, the Editor of the Canadian, still held out, declaring that he would readily have repaid the English Govt., but that since he had seen Mr. Rice's despatch, he was satisfied that Lord Alymer had exceeded his authority, and would therefore withhold the amount of the advance in order that the responsibility might attach to Lord Alymer personally. On this I fell upon my man without ceremony, I roundly denied that Alymer had exceeded his authority; in proof of the necessity of his making the advance, I quoted the scandalous tales, unfortunately too true, of Judges having been threatened over night by creditors whose cause it was their duty to try the next morning in Court; and then, passing from this topic, I asked if we were in some little Island in a Tropical Sea, or whether it were possible that in the greatest Colony which England possessed, containing Half a Million of Souls, I had heard vindictive feelings against one man assigned as a reason for hazarding the continuance of a painful and dangerous contest with the Mother Country. The concessions of England, I observed, proceeded from no motive but sheer good will. She had now offered to the Assombly the unlimited control over the Finances of the Province, but if this offer were met by a churlish refusal of the sums she had advanced for the benefit of this community, it might be deemed necessary to retract her late offer until her just claims were satisfied, and perhaps Canada might have to wait long enough for the repetition of a proposal, which yet it must be obvious, tended to concentrate almost all power in the representatives of the people. What do you think was the result? The little man had the honesty to say that he would qualify according to the effect of our discourse, an article which he had prepared on the subject; and sure enough the article appeared next day with a statement of the arguments, as no doubt he had originally written them, *against* the payment of the £31,000, and then an additional paragraph embodying the spirit of my arguments on the other side, and admitting that it might be best on the whole to bury old differences, and open a new account with England. I confess I was pleased with this incident, not on account of any intrinsic importance in it, but because it afforded a further justification of the Hope, which is continually strengthening in me, that the French Canadians are candid, and open to reason. It is astonishing how this country has been mismanaged. When I came to know the men, whom the military Rulers here have been accustomed to regard as little better than Traitors, and little wiser than children, I am surprised to find, 1st, on what friendly bases their views generally are founded, and 2dly how much superior are their perceptions in political science to those of the men by whom they have been so arrogantly despised. The other day I was present at a conversation between the Mayor of Quebec and some other Canadian gentlemen, upon the best means of raising the Revenue required for the purposes of the City, and I assure you you could not desire to hear more correct principles than they proceeded upon, in their discussion. They also showed abundance of public spirit and ingenuity, in their plans for putting down Night Robberies, which have begun to be seriously injurious to Quebec. The truth is that the French Canadians or bulk of the Community, owing to the natural effect of free Institutions, are governing the Country, and are learning the lesson which that practice teaches. The English merchants in the meanwhile, swelling with indignation at their own want of power, are exercising themselves in no School but that of agitation and remonstrance. Here, as I observed in a former letter, they are very skilful, but soon they will be fitter to disturb a Govt. than to conduct it, while their Rivals, it is to be hoped, may steadily improve. For this desirable end, however, the Municipal Institutions of Canada ought to be extended much more widely; Canadians ought to be more prominently employed in official stations, and every effort be made to train them to the wise use of that power which, unless you deprive them of English Institutions, they must inevitably exercise as the great majority of the Society. I doubt not that the British inhabitants will eventually attain an importance sufficient to procure for

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sent you last Session has two reasons, usual at this of the letter first instance. which, were while to point ic but Good its purpose. and the En- nounced, have the Assembly accomplishes tertained, of and at the rnor which can procure t at present bly will in- out of the

them a more than equal portion of Public Influence, nor would I suffer them to be oppressed in the interval; all I maintain is that, since the French Canadians must at present predominate, it is far better to endeavour to qualify them for power than vainly seek to exclude them.

Lord Aylmer's Administration was, I grieve to say, unwise in this respect during the latter period of his Govt. His appointments and recommendations within the last twelve months were unparadisable, and there are some of his despatches on those points which I can scarce read with patience, now that I understand the real characters of the Individuals. The truth is that, though amiable and well-meaning, he became blinded by prejudice at the end of his administration, and never was there a measure more indispensable than his removal. You know that about a year ago I thought differently, and on that very account I now make the admission more emphatically. In what I have said of the friendliness and judgment of some of the French Canadians, you must not suppose that I include them all. Papineau's bias against England and Englishmen is known, and I still continue to fear that, whatever may be the intelligence of others, they will not possess amongst them eloquence and nerve enough materially to control the excesses of that energetic man. Yet the moderate people certainly have gained some advantages this Session. The mere proceeding to business is in itself a triumph, for Papineau avowedly wished to refuse to have a Session until the demands of the people for an Elective Council were conceded. The subdued and tolerant tone of the answer to the Governor's Speech is also a token of respect for the views of the temperate part of the Assembly. There is daily becoming apparent a more marked opposition of views between the Members for the District of Quebec and those from the District of Montreal; and I only hope that the separation may not be precipitated, for the Quebec Representatives have much more power, while their Colleagues hope to retain the appearance of their support, than they could have as a declared Minority acting in open opposition to the rest of the House. All I dislike in their former plan of action was their unqualified and silent submission to the Majority; to keep measures with it is no more than politic.

One of the first Members of the popular party in the House of Assembly said to me a short time ago: "It would be affectation not to look to the probability that sooner or later this Province must fall off from the Mother-Country, tho' not, I hope, in our generation. None of us think the time near at hand, but some prefer the measures which tend to postpone it, others those which seem likely to accelerate it. Mr. Papineau is one of the latter class, I belong to the former." He then proceeded to assent to the following opinions, which I have found to receive a tolerant, ready acceptance among the most intelligent of the French Canadians; that the English Constitution confers upon the Assembly as great power as it has any reason to desire; that whether or not a Canadian have a predilection for Republican Institutions, he ought to see that the best preparation for them would be a schooling in the exercise of the privileges of Englishmen; that in their present state of political backwardness the Canadians could not be thrown off from England without becoming merged in the Mass of their neighbours, but that, enlightened by a long use of the powers secured to them while they are kept within their artificial limits as a British Colony, they may at some future time be capable of sustaining a separate existence of their own. Finally, this Gentleman told me that if, to the control which the Assembly was to have over all the Finances, were added a responsible Executive Council of Govt., he would desire no more, but would waive all particular Grievances and all demands of an Elective Legislative Council.

This project, of having three or five salaried Councillors, to be chosen from the leading men of the Colony, with Seats in the Legislature, and bound to get supplies or vacate their posts, seems to be fast gaining ground. Papineau dislikes it, because he knows it would put a bit in his mouth, but he confessed to me the other day, that from the strong feeling in its favour in the Assembly, and from the approval of the same object among the popular party in Upper Canada, with whom he is very desirous to co-operate, he should be disposed not to press his Individual opposition to

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the scheme. If the Commissioners could devise some secure and acceptable mode of realizing it, I am persuaded they would do more to prolong the harmonious connection with Canada than by endless investigations of details; but I know not whether they will entertain the subject. Lord Howick was strongly prepossessed towards such a Measure, when last I saw him in England, and indeed he is the first person by whom I ever heard it mentioned.

Come what may, we certainly are in a position favourable enough to increase our responsibility beyond anything I expected. The measures of the Colonial Office have done much, Lord Gosford's manners have given those measures the fullest effect; all hitherto has prospered; it remains to see whether the Commissioners will be able to crown the good work. This is the part of the business in which, individually, I have most interest, but of which I cannot pretend that I am most confident of a happy issue. No pains shall be wanting, so far as my limited power extends, to bring it about; nor shall I lament less deeply, than those who did not apprehend it, any failure which may arise from the delay, irresolution, and whimsical compromises, to which it is impossible not to fear that the best selection of Individuals may fall Victims, when called upon to act jointly, in emergencies requiring the utmost promptitude and decision. As yet, at least, we have committed no positive fault; for the future I may tremble, but I will not entirely abandon hope.

In a place where there is so much daily to recall Mr. Stephens' views and plans, it is natural that I should often have felt an impulse to write to him, but I resisted it for two reasons; 1st that I had heard him express some dislike to *unauthentic* accounts of the State of a Colony; 2dly that I felt an objection myself, on the point of form, to entering into correspondence with an Under Secretary of State. If, however, you think there is anything in my late or present communication which would be worth his reading, I need not say that I should only be flattered by his taking the trouble to look at them. Of all the little which I know in public Business, he is the Father; and it would be very undutiful in me not to be solicitous that he should have any information, in my power, which he might desire to see. Even a Midshipman is authority enough to give an opinion to the Captain, if the Mid. be last from deck. In like manner, as I am now exposed to the immediate effect of the breezes here, you may report from me "Hazy weather, but clearing a little to Windward."

Ever yours sincerely,
T. FRED. ELLIOT.

There is one circumstance to which we attach so little importance on the spot, that I almost forgot to mention it. The Assembly refused to insert in its Address any formal recognition of the Commission; some injudicious or pretended Friends urged it, but the majority rejected the proposal. In this, I believe we all agree in thinking that they were quite right. The Governor is clearly the only co-ordinate Authority with the two Houses of the Legislature, nor was it ever wished that the Commission should communicate direct with the Assembly in its Public and Associated character.

I only mention the thing because at a distance it might be misconceived; while the truth is that the majority of the Assembly are on the best terms with the Commission, and that Papineau himself, in vehemently denouncing the proposal of recognizing them by the Assembly in a formal manner, observed that of course the House was bound to wish the Commission every success, and that he was persuaded Members in their individual capacity would show every desire to assist the proceedings of the Commission. This is the very same language which he and two or three others of the Chief Members, had previously held to me in private. The whole question was one of form, but of course those who are uneasy at any good understanding between the local Authorities and the "French" Party would be glad to represent the decision as one of substance, and an affront.

NOTE B.

HON. A. N. MORIN TO HON. FRANCIS HINCKS.

QUEBEC, 8th May, 1841.

DEAR SIR,—I must solicit your indulgence, and express to you my sincere regret for not having been able to answer sooner your very important letters to me and to our mutual friend Mr. Lafontaine, who has sent them to me under the pretence, unfounded, according to me, that being out of the House of Assembly, he was not to be considered as a leader of it. But to my own delays, which have been far from coming of a want of personal respect and friendship for you, or of a want of sympathy and united feelings on the subject of our common affairs, several circumstances have retarded me: first, my health which has been bad for some time; secondly, my diffidence at attempting to write the English language, and lastly, more than all the rest, a belief that I ought not to take the lead when older and abler politicians held already the post of chiefs in this part of the Province; the fact is that I was afraid of misrepresenting the opinions of others, and almost did believe that I was alone in my way of thinking, and that unless I should modify it, I was not to consider myself as representing the general opinion here. However, the time drawing near when I must answer you, and having seen a good deal, and conversed with many of the members and other Liberals, I must at all events let you know my view of our present position, and although I beg to be considered as speaking for myself only, I will venture to say that a large portion of our members would agree with me. To resume the whole details in a few words, I am against the Union and against its main features, as I think every honest Lower Canadian should be. But I am not for violence or haste. I do not expect a direct repeal, at least for a time, and therefore I do not wish to take a hostile position and embarrass Government on account of the Union. I want to convince the authorities of their error, and give them the necessary time to repair it. As to firm though moderate declarations and protestations, we would be unworthy of those whom we represent if we did not make them. We cannot sacrifice or compromise their essential rights; we even hope that a liberal majority will be with us to assert them. But I am not for entering into collision with the other branches on any account if possible, nor for stepping the march of affairs, as some may have fancied. We must say what defects are to be remedied, and until that remedy comes or is denied, do our best to inspire to the Colonial Government those liberal and popular principles and policy which would tend in their application to secure the liberties and welfare of all. If I am reluctantly bound to oppose, I will not do it systematically. I am for peace, union, and harmony, if they can be obtained. I still longed for those blessings when I resolved to re enter public life. I would retire soon into privacy if we were long to be without them. I will go further, and say without hesitation that I would cordially support a Government whose labours would tend to impart them justly and honestly. Much is to be done, of course, or rather undone, to convince me that such is the aim of Government, when for years no other plans have been advanced in theory and put in practice but those which were for the destruction and prostration of my countrymen. But, dear Sir, if justice can still be had, let us have justice, and help those who will offer it to us, those who are or may be ready to govern according to a free expression of the people's wishes and feelings. You may be convinced that I have no wish to quarrel with the present Governor or any other one. I hope that in all my life I will be, as I think I have been, and still more than ever if I can, above individual quarrels and considerations. Before the details of the Union were known, and before that law had received its execution, I sometimes imagined that I might be instrumental, in even a humble degree, in reconciling the Government and the people. It was my only aim, and as I had the honour to mention to Lord Sydenham, the only time I have conversed with him, I would not think it worth while for me to meddle in public affairs any longer, if I had not a hope of seeing that harmony subsist in the end. I may err, and I very often err, but to attain that end I would devote with pleasure some more years of my most fervent labours, if I could be brought to the belief that our exertions would be useful to our fellow citizens, and our advice be heard in the high quarters.

But enough, in a general point of view. I hope you have no fear of misunderstandings between you and us. For my part I have none. The following explanations and details will, I hope, convince you that the Reformers of both Provinces must and will act together, although circumstances peculiar to each late Province put them respectively in a different position.

Your letters are frank, comprehensive, and to me, satisfactory. They have been considered so by every one of the few friends to whom I have communicated them, and as to those to whom I could not give a full knowledge of them, I have had indirect means to be satisfied that their general views are concurred in. Some times there is a division in words and denominations, as there may be between you and Mr. Neilson here, when no practical discrepancy exists. You must not, therefore, be alarmed at some expressions in newspapers, or in speeches, from any one or two of our public men. And even those expressions, in the mind of Mr. Aylwin and Mr. Neilson, of whom you think you have to complain, do not apply to you, I am quite certain, but only to some of those whom you admit yourself, to be disinclined in some points to do justice to Lower Canada. Not that I approve of anything which may tend to irritate or disunite, but when I see such prospects of good understanding and mutual confidence, I look eagerly to them. You have seen how the idea of making the Repeal a *sine qua non* question, and of the members abstaining from sitting until then, which was entertained in the *Aurore*, was combatted by the *Canadien*. Not two, or perhaps not one, of the Quebec members, would be for the line of policy recommended in those articles of the *Aurore*; as to the Montreal members, I would be very much surprised if they thought otherwise than we do. I thought that on this subject, Parent's article of the 9th April would allay all uneasiness. This last article has, no doubt, met your views. Here, everyone continues to have the greatest confidence in you and the Reformers of Upper Canada, and to be thankful to you personally, as editor, for your defence of the Canadian character and rights.

As to parties in the new House, there may be probably, five shades or divisions, three with you and two with us.

1st. Upper Canada Liberals and Reformers, decided to act honestly and independently, and advocating popular and responsible Government.

2nd. Upper Canada Tories or Conservatives, independent from Government, rather opposed to it at this moment.

3rd. Officials in Upper Canada, whether Tories or Reformers, by name, tied or predisposed to vote on all matters as if they were directly responsible to the present Executive.

4th. Reformers of all grades from Lower Canada, who for the past have advocated liberal and popular measures, representing generally, French constituencies, opposed to the Union, but friendly to the Upper Canada Reformers and to responsible government.

5th. Officials from Lower Canada, other representatives of the self-called British party, and other members at Montreal, elected more or less by violence.

Now, in my opinion, the most natural alliance is between numbers 1 and 4, although some of you approve of the Union, on account of the advantages it gives to Upper Canada, while we oppose it, because none of its provisions are just or beneficial towards us. But natural justice on the one part, and common ideas and interest on the other, will bring an understanding, even on this most delicate point.

Numbers 3 and 5 will, from the beginning, act together also.

Number 2 may join either. There is a belief here among some, perhaps from not knowing the past divisions and recent strifes in Upper Canada, that the party of Sir Allan McNab and Mr. Cartwright might unite with you and us, and agree upon identical plans of good government. Do you think that Union possible under the present circumstances, or likely to last, if it could take place?

I make no mention of the possibility of that party No. 2 joining with some of us to upset the Union at once, and be at warfare until an absolute repeal comes. I have already said I saw no prudence in that hostile stand. In that case, we, Lower Canada Reformers, would be divided amongst ourselves, a circumstance which I

would deplore bitterly, but which I do not apprehend. The necessity of a permanent alliance should bring towards you those of us who might be inclined to act too decidedly, and the same reason should also bring unto us the less decided portion of you above.

Should we, in the beginning, in claiming our rights as Canadians and as British subjects, be abandoned by you and helped by the Conservatives, that circumstance would be more painful to me than I could express. It would, no doubt, lead to confusion and misunderstanding. Still, after that, and here I speak for myself and from my own convictions and firm principles on Government matters, I would join you and act with you on general affairs, unless I left the field altogether, out of discouragement. I know in this declaration I am going very far. Many would prefer the O'Connell-tail-system, and to unite with one party or the other as momentary alliance or expediency may suggest. This I am unable to do. I have no cunning, no intrigue and, perhaps, no discernment; and I crave only forwardness and honesty. Therefore, if the friends do not befriend me, I will leave the Party, and not befriend another camp.

You see my sincerity, and I can hardly go beyond that. But from the contents of your letters, there is little danger of our being thus placed. It is in that case that I would regret my election, when so many of my best friends, whom I could consult, are not to be in the House. Lafontaine, Leslie, Girouard and Huot, will be much wanting. Room may be made for the two first here below, if there are no near elections for Terrebonne and Montreal, under better protection. As to the two latter gentlemen, I am sorry that they have declined from the beginning.

Past disputes on the subject of responsible government, as exemplified in a Provincial Executive Council, have created a chasm between you and Mr. Neilson. Now, it is very difficult to guess what he will or will not do, but when you treat with him personally, you will find him very accommodating. I am sure he is not for violence, and for creating difficulties. His opposition to the Union, and his labours as President of the Quebec Committee, have given him an immense influence. If we were to support a Government ready to do justice to Lower Canada, and he were to oppose it, we could not go on easily. However, nothing of the kind is to be feared. We had some fears in the beginning; now we are convinced of his pacific dispositions. But again, he is the *leader*, and not I or any other one.

You must not be surprised if we are opposed to the Union, and even if our elections have mainly turned upon that point. Marked with so many defects in its details, the measure in principle has been advocated both in England and here as the surest means of destroying the political rights and social institutions of half a million of people. No other *principle* but that one can be squeezed out of it. The few constitutional advantages it seems to confer on Lower Canada, comparatively with the late temporary Government, are offensively curtailed, and in every respect the whole of it is injurious to us. As to Upper Canada, with the exception of the debt, which I confess is a great boon, it diminishes the public liberties, and we have all been told to rest satisfied with that, content or not. It reduces the legislative functions of the Assembly to the power of voting new taxes, but without power to control the proceeds, or apply them, except when over about £150,000 yearly, and with the strange anomaly of the Executive branch having the initiative.

But another thing is to be dissatisfied with the Union, and another thing to be disposed to break everything on account of it. I am convinced that the late Act would not be immediately repealed, and that if it was, it would be only for worse. It is a well-known fact that it has been passed in opposition to the well-known wishes of Lower Canada. Bent on injustice, as are presently towards us the metropolitan authorities, from lack of duty, or from misapplied national prejudice, it is only with time, and with the help of honest and liberal men amongst you, that we can instil better feelings in the hearts of our rulers. Let us try so to do, and in the meantime let Upper and Lower Canadians know and appreciate each other better, and cement a union which, at all events, will be profitable to both; it is true that if we have not a majority for good government in the House, we may be left under the

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scourge of ordinances passed permanent by the late special Council, but if the same body had lasted, some more ordinances might have heaped the system now in operation.

We do not wish to make the Speakership a political question. If you think it just that a member speaking both languages should have the honour, I would mention Mr. Viger, Mr. Cuvillier, Mr. Quesnel, Mr. Neilson. The one who suits you best would, no doubt, be acceptable here; as to *offering*, it has never been done, and however proper in its terms the circular of Sir Allan McNab was, it has appeared to us something strange. If you do not, any more than us, make a political question of the matter, and if you wish to have a member from Upper Canada, I think Sir Allan or Mr. Merritt would have a chance. Why has not Mr. Viger's name been mentioned? He will certainly be the most learned member in historical, political and parliamentary knowledge, and his whole life has been devoted to the popular cause. If you prefer Mr. Cuvillier, his nomination would likely be welcome. We have had very little opportunity of late to know his opinions, but I have no doubt he is independent and liberal. Mr. Lafontaine was the proper choice to be made; he has been out-scated in a bush at the furthest extremity of a county, with a population of 200 Tories and 20,000 Liberals. Under the present circumstances, Mr. Baldwin, who otherwise would have met our choice, could hardly be proposed. But we have great confidence in him, and so has Mr. Neilson. My name has been mentioned in Lafontaine's letters, and in yours. I must not play the hypocrite, and will speak at once on the subject. Setting aside the arduousness of the task, there would be many more aged and more able members to whom an injustice would be made if any junior member was proposed. Those members and their friends would consider it invidious. I think, therefore, that even if I were able to keep the balance and concile so many conflicting parties as there will be in the House, I should be out of the question. I had never believed that I would be thought of. I must be on the floor, where I will try to vie with my colleagues in zeal, independence and sincerity. I know prospects are not encouraging, and many think that it is better for Lower Canada, in the present time, to abstain altogether from politics, until justice is done to us. I am sometimes myself discouraged, but I hope to be able to bring on that justice, as one of many, if we can be understood, as I have no doubt we will. Our Quebec people intend to be at Kingston a few days beforehand; so the Montrealers will be invited to do. Some hours of personal intercourse will do much more than a long written correspondence.

You see at once, no doubt, that the annihilation of Lower Canada as it has up to this time existed, is a favourite project. The Tories of Montreal, therefore have realized all their dreams, and they cannot be said to have been kept down, they have all power upon our lives, property, rights, interests and feelings even, and that without any successful appeal. And encouraged as they are, they go in every instance much beyond what the authorities might have even supposed. But Lower Canada, as a community of British-born citizens, has been transferred to that party, styling themselves exclusively British. We are told every day that such a system is to be maintained, and we be deprived of our rights and existence by all means, lawful or not. Will you accede to that? An *enlightened regard* is to be had for Lower Canada, that is to say, the *regard* of the *officials* and the pretended *British party*, just as they may advise for themselves or fancy for their interests, they being in all points to decide and judge for us, to make the law or to evade it, just as convenient, the *regard* being always subservient to the *annihilation*. Hence are legitimated fraud, violence and murder at elections, and every other thing which may be resorted to to maintain the *enlightened regard* with those who have assumed it to themselves. I can not believe, nor will I ever believe unless forced to do so, that such are the views of Government. If they were, it would be a thing much to be deprecated. Ages of suffering and hatred would ensue, where love and affection are so easy to be won. There is no people easier to govern or to maintain in affection and confidence, if but the Government would. Our political rights unimpaired on the one way, and the full enjoyment of our social institutions, unless amended by our own consent, are the best and probably the only means of securing for ever that affection and that confidence, *at heart and at hand*. It is that truth that I will endeavor with all my might to persuade to those

in power, whom I would respectfully advise to shake off the dirt which subservient and interested partisans are heaping every day on the sacred altar of justice, sullyng the honour of the Empire itself. Should Government take a contrary course, I, for one, would not only support it, but help it with my utmost endeavours, and I would have no fears for the result of the experiment. I am a friend to British connexion and institutions, if we truly had them; they are sufficient to render us happy and contented, and to develop all our energies and capabilities towards one same end, peace, justice and prosperity. Let us only endeavour to obtain in truth those liberties and institutions, and let us join in supporting any Administration which will help us and protect us. I will add one wish more; may the present head of the Executive himself be advised to adopt that liberal course.

To effect that, a change of *some men* is necessary. I have confidence in Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Daly. The other gentlemen from Upper Canada you know better than we do. The two others here are the active agents of that *domination* party to which we owe all our evils; they belong to that class of officials of whom Lord Durham's *employés* said that *they had done enough to drive the people mad into the woods*, and their irresponsibility and over-enormous salaries have since been increased with no great capacity added, as far as Messrs. Ogden and Day are concerned. What you may have to say of Messrs. Draper and Sullivan remains with you. Now, if you cherish a hope that the result of our first Session might be to bring a change in the Executive Council, by replacing the above with more able, more disinterested, more honest and more popular men, alike ready to respect all and do justice to all, I have every disposition to act in concert with you. If the present officials cling to their money, why, let them continue to have it, and be divested of the power of doing evil, and let honest advice be given to the Governor on all subjects in which the people's welfare is interested; let *enlightened, public opinion* replace the *enlightened regard* of party spirit, and I venture to say that very few of us will be wanting in the support of Government, endeavouring in the meantime to obtain justice and redress, either by Provincial legislation or by addresses to the Imperial authorities.

But, let me add one thing, and I have done. Have you a hope that *responsible government*, in the way you understand it, or something near, will be offered and conceded to us? What would you say of an organization of officials strictly responsible to the Executive summities only, who themselves would not be, in any way, responsible to the popular branch, and would pretend, instead of that, to compose that branch at their pleasure, and render it *responsible* also to themselves? Mind that there be no misunderstanding in terms when speaking of responsible government.

I wish, with all my heart, to have given you satisfaction by thus explaining my views to you. I repeat it, we will easily be understood. You, Reformers, are our only natural friends. We have been too sincere in our past toils for liberty and reform, however ill acknowledged and ill-rewarded, to join presently with men of other creeds. This is at least my view of the position which is likely to be taken by my countrymen, a position, independent from the Executive, but not hostile to it, and even of readiness to help and support it, if it would listen to our honest advice, and offer to us in its Councils the guarantee of men possessing public confidence.

I may still, if I have leisure, communicate to you by letter, some views on the practical operation of *responsible government*.

This long epistle will, I hope, atone for my past negligence. Excuse my English, for I know many of my expressions must have been very awkward. This letter is of course *privé*, but I have no objections to its being communicated *privately* also, to some of our friends, if it can do good.

If the Reformers were still, as should appear to you, misunderstanding each other in both Provinces, which, however, I do not apprehend to be the case, pray lose no time in setting me at right, and giving further occasion to discussion and explanation. What I say, I say in good faith. If I have not sooner written, I have not, however, been inactive. I have consulted many of our colleagues and other friends. All agree in deprecating violence, in desiring to act in concert with you, and in expressing their confidence in your friends, and yourself personally. For my

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part, Dear Sir, it shall be an unfeigned pleasure to me, when I am at liberty to cultivate your acquaintance and friendship, devoid of any political consideration.

Mr. Huot and Mr. Parent beg to be recalled to your friendly souvenirs.

Believe me ever,

Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

A. N. MORIN.

P.S.—Where are we to alight at our arrival in Kingston? Could you send us some information likely to serve in point of comfort and economy?

A. N. M.

NOTE C.

[The "Transactions" are reproduced literally, no change of any kind being made in spelling, accentuation, punctuation or expressions.]

TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE RELATEING TO HUDSONS BAY, 1687.

The Sieur Barillon, his Ambassador Extraordinary at this Court and the Sieur Dusson de Bonrepaus his Envoy Extraordinary to treat as his Commissioners with such as should be appointed by his Majesty in order to the adjusting all differences that have arisen or might arise betweene both nations in America, and particularly for the better execution of the late Treaty of Neutrality betweene both Crownes in those parts, and His Majesty haveing been pleased to appoint the Right Honble the Earle of Sunderland Lord President of the Council and principall Secretary of State, the Earle of Middleton principall Secretary of State and the Lord Godolphin one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to treat with the said French Commissioners, their Lordships had their first Conference with them on the 18th of May, 1687, and upon the application of the Company of Adventurers trading to Hudsons Bay, their Lordships delivered to the French Commissioners a Representation of his Majesties Right to the Straights and Bay of Hudson, as likewise a Memorial of Damages the Company had suffered by the Invasion of the French, which with the preceeding Papers and the answers of the French Commissioners are as followes.

At a meeting ye 18th May, 1687. Memorials and other papers touching his Majesties Right to Hudsons Bay with ye answers of ye French Commrs.

The Most Christian King haveing impowered the Sieur Barillon his Ambassador Extraordinary at this Court and the Sieur Dusson de Bonrepaus his Envoy Extraordinary to treat as his Commissioners with such as should be appointed by his Majesty in order to the adjusting all differences that have arisen or might arise betweene both nations in America, and particularly for the better execution of the late Treaty of Neutrality betweene both Crownes in those parts, and His Majesty haveing been pleased to appoint the Right Honble the Earle of Sunderland Lord President of the Council and principall Secretary of State, the Earle of Middleton principall Secretary of State and the Lord Godolphin one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to treat with the said French Commissioners, their Lordships had their first Conference with them on the 18th of May, 1687, and upon the application of the Company of Adventurers trading to Hudsons Bay, their Lordships delivered to the French Commissioners a Representation of his Majesties Right to the Straights and Bay of Hudson, as likewise a Memorial of Damages the Company had suffered by the Invasion of the French, which with the preceeding Papers and the answers of the French Commissioners are as followes.

To the Kings Most Excellent Majesty :

Petition of the Adventurers of England Trading to Hudsons Bay.

The humble Petition of the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudsons Bay, most humbly sheweth,—

That the Ports and Places within Hudsons Bay in America, were first discovered by the subjects of the Imperial Crowne of this Kingdome, denominated, frequented and sailed to, only by them successively for upwards of one hundred Years.

That the Petitioners have Traded into those parts above Twenty Yeares, and in that time have expended near Two hundred thousand pounds sterling in erecting and making Forts and Factories there, and in settling a trade and other necessaries thereunto within the limitts of their Charter, and have now arrived to a very considerable

Trade therein to the Honour and profit of this Kingdome, and the increase of Your Majestyes Customes and shipping, and never were disturbed or any way molested therein, untill the year 1682, when one Monsieur de la Chency and other private merchants of Canada, without any Commission or Colour of Authority from his Most Christian Majesty, or from the Governor of Canada, did set out ships, and in a piraticall manner disturbe and annoy the Peticoners in their Factories and Settlements at Port Nelson and did burn their Houses and robbed them of their Trade there, of all which tho' severall memorialls were sent to the Court of France by his late Majesty of ever blessed Memory in behalfe of the Peticoners demanding satisfaction for the same, yet none was obtained.

And in November, 1685, the peticoners renewed their complaints by an humble petition to Your Majesty setting forth they had then received fresh intelligence that ye French had, in an open hostile manner, in the time of peace and good correspondence of the two Crownes, seized within Hudsons Streights one of yo Peticoners ships commanded by one Edward Humes, and carryed her, with all her ladeing and severall of your Majestys subjects upon her, prisoners to Quebeck.

That His Most Christian Majesty gave answer thereunto and promised that as to the said ship, he would forthwith send necessary orders to Canada to have an account of what had hapned in that affair, and after information thereof, would order what should be just and reasonable, but instead thereof Richard Smithsend mate of the said ship, and some of her crew, were kept prisoners at Quebeck for above Eleven months, and for ye most part were fed only with bread and water, and at last sent away as slaves to Martinico in the West Indies, as the Peticoners have been lately assured by the said Smithsend, who made his escape and is wth in few days since arrived in London, and his affidavit atesting ye same and the French their proceedings against Your Peticoners in takeing the Bottome of the Bay is hereunto annexed.

That in February, 1688, the Peticoners made reply to the said answer, and at the same time made their petition and Memoriall of complaint to Your Majesty setting forth the great Injuries and Depredations done to the Peticoners in their Trade, Factories and Estates in the Hudson's Bay, by the subjects of his most Christian Majesty and did annex to the same a deduction of their severall Losses and Sufferings by ye French of Canada, amounting to Threescore Thousand pounds.

That the Peticoners have advice, that the Canada ships are this year arrived at Roell and noe wise doubt but his most Christian Majesty has by them received an account about the Peticoners said ship and other their great Sufferings and Losses by his subjects.

That the Peticoners have had the honour to receive many gracious Favours and Encouragements from your Majestyes late Royall Brother (of ever blessed Memory) and not only then had the Glory to be under Your Royall Care as their Governor, but also lately upon their humble application and Complaint to your Majesty of the Continued Injuries they Yearly receive from the subjects of the French King, Your Majesty was graciously pleased to give them from your owne Royall Mouth, the assurance of Your Majesties Protection and Care to see them righted.

And in stedfast assurance of your Majesties most gracious and Royall Word, but in the most humble and dutifull manner,

The Peticoners do presume to represent to your Majesty,—

That within these two months the Petitioners have received repeated advices and Intelligences from France and severall other places, whereby it appears that the French of Canada, this Year, have in a Piraticall manner taken and totally despoiled the Petitioners of three of their Forts and Factories in ye bottom of Hudson's Bay, three of their ships or vessels, Fifty Thousand Beaver Skinns and a great quantity of Provisions, Stores and Merchandizes laid in for many Yeares Trade; and have in a small vessell tunned out to sea above Fifty of Your Majestyes Subjects, who then were in the Petitioners service, to shift for themselves or perish miserably besides those whome they have either Killed or detained Prisoners.

And the French of Canada give out to the native Indians, that they the said French will have Hudscas Bay and Trade into their owne hands and utterly out the

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Peticoners of the same, which if they effect will prove a very great Loss to Your Majesty and this Kingdome and will utterly ruine the Petitioners.

All which is humbly submitted to your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

And the Peticoners humbly pray, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to afford them your Royal assistance and Protection, and that your Majesty will demand and procure satisfaction to be made to them for all the losses and Damages they have as well formerly as by this last Invasion sustained from the subjects of his most Christian Majty and that his most Christian Majesty may be instantly pressed to give effectuall commands to His Governour at Canada and other his subjects to Quitt and deliver up to the Peticoners their agents and servants, all ye Forts, Factories, ships and whatever else they have taken from the Peticoners in Hudsons Bay and for the more sincere and effectuall obtaining of ye same, that his most Christian Majesty may now, before the departure of the Peticoners ships this spring, send unto your Majesty a positive mandate to goe by the Peticoners owne ships this expedition, commanding all the subjects of his most Christian Majty which shall be found in the Bottom of the Bay, or any other the Factories or Territories of the Peticoners on sight thereof to Quitt and surrender all the said places with all that did to them belong and to depart from thence and leave the quiet and intire possession of ye same to ye Peticoners their Agents, Factors and servants, and that noe ships or subjects of that Crowne may for ye future annoy or molest ye Peticoners in their Rights, possessions and Trade, and that ye Peticoners may have ye sole trade of Hudsons Bay, according to ye purport and gracious intention of your Majty's Royall charter.

And yor Peticoners (as in duty bound) shall ever pray &c.

CHURCHILL GOVERNOR.

Your Lordships have doubtless heard of (as well as all Europe admired at) the many insults committed by ye French on his Majesty's subjects in Hudsons Bay for five yeares last past in the time of peace and good Correspondence between the Two Crownes after more than an hundred yeares intire and quiet Possession of the said Bay by his Majesties subjects, your Lordppps have also been acquainted with the Companys severall Memorials of complaints and repeated Petitions to his Majesty to cause restitution to be made of the ships, Merchandize and Forts taken from them, and also for reparation of the vast damage they have sustained thereby; nor can your Lordships (wee hope) be ignorant of his Majesties most gracious answer to our Petition delivered in february last, when he was pleased to tell us that his Honour was concerned with our Interest, and he would have reparation for both, which Royall assurance from his sacred mouth hath soe animated our desponding spirits that we have againe prepared fresh supplies of Provisions for our servants in the Bay (if any survive their miseries) as well as new cargoes of Merchandize, for our Trade with the natives, the happy success wherof will be intirely owing to your Lordships Favcur and despatch, and we cannot but acknowledge it as the first good step to ye prosperity of our Company, that providence hath soe kindly inclined His Majesty to referre the Companys Welfare, to persons of soe much real worth Honour and Integrity.

Wee are sufficiently sensible that it is our Duty to wait your Lordships houres and to attend your Motions and Comands in all things, but we humbly begg leave also to assure you that the Cogency of our affaires is so urgent in this Juncture, that we are compelled to make this humble address to begg your Lordships consideration of these preliminary propositions, vizt:

1st. That it hath been the Company's care to despatch their ships for the Bay in the Beginning of May, because there is but one season of the Year to goe and come, and if they have not an early dispatch, they will be frozen in and loose their voyage.

2dly. That this Year by reason of the Treaty Your Lordships are entering upon, We have delayed our expedition as much as possible, nevertheless we have contracted by Charter Party with the owners and masters of those ships which we hire, that they

shall saile before or at furthest on the 25th day of this Instant month of May, beyond which time if we detain them, Wee shall not only break our Charter Party and pay great Demurrage, for our delay, but also highly endanger the Totall Loss of our voyage as is aforesaid.

Now because we are sensible that ye adjusting all differences, betwixt us and the French (and especially in agreeing ye Districts of the Companies country for Trade, and the particulars of their Damages sustained) may take up too much of Your Lordships time to effect the same before the necessary Departure of our ships at present we can only pray That your Lordships will endeavour immediatly to obtaine from the French Plenipotentiaries here a positive mandate to all ye French in the Bay to be sent in our vessells, commanding them to deliver us all the ships, Factories and merchandizes, &c., which they took from us last year at the Bottom of the Bay.

This we are humbly of opinion they will not deny because they never made any claime nor visited it, till the last summer, when they destroyed His Maty's subjects there by surprise, even at the instant when a Treaty was on foot for a good Correspondence and a perpetuall peace betweene ye two Crownes. And this we hope your Lordships will agree to be essentially necessary to the welfare of the Company that it would be very imprudent (if our servts. could live there without a supply of Provisions from England) to send any ships thither without the said Mandate: as well because the French there have doubtless received the Publication of the lately Treaty for confirming the possessione they had the sixth day of November last, and consequently will treat our servants as enemies and seize our ships and effects as heretofore as also for that we shall find it very difficult to engage hired ships and men to expose themselves to the mercy of ye French (who have already treated his Majestys subjects so ill) and when they carry noe force to oppose their violence.

All which we most humbly submitt to your Lordships serious and timely consideration.

E. Dering, Dep. Governr., Jo. Husband, Wm. Young, Richd. Cradock, Jo. Letten, Stephen Pitts, Nic Hayward, Saml. Clarke.

Hudson's Bay House in Noble Street London 13th May 1687.

LES DROITS DE SA MAJESTÉ SUR LA BAYE DE HUDSON.

La partie Septentrionale de l'Amerique dans laquelle est la Baye de Hudson fut decouverte environ l'an 1497 par le chevalier Sebastien Cabot en vertu d'une Commission du Roy Henry Septieme.

En l'an 1610 Henry Hudson, sujet de Sa Majesté, naviga dans les détroits et dans la Baye de Hudson, en prit possession et donna des noms à divers lieux situez dans la Baye et les Détroits, par lesquels ils ont toujours été nommez et conrus depuis ce tems là, dans les cartes qui en ont été faites tant dans les Païs étrangers qu'en Angleterre.

En l'an 1612 le Chevalier Thomas Button, Anglois, fit un voyage dans les Détroits et dans la Baye susdite et prit possession de diverses places (et particulièrement de la Rivière du Port Nelson et des Terres voisines au nom du Roy Jacques premier et nomma la dite Rivière et le Port où luy et sa Compagnie passèrent l'hiver Port Nelson du nom du Capitaine du vaisseau qui s'appeloit Nelson.

En 1631 le capitaine Luc Fox fit un voyage à Hudson-Bay par ordre du Roy Charles premier et entre plusieurs lieux de la dite Baye où il entra, il alla dans la rivière du Port Nelson et trouvant là vne croix qui y avoit esté plantée par le Chevalier Thomas Button, il la releva et en renouvela l'inscription, déclarant le Droit et la Possession que Sa Majesté y avoit et nomma ensuite les Pays voisins de cette Rivière, New-North-Wales.

En 1667 Zacharie Gilham, Anglois, fit vn autre voyage dans cette Baye et entra dans l'Embouchure d'une Rivière qui est au fond de la Baye et la nomma la Rivière de Rupert à l'honneur de son Son Altece le Prince Rupert qui estoit le principal des intéressés dans cette expédition, le dit Gilham bâtit aussy là vn fort à qui il donna le nom de Charles à l'honneur du Roy défunt et ayant pris possession de la dite Rivière

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et des Terres voisines il y établit le commerce et vne bonne correspondance avec les naturels du País.

En 1669 le capitaine Nowland entra dans le Port Nelson et declara les Titres et droits de Sa Majesté, sur cette Riviere et Terres Voisines en y plantant les armes du Roy comme vne marque de sa souveraineté sur les dits lieux.

En 1670 le Roy défunt octroya une Chartre aux dits interessez et en forma vne compagnie leur donnant pouvoir et privilege de trafiquer (à l'exclusion de tous autres) dans la dite Baye, Detroits, Terres, Rivieres et Iles, qui sont tant au dedans qu'aux environs de la Baye et des Detroits.

En 1672 la Compagnie envoya Charles Bayley en qualité de Gouverneur de leur Factorie établies dans la dite Baye, avec qui le Sieur de Frontenac Gouverneur de Canada, entretint vne bonne correspondance sans jamais se plaindre d'aucun dommage ou tort fait par la Compagnie ou par ses agents, soit en y établissant son commerce ou en bâtissant des Forts au fond de la Baye, et en 1673, le dit Bayley envoya un naviro appelé l'Employ au Port Nelson pour y négocier et y faire un établissement comme fit aussy le capitaine Draper, en 1680, qui y envoya vn vaisseau nommé l'Albemarle.

En 1682, les Agents et les Facteurs de la Compagnie bâtirent un Fort et travailloient à établir une Factorie dans le Port Nelson quand ils furent troublez par la premiere fois par les François nonobstant vn Etablissement et vne possession continuelle de vingt ans durant lequel tems les intéressés ont fait une dépense de près 200,000 £ sterling, tant pour bastir des Forts que pour établir leur Factories.

Le Droit de Sa Majesté sur la Baye de Hudson et País voisins ayant aussi esté conservé, sans interruption ni contestation quelconque, jusqu'à l'an 1682, a esté aussi confirmé par le Traité conclu entre Sa Majesté et le Roy Tres Chretien le 16 novembre 1686 par lequel il est stipulé que les deux Roys auront et tiendront tous les Domaines, Droits et Preominances dans les mers, detroits et autres eaux de l'Amérique d'une maniere aussi ample et ostendue qu'ils en jouissoient alors.

Et comme cecy établit et confirme le Droit de Sa Majesté sur les Places qui sont dans la Baye et dans les Detroits de Hudson, aussi l'establit-il et le confirme sur celles dont les marchands François se sont depuis quelque tems emparez lesquelles Places à la signature du Traité estoient réputées par les deux parties d'estre en la Possession des sujets de Sa Majesté, la dite saisie estant sans contestation commise en tems de paix, par conséquent ne peut estre reputée une juste et légitime possession selon l'intention veritable du Traité.

HIS MATYS RIGHT TO HUDSONS BAY.

The Northern part of America, wherein Hudsons Bay is comprized, was discovered in the Year 1497, by Sr. Sebastian Cabot by particular Commission from King Henry the 7th.

In the Year 1610, Mr. Henry Hudson His Majestys subject sailed into the streights and Bay of Hudson, took possession thereof giving names to severall places therein by which they have been since called and knowne in the maps of those parts, as well forreign as English.

In the Year 1612 Sr. Thomas Button an Englishman sailed into the said streights and Bay, took possession of severall places particularly of the River of Port Nelson and Territories thereunto belonging in the name of his master King James the first, and called the said River and Port wherein they then wintered by the name of Port Nelson from the Comander of the ship wherein he sailed, whose name was Nelson.

In the Year 1631 Capt. Luke Fox by comand of his late Majesty King Charles the first made a voyage to Hudson's Bay and amongst other places within the said Bay, he entered the River of Port Nelson and finding there a cross which had been erected by Sr. Thom s Button with an Inscription defaced, he set up the said cross

Translation of ye
Memorial to the
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again with a new inscription declaring his Majesty's Right and Possession and then named the adjacent countries upon the said River New North-Wales as its called to this day in the maps of America.

In the Year 1667 another voyage was made to the said Bay by one Zachery Gilham an Englishman who sailed into a River in the Bottom of the Bay calling it Rupert River in Honour of Prince Rupert, who was principally concerned in that expedition with other adventurers, built a Fort there which he called Charles Fort in Honour of his late Majesty and taking possession of the River and Lands thereabouts entered into a good Correspondence and Trade with the natives.

In the Year 1669 Capt. Newland entered Port Nelson and declared His Majesties Right thereto by setting up His Majesty's Armes as the Ensignes of his Sovereignty.

In the Year 1670 His Majesty was pleased by his Royal charter to incorporate the said Adventurers granting them power to Trade exclusively to all others within the said streights and Bay and within all the Lands and Territories, Rivers and Islands in and about the said streights and Bay.

In the Year 1673 Charles Bayley was sent by the Company as Governor of the Factories within the said Bay, with whome Mon. Sr. Frontenac then Governor of Canada, kept a good Correspondence, without complaining of any injury done by the Company or their agents in settling of commerce or building of Forts in the Bottom of the Bay.

In the year 1680 Capt. Draper in one of the Companies ships entered the River of Port Nelson.

In the Year 1682 the Company's Agents and Factors built a Fort and were selling a Factory in Port Nelson when they were first disturbed by the French, the Adventurers having expendede near 200,000*l* for Twenty Yeares last past in building of Forts and Factories within the Limitts of their charter.

His Majesties Right to Hudson's Bay and Territories thereunto belonging being thus deduced without any Interruption or dispute, untill the Year 1682, is likewise confirmed by subsequent Treaties, and particularly by the Treaty concluded between his Majesty and the Most Christian King on ye 11th November, 1686, where in it is stipulated that both Kings, shall have and retaine to themselves all the Dominion, Rights and Preeminences in the America Seas, Roads and Waters, in as full and ample manner as of Right belonged to them, and in such manner as they then possessed the same, which as it certainly establishes and confirms a Right in his Majesty to those Places in Hudson's Bay and streights whereof the English were then actually possessed, see doth it likewise of those places which were lately seized by the Merchants of France, which at ye Signing of the Treaty, were understood by both parties to be in the Possession of His Majesty's subjects, such dispossession as lately hapned haveing been certainly made in the time of peace and therefore cannot be deemed a Rightful Possession of the French within the Genuine intention of the Treaty.

Lastly if any objection should be made to the facts and arguments herein set forth to prove his Majesty's Title to Hudsons Bay and Territories thereunto belonging or if any Right shall be pretended by the French to those places, the Company of Adventurers most humbly pray that leave and opportunity may be given them to make their reply, not doubting to give His Majesty full satisfaction therein.

Réponse.

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Ce pais qui est appellé dans toutes les anciennes cartes, la Coste de Labrador a été ainsi

Copie du Mémoire remis par Messrs les Commissaires de Sa Majesté Britanique au sujet de la Baye de Hudson.

La partie septentrionale de l'Amérique dans laquelle est la Baye d'Hudson fut découverte environ l'an 1497 par le

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Réponse.

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nommé par les Espagnols qui en firent la decouverte longtemps avant que les Anglois y eussent esté.

chevalier Sebastien Cabot en vertu d'une commission du Roy Henry Septieme.

On voit par les Relations que le dit Sebastien Cabot n'y a passé que par occasion comme les autres navigateurs en cherchant un passage du costé de l'Ouest pour aller aux Indes, ce sont des faits connus par tous les navigateurs. Les François y ont esté en divers temps, mais on n'a jamais creu que ces voyages pussent servir de Titre.

Henry Hudson peut avoir navigué dans le Détroit de la Baye du Nord de Canada comme plusieurs autres ont fait, mais il est constant qu'il n'en prit point possession n'y ayant aucun acte qui en fasse mention ni aucun vestige d'établissement fait par les Anglois.

Le droit qu'on voudroit prendre par les cartes modernes et sans aucun fondement, ces sortes d'ouvrages n'estant point fait par ordre ni par la participation des Souverains, ceux qui les composent ne cherchent que la nouveauté pour en avoir un plus grand débit, et prennent les dernieres relations qu'ils trouvent sans s'informer d'où elles viennent.

Si on veut admettre ces sortes de preuves, les François feront voir par plusieurs Relations imprimées à Londres avec privilege que tous les Pais en question leur ont appartenu avant que les Anglois les eussent connus et cela seul finiroit la contestation mais il me semble qu'il est plus convenable et qu'on connaîtra mieux le Fond du Droit des deux Nations en examinant les titres qui seront produits par les deux Compagnies de commerce, ceux de la Compagnie Française seront mis cy après.

Les François occupoient en ce tems là toutes ces terres et l'on prouvera par les Procès-Verbaux du Sr. Champlain qu'il en prit possession et de celles qui sont cinq cens lieues par delà, le pays des Iroquois et de la Rivière de Saguenay et y fit des établissements qui ont esté continuez. Aulieu que par se qui est dit dans l'Article cy a costé, il pareroit qu'après le voyage du Chevalier Thomas Button en 1612 les Anglois n'y sont retournez qu'en 1631 ce qui justifie qu'ils n'ont jamais esté en ce pays là pour

En l'an 1610 Henry Hudson sujet de Sa Majesté naviga dans les Détroits et dans la Baye de Hudson en prit possession et donna des noms à divers lieux situez dans la Baye et les Détroits par les quels ils ont toujours esté nommez et connus depuis ce tems là dans les cartes qui ont esté faites tant dans les Pais étrangers qu'en Angleterre.

En l'an 1612 le chevalier Thomas Button, Anglois, fit un voyage dans les Détroits et dans la Baye susdite et prit possession de diverses places et particulièrement de la Rivière du Port Nelson et des Terres voisines au nom du Roy Jacques premier et nomma la dite Rivière et le Port ou luy et sa Compagnie passèrent l'hyver du Port Nelson du nom du capitaine du vaisseau qui s'appelloit Nelson.

Réponse.

s'y établir mais seulement par occasion et comme il a esté dit ci-dessus pour chercher un passage du Costé de l'Ouest pour aller aux Indes.

A l'égard du lieu de Nelson, Ils peuvent y avoir mouillé par occasion, mais il n'y a jamais eu aucun vestige d'établissement qu'en l'année 1682 qu'ils y vinrent qu'après que les François y eurent bâti un fort sur la rivière de Bourbon, et vne marque certaine qu'ils n'y ont point pris d'établissement n'y qu'ils n'ont pas eu dessein de s'y établir en ce tems là c'est qu'ils n'ont eu le pouvoir de leur Souverain de le faire qu'en l'année 1670 par les Lettres du Roy Charles Second.

Cette croix n'a pu estre plantée que par les François et c'est vne preuve infailible qu'ils ont esté les premiers occupans de ces Terres.

Le nom de New Nord Wales donné à cette contrée en 1631 ne prouve rien contre la première possession des François qui est depuis l'année 1640 outre que ce lieu là ne peut avoir aucun rapport avec celui de Nelson en estant esloigné d'environ 400 lieues. On convient qu'en ce tems là les Anglois entrèrent dans la Rivière qu'ils nommèrent Rupert, où ils ont bâti ensuite un Fort, mais ce Pais leur estoit si peu connu qu'ils furent obligez de s'y faire introduire par les nommez des Grosseliers et Raddison François habitans de Canada, qui quitterent pour la première fois la Compagnie Française qu'ils servoient.

Il n'est pas vray semblable que la trahison de ces deux hommes puisse servir de titre contre la Compagnie Française qui en fit ses plaintes en ce tems là et a continué depuis à demander raison de cette usurpation les affaires qui survinrent en Europe peu de tems apres, ont fait negliger la poursuite de celle-cy, dont la Compagnie Française ne s'est jamais desistée.

Les François n'ont eu aucune connaissance de cette prise de possession qui ne pourroit avoir aucun lieu quand elle seroit véritable, puisque les François estoient les premiers occupans fondez en Titre, et qu'il ny avoit point de guerre entre les deux Roys et qu'au contraire le Traité de Bréda fait en 1667 les maintenoit dans leur ancien Droit.

En 1631 le Capitaine Lue Fox fit un voyage à Hudson's Baye par ordre du Roy Charles premier et entre plusieurs Lieux de la dite Baye où il entra, il alla dans la Rivière du Port Nelson et trouvant là vne Croix qui y avoit esté plantée par le Chevalier Thomas Button, il la releva et en renouvela l'inscription, declarant le Droit et la possession que Sa Majesté y avoit; et nomma ensuite les Pais de cette Rivière New-North-Wales.

En 1667 Zacheirie Gilham Anglois fit un autre voyage dans cette Baye et entra dans l'Emboucheure d'une Rivière qui est au fond de la Baye et la nomma la Rivière Rupert à l'honneur de feu Son Altesse le Prince Rupert qui estoit le principal des Intéressez dans cette Expédition, le dit Gilham bâtit aussi un Fort à qui il donna le nom de Charles à le honneur du Roy deffunt et ayant pris possession de la dite Rivière et des Terres voisines il y établit le Commerce et vne bonne correspondance avec les naturels du Pais.

En 1669 le Capitaine Newland entra dans le Port de Nelson et declara les Titres et Droits de Sa Majesté sur cette Rivière et Terres voisines en y plantant les armes du Roy comme vne marque de Sa Souveraineté sur les dits lieux.

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Réponse.

Cette concession faite depuis le Traité de Bréda qui porte que les sujets des deux Roys demeureront en possession des Terres qu'ils possédoient au premier Janvier 1665, ne peut avoir lieu contre le droit des premiers occupants, que les François ont par un Titre antécédent.

La négociation qu'il y avoit en ce tems là entre les deux Roys pour un Traité Général de Commerce, où cette affaire devoit estre comprise fit qu'on donna l'ordre à Monsieur de Frontenac de n'entreprendre rien contre les Anglois dans cette Etablissement jusqu'à nouvel Ordre.

Il a déjà esté dit ci-dessus que les François bâtirent un Fort pres d'un lieu appellé Nelson, sur la Rivière de Bourbon et que les Anglois n'y sont venus qu'après eux, leur premier Droit et celuy de l'Etablissement qu'ils venoient d'y faire, les obligea de repousser les Anglois qui les y venoient troubler, et la Compagnie Françoise demande toujours satisfaction de l'enlèvement de ce Fort et de tous ses effets pillés en 1683 par la Trahison du nommé Radisson.

Le Traité conclu au mois de Novembre 1686 seroit plus favorable aux François qu'aux Anglois, si on vouloit l'expliquer à la lettre, mais il semble que les deux Roys estant convenus de décider l'affaire au fford sur les pièces et Titres qui seront rapportez par les deux Compagnies de Commerce, Il ne s'agit à présent que d'examiner ces Titres et de rendre Justice en connoissance de cause à qui il appartient.

Eu 1670 le Roy deffunt octroya vne Chartre aux dits interessez et en forma vne Compagnie leur donnant pouvoir et privilege de trafiquer à l'exclusion de tous autres dans la dite Baye, Detroits, Tombes, Rivières et Isles qui sont tant au delans qu'aux environs de la Baye et des Detroits.

En 1672 la Compagnie envoya Charles Bayley en qualité de Gouverneur de leurs Factories établis dans la dite Baye avec qui le Sieur de Frontenac Gouverneur de Canada entretint vne bonne correspondance sans jamais se plaindre d'aucun dommage ou Tort fait par la Compagnie ou par ses Agents soit en y établissant son Commerce ou en bâtissant des Forts au fford de la Baye et eu 1673 le dit Bayley envoya un navire appellé l'Employ au port Nelson pour y négocier et y faire un établissement comme fit aussi le Capitaine Draper en 1680 qui y envoya un vaisseau nommé l'Albemarle.

En 1682 les agents et les Facteurs de la Compagnie bâtirent un Fort et travailloient à établir une Factorie dans le Port Nelson, quand ils furent troublez pour la première fois par les François nonobstant un Etablissement et une Possession continue de vingt ans durant lequel tems les Interessez on fait vne depense de pres de 200,000 Livres Sterling tant pour bâtir des Forts que pour établir leur Factories.

Le Droit de Sa Majesté sur la Baye d'Hudson et pais voisins ayant esté ainsi conservé sans interruption ni contestation quelconque jus-qu'en 1682 a esté aussi confirmé par le Traité conclu entre Sa Majesté et le Roy Tres-Chrétien le 16 Novembre 1686, par lequel il est stipulé que les deux Roys auront tous les Domaines Droits et Preominences dans les mers, Detroits et autres eaux de l'Amérique d'une manière aussi ample et estendue qu'ils en jouissoient alors, et comme ceci établit et confirme le Droit de Sa Majesté, sur les Places qui sont dans la Baye et dans les Detroits de Hudson aussi l'établit-il et le confirme sur celle dont les Marchands François se sont depuis quelque tems emparez lesquelles Places à la signature du Traité estoient reputées par les deux Parties d'estre en la posses-



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Réponse.

sion des sujets de Sa Majesté, la dite saisie estant sans contradiction commise en tems de Paix, par consequent ne peut estre reputée une juste et legitime possession selon l'intention véritable du Traité.

- Proofs produced by ye french Comms in answers to ye memorial touching Hudson's Bay.
- La Compagnie Française de la Baye du Nord de Canada produit :
 (1^o). Vne Commission en forme d'Edit du Roy François premier donnée en l'année 1540 en faveur du Sieur Robertval, pour prendre possession de toutes les Terres que le dit Roy avoit fait découvrir en l'année 1525 par le nommé Verazzano Florentin et par Jean Cartier de St Malo en 1534 et 1535 dans laquelle commission la Baye du Nord de Canada qui a esté depuis appellée Hudson est comprise.
- 2^o. Lettres patentes du Roy Henry le Grand de l'année 1598, par lesquelles il établit le marquis de la Roche, Cottenmel (*) son lieutenant es pais de Canada, Hochelaga, Terres Neuves, Labrador, Rivières de la Grande Baye, Rivière de Norombegue et Terres adjacentes des dites Provinces et Rivières. Ces lettres patentes en forme de Commission, sont enregistrees au Parlement de Rouën et portent en termes formels que les dites terres n'estoient habitées en ce tems là par aucun sujets des princes Chretiens.
- 3^o. Les Actes d'une société de Marchands, établi sous le nom de Sieur de Caën, qui y ont fait actuellement leur commerce jusqu'en 1627.
- 4^o. Les Lettres Patentes du Roy Louis 13^e en date du 29 avril 1627 qui forma vne nouvelle compagnie à laquelle il concéda tout le Pais de Canada, tant le long des costes depuis la Floride que les Roys ces prédécesseurs avoient fait habiter en rangeant les costes de la mer jusqu'au cercle Arctique pour latitude et de Longitude depuis l'Isle de Terre neuve tirant à l'ouest jusqu'au grand Lac dit la mer douce et au delà que dedans les Terres et le long des Rivières qui y passent, et se déchargent dans le fleuve St. Laurens et dans tous les autres fleuves qui les portent à la mer. Dans lequel espace de pais est comprise sans difficulté la Baye du Nord de Canada appelé par les Anglois Hudson.
5. Un Acte tiré des Registres du Conseil Souverain de Québec en date du 26 avril 1656 signé Pevorot secrétaire du dit Conseil par lequel il est prouvée que le nommé Jean Bourbon commandant vn vaisseau de la dite Compagnie courut toute la coste du Nord de Canada, entra et fit de nouveaux actes de prise de possession dans la dite Baye.
6. Les Certificats du Sieur de la Vallière officier et du Pere Dablon Missionnaire qui prouvent qu'en l'année 1661 les sauvages de la Baye du Nord de Canada vinrent expres à Québec, pour confirmer qu'ils vouloient continuer de vivre sous la Domination des François et pour demander vn Missionnaire. Le dit pere Dablon y fut envoyé par Terre avec le dit Sieur de la Vallière accompagné de cinq soldats.
7. Vne commission du Sieur d'Avagour pour lors Gouverneur de la Nouvelle-France en date du 10^e May 1663, portant ordre et permission au Sieur Couture de se transporter avec cinq hommes au Fond de la Baye du Nord de Canada, pour en conséquence de la requisition des Sauvages qui estoient revenus à Québec pour luy demander secours, les conduire et assister dans leurs affaires. A cette commission est joint un certificat du dit Sieur Couture, portant qu'il a fait ce voyage en l'année 1663, et fait planter de nouveau sur les Terres du Fond de la dite Baye vne croix et les armes du Roy gravées en cuivre et placées entre deux plaques de plomb au pied d'un Grand Arbre.
8. Le procès verbal du Sieur de la Chesnay de la dite prise de possession.
9. Les Lettres Patentes de Sa Majesté de l'année 1663 par lesquelles Elle reunist à la Couronne la propriété des susdites Terres sur la Cession de la dite Compagnie.
10. Autres lettres Patentes du Roy de l'année 1664 par lesquelles Sa Majesté ayant établi une nouvelle compagnie des Indes Occidentales, luy concéda la Nouvelle

(*) Cottenmeal, vide Charlevoix. Tome I. p. 108. Note.

France avec la même estendue que Louis 13 l'avoit coacédé à la Compagnie qui fut établie en 1627.

11. Un Procez Verbal fait en l'année 1671 par le Sieur de St. Lusson envoyé par ordre du Roy à Ste. Marie du Sault chez les Outouacs, où se rendirent toutes les nations de plus de cent lieues à la ronde au nombre de dix-sept, lesquelles se soumirent volontairement à la Domination de Sa Majesté. Le dit Sieur de St. Lusson y planta ensuite la Croix et y arbora les armes de Sa Majesté. Ces 17 Nations comprennoient toutes celles des Outouacs et de tout le Lac de Huron, celles du Lac Supérieur de toutes les Terres du Nord et de la Baye de Hudson, celles de la Baye des Puans et du Lac des Illinois, comme il est amplement justifié par le dit procez verbal de prise de possession.

Réponse.

Meml. of Damages suffered by the English Company with the Answer of ye French Commissrs. thereunto.

La Compagnie François de Canada soutient et prouvera que les Anglois n'ont eu ni Etablissement ni Factorie dans le Port de Nelson avant l'année 1682. Voici le fait qu'ils certifient véritable et qui servira de Reponse à ce qui est dit cy a costé.

En l'année 1682 la dite Compagnie François équippa deux vaisseaux à Quebec, sur lesquels estoient Radisson et des Grossoliers, qui avoient obtenu en France le pardon de la Trahison qu'ils avoient faite en l'année 1667, en introduisant les Anglois à la Rivière qu'ils appellent Rupert et autres lieux circumvoisins dans la Baye du Nord de Canada.

Ces deux vaisseaux estant arrivez dans la dite Baye descendirent à la Rivière appellée Bourbon où ils avoient auparavant estably vn Commerce par terre avec les Sauvages des environs qui les y reçurent bien et leur faciliterent le Bâtiment d'un Fort et d'un magasin qu'ils y establirent pour commencer leur commerce avec les dits Sauvages.

Trois jours apres cet Etablissement il y relacha vne Barque de Baston montée de dix hommes que les François reçurent comme amis et quatre jours apres on vit paroistre au bas de la Rivière vn grand vaisseau de Londres dont les Anglois de la Barque de Baston eurent peur parce qu'ils n'avoient point de Commission comme ils l'ont avoué depuis. Le capitaine du dit Navire de Londres dit qu'il estoit venu la pour s'y establir, sur quoy les François luy presenterent leur ancien Droit sur ces Terres et qu'outre cela ils s'y trouvoient premiers occupans.

Copie du Mémoire remis par Messrs. les Commres. du Roy d'Angleterre au sujet des Dommages soufferts par la Compagnie de Hudson Bay.

En l'an 1682 le Sieur de la Chenay et autres marchands de Canada équipèrent plusieurs Bâtimens et entrèrent avec main Forte dans les Etablissements et Factories de la Compagnie au Port Nelson, où ils brulerent leurs maisons, se saisirent de leurs effets et Provisions et ruinerent la Factorie que la Compagnie y avoit établie, emmenerent prisonniers à Canada le Sr. Bridgar Gouverneur de la Factorie et 16 autres personnes snjet de Sa Majesté.

De plus la Compagnie perdit au même temps le navire nommé le Prince Rupert commandé par Zacharie Gilham avec sa charge, provisions et munitions, le dit Gilham et cinq autres personnes ayant péri avec le vaisseau et six autres sujets de Sa Majesté ayant esté aussi obligés par cette Invasion de se retirer dans les bois où ils moururent de Faim et de misère. Ces Dommages estant supputez avec toute la moderation possible montent du moins à plus de vingt-cinq mil Livres Sterling de perte aux Interesses.

Réponse.

Ils en estoient dans cette contestation Lorsque les Glaces poussées par la marée conperent les cables du vaisseau Anglois le firent deriver en large, où il fit naufrage, les gens de l'équipage s'estant sauvez à Terre dans des chaloupes demanderent du secours aux François qui le leur accorderent, et leur donnerent mesme vne barque et des vivres pour se retirer où ils voudroient aller.

Vne partie des François qui estoient dans le dit Fort de la Rivière de Bourbon apres avoir laissé les Gens nécessaires pour la Garde de leur Poste et pour continuer leur commerce avec les Sauvages s'en retournerent à Québec avec la Barque de Baston et son équipage que le Gouverneur de la Nouvelle-France fit relascher, quoiqu'elle fust sans Commission et par consequent sujetté à confiscation.

Messieurs les Commissaires pourront juger par les faits ci-dessus, dont plusieurs Anglois qui en ont connaissance rendront temoignage, si la compagnie d'Hudson Baye est bien fondée dans les pretendns Dommages et Interests qu'elle doit avoir souffert en cette occasion.

Il a desja esté repondu à cette plainte que les François n'ont rien entrepris contre les Anglois en 1684 et que ces deux vaisseaux ayant trouvé les Anglois établis par Radisson ne toucherent ni à leur Fort ni à leurs Habitations quoyqu'ils les possedassent contre toute sorte de Justice et de Raison et se contenterent d'entrer dans une petite Rivière nommée La Gargonse à demie lieu de là où ils furent obligez de passer l'hyver et ils s'en retournerent ensuite à Quebec.

Ce vaisseau n'a pu estre pris par les François lesquels au contraire demandent la restitution des Agrez Pondres et autres munitions enlevées à vn bâtiment François.

En 1684 les François en vertu d'une Commission du Sr de la Barre Gouverneur de Canada, entrerent avec deux vaisseaux et cinquante hommes dans la dite Baye et allerent au Port-Nelson, où ils entrerent avec main-forte et y bâtirent vn Fort au-dessus de celui de la Factorie de la Compagnie et par ce moyen firent cette année le Commerce de la Compagnie avec les Indiens, ce qui est vne perte aux Interessez du moins de dix mil Livres sterling.

Au mois de juillet de l'an 1685 les deux vaisseaux susdits retournant à Canada rencontrerent à l'Emboucheure des Détroits un navire de la Compagnie nommé le Marchand de Perpetuana Edouard Humes Maistre, qui alloit rendre son bord à Port Nelson avec sa charge et Provisions, qui estoient destinées pour le service et pour l'avancement des Etablissements et Factories des Interessez et s'en estant emparez ils l'ammenerent à Quebec en Canada avec le maistre, l'équipage et 14 Passagers qui furent faits Prisonniers, ce qui a causé vne perte à la Compagnie du moins de cinq mil Livres Sterlg, comme aussi aux proprietaires du vaisseau, par

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Réponse.

La Compagnie de Canada convient que n'ayant pu avoir raison en Angleterre ni en France de Milord Preston au sujet de l'enlèvement qui fut fait en l'année 1683 de son Fort, Magazin et marchandises à la Rivière de Bourbon le dit milord Preston ayant dit à leur agent que cette affaire ne regardoit point le Roy son Maistre ne s'agissant que de l'Interest des marchands, Elle prit la Resolution au mois de juin de l'année 1686 n'ayant point asses de vaisseaux pour reprendre son Fort de la Rivière de Bourbon, d'envoyer 90 hommes par Terre aux Forts Rupert, Monssipi et Chichitchouan, desquels ils se rendirent les maistres et enleverent les marchandises qu'ils y trouverent pour Represailles de ce que la Compagnie d'Hudson Baye leur avoit enleve aut dt. Fort de la Riviere de Bourbon en l'an 1683,

Et à l'égard des Pertes Dommages et Interests soufferts de part et d'autre, Elle consent volontiers qu'ils soient jugés et liquidez par Messrs les Commissaires nommez par les deux Roys. Il seroit à souhaiter pour l'utilité des deux Compagnies que leurs agents se tinssent chacun dans leurs postes pour faire leur commerce sans se traverser les vns les autres, ce procedé n'estant qu'à l'avantage des sauvages qui par cette desunion leur vendent plus cher leurs Pelleteries.

Sa Majesté très Chretienne a donné en dernier lieu ses ordres pour empescher les courses de ceux qu'on appelle Coureurs de Bois ou Gens sans aveu qui causent ces desordres. Lorsque Sa Majesté Britanniq en aura donné de semblables de sa part, le Commerce des deux Compagnies en ira beaucoup mieux.

To which Papers of the French Commissioners there was delivered the reply following :

Reply to the Answer given by the French Commissioners to the memorial concerning the Right of His Majesty of Great Britain to ye Bay and Streights of Hudson and of the Damages which his Majesty's subjects have sustained by the Violence of the French Together with an answer to what is alledged by the French for justifying the Right and Title to that Country and Streights.

Reply to the Answer of the French Commissioners to ye

Sr. Sebastian Cabot discovered this part of America now in question, not by chance, but by particular Order from King Henry the seventh in quality of Great Pilot of England. It would be easy to

la perte de leur bâtiment et de son fret, gages et habits du maistre et de l'équipage, du moins de douze cents cinquante cinq pieces.

En l'an 1686 les François de Canada prirent et ruinerent par Force trois Forts et Etablissements de la Compagnie situés au fond de la Baye et trois de leurs vaisseaux avec vne grande quantité d'Effets, Provisions et munitions que les Interessez avoient amassées pour s'en servir dans leur negoce durant plusieurs années. Ils enleverent aussi plus de cinquante mil peaux de Castor et exposèrent à la mercy des vagues dans un petit et vieux Bâtiment tout ruiné environ cinquante sujets de Sa Majesté pour les faire perir miserablement en mer outre plusieurs autres qu'ils tuèrent ou emmenerent prisonniers. Cette perte se monte à plus de cinquante mil Livres Sterling.

De plus les François de Canada ont depuis cinq ans négocié et fréquenté dans les limites mentionnez et prescrits dans la Chartre de la Compagnie se cachant aux Environs, et espiant leurs Factories s'attirant ainsi indument le commerce des Interessez avec les naturels du País, par où la Compagnie perd du moins dix mille peaux de Castor par an de la valeur de vingt mil livres sterling.

Le total des sommes susdites montent à cent onze mil deux cens cinquante cinq Livres sterling.

Memorial touching Hudson's Bay. prove the discovery and taking possession before ye Spaniards had set footing in that Country should they pretend to dispute the Right thereof which they never yet undertook to do to the prejudice of His Majesty's Title.

It is not necessary to prove settlements made by the said Cabot or by Hudson, seeing the French never began to make any till ye year 1682, above twelve years after the English had built severall Forts and established Factories under the immediate Protection of his present Majesty who was Governor thereof.

There is noe intention of Establishing a Right by Maps, yet the names given in them to Places and Countrys are convincing arguments of the Propriety.

It would seeme very strange that had they some years before had any thoughts of making pretensions to this Colony they would have permitted ye printing Maps at Paris (licensed by the King's authority and dedicated to the Dauphin in France) in which are seen none but English names for all that part of America.

It hath been already said that ye French never made any apparent settlements in the Bay and Streights of Hudson before that which they made by Force of Armes in the year 1682.

If Capt Henry Hudson in the year 1610 Sr Tho. Button in 1612 and Capt Luke Fox in 1631 have made notable voyages into those parts by the express commands of their Sovereignes 'tis not to be imagined but there have likewise been private Voyages made within that time, in which as well as in the other, they did not only take possession, but continued there for some time and left the usuall marks of the sovereignty of their masters, besides the names which have not been since changed, there needed not at that time any other soe considerable navigators to maintaine His Majtys Right which other nations never disputed.

As to the Cross planted and erected by the English Captains the Truth of it is beyond all dispute, this Erecting of Crosses having been practised by the English in every Raigne as the Publick Acts of all times do testify on like occasions and hitherto nothing was ever userped where the Cross was a certaine mark of the taking Possession.

The name of the North Wales given by Sr. Thomas Button to the neighbouring Country after a formall Possession taken of Hudsons Bay and the streights, doth sufficiently Justify His Majesty's Right to those parts and leaves noe Roome for other nations to make their pretensions. The expedition made in 1667 is alone solemn enough to establish the Right of the English, and is not the less valid for the service they reaped therein from Grosseliers and Radisson said to be French men. The Venetians might as well pretend to the English Colonies, because Cabot made the discovery and the Genoese might demand reason of Spaine for their Possessions in the Indies, because Colomb was a native of that State. There are few expeditions or Voyages, and scarce any Conquests made where there is not a mixture of Forreigners 'tis sufficient that those people were not forced but hired into the service of the English nation.

It hath been made appear that the French never had any right to these Countries, so that the Treaty of Breda makes nothing for them, but rather Confirmes His Majesties Right and Title.

The Right to the Bay and streights of Hudson, being thus plainly made out, it will not be necessary to prove His Majestys Title to ye River, Coasts and Port Nelson, which are but members or a small part of the former inclosed within His Majesties continent under those names. It is likewise needless to rehearse that in the Year 1612, Capt. Nelson going in Person dwelt there till his death leaving his name to that place and that the French never came into that river or Road before the Year 1682; when they first began to build a small fort upon the Ruines of his Majesties subjects after having by meer violence caused great Loss and Damage to the English nation. 'Tis owned that the two french Vessels came in the year 1682 to ye Western Coasts of Hudson's Bay called by the Indians Kakiakioway, the name of Bourbon being given it upon the spott. But it can at ye same time be proved by Authentick Witnesses that these ships arrived after ye vessell from Boston whereof

young Guilham was master being his Majesty's subject who had no need of commission to verify his Majesty's Title and who, tho' he did not owne the English Company, was nevertheless under ye Royall Protection of England, and as a subject to ye Crowne, might establish the same Right for his nation as the French ships pretended to doe for theirs.

This late taking of Possession on which there is noe necessity of founding our Right was seconded few days after by the arrival of an other vessell from England whereof Guilham the father was master, at which time Mr. Bridgard Governor for the English Company made knowne to ye French His Majesty's Right and Title and the Priviledges of the Company to the Trade of that Country. Notwithstanding which, these new comers overcame by strength or Policy both the ffather and the son and destroyed or took their vessells with what they had on board, tho' in time of peace and within the Possessions of the Crowne of England, which never were disputed there before even in time of warr.

'Tis acknowledged that ye Grant or Letters given by His Majesty to ye English Company do not of themselves give any Right, but ye establishment of a Company priviledged for so Considerable a Commerce and the Actual Tradeing they have Maintained with ye Inhabitants in pursuance of the said Grant or Letters, the Ports they have built in severall places and the Factories they have kept at so vast a charge, do plainly shew that his Maty was not deceived, but that ye grant was founded in his owne Right which hath been yett further confirmed by this last takeing of possession and ye Continual Tradeing of his subjects under his Royall Authority.

The English Company doth not think it selfe obliged to answer the Damages sustained by the French in 1683, seeing what they did on that occasion was against the Intrusion of the French and in pursuance of the Powers and Priviledges granted them by his Majesty for the Trade of those parts.

What is here meant is little to the Purpose either in regard to ye last Treaty or to his Majestyes former or present Title whereof the Dispute and proceeding by such ways in time of peace and under the shadow of a Treaty of good Correspondence seeme very extraordinary and may prove of dangerous Consequence.

As to the Titles produced by the French Comms, the Commission given by King Francis the first is of noe force in respect to these Countries, there having never been any Actual Possession taken and in effect all the other Letters Patents can signify nothing in prejudice to his Majty's Right, seeing noe prince whatsoever can be hindered from giving to his Governours, Agents and Companys such Titles as he shall think best. Those given by Henry the Great and Louis the 13th comprehend all that the Crowne of England possesses or hath possessed on ye Continent of America, together with severall Large Islands, which nevertheless cannot in the least eclipse or diminish His Majestyes Claime. Now if the Commissioners should insist on Titles of that nature, there would be no safety for his Majesty's subjects in America. Carolina, Pensilvania and other places possessed by his Majesty's subjects even since the Treaty at Breda would be in Danger should the French think fit to surprize them, after which it would not be difficult for them to allodge imaginary discoveries or even to prove that five or six French had passed that way before, and made some Contract with the Indians. It is much more just and reasonable to rely upon Actual discoveries and upon possession taken in view of all the World and which have continued for a long time together and are too clearly proved by the Violence of the French in their enterprise in the Years 1682 and 1686.

As to the Damages sustained by the subjects of france, the English Company maintaine they are not obliged to indemnify them after soe manifest an Invasion.

It shall not be ye fault of ye Company of Hudsons Bay; if their Agents and those of ye Company of Canada do not keep within their respective Bounds, the one pretending only to the Trade of the Bay and streights above menconed, whilst the other keeps to that of Canada—and that the Forts, Habitations, factories and establishments of the English Company be restored and their Limitts made good as ye first discoverers, Possessors and Traders thither, being the Lawfull marks of sovereignty and this for above Twelve Years together before over the French thought of attack-

ing it or troubling the Trade of the English within the Bounds of ye said Company, for otherwise how may subjects of England Trust to a Treaty of Neutrality in case of a Rupture if even in time of peace they see themselves bereaved of their possessions and estates without such intire Reparation and satisfaction as proceedings so violent and unjust doe require.

Replique à la Reponse donnée par Messrs les Commissaires de France au memoire des droits du Roy de la Grande Bretagne sur la Baye et Détroits d'Hudson et des Dommages que les sujets de Sa Majesté ont soufferts par la violence des François ensemble la Reponse aux Titres produits pour la Justification des Droits de la France sur le même Pais et Détroits.

Réplique à la Réponse donnée par les Commissaires de France au Mémoire touchant Hudsons Baye.

Le Chevalier Sebastien Cabot découvrit cette partie de l'Amerique dont il est Question non pas à l'aventure mais par ordre exprès du Roy Henry 7^e en qualité de Grand Pilot d'Angleterre. Il seroit facile de justifier cette decouverte et la prise de possession auparavant que les Espagnols eussent mis le pied dans le Pais, s'ils s'avisoiert d'en vouloir disputer le Droit, ce qu'ils n'ont jamais entrepris de faire au prejudice des Titres de Sa Majesté. Il n'est pas necessaire de prouver des Etablissements faits par le dit Chevalier Cabot ou par Hudson, puisque les François n'ont jamais commencé d'en faire avant l'année 1682 plus de 12 ans apres que les Anglois ont bâti plusieurs Forts et établi des Factories sous l'aveu et protection particuliere de Sa Majesté qui en estoit Gouverneur. On ne pretend pas s'établir vn droit certain sur les cartes, mais les noms qu'Elles donnent generalement aux Pais sont des marques convaincantes de la propriété.

Il paroistroit fort étrange que si l'on avoit eu il y a quelques années la pensée de former des pretentions sur cette Colonie on eust voulu permettre qu'on imprimast à Paris des Cartes dediées au Dauphin de France même avec privilege du Roy tres Chretien dans lesquelles on ne voit que des noms anglois pour toute cette partie de l'Amerique.

Il a desja esté dit que les François n'ont jamais fait aucun Etablissement apparent sur la Baye et Detroits de Hudson avant celui qu'ils firent à main armée en l'année 1682.

Si le Capitaine Henry Hudson en 1610, le Chevalier Thomas Button en 1612 et le Capitaine Luc Fox en 1631, on fait des voyages notables dans ces Pais et Detroits par les ordres exprès de leurs souverains, on ne doit pas conclure qu'il ne s'en est point fait d'autres particuliers. Les vns et les autres n'en prirent pas seulement possession, mais ils y demurerent quelque tems et y laisserent des marques ordinaires de la souveraineté de leurs maistres outre les noms qui n'ont point changé depuis. Il n'est pas necessaire qu'il y ait eu dans ce tems là d'autres navigateurs si considerables pour soutenir le Droit de Sa Majesté que d'autres nations n'ont pas disputé.

Pour ce qui est de la Croix plantée et relevée par les Capitaines Anglois, la vorité en est incontestable et cette erection de Croix a esté pratiquée par les Anglois dans tous les reignes comme les Actes publics en font foy de tout tems et en pareilles occasions, et l'on n'a jamais auparavant userpé sur les prises de Possession dont les Croix estoient les marques certaines.

Le nom de Nord-Wales qu'imposa le Chevalier Thomas Button aux Pais voisins apres vne prise de possession formelle de la Baye et Detroits de Hudson, justifie asses le Droit de Sa Majesté sur ces Pais contigus et ne laisse aucun moyen aux autres nations, d'y porter leurs pretensions, mesme au delà sur les Possessions de Sa Majesté, l'Expédition qui se fit en 1667 est seule asses solemnelle pour établir le droit des Anglois, et elle n'est pas moins legitime et valable pour le service qu'ils tirerent des nommez des Grosseliers et Radisson qu'on dit estre François. Les Venitiens pretendront-ils aux Colonies d'Angleterre parce que Cabot en fit la decouverte, et les Genoïs demanderont-ils raison de l'Espagne pour leurs Possessions aux Indes, parce que Colomb estoit natif de leur Estat? Il ne se fait gueres ni d'Expéditions ni de

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Voyages ni même de Conqueste où il n'y ait quelque melange de Nations Etrangères. Il suffit que ces gens n'ont pas esté Forcez mais reçus à Gages au service de la Nation Angloise.

Au reste on fait voir que les François n'ont jamais eu aucun droit sur le País en Question, de sorte que le Traité de Breda ne fait Rien pour eux et justifie seulement le Droit de Sa Majesté.

Tellement que ces droits estant si bien establis sur la Baye et Detroits de Hudson il n'est pas necessaire d'entrer dans les preuves de ses Titres sur la Rivière, Coste et port de Nelson qui n'en est qu'un membre et vne petite partie renfermée dans l'étendue du Domaine de Sa Majesté sous les susdits noms. Il est meme inutile de redire qu'en l'année 1612 le Capitaine Nelson y estant en Personne et y ayant demeuré jusqu'à sa mort, il y laissa son nom et que les François ne sont jamais entrez dans cette Rivière et rade avant 1682 quand ils commencerent d'y bâtir un petit fort sur les Ruines des Sujets de Sa Majesté et apres leur avoir causé par des violences extraordinaires des pertes et Dommages considerables à la Nation Angloise. On avoue bien que les deux vaisseaux François abordèrent en l'an 1682 à la Coste du Ouest de la Baye de Hudson appellée par les Indiens Kakiakioway, le nom de Bourbon y ayant été donné sur le champ. Mais on peut aussi prouver par des temoignages autentiques que ces vaisseaux y arriverent apres le Bâtiment de Boston, monté par le jeune Guilham sujet de Sa Majesté qui n'avait pas besoin de Commission pour faire valoir le Droit de Sa Majesté et qui, quoiqu'il ne reconnust point la Compagnie Angloise estoit toujours sous la Protection Royale d'Angleterre et comme sujet de la Couronne, pouvoit établir le même droit pour Sa Majesté que les deux vaisseaux François pretendoient faire pour la leur.

Cette nouvelle prise de Possession sur laquelle il n'est pas nécessaire d'établir son droit, fut encore secondée peu de jours apres par l'arrivée d'un autre navire de Londres monté par Guilham le Père quand le sieur Bridgard Gouverneur pour la Compagnie Angloise declara aux François les Titres de Sa Majesté et les Privileges de la Compagnie pour le commerce du dit País. Mais nonobstant tout cela, ces nouveaux venus accablèrent ou par Force ou par Surprise les deux Capitaines Pere et fils et ruinerent ou prirent deux vaisseaux avec tout ce qui restoit dessus quoyqu'en tems de Paix et sur le Domaine de la Couronne d'Angleterre, qu'on n'avoit jamais contesté auparavant même en tems de guerre.

On sçait bien que la Concession ou Lettres du Roi octroyées à la Compagnie Angloise ne peut simplement former un droit, mais l'Établissement d'une Compagnie privilégiée pour un Commerce si considerable et le Commerce actuel qu'elle a entretenu avec les Naturels du País en consequence de cette concession. Les Forts qu'elle a bâtis en plusieurs endroits et les Factories qu'elle a maintenues si long tems avec de si grandes Depenses, font bien voir que Sa Majesté s'est fondée sur son ancien Droit, qu'elle a cependant affermi par cette dernière possession et commerce continuél de ses Sujets sous la Faveur de son Autorité Royale.

La Compagnie Angloise ne croit pas devoir tenir conte aux François des dommages qu'ils souffrirent en l'an 1683 puisqu'elle n'a agi en cette occasion contre l'Intrusion des François qu'en consequence des Pouvoirs et Privileges donnés par le Roy pour le Commerce de tous ces País.

Il importe peu à l'interest de Sa Majesté à quoi on se rapporte ou au dernier Traite ou à son ancien et premier droit, dont la Contestation et Procedures par des voyes de fait en tems de Paix et sous l'ombre d'un Traité de bonne correspondance parroissent fort extraordinaires et peuvent avoir de fort dangereuses suites.

Pour Reponse aux Titres produits par Messrs les Commissaires de France, on dira que la Commission du Roy François premier n'est d'aucune valeur à l'égard des País en question, n'y ayant point eu de Possession actuelle et même toutes les autres Lettres patentes mentionnées ne peuvent rien operer au prejudice de Sa Majesté puisqu'on ne saurait empêcher que tout autre Prince ne doane à ses Gouverneurs, Agents et Compagnies tels Titres qu'il luy plaira. Ceux que les Roys Henry le Grand et Louis 13^{me} ont donne aux leurs, comprennent tout ce que la couronne d'Angleterre a possédé et possède en la Terre ferme de l'Amerique et plusieurs Grandes Isles.

ce qui pourtant ne peut rien diminuer du droit de Sa Majesté. Et si Messieurs les Commissaires insistoient sur des Titres de cette nature, il n'y auroit point de secret pour les sujets de Sa Majesté dans l'Amérique, et il y auroit toujours à craindre pour la Caroline, la Pensilvanie et autres Pais possédez par les sujets d'Angleterre, même depuis le Traite de Breda, si les François trouvoient seulement à propos de les surprendre apres quoy il ne leur seroit pas difficile d'alleguer des découvertes imaginaires et de prouver même que cinq ou six François y auroient passé et fait quelque contract avec les Indiens quelque tems auparavant. Il est bien plus juste de se fonder sur des découvertes actuelles et sur des prises de possession dont tout le monde est convenu et dont la Continuation pendant une longue suite de tems est trop clairement prouvée par la violence même des François en ce qu'ils ont entrepris en l'année 1682 et 1686.

Pour ce qui est des Pertes souffertes par les sujets de la France, la Compagnie Angloise soutient qu'elle n'est pas tenue à les en dedommager apres vne invasion si manifeste.

Il ne tiendra pas à la compagnie de la Baye d'Hudson que ses agents et ceux de la Compagnie de Canada ne gardent chacun leurs Postes l'une ne pretendant qu'au Commerce de la Baye et Detroits susdits, pourveu que l'autre ne fasse de son costé que celuy de Canada et que les Forts, Habitations, Factories et Etablissements de la dite Compagnie Angloise soient restitués et ses Limites evacuez en consideration de la premiere decouverte, la premiere occupation, les poursuites et marques legitimes de souveraineté, et la Possession continuelle de plus de douze ans de suite des dits Etablissements avant que les François eussent songé à les attaquer ou troubler le commerce des Anglois, dans les limites de la dite Compagnie puis qu'autrement comment les sujets d'Angleterre se peuvent-ils fier à vn Traité de Neutralité en cas de Rupture, si en tems de paix même, ils se voyent depouilles de leurs possessions et de leurs Biens sans vne Reparation entiere et satisfaction telle que demandent des Procédez si violents et si injustes.

Whereupon the French Commisioners delivered the Paper following :—

DEUXIEME MÉMOIRE de la Compagnie Française pour servir de Réponse à la Replique fournie par la Compagnie Angloise.

1°. La Compagnie Française de Canada ne pretend pas établir le Droit qu'elle a sur les costes de la Baye d'Hudson par de simples citations de concessions accordées par les Roys, comme la Compagnie Angloise le presupose, au contraire elle ne veut se servir que de Titres autentiques et des Aotes, qui justifient les prises de Possession des Terres, la construction des Forts et Magasins et l'Etablissement effectif des Compagnies qui y ont fait et continué un commerce actuel.

2°. C'est par ces sortes de preuves qu'on pretend detruire ce qui est avancé sans fondement par la Compagnie Angloise qu'avant l'année 1682 les François n'avoient aucun Etablissement sur les costes de la Baye d'Hudson.

3°. Messers. les Commissaires pourront examiner comme ils sont suppliés de faire les Faits ci-apres rapportés sur les Cartes et pieces que la Compagnie Française produit en bonne forme.

4°. Pour ne plus parler des Anciens Titres qui ont déjà esté citez on se reduit à l'Etablissement de la Compagnie Française en l'année 1627 qui avoit esté précédée par d'autres. Elle fut autorisée par une Déclaration en forme d'Edit de Louis 13, qui luy concéda le Fort et Habitation de Quebec avec tout le Pais de la Nouvelle France dite Canada, jusques au Cercle Arctique par latitude et de Longitude depuis l'Isle de Terre-Neuve tirant à l'Ouest jusques au Lac dit la Mer douce et au delà plus les Terres et le long des Rivières qui passent et se déchargent dans le fleuve St. Laurens et qui les portent à la mer.

5°. Et sur ce que les Anglois disent que cette concession comprend toute l'Amérique Septentrionale, et que par là les François seroient en droit de demander la Caroline, Pensilvanie et autres Pais qu'ils y habitent on leur répond que ces terres estant demeurées par le Traite de 1632, les François n'y prétendent rien, comme les Anglois ne peuvent legitimement rien pretendre sur le Canada et autres Terres des costes du Nord que les François occupoient ou dont ils avoient pris possession a

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6° Chacun sait que les Colonies ne peuvent s'établir dans toute leur étendue qu'avec le tems et les soins que ceux qui en ont la conduite y apportent.

7° La Compagnie François ayant à établir des Missionnaires pour instruire les Sauvages dans la véritable Religion Chrétienne et des Forts et Factories pour son commerce, envoya d'abord les dits Missionnaires avec des Agents dans tous les lieux ou sa concession s'étendoit pour en prendre possession, comme il sera justifié par les pièces et commença son Etablissement à Tadoussac, Québec, aux Trois Rivières et à Montréal, en attendant l'occasion de le pouvoir pousser plus avant comme elle a fait dans les suites.

Acte tiré des Registres du Conseil Souverain de Québec du 26 avril 1656.

8° En l'année 1656, Elle envoya vn de ses vaisseaux commandé par Jean Bourdon, dans toutes les costes du Nord de Canada, lequel entra et fit de nouveaux actes de prise de possession dans la Baye appelée à présent Hudson, mais comme il estoit plus commode à la dite Compagnie de faire ses Etablissements du costé de la Terre que du costé de la mer à cause de la facilité quelle avoit par le moyen du Lac et des Rivières de transporter les Pelletteries à Québec, Elle n'en fit pour lors aucun du costé de la mer dans la dite Baye, ayant toujours en veue d'y venir de proche en proche comme Elle a fait.

Cette Rivière des François est marquée sur une Carte imprimée à Londres.

Le Gouverneur de la Nouvelle-France y envoya le Sieur de la Valière avec cinq soldats et le pers Dablon missionnaire suivant les Certificats rapportez.

9° Pour cet effet en l'année 1661 Elle fit bâtir un Fort sur la Rivière Nemiskau appelée par les Anglois la Rivière des François qui se dégorge dans le Fond de la Baye d'Hudson, à deux ou trois lieues de la Rivière appellée depuis Rupert.

10° Cette meme année 1661 les sauvages de la Baye vinrent exprès à Quebec pour confirmer la Resolution qu'ils avoient eue devant prise de vivre sous la domination des François. Ils demanderent un Missionnaire pour les Instruire et vn officier pour les conduire ce qui leur fut accordé.

Commission du Sieur Davaugour pour lors Gouverneur de Nouvelle-France en date du 10e May 1663 et les Certificats du d'Sieur Couture.

Lettres de reunion du mois de mars 1663.

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Edit d'Etablissement de la Compagnie des Indes Occidentales du mois de may 1664.

14° En 1665 Il fut établi vn Fort et vne Factorie sur le Lac appelé Superieur ou de Tracy.

Traite des 22 may 7 Juillet et 13 Decembre 1665.

Procez verbal de prise de possession du 17 Octobre 1666.

Procez verbal de prise de possession de 1671.

17° En 1671, le Sr de la St-Lusson fut envoyé par ordre du Roy à Ste-Marie du Sault chez les Outaouacs, où se rendirent les 17 Nations qui habitent les Costes de la Baye, lesquelles se soumi- rent volontairement à la Domination de Sa Majesté. Ces 17 Nations comprennent celles des Outaouacs, des Laes de Huron et Superieur des Terres du Nord et de la Baye d'Hudson, celle de la Baye des Puans et du Lac des Illinois.

11° En l'année 1663 les dits sauvages estant revenus à Quebec pour demander du secours, et quelques autres Personnes pour les conduire et assister dans leurs affaires, le Sieur Couture Missionnaire y fut envoyé avec cinq hommes, lequel fit planter de nouveau sur les Terres du fond de la Baye vne Croix et les Armes du Roy gravées sur vne plaque de cuivre.

12° En la dite année 1663 Sa Majesté reunit à sa Couronne la propriété de toutes les Terres de la Nouvelle-France sur la cession de la Compagnie qui comprenoit toutes les Terres qui luy avoient l'Edit de 1628.

13° En 1664 Sa Majesté établit une nouvelle Compagnie des Indes Occidentales à laquelle il conceda toutes les memes Terres qui avoient esté concedées à la precedente Compagnie,

15° En la meme année 1665 toutes les Nations Iroquoises se mirent par un Traité solemnel sous la protection de Sa Majesté.

16° En l'année 1666 le Sieur du Bois prit possession au nom de Sa Majesté de tous les Forts des Iroquois.

Acte du 9e et 19e
juillet 1672 signé du
Père Albanel et du
sieur de St-Simon
avec les marques des
principaux chefs des
Nations sauvages

18° En 1672 le Père Albanel Missionnaire, et le Sieur de St. Simon envoyez par ordre du Roy prirent de nouveau Possession des Terres qui se trouvent depuis le Fleuve St-Laurens, jusques au Detroit de Davis et d'Hudson. Ils se rendirent à la Rivière de Nomlakau, appellée par les Anglois la Rivière des François ou les sauvages s'assemblerent ordinairement pour vendre leurs Pelleteries. Le dit Pere Albanel et le dit Sr de St-Simon y planterent une croix et y arborerent les armes de Sa Majesté du consentement du Capitaine Kiaskou chef de tous les sauvages qui habitent la mer du Nord et la Baye d'Hudson. Us allerent ensuite à la Rivière de Minahigwakat où ils firent la même chose du consentement du capitaine Sisibahourat, Chef des Mustasirinsins.

19° En l'année 1673 il fut bâti vn Fort à Catarakio sur le Lac Ontario, vn autre au haut du Lac des Illinois et vn autre sur la Riviere Divine, que les François nomment le Fort de Creve Cœur, vn autre sur la Rivière de Tabitibis, un sur le Lac de Piscoutagany et vn autre entre les Outoulibis et les Assenipoels.

On établit avec ces Forts des Factories partout pour recevoir la pelletterie des sauvages.

La Compagnie Française ayant ainsi établi solidement son Commerce du costé de Terre et ayant fait construire plusieurs vaisseaux pour etendre sa Navigation fit bâtir un Fort et vne Factorie sur la Riviere appellée Bourbon aupres du Port Nelson.

20° Il a este déjà dit que les Anglois n'avoient pris aucun Etablissement en ce lieu là avant la dite année 1682, qu'il y vint vne barque de Boston pour se mettre à couvert du mauvais tems et quelques jours apres vn vaisseau de Londres y relacha et ses cables ayant esté copez par les Glaces y fit naufrage et bien loin que les Anglois y ayant esté maltraitez par les François ils y ont reçu toute sorte de secours. Ce sont des Faits constants et faciles à prouver.

21° Messieurs les Commissaires jugeront si apres toutes ces preuves produites en bonne forme la Compagnie Angloise a raison de dire que les François n'ont eu aucune connaissance de ce País là avant l'année 1682.

22° A l'égard de ce que la dite Compagnie dit pour autoriser son Etablissement dans la Rivière appellée Rupert, qui est dans le fond de la Baye, qu'elle en a obtenu des lettres de concession de Sa Majesté Britanniq, en 1670 la Compagnie Française repond que cet Etablissement n'a pu estre fait à son préjudice dans les maximes même de la Compagnie Angloise, qui avance que les Concessions des Roys ne prevalent point contre une premiere Possession puisqu'il est constant que la dite Compagnie Française prouve vne possession plus ancienne en ce même lieu là. Ce qui est confirmé par la conduite des Anglois, lesquels pour s'y venir établir ont esté obligez de s'y faire conduire par les Grosseliers et Radisson Habitans de Canada et Domes-tiques de la Compagnie Française.

23° Et à l'égard de leur paisible Possession sans y avoir esté troublez on justifie qu'aussitôt que les François en ont eu connaissance, Monsieur de Frontenac pour lors Gouverneur de la Nouvelle-France en fit ses plaintes au chef de la Factorie des Anglois qui repondit qu'il n'était là que pour fort peu de temps et qu'il ne troubleroit en rien le commerce des François, de quoy le dit sieur de Frontenac ayant rendu conte à Sa Majesté Elle en fit ses plaintes à l'Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Britannique qui estoit pour lors en France, lequel promit d'en escrire pour sçavoir la verité du fait, mais diverses autres affaires plus importantes estant survenues entre les deux Roys, on remit à regler celle là dans vn autre tems, ainsi cet Etablissement ayant esté fait depuis le Traité de Breda, et ayant esté convenu en dernier lieu qu'il seroit nommé des commis-saires de part et d'autre pour regler les affaires de l'Amerique qui sont en contestation, Il n'y a rien qui empêche les François de demander avec justice la possession de toutes ces Terres comme leur appartenant de Droit.

24° L'ancienne possession et le Droit de premier occupant sur toutes les Terres des environs de la Baye d'Hudson suffisent pour authorizer la plainte que les François font d'avoir esté depossedez dans vn tems de Paix de l'Etablissement fait par eux sur la Rivière de Bourbon pres le Port de Nelson et leurs magazins pillez sans que le sieur

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de Compoite, l'un des Intereszez en la Compagnie François de Canada, qui vint expres en France et en Angleterre pour en demander raison, pust obtenir aucune justice ni d'autre reponse sinon que c'estait vne affaire entre marchands. C'est ce qui a obligé la Compagnie Française de prendre les Forts qu'Elle a trouvez occupez par les Anglois, et Elle continue à demander la paisible possession des Torres qui sont sur les costes de la Baye du Nord et la restitution du Fort, Magazin, et Marchandises qui leur ont esté pris en 1663 par les Anglois à Nelson.

25° De tout ce qui est contenu ei dessus, il resulte que les François ont de tems en tems fait des Etablissements nouveaux, et se sont etendus dans les lieux qu'ils pretendent leur appartenir, qu'ils n'ont jamais esté empechez de le faire ni troublez que lorsqu'on est venu les deposseder par violence et voye de fait, d'un lieu où ils avoient autant de Droit de s'establir que dans les autres Forts dont la possession ne leur est pas contestée ni pretendue par les Anglois. Que cette violence faite par les Anglois n'a pas dû estre exercée en pleine paix.

Que ce qui a esté fait par les François dans la prise des Forts des Anglois en l'année dernière, est de droit naturel, par lequel il est permis de repousser la Force par la Force et d'agir par voye de faite contre ceux qui s'en servent les premiers.

In answer to which his Majesties Commissioners delivered the paper following :
ANSWER to the last paper delivered in behalfe of ye French Company of Canada touching the Rights and demands of ye English Company of Hudson's Bay.

The Company of Canada haveing already waved the establishment of a Right to Hudsons Bay and streights from the meer Grants and Concessions of their Kings, which indeed cannot operate to the prejudice of others that have the Right of Discovery and Continued possession on their side, It is againe averred that his Majtys subjects only are possessed of such a Right to the Coasts Bays and streights of Hudson, and whatever chance voyage may have been made or Missions sent for ye sake of Religion with soldier^s to protect ye Missionaries, the same could not bring any prejudice to the Right of his Majesties subjects deduced from the time of the first discoveries of America and that if before the year 1632 any Establishments were really made by any other Nation upon the said Bay and streights (which is yet denied and not proved by the French) yet the same (if any such will appear) subsequent to those of the English and so be Manifest Invasions of His Majesty's Sovereignty and property of his Subjects.

Mention hath been made of Carolina and Pensilvania only to show the Insufficiency of Grants and Concessions not preceded or followed by discoveries and rightfull possession, and his Majesty is too much concerned in the consequence of such a position to esteeme it of the least validity since at the same time (as hath been already alledged) HisMajesties Plantations afore menconed and other Provinces and Countries in America would be laid open to the Pretentions and like Invasions of the French founded upon see Notable a Presedent as this would be, if ye Crowne of England should upon such a suggestion, part with see considerable an Extent of her Dominions and sovereignty (de ses Domâines) nor does the Treaty of 1632 any ways distinguish the Rights of England to any Lands or possessions in America, as is alledged in the French Paper, that Treaty concerning Canada barely, and not any Countries either southward or northward, which needed no Elucidation or concession of the French to Establish the English Rights and it will be a sufficient answer to the greatest part of the french Paper to assert that the Country of Canada and that of Hudsons Bay are two different Provinces and have noe relation but that of neighbourhood as may appear by Antient and Modern Mapps, nor did the English when they were possessed of Canada it selfe esteem the Country of Hudsons Bay as appertaining to it, and it is to be hoped that it will not now be reputed a Dependance of Canada which would be a pretention not to be advanced between Two Crownes that entertaine see good a Correspondence together, and which would quite destroy the end of the late Treaty of Neutrality since instead of preserving peace in time of warr it will be lookt upon as the occasion of the worst effects of warr in the time of

peace, if soe notorious an Invasion should remaine unpunisht or satisfaction refused for the Losses that have bene sustained.

All that are acquainted with ye nature of the Indians well know their wandering and variable Dispositions, and it is easy to produce on his Majestys part submissions and Capitulations of those people, which do very much effect the French Interest and pretensions in those parts, but it is enough to say that noe Aetion or Resolution of those savages can alter an Establisht Right. The English Company do not pretend that the french had noe knowledge of the Bay and streights of Hudson before the Year 1682, being very sensible that the French have of a long time been acquainted with and envied the Prosperity of the Trade and settlement of the English, and often attempted to undermine them in their Commerce with the Indians, which nevertheless they could never accomplish in any part till the Assault made upon his Majesties subjects in 1682 which is averred to be the first pretended settlement of the French upon the Bay after Twelve Yeares uninterrupted possession of the English Company of that name.

It is a Certaine marke that the French stand in need of Arguments to maintaine their Right, since they insist upon the service of des Grosseliers and Radisson made use of and paid by the English, when it is well knowne that the most famous Conquests and discoveries of the world, have in all times been Carried on, with the help of strangers without diminution of the Right of the Prince, under whose banner the same was made.

It may well be that Monsr. Frontenac might have some Complaint of the English but did the french ever openly question the establishment of the English in the Bay or Interrupt their Trade till the Yearo 1682. The possession of this Trade is of too great a Consequence to have been passed in silence upon any such account for soe long an Interval of time as Twelve Yeares. It will rather be believed that ye French did not think it seasonable for other reasons to make their advances de proche et proche et s'estendre sur les Lieux appartenants à la Compagnie Angloise till the Year 1682. Upon further reflection it is to be hoped the French will disowne this method of acquisition and takeing possession which is soe injurious to good neighbourhood, and soe contrary to the intent and meaning of Treaties.

Finally, His Majesties subjects reffer themselves to all the Constitutions of Right that are allowed by Treaties and the Law of Nations, and could as well as the French have availed themselves even of the Law of Nature (du Droit Naturel) if they had not hoped to have received from ye Justice of the most Christian King (who hath disowned the whole proceedings of his subjects in this affair) intire satisfaction for the Injury and Losses they have suffered by the Invasion of his subjects, which has been often demanded by ye reiterated memorials of his Majestys Envoy in the Court of France and is now expected with Impatience least by the Componys being kept out of possession of their Property by Continued Delays, their Commerce in those parts may suffer irreparable Dammage.

REPONSE au dernier Memoire de la Compagnie François de Canada touchant les Detroits et Demandes de la Compagnie Anglaise de la Baye d'Hudson.

La Compagnie de Canada ne pretendant plus de s'establir un droit sur la Baye et Detroits d'Hudson par les simples concessions et Lettres Patentes de ses Roys lesquelles ne peuvent veritablement porter aucun préjudice à ceux qui ont de leur costé le Droit de la Découverte et d'une Possession continue, on soutient toujours que les sujets de Sa Majesté sont seuls en possession de ce Droit sur les Costes, Baye et Detroits d'Hudson, et que tous les voyages qui peuvent y avoir été faits par hasard, ou les missions qu'on y a envoyées pour la religion avec des soldats pour proteger et seconder les missionnaires ne peuvent non plus avoir alteré le droit des sujets de Sa Majesté qui leur a esté acquis depuis le tems des premieres decouvertes de l'Amerique. Et que si même avant l'année 1682 Il a esté fait quelque Etablissement par aucune autre nation sur la dite Baye et Detroits dont on ne demeurera d'accord, qu'apres avoir veu les preuves de la Compagnie Française.

Reponse au dernier
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De telles Entreprises toutefois ne peuvent avoir esté faites qu'après que les Anglois en ont esté les maistres et doivent par consequent estre reputées pour des attentats manifestes à la Souveraineté de Sa Majesté et à la propriété de ses sujets.

Il a esté fait mention de la Caroline et de la Pensilvanie, pour faire voir seulement, l'insuffisance et l'invalidité des concessions et actes publics qui n'ont esté précédés ni suivis d'aucunes découvertes valables ni juste possession.

Vne telle possession touche de trop pres l'Interest de Sa Majesté pour la croire tant soit peu bien fondée puisqu'il faudroit en memo tems comme on a desja dit que les susdes Plantations de Sa Majesté les autres Provinces et Pais de l'Amérique fussent toujours sujettes aux pretentions et à de pareilles Invasions des François qui auroient encore pour fondement vn exemple aussi considerable que celui ci le seroit, si pour des raisons comme celles cy la Couronne d'Angleterre vouloit abandonner vne si grande étendue de ses Terres et Domaines.

Le Traité de l'année 1632 ne fait aucune distinction ou concession des Droits des Anglois sur aucuns Pais ou Provinces de l'Amérique comme il est rapporté par le Memoire François. Ce Traite là concernant purement le Canada sans qu'il y soit parlé d'aucun autre pais soit du Costé du Sud, ou du Costé du Nord, n'estant pas besoin d'éclaircissement la dessus ni de concession des François pour affermir le Droit de Sa Majesté, et l'on aura suffisamment repondu à la plus grande partie du memoire des François en leur soutenant par des preuves incontestables que le Pais de Canada et celui de la Baye d'Hudson sont deux Provinces differentes et qu'elles n'ont aucun raport entre elles, horsmis celui du voisinage, comme on le peut voir par les Cartes anciennes et modernes, les Anglois même lorsqu'ils estoient en possession de Canada, n'ayant jamais reputé les Costes de la Baye et Detroits de Hudson pour une partie du Canada. Et il y a aussi lieu d'esperer que ces Pais là ne seront point maintenant censez de la dependance ce qui seroit assurément vne sorte de Pretension qu'on ne doit point attendre de l'Amitié et bonne Correspondence des deux Couronnes et qui detruiroit entierement l'intention des dernier Traite de Neutralité d'autant qu'au lieu de maintenir la Paix en tems de Guerre, il auroit produit à l'égard des Anglois les plus fâcheux effets de la Guerre en tems de Paix. Si vne invasion si manifeste demeurait impunie et qu'on refusât de faire satisfaction aux sujets de Sa Majesté pour les dommages qu'ils ont soufferts.

Tous ceux qui ont eu affaire avec les Indiens scavent combien ils sont inconstants et variables, et il seroit facile de produire des soumissions et des Capitulations de ces peuples faites en Faveur de Sa Majesté qui touchent de fort pres l'interest et les pretensions des François en cette partie du monde, mais il suffira de dire que ni les Actions ni les Resolutions de ces Sauvages ne peuvent blesser un droit etabli.

La Compagnie Angloise ne pretend pas de dire que les François n'ont eu aucune connoissance de la Baye et Detroits de Hudson avant l'an 1682 estant bien persuadée que par la connoissance qu'ils en ont eue, et l'envie qu'ils ont portée depuis longtems à la prosperité des Anglois en ces pais là ils ont souvent entrepris de soustraire et ruiner leur Commerce avec les Indiens auquel pourtant ils n'ont jamais peu porter une atteinte considerable avant l'année 1682 qu'on croit pouvoir justifier estre le premier pretendu Etablissement des François sur la Baye d'Hudson, qui ne fut fait qu'après la Compagnie Angloise de ce nom avoit joui d'une possession paisible pendant douze ans consecutifs.

Il paroist evidemment que les François ont une grande disette de raisons pour soutenir leur droit, puisqu'ils insistent sur les services des Grosseillers et de Radisson que les Anglois ont employez et payez dans les occasions, d'autant qu'il est tres certain que les plus fameuses conquestes et decouvertes qui ayent esté faites dans le monde, ont esté de tout tems conduites avec l'aide des Etrangers, sans que cela ait en rien diminué les droits du Prince sous la Banniere duquel Elles ont esté faites.

Il peut estre vray que Monsieur de Frontenac ait fait quelques plaintes contre les Anglois, mais les François ont-ils jamais contesté ouvertement l'establisement et le Droit des Anglois dans la Baye de Hudson ou troublé leur commerce avant l'an 1682 la Possession de ce Commerce étoit d'une trop grande consequence pour avoir

esté oubliée ou passée sous silence pendant douze ans pour les considerations qu'on allegue.

Il est bien plus juste de croire que les François n'ont pas jugé pour d'autres raisons qu'ils fust tems encore de faire leurs Etablissements de proche en proche ni de s'estendre sur les lieux appartenant à la Compagnie Angloise on espère qu'après que les François auront fait de plus grandes reflections, ils se deporteront de ces manieres d'acquisition et de prise de possession si préjudiciables au bon voisinage et si contraires à l'intention et à la nature des Traités.

Enfin les sujets de Sa Majesté s'en rapportent à toutes les Constitutions de Droit qui sont établies par les Traités et par le Droit des Gens ils auroient peu encore aussi bien que les François se servir du droit naturel, S'ils n'avoient pas esperé de recevoir de la Justice du Roy Tres Chretien une entiere satisfaction des Torts et des Pertes qu'ils ont soufferts par l'invasion des François qui a esté faite sans l'aven de leur Souverain. Cette justice a souvent esté demandée par les memoires reiterés de l'Envoyé de Sa Majesté à la Cour de France, et on l'attend presentement avec impatience, afin qu'après des procedes si violents, les sujets de Sa Majesté qui se trouvent destitués de leurs Biens ne souffrent pas de plus longs delays des Dommages irreparables.

Whereupon his Majesties Commissioners haveing fully debated the matter with the Commissioners of France on the 10th of August 1687, their Lordship desire ye said french Commissioners to make some proposall in writeing to be sent to Hudsons Bay Company for their answer therein which proposal was accordingly delivered as follows:

Proposal of the French Commissioners in order to an accomodation.

Les deux Compagnies de l'Amérique septentrionale ne pouvant convenir ensemble de la propriété de la Baye d'Hudson, Il semble que pour parvenir à un accomodement convenable aux deux Nations la Compagnie Française pourroit rendre les Trois Forts qu'Elle prit l'année dernière à la Compagnie Angloise au fond de la Baye et que la dite compagnie rendit en meme tems à la Française le Fort et Magazins de Nelson qui furent pris sur les François en l'année 1683.

Et qu'en consequence de cet accomodement il fust réglé et fixé des Limites dans toute cette partie de l'Amérique en sorte que les deux compagnies ne püssent empieter à l'avenir l'une sur l'autre et que chacune de son costé fit vn commerce utile sans se troubler et sans aucun des ambaras qui ne sont que trop souvent arrivez au préjudice des sujets des deux nations.

La compagnie d'Hudson Bay n'a jamais fait vn commerce si utile que pendant le tems qu'elle n'occupoit que les trois Forts du Fond de la Baye, les Pelleteries y sont à beaucoup meilleur marché parce que les sauvages de ce costé là n'ont pas tant de chemin à faire pour les transporter jusques au bord de la mer aulieu que d'un costé du Port Nelson, il faut que les sauvages viennent de fort loin. Cet échange est l'expedient qui paroist le plus convenable pour l'avantage des deux compagnies dans la Résolution où les deux Roys sont de ne se point ceder l'un à l'autre la propriété de la Baye entiere.

Si la compagnie Angloise a quelque autre expedient à proposer qui puisse mieux convenir aux deux Nations sur ce fondement qu'aucun des deux Roys ne vout céder la propriété de la dite Baye, Elle en peut dresser vn memoire qui sera de nouveau examiné par Messrs les Commissaires.

To which the Hudsons Bay Company Returne ye Answer following

Answer of ye Comp. of Hudsons Bay to the proposall of ye french Commissioners for an accomodation.

The Hudsons Bay Company haveing received a paper containing a proposal of an Expedient made by the French Commissioners to Exchange the three fforts surprised by the French the last Year in ye Bottom of the Bay, for the Fort and Factory of Port Nelson, altho' the said proposal in it hath neither Justice, Reason nor Equity and therefore can expect noe formall answer, yet that they may know the said English Company's Resolutions, they answer

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Where follows.

Their Lords report to his Majesty touch Hudsons Bay other matters pending betw the French ye English America.

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That the Hudsons Bay Company haveing made out his Majesty's Right and Title to all the Bay within Hudsons streights, with the Rivers, lakes and Creeks therein and the Lands and Territories thereto adjoining in which is comprehended Port Nelson as part of the whole, and the said Company's Right and property being thereby established past all dispute and to the satisfaction of the Lords Commissioners appointed by his Majesty to examine this matter, It cannot but seeme strange a d dissonant from all reason that the french Commissioners should now come to offer the said Company their owne which they took by violence in Exchange for another part of their owne which the French had never had any colour of Right to.

That both places by a Proper and genuine Construction of the last Treaty of the Year 1686 as well as by Antient Right, must abide and belong to his Majesty of Great Britaine.

That the Hudsons Bay Company having evidently made out his Majesty's Right and consequently their owne and done all which hath been required on their Parts, having nothing more now but with all Dutifull submission to waite and expect his Majesty's Justice for the restitution of their Places and full satisfaction for their Damages as they have been exhibited to the Rt. Honble. the Lords Commissioners.

And whereas the said Paper doth see often repeat that both Kings are resolved not to part with the entire propriety of the Bay, the Right being apparently on his Majesty's side as much as any his other Plantations in America, this seemes only a stiffness in the French to try to get that by Treaty which they can noe way make out by Right.

But the said English Company cannot but hope better from the Justice of his most Christian Majesty, who haveing declared his disapproval of his Subjects Proceedings in this affair in see plaine a case, will not infringe the good Correspondence that is betwene the Two Crownes.

Upon the whole matter the Hudsons Bay Company cannot accept a proposall of an Expedient see much against His Majesty's Honour and their owne just Right that after an expence of above Two Hundred Thousand Pounds, and many Yeares establishment (besides the Injuries of above one hundred Thousand Pounds) that the French should come now to reape where the English have sowed and have the Confidence to propound to share ye better half of their Right and property with them. But the said English Compy for obtaining their Right and full satisfaction do humbly cast themselves upon his Majesty's Royall favour and Protection.

Most humbly representing to his Majesty that in case the French be suffered to be sharers in the Bay and Streights of Hudson or be permitted to trade therein the Company cannot any longer subsist, but must inevitably be dissolved and by the Monopoly of the French a Trade of so great importance to this nation, be utterly lost haveing been hitherto wholly supported by His Majesty's favour to them in the enjoyment of the sole Trade of the Bay.

Whereupon their Lordships agree to report their opinions to His Majesty as follows.

Their Lordships report to his Majesty touching Hudsons Bay and other matters depending between the French and ye English in America.

Wee your Majesty's Commissioners appointed to treat with ye Ambassador and Envoy Extraordinary of his most Christian Majesty concerning the differences that have happened between your Majesty and the french in America, have had frequent conferences with the said Ambassador and Envoy Extraordinary in order to obtaine satisfaction for the Damages your Majesty's subjects have lately sustained from the French in Hudsons Bay with Restitution of the Three forts which by surprise were seized on by them as also touching severall other differences depending betwene the Two Crownes and as to the business of the Hudsons Bay haveing already acquainted your Majesty with our Proceedings therein, Wee do further add our humble opinion, That as it plainly appears your Majesty. and your subjects have a Right to the whole Bay and Streights of Hudson,

and to the sole Trade thereof, so it may be fit for your Majesty. to support the Company of Hudsons Bay in the Recovery and maintenance of their Right since otherwise that Trade will be Totally Lost, and fall into ye hands of the French, if they be permitted to continue in the possession of those forts, or of any fort or place of Trade within the said Bay or Straights.

Whereas the French Commissioners have declared that they are ready to doe all that is necessary for the regulation of Limitts between the Dominions of both Crownes in America, Wee humbly propose that your Majesty be pleased to order and impower us to treat with them for the adjusting the same, which may be the best meanes to remove the occasion of Differences that happen between the two nations.

All which is most humbly submitted,

Ye 16th of November 1687.

Memdm.

vide p. 74.

His Majesties Commra. and ye Commissioners of france appointed to treat concerning Differences in America being mett, their Lordships delivered to the french Commissioners a Generall Memll. declaring his Majtys. pleasure touching the severall matters in difference and that his Majesty had impowered them to treat concerning ye settling of Limitts in America whereupon the French Commissioners do promise to return an answer to such points wherein they are inabled so to doe and to receive the Directions of the King their Master concerning the others and doe likewise propose that the subjects of both Kings be restrained from all acts of Hostility during their further Treaty wherein the Lords Commissioners undertake to receive his Majesties pleasure.

A Generall Memll. of their Lordships touching Hudsons Bay.

His Majesties Commissioners appointed to treat with the Commissioners of the most Christian King for the execution of the Treaty of neutrality in America, have received his Majesty's orders to acquaint the said Commissioners that having maturely considered his owne Right and the Right of his subjects to the whole Bay and streights of Hudson, and having been also informed of the reasons alledged on the part of the French to justify their late Proceedings in seizing Three forts which for many Yeares past have been possessed by the English and in committing severall other acts of Hostility to the very great Damage of the English Company of Hudsons Bay, His Majty doth upon ye whole matter conceive the said Company well founded in their demands and hath therefore ordered us to insist upon his owne Right and the Right of his subjects to the whole Bay and streights of Hudson, and to the sole trade thereof as also upon the demand of full satisfaction for the Damages they have received and restitution of the Three forts surprised by the french.

We are also ordered to declare to the French Commissioners that his Majesty hath given us powers and Directions to enter into a Treaty with the said Commissioners for the Adjusting of Limitts betweene the Dominions of both Crownes in America and doing every thing else that may conduce to the removing all occasion of differences betweene the two nations.

Mémoire General de Messieurs les Commissaires d'Angleterre, touchant la Baye d'Hudson.

Les Commissaires Deputés de Sa Majesté pour l'exécution du Traité de Neutralité en Amerique ont reçu ordre de Sa Majesté de faire sçavoir à Messieurs les Commissaires du Roy tres Chretien, qu'Elle a meurement consideré son propre Droit et celuy de ses sujets sur toute la Baye et Detroits de Hudson, et qu'ayant aussi esté informée des raisons alleguées par les François pour justifier leur procedé tant à l'égard des Trois Forts qu'ils ont depuis peu pris sur les Anglois qui en avoient eu la possession durant plusieurs années, qu'à l'égard de plusieurs autres actes d'Hostilité par eux commis au grand préjudice de la Compagnie Angloise de la Baye d'Hudson, Sa Majesté croit que les demandes et pretensions de la dite Compagnie sont tres bien fondées, et pour cette raison Elle a ordonné à ses dits Commissaires d'insister positivement tant sur son propre Droit et celui de ses sujets sur

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toute la Baye et Detroits de Hudson, que sur le Commerce de la dite Baye et Detroits à l'exclusion de tout autre et de demander pleine et entiere satisfaction des Dommages que les François ont fait souffrir à ses sujets, comme aussi la restitution des Trois Forts dont ils se sont injustement emparez.

Les dits Commissaires de Sa Majesté ont aussi ordre de faire scavoir à Messieurs les Commissaires de France, que Sa Majesté leur a donné plein pouvoir de traiter avec eux du Reglement des limites des Terres et pais des deux Couronnes en Amerique et de faire en même tems tout ce qui pourra contribuer à prevenir les occasions de disputes entre les deux nations. Fait à Whitehall ce 16e jour de Novembre 1687.

Their Lordships having in pursuance of his Majestys Pleasure, agreed on an Instrument with the french Commissrs for the cessation of Acts of Hostility and determining the Limitts in America which Instrument is as followes:

Whereas the most serene and mighty Prince James the Second King of Great Britaine and the most Christian King have thought fit to constitute Commissioners vizt., the said King of Great Brittain the Rt. Honble Earle of Sunderland President of his Majestys Privy Council and one of the Principall Secretarys of State, Charles Earle of Middleton also Principall Secretary of State, and Sidney Lord Godolphin Lords of his Majestys Privy Council and on the other side the said most Christian King hath thought fit to appoint ye Sieur Paul Barillon d'Amoncour Marqs. de Branges, one of the Councillors of State in ordinary and his Ambassador Extraordinary as likewise ye Sieur francois Dusson de Bonrepaus Councillor in all his Councils Reader in Ordinary of his Bedehamber and Intendant General of ye Marine Affaires for ye execution of ye Treaty concluded ye 1st of November in ye year 1686, for ye guiding and determining all Controversies and disputes that have arisen or may hereafter arise between ye subjects of both Crownes in America as also to settle and determine the Bounds or Limitts of the Colonyes, Islands, Lands and Territories belonging to the said Kings and Governed by their respective Governors or otherwise depending on the said Kings respectively in America. Wee the above named Commissioners by Vertue of the powers granted unto us by the said Kings our Masters, Doe by this present Instrument in their names promise, agree and stipulate that untill the 1st day of January 1688 and afterwards from that day forwards untill their said most serene Majestys shall send any new and Express orders in writeing concerning this matter, It shall not be lawfull for any Governor or Commander in Chief of ye Colonies, Islands, Lands and Territories belonging to either Kings Dominions being in America to Comitt any Act of Hostility against or to Invade the subjects of the other King; nor shall the said Governors or Commanders in Chief upon any pretence whatsoever suffer that any Violence be done to them under Corporall Punishment and penalty of making satisfaction with their goods for the Damages arising by such Contravention nor shall any others do the same under the like penalty.

And to the end the said agreement may have the better effect, Wee do likewise agree that the said serene Kings shall immediately send necessary orders in that behalfe to their respective Governors in America, and cause authentick Copys thereof to be also forthwith delivered to the other Party In Witness Whereof Wee have Mutually hereunto sett our hands and scales Given at the Palace at Whitehall ye 1st day of December 1687.

SUNDERLAND P. [L.S.]

MIDDLETON [L.S.]

GODOLPHIN [L.S.]

BARILLON D'AMONCOURT [L.S.]

DUSSON DE BONREPAUS [L.S.]

Latin Instrumt.
agreed on with ye
French Comms. for
Cessation of Acts of
Hostility and deter-
mining the limits in
America.

Quando quidem Serenissimo et Potentissimo Principi Jacobo Secundo Magnæ Britanniæ Regi et Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi Ludovico Decimo Quarto Galliarum et Navarræ Regi Christianissimo visum fuerit Commissaries suos constituere scilicet alte memoratus Magnæ Britanniæ Rex Dominus Robertem Comitum de Sunderland Presidem Consilij sui privati et primariorum Status secretariorum unum, Carolum Comitem de Middleton Primariorum Status secretariorum alterum et sid nemin Dominum Godolphin Majestatis suæ Consiliarios intimos et alte memoratus Christianissimus Rex Dominum Paulum Barrillon d'Amencourt merchionem de Branges Consiliarium Ordinarium in Concilio suo status et Legatum suum Extraordinarium et Dominum franciscum Dussion de Bonrepaus Consiliarium suum in omnibus concilijs, Lectorem Ordinarium cubi- culi sui et profectum generalem rerum maritimarum, pro Executione Tractatus die 1^æ Novembris anni 1686 conclusi ad sapiendas et determinandas quascunque Controversias et differentias quæ inter subditos utriusque Coronæ in America jam exortæ sint aut in posterum exoriri possint, ac etiam ad assignandos et statuendos Terminos sive limites Coloniarum, Insularum, Terrarum et Regionum subditiõne dictorum Regum in America sitarum et Præfectis utriusque Regis respective gubernatorum vel ab ipsis Regibus dependentium, nos Commissarij supra nominati virtute facultatum nobis a supradictis Regibus Dominis nostris concessarum per præsent hoc Instrumentum Ipsorum nomine promittimus convenimus et stipulamur quod usque ad primum

undecimum diem Januarii anno Domini 1687 et deinceps adicto die usquedum Præsenti Serenissimi Regis aliqua super hac re de novo mandata dederint expressa et de scripto prohibito omnino sit singulis præfectis vel Gubernatoribus Coloniarum, Insularum, Terrarum et Regionum quæ sub alterutris Regis Dominis in America sunt, ullum Hostilitatis Actum exercere contra alterius dictorum Regum subditos, vel eos aggredi, neque sub quo-cunque pretextu dicti præfecti vel Gubernatores permittant ut vis ulla ipsi in feratur sin Secus faciant, pœnæ luent, ac etiam obstructi erunt, sub obligatione personæ honorum que de damno ex tali contraventione illato satisfacere neque hæc faciant alij quicumque sub iisdem pœnis.

Quoque stipulatio hæc omni meliori modo effectum sicut sortiat, insuper convenimus quod dicti Serenissimi Reges mandata sua hac in parte necessaria, quam primum præfectis, respective in America mittent, authenticâ que eorum exemplaria utrique vicissim partitradi quamprimum etiam curabunt.

In quorum fidem Præsentes manus nostris et sigillis mutuis subsignavimus et munivimus.

Datum in Palatio Regio de Whitehall 1^æ die Decembris An Di. 1687.

SUNDERLAND P. (L. S.)
MIDDLETON (L. S.)
GODOLPHIN (L. S.)

BARILLON D'AMONCOURT (L. S.)
DUSSON DE BONREPAUS, (L. S.)

The Letter appointed to be written to ye severall Governors in pursuance of the said Treatys is as follows:—

Circular Letter to ye Governors for preventing Acts of hostility between the English and French in America.

Trusty and wellbelovd, Wee greet you well. Whereas for the composing of severall disputes and differences that have arisen between our subjects and the subjects of our good Brother the most Christian King in America, and for the preventing further occasions of controversy in those parts, Wee have lately thought fit to constitute and appoint Commissioners to treat with the Commissioners appointed by our said good Brother the most Christian King for the purpose aforesaid, as also to settle and determine the Bounds and Limits of the Colonies, Islands and Territories within our respective Dominions or Depending on us in America for the accomplishment whereof a further time will be requisite in

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regard of the distance of those places, from whence the necessary informations are to be received. Wee have therefore Authorized and Impowered our said Commissioners to sign and seal an Instrument with the Commissioners of the most Christian King for ye preventing all Acts of Hostility or Violent proceeding between our respective subjects, A Copy whereof is herewith sent to you And we doe accordingly expect from you a conformity to our Directions herein by avoiding all occasions of misunderstandings betweene our subjects and those of the most Christian King without permitting any hurt to be done them in their persons or Estates untill the 1st day of January 1687 and after that time, untill wee shall send you new orders under our sign Manual.

It being our Pleasure that you entertaine a good Correspondence with the Governours and officers of the said King in those parts, and take care that noe just Complaint be brought unto us against you in that behalfe and soe wee bid you farewell, from our Court at Whitehall this 22d day of January 1687 in the Third Yeare of our Reigne.

By His Majtys Comand
Sunderland ; P.

To the Governor of New York
and the rest of his Majesties Governours in ye Plantations.

NOTE D.

LIST OF BOOKS, &c., PRESENTED, WITH THE NAMES OF THE GIVERS.

- ANGUS** (William) Montreal. Chanson populaires, Gagnon. Tariff Hand Book, McLean.
- ANSLEY** (G. D.), Montreal. Annual Reports of the City Surveyor of Montreal, 1841 to 1882.
- BAGOT** (Joscelin), Grenadier Guards. Collection of letters addressed to Sir Charles Bagot in 1841-2-3, whilst he was Governor of Canada.
- BEERS** (W. Geo.), Montreal. Six Years' residence in Hudson's Bay, Robson, 1752. Repertoire National. Sketches of Upper Canada, Howison. Histoire du Canada Bibaud, 2 vols. Practical Notes, Adam Fergusson. Letters from Nova Scotia Moorsom. Letters from Canada, Hugh Gray. Travels through North America, Weld (1807) 2nd vol. State Trials, Montreal, 1838-39, 2 vols. Canada from 1849 to 1859, A. T. Galt.
- BEGGS** (Thomas), London, Eng. Account of European Settlements in America, Edmund Burke, 1760, 2 vols.
- BLACK** (J. F. D.), Montreal. Collection of the Annual Reports of the Corporation of Montreal.
- BRYMNER** (Miss), Greenock, Scotland. Analytical Statement of the case of Alexander, Earl of Stirling; Banks, 1832.
- BUCK** (E. P.), Ottawa. Report of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association.
- BUCKLAND** (Dr.), Toronto. Reports of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association for 1869 and 1870, to complete the set.
- COFFIN** (Mrs.). War of 1812 by Col. Coffin.
- DARTNELL** (E. Taylor), L'Original. Proceedings of United States Congress of 1789.
- DEWE** (Dr.), Ottawa. Original maps of Western Ontario and British Columbia.
- DRAPER** (Dr. Lyman C.), Historical Collections and Catalogues of the Wisconsin State Historical Society.
- DIAMOND** (A. H.), Report of Agricultural Commissioners of Ontario for 1881, with four appendices.
- FRASER** (Wm., LL.D.), Edinburgh. Reports of the Deputy Clerk Register of Scotland, 1801 to 1868.

- GRANT (General U.S.) Ancestry of General Grant; Edward C. Marshall.
 HALL (John), Montreal. Pamphlets.
 HINCKS (Sir Francois). Collection of pamphlets and original letters.
 HOMES (Dr.), Albany, N.Y. Collection of documents relating to the State of New York.
 JESSEL (Sir George), London, Eng. Reports on Public Records; Reports of the Historical Manuscript Commission and State papers.
 JOHNSTON (W. H.), Ottawa. Quebec Almanac for 1820.
 KING (Thos. D.), Montreal. Hudson's Bay, Ballantyne. Upper and Lower Canada, R. Montgomery Martin. The Great Fire in St. John, N.B., George Stewart, jun. Montreal Past and Present, Sandham. Tale of the Sea, John Fraser. Reports of the Art Association of Montreal and miscellaneous pamphlets.
 KOLLMER (KARL). German Almanac, published at Halifax in 1789.
 LAVAL UNIVERSITY. A collection of Annales and other documents.
 LETT (W. P.), Ottawa. Recollections of Bytown and its old Inhabitants.
 MONTREAL HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS. Collection of reports and other papers relating to the Harbour and Channel.
 PATON (Allan Park), Greenock, Scotland. Genuine narrative of Adventures in America, J. McAlpine, 1780. Agricultural State of Canada, Adam Ferguson, of Woodhill, 1832.
 SHERWOOD (George), Ottawa. Federative Union of the British North American Provinces, Henry Sherwood, 1851.
 SMALL (H.B.), Ottawa. Trifles from my Portfolio by a Staff Surgeon, 2nd volume, the only one referring to Canada. Dawson's exploration between Lake Superior and the Red River. Collection of autographs.
 TACHÉ (C.J.), Ottawa. History of the Battle of Lake Erie. Collection of pamphlets.
 TAYLOR (Sir Henry), Bournemouth, England. Four original letters from Sir T. Fred Elliot, dated in 1835 and 1836, on the political state of Canada.
 WATTS (J.W.H.), Ottawa. Reports of the Royal Academy of Canada; its institution and other papers.
 WHITE (Richard), Montreal. Collection of pamphlets.
 WILLIAMS (Rev. Dr.), Goderich. History of Methodism in Canada, Playter. Life and Times of Anson Green, Nelles. Exposition Expounded, Rev. John Carroll.

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Examination of two military prisoners taken by the French at Crown Point; no date. (French).....	1	
Reflections on Canada, apparently written about the time of the conquest. (French).....	1	
Letters from M. Mongolfier, Vicar-General to the Bishop of Quebec, written from Montreal in 1775, 1776 and 1777. (French).....	1	
Memoire of F. Amable Berthelot, of Quebec, on the war of 1775. (French).....	1	
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