

REPORT

ON

CANADIAN ARCHIVES

BY

DOUGLAS BRYMNER,

ARCHIVIST.

1882.

(Being Appendix 1 to Report of the Minister of Agriculture.)



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET,
1883.

APPENDIX No. I

REPORT ON PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

(DOUGLAS BRYMNER, ARCHIVIST)

SIR,—I have the honour to present the Annual Report respecting the Historical Archives under my charge. The catalogue at the end of this Report will show the additions that have been made to the collection during the year.

Through the courtesy of the Governments of Ontario and Quebec, collections of the public documents of these Provinces, since Confederation, have been placed in the depository. The Right Honourable Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls and Keeper of the Records of England, has made a very valuable gift of the Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, whose labours were referred to in my last Report, besides the Reports from 1840 to 1882 (43 volumes), of the Deputy Keeper of Records, London, and three volumes of the Calendars of the Colonial series of State Papers, in addition to the two which were acquired last year. Two of the Reports on Historical Manuscripts (volumes 3 and 4) are out of print, but instructions have been sent to London to obtain them, if possible, so as to complete the set. Every exertion is being made to secure as complete sets as possible of the documents relating to the different periods of the history of the British North American Provinces and of the Dominion of Canada.

Of the Haldimand and Bouquet collections, which have been copied in the British Museum, 144 volumes of the former and 17 volumes of the latter have been received. With the exception of those which have only lately been sent, the volumes have been calendared. The Calendar of one of those relating to the negotiations with Vermont and of a volume of correspondence relating to affairs in Detroit and expeditions from thence into the western country, &c., are printed at the end of this Report, to show the system adopted (*See Note A*). The last volume has been selected owing to the interest taken in the events referred to in it, as evinced by the frequent inquiries made by investigators respecting them. Instructions have been sent to have copies made of other papers in the Museum, the work on which is now in progress.

The work of indexing has been continued steadily during the year, so as to make the papers as useful as possible to investigators.

I would respectfully beg to direct attention to the question of enlarged space for the Archives rooms. In order to make the papers there easily accessible, it is necessary that there should be room to arrange systematically the various documents, manuscript or printed, according to Provinces, subjects and periods, besides divisions being set apart for those of a general nature, bearing more or less directly on the interests of the Dominion or the Provinces, such as, to mention two instances, commercial and vital statistics. At present there is no possibility of making any other than temporary arrangements; there can be no permanent method of classifying on the shelves and arranging the catalogue; no way by which, without trouble or hesitation, a work or paper can be given out for reference in the absence of the Archivist. The most has been, and will be, made of the accommodation provided, but there has not been, and still less is there now, any room for satisfactory arrangement. This is a point to which I feel that attention should be directed. It is probably impossible, in the present crowded state of the Departments, to find a remedy for this state of things in the buildings as they now are, but before long, it is evident, some remedy must be found for the general complaint; and the growing importance of this branch will, it is to be hoped, lead to such arrangements as shall be sufficient for many years.

For the purpose of showing the necessity for such arrangements, the periods in the history of the Provinces and Dominion may be thus divided:—

I. CANADA UNDER FRENCH RULE.—Included under this head, are the documents relating to Nouvelle France, and those relative to the discoveries made by the French explorers in the west, &c. The works of Parkman, which are in the Department, are of great historical value, and they are still more so from the help they afford in the inquiry as to the sources from which documents can be obtained. Copies of the *Journal* as well as the *Relations des Jesuites*, the works of Champlain, the *Edits et Ordonnances* and others throw light on this period of history, but the great bulk of the papers must be obtained from the French Archives. The works of French writers on Canadian history are still wanting.

II. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—1. From the cession of Great Britain down to 1791, when the old Province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada; 2. Lower Canada from 1791 to 1841, when the two Provinces were reunited into the Province of Canada; 3. From 1841 to 1867 (the date of Confederation) in as far as relates to the special affairs of Canada East; 4. Since Confederation, when the old name—the Province of Quebec—was resumed.

III. PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—1. The settlement, &c. of the upper part of the Province of Quebec, from the cession to 1791; 2. Upper Canada from 1791 to 1841, the date of reunion; 3. From 1841 to 1867, in as far as relates to the special affairs of Canada West; 4. Since Confederation, when it was called the Province of Ontario.

IV. PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—From the discovery of this Province, about 1497 or 1498, under the commission given to Cabot and his sons by Henry VII of England in 1496, no real attempts at settlement were made for upwards of a century. Shortly after the defeat by the Virginians of the attempted French settlement by De Monts (1604-1613), the grant to Sir William Alexander, referred to in my last Report, was made (1621). A collection of documents relating to this last transaction is among the Archives, but the general history of the Province down to 1713 must be looked for among the Archives of London and Paris, it having repeatedly changed owners during that period. Since its final cession to Great Britain, however, in 1713, there are certain periods which may be distinctly indicated for the present purpose. 1. From 1713 to 1758, when a constitution was granted; 2. From 1758 to 1770, when Prince Edward Island (then St. John's Island) was separated; 3. From 1770 to 1784, when New Brunswick was separated; 4. From 1784 to 1848, when responsible Government was granted; 5. From 1848 to 1867, the date of Confederation; 7. From Confederation onwards.

V. PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—The early history of this Province is included in that of Nova Scotia down to 1784. The periods as a separate Province are: 1. From 1784 down to 1848, when responsible Government was granted. This period includes the settlement of the U. E. Loyalists; 2. From 1848 to 1867, the date of Confederation; 3. From Confederation onwards.

VI. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (St. John's Island till 1800).—1. Under French rule to 1763, including the settlements of the Acadians, after their expulsion from Nova Scotia; 2. From 1763, the date of its cession to Great Britain, when it was placed under the Government of Nova Scotia, to 1770, when it was established as a separate province; 3. From 1770 to 1851, the date of responsible Government; 4. From 1851 to 1873, the date of admission into the Dominion; 5. From 1873 onwards.

VII. BRITISH COLUMBIA, including therein Vancouver's Island.—1. Under the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company; 2. From 1858, when it was erected into a Government till 1866, when it was consolidated with Vancouver's Island; 3. Vancouver's Island from 1859, when it was erected into a Government, till 1866, when it was consolidated with British Columbia; 4. From 1866 to 1871, when it was admitted into the Dominion; 5. From its admission onwards.

VIII. THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.—1. Under the rule of the Hudson Bay Company, down to 1870, the date when they were transferred to the Dominion. In this period are included the transactions of the rival fur and trading companies; 2. From the date of transfer onwards.

IX. PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.—The early history forms part of that of the North-West Territories. It would be well, however, if the materials would admit of it, to divide them from the rest, and have—1. The papers relating especially to the events at Fort Garry, now Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba; 2. Manitoba since its erection into a Province in 1870.

X. THE DOMINION OF CANADA from 1867, the date of its being organized by the confederation of the different Provinces.

The policy of organizing new Provinces, as the North-West Territories become settled, has already necessitated further divisions, which cannot be overlooked in devising a system for the arrangement of the Archives, so as to render them of the greatest benefit.

By an Order in Council, dated 8th May, 1882, four Provisional Districts have been formed out of these territories. They are:—

1. DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA, with an area of about 95,000 square miles.
2. DISTRICT OF SASKATCHEWAN, with an area of about 114,000 square miles.
3. DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, with an area of about 100,000 square miles.
4. DISTRICT OF ATHABASCA, with an area of about 122,000 square miles.

In order to complete the collection of papers relating to the history of British North America, it seems desirable to make a collection of those relating to NEWFOUNDLAND. The collection of manuscripts in the British Museum is not large, but they include the claims of Kirke and Sir George Calvert (afterwards Lord Baltimore), an account of its settlement, dated in 1676; accounts of the fishing trade so far back as 1615, up to 1706, not continuous; with remarks on the relations between the French and English, besides other interesting information. Such a collection seems all the more desirable in view of the claims of France under the Treaty of 1763.

These main divisions must be sub-divided so as to allow of the annual accumulations being systematically added to the shelves. I refrain for the present from making any special suggestions as to the best mode to be adopted in dealing with this subject. Before, however, any determination is arrived at with respect to larger accommodation, the important question of arrangement would require to be most carefully considered.

From the nature of the relations between the Federal and Provincial Governments, the latter have retained the documents relating to the histories of the respective Provinces previous to Confederation, and also, of course, those since that date. The papers to which investigators have occasion to refer are thus scattered in the Provincial Capitals. When an investigation is of a general nature, that is, one relating to all British North America, the great loss of time is of consequence and the cost of consulting the various documents is largely increased, as compared with what it would be were a complete collection made as proposed in the petition of the authors and historians, by whom the subject was so earnestly pressed in 1870 on the Parliament of Canada. If lists of the records of the different Provinces in the possession of their respective Governments were procurable, they would be of the greatest use in proceeding with the work of this branch, and would assist very materially in furnishing information to historical investigators who not unfrequently make inquiries as to the existence and places of deposit of papers which they desire to consult. The question of preparing such lists is one for the consideration of the Provincial Governments, but I may be pardoned for referring to it in this Report.

The policy of having one general collection of historical documents at the seat of the Federal Government, and one special to each Province in each Provincial Capital, is of importance from various points of view. In respect to investigations of a general nature, all the documents should be together, classified and accessible, so that, at the least possible expense, those who desire to study the papers relating to the history of British North America should be able to do so, without being compelled to make long and tedious journeys in search of the information wanted. On the other hand, the records of each Province being in the possession of the Provincial Government are available for the use of those who only seek to make a special investigation.

But there is another and even more important end to be served. The possession of records in duplicate is a guarantee, to a large extent, of their preservation from destruction by fire. Experience, and not the least that of Canada, shows the risk from this cause, by which documents have been lost that can never be replaced, and it seems almost impossible to collect again even the printed records of the past history of the Provinces which have thus been destroyed. By the burning of the House of Assembly at Montreal, in 1849, the whole collection of printed and manuscript records contained in the library and departments in the building were swept away. It was only by the greatest exertions and by appeals to the liberality of those who possessed collections of the printed papers that single copies of many of them could be secured for the Parliamentary Library. The destruction of the public buildings at Fredericton, New Brunswick, of the Custom House and of the Court House at Quebec, are other instances of the danger to which attention is called. In respect to printed documents the loss is very serious, but it need scarcely be pointed out that it is much more so when original manuscripts are destroyed of which no copy exists. A case to which my attention has recently been called, in connection with the burning of the Custom House at Quebec, will serve to show that safety is not always secured even when there are duplicates.

On the 22nd of June last, Mr. J. W. Dunscomb, Collector of Customs at Quebec, wrote me about certain papers, of which he thought it desirable that copies should be obtained. I take the liberty of transcribing that portion of the correspondence which refers to them, as it gives a history of the fate of the papers in question. Mr. Dunscomb says :

"The statistics of the Trade of Canada, and the history of this Custom House from the Conquest in 1759 until 1791, when the Province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, down to the passage of the Union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841, cover a very interesting epoch in the annals of the early trade of the country.

"I took charge of this port in 1851, and found the old books and papers in disorder and confusion. The Custom House had been moved from one building to another, and I found the building occupied in 1851 over crowded, small and inconvenient, so that accumulated papers could hardly be kept in order.

"The new Custom House building was commenced in 1856, and was handed over to me for occupation in 1860. Having plenty of room with an admirably designed building, I took the old records in hand, and, with the assistance of intelligent and zealous co-operators, I got a mass of MSS into some shape: the personnel of the establishment, imports, exports and shipping.

"The old orders and letters of the Honourable Board of Customs (B. O.) were curious, as showing the opinion entertained of the Colonial commercial world in those days, a fair reflection of the estimation held by Spain at the present day of the same class. The personnel furnished representatives of decayed families from England, Ireland and Scotland, the army and navy, canvassers for Parliamentary elections and men from the race course.

"In September, 1864, the building was burned and I lost many documents and papers; and the old records, with the work I had done on them, were destroyed.

"Now in those days it was the rule to send every document to the Board of Customs in London, and I have no doubt they have been all carefully kept in the Museum at the Custom House, London. The change in both the volume and the staple articles of the trade is foreshadowed by the extract which I transmit herewith, made from the books of 1791, found after the fire."

I made inquiries through Mr. Kingston, an officer of the Public Record office, thinking it possible that the papers might be found there. Mr. Kingston, writing me on the 19th July, informed me that "The Trade Returns belonging to the Board of Customs from 1759 not being deposited in this office I communicated your letter to the secretary of H.M. Customs, asking him if he could give me any information on the

subject." The answer inclosed, after acknowledging receipt of the letter of inquiry, says:—

"I am to state in reply that all documents deposited in London Custom House before the year 1814 were destroyed by a fire which occurred in 1815, and that the earliest documents referring to the Canadian Trade and Customs, now deposited in the Custom House are those for the year 1828."

The returns for 1791, sent by Mr. Dunscomb, show very strikingly the enormous increase in the size of the ships since that date. I have made an abstract of the tonnage of the ships given in the returns, which shows that there were:

Tons		Ships.
Under	50	2
From 51 to	75	7
" 76 "	100	3
" 101 "	150	22
" 151 "	200	23
" 201 "	250	15
" 251 "	300	7
	309	1
	339	1
	384	1
	411	1
	508	1

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The returns not being of great length they are given in full in a note which will be found at the end of this Report. (See Note B).

In the *Haldimand collection* there is a volume containing the statistics of the Trade of Quebec, from 1768 to 1783, and these also are printed. I have slightly changed the form of the accounts for the purpose of saving room, but with this exception the tables are an exact transcript of those in the original. (See Note C).

There are some discrepancies between the totals and the items, but these I have not rectified, as the errors may be in the details rather than in the addition.

A list of the appointments to the Customs at Quebec and Montreal from the Cession of Canada is also given. (See Note D).

I have thought it desirable to have these returns printed as, in the first place, they are of great interest to the commercial community, and in the second, because their publication may lead to an investigation by some of the old firms into documents that may be in their possession with regard to the trade of the various ports. Documents relating for instance, to the early trade of Montreal, Halifax, N. S.; St. John, N. B.; Charlottetown, P. E. I.; St. Johns, Newfoundland; those connected with the lake trade, and others of a similar nature, would not only be of interest but of great value. If gentlemen who are or who have been connected with the trade and commerce of the country would forward documents of the nature I have indicated, a collection might be formed that would be of inestimable value as the foundation for a thoroughly good history of the commercial progress of the British North American Provinces and the Dominion. Such information, even if it yet exists, is so scattered and practically inaccessible, as to be of comparatively little value. The various Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade, Harbour Commissioners and similar bodies, might render great assistance in promoting this object.

There is another cause of loss of papers to which I beg leave to refer, namely, the frequent destruction of printed records of parliamentary and departmental proceedings; reports of committees and other documents. These, which at present are of comparatively little value, become in the course of time of great service to those dealing with public events. Unfortunately, from a desire to obviate a temporary

inconvenience, large collections of these papers have been scattered, many being sold for waste paper, without its being considered necessary to keep even a small reserve. It would appear to be desirable in future that no such documents shall be thus disposed of, except after the most careful consideration and care taken to secure at least a *minimum* reserve for preservation. The value of these apparently useless documents is often discovered only after the want of the evidence contained in them is felt and their loss has become irretrievable.

The changes that have taken place in the mode of writing history have rendered the collection of papers on social progress of much more consequence in the eyes of historians than was formerly the case. The importance of collecting the political records of the country has by no means diminished, but more attention is now paid to what is taking place in the social life of the various classes of the community to account for the progress or decay of the community as a whole. Political history is now traced to the source from which it springs, and, therefore, whilst the preservation of records of the movements and actions of Governments and Legislatures is of as much importance as ever, other records of apparently a more obscure and less important nature cannot be neglected. The settlement of the country, the cause of the rapid growth in certain localities, of the inertness and what must appear as stagnation in others, should be watched and the records preserved. The histories of the counties from their first establishment, after the population had so increased as to justify the creation of territorial divisions, and the growth and progress of municipal institutions, come properly within the scope of the Archivist. Acting on this view, Dr. Thorburn, formerly Principal of the Collegiate Institute of Ottawa, and now Librarian of the Geological Survey, offered a prize for the best account of the history of the county of Frontenac, one of the conditions being that the prize essay should be deposited among the Archives. The prize having been awarded to Miss A. M. Harman of Ottawa, her essay has accordingly been transmitted.

The respective functions of the Library of Parliament and the Archives Office, are so liable to be misunderstood, that I may be pardoned for referring briefly to the subject. There are certain points at which both touch, in respect to the works which should be found in each, such, for instance, as those relating to the British North American Provinces. Still their different functions are clearly separate and distinct.

The Library, as its name implies, is primarily intended for the use of the members of Parliament (Senate and House of Commons), and during each annual session it is reserved exclusively for their benefit. The works contained in it being for their information with regard to questions to be brought before Parliament, it is essential that the greater part of them, at least, shall be available for private study of such questions, and they must, to be of service, be removed from the Library for that purpose. As a matter of fact, books belonging to the Library are in the possession of members in all parts of the Dominion. There is thus, inevitably, the risk of losing works of great value, and the certainty of their deterioration, however careful the members may be. During the annual sessions of Parliament, there is the necessary exclusion from the Library of those who are engaged in researches. Even if, through the relaxation of this rule, they are allowed to continue their studies, these can only be pursued under the most disadvantageous circumstances, arising from causes with which all are familiar, and such an investigator, coming with the special object of consulting works to be found only in the Library, is unable to obtain them from their being in the hands of members who have immediate need of them.

The Archives Office, on the other hand, is charged with the collection, preservation and arrangement of the historical records of the country, to be kept in one central place of deposit from which they cannot be removed, so that they may be immediately accessible at all times to those who may desire to consult them. The special object of the office is to obtain from all sources, private as well as public, such documents as may throw light on social, commercial and municipal, as well as purely political history. When its aims and objects are clearly understood, it will

undoubtedly become the depository of family papers of this nature, which it is most improbable would ever be sent to the Library. In the absence, therefore, of such a depository as that of the Archives, most valuable materials for history would be entirely lost. On this point I may be permitted to repeat what I stated in last year's report.

“There must be, in the hands of those who have occupied positions of a public nature, either as responsible advisers of the Crown, or as representative men in various capacities, correspondence which would be of immense service in a historical point of view, but which there is every probability will be destroyed, or lost in the course of time. Here, where the children of the men of to-day are, politically speaking, the nobodies of to-morrow, or else who have moved away to other localities than those in which their fathers were known, it is impossible to preserve such papers, as has been done with old family records in Great Britain. There the researches of the commission on historical documents have unearthed papers, letters, charters, &c., dating back to the sixth and seventh centuries, which throw a flood of light on the early history of the country. Here, it is well known, valuable collections have been destroyed by the care of the tidy house-keeper getting rid of them as rubbish. I venture to suggest that, could they be obtained from leading men, or their representatives, such collections, the contents of which it might be at the present moment improper to make public, might be packed up in air-tight boxes, marked with the names of the depositors, and sealed up for a certain length of time, to remain in safe keeping in the vaults appropriated for the custody of the Archives. By this means they would be kept in safety, and available at the time when, without breach of propriety, their contents could be used by the historian.”

It is not necessary, I conceive, to enter more fully into this subject, further than to remark that, in so far as regards the history of British North America, every document relating to it should be found in the Archives Office, even such as at first sight may appear to have with it only a remote connection, following in this the example of the British Museum. The field covered by that institution is much wider, but the system pursued in it may be studied with advantage.

The Archives Office must, of necessity, be of the nature of a Library, but one purely of reference on one special subject, and, therefore, all the works relating to that subject should be there. But, beyond that, it must also do the work to a certain extent of the Public Record Office, especially that part of it which the organization of the Historical Manuscripts Commission in the United Kingdom was designed to promote. The assistance of local historical societies, in this latter object, might be most valuable, and the attention of the members may very properly be directed to the importance of the work to be accomplished by the establishment of a central place of deposit for papers of the character I have had the honour to indicate.

Without a list of the documents relating to the colonies to be found among the State Papers, of at least the United Kingdom and of France, such as I was entrusted to make of the manuscripts in the British Museum, it is manifestly impossible to conduct the work either in a systematic or satisfactory manner. Copies of parts of collections of State Papers have been obtained by different Provincial Governments and Societies. Excepting those at Halifax and the three series of papers containing the correspondence of the French Government and documents relating to Canada and other French Colonies, from 1504 to 1778, deposited partly with the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, and partly in the Library of Parliament, to which I beg to direct attention, they are not in any respect complete. Lists of them, therefore, even if they could be obtained, would be of comparatively little use. I beg respectfully to express the opinion, that the only safe way of proceeding, is to obtain copies of papers from the originals. Everyone, who is conversant with the subject, knows the ever increasing liability to error, in copying from copies, the errors to be found in these being transferred to new copies with, very probably, other errors added. This is on the supposition, besides, that copies are accessible on this side of the Atlantic. It may be remarked that such as have been obtained, were got for

special purposes, and, in the case of most of them, if copies were taken, the work of collecting the Archives would be as far as ever from being carried on systematically; there would be introduced an element of confusion into future investigations, and the expense would, to a large extent, be thrown away. What was said last year on this subject, I take the liberty of repeating:—

“The papers relating to the Colonies are not the only sources from which to draw in the Public Record Office. There are many in the Domestic series, amongst the Treasury documents and in those relating to Foreign Affairs. These would all require to be examined carefully; the search necessarily would occupy a considerable time and most conscientious labour, which, it is almost unnecessary to say, would be facilitated in every possible way by the officers of the State Departments and of the Record Office. Without a thorough report as to the documents, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at a proper determination on the subject.”

I would, therefore, suggest that a complete investigation be made in the Public Record Office and the State Departments, in London, to be accompanied or followed by a similar investigation in Paris, and that, concurrently with the searches, competent persons should be employed to make copies of such documents as it shall be deemed advisable to obtain for deposit amongst the Archives of Canada.

The whole respectfully submitted.

DOUGLAS BRYMNER,
Archivist.

OTTAWA, 30th December, 1882.

NOTE A, 1.

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NOTE A, 2.

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 Philip Dejean. Returns of the inhabitants of Detroit, their possessions, cattle, horses, servants and slaves..... 2
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 Richard McCarthy to Rocheblave (in French). Sends greetings to Rocheblave's family; has been ill. Has written on current news. Arrival at and sudden departure from St. Louis of two Englishmen. Sends a deed for registration. Is looking for an Englishman reported to be a good builder of mills. Reported killing of two Frenchmen from Detroit. Four merchants abandon their houses on the Illinois, owing to threats of the Indians..... 6
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- February 3, Vincennes.
 Lt.-Governor Edward Abbott to Major Benton (in French). Instructions to prevent inhabitants from taking possession of land; to maintain Fort Sackville; to prevent the sale of liquor; to assure refugees flying from the violence of American settlers that they will enjoy protection..... 10

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- February 8, Fort Gage.
 Rocheblave to Carleton (?)—no address given—(in French). Had gone to Vincennes to confer with Abbott, and returned by the Wabash to ascend the Mississippi. The disposition of the Indians. Armed boat from Fort Pitt plundering and taking prisoners. Design to seize Lt.-Governors Abbott and Hamilton, and Rocheblave; intrigues of Congress with inhabitants. Armed parties commanded by an officer from Philadelphia in the country, and Congress corresponding with the Spanish Governor of New Orleans and the Commandant. The design of Congress to seize the lower Mississippi, by the help of the people of Natchez and *Munchac*, and to induce them to furnish warlike stores. The strength of the country as a place of retreat for the chiefs of the revolt. Believes that this is the object, with reasons. The complicity of the Spaniards at New Orleans. Regrets the absence of a small force to protect the country. Suggests the policy of encouraging desertion from the rebels and of granting land to refugees. The ruinous state of the roof of the Fort. Has drawn for his expenses which are necessary, although, deceived by the apparent quietude, he had formerly recommended their discontinuance. Will cease to charge expenses to the King's account, but will pay them at his own risk, trusting that he will not be left the plaything of the neighbours and Indians. Begs to be replaced by some one of English origin. His constant worries. Part of his expenditure has been charged in Lt.-Governor Abbott's account..... 12
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- March 17.
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Prices current of food at Detroit, enclosed in Lt.-Governor Hamilton's letter of 25th April.....

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April 25, Detroit, Mich.

Lt.-Governor Hamilton to General Carleton. On 26th January, searched traders to Sandusky for correspondence with rebels, but failed to find it. Fined them for excess of goods over pass. 30th January—John Montour assists Virginians to escape to Fort Pitt; they are followed and re-captured. Montour is released at the request of the Indian Chief; others kept in irons. 7th March—Arrival of Lt.-Governor Abbott and family from Vincennes. Wabash Indians at post cannot be kept in order except at great expense, or by troops. The bad effects of French influence at all the remote posts. Reports from de Celoron of Indian expeditions on the Ohio. Ammunition sent; war parties exhorted to humanity. 11th March—Arrival of Indian warriors; they have accepted war belts, and as they believe the Virginians can do little good or harm, they will likely be sincere. 29th March—John Tierney, from Quebec, brings a belt to the Western Indians from the Six Nations, through Colonel Butler, to support the Government. 1st April—Charles Baubin reports that with Lorimier and Shawanese Indians, he reconnoitred the fort on the Kentucky, east of the Ohio. Daniel Boone and 26 men captured by Indians, who kept Boone. His account of distress on the frontier, and Kentucky. The humanity of the Indians; inhabitants invited to come to Detroit. 20th April—Return of Hazle; a messenger carrying a letter to Moravian Minister has brought back a letter from McKee, Indian agent, confined by rebels at Fort Pitt, but escaped with three men—two Girtys and one Matthew Elliott. 23rd April—Hazle is conducting the three men. McKee's character and usefulness among the Indians. Designs of the Virginians against French River. Colonel Bolton and Colonel Butler warned of them. Virginians have attacked a Delaware village by mistake. 25th April—Governor Abbott sends word of news from Rocheblave, of 28th February, that the Philadelphians had shaken off Congress and allowed the King's ships to come up the river; that Congress had fled; that the people desired peace, and that the chiefs were flying by way of Fort Pitt. Capture of traders affects the rebels; attempt on Rivière au Bœuf probably to divert the attention of the Delawares from the lower Ohio. Shall lay a bar in the way of communicating with New Orleans. Non-arrival of Lamothe with instructions. A Huron of Lorette reports that Bentley has supplied ammunition to rebels. Correspondence between Spaniards and Virginians.....

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April 25, Detroit, Mich.

Lt.-Governor Hamilton to General Carleton. The sloop "Angelica" advertised for Michillimakinak; the great quantity of goods and provisions proposed to be sent in her by the merchants, and the extravagant price of grain and flour have induced him to have an investigation of the quantity of flour, live stock, &c., to prevent a monopoly and to secure the quantity necessary for the post. The Hurons want another missionary, the old Jesuit being superannuated. The jealousy between these and the Sandusky Hurons. They want possession of the land taken from the rebels. The arms for militia very bad; some wanted from Quebec. The expense of gunpowder for Indians. Sends letters from Rocheblave; list of Indian trade licenses and prices current. Good conduct of the company of volunteers.....

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Lt.-Governor Hamilton to General Haldimand. Recommending Captain James Andrews for his ability as a seaman, &c. Captain Thompson inspecting the Naval Department, has gone to Niagara. His report on the Naval Department at Detroit. The necessity for a person to superintend the arrival of vessels, their cargoes, &c. Captain Thompson recommends Mr. Algie, of Quebec, for the office.....		46
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August 6, Quebec.	
General Haldimand to Lieut.-Governor Hamilton. Does not see any essential point would be gained by reducing Fort Pitt, owing to its distance, but if there is a large magazine of stores there, it would be a useful service to destroy it, as well as the crops and habitations of the advanced settlers on the frontiers, as they will increase the difficulties of the rebels, if they attempt operations on the lakes; and by driving back the settlers, the increased consumption of goods would harrass their brethren and be better than inviting them to the posts, where they must be maintained at great expense, unless they were ready to take up arms. The plan of granting lands to such people would offer an expedient to the rebels to introduce their friends, who would act as spies. The grants, besides, must be made in a regular manner, and there is no time for such concerns. Has written on the subject of Lamothe. The heavy expense for maintaining so many in Detroit during the present troubles must be lessened where its necessity is not clear. Will attend to the wishes of the Indians for a Jesuit missionary (see letter 25th April). It would be good policy to give the Huron and Sandusky Indians the lands they take from the rebels, if the conquests are made without expense to His Majesty and do not interfere with the rights of other nations of Indians. The arms of the militia reported bad must be repaired as well as possible, as there are none till a supply is received from England. Every economy must be used in the distribution of gunpowder, but it is not his intention to limit him (Hamilton) as he can best judge of the wants of so distant a department. Ships on the lakes placed under Col. Bolton's control and requisitions to be made to him. With respect to Indian inroads, he is to support Butler's movements with the Five Nations. The rest is left to his own judgment. To transmit copies of all standing orders, &c., left with him. Rules laid down as to drawing bills for expenses and furnishing vouchers, &c.....	108

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August 8, Detroit, Mich.

Lt.-Governor Hamilton to General Carleton (?). A party of 300 rebels had arrived in the "Illinois," taken Rocheblave prisoner, and exacted from the people an oath of obedience to Congress. Rebel officer and 30 men gone to Cahokia to receive the allegiance of people there; has no doubt they are now at Vincennes, as Gigault, a French priest, had his horse ready to start from Cahokia, to receive the submission of the people at Vincennes. De Celoron has set off with belts to the Wabash Indians. Rocheblave mentions four English frigates at the entrance of the Mississippi. No vessels at Detroit; sends this by batteau. To support the Wabash Indians properly will entail great expense, but they are the only barrier at present to the rebels, and to the French and Spaniards. A large quantity of provisions still to be forwarded to Detroit, besides merchandize from last year not yet arrived; large quantities wanted for savages and trade, and vessels alone not sufficient for transport. Merchants would rather risk carriage in batteaux than incur loss, &c., by delays of last year..

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August 10, Montreal.

General Haldimand to Lt.-Governor Hamilton. Letter sent by Mr. Bellefeuille. His zeal while serving with Canadian troops. Seeks his fortune in the Upper Country. Is recommended to Hamilton's good services

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August 11, Detroit, Mich.

Lt.-Governor Hamilton to General Carleton (?). Sent off Chabert yesterday, with letters, by batteau to Niagara, and recapitulates the news in them, of the movements of rebels. Believes the party to be a part of the marauders from Fort Pitt under Willan (Willing?—see pages 89, 91). His infamous character. His repulse at Natchez, and news of frigates in the Mississippi, have probably induced him to return without getting ammunition at New Orleans. Instructions to De Celoron to spike and destroy the guns at Vincennes, which would have deterred the Indians. Refers to the expense in supporting the Wabash Indians already mentioned. Their satisfaction with their reception. Reports of a war with France and Spain. The delays in bringing up merchandize, &c. His disagreeable situation with respect to the shipping, which is controlled by the commanding officer on the authority of Col. Bolton

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August 12.

Lt.-Governor Hamilton to Lt.-Governor Cramahé. Had left all the papers relating to Hog Island at Quebec last year. The claims of the inhabitants to be produced should Captain McDougall prosecute his pretensions, as he believes their title to be sufficient. If the island granted as a common, the inhabitants could not surrender the rights of their posterity.....

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August 12, Detroit, Michigan.

Lt.-Governor Hamilton to Cramahé (?). Is earnestly looking for news, instructions, &c., from Canada. Indians in good temper, but he can give them little support or troops in their expeditions. Report of a French and Spanish war. His authority has lately been cramped, so that he will shortly have little influence left. Has no control over the vessels. The disposition of the people requires more than the shadow of authority, but he will do his duty as he sees a storm approaching.....

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August 17, Detroit, Mich.

Lt.-Governor Hamilton to Cramahé. Is sending papers relating to a prisoner for the Chief Justice. If sent to the Sheriff they might miscarry. The bad character of the prisoner, Nicholas *alias* Lamy Thibault, charged with murder. List of papers and witnesses; return of Indian trade licenses; petition from the inhabitants of Hog Island. The vague and irregular character of law proceedings. Report that Judge Livius is gone to England. Will send as full as possible a state of the post; sends American newspapers; their bad effect; will make an example of any who parade disloyalty. Girty reports that the Delawares still go to Fort Pitt, but only till their corn is ripe enough to allow them to move to Scioto. If they remove the frontier will repent severely. At least 400 Indians are assembled to attack Fort Kentucky, and bands are ranging the banks of the Ohio. Has taken steps to intercept batteaux on their return. Goods arrived from Fort Erie for a trader at Michillimackinak. Desires instruction thereupon.....

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August 26, Montreal.

General Haldimand to Lieut.-Governor Hamilton. To take steps to support the Wabash Indians, but to see that the expense is not thrown away. The Indians ought, from the expense to which the Government has been put for them, to undertake to clear the Illinois of invaders; the parties sent out, if well directed, should cut off communication with the French and Spanish. The important service to be rendered is to fall upon the boats and vessels as they pass. The favourable situation of the Wabash Indians for this, by acting in concert; the lower part of the Ohio might be filled with savages, to be kept constantly succeeding each other. Communication to be kept up with Mr. Stuart among the Cherokees, as if the Southern natives could be engaged, success might be looked for; will reinforce Detroit from Niagara on arrival there of troops; provisions also will be sent, but there are so many posts to supply that saving is urged. Has detained Bentley on the report of his being dangerous, but specific charges wanted; he has been allowed to send up goods for the Illinois, the conduct of his men to be watched to prove his guilt or innocence. To watch how the powder, &c., of the merchants is disposed of, so that they may not fall into the hands of the rebels.....

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August 26, Montreal.

General Haldimand to Lieut.-Governor Hamilton. Summary (in French) of the letter immediately preceding, and a similar summary of letter of the 27th August immediately following, and of letter of 7th October, at page 215.*.....

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August 27, Montreal.

General Haldimand to Lieut.-Governor Hamilton. Marked secret and confidential. Desires to know, from his knowledge of the disposition of the Indians and Militia, and of the best modes and routes through the adjacent countries, what is Hamilton's idea of the practicability of recovering the Illinois and the means to be employed for that purpose.....

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August 28, Fort Bowman, Rahos.

Col. Geo. Rogers Clark, Virginia troops, to Kinaytounak, Renard Chief. Endorsed: Commission given to the Renard Indians, sent by Gauthier to Major de Peyster, 13th May, 1778 (?).

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*October 7th, Sorel.

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August 28, Miamis.

Celoron to Lieut.—Governor Hamilton (in French). An Indian reports the arrival of Virginians at Vincennes; they had arrested LeGros, after seizing his goods, and had sent him to Illinois; that Gudert and two settlers had also been seized to be sent there, but the Indians had claimed them as brothers. Has been detained by illness, and to get the reply of the village, not yet made. The Indians do not appear disposed to go to the Illinois. Indians who went to Kaskaskias to meet the rebels are not yet returned. The merchandize for Vincennes still at the Miamis. A party of savages gone to attack the rebels at the Falls.....

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August 31, Detroit.

Lt.-Governor Hamilton. General Report of the Militia and Volunteers, at Detroit, Guillaume Lamothe

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August 31, Detroit.

Lt.-Governor Hamilton. General return of stores and provisions, received, forwarded, issued, condemned and remaining in store at Detroit, from the 25th December, 1777, to 31st August, 1778, both days inclusive.....

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September 5 (?), Detroit.

Lt.-Governor Hamilton to General Haldimand. Congratulates Haldimand on appointment. Will prepare reports, plans, &c., regarding the settlement, the forts and garrison. The general good conduct of the Indians; the humanity of the Indians to prisoners. Rebel reinforcements at Kentucky. Forts on that river and jealousy of the Shawanese. M. de Quindre brings reports from there of the defeats of the rebels, who are wearied out. Major de Peyster, from Michillimackinac, confirms reports of taking of Kaskaskias and Cahokia. The Spaniards not inclined to help the rebels. The French at the outposts not to be trusted, and most of the traders rebels at heart. The ill effects of Rocheblave falling into rebel hands, as he had great influence over the Indians. No word from Illinois or Vincennes; will not be surprised to hear the rebels are driven away by the Indians and well received by the French. Has letters from Chevalier at St. Joseph; does not trust him; will root him out, when he has the power. Sends list of Indian goods purchased from Messrs. Macomb & Co.; the reasonable prices charged by the Messrs. Macomb, &c., and their readiness to take Government bills. Recommends attention to the claims of Mr. Adhemar, a trader. The refusal of Brigadier Robertson to honour bills for wood. Has confiscated the goods of traders to Sandusky; the opinion of Attorney-Gen. Grant unfavourable, but will persevere in enforcing the law against traders supplying the rebels. The absence of Judge Owen, cause of loss, as he (Hamilton) is obliged to act as Judge and executioner of the law. Recommends Mr. Hay, Indian Agent, and Mr. de Jean, Justice of Peace. Can give little information respecting the post and its dependencies. Commission for officers of Militia, &c., not arrived. Has been obliged to buy all the powder for Indians this year. Has written to Governor Cramahé the reason of the neglect to send the state of the Naval Department, &c.....

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September 5, Detroit.

Lt.-Governor Hamilton. Prices current at Detroit.....

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September 5, Detroit.

Lt.-Governor Hamilton. List of officers, interpreters, &c., in the Indian Department, District of Detroit

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September 5, Detroit.

Lt.-Governor Hamilton. List of goods on hand for the Indian Department 145

September 5, Detroit.

Lt.-Governor Hamilton. List of officers of Militia at Detroit..... 149

September 5, Detroit.

Lt.-Governor Hamilton. List of barracks and furniture, bedding, iron utensils, &c., at Detroit 151

September 9, Detroit.

Lt.-Governor Hamilton to General Haldimand. The arrival of Capt. Grant, Capt. Shanks, Mr. Bellefeuille, Lamothe and others by the Gage. Lamothe preparing to go on a scout; his party consists of young active men. Is happy to have received answers to several letters with instructions, which will be attended to. Will render service to Mr. Bellefeuille, suggests his appointment as surveyor of roads and bridges. Has never granted lands, but has intimated that no Indian deeds are valid till authorized by the Chief Governor at Quebec, although he has allowed necessitous persons to till land for subsistence but without claim to its possession. Has written to Col. Bolton that Volunteers, Militia, or Indians will be sent to Col. Butler, while the season permits..... 152

September 9, Detroit.

Lt.-Governor Hamilton to General Haldimand. Will forward the instructions he has received from Headquarters, from September, 1775, to the 8th of September, 1778..... 155

September 16, 17, Detroit.

Lt.-Governor Hamilton to General Haldimand. *Letters received by Capt. Bettan arrived in the "Dunmore." Will do everything in his power with regard to the Wabash and the invaders of the Illinois and Vincennes. Three Frenchmen, Myette, Baron, and Monbrun, appointed to act for the rebels in the Miamis. Will forward a letter from de Celoron. The Wabash Indians do not relish the entry of Virginians, and accuse the Piankashaws of having enticed them in. Baubin's account of the intentions of the Indians towards the rebels; the French are interfering in their (the rebels) favour. Capt. Lernoult has promised every help. He (Hamilton) is going with the Indians. The Shawanese with de Quindre have divided into two parties to attack two forts on the Kentucky. De Quindre expected in fourteen days. Has written Major De Peyster that he sets out in 12 days; asks him to engage the Indians to co-operate. The low state of the water in the Miami River, but the change of weather will probably raise it. Is encouraged by the accounts of the disposition of the Indians towards the Virginians to support them; has been preparing and will carry presents to the chiefs, &c. Secrecy impossible but will do all he can to second Haldimand's views as to preventing the rebels from confirming themselves in the Illinois; all the papers relating to Bentley cannot have been delivered, and enumerates some that have been sent. His men will be watched by Lernoult. Has called in the traders at Sandusky, as their trade with the Virginians could not be concealed; their sordid characters. To meet Indians in Council and will consult as to numbers needed for the enterprise. The prisoners and scalps taken by the Indians..... 156

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September 22, Detroit.

M. Monforton to M. Cerré, Illinois (in French). Expressing his feelings as to the ill-treatment M. Cerré, equally with M. Rocheblave, has experienced. His respect for Rocheblave and his regret at his treatment. The fate of the people of the Illinois if they are not able to throw off the yoke imposed on the plea of independence. The apprehensions that should be felt from the change to American rule instead of British. The treaty of commerce between the French and the Americans. Reasons for it and its effects. The lamentable prospects of bloodshed; the wise choice of officers made by the British, and the chimerical pursuit of independence only to be purchased by the effusion of blood. The actions of Father Floquet, whose correspondence has been too long concealed. The proof of the mildness of Carleton's government in his conduct towards Floquet. The fidelity of the Bishop and clergy. Desires to obtain information respecting Rocheblave

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September 22, Detroit.

Lt.-Governor Hamilton to General Haldimand. (The letter is written at different times, from 22nd September to 3rd October.) State of preparation for his expedition; will take presents for the Indians, so as to encourage them to keep watch towards the banks of the Ohio. If the western Indians resent the invasion of the Americans, it would be a good opportunity to build a fort at the forks of the Ohio and Mississippi. Places that might be fortified if the step approved of. The Spanish hated; the French fickle; the Americans brave, but without resources; the Indians can only get theirs through the English; the favourable time should be taken advantage of. The good example of the better class of French; the effect of a reinforcement from Niagara. Will send accounts of numbers, &c., and Major Hay and Lient. Duvernet will report as to the communication with the Illinois. Indian council; report sent; oath of allegiance taken by volunteers, &c. Has written to Chevalier at St. Joseph's, though distrusting him. Presents to the Shawanese. Arrival of Baubin with report from the Miamis of Clark with 80 men being at Vincennes and well received by the French. The Ouiaatonon Indians timorous, will try to decide them; will cancel the sale of land by the Peaukashaws to the French and Virginians. Gilbault, a priest, active for the rebels. Militia sent to the Miamis to repair the carrying place, &c. Report of Celoron that J. B. Chapoton, Bosseron and Legras are on the best terms with the rebels at Vincennes. Their characters. Will set out as soon as possible. Captain Lernoult will send reinforcements; will use the time spent in Indian council at Miamis in fortifying the depôt, &c. Captain McKee's orders on the Ohio. Troops may be forwarded to the southward all winter. Stores at the Miamis; will fortify it. The danger of that post being taken by the rebels at Fort Pitt; will suggest to Captain Lernoult the propriety of a detachment at Miamis from Detroit. The weakness of that post. M. Maisonville the best to give information as to the country through which the expedition is to go. Expects advantage from his knowledge at the Illinois. Messengers sent to the Chickasaws, and to go on to Mr. Stuart. The good spirits of the Indians; no word of the expedition has yet reached the Miamis. Delay in repairing the craft; a second brigade will sail on the 5th. The high wages paid to volunteers. The war song sung (3rd Oct.) by himself, by Capt. Lernoult and several officers. Captain Lernoult cannot spare men from the garrison. The strength in artillery. Will set off on the 6th.... ..

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September 8, Detroit.	
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September 9, New York.	
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September 9, New York— <i>Concluded.</i> (Rocheblave) to serve Congress in the Illinois as Indian superintendent, &c. Had refused, and been proscribed by Congress, which demands from Vaudreuil to banish him to France or the West Indies. His interview, and declaration of being a British subject owing to being abandoned by France at the peace. The intrigues of Linctot with the Indians. Linctot, a Canadian, had his head turned by a letter from d'Estaing and promises from Congress. Information as to St. Germain, Bentley, and their relations with the rebels. The rigorous imprisonment of Lt.-Governor Hamilton. Calls attention to his and Major Lord's losses by brigands.....	545
September 9, Detroit. Major DePeyster to General Haldimand. That he has had the buildings on Hog Island appraised. Will settle Mr. Riddle's and other three families, reserving grazing ground for the King's cattle.....	552
September 15, Upper Shawanese Village. Speech sent by a Frenchman in the rebel service, at Fort Pitt, to the Shawanese, &c., with message from Broadstreet, at Fort Pitt. Reported movements of the enemy to concentrate at the Huron villages and advance on Detroit. The Shawanese, &c., resolved to oppose the rebels, and word sent to the Indians of Sandusky to unite with the same view.....	553
September 24, Detroit. Account of pay due to Lieut. Scheffin, in the Detroit volunteers, and Indian Department.....	557
September 24, Quebec. Capt. Mathews to Major DePeyster. That the Commander-in-Chief is inclined to think better of Bentley, and will forgive what is past, if he firmly abides by his promises. He may get the small quantity of goods in he asks for, and may be useful, but particular attention may be paid to his conduct.....	558
September 30, Quebec. General Haldimand to Major DePeyster. That the request of Dejean for leave to take his family to Vincennes must be refused, for reasons given.....	560
October 1, Detroit. Major DePeyster to General Haldimand, explaining the mode of distributing Indian presents; the close attention he pays to the matter.	561
October 10, Detroit. Major DePeyster to General Haldimand. Has placed Loyalist families at Hog Island; there is only room for two. it being 178 acres in all. Has employed prisoners in King's work, they will be placed on ceded Indian lands, if approved of, but, at present, the Indians make it dangerous to do so.....	563
October 27, Québec. General Haldimand to Major DePeyster: Lieut. Scheffin has escaped from Williamsburg and will return to Detroit. He is to continue as Lieutenant and to be employed in the Indian Department if needed..	567
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November 16, Detroit.

Major DePeyster to General Haldimand. Attack by Indians on a body of Canadians, under LaBalme, near the Miamis village. LaBalme and 30 or 40 killed, his aide-camp taken prisoner. LaBalme designed a *coup de main* on Detroit. His papers, &c., sent on. The trouble the party under LaBalme might have given to Detroit had it been complete. Its rapid movements; the efforts of the Indians. The Rangers sent to support the Miamis. The propriety of giving the Indians liberal presents, and keeping a trader (Baubin suggested) among them.....

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December 3, Carleton Island.

Lieut.-Gerrard Irvine to General Haldimand, stating his services and asking for promotion.....

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December 12, New York.

Lt.-Governor Hamilton to General Haldimand. Is doubtful as to his letters reaching; the failure of his enterprise owing to treachery; believes he can clear himself; his imprisonment; offer of parole and refusal at first, but acceptance after the third offer; hopes to get exchanged. The distressed state of Major Hay; his services. Lamothe's illness from confinement. Scheffelin has set off for Quebec. Maisonville put an end to himself in prison. Mr. Bellefeuille's good conduct, &c., recommends him as second lieutenant, should Lamothe's company be recruited. Mr. McBeath's sacrifices. Transmits bills, &c. Will sail for England with Sir H. Clinton's leave.....

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December 12, New York.

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NOTE B.

REPORTS, Outwards, of Vessels from Quebec, during the Season of Navigation, from 10th June to 19th November, 1791.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Date.	Name of Ship.	Master.	No. of Tons.	Destination.	Cargo.
1791.					
June 10	Canada	D. Howie.....	205	Greenock.....	9,800 bushels wheat and 1,000 pine boards.
do 21	Friendship	J. Tunsdell	146	Newfoundland...	350 barrels flour, 600 bags bread, 5 bullocks, 300 pine boards for dunnage, 4 tons salt.
do 21	London	J. Branon.....	239	Falmouth	10,000 bushels wheat, 1,000 pine boards.
do 22	General Clarke.	Thos. Lane.....	122	London.....	80 bushels and 350 bags, equal to 1,214 bushels flax seed; 5,640 pieces pipe and puncheon staves, 2 trunks wearing apparel, 1 pipé Madeira wine cases.
do 25	Nancy	W. Cochrane.....	110	Greenock.....	4,420 bushels wheat, 90 bushels peas, 200 pipe staves.
do 27	Amphitrite	C. Pearson	286	Liverpool.....	92 pieces white oak, 45 pieces pine, 100 pine boards, 14,299 pipe barrel staves and bolts, 18 hogsheads, equal to 138 bushels flax seed.
do 28	Oughton	A. Syme	207	Harbor Grace....	355 barrels flour, 1,600 quintals biscuits, 400 pine boards, 1,400 bushels oats.
do 30	Dunmore	A. Paterson	212	London.....	1 cask peltries and 23½ castorum, 6 barrels peltries, 7,300 bushels wheat, 1,200 pipe staves, 1 box castorum, equal to 30 lbs. and 22 casks pot ash; 70 casks flax, equal to 745 bushels flax seed; 1 box wearing apparel, 112 lbs. Scots snuff, 2,000 salmon hooks, 1 box.
do 30	King David.....	R. Linden	227	Bristol	10,200 bushels wheat, 300 barrels flour, 1,400 pine boards, 2 kegs balsam, 6 boxes window glass.
do 30	Ark	N. Squires.....	172	Falmouth	8,000 bushels wheat.
July 1	Queen.....	Wm. Dawson.....	411	London	309 pieces square oak, 8,474 double-pipe staves, 1,040 short pipe staves, 3,043 single pipe staves, 847 pieces oak, 6 ft. long, 660 hogshead staves, 30 pine pieces; 7 puncheons, 6 kegs, 1 tierce, 2 barrels peltries; 9 puncheons, containing 19 ox hides; 30 puncheons, containing 430 bushels flax seed; 1,000 seal skins.

NOTE B.—Continued.

REPORTS, Outwards, of Vessels from this Port, during the Season of Navigation, from 10th June to 19th November.

PORT OF QUEBEC—Continued.

Date.	Name of Ship.	Master.	No. of Tons.	Destination.	Cargo.
1791.					
July 2	Hero	J. Upjohn	108	Temple Bay	800 tierce packs, 400 hogshead packs, 80 tierces flour, 300 bags bread, 20 barrels flour.
do 4	Cholmley... ..	Con. Cayley.....	224	Liverpool.....	50 pieces W. oak, 11,208 pipe bolts and staves, 800 boxes and 1,725 barrel staves, 300 hogsheads, 3 quintals and 23 pieces of heading, 30 casks containing 237 bushels flax seed.
do 7	Leopard.....	Wm. Bell.....	122	St. John, N.B....	300 barrels flour, 9,672 lbs. biscuits, 300 barrels oats, 2 bullocks, 2 cows, 30 sheep, 2 horses, 2½ doz. turkeys and 6 doz. fowls.
do 8	Brig Ant.....	J. Tiston.....	55	Fogo.....	283 barrels flour and 328 quintals biscuit.
do 9	George and Mary	T. Croft.....	135	Newfoundland...	180 barrels flour, 536 quintals bread, 1,025 pine boards, 735 minots of oats, 12 spars and 1 horse.
do 12	Posie.....	J. Wiseman.....	105	Oporto.....	1,125 bags containing 4,500 W. bushels of wheat.
do 12	Betsy.....	J. Bishop.....	159	Madeira.....	2,177½ bushels wheat, 250 barrels flour, 30 tierces salmon, 2,057 barrel staves, 3,601 hogshead staves, 139 pipe packs, 50 hogshead packs, 220 pine boards, 6 ruts, 1 hogshead, 6¼ casks Madeira wine.
do 12	Defiance.....	R. Watts.....	213	Madeira.....	423 barrels flour, 9,700 bushels of wheat, 2,000 pipe and 500 hogshead staves.
do 16	Friends.....	T. Hanford.....	155	Grenada.....	110 barrels flour, 185 quintals of biscuits, 896 bushels oats in 64 puncheons, 8,391 barrel staves and 1,115 heading, 1,087 pine boards, 15 ft., 2,100 pine boards, 10 ft., 4,000 hoops, 44 tierces and 26 barrels salmon.
do 19	Nancy.....	P. Wheaton	104	St. John	1,215 bushels of oats, 1,250 pine planks, 1,500 pine boards and 7 spars.
do 20	Diligent.....	T. Mourant.....	76	Jersey.....	3,000 W. bushels wheat, 300 pipe staves and 286 pine boards.
do 21	Mary Ann.....	A. McBride.....	163	Madeira.....	2,680 and 4,920 bushels wheat.

NOTE B—Continued.

REPORTS, Outwards, of Vessels from this Port, during the Season of Navigation, from 10th June to 19th November.

PORT OF QUEBEC—Continued.]

Date.	Name of Ship.	Master.	No. of Tons.	Destination.	Cargo.
1791.					
July 22	Brig Mary	J. Kerr.....	165	Greenock.....	1,500 W. oak staves, 500 seal skins, 1 trunk wearing apparel, 1 copper kettle, 1 jug, essence of spruce.
do 23	B. Appolo	B. Swayne.....	142	.....	1,117 quintals biscuits, 400 tierces flour, 164 pipes and 439 puncheon staves.
do 25	Scipio.....	T. Davison.....	191	Cadiz	7,900 bushels, in bulk, and 1,200 bags wheat, 735 pine boards and planks, 456 ft. scantling.
do 27	Caroline.....	A. Paterson	260	London	30 bales peltries, 2 puncheons and 1 hogshhead peltries, 6½ hogshheads castorum, 1,000 seal skins, 31 hogshheads, equal 1,839 gallons porpoise oil, 158 casks, 469 cwt., 11 lbs. pot and pearl ashes, 30 hogshheads, equal 19,780 essence of spruce; 14 casks, equal 112 minots flax seed; 4 casks, equal 5,776 cwt. brass and copper; 18,779 oak staves and headings; 1,281 pieces oak logs and 2 boxes wild plants; 1 table, 1 box mountain tea.
do 29	W. W. Granville.	H. Wilson	51	Halifax.....	130 tierces, equal to 650 bushels peas, 39 quintals bread; 12 boxes, 108, 20 kegs, 1,094, equal to 1,202 cwt. essence of spruce; 1 paper parcel, 6 chaldrons of coals, a grave head and foot stone, a chimney piece.
do 29	Elizabeth.....	W. Payne	192	St. John, Nfld....	560 cwt., 2 qr., 7 lbs. bread, 225 barrels flour, 20 sheep, 149 planks, 130 tons salt, 30 puncheons foreign gin.
do 29	Atlas	H. Smith	132	Newfoundland ...	196 barrels flour, 713 cwt., 2 qr., 22 lbs. biscuit, 396 bushels oats, 728 bushels barley, 100 sacks, equal to 500 bushels Indian corn, 10 live oxen, with provisions.
Aug. 2	Flora	J. Payen	339	Liverpool.....	18 beaver skins, 256 pieces oak timber, 15,425 white oak staves, 650 pine planks, 1,600 pine boards, 5 boxes essence of spruce, 20 barrels flour, 30 oak planks.

NOTE B—Continued.

REPORTS, Outwards, of Vessels from this Port, during the Season of Navigation, from 10th June to 19th November.

PORT OF QUEBEC—Continued.

Date.	Name of Ship.	Master.	No. of Tons.	Destination.	Cargo.
1791.					
Aug. 2	Lively	S. Palmer.....	242	Falmouth.....	5,000 bushels wheat, 3,000 pine boards.
do 3	Swallow	James Craig.....	153	Jamaica.....	266 barrels fine, 360 barrels common flour, 200 barrels bread, 80 bushels peas, 7,000 staves, 1,000 heading, 1,200 ft. pine boards, 4,000 hoops, 140 barrels flour, 45 quintals bread, 1,000 hoops.
do 4	Jean	J. Sangster	112	Gibraltar	165 cwt. 3 qr. codfish, 150 barrels flour, 3,098 Winchester bushels wheat, 6 tierces salmon, 150 bushels peas, 150 bushels oats, 2 pieces pine timber, 2 pieces oak timber, 600 pine boards.
do 5	Brig Jeannie.....	J. Sparling	160	Falmouth	8,060 bushels wheat, 680 pine boards.
do 6	John	E. Boyd	185	do	8,000 Winchester bushels wheat, 1,400 pine boards.
do 6	Thetis.....	D. Rutherford.....	178	London.....	326 casks of oil, equal to 100 tons and 87 gallons, 400 casks of oil, equal to 100 tons, 1,500 seal skins.
do 6	Jean Sophia	J. Lamb.....	101	Halifax.....	440 casks, containing 2,744 bushels peas, 4 gallon kegs essence of spruce, 1 hoghead and 2 quarter casks Madeira wine.
do 6	Bell	S. Ferry.....	237	Jamaica	1,523 barrels flour, 20 puncheons, containing 60 quintals biscuits, 20 puncheons, equal to 229 bushels oats, 19 puncheons, equal to 238 bushels peas, 85 packages of old puncheons, 10 puncheons of heading, 1,588 butt staves, 5½ ft. long, 3,840 box staves, 13,000 hoops, 12 ft. long, 51 casks dry cod.
do 10	Martha	E. Doran.....	177	Bristol.....	49 pieces oak timber, 5,568 pipe staves, 2,360 hoghead staves, 2,840 pine planks.
do 19	Brig Coalition ...	W. Garland.....	142	Cadiz.....	7,000 bushels wheat in bulk.
do 20	Brig Susanna.....	T. Nichols.....	75	Little St. Lawrence.	130 barrels flour, 504¾ casks biscuit.

NOTE B—Continued.

REPORTS, Outwards, of Vessels from this Port, during the Season of Navigation,
from 10th June to 19th November.

PORT OF QUEBEC—Continued.

Date.	Name of Ship.	Master.	No. of Tons.	Destination.	Cargo.
1791.					
Aug. 20	Charlotte.....	T. Fisher.....	105	Madeira.....	270 barrels flour, 125 barrels bread, 2,000 bushels wheat, 13,200 hogshead and barrel staves.
do 23	Hope.....	A. Thomas.....	262	London.....	141 pieces square oak, 8,668 pipe staves, 940 puncheon staves, 19 barrels peltries, 1 barrel hoofs of orignals, 47 packages baggage.
do 26	Betsey.....	J. Smith.....	44	St. John Island..	100 bushels salt, 500 quintals biscuits, 10 barrels flour.
do 26	Betsey.....	J. Davison.....	62	Halifax, N. B.....	420 casks containing 1,464 bushels pease, 15 potash kettles, bars, doors, 1 pipe Madeira wine, passenger baggage.
do 27	Fanny.....	T. Manners.....	239	Madeira.....	8,000 bushels wheat, 874 barrels flour, 317 quintals biscuit, 800 staves No. 960, 535 pine boards for dunnage.
do 31	Nasseau.....	T. Turmey.....	189	Cadiz.....	660 bushels wheat.
Sept. 1	Eagle.....	R. Symes.....	193	Falmouth.....	8,000 Winchester bushels wheat, 100 barrels flour, at 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. each; 1,900 pine boards.
do 2	Tillies.....	R. Davis.....	152	Oporto.....	8,000 bushels wheat in bags.
do 5	Mentor.....	T. Trombes.....	168	Barcelona.....	8,407 bushels wheat in bulk.
do 6	Nautilus.....	R. Smith.....	155	Falmouth.....	7,500 bushels of wheat.
do 9	Brother.....	T. Nankwel.....	75	Lisbon.....	2,450 bushels wheat, 144 bushels Indian corn, 200 pipe staves, 250 boards.
do 9	Britania.....	J. Atkinson.....	260	London.....	23,170 pipe staves, 797 hogshead staves, 1,483 barrel staves, 1,600 seal-skins, 1,200 pine boards.
do 10	Juno.....	A. Brown.....	149	Falmouth.....	8,000 bushels wheat.
do 17	Oughton.....	A. Syme.....	209	Leghorn.....	108 tierces, 3 barrels; 84 barrels salmon kept here, 38 barrels herring kept here, 616 tierces of salmon,
do 17	Polly & Charlotte	S. Nordsford.....	279	Bristol.....	175 pieces oak, 1,985 pipe staves, 1,050 hogshead staves, 8,311 barrel staves, 1,425 pine boards, 12 barrels containing 24 cwt. and 23 lbs., Pearl ashes; 40 barrels containing 125 cwt. 2 qr. 18 lbs., potash; 3 boxes window glass.

NOTE B—Continued.

REPORTS, Outwards, of Vessels from this Port, during the Season of Navigation, from 10th June to 19th November.

PORT OF QUEBEC—Continued.

Date.	Name of Ship.	Master.	No. of Tons.	Destination.	Cargo.
1791.					
Sept. 24	Geo. & Margaret	L. Strong.....	127	London.....	230 casks porpoise oil, equal 14,073 gallons, 76 bales peltries, 10 casks castorum, 121 casks of pot and pearl ashes, 6 kegs Canadian balsum, 6 kegs cranberries and nuts, 3 trunks and 6 cases wearing apparel, 1,600 puncheon staves.
Oct. 3	Montreal.....	L. Martin.....	180	Lisbon.....	9,000 bushels wheat.
do 4	Ceres.....	J. Booth.....	154	Aberdeen.....	10,330 pipe staves, 1,200 puncheon staves, 800 barrel staves, 17 pieces pine timber, 560 pine planks, 100 pine boards, 30 casks potash.
do 7	James.....	J. Service.....	186	Barcelona.....	9,700 bushels wheat.
do 8	Mary.....	J. Galloag.....	23	Murray Harbour.	110 barrels, 32 bags flour, 21 tierce bread, 2 hogsheads Spanish wine, 1 puncheon rum.
do 10	Catiche.....	L. Marchand.....	80	Barbadoes.....	22 tierces and 1 barrel salmon, 23 barrels herring, 2 barrels cod sounds, 1000 ft. boards, 2,000 hoops, 66 boards of 12 ft., 20 barrels flour.
do 12	Admiral Parker.	G. Skianer.....	509	Plymouth.....	35 white pine masts, 39 bowsprits, 17,970 staves 5½ ft. long, 4,074 staves 3½ feet long; total, 22,044.
do 15	Eliza.....	J. Craig.....	95	St. Johns.....	10,540 staves 3½ ft. long, 47 barrels flour, 16,000 hoops, 100 bushels potatoes, 30 bushels potatoes loose, 4 barrels onions, 28 quintals biscuit, 1,000 lbs. beef, 64 bushels oats, 48 turkeys, 85 boxes essence of spruce.
do 17	Two Friends.....	G. Alston.....	71	Jersey.....	2,500 Winchester bushels wheat.
do 20	Atlas.....	E. Smith.....	132	London.....	6,350 pine boards, 18 kegs balsam.
do 21	Eurinetta.....	W. Beatson.....	309	London.....	604 bales furs, 351 barrels pot ashes, 285 lbs. old copper and brass, 80 lbs. islinglass, 1,017½ lbs. castorum, 5 barrels and 5 kegs cranberries, 2 barrels Labrador tea, 1,410 staves, 169 cedar logs, 2 pieces oak timber, 24 shook puncheons, 1 box fowling pieces, 1 box old silver.

NOTE B—*Continued.*

REPORTS, Outwards, of Vessels from this Port, during the Season of Navigation, from 10th June to 19th November.

PORT OF QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Date.	Name of Ship.	Master.	No. of Tons.	Destination.	Cargo.
1791. Oct. 22	Integrity	John Stewart	278	London.....	516 bales, 18 casks and 1 case of furs and peltries, 1,000 seal skins loose, 242 casks pot and pearl ashes, 1 pipe Madeira wine (164 gallons), 2 cases Madeira wine (12 dozen), 3,476 lbs. castorum, 8 casks essence of spruce, 714 lbs of gensang, 6 dozen Bustard wine, 6 carribou nerves, 5 porcupine boxes, 10 lbs. eider down, 1,400 pipe oak staves, 6 cases baggage, 4 trunks, 2 bundles, 1 portmanteau, 4 casks nuts, 2 boxes Canada seeds, 396 lbs. old copper and brass.
do 24	Mary	J. King.....	122	Surinam.....	28 hogsheads oats, 11 packages butter, 23 barrels salt, 212 shook casks, 2 hogsheads and 3 hampers porter, 1 cask cider, 1 hogshead lime, 40 barrels herrings, 2 pipes wine, 6 barrels and 40 tierce onions, 5,000 bricks, 5,000 hoops, 100 pine boards, 129 bushels potatoes.
do 27	General Wolfe ...	D. Shepper	204	Barbadoes	42 barrels codfish, 10 tierces salmon, 10 barrels herring, 800 barrels flour, 1,100 bushels oats in bulk, 408 bushels in hogsheads, 11,500 staves, 2,400 pieces heading, 10,000 hoops, 30 chaldron of coal.
do 28	Henrietta.....	W. Dexter.....	199	London.....	173 barrels potash, 1 cask of furs, 106 elk skins, 3,668 bushels flax seed, 4 hogsheads, 4 tierces, 25 barrels feathers, 1 cask of down, 80 hogsheads of oil, 2 bales of peltries, 1 bale peltries, 1 box, 12 patterns of clock dials, 219 casks of oil, 14,580 gallons; 1 cask of 25 seal skins.
do 31	King David	R. Linden	227	Bristol.....	11 hogsheads of porpoise oil, 688 gallons; 10 casks seal oil, 1,008 gallons; 1 hogshead essence of spruce, 110 hogsheads flax seed, 51 casks, 669 bushels flax seed, 30 casks, 2,400 bushels flax seed, 23 casks of potash, 1,000 staves, 900 pine billets, 8,250 pine boards, 2 casks cranberries.
Nov. 3	Minerva	Wm. House.....	180	Barcelona	10,082 bushels wheat.

NOTE B—Continued.

REPORTS, Outwards, of Vessels from this Port, during the Season of Navigation, from 10th June to 19th November.

PORT OF QUEBEC—Continued.

Date.	Name of Ship.	Master.	No. of Tons.	Destination.	Cargo.
1791.					
Nov. 4	Midsummer Blossom.	W. Kayne	384	London	50 logs. 26 masts, 3,412 pine boards, 4,417 pine plank, 9,340 staves, 940 bushels flax seed, 32 kegs, 2 puncheons, 12 cases, 1 box essence of spruce, 1 box sugar, 32 barrels pot and pearl ashes.
do	5 Ferdinand	G. Sammon	128	.....	7,000 bushels of wheat.
do	7 Augustus	J. Cole.	220	Newfoundland.	25 tons coal, 1,000 biscuit, 2,000 boards.
do	8 Peggy.....	J. Hamilton	105	Jamaica.	250 barrels flour, 13 puncheons biscuit, 2,000 white oak staves, 31 puncheons peas, (403 bushels), 1,180 puncheons dressed staves, 880 puncheons dressed staves, 14,000 hoops, 12 feet long; 100 turkeys. N.B. remains on board of the cargo inwards, 1 pipe Madeira, 59 quarter casks of Teneriff wine.
do	9 Harmony	A. Lastesly.	270	London.....	17,552 white oak staves, 711 pine boards, 25 casks pot and pearl ashes, 2 bales of furs, 7 casks essence of spruce, 5 casks nails, 1 box essence of spruce, 1 cask of onions, 1 cask of apples, 1 cask cranberries.
do	9 Providence	A. Cowper	67	Surinam	29 barrels, 21 tierces salmon, 34 barrels & 34 half-barrels herrings, 1 barrel mackerel, 188 barrels biscuit, 5,100 staves and headings, 3,000 pipe hoops.
do	9 Margaret	D. Howie.....	204	Greenock.....	20 casks and 450 bags flax seed, 1,110 bushels; 950 bushels wheat, 1,864 pine plank, 3,550 pine boards, 1,632 bushels oats, 150 casks pot and pearl ashes, 1,100 pieces oak staves, 440 pieces pine staves, 4 cases cranberries, dunnage and heading for the oats and wheat.
do	10 Peggy.....	G. Gifford	172	London	8,184 pieces of puncheon staves, 24 anchor stocks, 16 handspikes, 200 oars, 1,464 planks, 50 boards, 12 hogsheads and 472 bags flax seed, 1,034 bushels; in bulk of flax seed, 1,700 bushels; 12 barrels pot ash, 13 casks pearl, 3 casks pot, 7 casks cranberries and apples.

NOTE B—*Concluded.*

REPORTS, Outwards, of Vessels from this Port, during the Season of Navigation, from 10th June to 19th November.

PORT OF QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Date.	Name of Ship.	Master.	No. of Tons.	Destination.	Cargo.
1791.					
Nov. 12	Recovery	P. Forrester	155	London	10 bales furs, 33 casks oil, 1 keg castorum, 270 barrels pot ash, 6 casks essence of spruce, 5 casks cranberries, 5,335 staves, 3 pieces oak, 24 packages cranberries, nuts and essence of spruce.
do 19	Union	J. Henderson	131	Falmouth	6,161 bushels of wheat.

SUMMARY.

Vessels	84	Coals	Chaldrons	58
Tons	14,631	Gin	Puncheons	30
Wheat	Bushels... 193,575	Barley	Sacks	43
Peltries	Packages.. 3,458	Indian corn	do	100
Flour	Barrels .. 6,233	Live oxen	do	10
Flax seed	Bushels... 12,719	Turkeys	do	160
Essence of spruce	Casks	Codfish	Casks	251
Bullocks	7	Hoofs of orignal	Barrels	1
Biscuits	Quintals.. 4,224	Baggage	Packages..	267
Potash	Casks	Cranberries	Kegs	66
Salt	Tons	Potatoes	Bushels... 250	
Wearing apparel	Trunks	Fowling piece	Boxes	1
Madeira wine	Casks	Old silver	do	1
Oats	Bushels... 5,600	Old copper and brass	Lbs	696
Peas	do	Cider	Casks	1
Canada balsam	Kegs	Onions	Bushels... 26	
Window glass	Boxes	Bricks	do	5,000
Ox hides	19	Nails	Casks	5
Oil	Casks	Apples	do	3
Sheep	50	Pine boards	Pieces	26,000
Cows	2	do planks	do	8,913
Horses	5	Pipe and puncheon staves	do	244,263
Turkeys	Dozen	Oak timber	Feet	1,859
Fowls	do	Heading	Pieces	9,223
Bread	Quintals.. 1,776	Scantling	Feet	456
Packs	Pipe	Spars	Pieces	12
Hoops	24,000	White pine masts	do	60
Herring	Barrels .. 138	do bowsprits	do	39
Salmon	Tierces... 1,554	Handspikes	do	160

NOTE C.

1.—A List of the Ships and Vessels which have arrived at Quebec, together with their Cargoes and the Duties arising to the Crown since the establishment of the American Board. Also of the Provincial Duties since the Duty Act took place, to the 1st of January, 1780.

Date.	Arrivals from—	Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Men.	Cargoes.	Duties.
1768...	(1) Great Britain.....	15	2,109	.....	158	(4) Goods the produce of Great Britain and East Indies; also wines.....	£ s. d. 225 14 6
	(2) The West Indies and Southern parts of Europe, Africa, &c.	7	720	.....	68	(5) Rum, sugar, molasses, coffee, salt, wines, &c.	120 5 1
	(3) The Continent of America	17	785	.....	96	(6) Naval stores, candles, &c.; though their cargoes are usually assorted with the produce of Europe and the West Indies .....	.....
	39	3,614	.....	322	.....	.....
1769...	27	4,486	.....	286	.....	355 19 7
	5	745	.....	45	.....	505 17 6
	50	2,080	.....	256	.....	82 4 1
	82	7,311	.....	587	.....	.....
1770...	20	2,570	.....	193	.....	.....
	6	275	.....	34	.....	354 3 2½
	22	1,325	.....	137	.....	340 15 8
	48	4,170	.....	364	.....	694 18 10½
1771...	29	3,368	.....	273	.....	.....
	16	1,496	6	135	.....	532 19 2
	32	1,720	.....	189	.....	115 8 7
	77	6,584	6	597	.....	69 19 8
1772...	26	2,837	.....	232	.....	718 7 5
	14	1,297	.....	133	.....	238 13 1½
	22	1,179	.....	139	.....	142 6 9
	62	5,313	.....	504	.....	380 19 10½

1773...	1	43	5,098	10	399	4	352 19 0
	2	5	280		30	5	138 4 0
	3	39	2,599		256	6	
		87	7,977	10	685		491 3 0
1774...	1	55	7,040		325	4	183 15 10
	2	25	1,705		139	5	789 5 9
	3	76	5,437		469	6	214 15 6
		156	14,172		1,133		1,187 16 1
1775...	1	64	8,144		587	4	979 10 7
	2	15	1,214		102	5	567 9 9
	3	36	2,433		198	6	113 9 3
		115	11,791		887		1,660 9 7
1776...	1	27	4,859	194	415	4	382 2 9
	2	6	325		54	5	996 4 0
	3	16	874		75	6	229 18 0
		49	6,358	194	544		1,608 4 9
1777...	1	43	5,822	268	537	4	1,234 19 81
	2	12	1,008	50	145	5	152 5 04
	3	14	731	18	73	6	
		69	7,661	336	755		1,387 4 94
1778...	1	38	6,111	290	595	4	260 7 7
	2	18	1,511	81	209	5	1,048 5 6
	3	20	1,923	78	273	6	29 5 8
		76	9,545	449	1,077		1,346 5 8
1779...	1	41	6,206	372	727	4	445 17 9
	2	11	1,341	80	187	5	580 14 5
	3	7	395	14	63	6	
		59	7,942	466	977		1,026 12 2

NOTE C—Continued.
 2.—Continuation of the List since the establishment of the American Board until its dissolution, 5th April, 1784.

Date.	Arrivals from—	Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Men.	Cargoes.	Duties.
1780...	1	27	4,551	152	417	.....	£ s. d.
	2	10	1,314	98	219	.....	262 0 3½
	3	5	485	12	40	.....	2,011 2 0½
	.....	42	6,350	262	676	.....	233 11 6
	.....					.....	2,506 13 9½
1781...	1	52	8,502	202	824	.....	700 18 1½
	2	12	1,500	101	229	.....	801 13 8½
	3	6	505	26	56	.....	397 2 11½
	.....	70	10,507	329	1,109	.....	1,899 14 9½
1782...	1	61	10,957	509	1,422	.....	1,438 13 8
	2	9	1,170	78	225	.....	1,750 15 2½
	3	2	120	12	23	.....	58 16 6
	.....	72	12,247	589	1,670	.....	3,248 5 4½
1783...	1	39	6,067	2	466	.....	565 14 11½
	2	15	1,315	.....	125	.....	762 7 2½
	3	16	1,410	.....	127	.....	479 18 0
	.....	70	8,792	2	718	.....	1,808 0 2

(Signed) THOMAS AINSLIE,
 Collector.

IMPORTS.

Date.	From	Rum.	Molasses.	Wines.		Sugars.	Tea.	Gun-powder.	Salt.	Coffee.
		Galls.	Galls.	Tons.	Galls.	Cwt. Qrs. Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Bush.	Cwt. Qrs. Lbs.
1768.....	From List 1:—									
	(1) Great Britain.....	8,000	15,158	195	133	150 0 0	4,293	14,100	14,000	56 0 0
	(2) The West Indies, &c.	250,754	3,534			62 0 0			3,000	90 3 0
	(3) Continent of America	285,754	18,629	195	133	212 0 0	4,293	14,100	17,000	146 3 0
1769.....	1			556	155	79 2 0	3,953	51,500	100	
	2	19,943	14,757			116 1 0			8,800	
	3	248,385	39,730	54		195 3 0	3,953	51,500	200	229 0 0
		268,328	54,487	610	155				9,100	229 0 0
1770.....	1			492	72	143 1 0	7,785	72,760	2,869	
	2	19,557	36,870			374 0 0				4 2 0
	3	213,829	44,374	32		517 1 0	7,785	72,760	2,060	125 0 0
		233,386	81,244	524	72				5,929	129 2 0
1771.....	1	224		306	20	361 3 0	11,527	60,475	8,812	
	2	4,308	34,714			283 2 0	365		32,840	
	3	216,055	35,438	25	12	645 5 0	11,892	60,475	10,437	347 1 0
		220,587	70,152	331	32				52,089	347 1 0
1772.....	1	111		152		149 0 0	10,720	54,250	6,333	
	2	19,815	32,090			354 2 0	Prize 360		69,090	
	3	265,469	30,983	43	128	503 2 0	11,080	54,250	1,000	267 0 3
		283,395	62,073	195	128				76,323	267 0 3

NOTE C—Continued.

IMPORTS—Concluded.

Date.	From	Rum.		Molasses.		Wines.		Sugars.		Tea.	Gun- powder.	Salt.	Coffee.
		Galls.	Tons.	Galls.	Tons.	Galls.	Cwt. Qrs. Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Busl.	Cwt. Qrs. Lbs.		
1773.....	From List I—Concluded.	767	790	20						7,031	138,656	2,000	
	1	28,061	1,675				11	0				2,000	
	2	349,805	98,605	53			960	2	0			1,500	241
1774.....		378,633	843	20			964	0	0	7,031	138,656	5,500	244
	1	3,951	359	30						3,921	46,450	5,880	
	2	47,186	101,219				600	0	0			37,350	
1775.....		701,305	86	211			487	0	0			28,816	262
	1	752,442	193,559	241			1,087	0	0	3,921	46,450	72,046	262
	2	3,437	1,198				348	0	0	13,903	75,806	6,000	12
1776.....		3,963	20				250	0	0			8,376	3
	1	7,400	1,218				598	0	0	13,903	75,806	14,376	12
	2	25,042	211	150			365	1	12	23,884	62,200		3
1777.....		22,952	109	56			319	0	0				176
	1	68,150	4				684	1	12				208
	2	116,144	324	200						23,884	62,200		385
1778.....		141,837	772	67						49,743	130,270		3
	1	73,211	31	234			1,163	0	0			2,000	236
	2	48,863	42				27	0	0			2,500	98
1778.....		263,911	846	49			1,130	0	0	49,743	130,270	4,500	334
	1	124,030	542	236						40,715	137,058	12,969	529
	2	191,182	214	64			51	1	4			16,700	2

NOTE C—Continued.

PROVINCIAL DUTIES.

Year.		Silver at 5s. 6d. per Oz.			Duties.		
		oz.	dwt.	grs.	£	s.	d.
1775.....	In the Quarter ended 5th July.....	583	6	0	159	11	3
	do 10th October.....	2,027	16	0	557	13	2
	do 5th January.....	1,907	5	2	524	9	11
					1,241	14	4
1776.....	In the Quarter ended 5th April.....						
	do 5th July.....	1,257	15	0	345	17	9
	do 10th October.....	11,312	15	14	3,111	0	4
	do 5th January.....	1,125	5	12	309	8	11½
					3,766	7	0½
1777.....	In the Quarter ended 5th April.....						
	do 5th July.....	9,509	10	0	2,615	2	3
	do 10th October.....	3,388	8	0	931	16	2½
	do 5th January.....	2,711	1	0	745	10	9½
					4,292	9	3
1778.....	In the Quarter ended 5th April.....						
	do 5th July.....	3,190	12	0	877	8	2
	do 10th October.....	22,638	10	0	6,225	11	10
	do 5th January.....				998	19	0
					8,101	19	0
1780.....	In the Quarter ended 5th July.....				509	15	0
	do 10th October.....				3,509	12	6½
	do 5th January.....				592	0	7½
					4,611	8	2
1781.....	In the Quarter ended 5th April.....						
	do 5th July.....				606	9	8½
	do 10th October.....				6,231	19	8
	do 5th January.....				4,635	10	7½
					11,473	19	0
1782.....	In the Quarter ended 5th April.....						
	do 5th July.....				3,888	9	10
	do 10th October.....				8,166	16	7¾
	do 5th January.....				981	4	0¾
					13,036	10	6½
1783.....	In the Quarter ended 5th April.....						
	do 5th July.....				4,535	3	8
	do 10th October.....				1,242	2	3
	do 5th January.....				334	1	1½
					6,111	7	0½
1784.....	In the Quarter ended 5th July.....				277	19	3½
	do 10th October.....				373	14	6
					651	13	9½

NOTE C—*Continued.*

ABSTRACT of Duties on Imports and Provincial Duties of Quebec, from the Year 1768 to the Year 1784, inclusive.

Year.		Duties.		
		£	s.	d.
1768.....	Produce of Great Britain, &c., with average for naval stores, &c.....	355	19	7
1769.....	do do	588	1	7
1770.....	do do	694	18	10½
1771.....	do do	718	7	5
1772.....	do do	380	19	10½
1773.....	do do	491	3	0
1774.....	do do	1,187	16	1
1775.....	do do	1,660	9	7
1776.....	do do	1,608	4	9
1777.....	do do	1,387	4	9½
1778.....	do do	1,346	5	8
1779.....	do do	1,026	12	2

(The Abstract is not continued further than 1779.)

NOTE C—Continued.

CLEARANCES.

To	Year.	Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Men.
From Table 1:—					
(1) Great Britain.....	1768	11	1,700	6	131
(2) The southern parts of Europe, Africa and the West Indies.....	1768	6	549	.....	43
(3) The Continent of America.....	1768	14	900	.....	87
		31	3,149	6	261
1	1769	22	4,236	.....	263
2	1769	11	600	.....	74
3	1769	53	2,620	.....	291
		86	7,456	.....	628
1	1770	14	1,630	.....	139
2	1770	14	1,160	.....	105
3	1770	23	1,410	.....	138
		51	4,200	.....	382
1	1771	26	2,768	.....	232
2	1771	23	2,251	.....	200
3	1771	22	1,075	.....	124
		71	6,094	.....	556
1	1772	19	1,896	.....	173
2	1772	27	2,632	.....	224
3	1772	17	927	.....	95
		63	5,451	.....	492
1	1773	15	2,340	.....	148
2	1773	50	5,206	16	437
3	1773	23	1,138	.....	116
		88	8,684	16	701
1	1774	33	4,577	.....	325
2	1774	67	7,115	8	533
3	1774	51	3,306	.....	304
		151	14,998	8	1,161
1	1775	37	5,784	.....	368
2	1775	26	2,950	.....	206
3	1775	34	2,107	.....	188
		97	10,841	.....	762

NOTE C—Continued.

CLEARANCES—Continued.

To	Year.	Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Men.
From Table 1:—(Continued)					
1	1776	18	2,319	68	195
2	1776	15	1,159	10	112
3	1776	17	1,168	.....	102
		50	4,646	78	409
1	1777	29	2,210	68	177
2	1777	18	1,790	86	183
3	1777	25	1,680	22	153
		72	5,680	176	513
1	1778	21	2,931	130	284
2	1778	13	2,273	132	351
3	1778	38	3,678	198	412
		72	8,882	460	1,047
1	1779	27	2,756	114	222
2	1779	20	2,943	224	579
3	1779	19	2,230	134	264
		66	7,749	472	1,065
From Table 2:—					
1	1780	26	4,186	159	385
2	1780	8	899	76	160
3	1780	12	1,205	58	160
		46	6,290	293	705
1	1781	40	7,307	278	660
2	1781	13	2,220	133	271
3	1781	18	2,460	116	253
		71	11,987	527	1,184
1	1782	38	6,560	352	891
2	1782	7	820	70	148
3	1782	25	3,310	183	381
		60	10,690	605	1,420
1	1783	23	4,043	.....	208
2	1783	13	990	.....	121
3	1783	42	4,395	.....	355
		78	9,428	.....	684

EXPORTS—TO GREAT BRITAIN

	YE						
	* 1768.	1769.	1770.	1771.	1772.	1773.	1774.
Beaver skins	18,909	87,090	102,920	94,936	108,588	95,716	102,179
Martins	15,618	61,497	51,879	52,552	48,651	27,544	40,017
Otters	4,327	12,977	13,590	12,477	13,382	14,845	16,959
Minks	1,224	3,512	3,938	2,935	4,000	3,000	3,600
Fishers	1,210	3,002	4,552	3,599	3,456	2,901	3,039
Foxes	1,085	4,590	1,749	4,643	3,412	3,170	3,766
Bears	8,476	17,516	11,952	8,482	9,057	4,057	6,994
Deer in hair	6,439	15,980	21,417	35,076	46,577	30,267	64,379
Dressed deer, lbs.		36,775	42,316	53,589	54,624	31,014	43,216
Muskrats	8,274	20,974	32,185	37,688	24,252	32,352	65,735
Raccoons	19,886	90,044	27,234	34,328	47,631	36,578	48,553
Cased cats	27	667	253	3,568	2,018	5,118	4,010
Open cats	15,234	57,772	23,336	16,544	6,745	545	3,430
Elks	1,523	4,344	6,499	4,248	5,423	3,423	5,869
Wolves	494	1,158	843	1,373	778	2,978	5,635
†Beaver eaters	383	33	57	65	9	279	86
Tigers		3	29		4	3	10
Pichoux	741	538	2,144		139	2,256	
Seals	126	303	6,492	195	285	1,010	1,117
Bullocks	68	360	412				
Calfs		180		200			
Whistlers	2						
Pecans							
Hares						35	180
Rabbits							
Castorum, lbs	1,803	1,915	1,215	1,487	2,072	2,472	328
Stags							
Wood cats							
Weasels							
Coneys							
Fauns							
Cariboo							
Tobacco hogsheads							
Squirrels							
Buffaloes							
Kitts							
Panther							
Ermines							

* Besides the above, there were, of different skins unassorted, 176,153 in the quarter ended the 10th October, 1768.

† The "Beaver Eater" was the fur hunters' name for the animal known as the Wolverine, Glutton or Carcajou.

To	Year.	Codfish.	Oil.		Pot and Pearl Ashes.		Flax Seed.	Flour.	Biscuits.	Pease.	
		Q'tls.	Tons.	Galls.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Bush.	Brls.	Q'tls.	Brls.
(1) Great Britain	1768	.....	117	99	459	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
(2) West Indies, &c.		610	53	150	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	20
(3) Continent of America.....		433	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1,043	170	249	459	2	.....	18	.....	20
1	1769	.....	6	102	546	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		.....	6	102	546	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1770	.....	313	179	627	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
2		2,886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	893	.....	320
3 .....		.....	1	200	.....	.....	40	592	139	406
		
1	1771	.....	616	163	733	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
2		4,429	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	728	.....	403
3		150	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	97	64	2,252
		4,579	620	153	733	3	75	823	64	2,655	
1	1772	.....	185	157	1,494	1	19	.....	.....	.....
2		5,304	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	820	122	653
3 .....		.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4,948	608	410	601
		5,304	185	157	1,494	1	19	4,948	1,428	532	1,254
1	1773	.....	492	.....	1,801	.....	75	12	.....	8
2		3,300	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	966	890	1,256
3		1,022	3	.....	150	.....	1,517	1,405	3,818	2,153
		4,322	501	.....	1,951	.....	1,592	2,383	4,708	3,417

Continued.

RTS.

Wheat.	Salmon.	Boards and Planks.	Hoops.	Staves.	Masts.	Logs and Timber.	Whale- bone.	Horses.
Bush.								
23,962	50	2,670	20,750	177,058 7,040	18	642 315	2,850	2
23,962	50	2,670	20,750	184,098	18	957	2,850	2
		17,681		196,540		395	150	
		100		1,809				16
		5,690						16
		83,471		198,340		395	150	16
	Brls.							
3,539		26,262		54,740		6,297		
29,784	{ sm'kd, 1,900 77 }	57,943	12,000					
18,499	500	4,200		1,000			Oats. 740	9
	{ sm'kd, 2,400 barrels, 77 }	88,405	12,000	55,740		6,297	740	9
						Pig iron, tons.		
50,085		4,624		208,398		138½		
104,349	{ sm'kd, 600 150 }	4,260	12,200	1,900				24
39,380	{ sm'kd, 4,700 7 }	1,000	18,800	3,700				28
193,814	{ sm'kd, 5,300 157 }	9,884	31,000	213,998		138½		52
					Shingles.	Pig iron.		
5,945		120		179,490		200		
216,056	{ sm'kd, 1,344 57 }	5,895	5,300	5,305				
11,345	{ sm'kd, 800 13 }	2,240	2,000	1,000	8,000	3	Oats. 3,632	
233,346	{ sm'kd, 2,144 70 }	8,155	7,300	185,795	8,000	203	3,632	
					Oak, pieces.		Ash oars.	
12,560		50		106,670	425	78½	1,000	
221,645	{ sm'kd, 340 barrels, 216 }	2,673	5,100	11,800			100	40
30,711	sm'kd, 1,143	100	5,000					
264,916	{ sm'kd, 1,483 216 }	2,823	10,100	118,470	425	78½	1,100	40

NOTE C--

EXPORTS

To	Year.	Codfish. Q'tls.	Oil.		Pot and Pearl Ashes.			Flax Seed. Bush.	Flour. Brls.	Biscuits. Q'tls.	Pease. Brls.
			Tons.	Galls.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.				
1	1774	5,543	507	58	1,856	1					1,644
2		300	1					90	194		694
3		5,843	508	58	1,856	1		5,631	1,221	3,923	2,205
1	1775		121		1,417		2,100				
2		5,270	2								15
3								2,487	4,628		110
1	1776		225	63	992		2,800				
2		4,787	7	128				885	1,185	67	
3			1					175	100		
		4,787	333	191	992		2,800	1,060	1,285	67	
1	1777		426	208	930	3	9	3,430			
2		3,451	26	150					458	242	71
3									7,462	3,842	84
		3,451	453	106	930	3	9	3,430	7,920	4,084	155
1	1778		572	158	805	3	17	133			
2		7,260	36	68					1,318	330	
3									12,476	6,397	56
		7,260	608	226	805	3	17	133	13,794	6,727	56
1	1779		3	126	776	3	4	2,000			
2			90								
3										1,790	
			93	126	776	3	4	2,000		1,790	
1	1780		256		630	2	16	63			
2		280	4								
3											
		280	260		630	2	16	63			

Continued.

—Continued.

Wheat.	Salmon.	Boards and Planks.	Hoops.	Staves.	Oak.	Pig Iron.	Ash Oars.	Horses.
Bush.								
76,376		16,488		192,290	1,070	136½	48	
383,438	433	4,550	17,000	53,769				172
1,004	Smoked, 300	5,400	26,000	4,300				85
460,818	433	26,438	43,000	250,359	1,070	136½	48	257
77,335		34,000		55,624	1,834	Bullocks.	200	
88,724	349	20,437	25,000	11,009			693	
9,000	Smoked, 300	4,108	13,400	2,000		193		
	{ smoked, 300 } 349	58,545	38,400	68,624	1,834	193	896	
33,000		18,981		5,187	81			
22,984	{ sm'kd, 1,387 } barrels, 599	8,990	57,160	1,712				14
		12,100	4,000			64		
55,984	{ sm'kd, 1,387 } 599	40,071	61,160	6,899	81	64		14
1,044		36,545		54,411		Shingles.	Headings.	
15,960	{ sm'kd, 2,500 } 390	27,652	32,950	18,509		52,000	2,500	32
		3,100	39,450					
17,004	{ sm'kd, 2,500 } 390	67,297	72,400	72,920		52,000	2,500	32
4,000		17,040		44,470	Oak and timber.	Ash oars.	Hand spikes.	Mackerel, brls.
	228	28,511	138,500	3,175	491	4,188	415	619
10,175	Smoked, 100	2,531		1,000	12			
14,175	228	48,082	138,500	48,645	503	4,188	415	619
		19,620		106,541	Oak and timber.	6,826	Oak headings.	Shingles.
	{ sm'kd, 300 } 171	84,615	37,589	33,763			2,600	
		10,830			100		2,870	40,770
	{ sm'kd, 300 } 171	115,065	37,589	140,304	100	6,826	5,470	40,770
Shingles		57,831	5,000	194,783	Spars.	Ash oars.	Headings, pieces.	Oak and timber, pcs
	128	28,618	5,200	19,000	414	16,309	5,377	182
50,000	40	14,656			56		2,400	36
50,000	168	101,105	10,200	213,783	470	16,309	7,777	218

NOTE C—

EXPORTS

To	Year.	Codfish.	Oil.		Pot and Pearl Ashes.		Flax Seed.	Flour.	Biscuits.	Horses.
			Q'tls.	Tons. Galls.	Cwt. Qrs. Lbs.	Bush.					Brls.	Q'tls.	No.
1	1781	.....	163.....		1,537 2					20
2		699	4.....							
3										
		699	167.....		1,537 2					20
1	*1782	2,500	675.....		{ 125 1 22 } { 1,423 .....27 }	400				
2		70	4.....				60			
3										
		2,570	679.....		1,548 2 21	400	60			
1	1783	.....	386.....		{ 65 2 13 } { 1,763 .....13 }	90	900			Peas.
2		1,098	8.....				3,681	2,184		700
3										
		1,098	394.....		1,828 2 26	90	4,581	2,184		700

Concluded.

—Concluded.

Shingles.	Salmon.	Boards and Planks.	Hoops.	Staves.	Masts.	Ash Oars.	Headings.	Oak and Timber.
70,000		2,087		219,918	163	12,564	{ 1,100 }	293
	67	50,236	31,000	35,000	379		{ 7,200 }	90
		12,360		1,200			830	35
70,000	67	64,683	31,000	336,118	542	12,564	9,130	418
Shingles								
		2,730		146,963	123	5,010	3,778	1,184
	39	56,272	7,300	3,500	162		3,000	344
80,292	39	59,002	7,300	150,463	285	5,010	6,778	1,528
Oak timber.						Pig iron, tons.		Spars.
570		38,610	3,000	65,574	50	98	4,120	365
260	275	34,600	2,300	3,200				
830	275	73,210	5,300	68,774	50	98	4,120	365

*The entry is 2,500 Labrador cod and 400 Labrador oil out of the 675.

†In 1783 there were also 84 horses and 50 bullocks; destination not given.

NOTE D.

CONQUEST OF CANADA.

Quebec taken, 13th September, 1759.....
 Montreal surrendered 8th September, 1760.....
 Canada ceded by the Crown of France to Britain by the Treaty
 of Paris, 10th February, 1763.....

CUSTOMS APPOINTMENTS.

Thomas Knox was appointed the first Collector of His Majesty's
 Customs at the Port of Quebec on the 5th April, 1762.....
 Thomas Ainslie, the first Controller, was appointed on the same
 date, when all the officers were appointed, the Customs'
 establishment duly organized and Quebec constituted a Port
 of Entry. Montreal was at the same time created an out-
 port of Quebec, Thomas Lambe being made Surveyor, and
 Richard Oakes, Waiter and Searcher.....
 Thomas Ainslie was Collector of Quebec, and Charles Stewart
 Controller, 1799.....
 Scott, Collector, died in 1810.....
 M. H. Percival, Collector, 1810.....
 M. H. Percival died at sea on 13th October, 1829.....
 L. H. Ferrier made Collector, 1830.....
 Montreal made a Port of Entry for general purposes, 1831.
 (During this year there were two steamboats employed in
 towing vessels from Quebec to Montreal. The boats, it was
 represented, had enough power to bring up four vessels at a
 time, besides barges fully laden.)
 In the Port of Montreal 80 vessels of 19,085 tons arrived from
 sea in 1831.....
 117 vessels of 27,764 tons in 1832.....
 Henry Jessupp, Surveyor, was made Collector of Montreal, and
 William Hall, Waiter and Searcher, was made controller,
 1832.....
 L. H. Ferrier, Collector of Quebec, died in February 1833..
 Henry Jessupp, Collector of Montreal, was promoted to be Col-
 lector of Quebec, and William Hall, Waiter and Searcher,
 was promoted to be Collector of Montreal, June, 1833.....
 (The office of Controller was this year abolished in the Cust-
 oms. All the foregoing appointments were made by the
 Lords of the Treasury and the Board of Commissioners
 of Customs, London.)
 John William Dunscomb, the Commissioner of Customs, Canada,
 was appointed Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, Quebec,
vice Henry Jessupp retired on full pension by the Imperial
 Government, and the Hon. S. H. Massue was appointed
 Surveyor, *vice* Charles Grey Stewart, 1851.....
 (These were the first appointments made at Quebec by the
 Government of Canada, though the Customs establishments
 were being gradually handed over from the Board of Cust-
 oms, London, to the Government of Canada from the year
 1849.)

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Brought forward..... 964

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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
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Notes on the events of 1837, by an anonymous insurgent, dated Prison of Montreal, 1838. (French).....	1
Notes taken at Terrebonne by F. H. Seguin, Notary, 1831, 1832. (French).....	1
Journal kept at Three Rivers, by M. Badeau, Notary, begun on the 18th May, 1775. (French).....	1
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Sketch of the Glengarry settlement by Bishop Macdonell, of Kingston.....	1
The County of Frontenac, Mfss Harman (prize essay).....	1
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A. N. Morin dated 8th May, 1841.....	
From Sir F. Hincks to Colonel Bruce respecting a Union of the Provinces, 10th December, 1853, with a short note from Mr. Morin approving of the views contained in the letter 13th December, 1853. (Copies.).....	
Hon. James Morris, 4th September, 1846.....	
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Hon. Edward Ellice, 3 letters, 11th November and 28th December, 1854, and 12th September, 1855.....	
Hon. J. C. Morrison to Hon. John Ross, 20th April, 1856. (Copy.).....	
Sir Edmund Head, 3 letters, 2nd April, 1856, and 5th September, and 31st October, 1858. (The signature of the last has been cut off.).....	
Representation of merchants of Boston to Hon. W. L. Marcy, U. S. Secretary of State, 31st May, 1856, on the subject of compensation to Mr. Israel D. Andrews for his efforts in securing the Reciprocity Treaty.....	
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Hon. John Ross, 29th August, 1859. (End of the letter and signature wanting.).....	
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Ministerial Crisis, Mr. D. B. Viger and his position (Hincks) 1844. Annexion Manifesto. 1849. Reciprocity Treaty, 1854. Documents relative to the Resignation of Canadian Ministry, 1854. Reply to the speech of the Hon. Joseph Howe on the Union of the Provinces (Hincks), 1855.	
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Two Speeches on the Union (McGee), 1865.

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Trial of Randall, M.P.P., 1825.

Message from Council to Assembly on Clergy Reserves, and resolution of Assembly thereon. Report of Select Committee of Council on claims of U. E. Loyalists 1835

Report of Select Committee of Assembly relative to a responsible Executive Council, 1836.

Report of Select Committee of Council on complaint of the rejection of Bills sent to the Assembly 1836.

Proceedings of the Council on the Jury Laws, 1836.

Address to Sir Francis Bond Head on the Independence of the Judges and cession of the Revenue under 14 George III. (1774), 1836.

Speeches, Messages and Replies of Sir F. Bond Head, 1836.....

Despatch from Lord Glenelg to Sir Francis Bond Head, 1836.

Duncomb's Report on Education, 1836.

Report of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly on the political state of the Provinces, 1838.

Brief History of the Church (of England) in Upper Canada (Bettridge) 1838.

Proceedings of Legislature 1831-2-3, on School Lands, with despatches, etc., 1839.

Messages from the Governor General on the reunion of the Provinces, with resolutions of the House, amendments, votes, etc., 1839.

De Blaquiere's copies of Letters, etc., read in the Legislative Council on Clergy Reserves, 1840.

Religious Endowments in Canada, a chapter in Canadian History (Hincks), 1869.

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