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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

Sessional paper No. 12, Haldimand Collection calendar starts at page 383.

In Sessional paper No. 12, Letters from The Secretaries of General Haldimand, 1779-1784, pages 385, 553-554, 597, 638 & 705 are incorrectly numbered pages 395, 55, 55, 97, 38 & 7.

In Sessional paper No. 12, Report on Canadian Archives ... 1886, p. cxlvii is incorrectly numbered page clxvii.
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On page 6, Return No. 9a, read *Printed for Distribution only*, instead of *Not printed*.

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Census, 1886, of Province of Manitoba.............*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers*.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 1.

1. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Hon. M. Bowell—*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers*.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper. Estimates for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888; presented 9th May, 1887. Supplementary Estimates of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887; presented 14th June, 1887. Supplementary Estimates of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888; presented 14th June, 1887. Additional Supplementary Estimates for the year expiring 30th June, 1888; presented 20th June, 1887—*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers*.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 3.

3. Annual Report of the Auditor-General on Appropriation Accounts, for the year ended 30th June, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper—*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers*.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 4.

4. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Sir John A. Macdonald—*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers*.

4a. Supplementary Report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries, for the year ended 30th June, 1886, Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd June, 1887, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson—*Printed for Department of Justice only*.

4b. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 21st May, 1886, praying His Excellency to be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the report of Inspector Moylan, upon the complaints made in 1884 by Deputy Warden Ouimet, of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, against J. E. Durocher, ex-Guard of that institution, with copies of the evidence taken at the time of the enquiry referred to, and of the judgment of the Honorable the Minister of Justice; also copies of all other documents relating to such complaints. Presented to the Senate, 27th May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*............*See 4a*.

4c. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 12th May, 1886, for copies of the reports made by the Inspector of Penitentiaries upon the escape of one Fortier, a prisoner, from the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, on or about the 1st October, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th May, 1887. The whole of the evidence taken at the time of the enquiry referred to, and of the judgment of the Honourable the Minister of Justice; also copies of all other documents relating to such complaints. Presented to the Senate, 10th June, 1887.—*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers*.
Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 14th May, 1886, for a copy of the report made by Inspector Moylan into certain complaints or charges against Romuald Gadbois, one of the employees at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, at the end of the year 1884, or the commencement of the year 1885, together with copies of the evidence taken, and of all other documents forming part of the record thereof. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—Hon. Mr. Bellerose. .............................. See 4a.

Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 30th April, 1886, for a copy of the report made by Inspector Moylan into certain complaints or charges against Romuald Gadbois, one of the employees at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, at the end of the year 1884, or the commencement of the year 1885, together with copies of the evidence taken, and of all other documents forming part of the record thereof. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—Hon. Mr. Bellerose. .............................. See 4a.

Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 17th May, 1886, for a copy of a letter or memorandum addressed by J. G. Baillairgé, Esquire, one of the members of the commission appointed to make an investigation into the management of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, in 1884, to Godfrz Laviolette, Esquire, Warden of that penitentiary, requesting the latter to withdraw from his reply to the defence of Mr. Télesphore Ouimet all that might be considered an attack upon, or complaint against the inspector, the other member of the commission of enquiry; also a copy of Mr. Laviolette's answer to this demand; also a copy of the report upon the state of that institution, made by the warden of the aforesaid penitentiary to the inspector after the customary visit of the latter at the beginning of the present year 1886, probably in February last, if such report has been made; also a copy of the judgment or decision of the Honorable Minister of Justice following the report by Messieurs Moylan and Baillairgé upon the enquiry held by them in 1884 into the management of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—Hon. Mr. Bellerose. .............................. See 4a.

Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 20th May, 1886, for a copy of Inspector Moylan's report on the enquiry made by him into the escape of one Dorioz, one of the convicts then confined in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, with copies of the evidence and of all other documents bearing upon that escape, including the decision of the Government upon the said report. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—Hon. Mr. Bellerose. .............................. See 4a.

Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 20th May, 1886, for a copy of the addenda for the written defence of the Warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, filed at the end of the inquiry of 1884; also a copy of the reply of the said warden to the answers of Deputy Warden Ouimet to the charges made against him by the warden. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—Hon. Mr. Bellerose. .............................. See 4a.

Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 10th May, 1886, for a copy of the plea or defence, in writing, of Warden Laviolette, filed at the end of the enquiry, made in 1884, into the administration of the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, by Messieurs Moylan and Baillairgé. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—Hon. Mr. Bellerose. .............................. See 4a.

Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 30th April, 1886, for a copy of a letter to the warden of the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, dated 31st July, 1885, signed by ex-Keeper J. B. Desormeau, of the said penitentiary, against his dismissal, and making most serious charges against certain officials, and asking for an indemnity. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—Hon. Mr. Bellerose. .............................. See 4a.

Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 20th May, 1886, for a copy of the report made by the warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary upon the fact of a reconciliation having taken place between that officer and his two assistants—the deputy warden and the head keeper—as ordered by the Minister of Justice, and as also mentioned in the annual report of the inspector for 1884-85, page xxx, lines 21, 22, 23, 24. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—Hon. Mr. Bellerose. .............................. See 4a.

Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1886, for the copy of a letter to the warden of the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, dated 31st July, 1885, and signed by ex-Guard J. E. Durocher, protesting against his dismissal, and making serious charges against certain officials. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—Hon. Mr. Bellerose. .............................. See 4a.

Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 14th May, 1886, for copies of all reports which may have been made by Inspector Moylan, or by any other persons appointed by the Government for that purpose, on and upon the occasion of the escapes,
in 1881, of certain persons named Herwood and Williams, then prisoners at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as well as copies of all evidence taken at the enquiries which preceded these reports; and also copies of all other documents forming part of the record thereof. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—Hon. Mr. Bellerose.................................................. See 4a.

4m. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 21st May, 1886, for a copy of the report of Inspector Moylan upon the complaints made in 1884 by Chief Keeper McCarthy, of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, against Hector Demers, then Guard in that institution, with copies of the evidence taken, and of the judgment rendered by the Honourable the Minister of Justice; and also copies of all other documents relating to such complaints. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—Hon. Mr. Bellerose.................................................. See 4a.

4n. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th May, 1886, praying His Excellency to be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of a letter from the Department of Justice, Penitentiaries Branch, addressed, on or about the 18th of June, 1883, to the Warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, requesting that officer to draw the attention of the deputy warden of that institution to certain charges brought against the latter by "L'Étendard" newspaper, which accused him of having unduly interfered in the elections for the county of Laval in 1883; also a copy of the reply of the said deputy warden; also a copy of a second letter of the Department of Justice, Penitentiaries Branch, to the said warden on the subject of a new charge brought against the latter officer by the same newspaper, which complained that Deputy Warden Ouimet made use of convicts to carry on his correspondence, and particularly to prepare the reply mentioned in the first place, and requiring the warden to demand an explanation from his deputy on this subject, with the reply of the deputy warden; also copies of all other memoranda, documents, letters, &c., which may form part of the record, whether they be dated before or after the documents herein above mentioned. Presented to the Senate, 27th May, 1887.—Hon. Mr. Bellerose.................................................. See 4a.

4o. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th May, 1886, praying His Excellency to be graciously pleased to cause to be laid before this House a copy of a letter dated 10th September, 1886, and signed by Jos. H. Bellerose, in relation to the difficulties at the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, together with a copy of a letter from C. A. Nutting, Esq., Advocate, dated 28th August, 1886, upon the same subject; and also a copy of the report of Mr. Sherwood, Superintendent of Government Police, charged by the Honourable the Minister of Justice with the verification of the facts contained in the last-mentioned letter. Presented to the Senate, 3rd June, 1887.—Hon. Mr. Bellerose.................................................. See 4a.

4p. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 27th May, 1887, praying that His Excellency will be graciously pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all complaints which may have been made by the authorities of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, since the 24th April, 1886, against Adolphe Lefebvre, formerly an employee of the penitentiary; as also of all reports which the inspector may have made since the same date against the said Lefebvre, together with copies of the decisions which the Honourable the Minister of Justice may have given upon these reports and complaints. Presented to the Senate, 23rd June, 1887.—Hon. Mr. Bellerose.................................................. See 4a.

4q. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be graciously pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all complaints which may have been made by the authorities of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, since the 24th April, 1886, against Adolphe Lefebvre, formerly an employee of the penitentiary; as also of all reports which the inspector may have made since the same date against the said Lefebvre, together with copies of the decisions which the Honourable the Minister of Justice may have given upon these reports and complaints. Presented to the Senate, 23rd June, 1887.—Hon. Mr. Bellerose.................................................. See 4a.

5. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st April, 1887, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

5a. Report of the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st April, 1887, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
5b. The Civil Service List of Canada, on the 1st July, 1886, pursuant to the 59th section of the Civil Service Act. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th May, 1887, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau. 

5c. Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the year ending 1886, in terms of section 58, sub-section 2, of "The Civil Service Act" (Revised Statutes 17). Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1887, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.

5d. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1887, for statement showing names of all candidates at the promotion examinations held at Ottawa, beginning on 1st March, past; names of all who passed such examinations and copies of all examination papers submitted to such candidates; also statement showing whether any, and, if so, which of such candidates were examined at such examinations later than the said 1st of March, and what questions were submitted to such candidate or candidates. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th May, 1887.—Mr. Casey. Not printed.

5e. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a Return showing: 1. The number of vacancies in the Civil Service on the 1st day of January, 1887, caused by superannuation during the year 1886. 2. The number since filled, and whether filled by promotions or new appointments. 3. The date of the appointment, the names of the party promoted or appointed, and the salary paid. 4. The names of all new appointments to the Civil Service since the 1st day of January, 1886, up to the 1st April instant, the position to which they have been appointed and the salary paid; also the respective ages of the appointees; also the changes and new appointments in the Senate and House of Commons. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th May, 1887.—Mr. McFallen. Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME NO. 5.


CONTENTS OF VOLUME NO. 6.


CONTENTS OF VOLUME NO. 7.


8a. Canal Statistics for season of navigation, 1885, being Supplement No. 1 to the Inland Revenue Report, for the year ended 30th June, 1886—Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.


8d. Statement showing the amount of tolls accrued on all the canals for eleven months ended 31st May, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th June, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper—Not printed.

8e. Statement showing comparatively the expenditure on canals for the eleven months ending 31st May, 1886, and to 31st May, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th June, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper—Not printed.
CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 8.


Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

9a. The Militia List of the Dominion of Canada. Corrected to 1st January, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Sir Adolphe Caron—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

9b. Final Report of War Claims Commission on matters in connection with the suppression of the rebellion in the North-West Territories in 1885, being continuation of Appendix No. 4 to the Report of 18th May, 1886, of the Department of Militia and Defence. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1887, by Sir Adolphe Caron—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

9c. Report of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Jackson, Deputy Adjutant-General, Principal Supply, Pay and Transport Officer to the North-West Forces, and Chairman of War Claims Commission, on matters in connection with the suppression of the rebellion in the North-West Territories in 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1887, by Sir Adolphe Caron—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

9d. Report of Major General Laurie, commanding base and lines of communication, upon matters in connection with the suppression of the rebellion in the North-West Territories in 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd June, 1887, by Sir Adolphe Caron—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 9.

10. Annual Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Hon. A. W. McLellan—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

11. Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works of Canada, for the fiscal year 1885-86, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1887, by Sir Hector Langevin—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

11a. Statement of Expenditure on Public Works of the Dominion of Canada, from 1st July, 1881, to 30th June, 1887; also Statement of Expenditure prior to and since Confederation—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 10.

12. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the calendar year 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th April, 1887, by Hon. J. Carling—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

12a. Report of Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B., Executive Commissioner, on the Canadian Section of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1887, by Hon. J. Carling—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

12b. Criminal Statistics for the year 1885, being an Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Agriculture, for the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1887, by Hon. J. Carling—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 11.

12b. Report on Canadian Archives, 1886—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 12.

12c. Abstracts of the Returns of Mortuary Statistics for the year 1886—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
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13. Annual Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals, for the past fiscal year, from the 1st July, 1885, to the 30th June, 1886, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1887, by Hon. J. H. Pope. Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

13a. Reports and Railway Statistics of Canada, and capital, traffic and working expenditure of the railways of the Dominion, 1885-86. Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

13b. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 25th April, 1887, for a Return showing names, occupations and callings of the gentlemen appointed on the Railway Commission, showing dates of their appointments; also copies of any instructions given to the Commission, and of all correspondence between the Government and any member of the Railway Commission touching the matters to be enquired into by the Commission, and of the proceedings and evidence had and taken before the Commission, with statement showing (with date) the places where the sittings of the Commission have been held. Presented to the House of Commons 22nd June, 1887.—Mr. Mulock. Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 14.


14b. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1886—Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 15.


15a. Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, for calendar year ended 31st December, 1886. Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.


15c. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries; being a List of Vessels on the Registry Books of the Dominion of Canada, on the 31st day of December, 1886—Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 16.


16b. Correspondence relative to the Fisheries Question, 1885-87. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1887, by Hon. G. E. Foster—Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

16c. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for a Return showing the names of all persons who applied for fishing bounties for the year 1885, for the district of Grand Narrows and Washabuck, in the county of Victoria, Nova Scotia, showing too the names of those applicants who, for that year, were refused; showing too if the claim for fishing bounty of Michael McDougall was refused, and if so, why; showing too if said McDougall was afterwards appointed fishery warden for the said district, and, if he was, showing who was his immediate predecessor, and if the latter resigned or was dismissed, and if dismissed all papers showing why. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887.—Mr. Barron. Not printed.
16d. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1887, for copies of correspondence in connection with the lobster fishery and close season in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th June, 1887.—Mr. Flynn. Not printed.


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18. Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper. Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

19. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 8th March, 1886, for a Return showing: 1. The total number of Orders in Council or Departmental Orders, since 1870, recommending the granting of licenses or permits to cut timber in the Dominion of Canada, with the total area (actual or approximate) covered by such orders. 2. For each separate year since 1870, the name and address of each applicant in whose favor such order was made; the date of each order; the area covered by each order; the location of the land covered by each such order; the ground rent and Crown dues, respectively, paid in each case, and the bonus, if any, in addition to the cost of surveys, in each case required; also the whole area covered by such orders in each year. 3. The total number of licenses issued under the authority of the several Orders in Council; the total area covered by each license, whether the area consisted of detached pieces of land or of compact blocks; and the period of time in each case during which the license was operative; and in the case of permits, the purpose for which the timber was required. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1887.—Mr. Charlton. Not printed.

19a. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of Ontario, and between the Government of Canada and any person or persons, respecting timber licenses and Crown titles to lands affected by claims of settlers, and by mining claims, within the so-called Disputed Territory. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th June, 1887.—Mr. O'Brien. Not printed.

20. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th April, 1886, for copies of petitions or letters from the Indians on the North Shore of Lake Huron or Lake Nipissing, with reference to their rights of fishing in those waters; and correspondence on the same subject between the Department of Indian Affairs and the local superintendents. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1887.—Mr. O'Brien. Not printed.

20a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1887, for a Return showing the amount of arrears now due to the Chippewa Indians of Lakes Huron and Superior, on the surrender of lands made by them under the Robinson Treaty, and all correspondence between the Indian Department of the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government of Ontario, relative to the same, since the 3rd day of May last. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st June, 1887.—Mr. O'Brien. Not printed.

20b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for copies of all title deeds, patents, correspondence, and all documents respecting the claim of the Six Nation Indians, as set forth in their petition presented to this House on the 18th April, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th June, 1887.—Mr. Paterson (Brent).—Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

20c. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all papers, letters, documents, maps, &c., in any way relating to the action of the Dominion Government in setting apart an Indian reserve, under the Robinson or other treaty, between Whitefish and Wasabtash Rivers, several miles inland from the north shore of Georgian Bay; for copies of all correspondence had between the Governments of the
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20d. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 21st April, 1887, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House, copies of the reports of the Commander of Her Majesty’s Ship “Cormorant,” and of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for British Columbia, relative to the agrarian troubles last winter at the Indian Reserve of Metlakatla, together with all correspondence during the years 1886 and 1887 between the Dominion and Provincial Governments on the same subjects. Presented to the Senate, 23rd June, 1887.—Hon. Mr. Macdonald.................................................. Not printed.

21. Statement of Governor General’s Warrants issued since last Session of Parliament, on account of the year 1885-86. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper................................................................. Not printed.

21a. Statement of Governor General’s Warrants issued since last Session of Parliament, on account of the year 1886-87. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper................................................................. Not printed.

21b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1887, for Return showing amounts (in detail) expended under Warrants from the Governor General in each of the years from 1873 to 1886, both inclusive. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st June, 1887.—Sir Richard Cartwright................................................................. Printed for Sessional Papers only.


23. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 28th May, 1886, for a copy of the Minute of the Treasury Board and Orders in Council appointing the late John Gray, Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue at Prescott; and also a copy of the Order in Council or other Order cancelling said appointment, with their respective dates. Presented to the Senate, 18th April, 1887.—Hon. Mr. O’Donohoe.......................................................................................... Not printed.

24. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1887, for a Return showing receipts and expenditure, in detail, chargeable to the Consolidated Fund, from the 1st day of July, 1885, to the 10th day of April, 1886, and from the 1st day of July, 1886, to the 10th day of April, 1887, with estimates of receipts and expenditure. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st April, 1887.—Sir Richard Cartwright................................................................. Not printed.

24a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for a Return showing receipts and expenditure from 1st July to 20th April, in the years 1886 and 1887 respectively, with estimates for each year. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1887.—Sir Richard Cartwright................................................................. Not printed.

24b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for a Return of receipts and expenditures to date of 1st May in the years 1886 and 1887, respectively, together with estimates of each year. Also memorandum of interest to be paid on the 1st of May. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1887.—Sir Richard Cartwright................................................................. Not printed.

25. Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the Civil Service, giving the name and rank of each person superannuated, or retired; his salary, age, and length of service; his allowance, and cause of retirement, and whether the vacancy has been filled by promotion or new appointment, &c., for the year ended 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st April, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper................................................................. Printed for Sessional Papers only.

26. General statements and returns of baptisms, marriages and burials in the districts of Athabaska, Chicoutimi, Ile-Vert, Joliette, Montmagny and Sagueneay, for the year 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1887, by Hon. Mr. Speaker................................................................. Not printed.

27. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, on 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1887, by Hon. Mr. Speaker—Not printed.


30. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence relative to the closing of the northern entrance into Port Hood Harbor, with copies of reports of the Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department in reference to the matter; also copy of plan, specification and tenders asked for by the late Minister of Public Works in 1878. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1887.—Mr. Cameron (Inverness). Not printed.

30a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1887, for a Return of correspondence, petitions, reports of the Chief Engineer and others, relative to construction of harbor of refuge at Wellington, Ontario. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th June, 1887.—Mr. Platt. Not printed.

30b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1887, for a copy of the report of the Chief Engineer on the construction of a harbor of refuge at or near Port Rowan, Ontario; also a copy of a memorial signed by George Stewart, M.D., and others, upon the subject, and also copies of such correspondence between other parties at Port Rowan and the Government on the same subject as has not already been brought down. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th June, 1887.—Mr. Charlton. Not printed.

30c. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1887, for copies of all correspondence, Departmental orders, reports and other papers relating to the dredging of the harbor of Pinette, Prince Edward Island. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th June, 1887.—Mr. Welsh. Not printed.

31. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1887, for a Return in the form used in the statements usually published in the Gazette, of the exports and imports from the 1st day of July, 1886, to the 1st day of April, 1887, distinguishing the products of Canada and those of other countries. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1887.—Sir Richard Cartwright. Not printed.

32. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1887, for vouchers, papers and correspondence showing the appointment of James Collings, M.D., as medical attendant of the Indian children at the Industrial School for Indian children at Qu’Appelle, under the care of Rev. Father Hugonard, the length of such service as medical attendant, and the amount received for the same; also the date of appointment of M. M. Seymour, M.D., as medical attendant of the Indian children in said school, the length of time during which he has served as medical attendant for the children of said school, and the date and amount of payment received for such service. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887.—Mr. Charlton. Not printed.

33. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for a Return showing amount owing by the Exchange Bank to the Government of Canada at the time of the bank’s failure, and statement showing all sums (with dates of payment) paid on account of such indebtedness. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1887.—Mr. Mulock. Not printed.

34. Return (in part) under Resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, respecting details as to: 1. The selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reservation of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the Return. 10. Copies of all Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government and the railway company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th April, 1887, by Hon. Thos. White. Printed for Sessional Papers only.

34a. Articles of agreement entered into between James Leamy and Donald McGillivray and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals, Canada, for the removal and rebuilding of certain portions of the wharf at Port Moody, British Columbia, Canadian Pacific Railway, 107th Contract. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1887, by Hon. J. H. Pope. Not printed.
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34b. Return (in part) under Resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, respecting details as to: 1. The selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reservation of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the Return. 10. Copies of all Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government and the railway company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th May, 1887, by Hon. J. H. Pope—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

34c. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for a Return showing the nature of the agreement made between the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and other parties (if any), respecting the town site of Regina and other town sites in which the Government is part owner, the cost to the Government of collecting their share of the payments made on lots sold in such town sites up to the 30th June, 1886; also the amount realized up to that date by the Government on the sale of such lots, and the number of lots in town sites, together with the quantity of farm lands in the North-West Territories, to which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is entitled, but for which up to the present they have not received patents from the Government. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th June, 1887.—Mr. Bucin..........................Printed for Sessional Papers only.

34d. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for a Return of all lands sold in the Province of Manitoba by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company up to the 1st of April, 1887, together with the date of sale and the name of purchaser. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887.—Mr. Watson........ Not printed.

35. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of all petitions correspondence or other documents relating to the establishment of a post office at a certain place called "Les Fonds," in the parish of St. Antoine, county Lotbinière. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1887.—Mr. Rinfret..........................Not printed.

36. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a statement showing all sums collected since 1st October, 1886, under the provisions of Statutes and Orders in Council in that behalf, as duty on foreign reprints of British copyright works, giving the amounts so collected upon each copyright work, and showing amount remitted in each year to the Imperial Government for payment out to those beneficially interested in the copyright of such works. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1887.—Mr. Edgar .......................Not printed.

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37. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a statement of sums deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank and Government Savings Banks on the 1st January, 1886, showing: Number of depositors holding amounts over $1,000; number of depositors holding amounts over $500 and under $1,000; number of depositors holding amounts over $300 and under $500; number of depositors holding amounts below $300, with total amount held by each class respectively. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1887.—Mr. Charlton—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

38. A detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, submitted to the Parliament of Canada under "the Revised Statutes of Canada" (chapter 19, Section 23). Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1887, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..........................Not printed.

39. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 20th March, 1887, for a Return of the reports of Inspector McLaren and Mr. Brenner of the Customs Department to the Minister of Customs, as to the mode of gauging molasses at the port of St. Stephen, N.B., and also any reports as to the mode used at the port of St. John, N.B., and any Orders in Council issued upon these reports or instructions of the Department of Customs. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1887.—Mr. Weldon (St. John)........Not printed.
40. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1887, for a Return showing the date at which the steamer "Northern Light" commenced running between Prince Edward Island and Pictou, in the fall of 1886, how many trips were made by the said steamer, the date of each trip up to 15th April instant, with number of passengers. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1887.—Mr. Perry Not printed.

41. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1887, for a Return showing how many trips were made by the steamer "Neptune," last winter, from Prince Edward Island to the mainland, the date of each trip, and the amount paid for said service; also the number of passengers. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1887.—Mr. Perry Not printed.

42. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1887, for copies of all applications made to the Government, and of all recommendations made in relation to the position of superintendent of the Chambly Canal; of the document appointing the present incumbent of that position; with a statement of his yearly salary and of all contingencies allowed him, and of the respective salaries paid to the two predecessors of the present superintendent. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1887.—Mr. t r i f s o n a i n e—Not printed.

42a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1887, for copies of all petitions, memorials, correspondence, orders and reports, whether made by the resident engineer or by Mr. Page, in connection with the bridge across the Welland Canal, at Welland, lately removed, and the construction of a new bridge in lieu thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th June, 1887.—Mr. Blake Not printed.

42b. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, for copies of documents in reference to the appointment of A. F. Wood, Esquire, of Madoc, as auditor or arbitrator in connection with the Murray Canal; the sums of money paid the said A. F. Wood from time to time for his services, together with the vouchers therefor, and more especially for the month of November, 1886, giving the number of days of actual service, and the amount paid to him or to his order for that month. Presented to the Senate, 23rd June, 1887.—Hon. Mr. Flint Not printed.

43. Report on Trade Relations between Canada and the West Indies, by John P. Wylde, Commercial Agent of Canada to the West Indies. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.


45. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 27th April, 1887, for a copy of the Commission or other document appointing Sir Alexander Campbell and Mr. Sandford Fleming as representatives of Canada at the Colonial Conference in London, and of any instructions given to them in such capacity; and all papers respecting said Conference. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th May, 1887.—Mr. Casey Not printed.

45a. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 2nd May, 1887, for copies of all communications received by the Canadian Government from the Imperial Government, or any of its officers, relative to the Colonial Conference which opened in London on 4th April, 1887, and of all correspondence connected therewith, and of the instructions furnished to the Canadian representatives at the Conference. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th June, 1887.—Mr. Edgar Not printed.


47. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1887, for copies of the accounts of the revising officer for the electoral district of Kamouraska, including the cost of printing the electoral lists, the account of the revising officer's clerk and that of his bailiff, with a statement of the amount paid by the Government to each of the said officers. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1887.—Mr. Dessaint Not printed.
47a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1887, for a Return giving the total cost of the preparation of the voters' lists under the Electoral Franchise Act in Canada; together with a detailed statement of the cost in each electoral division for salaries of revising officer, clerk and bailiff, and travelling allowance to each, if any; giving also amount paid for printing lists, and showing to whom paid in each division; the amount paid for advertising, rent of halls, and for every other service connected therewith in each electoral division in the Dominion of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1887.—Mr. Landkerkin—Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

47b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1887, for a Return showing up to date the several sums paid in respect of preparation and revision of voters' lists in the county of Prince Edward for 1886, viz.: Amounts paid revising officer, clerk, bailiff, and for printing. Also amounts claimed for said revision yet unpaid. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th May, 1887.—Mr. Platt..........................................................Not printed.

47c. Certified copy of an Order in Council relating to the remuneration to be given to the revising officers. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—Printed for Sessional Papers only.

48. Correspondence relative to the seizure of British American vessels in Behring Sea by the United States authorities in 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th May, 1887, by Hon. G. E. Foster........................................Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

48a. Additional correspondence relative to the seizure of British American vessels in Behring Sea by the United States authorities in 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd June, 1887, by Hon. G. E. Foster........................................Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

49. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for a Return showing how many ice-boats are owned by the Government for crossing at the capes, the number of men employed in the service during the winter of 1887, the number of trips made by said boats, the date of each trip, and the number of passengers who crossed in said boats. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th May, 1887.—Mr. Perry..........................Printed for Distribution only.

50. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for a Return of the number of preventive officers appointed on our frontier since the 1st of January, 1886, giving the names of the several parties so appointed, with their residence and salaries. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th May, 1887.—Mr. McMullen........................................Not printed.

51. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a Return of the quantity and value of tea imported from China and Japan, and entered at ports or outlets of British Columbia, either for home consumption or in transit, from the 1st July, 1885, to the 1st April, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th May, 1887.—Mr. Bowman......Not printed.

52. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1887, for a Return in detail showing the description and values of grain and animal products exported from the Dominion of Canada, from 1st July, 1886, to 1st April, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th May, 1887.—Sir Richard Cartwright..................................................Not printed.

52a. Memorandum in connection with the seed grain advances. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887, by Hon. Thos. White........Printed for Sessional Papers only.

53. Return from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, in obedience to the Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1887, for copies of Return, if any, made by returning officer for Haldimand, at election of 1887, after making his final addition, or of his declaration, if no such return was made, and of his return made after the recount by the county judge. 2. Notice of a recount or other proceedings served upon such returning officer. 3. Certificate made by the county judge of Haldimand, as to result of said recount. 4. Any judgment delivered by said county judge during, or after such recount, and of all minutes or memoranda made by said judge or his clerk containing entries or memoranda in regard to any of the ballots in dispute during such recount, showing what decision was come to in the case of each ballot, which ballots were reserved, and what judgment was delivered in regard to such reserved ballots, whether such minutes and other papers were publicly read by such judge or clerk or not during said recount. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th May, 1887.—Mr. Casey. Not printed.
53a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, giving the names, occupations, residences and post office addresses of the returning officers of the last election for the Dominion House of Commons, with their respective ridings. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th May, 1887.—Mr. Somerville..................................................Not printed.

53b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for a statement from the records of the elections to the present House of Commons, showing the number of votes polled for the respective candidates in the several electoral districts and in the various sub-divisions thereof, together with the number of ballots rejected and spoiled in each sub-division at the last general election, and each election subsequently held up to date; also the number of electors on the voters' lists, together with the population as shown by the last census of each electoral district and the municipalities thereof; whether there was an election by acclamation or a poll; and a separate statement in each case in which a recount or re-addition was made showing the changes made in every sub-division on such recount, with the number of ballots rejected which had been formerly allowed and the number allowed which had been formerly rejected, with reason so far as obtainable for such rejection or allowance. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th June, 1887.—Mr. Mills...Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

53c. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th May, 1887, for a copy of the final list of voters for the county of Montmorency, sent by J. A. Charlebois, Esq., Revising Officer for the said county, with letter of the said Charlebois accompanying the said list; also the other lists, with all additions thereto subsequently sent to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery by the said Charlebois, with copies of letters of Charlebois accompanying the same; also the polling books of the parishes of L'Ange Gardien and St. Pierre, in the said county of Montmorency. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1887.—Mr. Langelier (Montmorency)—Not printed.

54. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1887, for a Return showing the quantity of grain of any kind in bushels carried over the Intercolonial Railway from Rivière du Loup to Halifax during the period 1st July, 1885, to 31st March, 1887, with the net amount of money received for freight thereon and passed to the credit of the same railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th May, 1887.—Mr. Ellis.Printed for Sessional Papers only.

55. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for copies of the bargains, agreements or contracts (not already brought down) made between the Government and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, respecting the purchase of the North Shore Railway between Montreal and Quebec, or between St. Martin's and Quebec; and also for copies of the contracts between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Railway Company for the purchase or transfer of the said portion of the North Shore Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th May, 1887.—Mr. Gigault..............................................Not printed.

56. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1887, for copies of all memorials, petitions and correspondence asking for the appointment of a junior judge for the county of Elgin; also the names of all applicants for the said position since 1st January, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th May, 1887—Mr. Wilson (Elgin)..................................................Not printed.

56a. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 6th June, 1887, for a copy of the report of Judge Taylor, made under the provisions of the commission issued to him to enquire into the administration of justice by the Hon. Jeremiah Travis, in the North-West. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th June, 1887.—Mr. Mulock..............................................................Not printed.

57. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for a Return giving:—1. The total number of Chinese who have arrived at the different ports in the Dominion, from the 1st of January, 1886, to the 31st March, 1887, specifying the ports. 2. The amount of duty or head money collected from Chinese during that period. 3. The amount paid to the provincial Governments under the Chinese Restriction Act during the same period. 4. The number of Chinese who have entered the Dominion during the same period under return certificates, and the reports (if any) of any Customs officer with reference thereto. 5. The number of Chinese who have entered the Dominion during the same period, as students, men of science, or travellers. 6. The cost to the Dominion of administering the Chinese Restriction Act for the last fiscal year. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th May, 1887.—Mr. Gordon..........................Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
57a. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 18th May, 1887, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House, a full Return of all Chinese entering and leaving Canadian ports; the number entering and leaving each port, and for each month since the passage of the Chinese Immigration Restriction Act in July, 1885, up to the 1st January, 1887; also the amount of revenue derived from Chinese immigration, and the cost of enforcing the Act between the aforesaid dates. Presented to the Senate, 21st June, 1887.—Hon. Mr. Melville

58. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for copies of all correspondence, departmental orders, reports and other papers relating to Tracadie Harbor, Prince Edward Island. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1887.—Mr. Welsh—Not printed.

59. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1887, for a return of the names of those persons, outside of the militia, who have been recommended for scrip, for services of whatever kind, in the late rebellion. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th May, 1887.—Mr. Dowlin—Printed for Sessional Papers only.

60. Certified copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, granting an additional annual subsidy of $20,000 to the Province of Prince Edward Island. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th May, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper—Not printed.

61. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of all communications between the Dominion Government, or any Department or officer thereof, and any person whomsoever, respecting certain dynamite imported into Halifax, Nova Scotia, during the year 1885, by Messieurs H. H. Fuller & Co., and seized by the Customs authorities for alleged under-valuation. Presented to the Senate, 16th May, 1887.—Hon. Mr. Power—Not printed.

62. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 13th May, 1887, for copies of all correspondence between the Imperial and Dominion Governments relating to the defences of British Columbia during the years 1886 and 1887. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—Hon. Mr. Macdonald—Not printed.

63. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 22nd April, 1887, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House a copy of the plans and reports of the late survey concerning the proposed subway between Cape Traverse, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick. Presented to the Senate, 25th May, 1887.—Hon. Mr. Howlan—Not printed.

64. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1887, for copies of all correspondence in the possession of the Department of Indian Affairs respecting the dismissal of Mr. Napoleon Giasson from his position as measurer of stone, at Caughnawaga, in the county of Lapalrie. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st June, 1887.—Mr. Daggy—Not printed.

65. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 11th May, 1887, for a copy of the letter of resignation by Sir Charles Tupper of the office of High Commissioner, showing the date of such resignation; also a statement showing the date when the Government House (the residence of the High Commissioner in London) was vacated, and showing in whose care the house has been placed since its vacation; also a copy of the Commission now in force, together with any instructions which may have been given to the present Commissioner; also all correspondence between Sir Charles Tupper while High Commissioner and the Government, relating to his visit to this country, to his resignation of the office of High Commissioner, to his re-appointment, if he has been re-appointed, and relating to his acceptance, for the present, of an office in the Administration. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th June, 1887.—Mr. Mills—Not printed.

66. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for a Return of all reports of surveys and explorations made under the direction of the Geological Survey Office, within the past two years, in the Thunder Bay district, to the westward of Port Arthur. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th June, 1887.—Mr. Dawson—Not printed.
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66a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for a Return of all reports and correspondence in the possession of the Government in relation to the substitution of new and unknown names for places in this Dominion which have been from time immemorial otherwise designated. Also all instructions showing by what particular authority a new nomenclature has been adopted in the reports of the Geological Survey for old and historic places having French and Indian names, commemorative of the early voyageurs and explorers. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th June, 1887.—Mr. Dawson..........................Printed for Sessional Papers only.

67. Reports and other papers concerning irregularities committed by the Montreal Cotton Company, &c. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th June, 1887, by Hon. Mr. Bowell......Not printed.

68. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for copies of all accounts in connection with the construction of the Government wharf at Kamouraska, showing the amount paid to Madame V. Taché for the purchase of her wharf, and of the contract between the Government and Madame Taché in relation thereto; also copies of the contract between the Government and Polydore Langlois, Esquire, respecting the sale of his wharf at the same place, with a statement of the amount paid to him by the Government. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th June, 1887.—Mr. Dessaint........................................Not printed.

69. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for all correspondence between the Government and Nova Scotia Central Railway Company, relating to a subsidy for said railway; also the report of the Government engineer sent to examine the work. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th June, 1887.—Mr. Eisenhauer.................................Not printed.

70. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1887, for a statement showing the various amounts paid to or claimed by William Howe and George Howe, or any other person on their behalf, for painting or other work in or about the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, Ottawa, since the 1st of January, 1884. Also Return to an Order, dated 10th May, 1887, for a statement showing the various amounts paid to William McKay, or any other person on his behalf, for painting or other work in or about the Parliament and Departmental Buildings at Ottawa, from the 1st of January, 1875, to the 31st December, 1878. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th June, 1887.—Messrs. Holtan and Taylor..............................Not printed.

71. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1887, for Return of correspondence from 1st January, 1873, to the present time, between the Department of Indian Affairs and John Walters and others, relative to purchase or lease of Main Ducks and Yorkshire Islands in Lake Ontario; also all applications for purchase or lease of said islands, all offers made to or by the Government as to purchase or sale, reports of all persons at any time appointed to appraise or valuate said islands, the annual rental paid by present lessee and date of expiration of such lease; also all charges preferred since 1st January, 1878, against John Walters for violation of terms of lease or regulations of Department, together with names of parties making such charges and the report of parties commissioned to investigate them. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th June, 1887.—Mr. Platt..............................Not printed.


73. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all correspondence had between the Department of the Interior and one Peter Gray, of Moose Mountain, respecting one Edward Brokovski, an employee of the Department at Moosomin, North-West Territories, and of all letters and communications to the Department from any and all other persons bearing upon the conduct and competency in office of the said Brokovski. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th June, 1887.—Mr. Barron..........................Not printed.


75. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a Return showing the quantity of rolling stock purchased for the Intercolonial Railway during the last six months of the year ending 31st December, 1886, giving each kind of rolling stock and whether purchased under contract or otherwise, the parties from whom bought and the cost of each kind; also a statement showing what has been built in Government workshops. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th June, 1887.—Mr. Weldon (St. John)........Printed for Sessional Papers only.
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75a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a Return of the number of Pullman and parlour cars belonging to the Intercolonial Railway and used thereon, the cost of such cars, and the parties from whom the same were purchased, or by whom built for the railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th June, 1887.—Mr. Weldon (St. John)—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

75b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a Return of the quantity of lubricating, machinery, car or other oil, furnished or delivered to the Intercolonial Railway during the year ending 31st December, 1886; the contracts under which the same were delivered; the names of the several contractors, and the several amounts paid under such contracts. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th June, 1887.—Mr. Weldon (St. John)—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

75c. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for a detailed statement of the sums charged to capital expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway for the years 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, and 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th June, 1887.—Mr. Jones.......................Printed for Sessional Papers only.

75d. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a Return of all casualties to trains on the Intercolonial Railway, arising from collisions, broken rails, or any other cause, for the calendar year 1886, and to 1st April, 1887; the respective causes and dates; the names of conductors, engine-drivers or other officials dismissed, suspended or fined for any such collision or other neglect of duty; the amount of damage (if any) to property in such cases; the amount of compensation paid to owners of property destroyed or damaged, as well as amount of claims for loss or damage to property (if any) unsettled. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th June, 1887.—Mr. Weldon (St. John)... ...... Printed for Sessional Papers only.

75e. Comparative Statement of revenue and expenditure, Intercolonial Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper. Printed for Sessional Papers only.

75f. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a Return of all contracts made during the calendar year 1886 for furnishing wire or other fencing for the Intercolonial Railway, the names of the contractors and the amount paid under each contract; also amount of purchases of wire or other fencing (if any) made without contract during the same period, and the amount paid. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd June, 1887.—Mr. Weldon (St. John)..........................Not printed.

76. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 10th May, 1887, for copies of all memorials, petitions and applications of one Joseph Swisher, a volunteer of the Rebellion of 1837, asking that some substantial consideration be granted him, on account of his health having been greatly impaired while serving as a volunteer during said Rebellion. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th June, 1887.—Mr. Wilson (Elgin)—

Not printed.

77. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 10th May, 1887, for copies of any and all letters addressed to the Government or any member of Cabinet by M. F. O'Donoghue, or any other person in his behalf, asking for compensation for the alleged loss or confiscation of the property of the late W. B. O'Donoghue, who was concerned in the North-West troubles of 1869-70. Also for copies of all letters, Orders in Council and other documents in the possession of the Government relating to any claims made by the said M. F. O'Donoghue. Also for a statement showing the amounts paid to M. F. O'Donoghue, or any other person on his behalf, by the Government for services rendered or on any other account. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th June, 1887.—Mr. Barron........Not printed.

78. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of surveys of a proposed line of railway from Kingsport, on the Basin of Minas, to connect with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, together with the instructions issued to the engineers, and the correspondence and telegrams relating to the survey, or a Dominion subsidy in aid of the construction of the railway, between any member of the Government, or any officer of the Department of Railways, and any other persons. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th June, 1887.—Mr. Borden........................................................................Not printed.

79. Copies of Despatches, &c., in relation to the proposed Imperial Institute. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th June, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper—

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792. Additional papers respecting the proposed Imperial Institute. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper. Printed for Sessional Papers only.

80. Papers, correspondence, &c., respecting subsidies to certain railway companies, and towards the construction of certain railways, as follows: Saint Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company; Vaudreuil and Prescott Railway Company; Richmond Hill Junction Railway Company; Drummond County Railway Company; Joggins Railway Company; Moncton and Buctouche Railway Company; Beauparlons Junction Railway Company; Harvey Branch Railway Company; Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company; Guelph Junction Railway Company; Massawippi Railway Company; Napoleon, Tamworth and Quebec Railway Company; Arthabaska and Wolfe Railway Company; South Norfolk Railway Company; Jacques Cartier Union Railway Company; Tecumseh, and Inverhuron Railway Company; Oshawa Railway and Navigation Company; Chicoutimi and Lake St. John Railway Company; Grand Eastern Railway Company; Ontario and Pacific Railway Company; Caranquet Railway Company; St. Lawrence and Lower Laurentian Railway Company; St. John Valley and River du Loup Railway Company; Lake Timiskamingue Railway Company; Carillon and Grenville Railway Company; Lake Timiskamingue Colonization and Railway Company; Léamington and St. Claire Railway Company; Cumberland Railway and Coal Company; Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company; Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company; Timiskaming Railway Company; Cornwallis Valley Railway Company; Nova Scotia Central Railway Company; Tobique Valley Railway Company; Railway from Woodstock, N.B., towards Centreville; Railway Bridge over St. Lawrence River at Coteau Landing; Lake Erie, Essex and Detroit River Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st June, 1887, by Hon. J. H. Pope. Not printed.

81. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1887, for copies of all correspondence between Mr. Vanoughnet, or any other officer of the Department of Indian Affairs, and the Rev. James Robertson, Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions, in relation to the administration of Indian Affairs and the conduct of the officers of the Government in the North-West, and of all other correspondence relating to such matter. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887.—Mr. M'Nabille. Not printed.

82. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1887, for copy of report of W. Pearce, D.L., on the Banff Springs Reservation, and of claims made to the possession of said Springs or to indemnity for not obtaining possession of them, and all correspondence and papers in connection with such claims; also a detailed statement of all expenditure in connection with the Banff Reservation, or with any claims to said Springs. Also a detailed statement of all licenses or allotments for mining, residential or other purposes already granted on the Reservation. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887.—Mr. Casey. Not printed.

83. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Department of the Interior and the Government of British Columbia, having reference to the lands on Vancouver Island, held in trust by the Dominion Government for the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company, under the conditions of the Settlement Act, 1884. Also copies of all correspondence between the Department of the Interior and the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company, or with any person acting for or in their behalf, in any manner referring to the said railway lands. Also copies of all correspondence with any settlers or squatters upon said railway lands, or with any other person or persons with reference thereto. Also copies of all references to the Department of Justice as to the rights of settlers or squatters upon said railway lands, the form of patent issued to settlers, and the form and conditions of the patents issued, or to be issued, to the railway company; together with the report or reports of the Minister of Justice thereon. Also the number of patents that have been issued to settlers upon the said railway lands by the Department of the Interior up to this date. Also copies of any arrangement with or security from the company for the prompt issue by them up to the 19th day of December next, of pre-emption records to persons desiring to settle upon said lands under the conditions of the Settlement Act. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887.—Mr. Gordon. Not printed.

84. Statement showing the names of cadets who retired from the Royal Military College at Kingston, before completing the college course of instruction (four years), to accept special commissions in Her Majesty's army; and also showing the names of those who left the college on payment of $100, and those who left without paying. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887, by Sir Adolphe Caron. Printed for Sessional Papers only.
50 Victoria. List of Sessional Papers. A. 1887


86. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, &c., between the Customs Department and the Collector of Customs for the port of Gaspé, respecting the seizure and forfeiture of the schooner "Ste. Anne" and eight barrels of spirits confiscated for infraction of the Revenue laws of the Dominion, together with copies of accounts paid for wages and other expenses of the said schooner, and an account of the proceeds of the sale of the said spirits, made on the 6th July, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887.—Mr. Langelier (Montmorency).................................Not printed.

87. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1887, for a Return of correspondence between the Department of Railways and the Chamber of Commerce, Halifax, respecting the right of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company, under their agreement with the Government dated September, 1872, to use of Intercolonial Railway extension into the city of Halifax. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd June, 1887.—Mr. Jones.............Not printed.


89. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 16th June, 1887, for copy of the returns made to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue by the several parties licensed to sell alcoholic liquor in the united counties of Leeds and Grenville since the adoption of the "Canada Temperance Act" in the said counties, giving the names of the parties authorizing the sale, the quantities in each case, and the names of the parties purchasing. Presented to the Senate, 23rd June, 1887.—Hon. Mr. Sullivan........................................Not printed.
REPORT
ON
CANADIAN ARCHIVES
BY
DOUGLAS BRYMNER, Archivist,
1886.

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

OTTAWA:
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1887.
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REPORT ON HISTORICAL ARCHIVES.

DOUGLAS BRYMNER, ARCHIVIST.

Honourable John Carling,
Minister of Agriculture,
&c., &c., &c.

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

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

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

Additions continue to be made to the registers of the births, marriages and deaths in the earliest settlements, which are found to be of great value in tracing descent. These include the early Acadian registers, those of the French settlements in the west and a portion of the Protestant registers immediately subsequent to the conquest. A complete collection is also in progress of the land titles from the first settlement of the Province of Quebec. Abstracts of the Fealty Rolls (Acts de foy et hommage) have already been published, but there is still a large number of documents of the same nature, now being copied. A very important contribution to the history of the country, from a legal point of view, has been made by the Government of Quebec, by the publication of the judgments and deliberations of the Superior or Sovereign Council (by both of which names it was known). Acknowledgments are due to the Honourable Mr. Blanchet, Provincial Secretary, for the gift to the Archives of the two volumes published up to this date.
Valuable collections from private sources are being added to the Archives. The Hon. Mr. Justice Baby has made an important contribution to the history of the early settlement of Upper Canada, by the presentation of the documents and first deeds granted to the settlers of Markham by Mr. Berczy, by whom the colony was founded. Mr. Justice Baby has also forwarded, in accordance with a general request made in the report for last year, the bills introduced in the Senate and House of Commons for two of the Sessions of which bills were wanting. It is to be hoped that others may follow the example, so that a complete record may be obtained, for reasons already given. A collection of documents, including the correspondence between Captain Miles Macdonell and Lord Selkirk, has been acquired from the Misses Macdonell, of Brockville; the correspondence gives details of the first steps taken to carry out Lord Selkirk's scheme for forming the settlement on the Red River. A portion of it is published in a note and an account given of Captain Macdonnell, &c., in a subsequent part of this report. The capture and occupation of Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, during the war of 1812, is scarcely referred to in any history. It was restored to the United States at the conclusion of the war. The account by Lt.-Col McKay of the expedition, &c., forms part of the military correspondence, C series, volume 685. The acquisition recently of the correspondence of Captain Bulger with Colonel McDouall, commanding at Michilimakinak, adds to the value of the strictly official documents contained in the military correspondence.

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

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

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

In some cases there are variations in the spelling of the names of individuals mentioned in the calendar. This has not arisen from carelessness or oversight; but from the difficulty of ascertaining the exact spelling of the names. Even an official document cannot be accepted as conclusive. One of Haldimand's correspondents is called Madame Dujoy, Du Foy, Du Fy, Duffy, and in various warrants for her pension extending over twenty years she is called Dufy. In one dated 1st November, 1805, signed by Thomas Dunn, president, she is described as the "widow of Mr. Dufy, who served as colonel of Militia at Montreal, and having been imprisoned by the rebels in 1775-76, it occasioned his death." The receipt for payment of this last was given by "G. Taschereau" her attorney, who also spells her name Dufy. (Warrants—1805, vol. 5, p. 127.) In a warrant signed by Lord Dorchester, dated in November, 1794, the name is given both as Duffy and Dufy. (Warrants, 1794, p. 130). Where the real spelling of a name can be ascertained with reasonable certainty, it is preserved uniformly throughout. The instance just given is only one out of many, serving to show the difficulty of determining the orthography of proper names. Some discussion has arisen among the authors of histories of Michigan as to the Christian name of Hay, Lieutenant Governor of Detroit in 1784, before it was transferred to the United States. It is only a minor point, but may be noticed. Hay has been until lately called John, but owing to investigation in the archives here, the latest writer has given the name "Jehu." Besides letters in his own hand, the warrants for his salary are in evidence. In the first of these, dated 9th July, 1784 (Warrants, 1784, vol. I., p. 9), he is called "John." In all the others the name is "Jehu." The receipts on the warrants are signed by his agent, "Robert Lester, by power of attorney." (See Warrants, 1784, vol. III., p. 1. 1785, vol. I, p. 14. Vol. II., p. 97.) These seem to leave no doubt of his name being Jehu, although it appears that he was in the habit of signing "Jean" to official papers written in French. In the case of localities the old spelling found in the documents is often preserved, as a record of the changes that have taken place.

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

I beg to submit, as hitherto, remarks concerning the documents published as notes to this report. In every case the greatest care has been taken to examine into all the circumstances that could throw light on the documents published in these reports, as well as to guard against reprinting documents which may have been already published.
The plan suggested by Brigadier General Waldo to Pitt for the reduction of Louisbourg in 1758 (note A) is so clearly drawn from his experience whilst in command of the land forces at the reduction of the same place in 1745, that it seems desirable to call attention to some of the incidents of the first siege for the purpose of comparison.

The attack on Louisbourg in 1745 was decided on entirely by the Assembly of Massachusetts, under pressure from Shirley, the Governor. The idea appears to have taken practical shape in the mind of Shirley after the arrival at Boston of exchanged British officers from Louisbourg, bringing such accounts of the state of the garrison and inhabitants as induced him to bring the subject before the Assembly. (For the mutinous state of the garrison and its causes, see Ferland's Cours d'Histoire, part ii, pp. 475 et seq). The first decision of the Assembly was, that the undertaking was too great for the abilities of the Province, but that it was ready to contribute towards the prosecution of an expedition undertaken by the Crown. A second deliberation led to a different resolution, adopted by the narrow majority of one vote, by which it was decided to attempt the reduction of Cape Breton, to enlist 3,000 volunteers, subsequently increased to 3,250; to make the necessary arrangements for victualling and transport, besides providing a naval force to act as a convoy. Application was made to the other colonies to furnish their quotas of men and ships; a despatch was sent to the Imperial authorities and a request to Commodore Warren, then at Antigua, for his assistance with such ships as could be spared. Without waiting for an answer to any of these applications, preparations were at once begun for the expedition. The vote of the Assembly was taken on the 25th of January, 1745, and in seven weeks after the Governor had issued his proclamation in accordance with the resolution, the ships of war were ready for sea, the largest being almost wholly built in that time; the transports were provided; the provisions, artillery, ordnance and other stores shipped, and the troops embarked at Boston. Even before that date, several armed vessels were stationed before Louisbourg to keep intelligence and supplies from getting in, and it was only on the arrival of the combined fleets (for Warren had joined at Canso) that the commander at Louisbourg knew that an attack was projected. For the present purpose, it is unnecessary to give the general history of the events attending the expedition, beyond the refusal of Warren to co-operate, a refusal which reached Shirley the day before the sailing of the colonial fleet, and was concealed by him from all but Pepperell and Waldo, the two commanders of the expedition, evidently in the belief that if it were known that Massachusetts must herself conduct the enterprise single-handed, the Assembly would withdraw from a danger which the members had been most unwillingly led to incur. That Warren did, nevertheless, co-operate, was in consequence of orders sent direct from London, in answer to the communication forwarded to the Ministry by Shirley.
Lithographed to accompany the Report on Canadian Archives for 1886, by Douglas Bynner, Archivist.
In the printed accounts of the operations there is great confusion as to dates. Most, although not all, of this confusion, will disappear if it be borne in mind that in 1752 the new style of reckoning time was adopted, but that its use crept in gradually, some retaining the old, others using the new, between which there was a difference of eleven days. Hutchinson (History of Massachusetts, 1787), Douglass (Summary of the Political History of the Colonies, 1760), and an anonymous writer (Memoirs of the Principal Transactions of the last War, 1757), give the 30th of April, 1745, as the day of the arrival at Gabarus Bay. Jeffery (Natural and Civil History, 1760), says it was the 11th of May, the dates of landing agreeing, if the difference between the old and new styles be taken into account. A portion of the troops landed that afternoon, a little south of Louisbourg, being opposed by about 100 French regulars, 24 from a Swiss company. The defenders lost 8 men killed and ten taken prisoners. The New Englauders suffered no loss.

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

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

That the expedition, had it been carried on by Massachusetts alone, would have been unsuccessful, was an opinion held at the time, and there seems to be little reason to change that opinion now. Hutchinson, whose favourable estimate of
Shirley's character is admitted, suggests that had the British fleet not arrived, some good reason would have been given for proceeding no further than Canso, and adds that Shirley hoped, if the reduction of Louisbourg was not effected, that at least Canso would be regained, Nova Scotia preserved, the French fishery broken up and New England and Newfoundland fisheries restored. (History of Massachusetts, Vol. II, p. 414.) Douglass, who is accused by a modern writer of generally opposing Shirley's measures, says, and the opinion is worth giving in full:

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

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

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

**Massachusetts:**

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

**Connecticut:**

One regiment, Major-General Wolcot, 500.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

One regiment, Colonel More, 350.

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

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

Waldo, besides the public concern attaching to the defeat of the French in Acadia, had motives of private interest arising from his proprietorship of lands in Nova Scotia. He was born in Boston in 1696, the son of a wealthy merchant in that city; was apparently of a speculative disposition; entered into an arrangement with the proprietors of lands in Massachusetts to have them settled, and was one of the earliest to establish a paper mill in New England, which he did in 1731. In these speculations he was accused of not being over scrupulous as to the means he used to forward his personal ends. In 1746, the year after the reduction of Louisbourg, he was appointed to command the united forces of New England intended to reduce the French fort at Crown Point, but owing to delays, the orders were countermanded and the troops sent into winter quarters. He died suddenly in 1759, about a year after Louisbourg was reduced the second time.
In 1730 he purchased the rights of the heirs to the remains of any claim that might still exist to the Stirling grants in Nova Scotia and New England, and as proprietor of the lands in Nova Scotia, attempted to effect their settlement. In the document he prepared with this end in view, the history of the transfers of the grant originally made to Sir William Alexander, of Menstrie, by James VI of Scotland, in 1621, is succinctly given. The proposals, with summary, will be found at note B, taken from the documents relating to the Stirling peerage, p. 110. An account of these documents is given in report on Archives for 1881, pp. 24, 25, and by these a clear proof is afforded of the groundlessness of the claims set up by the American, William Alexander, in 1757, and of those by Humphrys at a later date, to the benefit of the grants made to Sir William Alexander in 1621.

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

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

St. Pierre and Marin were appointed by de la Jonquière, who succeeded de la Galissonièrè, as Governor of Canada. The character of de la Jonquière is painted in dark colours, his avarice and greed being represented as of the most exaggerated kind, as an instance of which, the story is told of his anxiety, when at the point of death, to save the expenditure even of candle ends. Ferland, quoting from an author whom he does not name, says that de la Jonquière died of grief, caused
by the charges brought against him with respect to his share in the trade at the posts. (Cours d'Histoire, part II, pp. 500-1) It is not impossible that the fact of St. Pierre and Marin having been appointed by de la Jonquière may have transferred to them part of the odium in which he was held.

In the defence of Bigot, prepared by his counsel, the charges against him are taken up in detail. The second part deals with the accusations in respect to the fur trade, and although the names of other participants in this business, charged with obtaining illicit profits, are mentioned, that of St. Pierre does not appear. The absence of any reference to him in this defence gives a certain amount of probability to the belief that he was not guilty as charged. The writer of the "Memoires sur les affaires du Canada, 1719 à 1760," published by the Quebec Literary and Historical Society in 1873, says at page 10, referring to St. Pierre’s being selected to command the western expedition, that the partners, for their own interest, could not have done better than entrust to him that position, as "to a perfect knowledge of the Indian trade, he joined great integrity." The Journal will, however, show what St. Pierre’s proceedings were. The blanks left in the dates are given as in the original, as is the date (25th August, 1752) of a letter received from the Marquis Du Quesne, which is evidently an error. I have added a translation of the Journal.

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

When, on the 9th September, 1760, Montreal surrendered, it was agreed between Amherst and Vaudreuil, and embodied in the Articles of Capitulation, that two ships were to be provided to carry to France the Chevalier de Lévis, the principal officers and staff of the land forces, the engineers, officers of artillery and their domestics (Article XV). A vessel was to be appointed for M. Bigot, the Intendant, and his suite (XV). The necessary and convenient vessels were to be ordered for M. de Longueuil, Governor of Trois Rivières, the staff of the colony, and the Commissary of the Marine (XVI). The officers and soldiers, as well of the land forces as of the colony, and also the marine officers and seamen who were in the colony, were likewise to be embarked for France in sufficient and convenient vessels, provision to be made for the wives and families of the married, together with the servants and baggage of the officers and the haversacks and baggage of the soldiers (XVII). The baggage remaining in the fields, of the officers, soldiers and followers of the troops, could be sent for without hindrance or molestation.
(XVIII). Hospital ships were to be provided for the sick and wounded who could bear removal, and subsequently for the others when they had sufficiently recovered (XIX). It was also agreed that ships should be provided for carrying to France the officers of the Supreme Council, of justice, police, admiralty and all other officers having commissions or brevets from His Most Christian Majesty; their families, servants, &c., being included, as in the case of the other officers (XXI). All were to be victualled at the expense of His Britannic Majesty. By Article XXV, passages, with the same privileges, were to be given to the officers of the India Company.

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

The attempted settlement of the Red River country, begun by Lord Selkirk in 1811, is of peculiar interest now, when such rapid changes are taking place in that region and in the North-West Territories. It is well known that the Hudson's Bay Company obtained a charter in 1670 from Charles the Second, under the name of the Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, the fur trade being the principal business carried on for many years under its provisions. But the trade was not left in their hands without opposition from the French, from the New Englanders, from Canadians (old and new subjects) after
the conquest, and from traders in the United States after the close of the Revolutionary War. Of rival associations it is only necessary to refer to the North-West Company, as it was it alone which came in contact with Selkirk's undertaking. It was organized in 1783-84 by Montreal merchants, but broken up in 1798, in consequence of differences which had existed from the beginning. At this date (1798) the X. Y. Company was formed, composed of partners who had broken off from the old N. W. Company. The name X. Y. Company, appears to have been that by which it was popularly known, from these letters following the W. in the title of the original company. In 1799 and for some years after, applications were made by both companies for land at Sault Ste. Marie, the correspondence on this subject being among the Archives, in the Military Correspondence, series C. These applications will, however, be dealt with in a subsequent part of this report in discussing the question of the existence of a canal on the Canadian side of the Sault Ste. Marie.

In September, 1802, in answer to a representation from Lord Selkirk respecting land in the same district as that over which the two companies were disputing, Lord Hobart wrote to Lieut.-General Hunter, that Lord Selkirk proposed to settle a number of families in Upper Canada, provided he received a grant of land in the district near the fall of St. Mary seems,” says his Lordship, “to be the spot he has selected.” Lord Hobart gives directions that the officers commanding at the military posts at Niagara, Detroit,* and particularly at the Island of St. Joseph, are to give his agent “every assistance in the execution of the commission with which he is entrusted by Lord Selkirk, whose plans if attended with success may prove of great advantage to the country.” (C. 363 p. 16.)

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

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

*Probably a mistake for Fort Malden at Amherstburg, Detroit having been transferred to the United States in 1796.
much of the land in that vicinity when first settled; not less than 42 of the original 111 settlers having, it is stated, died during the first year. (W. H. Smith's Canada, 1852, vol. I, p. 2). It was also known as the settlement on the Chenal Ecotté, as appears by a letter from Lord Selkirk's agent at Amherstburg, to the Commissary at that post for provisions, on the 10th of November, 1804, in which he said that he had received information from Lord Selkirk's agent at Chenaille Ecotté (Chenal Ecotté) "that there was but one barrel and a half of pork in store, which would soon be expended, and that unless an immediate supply was made, the settlers might suffer from the want of that necessary article" (C. 363, p. 44). In accordance with this request Capt. Bleamire, commanding at Amherstburg, gave orders for a supply to be sent, on receiving security for its repayment, of which he advised the military secretary in a letter dated 15th January, 1805 (C. 363, p. 45). Writing from London, on the 1st of February of the same year, to Lieut.-General Hunter, Lord Selkirk speaks of the sickness that prevailed in his new settlement at "Baldoon, on the Chenal Ecotté," which he had apprehended, as the situation, from the local circumstances, could not become healthy "till the adjacent islands can be appropriated and improved," and concludes by asking for a grant of additional lots to some of his settlers in the Shawanese township adjacent and hoped that Mr. Macdonell might be allowed to negotiate with the Indians for the necessary land (C. 363, p. 47) Alexander, not Miles, was his agent at the Baldoon settlement (C. 363, p. 50). On the report of Messrs. Chewett and Ridout, Joint Surveyor General, dated 22nd May, 1805 (p. 51) the request was refused (p. 53).

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

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

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

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

This state of feeling must soon have ceased to exist, as in 1805 the two companies reunited. The union was not followed by any improvement in the condition of affairs in the North-West. According to the statement of Mr. Edward Ellice
before the Committee of the (British) House of Commons, on the Hudson's Bay charter, in 1857, "The competition of the two Canadian companies against each other, and, after their junction, their joint competition against the Hudson's Bay Company, were conducted with great extravagance. There had been frequent collisions between the Indians and the whites, and gradually everything became worse, until about the year 1811." (Evidence, question 5778.)

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

The Miles Macdonell, thus appointed, generally but erroneously described as a captain in the Queen's Rangers, was born in Inverness, Scotland, in 1767. In 1779, he was at Carleton Island with his father, a loyalist refugee from Tryon County in the State of New York, who held the rank of captain in the King's Royal Regiment of New York, of which Sir John Johnson was Colonel. Miles received, in 1782, his commission as ensign in the same corps, and served till its reduction in 1784 (C. 793, p. 68). Shortly after the close of the war, he returned to Scotland and in 1788, at the age of twenty one, he married there, Isabella Macdonald of Morar, with whom he came back to Canada (Miles was, it may be mentioned, thrice married). In 1794, he was appointed lieutenant in the second battalion of Royal Canadian Volunteers, to which his father, John Macdonell, Speaker of the Assembly in Upper Canada, had been gazetted as captain (Simcoe to Dorchester, 20th December...
ber, 1794, C. 791, p. 16. Littlehales to LeMaistre, 20th January, 1795, p. 23). In 1796, Miles received from Lord Dorchester his commission as captain. In 1800, he was stationed at Fort George (Niagara) where he served with the battalion till its reduction in 1802 (C. 794, pp. 102-104). A letter from his father, then lieutenant-colonel of the battalion, dated at Fort George, 10th July, 1800, throws a curious light on the interference with elections that was sanctioned at that time by the highest authorities.* The letter addressed to Major Green, Military Secretary, is in these terms:

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

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

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

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

But although that special effort had been unsuccessful, the Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles had been raised and the officers appointed in February, 1812, nearly two months before Lord Liverpool's letter was written, as appears by a memorandum signed "Edward Baynes, Colonel Glengarry Light Infantry," dated 3rd November, 1813, in which the names of the officers are given (C. 797, pp. 169-191).

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

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

The war between the North-West Company and Lord Selkirk, the death of Semple, the imprisonment of Miles Macdonell at Fort William and his removal to Montreal by the North-West Company, and the events of that stirring period in the
history of the North-West have been written on so fully that it is unnecessary to do more than to refer to them thus briefly. Miles Macdonell in his later years lived at Point Fortune, on the Ottawa, where he died in 1828, in the sixty-second year of his age.

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

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

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

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

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

At page 566 of this report, is the following account of certain of the canals, in these words:
Prior to the construction of the Beauharnois Canal, the navigation between Lakes St. Louis and St. Francis was effected by means of short canal locks at the Cascade, Cedars and Côteau du Lac.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Length of Canal</th>
<th>Width of Lock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At the Cascades — old French canal and lock at the Faucille</td>
<td>400 ft.</td>
<td>6 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do do Trou du Moulin</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do do Old lock at Split Rock</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Côteau du Lac — canal and two locks</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

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

The positive evidence is, on the other hand, very complete. Colonel Gother Mann, of the Royal Engineers, in his report on the state of the canals, dated 24th December, 1800, says that they were first built between 1779 and 1783, and recommends their enlargement (C. 38, pp. 1 to 8). The exact date of construction can be settled positively from the letters of Capt. Twiss, the commanding officer of the Royal Engineers, under whose direction the works were executed in accordance with the orders of Haldimand, then Governor, who designed these canals primarily for facilitating the transport of military stores and munitions, but with the secondary object of assisting the merchants. These letters are in the series B, of the Canadian Archives. Instead of putting the account in the form of a nar-
rative, I have preferred to quote the exact words of the engineer's letters. More space will thus be occupied, but it will, I think, be found more satisfactory by investigators. Writing on the 2nd December, 1779, to Haldimand, Twiss says of Côteau du Lac:

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

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

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

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

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

On the 15th February, 1781, he writes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

£132 5 0

In the same letter, he says:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At the Côteau du Lac, there were originally three locks, not two as stated in the report on Public Works already referred to. In a letter to Lord George Germaine by Haldimand, dated the 25th October, 1780, giving an account of the works done during the year, and among others the improvements to navigation,
it is stated that a very complete canal is finished at the Côteau, by which bateaux pass through three locks. (B. 54, pp. 410-11.)

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Côteau du Lac</td>
<td>£127 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between the Cascades and the Trou</td>
<td>46 15 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£173 15 0

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

It is unnecessary for the present purpose, to follow the history of these canals further, yet a brief statement of the alterations made in 1804, may be useful. As already stated, Colonel Mann, in his report dated in December, 1800, recommended certain changes to be made in the Canals. He proposed to enlarge the opening of the gates at the Coteau du Lac to 9 feet 6 inches; to give an additional breadth of two feet to the canals and four feet to the locks and to deepen the whole one foot six inches. A similar enlargement was recommended for the canal at the Split Rock. For the canals at the Mill Rapid and Cascades, however, owing to their bad condition, to their liability to damage from ice, and to the consequent large annual expense for their maintenance, he proposed the construction of one canal to avoid both rapids. "At about nine hundred yards," he says, "above the Cascades, on the stream leading to the Grand or Ottawa River, and at nearly the same distance above the Mill Rapid on the Cataraqui River, a neck of land is formed, which presents a favourable situation for a permanent canal. The length across is fifteen hundred feet in a straight line on the course which I should propose the canal to run............. At the extremities of the section line the waters of the Cataraqui or St. Lawrence River were thirteen feet eight inches higher than those of the Ottawa River............. I propose to sink the canal three feet below the surface of the waters as they were when the level was taken, at which period they were uncommonly low. This will be more than sufficient to
float the largest boats and will allow for a still further decrease of the rivers. The canal should be ten feet wide and the locks twenty feet wide, and if they are each 120 feet long will allow six boats to pass at a time. I suppose that three locks will be required, &c." The total expense, he estimated, would be £2,871; towards defraying this he takes £600 as the annual amount received for tolls, the revenue from this source increasing steadily, the amount paid by the trade in 1799 having exceeded that in any previous year, and being more than double what it was in 1795. (O. 38, pp. 2-7.)

The original plan, with profile, accompanies the report from which these extracts have been made. The yearly reports made by the engineers of the progress of the work and the accounts of expenditure by the Commissary-General, show that the work was not completed till 1805, till which time the old locks were used, as is proved by a report dated 24th April, 1805, signed "John By, Lt. Royal Engrs," which gives an account of the damage done during the winter at the Cascades, Mill Rapids and Split Rock, with an estimate of the repairs necessary to enable bateau to pass through during the next season of navigation. On the 16th January, 1804 (endorsed 1805, which is the correct date) Captain Bruyères, R. E., gives a detailed account of the progress of the work in the new canal (C. 39, pp. 68-70) and on the 7th March (pp. 72-74) states the expense already incurred to have been...............................£2,521 9 94
Original estimate...............................2,881 0 0

Sum remaining to accomplish work ...............£359 10 2¾
Sum proposed to continue the work in 1805 (details given) .......................831 13 9

Excess ..........................................................£472 3 6¾

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

The history of the construction of a canal on the Canadian side of the Sault Ste. Marie is still more obscure than that of the St. Lawrence canals. The very existence of this canal has been entirely forgotten. Being a private undertaking, there are no records of the work in any public department, British or Canadian. Evi-
dence on the subject has been obtained solely from the papers concerning the disputes between the rival North-West Companies, and it is, therefore, necessary to give an abstract of the documents relating to their respective claims.

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

A quotation from their memorial will show what these improvements were. After setting out the efforts they had made to render the Indian trade free and independent of the American Government, by exploring and opening communications with the interior country through British territory, Messrs. McTavish, Frobisher & Co. continue:

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

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

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

"That if Your Excellency should order the navigation of the aforesaid canal at the Falls of Saint Mary to be laid open, Your Excellency will be pleased to take
Sessional Papers (No. 12.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

“We, therefore, on behalf of ourselves and associates in the North-West trade,
to avoid further dispute with the other company, pray that His Excellency will
be pleased to give us, by such instruments of writing as he shall see fit, the tem-
porary occupation (till His Majesty's service shall require the abandonment) for buildings of 150 feet in front on the water side below the Sault of St. Mary's, beginning at the north-east side of the road, and running back, parallel thereto, as far as the bend of the said road. There being on the water side, and further on, between our opponents and us, not only the line of road laid out by Lient. Brice, but the breadth of the one made by us this year, there cannot be a better line of division to avoid dispute.

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

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

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

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

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

Road marked out by Lieut. Brice - in Yellow

Road made by F.R. & Co. and their Associates

Track Road

Belle-isle

Part of Lake Superior

Part of Lake Huron

Store House

Saw mill

Dwelling House


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

Scale of Feet

Part of Lake Superior

Belle-isle

Part of Lake Huron

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Lock Width</th>
<th>Channel Width</th>
<th>Lock Depth</th>
<th>Channel Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1779-83</td>
<td>16 feet</td>
<td>8 feet</td>
<td>1.6 feet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1801-05</td>
<td>20 do</td>
<td>10 do</td>
<td>3.0 do</td>
<td>120 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1821-25</td>
<td>20 do</td>
<td>48 do</td>
<td>5.0 do</td>
<td>100 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1843-48</td>
<td>45 do</td>
<td>120 do</td>
<td>9.0 do</td>
<td>200 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874-83</td>
<td>45 do</td>
<td>150 do</td>
<td>14.0 do</td>
<td>270 do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

The whole respectfully submitted.

DOUGLAS BRYMNER,
Archivist.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1886.

* This length was made to enable six bateaux to be passed through at once. The dates indicate the beginning and completion of the works.
REPORT OF MR. JOSEPH MARMETTE,
ASSISTANT ARCHIVIST.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And while the sonorous dome of the great pines resounds with the clang of the St. Maurice forges, beating out the first ore extracted from Canadian soil, the dying moans of the last of the savage tribes, struggling against French civilization, expire afar off on the plains of the Mississippi, that great artery which thereafter became
the channel of a new life between Louisiana and Canada. And, strange to say, we find the oldest and cruellest enemies of New France, the Iroquois, reduced by Frontenac some forty years before, marching side by side with our militia and our old Indian allies, to humble the pride of the Foxes, the Chickasaws and the Sakis, an ephemeral faction of whom we get a momentary glimpse amidst the misty swamps of the south-west—the last rampart of an expiring barbarism.

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

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

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

The writer afterwards deals with the nobility, the army and the militia. He then takes up agriculture and commerce, mining, shipbuilding, Indians and missionaries. In relation to the education of men, he says:—"All the education received
by the sons of officers and gentlemen amounts to extremely little; they are barely able to read and write; they are ignorant of the first elements of geography and history. It is extremely desirable that they should be better instructed."

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

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

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

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

These two portraits are evidently written by Hocquart's own hand, as is clearly established by a comparison with an autograph letter of this Intendant at folio 218 of volume 67 of Correspondance Générale.
discovered, the Intendant put her under arrest and sent her to the General Hospital, where she was given her freedom. M. Hocquart writes to the Minister as follows: "Since her arrival at Quebec she has been quite discreet in her conduct. She seems anxious to become a convert to Catholicism, but dreads the arrival of some of her relatives."

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

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

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

"Collated, (Signed) VARIN."

On referring to the "Ordres du Roy et Dépêches aux Colonies, Minutes des Lettres, 1739, Amérique, Colonies, B. 62," I find on fol. 29 of the part intituled "Canada," 21st April, the following answer from the Minister: "I do not know whether we should fully credit the declaration made by Esther Brandeau, who went out to Canada last year disguised as a boy on the vessel 'St. Michel,' and stated that she was a Jewess. However, that may be, I have approved of your course in placing her in the General Hospital at Quebec, and I shall be very glad to hear of her conversion. In further dealing with her you will be guided by her conduct in the colony and by the information to be sent to you by Sr. Pelissier, Ordonnateur of Bayonne, in her regard."

On the 27th September, 1739, M. Hocquart, writing again to the Minister, says: "M. Pelissier, whom I had informed as to the adventures of Esther Brandeau, a young..."
Jewess who came to this country last year, writes to say that she may be the illegitimate child of David Brandeau, a Jew of Bayonne, who told him that he had still eight children at home and that the other four children were dead. I have again questioned the girl; in order to get at the truth, I send to M. de Rostan the statement she has made to me as to certain matters relating to her family. She is so flighty that she has been unable to settle down at the General Hospital or at any of the several private houses where I had her placed. The turnkey of the prison is the last who has had her in charge and has given her a home. Her conduct has not been absolutely bad, but her character is fickle and she is at one time docile and at another rebellious under the instructions kindly given her by zealous ecclesiastics. Nothing is left me but to send her back. Sieur Lafargue, master of the vessel 'Le Comte de Matignon,' is to take charge of her and deliver her over to M. de Belamy."

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

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

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

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

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

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

† We often find the Governor and the Intendant complaining that there are too many youths in the same position and a burthen on the Colony.
of Marine, answered (by three letters which I shall now give) in a manner amounting it would seem almost to une fin de non recevoir in relation to the property of the grants in dispute. These answers from the Minister are to be found in the series intituled: Ordres du Roy et Correspondance Ministérielle, Minutes des Lettres, 1738, Amérique, Colonies, 1738, B. 66.

"VERSAILLES, 9th April, 1738.

"To MM. de Beaucharnois and Hocquart.

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

"That in truth, the deed of grant having been destroyed in the fire which occurred at Quebec, he is not in a position to produce it; but that the said deed is set out in another 'Acte de Foy et Hommage' made by Bissot the elder, for the land granted on the 11th February, 1661. That the said François Bissot and after him François Bissot his son, have always lived on the said grant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Your obedient servant,"

("Not signed) (*)

"Duplicates to MM. Beaucharnois and Hocquart."

"VERSAILLES, 21st April, 1739.

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

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

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

"To the same of the same date."

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH MARMETTE,

Assistant Archivist.

PARIS, 9th December, 1886.
SYNOPSIS OF MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENTS RELATING TO CANADA PRESERVED IN THE COLONIAL ARCHIVES OF THE MINISTÈRE DE LA MARINE.

(Continued.)

"CANADA-CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1710.

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

C. 11.

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

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


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

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

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

Examination of Gero Troul (?) a Dutchman from Orange, a farm labourer. Fol. 110. 4½ medium pages, say 3 pp.

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

DeVaudreuil to Dudley, Governor of Boston. Exchange of prisoners. Has advanced the money asked for to Evington, to Capleton and to Scheldine, &c. Fol. 126. 6½ medium pages, say 5½ pp.

Letter from Nicoison to Vaudreuil. Taking of Port Royal and adjacent country by the English. Hopes de Vaudreuil will do his utmost to prevent the Indians from committing their usual cruelties.
He himself will treat prisoners with all possible leniency. Fol. 129. 5½ medium pages, say 4 pp.

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

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


1711.
October 14.
1711 (sic).
September 7.
Basin of Mines.


Mem. on state of colony of Canada in November, 1709. Fol. 190. 4 large pages, say 2 pp.

November 2.
Quebec.


*This name is written three different ways in these papers.
De Vaudreuil to the Minister. Details as to the taking of Por
Royal by the English, who are, it is said, about to attack us.
Quebec. M. de St. Castin. Necessity of retaining the friendship

No date.

October 25,
Quebec.

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

November 8,
Quebec.

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

March 10,

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

June 6,

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

October 22,

"Copie de la délibération de la Compagnie de la Colonie."
(Minutes of proceedings of company.) Fol. 97.

September 8,

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

November 1,
Montreal.

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

September 4,
Montreal.

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

October 31,
Quebec.

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

November 2,

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

October 19,
Quebec.

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

October 29,
Quebec.

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

"Mémoire sur le Canada." Finances. State of colony. Fortifica-
Fol. 181. 18½ pages.

No date.

Copy of mem. of Sieur de La Fosse, as to a settlement he wished
to found in Acadia. Fol. 273. 1½ p.

No date.

Mem. on card-money in Canada. Fol. 278. 3 pp.

END OF VOL. 32.

“CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.”

1712.

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

C. 11.

1712.

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

November 12, Quebec.


June 27, Quebec.

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

July 23, Quebec.

De Vaudreuil to Minister. He is watching the English colonies. The Fox Indians badly disposed. An accredited officer should be sent to Michillimakinac to those Indians. Fol. 42.

October 15, Quebec.

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

November 6, Quebec.

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

June 21 and July 12, Detroit.

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

July 28, Detroit.

Reply of the Governor General to the Kståsilbos. Fol. 81. 6 pp.

August 17, Quebec.

Address of the Makisabés. Fol. 85. 11 pp.

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

September 10, Quebec.

Address of the Sonnontouans and reply of the Governor. Fol. 95. 9 pages.

No date.

Governor’s reply to Chachagouesses. Fol. 101. 3 pp.

1712.

November 12, Quebec.


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

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November 12, Quebec.


June 15, Detroit.

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


November 9, Quebec. Monseignat to Minister. Sale of effects from wrecked English ships. Fol. 204. 4 1/2

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

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

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

February 15. Military services of Chevalier de la Verandrye. Fol. 257. 2 1/2 pages, say "Mémoire sur l'état présent du Canada." (A marginal note attributes this most curious and interesting paper to Mgr. De St. Vallier. A second note signed "M." (Margry, doubtless) attributes it to Sieur D. Auteuil, Procureur Général, an enemy of Raudot and dismissed by him.) Description of the country. Abuse of trading-licenses granted by Governor and Intendant. Advantages derived therefrom by the two latter. Raudot trading in wheat and salt. Finance. Discipline and handling of the troops. Scandalous conduct of Baron de St. Castin at the Nuns' Convent, Quebec. Charge against de Vaudreuil as to his conduct when the arrival of the English was announced. Bad administration of justice. Fol. 265. 33 large pages. 40 pp.


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

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

END OF VOL. 33.
De Vaudreuil and Bégon to Minister. Peace concluded with the
High prices of merchandise. Means of putting a stop to trading
with the English. Fox Indians daily becoming more insolent.
Death of Sieur du Mesny Noré, major in the army. His widow is
penniless. Opposition of the Bishop of Quebec to an ordinance in
favour of captains in the militia. Placet of de Tonnancour as to
letters of nobility granted to his father. Abuses in sale of liquor.
Fol. 4. 50 medium pages, say about
30 pp.

M. de Vaudreuil to Minister. Cessation of hostilities with
English colonies. Burning of Intendant's palace. Losses suffered
by M. Bégon. Fol. 34.

The same to the same. General affairs of the colony. Fol.
36.

Same to the same. Pacific state of the Iroquois. Acadia. Cape


De Vaudreuil to Minister. Means adopted to prevent certain
parties from trading with the English colonies. Fol. 57. 11 pp.
Letters from Outaouais and Michillimakinac missions. Fol.
80. 12½ pp.
Translation of orders of King of England to Governors of Pro-
vinces as to restoration of prisoners of war. Fol. 94. 2½ pp.
Repairs of Redoute Royale needed to render it fit to receive
troops. Fol. 99.

Two letters from d'Aigremont to Minister. 1st. Details as to
burning of Intendant's palace. 2nd. Information respecting trading
at Fort Frontenac. Fol. 104 and 106.

Memoir as to card-money in Canada. Fol. 117. 2 pp.

“Observations sur la guerre des Renards.” (War with Fox In-
dians.) Fol. 120. 14 medium pages, say
10 pp.
Mem. of Sieur Bégon on the establishment of Michillimakinac.
Fol. 128. 11 medium pages, say
9 pp.

Memoir and papers respecting the trade of Canada and of the
Hudson Bay. From Fol. 135 to 176. About
50 pp.
“Mémoire au Duc d'Orléans, Régent de France, sur l'état present
du Canada.” Fol. 177.

On comparing the writing, style, phraseology and orthography
of this memoir with that of the preceding volume, which M. Margry
(we believe) in a marginal note, attributes to M. d'Auteuil, it is
quite evident that the two documents are not by the same author.
Memoirs and papers respecting commerce in Canada. Fol. 193.
53 large pages, say about
70 pp.

De Vaudreuil and Bégon to Minister. Services rendered by the
clergy. Trading must be made free, for a few years at least. Reor-
ganization of troops and militia. Measures to be adopted as to the

De Vaudreuil to Minister. Asks for instructions as to prisoners of war and Iroquois. This letter is followed by the correspondence of the French Governor with Dudley and Nicolson. From Fol. 263 to 277.

21 pp.

September 16, Quebec. De Vaudreuil to Minister. A good understanding exists between the Intendant and the Bishop. Iroquois have renewed their alliance with the French Relations with the other Indian nations. Re-establishment of the system of trading licenses. Baron St. Castin prevents the Indians of Acadia from allying themselves with the English. Commerce. Louisiana. Fol. 273. 30 pp.

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


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

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

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


November 12, Quebec. Series of letters and memoirs respecting trade—and the fur trade in particular—in Canada and Hudson Bay. From Fol. 386 to 424, about 36 pp.


END OF VOL. 34.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1715.

VOL. 35.—M. DE RAMEZAY, GOVERNOR AD INTERIM, M. BÉGON, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

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


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

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


1715.

September 25, Quebec.

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

November 7, Quebec.

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


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


June 3, Quebec.

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


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

END OF VOL. 35.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1716.

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

C. 11.

1716.

October 14, Quebec.


October 14, Quebec.

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

October 14, Quebec.

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

October 14, Quebec.

Same to same. They ask the council to grant a new commission to d'Aigremont. Sieur Payre's porpoise fishery. Artillery com-

A. 1887

Victoria. Sessional Papers (No. 12.) A. 1887

Fol. 27. 31 medium pages, say 20 pp. His Majesty's instructions for the Governor and Intendant of Canada. Fol. 43. 4 pp. Instructions for Governor and Intendant respecting commerce. Fol. 47. 7 pp. Mem. as to card-money in Canada. Fol. 51. 6½ pages, say 5 pp. Do Vaudreuil to "Conseil de Marine." Has found many Canadian seamen at La Rochelle. Asked that they be sent home in the King's ships. Fol. 56. ¾ p. Same to same. Another letter on same subject. Fol. 57. 1 p.

July 3, La Rochelle.

July 19, La Rochelle.

October 30, Quebec.

November 6, Quebec.

October 31, Quebec.

November 13, Quebec.

November 14, Quebec.

October 14, Quebec.

October 14, Quebec.

October 14, Quebec.

November 2, Quebec.

(Also dated 1714).

February—Quebec.

Same. Dangers to Canada in the event of war, in view of the small number of inhabitants able to bear arms. Fol. 97. 5 pp.

The Abenakis have taken over twenty small vessels from the English. Want of workmen for shipbuilding. Fol. 124. 32 pp.

The same. Another mem. to Regent. Complains that some of his powers have been taken from him and conferred upon the Intendant. Michillimakinac. Fortifications. Labrador. Fol. 142. 8 pp.

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

Statement of monies due by the "Trésoriers Généraux de la Marine" for card-money furnished to their clerks from 1709 to 1717. Fol. 155. 3 pp.

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


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

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

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

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

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

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


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

Mem. on the establishment of Detroit. Fol. 213. 6 pp.

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

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

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

Proceedings as to defenses of Montreal. Fol. 231. 21 medium, say, about 15 pp.

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

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


Royal instructions to Sieur De Voutron, "Lieutenant de Vaisseau," as to his duties during a voyage to Quebec. Fol. 249. 5 pp.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 5, 1716</td>
<td>Draft of a decree for an assessment of 6,000 livres on the inhabitants of Montreal, for the construction of walls around the said town. Fol. 253 and 254.</td>
<td>3 pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 12, 1716</td>
<td>Proceedings of the Council as to the fact that the Bishop of Quebec desired to replace M. de Mezorets and M. Glandelet by M. Thibout. Fol. 255. Same, as to card-money. Fol. 256. 2 small pages, say 1 p.</td>
<td>2 pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 22, 1716</td>
<td>The same, as to M. Renault's advice in relation to fortifications at Quebec and Montreal. Fol. 259. 4½ pages, say 3 pp.</td>
<td>3 pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 23, 1716</td>
<td>Mem. respecting the decree of the Council of 23 June, 1716, as to the contestation between the Bishop and Chapter of Quebec and the Nuns of la Colombe established at l'Estrées. Fol. 263. 6½ pp. Proceedings of Council of Marine on the petition of Frère Pascal, missionary of Canada, asking assistance for three Fathers. Fol. 270. 1 p.</td>
<td>6½ pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 14, 1716</td>
<td>Proceedings of Council as to the fact that the Bishop of Quebec desired to replace M. de Mezorets and M. Glandelet by M. Thibout. Fol. 255. Same, as to card-money. Fol. 256. 2 small pages, say 1 p.</td>
<td>5 pp</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 14, 1716</td>
<td>The same. On memorial of Sieurs Néret and Gayot, interested in the fur trade, as to petition of widow Regnault. Fol. 271. 2 pp.</td>
<td>2 pp</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 14, 1716</td>
<td>The same. On the subject of the Palace, the Royal stores and repairs of Chateau, Quebec. Fol. 273.</td>
<td>5 pp</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 14, 1716</td>
<td>The same, on the fortifications of Montreal. Fol. 276. 2 pp.</td>
<td>2 pp</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 15, 1716</td>
<td>Petition of Sieur de St. Vincent respecting his rank in the army. Fol. 278.</td>
<td>1 p</td>
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<td>December 14, 1717 (sic)</td>
<td>Proceedings of Council as to fur trade. Fol. 286.</td>
<td>4 pp</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 15, 1716</td>
<td>Memo. (most important) from the inhabitants of the colony to the Intendant, in relation to commerce and letters of exchange. Fol. 288. 7 large pages, say 9 pp.</td>
<td>9 pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 8, 1716</td>
<td>Acte whereby the merchants revoke the appointment of Sieur Riverin as delegate of the colony. Fol. 293. 5 pages, say 3 pp.</td>
<td>3 pp</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 15, 1716</td>
<td>Mem. embodying reasons which compel the colony of New France to oppose the execution of the treaty made 10 Apl., 1716, between Sieurs Néret and Gayot, and Sieurs Pascaud and Leclere, merchants of Larochelle. Fol. 296. 7 large pages, say 7 pp.</td>
<td>7 pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 15, 1716</td>
<td>Protestation of Sieur Lanouiller, for Sieurs Néret and Gayot, in opposition to the distrust manifested by the merchants of Montreal. Fol. 300. 7 large pages, say 9 pp.</td>
<td>9 pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 12, 1717</td>
<td>Proceedings of Council. On petition presented by Sieurs Néret and Gayot. Fol. 304. 3 small pages, say 2 pp.</td>
<td>2 pp</td>
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<tr>
<td>No date. May 11, 1717</td>
<td>Memo. (not signed). Respecting claim of delegate of Canada for amount unpaid of his salary. Fol. 306. 3½ pages, say 4 pp.</td>
<td>4 pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31, 1717</td>
<td>Letter from Sieur Riverin to Minister. Complains against de Vaudreuil and Raudot and asks to retire to Touraine. Fol. 308. 2½ large pages, say 4 pp.</td>
<td>4 pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 11, 1717</td>
<td>Mem. on the manufacture of cloth, and as to the traffic therein carried on in Canada with the Indians, in connection with the fur trade. Fol. 310. 5 pages, say 4 pp.</td>
<td>4 pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 11, 1717</td>
<td>Sieur Riverin to Comte de Toulouse. &quot;On the abuses of the administration of de Vaudreuil and Raudot and the subject of card-money.&quot; Fol. 313.</td>
<td>3 pp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Petition of Néret and Gayot for protection against fraud. Fol. 327. 1 p.


Mem. respecting beaver skins derived from Canada. Fol. 345. 7 pp.

"Nouvelle régie des Castor." Fol. 349. 7 pp.

Petition of persons interested in the beaver trade of Canada, claiming indemnity. Fol. 351. 7 pp.

Memoir as to the necessity for a new treaty respecting the sale of fur. Fol. 355. 7½ pp.

Statement of the product of the farming of the western domain in the Windward Islands, not including the Island of St. Domingo, which was not farmed. Fol. 350. 6 pp.

D'Auteuil to Minister, as to card-money. Fol. 363. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

"Copie de la saisie faite entre les mains de M. Laubret." Fol. 366. 1 p.

Draft treaty for the formation of a new company for the fur trade. Fol. 367. 6 pp.

Fur traders call the attention of Comte de Toulouse to their petition for the removal of writs issued or to be issued for the seizure of furs. Fol. 370. 2 pp.

Copy of bills of exchange furnished to Sieur Pinaud, for M. Riverin, in 1713. Fol. 372. ½ p.

Memoir on the posts in the upper country. Fol. 376. 6 pp.

Sieur LeVasseur de Néret complains of neglect, and applies again for the post of engineer at Quebec previously held by him. Fol. 380. 3½ pp.


Copy of letter from Merchants of Montreal to those of Quebec, on the subject of letters of exchange. Fol. 389. 7 small pages, say 3 pp.

Autograph letter from Jolliet, as to what might be done on the Islands of Anticosti and Mingan. Fol. 393. 3 pp.

Series of letters and papers respecting Sieur Juchereau's undertaking the leather trade in the Mississippi country. From Fol. 395, about 26 pp.

Narrative of a voyage to Mexico by Canadians, with letters relating to that country. From Fol. 415 to end of vol., say 9 pp.

END OF VOL. 36.
1717.


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


Proceedings of Council on report of Vaudreuil and Bégon as to letters of nobility granted to Lebort de Senneville. Fol. 42. 21½ pp.

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


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


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

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

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

Proceedings of Council on petition of Sieurs Lesdos and Huc, fishermen, of the Department of Grenville, praying to be allowed to establish themselves at Grande Baie on the Labrador Coast. Fol. 52. 1½ p.

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

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


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


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


Proceedings of Council on draft of decree to homologate deed made between Sieur Néret, Gayot and Borie. Fol. 189, 190, 191. 4 pages, say 3 pp.


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

Acte whereby the widow of Sieur de la Mollerie withdraws her complaint against Jean d'Aillébout d'Argenteuil. Fol. 199. 2½ pp.


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


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

Copy of grant to Sieur Constantin, on Labrador Coast. Back of Fol. 313.


October 1, Quebec. Letter by Sieur de Louvigny on his second voyage to Michilimakinac. Fol. 324. ½ pp.


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


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

November 7, Quebec. Statement of number of beaver skins received at Quebec. Fol. 356. 4 pages.


1717.
October 28, Quebec. Statement of number of bales of beaver shipped on frigates “Victoire” and “Astrée.” Fol. 365.
No date. Applications for military positions in Canada. Fol. 384. 3 pages.
December 9, Quebec. Sentence of death by a court martial against a soldier named Mansard dit Sans-Quartier for assault against a superior. Fol. 386. 2 pp.
Series of petitions and memoirs respecting the beaver trade. From Fol. 392 to 404. 11 medium pages, say 10 pp.
Memoir of Sieur de Brouageux (*), second in command under Sieur de Courtemanche, giving report to Council as to what took place on the coast of Labrador during the year. Fol. 405. 4 pp.

END OF VOL 37.

“CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.”

1717.

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

C. 11.

1717.
October 20, Quebec. Letter from de Vaudreuil and Bégon respecting finances. Fol. 5, 7 small pages, say 3 pp.
October 20, Quebec. The same respecting fortifications. Fol. 19, 14 small pages, say 7 pp.
October 26, Quebec. Letter of Sieur Peyre on the continuation of a gratuity of 400 livres for his porpoise fishery. Fol. 27. 4 medium pages, say 3 pp.
November 6, Quebec. Letter from de Vaudreuil and Bégon on the affairs of the colony generally. Fol. 33. 3 small pages, say 15 pp.
November 6, Quebec. The same, acknowledging receipt of decree relative to the coining of new Louis d’or. Fol. 49. ½ p.
November 6, Quebec. The same. Two letters respecting beaver trade. Fols. 50 and 56. 12 pages, say 6 pp.
November 6, Quebec. The same, on the mode of paying officers employed on staff of the Trésorier-Général de la Marine. Fol. 64. 7 pages, say 3½ pp.
September 20, October 20, Quebec. Schedule of funds appropriated for work on the palace, prisons and storehouses, and for pay of officials. (The latter is most inten—

(*) Such is the signature. At the top of the memoir, in a handwriting of the period, but different from that of the document, I find “Brouages.” M. Faribault gives it “Brouaques.”—J. M.
1717.

Estating, as it gives the names of all the officials of the period.) Fols. 74 to 79.

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

October 12, Quebec.
Statement of fur-trading licenses granted in 1717. Fol. 85. 7 pp.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3½ pp.

October 24, Quebec.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

April 8, Detroit.
Extract from letter of Sabrevois to Vaudreuil on the schemes of one Sitaśikigek. Fol. 166. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

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

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

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

1718-16-17.
Details of expenditure for war against Fox Indians. (Interesting by reason of the names of articles of merchandise and prices at the period.) Fol. 185.

1717.

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

Five letters from Sieur de la Chesaigne, on the scarcity of wheat which prevailed that year. From Fol. 216 to 223. 11 pages, say 8 pp.
1717.

No date. Letter from Sieur de Lévis in relation to an illegitimate child, which its mother had given to the Lorette Indians. Fol. 226, 2 1/2 pp.

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

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


Petition of the beaver traders asking for an extension of their charter for 8 years. Fol. 257.

END OF VOL. 38.

“CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.”

1718.

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

1718.


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

November 8, Quebec. Letter from de Vaudreuil and Bégon relative to La Compagnie d'Occident and the beaver trade. Fol. 32. 5 pages, say 2 1/2 pp.

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

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


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

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


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

October 31, Quebec. The same. On the efforts of the English Governors to win over the Indians. Fol. 157. 10 pages, say 6 pp.
De Vaureuil to the Minister. As to the officers and certain vacancies in the army. Fol. 163. 13 pages, say 63 pp.


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

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


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

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

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

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

Mem. respecting petty-ensigns (*) and the troops in Canada. Fol. 232. ½ page, say 1 p.

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

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

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

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

END OF VOL. 39.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1719.

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

C. 11.


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

(*) Officers commissioned by the Governor-General only and not by the King.
De Vaudreuil and Bégon to the Minister. They have no news from de Lanoue, who is in command of a post in the upper country. Sioux. Trade. Fol. 83. 13 pages

The same. As to claims of Sieur de La Mothe Codillac. Fol. 91. 8 pages.


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

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

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


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

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

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

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


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

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

October 30, Quebec. M. Chausségro deb Léry writes on the subject of fortifications, and asks for the rank of captain. Fol. 220. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 29, Quebec. The same. The Dauphine battery, Quebec, injured by the merchants of Lower-town. Fol. 232. ½ p.


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

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


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

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

END OF VOL. 40.

"CANADA.—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1720.

VOL. 41.—"CONSEIL DE MARINE."

C. 11.


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


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


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


Proceedings of Council on Sieur de la Valtrie's petition for a grant of the harbour of River St. Augustin, on the Labrador coast, with a
1720. view to the establishment of cod and seal sedentary fisheries. Fol. 164. 6 pp.

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


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


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

March 12, Paris. Proceedings of Council respecting measures suggested by de Vaudreuil and Bégon to prevent the Indians from carrying their furs to the English. Fol. 158. 1 ½ p.

March 12, Paris. Proceedings of Council respecting petition of Sieurs Thiery and Hazour, priests, as to right of fishing and hunting in their seigniory of Malbaie. Fol. 159. 8 pp.


March 12, Paris. Proceedings of Council on Sieur de Louvigny's proposal as to visiting the upper posts at least once every two years. Fol. 177. 2 ½ pages.


March 17, Paris. Proceedings of Council respecting the matter of Sieur de la Mollerie above mentioned. The Council declare the act pardonable, inasmuch as it was not premeditated. Fol. 221. 1 ½ page. (A reference to preceding abstracts will show that the father of Sieur de la Mollerie had been killed, in a manner almost similar, by Sieur d'Aillebount d'Argenteuil, who was also pardoned).

March 17, Paris. Decision of Council as to Sieur Bouat, who had sent three canoes to Detroit in place of one. Fol. 226. 3 pp.
Petition of traders of Canada and La Rochelle to Comte de Toulouse respecting prices of beaver as compared with prices of merchandise, the latter having doubled within a year. Fol. 229. 1½ p.


Proceedings of Council on fur trade at Fort Frontenac for account of the King. Fol. 239. 6 pages.


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

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

Memoir to accompany the above petition. Fol. 274. 8½ pages 6 pp.

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

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


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


END OF VOL. 41.

“CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.”

1720.

VOL. 42.—M. DE VAUDREUIL, GOVERNOR GENERAL,
M. BÉGON, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

Complaints formulated by M. de Breslay and a woman named Desruisseaux against de Vaudreuil. Reply by the latter and Bégon. Fol. 3. 7 pp.
Paper relating to the foregoing. Fol. 7. 1 p.


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

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

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


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

Memoir respecting Fort Chambly. Fol. 92. 5 pp.

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


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

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


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

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

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

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

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

1720.

November 7, Quebec.


July 3, Montreal.


October 3, Quebec.


October 25, Quebec.

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

October 21, Quebec.


October 15, Quebec.

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

March 10, Quebec.


October 15 and 22, Quebec.

Three letters from Sieur Chaussegros de Léry as to fortifications and troops. Fols. 254 to 263. 14 pages.

December 9, Quebec.

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

END OF VOL. 42.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1721.

VOL. 43.—"CONSEIL DE MARINE."

C. 11.

January 1, Paris.


January 1, Paris.

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

October 26, Paris.


January 14, Paris.

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

March 14, Paris.


January 14, Paris.


January 14, Paris.

Proceedings of Council on M. Bégon's recommendation as to bringing negroes to Canada. (M. Bégon's recommendation was coupled with an offer from the Communities and leading persons.) lxxiv
of the Colony to pay for the negroes "pièces d'Inde" at the rate of 600 livres.) Fol. 116.

January 14,

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

January 14,

Proceedings of Council on petition of Sieur de la Verandrye asking for enjoyment of the grant made to his father, who died when Governor of Three Rivers. Fol. 127. 2 ⅞ pages, 2 pp.

January 14,

Proceedings of Council on complaints laid by de Vaudreuil against the Bishop of Quebec for marrying officers and soldiers without the king's permit and without bane. "He has," says de Vaudreuil, "just married Sieur de Lantagnac, his nephew, a lieutenant in the army, to a poor girl, of low condition, the daughter of a tavern-keeper." Fol. 131. 2 ¼ pages, say 2 pp.

January 14,

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

January 14,

Proceedings of Council, as to details furnished by Sieur de Fottenville (or Sottenville) Belisle, as to Ile St. Jean. 4 ½ pp.

January 14,

Proceedings of Council in relation to vacancies in the colonial troops. Fol. 145. 1 ½ page,

January 21,

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

January 21,

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

January 28,

Proceedings of Council on complaints laid by de Vaudreuil against the Bishop of Quebec for marrying officers and soldiers without the king's permit and without bane. "He has," says de Vaudreuil, "just married Sieur de Lantagnac, his nephew, a lieutenant in the army, to a poor girl, of low condition, the daughter of a tavern-keeper." Fol. 131. 2 ¼ pages, say 2 pp.

January 28,

Proceedings of Council respecting the value of silver coin. Paria. Fol. 222. 1 ½ page, say 1 p.

April 7,

Extract from letter written to Vaudreuil by Sieur Dumont, an officer sent to the Miamis and 8yatanons. Fol. 226. 1 ½ page, say 1 p.

March 25,


May 20,


May 24,


May 24,

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

June 8,

Proceedings of Council on letter from the gentlemen of St. Sulpice, in support of the protest of their brethren of Montreal respecting the tax for fortifications. Fol. 260. 2 ½ pages, say 1 ½ p.

June 24,

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


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


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


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

END OF VOL. 43.

"CANADA.—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1721—1722.

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

C. 11.

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

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

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

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

Quebec.

1720 (sic). February 17 Letter from Lignery to Comte de Toulouse, accompanying the foregoing. Fol. 47. 1 p.

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

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


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


November 4, Two papers respecting a floating mill, of which Sieur Lanouiller had procured a model from Paris, and which he wished to construct at Quebec. Fol. 126 to 130. 5 pp.
1721. October 8, Quebec. Extract from reply made by de Vaudreuil and Bégon to King's memo. of 8th June previous, respecting Acadia. Fol. 131. 10 pp.

August 24, Quebec. Copy of letter from de Vaudreuil to William Burnet, Governor General of the Province of New York, in reply to English Governor's letter of 11th July. Fol. 43. 14\(\frac{1}{2}\) pages, say 12 pp.


November 10, Quebec. Bégon to Council. Montreal merchants petition for freedom of fur trade. Fol. 175. 5 pages, say 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) pp.


October 6, Quebec. M. de Ramazzay to Minister. Posts in the upper country. Sale of liquor to Indians. Fol. 241. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) p.

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

September 25, Quebec. The same. Fortifications at Quebec and Montreal. Curious details as to fire at Montreal. Fol. 256. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) pages, say 5 pp.

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

October 17, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon. Letter to the Council on the general affairs of colony. Fol. 273. 1 page, say 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) p.


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


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

August 10, Quebec. Statement of amounts due to sundry inhabitants of Acadia for supplies furnished to war parties serving in Acadia against the English in 1711 and 1712. Fol. 309 to 311. 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) pp.

October 26, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon to Council. In relation to Sieur de la Corne's suggestion as to procuring muskets with socket-bayonets, Fol. 322. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) pages, say 2 pp.

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


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

October 20, Quebec. The same to the same. Informing them that he had caused a "Te Deum" to be sung on learning of the recovery of the King. Fol. 355. 1 p.

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

The same to the same. Has received medals granted to the Indians. Fol. 364. 1 page, say 2 p. lxxxviii
1722.
October 24, Quebec.

December 27, Quebec.

October 26, Quebec.

October 26, Quebec.

Quebec.
June 1, Paris.
Decree of Council as to payment of 400 livres to Madeleine Bouchette, midwife. Fol. 393.

October 27, Quebec.
Mem. of M. Bégon as to beaver trade. Fol. 400.

October 17, Quebec.

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

April 28, Paris.
Proceedings of Council of Marine, on letter of the Bishop of Quebec in relation to the General Hospital, to the sale of church pews, dower of nuns, &c. Fol. 430. 7 pages, say 2½ pp.

July 6, Paris.

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

END OF VOL. 44.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1723.

Vol. 45.—M. DE VAUDREUIL, GOVERNOR GENERAL, M. BÉGON, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

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

October 14, Quebec.
De Vaudreuil and Bégon to Minister. Extract from reply to King’s memorandum, as to Abenakis war. Fol. 11. 2 page, say 1 p.
1723.
October 14, Quebec.
De Vaudreuil and Bégon to Minister. Vain attempt of English to conciliate the settled Iroquois and the Five Nations and to induce them to make war on the Abenakis. Incursions of Iroquois and Abenakis into English colonies. Fol. 12. 20 pages, say 8 pp.

October 14, Quebec.

October 14, Quebec.

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

1724 (sic).

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

The same. On the Abenakis mission, the enceinte of Montreal, mission of Tadous-ac, &c. Fol. 59. 2 pages.

The same. As to frauds in the beaver trade of the company and its monopoly of trade. Fol. 61. 4 pages.

The same. As to powder for artillery. Fol. 65. 3½ pages.

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

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

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

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

October 14, Quebec.
The same to the same. As to complaints of the people of la Prairie de la Madeleine, as to the annexing of a portion of the parish to Longueuil. Fol. 83. 6 pages.

The same to the same. As to high prices of produce. Price of timber. Hospital nun., Montreal. Of the three asses sent out, the male died. Fol. 96. 5 pages.

October 26, Quebec.
The same to the same. As to appointments to be made and pensions to be granted. Fol. 100. 13½ pages.

October 31, Quebec.
De Vaudreuil to Minister. Asking that captain Busquot be punished for having taken on board for passage to France the priest intended for the Micmac Mission. Fol. 109. 2 pages.

November 1, Quebec.
Letter from Sieur Pére to Cardinal Fleury. As to porpoise fishery at Kamouraska and Rivière Ouelle. Fol. 111. 5½ pages.

June 9, Meudon.
Copy of memorandum from the King to de Vaudreuil and Bégon, respecting the Abenakis and the English in Acadia. Fol. 118. 5 pp.

January 10, LaRochelle.
Letter from the widow Pascaud to Minister, as to the beaver trade. Fol. 121. 3½ pages.

September 2.
De Vaudreuil to Minister. Represents that Montreal is in need of a physician, and suggests Sieur Timothée Sylvain. Fol. 125. 2½ pages.

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


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

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


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

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

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

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


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


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

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

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

October 14, Quebec. Same to same. Timber furnished by de Ramezay. Fol. 214. 5 pages, say 2 pp.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statement of amount due by Ile Royale to Canada, for supplies furnished at Quebec to detachment of troops from the said island who wintered there in 1719, &c. Fol. 274. 1 p.

October 30, Quebec.

Statement in detail of provisions, munitions, and merchandize at Fort Frontenac, Niagara, head of Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinté, in 1722 and 1723. Fol. 281. 4½ pp.

October 30, Quebec.

Statement of furs derived from the trade at Fort Frontenac, Niagara, and the head of Lake Ontario, in 1722-23 and sold at Quebec. Fol. 285. 3 pp.

October 14, Quebec.

List of non-commissioned officers and men of detachment of marine applying to be placed on half pay, from 1st June last. Fol. 309. 4 pp.

October 12, Quebec.

De Ramezay to Minister. As to alliances of the Abenakis. Fol. 326. 8 pages, say 6 pp.

October 15, Quebec.

Same to same. Asserting that de Vaudreuil is carrying on trade. Fol. 332. 19 pages, say 15 pp.

October 16, Quebec.

Same to same. Making further complaints against de Vaudreuil, who, he says, accused him of permitting the carrying of strong liquors by the "voyageurs." Fol. 344. 4 pp.

October 16, Quebec.


October 24, Quebec.

The same. Another letter to Minister on the same subject. Fol. 349. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

1723 (sic).

September 23, Montreal.

Statement of permits granted by Vaudreuil to officers traveling in 1772, and of the quantity of spirits they carried, &c. Fol. 351. 8½ pages, say 6½ pp.

October 8, Quebec.


October 8, Quebec.

De Lignery to Minister. As to design of Indians of Detroit to make war on the Foxes. Fol. 356. 9½ pp.

October 10, Quebec.


October 9, Quebec.

Chaussegros de Léry to Minister. Respecting military quarters at Quebec and Three Rivers. Fol. 366. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

October 10, Quebec.

The same. Complaining that he does not receive military honours. Fol. 368. 2 pages, say 1 p.

September 30, Quebec.

The same. Respecting enceinte and fire at Montreal. Fol. 370. 2 pages, say 1 p.

December 1, LaRochelle.

Beaubarnois de Blainville, lieutenant in navy, to Minister, giving account of his voyage to Quebec. Fol. 380. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

April 15,

Père d'Avangour asking for a Missionary for the Sioux and that M. Pachot be sent as commandant to that tribe. Fol. 393. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

May 5,

Mem. of La Compagnie des Indes, complaining of the unwillingness of the Canadians to receive their copper money. Fol. 395. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 6, Quebec.

Sieur André de Leigne to Minister. As to certain police regulations respecting cleanliness of Quebec. Fol. 401. 6½ pages, 2 pp.

October 3, Saint-François.

Père Aubry as to relations between the Indians of his mission and the Foxes. Fol. 406. 2 pp.

Petition of Joachim Fornel, Curé of Ancienne Lorette, complaining that the decree of Council of State of previous year has reduced his parish to nothing. Fol. 408. 9 pp.

Petition and list of inhabitants of Cote Saint-Ange protesting against being united to the parishes of Saint Augustin and Sainte-Foye. Fol. 413 and 414. 3 pp.
Petition to Mgr. de St. Vallier from inhabitants of Seigniory of St. Pierre, protesting against the annexing of that seigniory to the parish of Bécancour. Fol. 415. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

Letter from Curé Ulric, of Prairie de la Madeleine, to Secretary of State, as to the annexing of part of his parish to Longueuil. Fol. 416. 

Same to same. On same subject. Fol. 417. 3 pages. 1 p.

Extract from letter of Bishop of Quebec to M. Gaschier, ex curé of Prairie de la Madeleine, proving clearly that when he included Mouille Pieds as within the jurisdiction of the curé of Longueuil, he had been misinformed. Fol. 428. 1 p.

Petition of the inhabitants of Mouille Pieds on the subject above mentioned. Fol. 430. 4 pages.

END OF VOL. 45.

"CANADA-CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1724.

De Vaudreuil and Bégon to Minister. On fortifications of Montreal. Fol. 4. 11 pages.

Same to same. On timber to be furnished. Fol. 10. 9½ pages.


Complaints of Canadian merchants against foreign traders. Fol. 51.

Extract from mem. of King to de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Fol. 55. 2 pages. 1¼ p.

Statement of sergeants, corporals and men, applicants for half-pay. Fol. 59. 5 pages. 2¾ p.


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De Vaudreuil and Bégon. Sieurs de LaMarche and Tonty. Affairs at Detroit. Fol. 67. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

De Vaudreuil to Minister. Respecting charges laid against him as to trading. Fol. 72. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

The same. On the appointment of Silvain, or Sullivan, as physician for Montreal. Fol. 73. 1¼ page, say 1 p.


Same to same. As to naval captains and ensigns. Fol. 77. 1 p.

Same to same. Thanking the Minister for having acted on his complaint against Beauharnois de Blainville, or Beauville. Fol. 79. 1 page, say ½ p.

Same to same. On the subject of trading with the English. Fol. 81. 1 page, say ½ p.

Same to same. Liquor traffic with Indians. Fol. 83. 4 pages, say 2½ pp.

Same to same. Thanking him for appointing his son, Vaudreuil de Cavagnal, to the command of the troops. Fol. 88. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

Same to same. Respecting Fox and Illinois Indians. Fol. 90. 9 pp.

Same to same. Sieur de Gaupée (Gaspé) appointed corporal. Fol. 97. ½ p.

Same to same. As to orders he has given to Sieur Chaussegros de Léry in relation to certain works. Fol. 99. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

Same to same. Thanking him for granting a company to his son. Fol. 102. ½ p.

Same to same. On the post of Témiscamingue, and the re-establishment of trading licenses. Fol. 111. 1 page, say ¾ p.

Same to same. Employment of soldiers, Fortifications, &c. Fol. 113. 1½ page, say 1 p.

Same to same. Asking leave of absence for de la Verendrye, Raimond, Celoron and La Perade, to go to France. Fol. 115. 1½ page, say 1 p.

Mme. de Vaudreuil to Minister. Death of Sieur Robert. Insufficiency of M. de Vaudreuil's allowance. Great expenses he is obliged to incur. Expense of living in Quebec. (This letter is curious as to details, and the orthography is exceedingly quaint for a person in her position.) Fol. 117. 12 pages, say 6 pp.

De Vaudreuil to Minister. As to pensions and trading permits to be granted. Fol. 125. 1½ page, say 1 p.

Same to same. On complaints of merchants against foreign traders. Fol. 128. 3 pages, say ½ p.

Same to same. Asking that the Governorship of Montreal, vacant through the death of de Ramezay, be granted to M. de Longueuil, his son preferring to remain in the Navy. Fol. 130. 2 pages, say 1 p.


Same to same. On same subject and the post of Témiscamingue. Fol. 135. 1 p.

The same to the Governor of Boston. Fol. 136. 11 pages, say 9 pp.
1724.

July 4, Quebec. De Vaudreuil to Minister. As to events since previous autumn. The Abenakis have continued to harass the English. Acadia. Boston and the Iroquois. Fol. 144. 9 pages, say 4½ pp. The same to the same. Detroit and M. de Tonty. Fol. 165. 5½ pages, say 4 pp.

November 2, Quebec. Statements of funds to be remitted for payment of half pay granted to artisans of detachment of marine. Fol. 180. 1 p.

October 26, Quebec. List of invalid soldiers. Fol. 181. 4 pages, say 3 pp.

October 26, Quebec. M. Bégon to Minister. On coasting trade of the St. Lawrence. Fol. 183. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

November 2, Quebec. Same to the same. Zeal displayed by M. Meschin for the Champlain mission. Fol. 195. 1 p.

November 2, Quebec. Same to the same. On General Hospital, Quebec. Fol. 224. 4½ pages, say 2 pp.

Same date. Same to the same. On payment of the woman Bouchette or Domtaille, midwife. Fol. 228. 3½ pages, say 1½ p.

Same date. Two memoirs relating to the said charges. Fol. 236 and 238. 4 pages, say 3 pp.

Same date. Bégon to Minister. As to fortifications of Montreal and the chateau at Quebec. Fol. 239. 2 pages, say 1 p.

Same date. Bégon to Minister. Thanks for his appointment as superintendent of harbour, &c. Asks to be allowed ten tons of freight room. Card-money. Live animals he is proposing to send to him. Fol. 241. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.


State of porpoise fisheries in 1724, from Ile Verte to Grande Pointe on south shore of River St. Lawrence. Fol. 269. 1 p.


Report of survey of land on islands belonging to General Hospital, Quebec. Fol. 289. 1 page. 1½ pp.


Report of vessels entering port of Quebec from France, the Islands of America and Ile Royale. Fol. 300. 1 page. 2 pp.


1734.
November 2, Quebec.


October, Quebec.


May 23, Quebec.

Sieur Chuascos de Léry to Minister. Fort at Sault St. Louis, Chateau of Quebec. Enceinte of Montreal. Fol. 320. 4 pages.

January 12, Quebec.

Same to the same. Asking for letters patent as an engineer. Fol. 322.

October 20, Quebec.

The same. As to fortifications at Lake Témiscamingue. Fur trade. Troops, &c. Fol. 324. 7 pages.

October 20, Quebec.

The same. As to the erection of private buildings in a manner calculated to prevent the embellishment of towns. Fol. 328. 4½ pages.

October 20, Quebec.

The same. Complaining that he does not receive military honours. Fol. 332. 6 pages.

October 20, Quebec.

The same. As to fortifications at Montreal and Quebec. Fol. 337. 9 pages.

August 29, Louisbourg.


July 10, Larochelle.

Letter from M. Robert, who was setting out to replace Intendant Bégon in Canada. Written fourteen days before his death, as it appears from Mme. de Vaudreuil's letter above quoted, Fol. 117, that he died on the very day of his departure from Larochelle, 24th July. Fol. 356. 3½ pages.

No date.

Memoir, unsigned, on the matter of the Curés established by the Chapter of Quebec. Fol. 374. 10 pp.

January 14, Paris.

Letter of Rev. L. d'Avaugour as to the difficulties at Prairie de la Madeleine. Fol. 379. 2½ pages.

October 11, Quebec.


October 17, Three Rivers, St. Michel. Fol. 381.

END OF VOL. 46.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1725.

VOL. 47.—M. DE VAUDREUIL, GOVERNOR GENERAL. M. DE LONGUEUIL, COMMANDANT. M. BÉGON, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1725.

October 31, Quebec.

De Longueuil and Bégon to Minister, in relation to fortifications. Fol. 4. 3½ pages.

October 25, Quebec.

Notarial deed respecting the estate of Louis Rouer de Villeray. Fol. 9. 1½ p.

October 31, Quebec.

Notarial deed in reference to the Leureux minors who claimed indemnity for loss of a house with yard and garden. Fol. 19. 4½ pages.
De Longueuil and Bégon to Minister. Respecting the enceinte of Quebec and the claim of the Ursuline Nuns. Fol. 23. 2 pages 1 p.

The same to the same. As to complaints from curés and people as to settlement of parish districts. Fol. 27. 4½ pages 2 pp.

The same to the same. Recommending that the concession above LaNorayé be granted to Sieur Gastineau. Fol. 31. 2 pages 1 p.

The same to the same. As to attitude of Abenakis towards the English. Fol. 60. 18 pages 9 pp.

Same to same. Announcing departure of the Marquise de Vaudreuil for France. Fol. 72. 1 p.

Same to same. On the placet and memoir of the heirs of Sieur Hertel as to Fort Pontchartrain de Chambly and environs. Fol. 73. 10 pages, say 5 pp.

Statement as to the porpoise fisheries on the St. Lawrence, and of the catch at the close of the autumn of 1724, and from spring of 1725 to date. Fol. 84. 1 p.

De Longueuil and Bégon. Respecting the new adjudication of the post of Témiscamingue. Fol. 85. 49 pages, say 20 pp.


Same to same. Loss resulting from a fall of one-fifth in the value of specie. Fol. 136. 3 pages, say 1¾ p.


De Vaudreuil, Governor. Complaining of the acquittal of one Grouard, whom he had caused to be arrested. Fol. 143. 10½ pages, say 8 pp.


The same. Asking for a statement of merchandize shipped for the King's stores. Fol. 161. 1 p.

The same. Recommending that soldiers marrying in the country be allowed to retain their muskets. Fol. 163. 1 p.

The same. "Dangers caused by movements of the English and Five Nation Iroquois, who appear to be obstructing measures adopted for the security of the upper country." Fol. 165. 16 pages, say 9 pp.

Petition of Sieur Paul Guillet to de Vaudreuil. Complaining as to the granting to de la Gorgendièrè of privileges in relation to the post of Témiscamingue. Fol. 174. 4 pages, say 3 pp.

The same. Two memoirs relating to the improvements at the post of Témiscamingue. Fol. 176 and 178. 4½ pp.

Series of reports and memoirs as to smuggled goods seized at Rimouski, the property of Sieur Grouard, who had brought into the river a vessel from New England. Fol. 180 to 188. 16 pp.

Two memoirs respecting the improvements of the post of Témiscamingue by Sieur de la Gorgendièrè. Fol. 189 and 191. 1½ p.
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Pages</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 10,</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>M. de Longueuil to Minister. Asking for appointment as Governor General in place of M. de Vaudreuil, deceased.</td>
<td>2 p.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 10,</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>The same. Ordinance promising protection to Sieur de la Gorgendièrè to assist him in working the post of Témiscamingue.</td>
<td>3 ½ p.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 10</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Speech of de Longueuil to the Iroquis assembled at the village of Montagné and reply of the latter.</td>
<td>3 ½ p.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 10</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>M. Bégon to Minister. On the posts in the upper country and the illness of M. de Vaudreuil.</td>
<td>10 p.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 10</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Same to same. Difficulties as to the adjudication of the trade of Témiscamingue. All the upper posts should be farmed out.</td>
<td>18 pp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 10</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Same to same. Masts for the King's ships.</td>
<td>3 ½ p.</td>
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<td>June 20</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Same to same. Intrigues of the English. Establishments at Chouéguen, Niagara, Frontenac, La Galette, &amp;c.</td>
<td>7 pp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Same to same. Version favourable to the accused in the matter of Sieur Grouard, whom M. de Vaudreuil had taken it upon himself to arrest without consulting M. Bégon.</td>
<td>11 pp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Same to same. Soliciting promotion for his brother, a lieutenant in the navy.</td>
<td>13 p.</td>
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<td>October 31</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Same to same. Another letter on the Grouard matter.</td>
<td>14 p.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Same to same. Letter accompanying a statement of the trade at Forts Frontenac, Niagara, at the head of Lake Ontario and at the Bay of Quinté.</td>
<td>8 pp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Same to same. Respecting the trade in mast-timber.</td>
<td>8 pp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Same to same. Difficulties between Sieurs Gatin and Père as to cod-fishing.</td>
<td>3 ½ p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Same to same. He has limited to two the number of taverns for each parish.</td>
<td>3 pp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 10</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Same to same. Ordinance as to difficulties between Sieurs Gastin and Père respecting cod-fisheries at the Grand Etang and River Madeleine.</td>
<td>14 pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 21</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Extract from letter written to the Court by M. Bégon, in relation to hostilities between the Abenakis and the English.</td>
<td>2 ½ p.</td>
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<td>Return of vessels arrived at Quebec from France and the islands of Martinique and Ile Royal, and of those that sailed from the said port.</td>
<td>2 pp.</td>
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<td>Remarks made Sieur de Tilly during his voyage to Chicoutimi, for the inspection of pine timber suitable for masts.</td>
<td>3 ½ p.</td>
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<td>Memoir of the Bishop of Quebec as to the revenues of all ecclesiastical establishments and religious orders in Canada.</td>
<td>3 pp.</td>
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<td>Plan for promoting the settlement of Canada in the manner best calculated to benefit the colony and France.</td>
<td>12 pp.</td>
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<td>Names and standing of those who signed the petition presented in behalf of the merchants and inhabitants of Montreal, protesting against the adjudication of the post of Témiscamingue, to Sieur de la Gorgendièrè.</td>
<td>2 ½ pp.</td>
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<td>Petition of inhabitants of Montreal as to the post of Témiscamingue.</td>
<td>6 ½ pp.</td>
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1726.
October 12, Quebec.
De Beauharnois and Dupuy to Minister. Affairs of the colony. Finances. Fol. 3.
1½ p.

October 14, Quebec.
The same. Letter and memo. as to the re-building of the Palais. Fols. 6 to 19.
24 pp.

October 20, Quebec.
The same. Stating that, owing to steps taken, the colony has not suffered greatly through the loss of the cargo of "Le Chameau," Gunpowder. Porpoise fishery. Fol. 34. 13 pages, say 6 pp.

October 20, Quebec.
M. de Beauharnois as to the limits of the territory within the Government of M. de Longueuil. Fol. 42. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 20, Quebec.
De Beauharnois and Dupuy. Acknowledging despatch notifying them of the King's resolve to govern by himself. Fol. 44. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

October 20, Quebec.
The same. In relation to the Governor General's quarters at Montreal. Fol. 47. 3½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 20, Quebec.
The same. In relation to the several judicial offices. Fol. 51. 9 pages, say 4½ pp.

October 20, Quebec.
The same. Sieurs de la Verendrye, Celeron and Dugué have not availed themselves of their leave of absence to go to France, and ask

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to be allowed to do so next year. Application for like leave on behalf of Sieur Amariton. Fol. 58. 1 page, say \( \frac{2}{3} \) p.

October 20, Quebec.


October 28, Quebec.

Account of copper money sent by La Compagnie des Indes in 1722, and still in the offices of the said Company. Fol. 73. 1 p. De Beauharnois and Dupuy. As to the beaver trade. Frauds, &c. Fol. 79. 17 pages, say 8 pp.

October 30, Quebec.


De Beauharnois to Minister. As to necessity of re-establishing the practice of giving presents to the Indians of the upper country. Fol. 125. 3\( \frac{1}{2} \) pages, say \( 2\frac{1}{2} \) pp.

Same to same. Patents and commissions to certain officers promoted. Fol. 129. 1 p.

Same to same. As to charges made against Sieur d'Auteuil des Mousseau (de Monceaux) of trading with Manhattan. Pension for Dame d'Hervilliers. Sieur de La Borde returns to France. Fol. 132. 2 pages, say \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) p.

September 28, Quebec.

Same. On the difficulty of keeping in the country young men sent out under lettre de cachet. Fol. 134. 3 pp.

September 28, Quebec.

Same. As to presents for settled Abenakis. Fol. 140. 1 p.

September 28, Quebec.


September 28, Quebec.

Same. Suggests the propriety of giving muskets to discharged soldiers who have married in colony. Fol. 146. 1 p.

September 28, Quebec.


September 28, Quebec.

Same. Question of precedence between officers of army and navy. Fol. 152. 2 pages, say \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) p.

September 28, Quebec.

Complaints of Sieur de Gannes on the subject. Fol. 154. \( \frac{1}{2} \) p.

September 28, Quebec.

M. de Beauharnois in relation to certain youths of good families condemned to serve for life as soldiers in the colony. Fol. 155. \( \frac{1}{2} \) p.

September 28, Quebec.

The same. As to certain abuses in the fort of Chambly. Fol. 157. 2 pages, say \( 1\frac{1}{4} \) p.

September 28, Quebec.

The same. Respecting the settlement of Niagara, with letter from M. de Noyan to Beauharnois, dated at Montreal, on the same subject. Fol. 159 and 160. Extracts from a letter of M. de Longueuil on the progress of fort of Niagara and the abandonment of Chouéguen and Petite Chûte by the English. Fol. 163. \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) p.

September 28, Quebec.

De Beauharnois to Minister. A limit must be put to granting leave to soldiers. Applies for reinforcements of troops for new forts. Fol. 164. 4 pages, say \( 2\frac{1}{4} \) pp.
1726.
September 29.
Quebec.
De Beauharnois to Minister. As to claims of Mme. de Ramezay in relation to a brickyard she had established at Montreal. Memorials from that lady. Fol. 167 and 169.

October 1,
Quebec.
The same. Reports that he was present at the singing of a Te Deum at the Cathedral of Quebec in celebration of the King's marriage. Fol. 178. 1 page, say 3/4 p.

October 1,
Quebec.
The same. On the necessity of removing the powder magazine at Quebec to another site. Fol. 180. 1 p.

October 1,
Quebec.
The same. Announces the establishment of peace with the Foxes, who have promised not to make war again upon the Illinois. Fol. 181. 2 pp.

October 10,
Quebec.
The same. On the subject of vacant offices. Fol. 183. 1 1/2 p.

October 10,
Quebec.
The same. Desertion of men named Pottier and Deolignon. Fol. 185. 3 pp.

October 11,
Quebec.
The same. Recommends Sieur Chaussegros de Léry for Grand Cross of St. Louis. Fol. 187. 1/2 p. Place of de Léry in that behalf. Fol. 188. 1 p.

October 12,
Quebec. De Beauharnois on the building of the palace at Quebec. Fol. 189. 1/2 p.

October 23,
Quebec.
The same. In relation to a fire which occurred at the guard house, and necessity of removing powder magazine which is close by. Fol. 191. 1 p.

October 25,
Quebec.

December 29,
Quebec.

May 20,
Quebec.
M. Bégon. Announces his intention of remaining still in Canada owing to the wreck of "Le Chameau." Fol. 206. 1 p.

May 20,
Quebec.

July 17,
Quebec.
The same. Thanking the Minister for appointing M. de Beauharnois. M. de Lotbiniere has entered holy orders. Death of M. Bonat, Lieutenant-General. Fol. 211. 2 pages, say 1 1/2 p.


October 12,
Quebec.
The same. The arrival of Beauharnois has delighted everyone. De Longueuil has returned to Montreal. De Vaudreuil's daughters have been entrusted to Madame Bégon who is to take them back to France. Fol. 226. 2 pp.

October 12,
Quebec.
The same. Sending a plan of Montreal prepared by Sieur Dagué. Fol. 228. 2 1/2 pages, say 1 1/2 p.

November 23.
Rochefort.
The same. His joy at seeing France again after an absence of fourteen years. Describes his voyage and praises Comte Desgouttes Commander of the "Elephant." Fol. 230. 2 1/2 pages, say 2 pp.

July 5,
Amboy.
Copy of letter from M. Burnet to de Longueuil. Learns that the French have begun a fort at Niagara, with the intention of confining therein the Five Nations and to prevent the other Indians from trading with the English. Protests against the undertaking. Fol. 233. 1 1/2 p.

1724 (sic).
October 24,
Quebec. 1726.
October 6,
Quebec.
Adjudication of the trade of Témiscamingue to Sieur de la Gorgendièr. Fol. 235. Report of a seizure of a canoe loaded with merchandise, at Niagara. Fol. 239. 6 1/2 pages, say 5 pp. Memorial of de Ramezay's widow, as to losses she has incurred on timber furnished to the King in pursuance of the bargain made by her husband. Fol. 243.

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<td>April 22,</td>
<td>Memo from the King to Sieurs Vaudreuil and Bégon, respecting the</td>
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<td>claims of de la Mothe Cadillac and Detroit. Fol. 247. 25 pages, say</td>
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<td>October 14</td>
<td>Dupuy, Intendant, to Minister. Complains that Comte Desgouttes,</td>
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<td>commanding the King's ship, refused to wait until despatches were</td>
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<td>completed. Other inconveniences caused by his hurried departure.</td>
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<td>Timber sent by Madame de Ramezay. Products of Canada. Recommends</td>
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<td>de la Richardièrè for the office of harbour master. Fol. 261.</td>
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<td>31 pages, say</td>
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<td>October 20</td>
<td>Return of specie in treasury of Domaine d'Occident at Quebec,</td>
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<td>derived from import duties on provisions and spirits. Fol. 272. 3 pp.</td>
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<td>October 21</td>
<td>Dupuy to Minister. States that he has leased the house of</td>
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<td>Madame de Ramezay for three years. Fol. 283. 6 pages, say 3 pp.</td>
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<td>October 21</td>
<td>Same to same. The daughters of de Vaudreuil sail for France on the</td>
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<td>King's ship. Fol. 287.</td>
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<td>October 21</td>
<td>Same to same. On bills for the King's account at the upper posts.</td>
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<td>October 21</td>
<td>Same to same. Ecclesiastical affairs. Employment of soldiers.</td>
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<td>Cattle. Skins of wild animals. Taverns, &amp;c. Fol. 297. 43 pages, say</td>
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<td>28 pp.</td>
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<td>October 21</td>
<td>Same to same. On the limits of the Tadousac trade, and the</td>
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<td>bringing of the Seigniory of Malbaie under the Domain. Fol. 319. 4 p.</td>
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<td>October 21</td>
<td>Same to same. The scandal as to Sieur d'Auteuil and the wife of</td>
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<td>Réaume has died out. Fol. 320.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 21</td>
<td>Same to same. List of majors and adjutants to whom powder is yearly</td>
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<td>distributed. Fol. 324.</td>
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<td>October 21</td>
<td>Same to same. Will carry out King's orders as to taking up arms of</td>
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<td>discharged soldiers and storing the same. Fol. 336. 4 p.</td>
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<td>October 21</td>
<td>Same to same. Explanations as to claims of Sieur de la Mothe</td>
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<td>Cadillac, in relation to Detroit, against Sieur de Tonty. Fol. 381.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7 pages, say</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 25</td>
<td>Same to same. Extracts from letter of Dupuy as to Sieur de la</td>
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<td>October 30</td>
<td>Same to same. Detroit and Sieur de Tonty. Fol. 361. 7 pages, say</td>
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<td>6 pp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 16,</td>
<td>Translation of letter from Duke of Newcastle to Walpole, respecting</td>
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<td>fort built at Niagara by the French, and which the English wished to</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whitehall.</td>
<td>have demolished. Fol. 368. 2½ pp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>February 15</td>
<td>Notice of the Bishop of Quebec, de Longueuil and Bégon, regarding</td>
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<td>claims arising from the regulations respecting parish districts.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Fol. 387. 9½ pages, say</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 25</td>
<td>De Longueuil to Minister. Fox, Sauteux and Sioux Indians. French</td>
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<td>settlement at Niagara. English post at Chouégouen. Burning of the</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 14</td>
<td>Council at Niagara of delegates of Five Iroquois Nations with de</td>
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<td>Longueuil. Fol. 399.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reply of de Longueuil to news brought by Cabina, Chief of the</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Sauteux. Fol. 402.</td>
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Reply of de Longueuil to Mr. Barnet's letter (Fol. 233) of 5th July, to the re-establishment of the post of Niagara. Fol. 403.

De Longueuil to Minister. Begs him to remember the extraordinary expenditure caused by his frequent journeys to Niagara. Asks for the Cross of St. Louis for his son. Fol. 405. 3 pages, say 1 p.

Same to same. Asks for Cross of St. Louis for his eldest son; the majority of Montreal for M. de Lignery, and promise of a company for Sieur de Noyan, his nephew. Fol. 407. 3½ pages. 3 pp.

Copy of letter written by de Lignery from la Baie des Puants to de Liette, Commandant in Illinois country. Fol. 410. 5 pp.

Mem. respecting peace concluded by M. de Lignery with Chiefs of Foxes, Sakis and Puants at la Baie. Fol. 419. 6 pages, say 5½ pp.

Replies of Sakis, Puants and Foxes, at council held at la Baie, by M. de Lignery. Fol. 413-14. 4 pp.

Sieur Chaussegros de Léry, as to chart of Lake Ontario and works done at Niagara. Fol. 428. 7 pages, say 3 pp.


Mem. as to rivalry of English for the trade of the upper posts. Fol. 441. 7½ pages, say 7 pp.

Mem. on the porpoise fishery. Fol. 448. 4 pp.

END OF VOL. 48.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1727.

VOL. 49. M. DE BEAUCHARNOIS, GOVERNOR GENERAL, M. DUPUY, INTENDANT.

C 11.

De Beaucharnois and Dupuy to Minister, as to communities (religious), firewood yards, danger of fire. Fol. 3. 9 pages, say 4 pp.

Same to same. Will do their utmost to prevent Indians of New France from going to Crange. Fol. 9. 2 pages, say 1 p.

Same to same. As to salary of harbour master and improvement of navigation of St. Lawrence. Fol. 11. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

Same to same. Respecting the powder magazines, the barracks and quartering of troops. Fol. 15. 4½ pages, say 2½ pp.

Same to same. Making of timber. Mr. Da Tilley should have charge of King's ship. Fol. 18. 5 pages, say 2 pp.

Same to same. On prohibiting the wearing of clothing made of foreign material. Fol. 25. 2 pages, say 1 p.

Same to same. Claims of Mme. De Ramezay. Fol. 27. 2 pages, say 1 p.

Same to same. As to means of preventing damage and trespass on private property. Fol. 29. 2 pages, say 1 p.

Same to same. On the necessity of an impost at Montreal for erection of the fortifications. Fol. 31. 2 pages, say 1 p.
1772.  
October 20, Quebec.  

October 20, Quebec.  
Same to same. On proposed Labrador settlement of St. Martin. Fol. 41. 1 page, say ½ p.  

October 28, Quebec.  
Same to same. On the royal consent to receive the youths of the country as cadets at the age of 15. Fol. 43. 2 pages, say 1 p.  

October 28, Quebec.  
Same to same. On the general expenditure. Fol. 45. 5 pages say 2 pp.  

October 28, Quebec.  

March 6, Quebec.  
Same to same. Sets forth his grievances against M. Dupuy, Intendant. Fol. 60. 8 pp.  

March 6, Quebec.  
The same. Same subject. Fol. 61. 2 pp.  

March 9, Quebec.  
The same. Insists on getting justice against Dupuy. Fol. 66. 1 p.  

Petition of traders of New France asking the King to prevent the inhabitants of the country and of Ile Royale from trading with the English. Fol. 52. 9 pp.  

March 6, Quebec.  

March 6, Quebec.  
The same. As to duties of Intendant and Procurer Général. Fol. 71. ½ p.  

April 17, Quebec.  
The same. As to personal advisers of the Intendant. Fol. 73. 1 p.  

April 26, Quebec.  
The same. Fresh grievance against Intendant. Fol. 75. 1 p.  

April 26, Quebec.  
The same. As to making peace with the Foxes. Fol. 77. 4 pages, say 2 pp.  

September 5, Quebec.  
The same. Stating that he has appointed Baron de Longueil to look after the interest of La Compagnie des Indes. Fol. 83. ½ p.  

September 11, Quebec.  
The same. He has united the 40 Nipissingues of Ile aux Tourtes to the mission of Two Mountains. Fol. 84. ½ p.  

September 20, Quebec.  

April 30, Quebec.  
Same to same. The Jesuits on the Sioux Mission ask for mathematical instruments. Fol. 87. ½ p.  

September 12, Quebec.  
Same to same. Complaints of Sieur Sarrazin against Sieur Benoist, an empiric of Montreal. Fol. 89. 2 pages, say 1 p.  

September 15, Quebec.  
Same to same. Fresh complaints against Dupuy, as to an ordinance issued by him in relation to the age for marriage. Fol. 91. 2  

September 25, Quebec.  

September 25, Quebec.  
Same to same. On foreign trade. Powder allowances to majors and adjutants. Fol. 96. 3 pages, say 1½ p.  

September 25, Quebec.  
Same to same. Half pay to invalids. Missionaries to the Sioux. Fol. 95. 6 pages, say 3 pp.  

September 25, Quebec.  
Same to same. Pensions to widows. Fol. 103. 1 page, say ½ p.  

September 25, Quebec.  
Same to same. Complaints of Captains of vessels detained by him. Fol. 104. 2 pages, say 1 p.  

September 25, Quebec.  
Same to same. Rank of officers in the army. Fol. 106. ½ p.
1727.
September 25, Quebec. De Beauharnois to the Minister. Stating that the "Provisions" of M. de Longueuil have been found to be similar to those of M. de Ramezay. Fol. 107. ½ p.

September 25, Quebec. Same to same. He was compelled to give his promise to the Hurons of Lorette to recall the Commandant of Detroit. Fol. 109. 6½ pages, say 4½ p.

September 25, Quebec. Same to same. In support of memorial enclosed of M. de Lotbinière, Vicar-General, in behalf of the children of M. d'Esly. Fols. 113, 14, 15. 4 pages, say 2 pp.


September 25, Quebec. Same to same. As to the intended war against the Fox Indians. Fol. 118. 1 p.

September 25, Quebec. Same to same. Copy of his letter to M. Deliette, Commandant in Illinois country, as to the proposed expedition against the Fox Indians. Fol. 120. 2 p.

September 25, Quebec. Same to same. As to foreign trade and necessity of preventing the Indians of Sault St. Louis and Lake of Two Mountains from communicating with the English. Fol. 122. ½ page, say 1 p.

September 25, Quebec. Same to same. On the assistance granted by the King to the Abenakis and the necessity of conciliating them. Fol. 124. 3½ pages, say 2 pp.

September 25, Quebec. Same to same. Thanking him for favours granted to persons whom he had recommended. Fol. 128. ½ p.

September 25, Quebec. Same to same. Stating that he had caused a Te Deum to be sung for the restoration of the King's health. Fol. 130. 1 page. ½ p.

September 25, Quebec. Same to same. Applies for an order for the arrest of all French subjects going, without leave, from Canada to the Mississippi. Fol. 132. ½ p.


September 25, Quebec. The same. Leave granted to certain persons to go to France. Fol. 138. 2 pages, say 1 p.


October 10, Quebec. The same. Complaints as to Dupuy in relation to public works. Fol. 150. 2½ pp.

October 10, Quebec. The same. Scarcity of coin in the country; special coinage needed. Fol. 152. 2 pp.

October 18, Quebec. The same. Specifying points upon which he disagrees with Dupuy. Fol. 154. 2½ pp.

October 21, Quebec. The same. Has had fresh difficulties with Dupuy. Fol. 159. ½ p.

October 22, Quebec. Same to same. Painful position of the de Louvigny family. Fol. 160. 3 pages, say 1 p.

October 23, Quebec. Same to same. Asking for a pension for the widow of d'Argenteuil. Fol. 162. ½ page, say 1 p.


No date. Memorial of merchants of Quebec to Marquis de Beauharnois, Governor, asking that retailing of goods in the colony by foreign traders be prohibited. Fol. 168. 8 pp.

October 26, Quebec. De Beauharnois, recommending the printing of a treatise on fortifications, written by M. de Léry. Fol. 172. ½ page, say 1 p.


Copy of summons to Commander of Fort built by the English on the shore of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Chouéguen River, on the part of de Beauharnois, Governor of Canada, calling upon him to withdraw with the garrison of the said fort, by M. Bégon "Major des villes et chateau de Quebec." Fol. 201. 43 pp.

Extract from Beauharnois, Governor of Canada, to Burnet, Governor of New York. Fol. 204. 4 pp.

Copy of letter from Walpole in relation to letter from Burnet, respecting the fort built by the French at Niagara. Fol. 207. 13½ pp.

Translation of letter from Lords Commissioners of Board of Trade, to Duke of Newcastle, in relation to Burnet's letter. Fol. 221. 2 pp.


Speech of Iroquois to M. Bégon, when on his way to Chouéguen. Fol. 346. 1½ p.


Memoir as to fort erected by English at Oswego. Fol. 250. 7 pages, say 6 pp.

RepU to memoir and letter presented by Walpole, British Ambassador, as to Fort Niagara. Fol. 254. 4 pages, say 3½ pp.


Dupuy to Minister. Fur trade and sale of spirits at posts. Fol. 267. 7 pages, say 3 pp.

Sale of furs derived from trade at forts Frontenac and Niagara in 1727. Fol. 271. 1½ p.


Same to same. Increased public expenditure caused by assembling of militia, to be sent to Chouéguen. Necessity of completing fortifications of Quebec and Montreal. Fol. 310. 14 pages, say 7 pp.


Same. Ordinance cancelling lease of Sieur de la Gorgendiére as to post of Témiscamingue. Fol. 324. 82½ pages, say 6 pp.

Same. As to servitudes from individuals claimed by communities of Montreal. Fol. 330. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

Same. As to cancelling lease of Témiscamingue and farming the post of Toronto. Fol. 334. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

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Madame de Vaudreuil to Minister. Offering to sell to the King her house at Montreal. Fol. 338.
1 p.

Same to same. Offering to exchange her land in Canada for the forest of Vauvray. Fol. 339.
8 pp.

Same to same. Asking for suitable rent for her house at Montreal. Fol. 345.
1/2 p.

Same to same. Asking for the office of commandant of Detroit for Adhémar de Lantagnac, grand-nephew of her husband.
Fol. 346.
1 1/2 p.


The same. Difficulties with Governor. Fol. 351. 3 pages, say 1 1/2 p.

The same. Beaver trade. Fol. 353. 2 1/2 pages, say 1 1/2 p.

The same. As to appointing a date for sailing of vessels. No road established as yet between Montreal and Quebec. Great inconvenience resulting. Fol. 355. 13 pages, say 8 pp.

The same. Shipbuilding, timber, &c. Fol. 362. 3 1/2 pages, say 1 1/2 p.


The same. On gratuities to Sieurs de Lignery, de Villiers and Duelessis. Fol. 391. 3 1/2 pages, say 1 1/2 p.

The same. Affair of Sieurs de Lamarche and de Tonty (See Memo. of de Tonty and counter-statement of de la Marche, above mentioned). Fol. 396. 8 1/2 pages, say 4 pp.

The same. As to one of his relatives, confined under lettre de cachet, whom he had always supported as well as his family, and who nevertheless found fault with him. Fol. 401. 2 1/2 pp.

The same. Complaint of wrong sought to be done to him. Fol. 404. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

Two curious letters written by one Sieur Piveron on board the "Elephant," asking pardon for having offended the Intendant. Fol. 408 and 410. 6 pages, say 3 pp.


Memo., initiated by Dupuy, of surgical instruments applied for by Surgeon-Major of the Hospital, at Three Rivers. Fol. 445. 2 pages, say 1 pp.

M. Dupuy. Informing Minister that he has farmed Toronto to Sieur de la Saussaye. Fol. 448. 2 1/2 pp.

Dupuy. Copy of his letter to Comte de Maurepas, and reply of Sieur Baudry de la Marche as to his difficulty with de Tonty. Fol. 454. 4 1/2 pages, say 6 pp.
No date. Mem. on Fort Niagara. (In pencil on margin: 1726.) Fol. 503. 6 pp.
Reply to Walpole on Fort Niagara. (In pencil on margin 1727 or 1728.) Fol. 506. 18 pp.
1727. September 18, M. de Lacorne to Minister. As to his sons, officers in the army. Fol. 529. 2 pp.
October 17, Chaussegros de Léry, engineer. On the fortifications of Niagara, Chouéguen, Montreal and Quebec. Fol. 534. 6 pages, say 3 pp.
October 18, M. de Beauharnois and Dupuis. Repairs to the hospital at Montreal. The brandy trade. Fols. 561 to 563. 5 pages, say 4 pp.
April 29, Memorandum about the Abenakis, the Sioux and the Renards. Intrigues of the English. Fol. 578. 13½ pages, say 12 pp.

END OF VOL. 49.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1728.

VOL. 50—BEAUHARNOIS, GOVERNOR GENERAL, D'AIGREMOINT, COMMISSARY IN COMMAND, AND PERFORMING THE DUTIES OF INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1728. October 1, Beauharnois and d'Aigremont to the Minister. Necessity for procuring 100 wooden canoes, instead of those of bark, in the case of movements made on the part of the English. Fol. 3. 2 pages, say 1 p.
October 1, The same to the same. In the matter of a grant asked for by Sieur Martin, a priest at Labrador; Sieur de la Ronde, Beaudet, &c. Fol. 5. 4 pages, say 2 pp.
October 1, The same to the same. Acknowledging the receipt of two copies of the Ordinance of 1st July, 1727, respecting the punishment of military misdemeanours and crimes. Fol. 9. 1 page, say ½ p.
October 1, The same to the same. Respecting thirty private persons, bound by order of the King, to leave for the colony. One of them has accepted the office of public hangman. Fol. 11. 1½ page, say 1 p.
October 1, The same to the same. In the matter of several Englishmen who had come to Montreal and to Canada, in order to demand payment of what was due to them by the merchants of Montreal. Fol. 13. 4 pages, say 2 pp.
October 1, The same to the same. Beauharnois regrets that Dupuy has not been able to come to an understanding with him. The Sisters of Charity of Montreal. Excellent harvest. Foreign trade with the Antilles. The writers continue to keep the Abenakis.
well disposed towards France. Proposed settlement on the south side of the St. Lawrence. The forts of Chouaguen and Niagara. Fortifications of Montreal and Quebec. Improvement of the posts by the officers. Frauds in the beaver trade, &c. Fol. 23. 34 pages, say 18 pp.

October 1, Quebec.
The same to the same. In the matter of the Chouanons and the posts in the upper country. Fol. 43. 7 pages, say 3½ pp.

October 1, Quebec.
The same to the same. About the settlement of La Galette. English competition. Fol. 48. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 1, Quebec.
The same to the same. In the matter of the petitions of the widow of Morville, of Levrand, master-gunner, and of the Recollects. Fol. 54. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 1, Quebec.
The same to the same. Announcing that Testu de la Richaudière has accepted the position of harbour master of Quebec. Fol. 57.

October 1, Quebec.
Same to same. On the subject of military reviews. Fol. 61. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 1, Quebec.
The same to the same. About the reserve artillery. Fol. 65. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

September 10, Quebec.
Extracts from two letters by La Perriére and de la Frèsnieres to Beauharnois respecting the Renards and the expedition sent against them. Fol. 106. 3 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 9, Quebec.
Beauharnois to the Minister. Gives an account of the rigorous measures which he had been compelled to take against Dupuy, and asks for the red ribbon. Fol. 108. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 9, Quebec.
The same. About the recall of Dupuy. Fol. 110. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 1, Quebec.
The same. About the trial of a man named La Palme, who, being on duty, had killed an Indian who had insulted him. Fol. 110. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

November 6, Quebec.
Beauharnois and d’Aigremont, recommending the request of Boucault, the King’s counsel, for an increase of salary. Fol. 116. 1 p.

November 11, Quebec.
The same to the same. On the want of powder. Fol. 118. 2 pages, say 1 p.

November 11, Quebec.
The same to the same. On card-money and the want of coin. Fol. 120. 1 page, say 1½ p.

January 15, Quebec.
Beauharnois on the works and expenditures of the Intendant. Fol. 123.

January 16, Quebec.
The same. On his disputes with Dupuy. Fol. 126. 1½ p.

January 23, Quebec.
The same. On the same subject. Fol. 128. 1 p.

May 16, Quebec.
The same. Respecting the Indians from the upper country. Fol. 130. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

August 4, Quebec.
The same. Respecting the Renards. Fol. 132. ½ p.

June 12, Quebec.
The same. Forwarding the instructions received from Rochefort, for the people of Canada, respecting the cultivation of hemp, and the manner of preparing it. Fol. 134. 2 pp.

August 18, Quebec.
The same. Respecting the Renards. Fol. 135. 2½ pages, say 1 p.

October 1, Quebec.
The same. He has been forced to take rigorous measures against Gaillard and d’Artigny, adherents of Dupuy. Fol. 137. 5 pages, say 3 pp.

October 1, Quebec.
The same. He has caused d’Aigremont to come from Montreal to take the place of Dupuy who has left for France. Fol. 143. 2 pages, say 1½ p.
1728.


December 2, Quebec. The same. Announcing the death of d'Aigremont, who died universally regretted. Fol. 147. ½ p.

December 29, Quebec. The same. Setting forth the pretensions of de Tilly and de Boisclerc, in the matter of the office of Comptroller of Marine and pronouncing in favour of the former. Fol. 149. 1 p.

Statement of the distribution of trade passes established by His Majesty for the support of poor families of the colony. Fol. 151. 2½ pages, say 3 pp.

Condition of the porpoise fisheries, established in the St. Lawrence and their success. Fol. 155. 1 p.

Beauharnois to the Minister. Referring to his disputes with Dupuy. Fol. 156. 5½ pp.

October 15, Quebec. D'Aigremont announces the cancellation of the lease of the post at Toronto. Fol. 160. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 15, Quebec. The same. Thanking the Minister for the trust he reposes in him, and promising some explanations on the condition of the funds. Fol. 162. 5 pages. 23 pp.

October 15, Quebec. Letter from Mr. Hazeur, excusing himself for having made Dupuy's cause his own, especially in the matter of the judgment rendered against the Chapter. Fol. 166. 3 pp.

October 15, Quebec. Statement containing the names of the burgesses and citizens of Quebec, who presented themselves in order to learn the gun drill during the years 1725, 1726 and 1727. Fol. 168. 1 p.

D'Aigremont. Artillery gun carriages to be renewed. The opposition of the superiors of the religious communities to return a statement of their revenue has hindered the completion of the land register. Fol. 169. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. In the matter of leasing the house of Madame de Vaudreuil for the Governor General when he goes to Montreal. Scarcity of gunpowder. Fol. 172. 4½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. The manner in which Beauharnois has disposed of the privileges, and the farming of the posts of Niagara and Frontenac. Fol. 175. 8 pages, say 4 pp.


October 15, Quebec. The same. Death of Tonty, at Detroit, in November, 1727. Capt. d'Eschaillons replaces him as commandant of the post. (There is written in the margin in pencil, in the hand of Mr. Margry, I think "this is not the Chevalier de Tonty, companion of Lassalle at Michillimakinac. Chevalier de Tonty died of the plague in 1704.") Powder distributed to the major. Posts of Frontenac, Toronto and Niagara. Fol. 184. 9 pages, say 4½ pp.

Beauharnois announces that he had arrested one Chetiveau de Boussel, coming from the Mississippi without a passport. Fol. 189. 1 p.

October 18, Quebec. The same. Complaining of slanders circulated about him, and enclosing a letter on the subject. Fols. 191, 193, 194. 4 pages, say.

November 5, Quebec. The same. Complaining of Gorgendière, who has leased the post of Témiscamingue to the adherents of Dupuy. Fol. 195. 3 pages, say 3 pp.

November 8, Quebec. The same. In the matter of the frauds connected with the beaver trade; and the scandalous conduct of Rainbault, lieutenant-general at Montreal. Fol. 169. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.
De Beauberanois. He complains of the Ursuline nuns, who, after having taken sides with Dupuy, will not acknowledge their error. Fol. 201.

The same. On the scarcity of porcelain beads. Fol. 203. 1 page, say 1/2 p.

The same. Eulogium on d'Eschaillons sent to command at Detroit. Fol. 205.

The same. Respecting the allowance of gunpowder, to which d'Eschaillons had a right. Fol. 206.

The same. The stranding of the vessel the "Ville-Marie," a league above Quebec. Fol. 207.

The same. Announcing that M. Morin, Curé of Cap Sante, had come to him begging to be relieved from his duties. Fol. 209. 1/2 p.

Copy of letter from Walpole to the Keeper of the Seals at Soissons, about the forts of Oswego and Niagara. Fol. 211. 3 1/2 pp.


The same. Desilis, who had come out to serve under the command of Dupuy, will serve in the place of d'Aigremont at Montreal. Fol. 245. 1 1/2 page, say 1 p.


Same to same. General expenditure of the colony. Fol. 257. 25 pages, say 12 1/2 pp.

Same to same. About the half-pay of invalided soldiers. Fol. 271. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

Same to same. About the beaver, full-grown and half-grown; and concerning a petition from the Inuit Company. Fol. 275. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

Petition from the merchants of Quebec, with reference to the same subject. Fol. 270. 3 pp.

Return of the seizure of movables and effects of Dupuy. (Very curious papers, the second especially, which is a complete catalogue of the furniture of the palace, and which gives an excellent idea of the interior of a house belonging to men of independent means at this period.) From fol. 291 to 303. 24 large pages, say 48 pp.

Longueuil to the Minister. English competition. Forts of Choueguen and Niagara. Part played by the Iroquois between the two colonies. Fol. 327. 3 pp.

DeSilis, commissary. He proceeds to replace d'Aigremont at Montreal, who had taken the place of Dupuy, recalled to France. Requests that quarters be found for him, and three tons of freight. Fol. 330. 2 pages, say 1 1/2 p.

The same. Announces that he will temporarily perform the duties of Intendant, in the place of d'Aigremont who has just died. Fol. 332. 2 pages, say 1 1/2 p.

Chaussegros de Léry, informing the Minister that he has forwarded to Beauberanois, the plans of the fortifications. Fol. 335. 4 pages, say 8 pp.

The same. He complains that in the completion of the palace at Quebec, Dupuy has not consulted him, and caused to be done many things useless, and even detrimental. Fol. 338. 10 pages, say 7 pp.

St. Simon, Provost, justifies his conduct as Provost-Marshal, and asks or an increase of salary. Fol. 345. 7 pages, say 5 pp.
Madame de Ramezay. Asks for reimbursement of the price of a
lot upon which was built a tile and brickyard at Montreal, as well
as a release from the payment of 350 livres, which Ramezay, her
son—who had perished in "Le Chameau"—had received in advance
on his pay. Fol. 353.

Two letters from the nuns of the General-Hospital of Quebec;
the first asking for a continuance of the protection of the Minister,
and the second complaining of the constraint which Beauharnois
imposes on them in the matter of Boulard, Vicar-General. Fol.
356 to 359.

Statement concerning the replacement of war officers in Canada.
Fol. 361. 5 pages, say 4 pp.

Sketch of the travels of La Chauvignerie, officer and interpreter of
the Five Nations. Detached by order of the General, in order to
carry his message to the Montagnés (sic). Fol. 405. 5½ pages,
say 6 pp.

Memorandum of Nicholas Lanouiller, in print, entitled "Fermé de
Tadoussac, droits de Domaine" Fol. 409. 6½ pages, or in MS. 10 pp.
(There is written in the margin in pencil, below the date of 1728,
"This is an error, perhaps 1718.")

Letters from the India Company on the subject of passports.
Fol. 413. 1 p.

Letter from de Maurepas, Minister of Marine and of the Colonies,
submitting, in the name of His Majesty, various subjects for investi-
gation among the people of Canada. Fol. 416. 1 p.

The same to Dupuy. In the matter of the cultivation of hemp,

The same. Respecting the Canadian troops. Fol. 457. 3½
pages, say 3 pp.

The same. Respecting the boundaries of parishes. Fol. 458. 6½
pages, say 5 pp.

The same. Respecting the loan raised in France by frère Chres-
tien. Fol. 462. 1½ page, say 1 p.

The same. About the officers who command at the posts, and the
abuses which they commit there. De la Ronde should be recalled
from his. Fol. 463. 6½ pages, say 5 pp.

The same. In the matter of M. Morin, Curé of Cap Santé, who
had been deposed from his cure. When the Commissioner of Marine
is prevented from doing so, it is the Comptroller who should review
the troops. Fol. 474. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

The same. Respecting the repairs to be made to the artillery.
It will be necessary to force, amicably, the religious communities to
render an account of their revenues. Supply of ships' planking, &c.,
by Lepage. Fol. 476. 10 pages, say 8 pp.

The same. Blaming Dupuy and making him out wrong in all

The same to Dupuy. Rejecting the offers of Mésdames de Vaud,
reuil and de Ramezay in the matter of their houses. Land register.
Munitions supplied to the Abenakis. Policy that must be maintained
towards the English in regard to the advanced posts. Fol. 516.
9½ pages, say 7 pp.

The same to Dupuy. Respecting the funds. Fol. 521. 14
pages, say 10 pp.

The same to Beauharnois and Dupuy. Enjoining the Canons of
the Quebec Chapter to be more diligent in their duties. Fol. 536.
1½ page, say xcii
Maurepas. Granting a passage to Madame de Beaujen to return to France, in order to hold, the position of attendant on the King’s children of which she had the reversion. Fol. 537. 1½ p.

The same to Dupuy. Respecting the statement of expenditure, and the hemp and pitch furnished for the King’s service. Fol. 538. 5 pages, say 4 pp.

The same to the same. Measures to be taken in order to encourage the trade in flour and vegetables. Fol. 556. 1½ p.

The same to the same. About colonial affairs in general. Fol. 557. 9 pages, say 7 pp.

The same to the same. Respecting the appointment of de Silly as commissary of Marine. Fol. 562. 1½ page, say 1 p.

The same to the same. About the right of trafficking granted to the Seminary of St. Sulpice. None of the hospital at Quebec. Droits of the Admiralty. Fol. 463. 4 pages, say 3 pp.

The same to the same. Upon the trade to be carried on between Canada and Martinique. Fol. 565. 3½ pages, say 2½ pp.

The same to the same. Respecting the amount to be retained from the salaries of Desglys and de Tiersan, for their children. Fol. 567. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

The same to d’Aigremont. About the difficulty which the officers in garrison at Quebec have raised about passing in review before Boisclerc. Fol. 568. 1½ page, say 1 p.

The same, without address. Announcing that the king desires that Canon Plante should be appointed one of the directors of the seminary. Fol. 569. ½ p.

The same to d’Aigremont. Telling him that Dupuy has been recalled to France, and that he is to replace him as Commissary General. Fol. 573. 2 pp.

END OF VOL. 50.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1729.

VOL. 51—BEAUHARNOIS, GOVERNOR GENERAL. HOCQUART, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

Beauharnois and Hocquart. Letter to the Minister, accompanied by a petition from the Ursuline nuns of Quebec, requesting that the "lots et ventes," which they owe to the State, should be forgiven. Fol. 2. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

The same. With respect to Lidius, an Englishman, established at Montreal, and who traded with the Iroquois, among whom he had a very good reputation. Fol. 6. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

The same. Recommending four petitions: the first from the widow of Robineau de Bécancour, asking for a pension; the second from Ignace Aubert, asking permission to begin the erection of the seigniory of Mille-Vaches, and claiming an indemnity in connection with the trade at Tadoussac; the third from Verrier, Attorney General, asking for a gratuity; the fourth from Raymond, a junior
ensign asking for a vacant ensigncy From Fol. 9 to Fol. 14, nearly 5 pp.

October 25, Quebec. Beaubarnois and Hocquart. Respecting the working of a slate quarry discovered on the south side of the St. Lawrence, about one hundred leagues below Quebec. Building timber sent from Canada to the islands. Fol. 15. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same. About the pardon granted to the soldier La Palme, who had killed a Panis Indian. Young men sent under lettres de cachet to serve as soldiers. Fort at Lake Pepin. Settlement among the Sioux. Mode of inspiring the Renards with respect. Fol. 22. 13 pages, say 9 pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same. About the artillery, for the fortifications of Quebec. The grants to Sieurs de St. Martin and Constantin, on the coast of Labrador. Fol. 29. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 25, Quebec. Petition from Constantin to accompany the foregoing letter. Fol. 33. 1 p.

October 25, Quebec. Beaubarnois and Hocquart, supporting the claims of the Baron de Longueuil, who had asked for a gratuity. Fol. 54. 1 p.

October 25, Quebec. The same. Announcing the death of the Baron de Longueuil, Governor of Montreal. Claims of la Corne and the heirs of the said Longueuil. Fol. 36. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same. Supporting the petition of Jean Guillot, who had applied for half-pay. Fol. 39. 1 p.

October 25, Quebec. The same. Giles Lenoir, hangman, is so bad a character that it will be necessary to replace him. The Sieur de Lignery and Michillimakinac. His explanations respecting useless purchases of provisions. Fol. 41. 10 pages, say 5 pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same. Announcing the death of Bécarcour, grand voyer. Persons qualified to replace him. Fol. 43. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 25, Quebec. The same. About the pension asked for by Richard, a priest. Fol. 50. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 25, Quebec. The same. Respecting the trade of Canada with the West Indies. Fol. 52. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 25, Quebec. The same. About ecclesiastical affairs. Fol. 54. 1½ page, say 1 p.


October 25, Quebec. The same. Forwarding with their approval, a petition from the Sisters of Charity of Montreal, who ask for a gratuity. Fols. 60, 61, 62. 4½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same. About the confirmation of the grants asked for by Aubert de la Chesnaye. From fol. 63 to 68. 7½ pages, say 6 pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same. About the copper mine found to the west of Lake Superior. Fol. 69. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 25, Quebec. The same. As to the sum to be expended in making presents to the Indians. Fol. 71. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 25, Quebec. The same. About the purchase for the Crown of a lot from the Widow Frontigny, situated at the Palais. Fol. 73. 4½ pages, say 2 pp.


October 25, Quebec. The same. Forwarding a statement of goods given to the Kickapoos by de Boucherville, in order to get out of their hands, and also to release his companions from captivity. Fol. 88. 63 pages, say 5 pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same. About the general expenditure. Fol. 93. 2 pages, say 1½ p.
Beauharnois. About the Miramichi Mission. Fol. 95. 1½ page, say 1 p.
October 25, Quebec.
The same. Respecting the restoration of the Bishop’s Palace at Quebec. Fol. 97. 2 pages, say 1 p.
October 25, Quebec.
The same. The iron mines of St. Maurice. From fol. 99 to 102. 5½ pages, say 4½ pp.
October 25, Quebec.
The same. Respecting the shipwreck of the “Eléphant,”—and the zeal of the officers sent to rescue His Majesty’s property. From fol. 102 to 106. 6 pages, say 5 pp.
November 1, Quebec.
The same. Supporting the request of de Lauzon for an increase in the grant for the mission of St. Louis. Fols. 109, 110 and 111. 3 pp.
November 1, Quebec.
The same. Setting forth that the widow Morville has not the means of paying the balance of the debt of 1,060 livres, of which the King had remitted the half, during the previous year. Fol. 112. 1 page, say ½ p.
November 1, Quebec.
The same. Asking that four Savoyards, aged from 12 to 14 years, be sent for Quebec and Montreal; “the two who had been sent out some years previously had become too large to enter the chimneys.” Fol. 114. 1 page, say ½ p.
November 13, Quebec.
The same. Recommending Cugnet or Borthier to replace Gaillard, deceased, in the Superior Council. Fol. 115. 2 pages, say 1½ p.
May 10, Quebec.
Beauharnois and de Silly, Commissary, to the Minister. Respecting the scarcity of money and the monopoly of grain by foreign merchants. Fol. 118. 4 pages, say 2 pp.
March 24, Quebec.
Beauharnois to the Minister. Respecting twelve Frenchmen, who, on their return from the Sioux, had been stopped by the Mascoutins and the Kickapoos. Fol. 122. 3 pages, say 1½ p.
May 19, Quebec.
The same. Announcing that the Mascoutins and the Kickapoos had declared war upon the Renards. Fol. 124. 1 p.
1729 and 1730, Montreal.
Statement of excursions made by Morendière in 1729 and 1730, along the river shores within the Government of Montreal, with a view to the building of stone forts there. Fol. 128. 4 pp.
1729, August 17, Quebec.
September 1, Quebec.
The same. Return of Jemmeraye from among the Sioux; and the news he brings about the Renards. Fol. 135. 5 pages, say 4 pp.
October 25, Quebec.
The same. Dispute between de la Perrière and de la Gauchetière about their seniority in the service. Fol. 143. 1 p.
October 25, Quebec.
The same. Asking for the advice of the Minister about the claims of Gilles Le Roy who refused to serve as a private soldier because, as he said, he was of gentle birth. Fol. 145. 1 page, say ½ p.
October 25, Quebec.
The same. In the matter of the appointment of Hocquart as commissary general. Fol. 147. 1 page, say 1 p.
October 25, Quebec.
The same. About the expenditure caused by the war against the Renards. Fol. 149. 1 page, say ½ p.
October 25, Quebec.
The same. The revival of trading licenses in favour of poor families. Choice of officers to command the posts. Fol. 158. 2 pages, say 1½ p.
October 25, Quebec.
October 25, Quebec.
The same. A letter to the Minister enclosing an extract from a letter by La Corne, respecting a blow struck at a Renard village.
by the Ottawas of Michillimaackinac, the Folles-avoines and the Pouns. Fols. 164 and 166. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

October 25, Quebec. Beauharnois. About wheat which the traders had bought in the district in order to send it out of the colony. Fol. 167. 3 pages, say 1½ p.


October 25, Quebec. The same. Place in Ohio where it would be advantageous to establish a post. Fol. 171. 1½ p.

October 25, Quebec. The same. The Abenakis are induced to continue to hold the same good feelings towards France. The ship "Ville Marie" set afloat again. Fol. 173. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

October 26, Quebec. The same. About certain changes in the government and the troops. Fol. 177. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

October 26, Quebec. The same. About the defamatory character of the judgment of the Council as to his dispute with Dupuy. Fol. 181. 1 p.

November 5, Quebec. The same. Praising the Coadjutor and Hocquart. Fol. 183. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

September 11, Quebec. Hocquart gives an account to the Minister of his arrival at Quebec, and of the shipwreck of the King's vessel, "Eléphant." Fol. 186. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

September 26, Quebec. The same. What followed the shipwreck of the "Eléphant," the manner in which the crew were disposed of. With papers in support. Fols. 188 to 193. 9 pages, say 6 pp.

October 15, Quebec. "Extract from the incorporation of the new levies with the troops serving in Canada, the 1st October, 1729". Fol. 204. 1 p.

October 25, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. About the affair of one Sonnet, an old servant of Madame la Marechale de Grammont, who had a son settled at Quebec, to whom he had sent goods. Fol. 205. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same to the same. Respecting the expenditure. Fol. 207. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same to the same. Respecting the expense necessary to roof the Palace with slate. Fol. 211. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 25, Quebec. The same to the same. Sketch of the works necessary to put the Palace into a proper condition, and to make it less likely to burn. Fol. 213. 6 pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same to the same. Respecting the crew of the "Eléphant." Fol 233. 4 pages, say 2 pp.


October 25, Quebec. The same. Announcing his readiness to conform to the King's orders and setting forth that the stores are encumbered with hemp; that 125 barrels of tar have been made; that he will encourage agriculture, and will forbid the traffic in brandy, &c. Fol. 240. 32 pages, say 16 pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same to the same. Respecting the effects saved from the wreck of the "Eléphant." Merchandise needed by the colony. Revenue from the settlements at Frontenac and Niagara. Fol. 250. 13 pages, say 6½ pp.


October 15, Quebec. The same. De Silly and himself will keep what is due to them by way of gratuity, out of the product of the sale of beaver skins. Fol. 271. 2 pages, say 1 p.
1729.


October 25. The same. About the fortifications around Montreal, and the taxes they entail. Fol. 278. 5½ pages, say 3 pp.

October 25. The same. He has appointed de Silly to be his representative at Montreal. Fol. 291. 1 p.

October 25. The same. About trade with the English. Fol. 293. 3 pages, say 1¼ p.

October 25. The same. In the matter of his salary, and the loss he has suffered through the wreck of the "Elephant," which loss amounts to more than 8,000 livres. Fol. 295. 2 pages, say 1½ p.


October 26. The same. In favour of a family the head of which, a carpenter, had been killed while saving property on the "Elephant." Fol. 307. 2 pages, say 1 p.


October 26. The same. Enclosing a petition from Aubert respecting a settlement at Mille Vaches, below Tadoussac. Fol. 316. 4½ pages, say 3½ pp.


April 30. De Silly to the Minister. He continues to manage the business that d'Aigremont had in hand. Doubt as to the existence of a slate-quarry in the Mountains of Notre Dame. Capture of Montbrun and Guignas, missionaries and forty French men, by the Mascoutins, Kikapos, &c. Fol. 357. 11 pp.

September 25. The Baron de Longueuil. He announces to the Minister the death of his father, and requests a majority. Fol. 364. 1½ p.

September 22. The same. Requesting that his house be bought or leased, in order that he may pay the debts of his father. Fol. 366. 1 p.

October 18. Chaussegros de Léry to the Minister. Announces that the slate-quarry at Grand Etang is in operation, and that eighteen thousand slates have been taken out from it. Fol. 368. 1½ p.
1729.
October 23, Quebec.
Chaussegros de Léry. About the batteries and wharves in front of the houses. Fol. 370. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

The same. Respecting the fortifications of Montreal. Fol. 373.
3 pages, say 1½ p.

Dupuy, the Intendant, sends to the Minister an unsigned letter, that a person named Perron had written, he says, to one Douchet de Floucourt, of La Rochelle, and which the writer had lost (this letter in which Perron handles Dupuy very roughly is most curious.)

1729.
October 20, Quebec.
Varin de La Marre to the Minister, respecting the "Eléphant."
Fol. 387. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

De Raymond to the Minister. Requests to be confirmed in the title of "Conservateur" of the harbour of Brouage, a title which had been granted to his great-grand-father by Louis the XIII. Fol. 390.
2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 25, Quebec.
St. Simon Prévôt de la Maréchaussée, to the Minister, asking that the same be increased. Fol. 393.
1 p.

October 24, Quebec.
The widow de Ramezay asks for promotion for the only son left to her, and sets out the destitute condition in which she finds herself. Fol. 395.
2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 12, Quebec.
The co-adjutor of the Bishop of Quebec to the Minister. Respecting his voyage and the wreck of the "Eléphant." Fol. 393. 1 page, say 1 p.

October 14, Quebec.
The same to the same. Respecting Sieur Richard, a missionary.
Fol. 399.
1 p.

October 15, Quebec.
The same to the same. Respecting the Canadian clergy. Fol. 400.
1 p.

February 6, Quebec.
Answer from the India Company to the memorial from the merchants and inhabitants of Canada, respecting the half dressed and undressed beavers. Fol. 451. 14½ pages, say 11 pp.

October 15, Montréal.
Scheme by de Noyau to check the encroachment of the English.
Fol. 465.
3½ pp.

Continuation of the above scheme. Fol. 469.
3 pp.

May 29, Paris.
Memorandum of Laboulaye on Canada. Fol. 471. 6 large pages, say 8 pp.

Sale of the goods from the wreck of the "Eléphant," with the names of the buyers. Fol. 501.

END OF VOLUME 51.

"CANADA.—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1730.

VOL. 52.—BEAUBARNOIS, GOVERNOR GENERAL. HOCQUART, INTENDANT.

C 11.

1730.
August 13, Quebec.
Beaubarnois and Hocquart. Giving an account of the arrival of the King's ship, and about its pilotage. Fol. 3. 2 pages, say 1 p.

The same. About Walon, who carried on a considerable trade with Canada. Fol. 5. 2 pages, say 1 p.

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Beauharnois and Hocquart. Pension granted to the mother of the carpenter who was killed at the time of the rescue of the goods from the "Elephant." Settling boundaries of the parishes. Fol. 74 pages, say 2 pp.


The same. Respecting the request for naturalization from Werbar, an Englishman settled for twenty years at Cap Saint Ignace. Fol. 15. 2 pages, say 1 p.


The same. Respecting Sieur Lidius, accused of trading with the English. Fol. 21. 10 pages, say 5 pp.

The same. About English competition. The posts of Niagara, Frontenac, Michilimakinac, and Detroit, and about the Ouyatanons. Fol. 29. 7 pages, say 5 pp.

The same. About presents to be made to the Indians. Fol. 33. 5 pages, say 3 1/2 pp.

The same, respecting the pardon granted to deserters. Fol. 37.

The same. Arrival of l'Estendard, with the King's ship. Soundings the St. Lawrence. Fol. 39. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

The same. Describing the rejoicings which took place at Quebec, on the birth of the Dauphin. Fol. 42. 15 1/2 pages, say 7 1/2 pp.


The same. Respecting trade at the post of Témiscamingue by la Gorgonière. Fol. 59. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

The same. Complaining of the spirit of independence among the Canadians, which must be destroyed. Fol. 64. 6 3/4 pages, say 3 1/4 pp.

The same. About the purchase from Sieur Sarràsina of stones quarried at Grand Etang. Fol. 70. 5 pages, say 2 3/4 pp.

The same. Respecting the pension to be granted to the children of Madame deLouvigny, des Bergères, de Varennes, de Langloiserie, de la Perade and LeGardaur. Fol. 74. 5 pages, say 2 3/4 pp.


The same. About the younger sons sent to Canada under lettres de cachet. Fol. 86. 2 1/4 pages, say 1 1/4 p.

The same. Respecting stockades to be erected in the seigniories. Fol. 88. 2 pages, say 1 p.

The same. As to the bargain made with Cugnet and Gastineau, who are to go and procure Illinois cattle and endeavour to acclimatize them, and make them breed in Canada. Fol. 90. 9 pages, say 7 pp.

The same. About a gratuity to be granted to M. deBeluzard. Fol. 97. 2 pages, say 1 p.

The same. Respecting notarial deeds and contracts of marriage, drawn up by the curés and missionaries. Fol. 99. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

The same. About a copper mine discovered at Chagouamigon. Fol. 103. 2 pages, say 1 p.
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Pages</th>
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<tr>
<td>October 22</td>
<td>Robert, storekeeper at Montreal for forty years, asks to retire on half-pay.</td>
<td>1 p.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 23</td>
<td>Revolt of the garrison at Niagara. Condemnation and escape of the guilty.</td>
<td>8 pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 15</td>
<td>About the beast and the sale of furs.</td>
<td>1½ p.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 10</td>
<td>About the affairs of the seminary of Quebec. Aubin de Lisle asks to be appointed clerk of the Marshalsea.</td>
<td>1 p.</td>
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<td>October 24</td>
<td>About the office of Crown Prosecutor at Montreal, filled by Fouché.</td>
<td>2 pages, say 1 p.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 25</td>
<td>Asking for a public executioner, the one now in Canada being too old, and addicted to drink.</td>
<td>1 p.</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 2</td>
<td>About the crushing defeat of the Renards by de Villiers.</td>
<td>4 pages, say 2 pp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 10</td>
<td>About the General Hospital. The lay administration of communities. The Hôtel-Dieu at Quebec, &amp;c.</td>
<td>10 pp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 12</td>
<td>Asking for an increase of salary for Dr. Sarrazin, to enable him to send his son to study medicine in France.</td>
<td>1 p.</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 13</td>
<td>Beauharnois announces to the Minister the death of Desgley, King’s Lieutenant.</td>
<td>½ p.</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 6</td>
<td>Giving an account of the expedition against the Renards, by the Outaouais, the Saulteaux, the Folles-Avoines and the Puants.</td>
<td>4½ pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 25</td>
<td>A new expedition against the Renards.</td>
<td>2 pages, say 1½ p.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 17</td>
<td>Copy of a letter from de Thaumur to Beauharnois, respecting trade with Louisiana.</td>
<td>4 pp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 10</td>
<td>Beauharnois to the Minister. Trading licenses granted to poor families. De Montigny sent to take command at Michillimakinac in the place of Dubuisson, sick. Promotions to take place among the troops.</td>
<td>3 pp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 10</td>
<td>Sends news from Orange, and as to Englishmen whom an Abenakis chief has brought in.</td>
<td>3 pp.</td>
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<td>October 10</td>
<td>English competition. Acadia.</td>
<td>1½ p.</td>
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<td>October 10</td>
<td>Discovery of the Western Sea. De Silly retires from the service.</td>
<td>1½ p.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 10</td>
<td>The same. With reference to Fournier de Belleval, ensign, whose great age compelled him to leave the service.</td>
<td>1 p.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 15</td>
<td>Soliciting for Hocquart a commission as Intendant.</td>
<td>½ p.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 15</td>
<td>About a settlement to be formed at Pointe-à-la-Chevalure, and English competition.</td>
<td>1 p.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Beauharnois to the Minister. About the promotion of several officers. He begs the officers' cross for several of them, especially for de Léry. Fol. 214. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

The same to the same. Respecting the western regions and the Mississippi. Fol. 218. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

The same. About the post which Verendrye went to establish on Lake Ouinipigon, to the west of Lake Superior. The Western Sea. Fol. 220. 2 pages, say 1 p.

The same. About the Renards. Dubuisson and his services. Fol. 222. 2 pages, say 1 p.

The same. Nominal roll of officers permitted to leave for France. Fol. 224. 1 page, say ½ p.

The same. Respecting the Renards, the Sonnontouans, and the Loups. Fol. 226. 2 pages, say 1 p.


October 28, Quebec.


January 17, Quebec.

Memorial from Noyan respecting the grant of the Island of St. Jean and other neighbouring islands. Fol. 298. 3 pp.

April 28, Quebec.

Deed of sale of Pointe aux Liévres, called "La Maison Blanche," near Quebec, by Henry Hiché to Abel Olivier, Captain of a vessel. Fol. 301. 5 pp.

Deed of sale by Jacques Verret, of Charlesbourg, to Abel Olivier, of a lot of land in the Seigniory of St. Ignace. Fol. 304. 11 pages, say 7 pp.

END OF VOL. 52.

"CANADA.—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1730.

VOL. 53.—HOCQUART, COMMISARY-GENERAL, PERFORMING THE DUTIES OF INTENDANT.

C. 11.

January 14, Quebec.

Hocquart to the Minister. The greatest harmony exists between the Governor, the Bishop and himself. Large quantities of hemp. Card-money. Death of d'Esgly. Fol. 2. 3 pages, say 2½ pp.

The same. Asking for the "Grand Cordon Rouge" for Beauharnois. Fol. 4. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

The same. Bad condition of the salted provisions. Mutiny of the troops at the post of Niagara. Fol. 7. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

The same. About a contest between the Superior Council and the Admiralty. Fol. 11. 1 p.

The same. Simplification of the accounts. Fol. 13. 2 pages, say 1 p.

The same. The sub-delegation of Montreal given to Michel de la Rouvilière. Foreign trade. Carriage of cotton goods; and fraud in the beaver trade. Fol. 15. 6½ pages, say 3 pp.
Hocquart. The money coming in from trading licenses distributed among poor families. Fol. 19. 2 pages, say 1 p.

The same. Completion of the Palace at Quebec. Purchase of slate from Sarrazin for the King's use. Folio 21. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

The same. Public expenditure of the colony. Fol. 24. 16\(\frac{1}{2}\) pages, say 8\(\frac{1}{2}\) pp.

January 26, Quebec.

Summary of what has been delivered from the King's stores at Montreal, and from the fort of Frontenac, on account of the building and arming of the two vessels built at the said fort for the service of His Majesty, from the 7th of May, 1725, to the 10th of August, 1726. Fol. 33. 7 pp.

October 15, Quebec.

Hocquart to the Minister. In the matter of the presents made to the Indians. Fol. 43. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 15, Quebec.

Same to the same. Foreign trade to be prevented. English competition. De la Chasaigne, de Beaucourt and Leverrier. Fol. 45. 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) pages, say 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) pp.

October 16, Quebec.

The same. Asking for the Cross of St. Louis for de la Corne, Contrecoeur and Repentigny. Commendation of Martinière. Fol. 48. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) pages, say 3 pp.

October 16, Quebec.

The same. He is labouring to avoid all useless expenditure. Encomiums on Varin, St. Michel, Louet, and Bernard. He asks for a counting-house clerk. Fortifications and duties at Montreal. Praise of de Léry. Gratuities to be bestowed. Fol. 52. 16 pages, say 8 pp.

October 16, Quebec.

The same. Plans and contract for the works and fortifications for the environment of Montreal. Fol. 68. 6 pp.

October 17, Quebec.

The same. Losses occasioned by the wreck of the “Elephant.” Sale of the effects from that vessel. Troops. Muskets to be distributed to discharged soldiers who remain in the colony. Fol. 80. 15 pages, say 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) pp.

October 17, Quebec.


October 17, Quebec.

The same. Respecting debts left in the colony by Bégon, on account of his generosity. Wreck of the “Chameau.” Burning of the palace. Fol. 128. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 17, Quebec.

The same. Respecting the general expenditure of the colony in the cities and different posts. Fol. 130. 38 pages, say 19 pp.

October 18, Quebec.

The same. Praising de Silly. Fol. 150. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) pages, say 2 p.

October 19, Quebec.

List of persons who are to cross to France in the King's ship for the King's warehouses at Rochefort. Fol. 164. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) p.

October 19, Quebec.

Statement of hemp and tar from the King's storehouse at Quebec placed on board “Le Héros” and “La Marguerite.” Folio 162.

October 19, Quebec.

Statement of the planks of oak and pine shipped on “Le Héros” for the King's warehouses at Rochefort. Fol. 164. 1 p.

October 23, Quebec.

Hocquart to the Minister. War regulations received. Ships on Lake Erie. Noyan and his memorial. Posts in the upper country. Fol. 166. 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) pages, say 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) pp.

October 23, Quebec.

The same. Respecting the succession of the son of Sonnet, an old servant of la Maréchale de Grammont. Fol. 171. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 23, Quebec.

The same. Lignery declares that he is innocent of the charges made against him. Fol. 174. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 25, Quebec.

The same. He praises Abbé Le Page of St. Barnabé, and sends his scheme for the construction of vessels for the King in Canada. Fol. 181 to 188. 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) pages, say 9\(\frac{1}{2}\) pp.

October 25, Quebec.

The same. Respecting Dupuy and his creditors. Fol. 189. 19\(\frac{1}{2}\) pages, say 10 pp.
Hocquart. Asking that four young Savoyards be sent him, in order to clean the chimneys. Fol. 205. ½ p.

The same. About the defeat of the Renards and the Indian allies. From fol. 207 to 211, 9 pages, say 6 pp.

The same. About the expenditure incurred on account of the ships "le Héron," "la Marguerite" and "le Beauharnois." Fol. 212, 3½ pages, say 2 pp.


October 15, Quebec. The same. Summary of expenditure incurred in 1729, for making 110 barrels of tar at Grande Anse. Fol. 219. 1 p.

October 28, Quebec. The same. Roll of the sergeants and soldiers who were employed at the King's tar factory in 1729. Fol. 220. 2 pp.

September 5, Quebec. Inventory of goods seized at the dwelling of Lanouillier, formerly treasurer of Marine, and the report of his trial. [This paper is very curious, for the reason that it gives in detail the furniture of a house at this period].

August 24. Inventory of the merchandise found in the shop of Lanouillier. Fol. 246. 50 pp.

February 1, Quebec. Provisional settlement between Cagnet, the Director of the Crown Domain, and Lanouillier, Agent General of the India Company. Fol. 339. 3 pp.

October 7, Quebec. André de Leigne, Lieutenant-General of the Provostship of Quebec, states his services, in order to obtain a gratuity. Fol. 345. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 7, Quebec. Cagnet thanks His Majesty for his appointment to the Conseil Supérieur. Fol. 354. 1½ p.

October 7, Quebec. The same. About his trade in buffalo wool. Asks for a river grant at the Chaudière Fall. Fol. 356. 2 pp.

October 20, Quebec. De Lignery to the Minister. He states that he has honourably undergone the trial which his enemies have brought against him; and asks for promotion by reason of his services. Fol. 359. 1½ p.

October 11, Montreal. La Corne, King's lieutenant and commandant at Montreal, to the Minister. Necessity for making a settlement above Lake Champlain, at the place called Pointe-à-la Chevelure. Fol. 362. 3½ pages, say 2½ pp.

September 7, Quebec. Madame de Ramezay, the widow of a Governor of Montreal, thanks the Minister for the remission of the sum which the Treasurer of Marine had advanced to her son, who was drowned on one of the King's ships. Fol. 367. 2 pp.

April 28, Quebec. Monseigneur Dosquet, co-adjutor of Quebec, thanks the Minister for the indemnity which had been granted to him, by way of compensation for the losses he had sustained through the wreck of the "Éléphant." Fol. 370. ½ p.


October 13, Quebec. The same. Dissensions among the clergy. Stubbornness and independence of the Canadian priests. Fol. 373. 2½ pp.

October 14, Quebec. The same. Asking for the granting of a seigniory, from ten to twelve leagues from Three Rivers. Encouragement to be given to agriculture. Fol. 375. 2 pp.

October 16, Quebec. The same. He announces that a Te Deum has been sung on the occasion of the birth of the Dauphin. Fol. 377. ½ p.

October 16, Quebec. The same. On the subject of tithes; the Seminary of Quebec; and the poverty of certain parishes. Fol. 378. 1½ p.
1730.
October 17, Quebec.


The same. He has learned that the Recollets of the Province of France do not desire to furnish Missionaries for Isle Royale, and proposes to send those of St. André in Flanders to replace them. Fol. 382.

The same. Asking for freight allowance of ten tons, and passages for two servants in the King’s vessels. Fol. 383.

The same. Letter from him and certain Missionaries, asking for the abolition of the traffic in brandy. From fol. 388 to 392. 8 pp.

The same. Respecting the grant of a seigniory already asked for. Fol. 393.

Two letters from the Curés of Canada, asking for the establishment of tithes on the basis of the Coutume de Paris. From fol. 394 to 397. 6 1/2 pp.

March 24, Quebec.


END OF VOL. 53.

CANADA—"CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1731.

VOL. 54—BEAULHANOIS, GOVERNOR GENERAL. HOCQUART, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1731.
January 15, Quebec.

Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. They give an account of the wreck of the ship “Beauharnois,” built at Quebec the year before, and which went ashore near Ile aux Coudres. Hemp and furs which had been shipped by that vessel. Morjan, who killed Alphonse Lestange, the captain of “La Marguerite,” pleads for pardon. The general hospital at Quebec. Fol. 3. 12 pages, say 7 pp.

The same. Petitions in the Civil Courts. Deposit of fines. Fol. 10. 6 1/2 pages, say 3 1/2 pp.

The same. Presents to be made to the Indians. Opportunity for sending over to France the Indian chiefs, who on their return to their tribes would spread among them an idea of the mighty power of France. The Iroquois. Troops. Fol. 14. 9 pages, say 4 1/2 pp.


The same. Respecting difficulties which have arisen among the nuns of the general hospital at Quebec as to the selection of a Superior. Administration of communities. Fol. 36. 7 1/2 pages, say 6 pp.

October 3. Quebec.


October 4. Quebec.

The same. Respecting the trade in wheat and flour. Fol. 57. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

The same. Respecting Ile Royale, for which a Grand Vicar must be appointed. Nuns de la Congrégation. The education of young girls. Fol. 61. 6 pages, say 3 pp.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 4</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Beauharnois and Hocquart. Abatement made to de la Gorgen-dière of the 2,000 livres which he owes for the farming of the post of Temiscamingue. There are too many horses in the colony; more cattle can be raised there. The building of vessels must be encouraged by bounties. Fol. 70. 13 pages, say 7 pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 5</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>The same. The unlicensed salt-vendors sent out to the colony are all found to be useful people. Some more must be sent. (These men, treated as criminals for infringing the monopoly on salt, were sent to Canada and received as good settlers.) Fol. 177. 2 pages, say 2 pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 5</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>The same. Respecting the claims of widow Morisseau, for services rendered by her husband as interpreter. Fol. 79. ½ p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 6</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>The same. Recommending the employment for the seminary of Montreal, of the 1,500 livres deducted from the Charron Brothers. They support the request of Aubin de l'Isle for a commission as clerk of the Marshalsea Copper mine at Chagouamigon. Fol. 80. 4 pages, say 2 pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 7</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>The same. About an increase of salary for Bertonier, surgeon of the hospital at Quebec. Fol. 91. 3½ pages, say 3 pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 7</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>The same. Respecting the cadets, the troops and the barracks. Fol. 97. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 8</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>The same. Supporting a request for a grant, made by widow Le Gardeur. Fol. 104. 1 p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 8</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>The same. Respecting horses, cattle, the building of vessels, day labourers. Fol. 106 16 pages, say 8 pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 8</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>The same. Respecting certain lots of land taken from Aubert de la Chesnaye, in the lower town, in order to make a battery. From fol. 116 to 125. 16½ pages, say 13 pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 12</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>The same. Want of unanimity between the canons and the coadjutor. The door of the rampart on the side of the Bishop's Palace, closed by order of the coadjutor, was forced and carried away by the indignant people. Fol. 128. 11 pages, say 5½ pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 15</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>The same. About the college at Montreal. Councillors. Copper mines at Chagouamigon. Fol. 177. 6 pages, say 4 pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 15</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>The same. Grants made to the coadjutor of a seigniory on both banks of the River Yamaska. Fol. 183. 1 p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 23</td>
<td></td>
<td>Memorandum from Brouage about the coast of Labrador. Fol. 185. 1 p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 15</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Arrival of the King's ship. Commendation of her commander, the Count des Gouttes. Sounding the river on the north side by Richardière, who deserves some recompense. Fol. 188. 3 pages, say 2½ pp.</td>
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<td>Date</td>
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<td>Pages</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 18, Quebec</td>
<td>Beaufharnois and Hocquart, about changes to be made in the governments of Quebec and Montreal</td>
<td>2 pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 22, Quebec</td>
<td>The same. About the agreement made with Cugnet and Gastineau for the importation of buffaloes into the country; and the trade in their wool</td>
<td>3 pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 21, Quebec</td>
<td>The same. On a grant at the Lake of Two Mountains, in dispute between the Seminary of St. Sulpice and Madame d'Argenteuil. The Charron hospital. Request for a wharf at Montreal. The widow Morriseau.</td>
<td>9 pp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 23, Quebec</td>
<td>The same. Respecting J. Bte. Paul, a condemned prisoner, sent out to Canada.</td>
<td>1 p.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 23, Quebec</td>
<td>Memorandum about slates furnished by Sarrazin. Midwives. Pay of the troops.</td>
<td>2 ½ pp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 24, Quebec</td>
<td>Memorandum about anchors lost in the harbour of Quebec; Bissoot and Cheron ask permission to drag for them for their own benefit.</td>
<td>6 pp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 25, Quebec</td>
<td>Memorandum on card-money and its increased issue.</td>
<td>3 pp.</td>
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<td>October 26, Quebec</td>
<td>Request for reinstatement from Campeau.</td>
<td>3 pp.</td>
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<td>October 30, Quebec</td>
<td>Memorandum about military uniforms.</td>
<td>1 p.</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 11, Quebec</td>
<td>Memorandum about the putting into Quebec of the ship &quot;Vierge de Grace,&quot; on account of damage. De Tonnancour requests a confirmation of grants. Construction of forts along the coasts.</td>
<td>3 pp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 8, Quebec</td>
<td>Memorandum from Lamorandière respecting the construction of forts.</td>
<td>1 p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 12, Quebec</td>
<td>Beaufharnois and Hocquart. Respecting an order of the Council of Marine, about the beaver.</td>
<td>1 p.</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 10, Quebec</td>
<td>The same. Respecting the fort at Point-a-la-Chevelure. Advantages afforded by a redoubt which has been built there.</td>
<td>3 ½ pp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 1, Quebec</td>
<td>Beaufharnois. Happy results from the defeat of the Renards.</td>
<td>3 pp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 1, Quebec</td>
<td>The same. Officers to whom leave has been given to proceed to France. Particulars about each of them.</td>
<td>3 ½ pp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 1, Quebec</td>
<td>The same. About a house which the English have built above Lake Tabitibi, of which the Indians of that locality complain.</td>
<td>1 ½ p.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 1, Quebec</td>
<td>The same. Promotion of the officers of Louisiana.</td>
<td>1 ½ p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1, Quebec</td>
<td>The same. About a disgraceful act which thirty young men of the Illinois Village du du Roche in had done.</td>
<td>1 ½ p.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 1, Quebec</td>
<td>The same. About precedence of officers.</td>
<td>2 ½ pp.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The same. Medals to be given to the Indians. Fol. 410. 1 p.
The same. Letters of commission of the Knights of St. Louis. Walon has been forbidden to wear the cross of St. Jean Latran. Encomium of Sieur de St. Michel. Fol. 412. 4 pages, say 3 pp.
The same. List of young persons of good family who ask for employment in Louisiana. Fol. 416. 1 p.
The same. Relations with the Iroquois, the Sonnantouans and the Hurons. La Corne. Fol. 417. 3 pages, say 2 pp.
The same. Respecting the attack on the Renards by the young men of Illinois. Fol. 419. ½ p.
The same. Respecting the fort at the post of la Chevelure, and aux Anglais. Fol. 421.
The same. Another letter on the same subject. Fol. 423. 1 page, say 2 ½ p.
The same. Defending himself from the slanderous charges which had been brought against him. Fol. 430. 5 pages, say 3 pp.

END OF VOL. 54.

CANADA—"CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1731.

VOL. 55—HOCQUART, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1731.

June 15, Quebec.
Hocquart to the Minister, respecting shipments of hemp, the Renards, and the manufacture of forged card-money. Fol. 5. 4½ pp.
The same. The sounding of the river. Epidemic diseases. Fol. 10. 2 pages, say 1 ½ p.
The same. Dimensions of a transport of 500 tons intended to be built. Fol. 29. ½ p.
The same. Respecting the rigging, &c., stripped from the wreck of the "Elephant." Limits of Tadousac. Land register. Communities. Arms to discharged soldiers. Fol. 42. 6 pages, say 3 pp.
The same. Powder and goods of which he has need. Foucher and Raimbault. Foreign trade. Fol. 51. 5½ pages, say 2 ½ pp.
The same. Information about Sr. Michel. A commissary of marine is wanted at Montreal. Fol. 75. 4 pages, say 2 pp.
The same. Balance of the salaries of officers who have died in Canada. Children of D'Esgly. Aamarith, and his debts. La Ronde has paid his own. The salt dealers who were sent into the country have succeeded well. Dupin Belugard carries on regular gun practice. Success of the settlement of Abbé Lepage. Regrets from DeLéry at finding himself forgotten. Fol. 79. 10 pages, say 8 pp.
The same. Hemp, tar, masts, the building of ships. Fol. 88. 11 pages, say 5½ pp.
1731.

October 15.

Quebec.

Hocquart. Respecting the sale of the goods of Dupuy, the late Intendant. Inventory in detail of the sale of his effects. From fol. 105 to 158. 101 pages, nearly 40 pp.

October 15.

Quebec.


October 15.

Quebec.

The same. The beaver trade; scarlet cloths; foreign trade. The English at Montreal. Fol. 166. 6 pages, say 5 pp.

October 15.

Quebec.


October 15.

Quebec.


October 15.

Quebec.

The same. Giving explanations of the measures he has taken respecting the accounts of Lanouillier. Fol. 194. 17 pages, say 12 pp.

October 15.

Quebec.

The same. Working of the slate quarry of Sarrazin. Exploration of Aubert de la Chesnaye in the Saguenay regions. The employment of a commissary of marine at Quebec has become necessary. Fol. 241. 12 pages, say 6 pp.

October 15.

Quebec.


October 15.

Quebec.

The same. Giving details of the proceedings against the soldiers who mutinied at Niagara. Fol. 295. 3½ pages, say 2½ pp.

October 15.

Quebec.

The same. Judgment rendered against coiners of false money. Fol. 304. 1 p.

October 15.

Quebec.


October 27.

Quebec.

The same. Respecting the imports and exports of the colony for 1730. Fol. 253. 8 pages, say 4 pp.

October 27.

Quebec.

The same. Respecting the trade of Tadoussac and Malbaie. Fol. 359. 7 pages, say 5 pp.

October 28.

Quebec.

The same. Respecting the fees of officers of the Admiralty. Fol. 363. 1 p.

October 27.

Quebec.

The same. Supporting the complaints of Sieur Michel, Commissary of Marine. Fol. 365. 2 pp.

October 28.

Quebec.

The same. About sous marquée. Usefulness of this coinage. Fol. 368. ½ p.

September 5.

Paris.

Letter from Madame de Thiersant, to the Minister, asking for his support with the Indian Company, from whom she was seeking a pension. Fol. 377. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 25.

Quebec.

The same to the same, respecting the grants made on the River Yamaska, to herself, to Madame de Ramezay and Monseigneur Dosquet. Fol. 378. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

October 8.

Quebec.

Memorandum of Malhiot, on the Colony of Canada, and about the building of ships. Fol. 380. 4 pp.

END OF VOL. 55.

CANADA—"CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1731.

Vol. 56.—MAUREPAS, MINISTER OF MARINE, AND VARIOUS FUNCTIONARIES OF THE COLONY.

C. 11.

Maurepas, Minister of Marine, to Beauharnois and Hocquart. Is pleased that the difficulties between the Jesuits and the Curé of Bat-
iscan have terminated. The question of tithes. Fol. 9. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.


The same. Instructions as to restoration of order and harmony at the General Hospital at Quebec. Fol. 66. 1½ page, say 1 p.

The same. About the sending of sixty unlicensed salt vendors into the colony. Fol. 71. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

The same. As to insubordination of the Curé of St. Anne and dissensions among the members of the clergy. Assents to the proposal that the gate to the terrace near the Bishop’s Palace be not closed. Fol. 75. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

The same to Hecquet. Respecting the suit brought against Lanouillier. Fol. 82. 11 pages, say 8 pp.

The same to Beauharnois and Hocquart. About the service of cadets in the troops of the colony. Fol. 112. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

The same. About the excessive number of horses to be found in the colony. Fol. 154. 4½ pages, say 3½ pp.


La Corne, Major at Montreal. About the escape of the mutineers of Niagara. Fol. 141. 4 pages, say 3 pp.

Vaudreuil de Cavagnial, Major commanding the troops. Thanks the Minister for having put him right in the eyes of Beauharnois. Fol. 144. 1½ page, say 1 p.

The same to the same. Pointing out the necessity for sending out recruits for the garrison at Pointe-à-la Chevelure. He asks for the governorship of Montreal. Fol. 145. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

The same to the same. Asking for an increase in the grant held by himself and his father along the Lake of Two Mountains. Fol. 148. 2 pp.

Captain de Noyan asks for a grant. Fol. 151. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

Varrin, Commissary of Marine, to the Minister. He asks to be appointed Comptroller, to obviate many difficulties which occur in carrying out the details of his office. Fol. 154. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

Denis de St. Simon to the Count de Maurepas. Necessity for increasing the Marshalsea. Fol. 159. 9 pages, say 7 pp.

The coadjutor of the Bishop of Quebec to the Governor. He makes statements with regard to his being forbidden to close the gate to the terrace near the Bishop’s Palace, and alleges, among other things, “that it is under his windows that the lower class of people of both sexes assemble after supper; that these people there indulge in licentious conversation; that drunkards come there to sleep off their potations, &c.; that on Sundays and fête days one’s head is split by the noise that the people make playing at skittles and ball.” Fol. 166. 16 pages, say 8 pp.

The same to the Minister. Matters of discipline with the clergy. Disputes between the Bishop and the general hospital. Fol. 174. 7 pages, say 3 pp.


The same. About the tithes and the means of living for the curés. Fol. 182. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

The same. About the differences which exist at the General Hospital. Fol. 186. 4 pages, say 2 pp.
1731.
September 27, Quebec.
The Coadjutor. About dissensions which prevail among the Chapter of Quebec. Fol. 194. 6½ pages, say 3 pp.

October 14, Quebec.
The same. Asking for unlicensed salt vendors to be settled on his estate. Fol. 200. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 17, Quebec.
The same. About his seigniory adjoining that of Bourchemin. Fol. 202. 3 pages, say 1 p.

October 23, Quebec.
The same. About a Recollet Brother who had assisted the escape of the Mutineers of Niagara, when prisoners at Montreal. Fol. 204. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

January 2, Versailles.
Letter from Ory, Comptroller General of Finance, about foreign trade. Fol. 211.

Duvancel, Dupin and others, "Fermiers Généraux" to the Minister. About the trade of Tadousac, Malbaie and the Indian Company. Fol. 234 5 pages, say 4 pp.

April 14, Paris.
The same. Concerning the posts of Tadousac and Malbaie. Fol. 237. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

April 14, Paris.

September 25, Quebec.
Two letters from Madame de Ramezay to the Minister. The one asking for promotion for her son, and the other respecting the continuance of the grant of Bourchemin. Fol. 246. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

1725 (sic).
Letter from du Tisné, respecting the war against the Renards. Fol. 251. 6½ pages, say 5 pp.

1724 (sic).
May 20, Quebec.
Copy of a letter from Vaudreuil to Boisbriant. Measures to be taken to restore peace among the Indians, also in order to establish a communication between the Illinois and Canada. Fol. 255. 3½ pp.

August 23, Quebec.

Du Tisné to Vaudreuil. Respecting the peace effected by Lignery with the Renards. Fol. 259.

October 2, Fort de Chartres.
Messager to Boisbriant. About a chief of the Sakis sent to the Illinois to agree with them on some way of making their livelihood. Fol. 261. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

Villedonné on the same subject. Fol. 262. 2 pages, say 1 p.

1725.
January 10, Fort du Chartres.
Du Tisné to Vaudreuil. Respecting the danger which threatens his post, in consequence of the peace made with the Renards. Fol. 263.

Copy of a letter written to du Tisné. Containing a speech delivered by an Illinois chief to White Cat, about the war with the Renards. Fol. 267. 2 pages, say 3 pp.


Copy of the letter written by du Tisné to Lignery, respecting the peace concluded with the Renards. Fol. 271. 1½ p.

January 14, Fort du Chartres.
Memorandum. Respecting the English competition, Detroit, Michilimakinac, the Miamis, the Ouyatanons, Frontenac, Niagara, &c. Fol. 294. 7 pages, say 5 pp.

December 10, Quebec.
Copy of a letter from Beaubarnois to the Minister. Dlle. D'Esgly takes the veil. "He has verified the fact as he was instructed to do, that the daughter of Courval much resembles the portrait of the King which is at her father's house, and that with respect to the three
fleur-de-lys, which forms the stump, they are hardly discernible."
The fort at Pointe à la Chevelure will prevent trade by the English

1731. Plan of the war against the Reynards by De Noyan. Fol. 340.
1⅓ pages, say 10 pp.

END OF VOLUME 56.

CANADA.—"CORRESPONDANCE GENERALE"

1732.

VOL. 57.—BEAUNNOIS, GOVERNOR GENERAL HOCQUART, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

Beaunnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Their cordial relations
with the Coadjutor. Instructions to the religious communities.
Measures for insuring the efficiency of the members of the Conseil
Superieur, and of the administration of justice. Prohibition to the
seigniors to sell their lands with the timber standing. Grants made
by the seigniors. Trade in flour. Fort of Pointe à la Chevelure.
Porpoise fishery. Troops and militiamen. The Enceinte of Montreal.
The Renards considerably weakened. Sioux, Abenakis, Chahans.
Point à la Chevelure. Navigation. English trade. Illinois,
Chicañcas, Ouiatanons, Miamis, Natchez. Settlements in Acadia.
Medals for the Indians. Traffic in brandy among the Indians. The
post of Detroit, and its Commandant Boishebert. Refusal of the
Confessor at Fort Frontenac to hear the Commandant of the fort in
confession during the space of four years. Multiplicity of horses
in the colony; scarcity of cattle. Fol. 5. 74 pages, say 37 pp.

The same. Respecting the seignories of the Sulpicians. Their
contribution towards the fortifications of Montreal. Church they
have built at the Lake of the Two Mountains. Fol. 45. 4 pages,
say 1 p.

The same. Respecting a Vicar-General at Louisbourg. Fol. 49.
1½ page, say 1 p.

The same. Prohibition to curés, ecclesiastics and religious
communities to furnish an asylum to criminals. Fol. 53. 2 pages,
say 1 p.

The same. Officers and gentlemen will not be required to lay
aside their swords when pleading before the Conseil Superieur, Fol.
55. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

The same. Respecting the honours to be paid to the Commissary
of Marine, in the Church of Montreal, in the absence of the Intendant.
Fol. 59. 1 page, say 1½ p.

The same. Naturalization of Abel Olivier. Fol. 61. 1 page, say
1½ p.

The same. Prohibition to the proprietors to sell their lands with
the timber standing. Land register. Fol. 67. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

The same. Difficulties between the Chapter and the church-
wardens of Quebec. Fol. 70. 9 pages, say 4½ pp.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 9, Quebec.</td>
<td>Beauharnois and Hocquart, Card money. War between the Renards and the upper posts. Fol. 76. 13 pages, say 6½ pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 10, Quebec.</td>
<td>The same. The Nuns of the Hotel Dien of Quebec and their seigniory at Goose Island. Fol. 86. 7 pages, say 3½ pp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 10, Quebec.</td>
<td>The same. Claims of the Widow Hertel. Fortifications at Montreal. Fol. 91. 6 pages, say 3 pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 11, Quebec.</td>
<td>The same. Copper mines at Lake Superior. Fol. 95. 6 pages, say 3 pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 12, Quebec.</td>
<td>The same. Fruitless attempt to bring the buffalo into Canada. Frivolous conduct of the Sieurs de St. Castin and their Indian relations. Fol. 99. 6 pages, say 3 pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 13, Quebec.</td>
<td>The same. Discipline of the clergy. Fol. 152. 6 pages, say 3 pp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 15, Quebec.</td>
<td>The same. About the trade in flour. Fol. 156. 6 pages, say 3 pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 15, Quebec.</td>
<td>The same. Respecting representations made by the Sisters of Charity of Quebec, in the matter of their lot at the Canoterie. Fol. 160. 9 pages, say 4½ pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 16, Quebec.</td>
<td>List of soldiers of the last levy and prisoners who died during the cruise of the King's ship &quot;Le Rabis,&quot; from France to Quebec, and at the Charity Hospital at Louisbourg, as well as of those drowned on the &quot;Revanche,&quot; wrecked at Niganiche. Fol. 177. 1 p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 16, Quebec.</td>
<td>Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister, concerning the pardon granted to Mangeau. Fol. 178. 3 pages, say 1½ p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 15, Quebec.</td>
<td>The same. Survey and chart of Lake Champlain. Fort Chambley. Fol. 185. 6 pages, say 3 pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 15, Quebec.</td>
<td>The same. Difficulties between the coadjutor and the people of Quebec about the gate to the terrace which the former wants to keep shut. Fol. 189. 12 pages, say 6 pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 16, Quebec.</td>
<td>Petition of Francheville on that subject. Fol. 205. 2 pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 16, Quebec.</td>
<td>Beauharnois and Hocquart, Order re-established at the General Hospital. Temporal affairs of that community. Fol. 215. 7 pages, say 3½ pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 18, Quebec.</td>
<td>The same. Vacancies to be filled. Fol. 221. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 18, Quebec.</td>
<td>The same. Death of Lacorne, who leaves a family without Resources. Fol. 238. 1 p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 23, Quebec.</td>
<td>The same. Enclosing an inventory of cannon, &amp;c., in the King's stores at Quebec. Fols. 210 and 242. 2½ pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 23, Quebec.</td>
<td>The same. About the defective character of notarial documents. Fol. 247. 8 pages, say 4 pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 27, Quebec.</td>
<td>The same. Enclosing a petition from the Sisters of Charity of Montreal, asking for a grant, in view of losses suffered in consequence of the earthquake. Fols. 278 and 250. 2 pages, say 1½ p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 30, Quebec.</td>
<td>The same. Asking for a grant for Guillemin, on account of services rendered by him to industry and commerce. Fol. 285. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Beauharnois and Hocquart. About a certain De Bonnaire, enrolled in the troops. Fol. 287. 1 page, say ½ p.
The same. About the death of LeVerrier, the fort commander. Fol. 291. ½ page, say 1 p.
Beauharnois alone. He announces to the Minister the recent, and almost complete, defeat of the Renards, who had escaped to de Villiers. Fol. 296. 2 pages, say ½ p.
Account of the defeat. Fol. 298, 7 pp.
Beauharnois and Hocquart, to the Minister. Places to be filled up. Persons proposed. Fol. 323. 4½ pages, say 2 pp.
Beauharnois alone. Another letter to the Minister respecting the Renards. Fol. 328. 7 pages, say 5 pp.
The same. Commending the family of De Ramezay to the King's bounty. Fol. 339. 3 pages, say 1½ p.
Extract from a letter of Boishébert, to the Marquis de Beauharnois, respecting the last venture of the Indians of this post against the Renards. Fol. 345. 4½ pages, say 3 pp.
Extract from a letter to Beauharnois by d'Arnaud, commanding on the Miamis. Fol. 348. 4 pages, say 3 pp.
Speech of Beauharnois to the Iroquois. Fol. 352. 3 pages, say 2½ pp.
Speech from the Illinois, with answer. Fol. 354. 1 p.
Speech from the Chao8anons, and the answer. Fol. 355. 3 pp.
Speech from the Oiniquoinonts and Sonnontouans, and the answer. Fol. 358. 1 p.

END OF VOL. 57.

CANADA—"CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1732.

VOL. 58—HOCQUART, INTENDANT, AND OTHER FUNCTIONARIES OF THE COLONY.

C. 11.

Hocquart to the Minister. He thanks him for the appointment of Beauharnois as a Commander of the Military Order of St. Louis. Fol. 3. 2 pages, say 1 p.
The same. Respecting the escape of the Niagara mutineers. Brother Césarée is sent back to France. Fol. 18. 3 pages, say ½ p.
The same. About the stores, &c., which de Montigny, Commandant at Michillimakinac, had received orders to sell. Praises

October 9, Quebec. The same. Money and commerce. Fol. 28. 7 pages, say 31⁄2 pp.


October 15, Quebec. The same. About the 500 livres which had been paid to the General Hospital, for medical comforts for the poor. Fol. 38. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. With regard to his salary, and the gratuity that he had asked for. Fol. 42.

October 15, Quebec. The same. List of persons to whom a passage had been granted on the ship "Le Rubis." Fol. 44.

October 15, Quebec. The same. List of soldiers of the Marine detachment who presented themselves for half pay. Fol. 46. 2 pages, say 11⁄2 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. About supplies of war and goods which had been sent from France during the present year. Fol. 47. 8 pages.

October 15, Quebec. The same. List of passengers on the King's ship "Le Rubis." This list specially includes those persons who are to eat at the captain's table, and differs from the one previously mentioned. Fol. 57.

October 18, Quebec. The same. Asking for promotion for Contrecœur, Repentigny, Péan, Lasignan, St. Vincent, Rigauville, Meloises, &c. Fol. 62. 5 pages, say 21⁄2 pp.

October 18, Quebec. The same. To timber furnished to the King by the Abbé Lepage. Fol. 68. 2 pages, say 1 p.


October 20, Quebec. The same. Trip to France of Lanouillier. Settlement of his affairs. Fol. 91. 21⁄2 pages, say 11⁄2 p.

October 25, Quebec. The same. About suits which have arisen between the agents of the Indian Company and the beaver traders. Fraudulent trade. Fol. 96. 5 pages, say 21⁄2 pp.

October 27, Quebec. The same. About the commercial progress in Canada. Fol. 116. 71⁄2 pages, say 31⁄2 pp.

October 30, Quebec. The same on the same subject. Earthquake at Montreal. Fol. 121. 12 pages, say 6 pp.

October 1, Quebec. The same. General statement of property remaining at this date in the King's stores, at Quebec, Malbaie, Tadoussac, Chicoutimi, River Moisy, &c. Fol. 157. 51⁄2 pp.

October 2, Quebec. Lafontaine, councillor of the Conseil Superieur, to the Minister. Respecting abuses committed by notaries, and the measures to remedy them. Fol. 167. 11 pages, say 8 pp.

October 8, Quebec. The coadjutor of the Bishop of Quebec to the Minister. Respecting the power he possessed to appoint Knights of the order of St. Jean Latran. Fol. 177. 1 p.

October 10, Quebec. Sarrazin to the same. Memorandum about the mineral waters of Cap de la Madeleine. Fol. 179. 10 pages, say 5 pp.

October 20, Quebec. Short memorandum about the iron mines of Three Rivers. Fol. 186. 11⁄2 p.

September 29, Quebec. Longueuil, ex-Commandant of Montreal, Sets forth to the Minister his terms of service, and asks for a majority. Fol. 194. 2 pages, say 11⁄2 p.

October 20, Quebec. Chaussegros de Léry to the Minister. Fortifications and earthquake at Montreal. Fol. 203. 8 pages, say 4 pp.
1732.
February 17, Quebec. Declaration of the King, respecting the search authorized in religious houses where criminals may have taken refuge. Fol. 214. 5 pages, say 2 ½ pp.
Memorandum about the various tribes of Canada. Fol. 222. 30 pages, nearly 22 pp.

October 10, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. Account of his voyage to Montreal. He has compelled Raimbault, Jr., to send in his resignation as clerk of the Magistracy. Complaint brought against J. B. LeNoir of having gone to New England without permission. Praise of Boiselere, the chief road-inspector. Missions at Sault Saint Louis and the Lake of Two Mountains. Marie Anne Seguin, accused of having concealed her pregnancy, has been hanged. Marie Anne Gendron, in the same position, has not been executed, having taken flight. A public executioner is required. Fol. 243. 9 pages, say 6 pp.

END OF VOL. 58.

CANADA—"CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1733.

Vol. 59—BEAUHARNOIS, GOVERNOR GENERAL. HOCQUART, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1733.
May 1, Quebec. Beauharnois to the Minister. He encloses him a letter from Boishébert, telling him that the Iroquois and the Hurons have set out on the war path to exterminate the remnant of the Renards. (This letter is not annexed to that of Beauharnois.) Fol. 4. 2 pp.
The same. He has no news of what is going on in the Mississippi region. The letters which had been sent to him from that quarter had been stolen by the Indians. Fol. 6. 1½ p.
The same. News from the posts in the upper country. Malignant fevers and small pox among the Indians; squabbles among the latter. Fol. 8. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.
The same. He learns that the remnant of the Renards have given themselves up to the French. Fol. 10. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.
The same. Skirmishes with the Chicaschas and the Natchez. Fol. 20. 2 pp.
The same. Lanouillier deserves the protection of the King. Dubouchet Dorceval, a dangerous man, has been removed from the troops. Fol. 41. 1½ page, say 1 p.
The same. Changes among the troops. Fol. 45. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

cxv
Beauharnois. Villiers and Repentigny have been killed at La Baie. Positions vacant among the troops. Requests for promotion; and for a pension to Villiers' widow. Fol. 47. 3 pages, say ½ p.

November 12, Quebec.

The same. Requests for promotion to La Corne St. Luc, who was the second in command under Repentigny when the latter was killed. Fol. 49. ½ p.

September 25, Quebec.

Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. About the proposed canal at Lachine. Fol. 54. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

October 1, Quebec.

The same. The completion of the land register is in progress. Salaries of various functionaries. The attempts to acclimatize the buffalo have been abandoned. Sieurs de St. Castin have improved in their conduct. Troops. Fol. 57. 14 pages, say 7 pp.

October 1, Quebec.

The same. Works at the fort of Pointe à-la-Chevelure. Importance of this fort. Tar to be brought from the neighbourhood of that post. Fol. 67. 6 pages, say 2 pp.

October 1, Quebec.


October 3, Quebec.


October 3, Quebec.

The same. Eulogium of LeVerrier, the Attorney General of the Council. Guard house to be built at Montreal. Fol. 102. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 4, Quebec.


October 4, Quebec.

The same. About the order which was received from the Minister in the matter of the gate, which the coadjutor had caused to be made below the rampart. Fol. 113. 3 pp.

October 5, Quebec.

The same. Warrants of pardon; of restorations. Fol. 117. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 8, Quebec.

The same. Respecting the relations between the French missionaries and the English authorities. Fol. 139. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 9, Quebec.

The same. Respecting the salt vendors sent from France. In view of the difficulty in cleaving the slate at the Grand Etang, there must be sent over from France each year from thirty to forty thousands of this material. Cugnet has begun to use tin for roofing his house. Gaillard asks for a position on the Council. Sounding the St. Lawrence. Pilotage, &c. Fol. 143. 24 pages, say 12 pp.

October 10, Quebec.

The same. M deGannes made a member of the corporation of the Montreal companies. Fol. 157. ½ p.

October 14, Quebec.


October 14, Quebec.

1733.


Memorandum of surgical instruments for the Hospital at Three Rivers. Fol. 237. 1 p.

October 17, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Respecting the proprietorship of the Seigniory of Champlain. Fol. 241. 3 pages, say 1 1/2 p.

October 10, Quebec. The same. Respecting a sailor condemned to the galleys for desertion. Fol. 258. 3 1/2 pages, say 1 1/2 p.

November 3, Quebec. The same. Asking for the Cross of St. Louis for de Léry on account of his services. Fol. 272. 2 pages, say 1 p.

Memorandum of the revenue and expenditure of the Western Domain in Canada. Fols. 274 and 275. 2 pp.

1733 and 1738. Continuation of documents of (Decrees of the Conseil Supérieur, &c.,) declaring that François Bissot de la Rivière and the other heirs of François Bissot de la Rivière, having lost in the fire at Quebec, some fifty years previously—very likely that of 1632 which destroyed the lower town—"the titles of property to the grant made on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, reckoning from the Ile aux Écufs as far as Sept-Îles on the mainland " have also lost possession of the property. To these documents is also annexed a later petition from Bissot, dated 1738, to the Minister, claiming the ownership of this grant. (The two answers of the Minister to these petitions in 1738 and 1739 which I found in the Colonial Archives of the Marine in the series entitled: "The King's Orders and Ministerial correspondence, minutes of letters, 1738 America, B, 66" are cited at length in the preliminary report which precedes this analysis.) From fol. 285 to 317. 65 pages nearly, say 90 pp.

1719 to 1732. Memorandum of Hocquart, the Intendant, respecting taxes levied for the western domain in Canada, including import and export duties, and the trade of Tadousac. (This memorandum, most complete, is extremely important as bearing on the history of the trade of New France) From fol. 318 to 399. 144 pages, nearly 160 pp.

END OF VOL. 59.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1733.

VOL. 60—HOCQUART, INTENDANT, AND OTHER FUNCTIONARIES OF THE COLONY;

C. 11.

1733.

September 30, Quebec. Hocquart, Intendant, to the Minister. Trade and taxes. Inventory of the movables and goods of the Domair. General business of the
October 2, Quebec. Duties of excise, &c. Fol. 3. 32 pages, about 22 pp.
October 3, Quebec. Hemp and tar sent to the King's stores at Rochetort.
Ship building. Card money. The King's storehouse. Fol. 21
The same. The administration of justice and its abuses. LeNoir
put in prison and fined for having gone to New England without
permission. Ravages caused by the small-pox. He praises Sarrazin
Berthier and Benoist, medical men. Fires in the woods and steps
October 5, Quebec. The same. Sisters of the Congregation at Louisbourg. Fol. 54.
October 6, Quebec. The same. Munitions and merchandise sent from Rochefort.
October 8, Quebec. The same. Restoration to favour of Lanouillier; he is appointed
Comptroller of the Domain. Posts of the colony. Reduction in the
costs of administration &c. Fol. 62. 11 pages, say 5 pp.
October 14, Quebec. The same. About the public works, especially those of Boisclerc,
which he has commenced along Lake St. Peter, on the height of
land. Fol. 60. 8 pages, say 4 pp.
October 15, Quebec. The same. Thanking the Minister for the praise he has given
him on account of his Government; and asks for advancement for
his brother, who is serving as a midshipman. Fol. 85. 1 p.
October 15, Quebec. Liet of vessel built at Quebec, 1732 and 1733.
October 17, Quebec. Letter to accompany the above documents. Fol. 89.
October 17, Quebec. 21 pages, say 1 p.
October 19, Quebec. The same. Harvest at Malbaie and the tithe claimed by Albret,
October 19, Quebec. The same. Two lists of persons to whom a passage has been
granted on board the King's ship "Le Rubis," commanded by la
October 17, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Death of la
Chassaigne, Governor of Montreal. Gratuities to be given.
Messieurs Bénois, father and son, surgeon and physician. Fol. 12,
6½ pages, say 3 pp.
October 18, Quebec. Hocquart, alone, to the same. Munitions and flour sent to Ile
Royale. Last harvest. Scarcity of wheat. Embankment on the
October 21, Quebec. The same. On the right of officers and gentlemen to wear their
swords in the council. Eulogy of Rigauville and Lusignan. Fol. 142.
6 pages, say 3 pp.
December 12, Quebec. The same. The "Receivers" of Canada to be the sole judges of
the quantity of beavers. The number received has increased
this year. The price of summer beavers must be reduced,
Fol. 150. 7 pages, say 3½ pp.
October 23, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Death of the Curé of
Quebec; he is replaced by Latour, Dean of the chapter, now in
Paris. They recommend that Lotbinière should succeed the latter
in the chapter. Fol. 154. 2 pages, say 1 p.
October 24, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. Card-money. Letters of exchange and
expenditure. Fol. 158. 34 pages, say 17 pp.
November 3, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Estimate of the
damage to the buildings of the hospital at Montreal. Fol. 275.
2 pages, say 1 p.
November 3, Quebec. The same. Want of provisions at Ile Royale. Brandy and rum
brought to Quebec. Fol. 280. 9 pages, say 4½ pp.
1734.
November 11, Quebec.
Beauharnois and Hocquart. Events which have happened at the post of La Baie, commanded by Villiers. Perfidy of the Sakis, who killed several Frenchmen, amongst others Villiers. It is necessary to avenge them. Fol. 297. 12½ pages say 6 pp.

The coadjutor of the Bishop of Quebec, respecting the mandement which had been made as to reserving absolution for the sin of making the Indians intoxicated. Fol. 332. 2 pp.

March 25, Paris.
The same. Describes the intriguing character of Sister de la Conception, who by her importunities had obtained permission from Monseigneur de St. Vallier to go to Ile Royale. Fol. 334. 3 pp.

February 7, Paris.
The same. Complaining of the heavy expenditure that he has to support. Fol. 337. 2 pp.

March 20, Paris.
The same. On the subject of the gate to the terrace from the Bishop's palace, which he wishes to keep closed, contrary to the will of Beauharnois and Hocquart and the people of Quebec. Fol. 341. 4½ pp.

October 9, Quebec.
Le Verrier, Attorney-General, to the Minister. Completion of the land register. Lessons in law he was giving. Increase in business resulting from the judicature. Fol. 352. 10 pages, say 7 pp.

October 24, Quebec.
Varin, Comptroller, to the Minister. He protests against the custom the nuns have of keeping the clothes of soldiers who have died in the hospitals in order to sell them to the country people. Public building to be erected. Fol. 359. 5 pages, say 4 pp.

October 17, Quebec.
September 27, Quebec.
LaNouillier de Boisclere, Engineer, to the same, respecting the opening of the roads of the colony. Fol. 378. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

Boisberthelot de Beaucour, infantry captain, to the same. Claiming the precedence and honours due to his seniority. Fol. 387. 1 p.

October 11, Quebec.

October 11, Quebec.
Admiralty of Quebec. Extract from the registers respecting the measurements which have been made of vessels built in 1732 and 1733. Fol. 404. 9 pages, say 6 pp.

END OF VOLUME 60.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GENERALE."

1734.

Vol. 61—Beauharnois, Governor General, Hocquart, Intendant

C. 11.

Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Death and eulogy of Sarrazin, physician, at the age of 70 years. Ask for a pension for his wife and 5 children, and assistance for his son, who is studying medicine at Paris. Vacant positions to fill. Fol. 7. 8 pages, say 4 pp.

October 1, Quebec.

October 5, Quebec.
The same. The conduct of St. Castin, jr., is more satisfactory. Fol. 28. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 6, Quebec.
The same. Respecting grants of land made at Lake Champlain and at Detroit. Fol. 43. 6 pages, say 3½ pp.
Beauharnois and Hocquart. About a dispute between the Episcopate and the General Hospital at Quebec. Fol. 59. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

The same. Salt vendors sent into the country. The working of the slate quarry at Grand Étang has not been successful. Pilotage of the River and the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. Fol. 61. 6 pages, say 4½ pp.

The same. Arrival of Dosquet at Quebec. Condition of the clergy and religious communities. The judicature. Legal conference. Trade with Île Royale and the Antilles. Fairly good harvest. The working of the fisheries and mines. Vessels built to navigate the lakes. Fire at the Bishop's palace; danger of shingle roofs. Troops and fortifications. Fort of the Pointe-à-la-Chevelure. The works surrounding Quebec. The few surviving Renards have taken refuge in the country to the east of the Mississippi. Indians of the west. Party of Frenchmen and Indians sent under the orders of de Noyelles against the Sakis. Good relations with the Abenakis. Posts of the upper country. Fol. 65. 68 pages, nearly 45 pp.


Quebec. 1½ p.

The same. Respecting the prohibition to trade in the stuffs and coloured cloths of India, Persia and China, or of the Levant throughout the French colonies. Fol. 116. 6¼ pages, say 4½ pp.

The same. Respecting the seal fishery. Fol. 125. 7 pages, say 4¼ pp.

October 9, Quebec.

A negress has set fire to a house in Montreal. Forty-six houses were consumed, including the Hotel-Dieu. When put to the torture the culprit did not denounce any accomplice. Measures taken to rebuild the hospital. The inhabitants of Quebec are very much more eager to remedy similar accidents than are the people of Montreal. Fol. 131. 16 pages, say 8 pp.

List of houses burned at Montreal on the night of the 10th and 11th of April, 1734. Fol. 144. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

Condition of the Hotel-Dieu after the fire. Fol. 146. 5 pp.

Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Asking for a pension for d'Eschaillons. Fol. 171. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

The same. Respecting Verendrye and his enterprise for the discovery of the Western Sea. Fol. 209. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

The same. The sad condition to which the family of Ramezay have been reduced owing to the fire at Montreal. Fol. 11. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

The same. List of soldiers to be allowed to retire on half pay, with their periods of service. Fol. 217. 12 pages, say 10 pp.

The same. The bad conduct of Dlle. André (daughter of Pierre André sieur de Leigne, lieutenant-general of the provostship,) has determined them to send her over to France. Fol. 226. 1½ page, say 1 p.

The same. Vacancies to be filled in the Conseil Supérieur. Fol. 231. 2 pages, say 1 p.

The same. Dlle. André having embarked on the King's ship, escaped from it dressed as a man, but the next day she gave herself up of her own accord and embarked in the "Renommée" to sail for France. Fol. 259. 2 pages, say 1 p.

The same. Sylvain, who applies for the place of Doctor Sarrazin, deceased, is a quack in whom nobody has any confidence. Fol. 261.
Beauharnois and Hocquart. The Bishop has at last consented that the gate to the terrace should remain open. Fol. 263. 1 p.

Beauharnois to the Minister. Details of the reverse suffered by the French, at La Baie, from the Sacis. The disaster was caused by the rash courage of Villiers. Fol. 237. 9 pages, say 6 pp.

The same. About the expediency of reinforcing the garrison at Detroit. Furloughs and gratuities to be granted. Fol. 292. 8 pages, say 6 pp.

The same. Respecting the war parties sent against the Chicas, the Sacis and the Renards. Fol. 299. 5 pages, say 3 pp.

The same. Steps taken and to be taken to place the colony in a condition of security against any attack of the English against it. Fol. 303. 22 pages, say 11 pp.

The same. About the means of coming to an understanding with Bienville, in order to have a combined plan of action against the Chicas, between Canada and Louisiana. Fol. 319. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

The same. Promotions and decorations to be given. Fol. 323. 2 pages, say 1½ p.


"Extract from a journal, unsigned, containing what has passed in the Government of Montreal, in the absence of the general, from the 24th August, 1733, to the 20th September, 1734." Fol. 339. 10 pages, say 5 pp.

Beauharnois gives to the Minister a statement of his views in case of a rupture with England. The English might attack the country either by way of Quebec or by way of the upper country. It is absolutely necessary to fortify Quebec. Fol. 345. 7½ pp.

END OF VOL. 61.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1734.

VOL. 62—HOCQUART, INTENDANT; LONGUEUIL, INTENDANT OF MONTREAL.

C. 11.

Hocquart to the Minister. He will make no change in the established custom of abandoning to the Sisters of Charity the clothes of the soldiers who have died in the hospitals. Manner in which the palace is taken up by his own lodgings and by offices. Fol. 5. 3 pages.

The same. Respecting Lanouillier and his new employment. Fol. 9. 5½ pages.

The same. Respecting notaries and their offices. Fol. 17. 6½ pages.


The same. Respecting the card-money lost in the house of Borcy, Clerk of the Treasury, at Montreal, during the late fire. Fol. 112. 3 pages, say 2 pp.
October 19, Hoquart. As for a gratuity, inasmuch as he cannot live upon his fixed salary. Fol. 129. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 19, Quebec. The same. Letter with two lists of the persons to whom passages had been granted this year on board the King's vessels. Fol. 135 to 140. 8½ pages, say 6 pp.


October 30, Quebec. The same. About Berthier's petition, who asked to succeed Sarrazin, as the King's physician. Fol. 215. 1 p.

November 1, Quebec. The same. Respecting the general expenditure, card money, and letters of exchange. Fol. 219. 11 pages, say 10 pp.

April 28, Quebec. Chevigny, an officer of Marines. Respecting the getting out of timber and the production of wheat and tar. Fol. 265. 5 pages, say 3 pp.

September 23, Quebec. Boisberthelot de Beaucours. Complains to the Minister of not having the rank of post captain. Fol. 263. 1½ p.

October 19, Quebec. Michel, sub-delegate. Asks for the continuation of the gratuity which has been cut off by Hoquart. Fol. 265. 5 pages, say 3½ pp.

October 11, Quebec. The Bishop of Quebec to the Minister. Complains of the scantiness of his income. The same. On the same subject. Fol. 277. 1 p.

March 14, Paris. The same. Letter and memorials in which he complains that the King's proclamation of the 1st of February 1732, making regulations for the punishment of deserters, vagabonds, &c., injures the privileges, rights and immunities of the clergy. Fols. 278, 279 and 280. 4 pp.

March 20, Paris. The same. He states to the Minister that by the latter's advice he has renounced the donation which Monseigneur de St. Vallier had made to his successors of the Episcopal Palace; but that the renunciation may lead to a law suit. Fol. 281. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

May 4, Paris. The same. He asks the Minister to help him to meet his expenditure. Fol. 283. 1 p.

May 4, Paris. The same. He states that he is burdened with debts, and begs for assistance in order that he may be placed in a position to set sail. Fol. 284. 1 p.

May 11, Paris. The same. He thanks him for the gratuity of 1,000 crowns he has given him. He has thought of LaRue as the person to be his Vicar General. Asks for employment in Canada for his nephew, Louis de Jacquet. Fol. 285. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

September 21, Quebec. The same to the same. As the priests are in want of necessaries, the habitants must be compelled to pay their tithes. Fol. 287. 3 pages, say 2½ pp.

September 22, Quebec. The same to the same. He begs him to grant a gratuity to Chaon, the commander of the vessel which brought him to Canada, on account of the expense he was put to during the passage. Fol. 289. 1 p.

September 25, Quebec. The same to the same. Asks again for employment for his nephew. Fol. 291. 1 p.

September 27, Quebec. The same to the same. Claiming the 500 livres which he alleges that the Western Company had granted in 1688 to the Bishop, in order to pay for duties on his effects. Fol. 292. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 7, Quebec. The same to the same. About the want of priests, which is felt in the seminary of Quebec. Fol. 293. 1 page, say 1½ p.
1734.
October 10, Quebec.
The Bishop of Quebec to the Minister. Recommendations in favour
of the Hotel Dieu at Montreal, and at Three Rivers; and of various
officers. Fol. 294. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 10, Quebec.
The same to the same. Begging the Minister to grant him 1,500
livres which have been set aside for the General Hospital, in order
to put it in such a condition as to induce priests to come out from
France. Fol. 296. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 12, Quebec.
The same to the same. Asking for gratuitous letters of natural-
isation for Michel François Ransonne, priest of the Diocese of
Liege, his relative, with power to possess livings. Fol. 298. 1 page,
say ½ p.

October 10, Quebec.
Lanouiller, Chief Road-surveyor, to the Minister. He understands
that Hocquart is about to propose to farm out the post of Tadous-
sac, and he asks to have the preference. Fol. 300. 2½ pages, say
1½ p.

October 10, Quebec.
The same to the same. He thanks the Minister for the gratuity
which he had granted him, and for the appointment of his son as an
5½ pages, say 2½ pp.

August 9,
Journal of Boisclerc, respecting the lead mine at the Portage des
Chats. Fol. 310. 21½ pages, say 18 pp.

END OF VOL. 62.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1735.

Vol. 63—BEAUVARNOIS, GOVERNOR GENERAL; HOQUART, INTENDANT.

C 11.

1735.
October 3, Quebec.
Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. On the trade of
The same to the same. Disputes between the General Hospital
and the Bishop. Gratitude to Madame Le Verrier. Lanouiller is the
keeper of the seals of the Conseil Supérieur. Dile André has found
means to return to Canada, and is now living in the house of Lan-
ouiller, her brother-in-law (For fuller details see the preliminary
report which precedes this analysis). The Bishop has allowed the
fence of his palace to encroach on the rampart. He must move it
back. The Bishop demands damages. Fol. 27. 7 pp.
The same. The English are always making efforts to attach the
Abenakis to them. The King's portrait has arrived, and has been
placed in the hall of the Conseil Supérieur. Fief of Gaihet. Young
persons of noble birth are sent into the colony by their relations,
among others one named d'Orcoval, and their relatives leave them
destitute of means. Fol. 43. 6 pages, say 4 pp.
Very curious petition of Jacques François de Bouchal d'Orcoval,
above mentioned. Having had the misfortune to lose his father in
1730, he counted upon succeeding to the position of Lieutenant-
General of the woods and forests of the Duchy of Valois, an office
hereditary in his family, when his mother and his younger brothera

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made him sell the right, promising him that the Duke of Gesvre
would give him a lieutenantancy in the Infantry. But in place of
that, he was conducted to the Citadel of Guise, at Chateau-Thierry,
whence he was sent to the islands at the end of a chain gang.
He was then sent to Canada, where his family left him without
resources. He asks for his recall to France; or a pension of 500
livres, with his effects, which his relations have withheld from him.

Fol. 49. 1 large page, say 2 pp.

Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Gratitude of the
widow Sarrazin for the favours of the king. Benoist has received a
gratuity of 300 livres. Fol. 50. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 5, Quebec.
The same. Arrival of 54 unlicensed salt vendors, who have been
distributed throughout the country as hired men. Fol. 52. 1
page, say ½ p.

October 8, Quebec.
The same. Proposing that Courval Nictolet should fill the post of
"Exempt," made vacant by the death of Foucault. Affairs of the
Hotel Dieu of Quebec. Fol. 55. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 11, Quebec.
The same. The working of the copper mine on Lake Superior
by de la Ronde. Fol. 58. 9 pages, say 6 pp.

October 12, Quebec.
The same. Grants at Detroit. Importance of making there a
solid settlement, and of placing there a garrison of some considerable
strength, as well as at Fort Pointe-à-la-Chevelure. Fol. 63. 9 pages,
say 6 pp.

October 13, Quebec.
The same. Answer to the King's memorandum. Cordial rela-
tions between them and the Bishop, who will soon visit France
Temporal affairs of the Nuns of Montreal. Vacancies in the Conseil
Supérieur. Freeing the slaves. Trade in wheat, and horses. Por-
poise and seal fishery. Grants at Labrador. Ship building. Work-
ing of the copper mines on Lake Superior, and the iron mines of
St. Maurice. Tile factory established by Meloises. The beaver
trade, Hats made at Montreal and Quebec. The militia and troops.
Fortifications. Card-money. Relations with the various Indian

The same to the same. Draft of a secret letter on the clergy of
Canada. Strained relations between the latter and the Monseigneur
Dosquet, who appears decided upon sending his resignation to the
King. This curious letter is not signed.

The same to the same. Bad quality of the slate from Grand
Etang. Pilotage and sounding of the river. Fol. 119. 5½ pages,
say 2½ pp.

October 17, Quebec.
The same to the same. List of vessels built in 1735. Fol. 128. ½ p.

October 18, Quebec.
The same to the same. About the Saint Maurice Forges of Sieur
Four documents respecting the iron mines of St. Maurice. From
fol. 184 to 199. 28½ pages, say 30 pp.

October 28, Quebec.
Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister, respecting the works
surrounding Montreal. Fol. 208. 5 pages, say 3 pp.

October 9, Quebec.
Beauharnois to the Minister. Letter respecting the Sakis and the
remnant of the Renards, after the indecisive expedition of Noyella.
Fol. 228. 13½ pages, say 8 pp.

October 9, Quebec.
"Copy of the narrative of the expedition of Noyelle, commander
of the war party against the Renards and the Sakis." Fol. 236. 19
pages, say 12 pp.

Petitions from several persons respecting private interests.
Cugnet asks for the position of keeper of the seals, left vacant by
the death of Sarrazin. The Chapter of Quebec claims certain grants.
The widow of Jolliet complains of la Fontaine, who married a
daughter of the late Bissot, inasmuch as he wishes to take away all the profits which she might have made at the post of Mingan and the Island of Anticosti. (Respecting the seigniory of Mingan see the documents reproduced in the preliminary report which precedes this analysis.) Fol. 252. $\frac{5}{4}$ pages, say $3\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

END OF VOL. 63.

CANADA.—“CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.”

1735.

VOLUME 64.—HOCQUART, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1735. March 21, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. Memorandum respecting the revenue and expenditure of the Western Domain. Fol. 4. 6 pp.

The same to the same. Arrival of the King’s vessel with 66 sick. The late harvest is an abundant one. Fol. 7. 2 pages, say $1\frac{1}{4}$ p.

October 1, Quebec. The same to the same. About the various sentences given in criminal matters, by the Conseil Supérieur. Fol. 12. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

October 7, Quebec. The same to the same. Clése appointed the first bailiff of the Conseil. Board of Control established at the palace. Berthier is mortified at not sharing in the favours of the Minister, after the death of Sarrazin. Asks for a gratuity for Raimbault. Fol. 28. 6 pp.

October 7, Quebec. The same to the same. He sends three volumes of the land-register to the Minister. Eulogy of LeVerrier, the Attorney General. The matter of frère. Chrétien. Fol. 34. 2 pages, say $1\frac{1}{4}$ p.

October 12, Quebec. The same to the same. Asking for a furlough from the Minister for one year, so that he might visit France for the benefit of his health. Fol. 50. $2\frac{1}{4}$ pages, say 2 pp.

October 14, Quebec. The same to the same. Letter from the Intendant, with a report from Corbin about the copper mines on Lake Superior. Fol. 59. 8 pages, say 7 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same to the same. About ashes, resin, turpentine, and timber sent to France during the present year. Exportations of flour to Île Royale and the Antilles. Fol. 91. 13 pages, say 6 pp.


October 19, Quebec. The same to the same. Two lists of persons who will embark on the King’s ship the “Heros,” commanded by Forant, to cross over to France. Fols. 138 and 139. 5 pp.

October 21, Quebec. Death of Radisson, receiver at Montreal. Gamelin will temporarily replace him. Beaver hats, half felted, manufactured in the country. Foreign trade. The beaver trade in Labrador. Fol. 150. 14 pages, say $7\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

October 26, Quebec. The same to the same. Amount of the receipts of beaver for the current year. Details of the campaign of Noyelle against the Sakis and the Renards. Interests of the India Company. Fol. 159. 54 pp.
Simon Darragory gives an account of his whale fishery in the St. Lawrence. Fol. 168. 2 pp.

October 28, Quebec.

Hocquart to the Minister. Two letters respecting the arrival of Bularderie, who is going to build a vessel of 1,200 tons at Ile Royale, for His Majesty. Fol. 170. 3 pages, say 2½ pp.

November 1, Quebec.

The same to the same. Remarks on the iron mines of St. Maurice. Their product. The yield of beaver for the current year. Letters of exchange.

November 2, Quebec.

The same to the same. Respecting wines and tobaccos entered into Canada in 1734 and 1735. Fol. 249. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 2, Montreal.

Beaucours, commandant at Montreal, to the Minister. Powder magazines and barracks to be built. Abuse of justice. A pregnant woman wounded by a sergeant who had arrested her and bound her with heavy rope, on the plea that she had sold brandy to an Indian. Relations with the allied Indians. He complains that nobody is paid with money at Montreal. Cemetery for the poor. Bad conduct of the soldiery. He commends himself to the gracious favour of the Minister. Fol. 252. 6 pp.

October 30, Quebec.


October 31, Quebec.

Boisler, Grand-Voyer, to the same. The King's high-ways and streets in the city of Quebec. Fol. 263. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

END OF VOL. 64.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1736.

VOL. 65—BEAUCHANOIS, GOVERNOR GENERAL. HOCQUART, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

Beauchanois and Hocquart to the Minister. Purchase of the Seigniory of La Durantaye by Péan, who asks for a remission of the droit de quint. Praise of this officer. Fol. 8. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

September 30, Quebec.

The same. St. Vincent, jr. and Duplessis have been notified that His Majesty is satisfied with the imprisonment which they have already suffered for having assisted at the escape of Dilo André. The father of the girl alleges that he has pardoned her; but he cannot be persuaded to receive her in his house. She is boarding with a habitant at Beauport; time will heal all things. The Bishop has written that he will return in a year. No slate quarry has been discovered near Lake Champlain. Sounding and pilotage of the river. Fol. 10. 8 pages, say 4 pp.

October 11, Quebec.

Official report, made at the house of Barthélémy Coton, hatter, of tools of his trade seized at his residence, in virtue of the Royal decree prohibiting the manufacture of hats in the colony. Fol. 24. 6 pp.

September 12, Quebec.

Beauchanois and Hocquart to the Minister. Good understanding between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities. Gratuities to the Sisters of Charity, of Three Rivers. Gaillard and Estebe appointed councillors. The Panis Indians regarded as slaves. Trade of Ile cxxvi

The same. Sympathy of the Abenakis for the French. Invalid unlicensed salt vendors who must be sent back. Care will be taken that d'Oreval does not return to France. Posts at Detroit, Michillimakinak, and the Rivière St. Joseph. Fol. 55. 9 pages, say 4½ pp.

The same. The sickness of the unlicensed salt vendors and the persons sent to the colony under lettres de cachet is a source of embarrassment for the country. Fol. 60. 2 pages, say 1 p.

The same. Grants made to Taschereau, Rigaud de Vaudreuil, la Gorgendièrè, Aubin de Lisle and the widow Aubert on the River Chaudière. Fol. 64. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

The same. Whale fishing on the River St. Lawrence, by D'Arragory; and seal hunting on the coast of Labrador, by Lafontaine. Fol. 68. 4½ pages, say 2 pp.

Memorandum by the director of the domain on the whale fishery in the River St. Lawrence, D'Arragory's enterprise. Fol. 72. 17½ pages, say 12 pp.

Beauharnois and Hoquart to the Minister, respecting the copper mine on Lake Superior. Fol. 81. 4 pages, say 2½ pp.

The same. Respecting various grants of land made to La Péraude, Longueuil, Raimbault, d'Argenteuil and Douville. Fol. 92. 5 pages, say 3 pp.

The same. About the precarious position in which Fort Chartres is placed owing to the want of ammunition. Fol. 121. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

Copy of a letter from Bellerive St. Ange, stating that the Chicachas have taken some French prisoners whom they threaten to kill if the French continue to harass them. Fol. 123. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

Beauharnois to the Minister. Cadets à l'aiguilette. He has never refused any Canadian permission to go and settle in Louisiana. Deserters. Fol. 127. 9 pages, say 4½ pp.

The same. War against the Chicachas. Relations with the Indians of the west. The English draw them to their side by every possible means, especially by distributing brandy among them. Fol. 134. 7 pages, say 3½ pp.

The same. Respecting the chances of a war between the European powers. Fol. 138. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

The same. Respecting Du Muy, who had brought a quantity of medicinal plants from the upper country, and who had gone to France. Fol. 140. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

The same. Respecting the bad success of the last campaign against the Renards, which was owing in a great measure to the Indian allies, and especially to the Hurons. Danger of pushing the Renards and the Sakis to extremity. Fol. 142. 14 pages, say 6 pp.
Extract from a letter from Moncharnaux, Commanding at Kao-
ktas to Beauharnois. Account of the check experienced by the
party commanded by Dartagniètte sent against the Chicachas. Fol.
158. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

Geneviève de Ramezay, widow of Boishébert. Sets out the ser-
vices rendered by her husband to the King, and asks for a pension.
Fol. 164. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

Denis de la Ronde. Letter accompanying a memorandum to the
Minister, about the copper mines on Lake Superior, as well as an
other, a very curious one, on his record of services from 1687 to

Hocquart to the Minister. Establishment of the iron furnaces at
St. Maurice. Trade in wheat with Marintique and Ile Royale. Bois-
ébert died from apoplexy, on the 6th of June. Fol. 199. 5 pages,
say 3½ pp.

The same. Judgment rendered against two coiners of the Island
of Orleans. Fol. 190. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

The same. Respecting the general revenue and expenditure of the

Statement of tobaccos and wines entered at Quebec in 1736. From
fol. 238 to 243.

END OF VOL. 65.

"CANADA.—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1736.

VOL. 63.—HOCQUART, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

Hocquart to the Minister. He praises Berthier and his skill as a
surgeon, and says that he has urged him to remain in the country.
Ashes and resin sent to France. Building timber and hemp. Wheat
and flour sent to Ile Royale.

The same. About the identity of a man called Mansard. Fol. 12.
4 pages, say 2 pp.

List of invalids who died in 1735: Fol. 64. 1 p.

Hocquart. He thanks the Minister for the furlough granted him to
go to France; and gives an account of the steps he has taken to
find a substitute. Fol. 66. 1 page, say ½ p.

Statement of what the sale of movables belonging to Dupuy has
brought, up to the present date. Fol. 76. 1 p.

Hocquart to the Minister. Asking for a pension for Jacques Réel,
wounded in the war against the Renards in 1733. Fol. 76. 1½ page, say
1 p.

Answer to the objections which the Jesuit Fathers make to the
grant made to Boisicole, behind Sault Saint Louis. Fol. 79, 10 pp.

Michel, Interim Commissary General, recommending to the
Minister the appointment of Lafontaine, Councillor, as Chief Secre-
tary. Fol. 88. 2 pages, say 1 p.
1736.
October 18, Quebec.
Michel. Asking to be appointed in the place of Hocquart, if the latter does not return to Canada; or for indemnity if Hocquart should return. Fol. 90. 5 pages, say 2 1/2 pp.

October 28, Quebec.
The same. Letter accompanying an extract showing the products of the western domain in Canada during 1736. Fols. 99 to 103. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

Varin, sub-delegate, to the same. He asks for the rank necessary to obtain the honours of a Commissary at Montreal. Fol. 109. 3 pages, say 1 1/2 p.

September 19, Quebec.
Le Verrier, Attorney General, asks the Minister for a gratuity in consideration of the completion of the land register and of his lectures on law. Fol. 113. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

October 28, Quebec.
Lanouillier de Boisclerc, Grand Voyer, gives an account to the Minister of the roads recently opened up, and the country they pass through. Fol. 121. 7 pages, say 5 pp.

October 18, Quebec.
Berthier, Surgeon at Quebec, asks for an increase of salary. Fol. 134. 5 pages, say 4 pp.

April 8, Paris.
The Bishop of Quebec. He asks the Minister for an ensign's commission for the Chevalier de Jacquet, h's nephew, and for an order from the King forbidding the Canadian priests to leave for France before his departure for the Colony. Fol. 142. 1 p.

December 8, Paris.
The same. He has refused the position of Suffragan of Liège, preferring to return to Canada although its climate is against him. Fol. 143. 1 p.

Memorandum, not signed, on the western domain in Canada (very curious from a commercial point of view). Fol. 171. 62 pp.

October 12, Quebec.
Census of the Indian tribes who are bound to the Government of Canada, the warriors of each of them with their arms, &c. Fol. 236. 21 pages say nearly 14 pp.

END OF VOL. 66.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1737.

VOL. 67—BEAUVARNOIS, GOVERNOR GENERAL; HOCQUART, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

October 1, Quebec.
Beauparlais and Hocquart to the Minister. Success of Darragory's whale fishery, and Lafontaine's seal fishery. Sounding and pilotage of the river by Richardière. Openings cut through the woods of Isle aux Réaux to serve as landmarks for vessels. Fol. 6. 8¾ pages, say 5 pp.

October 2, Quebec.
The same. Pensions to the Widows Villedonné, Blainville and Boishébert. Good conduct of Ganeau de Senneville, who lives a retired life, depressed by grief and melancholy. Fol. 11. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 11, Quebec.
The same. Scheme for settlement at Pointe-à-la-Chavelure, and of the grants of land proposed to be made. Situation of the garrison of the Fort. Fol. 31. 10 pages, say 7 pp.

October 13, Quebec.
The same. Soldiers named Lebrun dit Chevalier and Henry Michel Brunel, have been dismissed, and will be sent over to France.
1737. The Chevalier Bégon has secured his leave, and will proceed to France. Fol. 39. 2 pages, say 1½ p.
List of invalids who have died in 1735. Fol. 41. 1 p.
List of soldiers of the marine detachment who have applied for half-pay. Fol. 45. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 2, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. The small quantity of wheat harvested, will prevent their sending any to Ile Royale. Necessity for sending flour from France. Fol. 47. 8 pages, say 6 pp.

October 23, Quebec. The same. Péan has received the remission of ½ of the droit de quint on the acquisition of one-half of the land of Durantaye. The Brothers of Charity, and those of the Christian doctrine at Montreal. Fol. 59. 4½ pages, say 3 pp.

October 24, Quebec. The same. Sending information respecting the family of one Marc Antony de Rupalais (M. Tanguay writes it De Rupalley) who married at Montreal, in 1694, Anne LeMire, widow of Tessier. Fol. 64. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 30, Quebec. The same. About the scarcity of wheat and the assistance expected from France. Fol. 76. 10½ pages, say 7 pp.
(In this document is inserted, fol. 80, the curious judgment passed on the people of Canada, a portion of which is reproduced in the preliminary report.)

November 8, Quebec. The same. About the dearth which reigns in the colony, especially in the Government of Three Rivers. Fol. 94. 2 pages, say 1½ p.
Memorandum (without signature, but again evidently from the pen of Hocquart) of the most curious character. A portrait of Canadians, different from that mentioned above. From fols. 97 to 107. 24 pages, say 20 pp.


October 5, Quebec. Beauharnois to the Minister. Respecting St. Ours, commandant of the fort at Pointe-a-la-Chevelure. Pension to be granted to Richarville, and gratuity to be given to Muy; the Indians facilitate the escape of the unlicensed salt vendors, &c. The pardon granted to the coureurs de bois and deserters has brought in several. Copper mines, &c. Fol. 156. 6½ pages, say 4 pp.

October 10, Quebec. The same. Measures taken between himself and Bienville, in order to concentrate their forces against the Chicachas. Fol. 162. 5½ pages, say 4 pp.


October 14, Quebec. The same. Necessity for increasing the garrisons of the posts in the upper country. Verendrye and his discoveries. Relations with the Sioux. Noyelle and the post at Detroit. Fol. 168. 7 pages, say 5 pp.


October 15, Quebec. Beauharnois to the Minister. On the bad condition of the troops, and the necessity for having barracks, in order to concentrate them, instead of leaving them scattered among the people. Fol. 176. 4½ pages, say 3 pp.

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1737.

October 16, Quebec.
Beauharnois. Difficulty of living at Fort Pointe à-la-Chevelure. Attempts of the English to gain over the Iroquois. Peace re-established with the Sakis and the remnant of the Renards. Party of Iroquois and Sonnantouns who have gone on the war path against the Chicachas. Fol. 180. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 17, Quebec.

October 19, Quebec.
Beauharnois to the Minister. Recommending Salvaye de Tremont to the Minister, to fill the position of captain of the gates of Montreal. Fol. 191. 1 p.

October 20, Quebec.
The same to the same. Death of Montigny and Repentigny; the latter aged 80 years, was the eldest of twenty-two boys of whom there now remains only one. He recommends a great number of gentlemen of the colony for promotion. Fol. 197. 4½ pages, say 3 pp.

October 28, Quebec.
The same to the same. About the petition of the wife of Bois-hébert for a pension. Fol. 197. ½ page, say 1 p.

October 28, Quebec.
The same to the same. Letter and memorial, respecting the bad condition of the artillery and the ammunition. Fol. 199 to 201. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

June 1, Larochelle.
Hocquart. Autograph letter thanking the Minister for having permitted him to take an interest in the forges of Canada. Fol. 206. 1 p.

September 2, Quebec.
Hocquart. Gives an account of the voyage from La Rochelle to Quebec, a sixty days' passage. The small-pox broke out on board of the "Jason"; fifty persons were attacked and three have died. He relates—giving details—how they just escaped being lost on the Bluffs of Chapeau Rouge, at Newfoundland. Fol. 209. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

September 8, Quebec.
List of Indian bands who have passed the post of Piangui-chias to march upon the Chicachas, in 1737. Fol. 212. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 1, Quebec.
Hocquart to the Minister. In the matter of the farming of the post of Tadoussac, which he had given to Cugnet. Fol. 214. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

August 21, Quebec.
Lease of the trading license of Tadoussac. Fol. 222. 5 pp.

October 1, Quebec.
General statement of goods sent to Cugnet, the farmer of the trade of Tadoussac. Fol. 228. 5 pp.

October 2, Quebec.
Hocquart to the Minister. Letter to the Indian Company about their trade. Fol. 228. 12½ pages, say 9 pp.

October 4, Quebec.
The same to the same. The amount of goods imported into and exported from Canada in 1736. Condition of commerce. The colony is becoming more and more deeply in debt, although it is now very useful to France. Fol. 295. 13 pages, say 6½ pp.

October 7, Quebec.
The same to the same. Details respecting the post of Detroit. Fol. 308. 8 pages, say 6 pp.

END OF VOL. 67.
Hocquart to the Minister. Asks for the place of Secretary (vacant by the retirement on half pay of Louet), for Bricault de Valmure. Fol. 3. 1 page, say ½ p.

The same to the same. Gives an account of the extreme dearth which reigns in the country. Fol. 5. 8 pages, say 4 pp.

The same. List of sea-going vessels built in Canada, during the year 1737. Fol. 28. 1 p.

The same. About the making of ashes. Fol. 31. 2 pages, say 1 p.

The same. The scarcity of wheat has compelled him to suspend the shipment of flour to Martinique. The cultivation of hemp is kept up as usual. The improvement of the roads, which are very easy, between Quebec and Montreal. The prohibition to export provisions out of the colony has not been rescinded. He has sent to Boucault his commission as Secretary. Fol. 34. 8 pages, say 5 pp.

The same. About the cultivation of tobacco. The unlicensed salt vendors. The famine. The forges which are to be at work in the autumn. Fol. 39. 6 pages, say 4 pp.


The same. About the revenue and expenditure. Trade of the country. Fol. 54. 10 pages, say 5 pp.

The same. He extols the service of Michel Varin and Verrier. Fol. 82. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

Copy of a letter from Hocquart to the Comptroller General, with respect to the trade of the Indian Company. Fol. 134. 5½ pages, say 3 pp.

List of persons who were to embark in the King's ship "Jason," for France, in 1737. From fol. 153 to 155. 3 pp.

Statement of liquors and sweet wines landed at Quebec in 1737: Giving the names of each of them. Fol. 201. 5 pp.

Letter from Michel to the Count de Maurepas, about the dearth. Fol. 223. 22 pages, say 11 pp.

The same. On the same subject. Fol. 237. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

Memorandum from La Boulaye, about the French colonies, which he has just visited. Fol. 239. 4 pp.

Chaussegros de Léry to the Minister. About the fortifications of the country. Those of Montreal are completed. Fol. 249. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

Monseigneur Dosquet, Bishop of Quebec, to the Minister. He no longer thinks of returning to Canada on account of bad health; and will send in his resignation whenever it pleases the court to appoint his successor. Fol. 254. 1 page, say ½ p.

The same. About the mandate he had issued respecting the sale of liquors to the Indians. About St. Vincent, a priest whom he had sent back to Acadia and who took with him as his servant a woman dressed as a man. Singular adventure which followed. He asks to be indemnified, if a successor is appointed, inasmuch as he
1737.

October 1, Quebec. - Benoist, a physician, to the Minister. Sets forth his services and complains of the troubles he has endured. Fol. 255. 3 pages, say 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) pp.

END OF VOL. 68.

"CANADA.—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1738.

Vol. 69.—BEAUCHARD, GOVERNOUR GENERAL. HOQUART, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1738.

October 3, Quebec. - Beaufharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. They tell him that Mazières de Maisoncelle has been enrolled in the capacity of a cadet à l'équiflette, Noray as a simple cadet; and as to Vienne, he has been enlisted as a soldier. Fol. 6. 1 p.

May 18, Quebec. - Extract of a letter from Juchereau to Varin, with respect to favours to be secured for Repentigny. Fol. 12. 1 p.

May 15, Quebec. - Memorandum from the King to Beaufharnois and Hocquart about the affairs of the colony. Fol. 13. 3 pages, say 28 pp.

October 1, Quebec. - Beaufharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Noyan, an officer, has undergone an operation for cancer in the breast, performed by Benoist, surgeon. His request, for a grant of a lot on the seminary property, cannot be entertained. Fol. 34. 2 pages, say 1 p.

The same to the same. About a gratuity granted to de Léry. Suggests that his son be appointed a sub-engineer. "Frères Hospitaliers" of Montreal. Fol. 36. 4 pages, say 2 pp.


The same to the same. Respecting artillery practice. Fol. 44. 2 pages, say 1 p.

The same to the same. In the matter of the unlimited furlough given to a soldier, Claude Moreau, dit St. George. They will render to Valleran any service in their power. Fol. 52. 1 p.

The same to the same. On the disposal of flour coming from France. Fol. 54. 3 pages, say 1 p.

The same to the same. Foreign and dishonest trade. Case reserved by Monseigneur Dosquet. Fol. 56. 8\(\frac{1}{2}\) pages, say 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) pp.

The same to the same. Proposing that Fleury de la Janière should succeed Nicolet, an exempt of the Marshalsea, now deceased. Death of Tonnancour, Lieutenant General at Three Rivers; his son succeeds him. Fol. 61. 2 pages, say 1 p.

The same to the same. Respecting the post at Detroit and the trade carried on there. Fol. 63. 7 pages, say 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) pp.

October 22, Quebec. - Memorandum of wheat which has been distributed during the past winter, to poor private citizens of Montreal. Fol. 72. 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) page, say 1 p.

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Beauharnois and Hocquot. About ecclesiastical matters, and the necessity for having a resident bishop in Canada. Fol. 89. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

The same to the same. In the matter of the grant of land asked for by Noyan. That officer will be completely cured within eight days; so says Benoist, who has operated upon him. Fol. 94. ½ p.

Beauharnois to the Minister. Bienvillo has sent him word that the Chactas have concluded peace with the Chicachas. A squabble has broken out between the Hurons and Outaouais of Detroit. Fol. 96. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

Addresses of the Onnontagués to the Marquis of Beauharnois, on the death of his brother, with the Governor's reply. Fol. 98. 6 pp.

Extract from two letters written by laRonde, commanding the Chagouamigon Post, to the Marquis of Beauharnois, respecting the war which the Santeux had made against the Sion during the previous year. Fol. 105. 4½ pages, say 2½ pp.

Extract from letters written to Beauharnois by Linicot and d'Amours de la Morandière, commanding the two posts, respecting the parties of Indians they were about to send out against the Chicachas. Fol. 107. 1½ p.

Beauharnois to the Minister. Autograph letter in which he asks to be appointed chef d'escadron. Fol. 108. 1¾ p.

The same to the same. On the subject of the housing of the troops. Attempts of the English to establish themselves on the River la Loutre. Posts of Detroit and Fort Frederick. Fol. 110. 5 pages, say 2¼ pp.

The same to the same. About steps to be taken to check the repeated desertions among the troops. Fol. 113. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

The same to the same. About measures taken by Bienville, Governor of Louisiana, and himself, to subdue the Chactas. Fol. 115. 8 pages, say 6 pp.

The same to the same. Desertions are becoming more frequent among the troops. Contraband trade carried on by the English. Copper mines on Lake Superior. Promotions among the troops. Fol. 120. 8½ pages, say 6 pp.

The same to the same. Giving curious details about the dispute which had broken out between the Hurons of Detroit and the Chicachas. Fol. 125. 10½ pages, say 7 pp.

The same to the same. Asking for a position on the marine guard for the Chevalier Repentigny. Fol. 132. 1 page, say ½ p.

The same to the same. Letter accompanying the speeches which he has sent to the Hurons of Detroit and to the Outaouais in order to pacify them. Fol. 133. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

The same. Respecting youths whom their families had sent to Canada in order to induce them to amend their conduct. Fol. 137. 1 page.

The same. Respecting the condemnation of several soldiers. Fol. 139. 2 pages. 1½ p.

The same. About the permission he has given to several soldiers to return to France. Fol. 142. ½ page, say 1 p.

The same. The inconveniences attending the appointment of a permanent commandant at Detroit. Fol. 145. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

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1738.
October 20, Quebec. Beauharnois. About the causes which had produced a falling off in the beaver trade. Fol. 147.

The same. On the request of Dormicourt that he be granted a company at Martinique. Fol. 148.

October 20, Quebec. The same. Respecting certain promotions amongst the troops. Fol. 149. 2 pages, say ½ p.


P. October 20, Quebec. The same. On the request of Dormicourt that he be granted a company at Martinique. Fol. 148. 1 page.

P. October 20, Quebec. The same. Respecting certain promotions amongst the troops. Fol. 149. 2 pages, say ½ p.

July 8, Quebec. The same. About the bad quality of the grain sent from Dunkirk. Fol. 200. 5 pages, say 3 pp.


1739 (sic). September 30, Quebec. The same. Giving details about the detachment of 442 men who left Montreal, under the orders of Longueuil, to wage war against the Chicachas. Fol. 236. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

October 1, Quebec. The same. About the import duties on rum. Fol. 240. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 1, Quebec. The same. Recommending the application of Lantagnac, a widower without means, burdened with children, who has asked for the promise of an ensigncy for his son, aged from 15 to 16 years. Fol. 242. 12 pp.


END OF VOL. 69.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE,"

1738.

VOL. 70—HOCQUART, INTENDANT, AND OTHER FUNCTIONARIES OF THE COLONY.

C. 11.

1738.
October 8, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. He has notified Bercy of the gratuity which has been granted to him by way of indemnification for the losses which he has suffered by the fire at Montreal. The provisions and goods sent this year have been found to be of good quality. Produce of the beaver trade. Foreign and illicit trade. Praise for Jonquière. Fol. 3. 11 pages, say 8 pp.

CXXXV
Hocquart. Respecting several people put under his orders. Eulogy of Martel. Fol. 9. 1 p.

The same. About the scarcity of wheat and the wretchedness which reigns throughout the colony. Fol. 11. 8½ pages, say 4½ pp.


The same. About the revenue and expenditure. Fol. 27. 17 pages, say 10 pp.

The same. Asking for an increase in salary for Varin, and Le Verrier, the Attorney General; and asks the pension granted to Louët, who is paralyzed. Fol. 96. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

Petition from Chartier de Lotbinière, setting forth that for three years past the Chapter has caused him to lose more than 60 livres of his income, for the time he was absent, when attending the Council; and asking that this state of affairs should be remedied. Fol. 100. 4 pages, say 3 pp.

Copy of a letter from Hocquart to the directors of the India Company, respecting trade. Fol. 103. 16 pages, say 10 pp.

Hocquart to the Minister. Respecting plants which he has sent over for the King's garden. Fol. 113. ½ p.

The same to the Comptroller General of Finance. Increase in the beaver trade. Fol. 115. ½ p.

The same to the Minister. The peace concluded between the Chactas and the Chicachas, as well as the quarrel which has broken out between the Hurons and the Outaouais of Detroit, may prevent the possibility of his subduing the pride of the Chicachas. Fol. 116. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

The same. Plants sent over for the King's garden. Arrival in the country by the "St. Michel" of a young Jewess named Esther Brandeau, disguised as a boy (We reproduce at length in our preliminary report the singular history of this adventurous maiden). Fol. 129. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.


List of persons who crossed this year on the King's ship "Le Rubis." Fols. 138, 139 and 140.

Hocquart to the Minister. Respecting the cutting of building timber. Fol. 141. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

The same. Concerning the representations made in favour of Taschereau, Clerk, at Quebec, to the Treasurers-General. Fol. 147. 1 page, say ½ p.

Petition of widow Lamy, whose husband died at St. Domingo, leaving her in want with five children. Fol. 151. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

Hocquart to the Minister. Respecting expenditure for the year 1738. Fol. 153. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

The same. Letter and memorandum of revenue and expenditure of the Domain, for the years 1735-36-37. From fol. 163 to 166. 4½ pages, say 3 pp.

Statement of tobaccos, liquors, and wines, entered at Quebec, in 1738. From fol. 167 to 171. 8 pages, say 6 pp.

Beaucours, Commandant at Montreal. The works surrounding this place are completed. There are eight large and eight small gates; their position described. Soldiers are wanted. Fine lands in the neighbourhood of Fort St. Frederic. Shipbuilding. Bad condition of the artillery. Indians of Detroit. Fol. 179. 2 pp.
1738.
October 15, Quebec. Chaussegros de Léry. He commends himself as well as his son to the goodness of the Minister. Fol. 182. 1 p.

October 20, Quebec. The same. Respecting the completion of the works surrounding Montreal, and the provisional armament of Fort St. Frederic. Fol. 184. 3½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 5, Montreal. Major Noyan. Thanks the Minister for having appointed him commandant of Detroit. Quarrels between the Hurons and the Outaouais of that post. Asks for authority to punish the guilty persons who are selling brandy to the Indians. Fol. 188. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 18, Montreal. The same. Asks for instructions. Jealousies caused by his appointment. Details respecting the revenue which this post gives to the commandant and the officers. Furloughs granted to those desirous of trading. Presents to the Indians. Fol. 190. 9 pages, say 6 pp.

August 1, Montreal. Major Fouville. The summer fishery has been very profitable. Hopes to have assistance in the way of provisions. Fol. 197. 1½ p.


October 15, Quebec. Constantin, a militia captain. Asking for a new commission for the post of St. Model. Fol. 212. 6 pp.

November 2, Quebec. Denis de St. Simon, provost of the Marshalsea of France in Canada. Asks for an increase of salary. Fol. 217. 3 pp.

July 16, Rome. The Bishop of Quebec (Dosquet) to the Minister. Respecting the Abbey of Benevent. Fol. 221. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

August 25, Rome. The same. Asking that the court reimburse him for his patrimonial property which he was compelled to expend on behalf of the diocese of Quebec, and that they give him either a secret mission or a modest bishopric in France, or a coadjutor at Quebec. Fol. 223. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.


October — J. Bte. Jutras Desrosiers, proprietor of the fief of Lussaudière, to the Minister. He complains that Father Aubry and the Indians of the River St. Francis have taken possession of a portion of his fief. Fol. 230. 6 pages, say 5 pp.

Plan to accompany the foregoing document. Fol. 234. 2 pp.

October 18, Lepage de Ste Clair to the Minister. Respecting the setting up of a furnace which he had made upon his property; and the prohibition which Hocquart had served upon him against working the iron. Fol. 236. 2½ pages, say 1 p.

END OF VOL. 70.

"CANADA.—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1739.

VOL. 71.—BEAULHARNOIS, GOVERNOR GENERAL. HOCQUART, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1739.
September 24, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Respecting a dispute between Normant, Superior of the Seminary of Montreal, and one Lestage, a merchant of Quebec. Fol. 3. 6 pages, say 5 pp.

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October 2, Quebec. The same. Respecting the arrival and distribution throughout the country of 60 unlicensed salt vendors. Fol. 9. 4 pages, say 3 pp.
October 4, Quebec. The same. About the litigation with respect to a portion of the fief of la Durantaye between Pèan and Lafontaine. Fols. 12 to 15. 6 pages, say 5 pp.
October 9, Quebec. The same. Recommending la Richa-d'ère for the command of the king's store ship now building. Fol. 20. 2 pages, say 1 p.
October 16, Quebec. The same. Concerning the building of a store ship of 700 tons for the King's service. Fol. 22. 3½ pages, say 2.
October 30, Quebec. The same. Respecting the claim of Jutras Desrosiers to the fief of Lussaudière, and as to the Indians of the River St. Francis. Fol. 25. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.
Mine of quicksilver in Canada. Narrative of the journey which Charles Pailleur and Guillemo des Castillo, a soldier of the company of la Gauche-tière, made for the discovery of a mine of quicksilver. Fol. 27. 3 pp.
June 10, Quebec. Beauharnois to the Minister. Respecting Drouet de Richarville, Dartagouette, de Boudicourt, de Bienville, and de Longueuil, and the expedition against the Chicachas. Fol. 33. 1 p.
June 30, Quebec. The same. Informing him that Marin has made peace with the Renards and the Sakis. Fol. 35. ½ p.
June 3, Quebec. Departure of the expedition against the Chicachas, commanded by Longueil. Drouet de Richarville accompanies him; his usefulness. Services rendered by Père de Lauzon. Fol. 36. 1 p.
June 4, Quebec. The same. About the discipline of the troops. The precautions taken to prevent trade with the English. The copper mines, &c. Fol. 37. 2½ pp.
June 4, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. He praises Vaudreuil, Governor of Three Rivers. Fol. 39. ½ p.
June 4, Quebec. The same. Particulars about Acadia. Port Royal has only the old fortifications. The English have made no settlement there. There are about 5,000 Frenchmen in Acadia, 1,500 at Port Royal, 2,000 at the mines and 1,500 at Beau Bassin. Fol. 44. 2 pages, say 1 p.
June 5, Quebec. Beauharnois to the same. About furloughs to be granted to the soldiers. Fol. 45. 1½ p.
June 7, Quebec. The same. Another letter on the same subject. Fol. 47. 1½ p.
June 9, Quebec. The same. About amicable conferences they have had with the Cha Shanons. Fol. 49. 2 pages, say 1½ p.
June 9, Quebec. The same. Speeches which the Cha Shanons have addressed to him. Fol. 51. 1½ p.
October 12, Quebec. The same. Letter accompanying the friendly words which the Puearts, the Renards and the Sakis have addressed to him. From fol. 51 to 56. 8 pages, say 6½ pp.
October 14, Quebec. The same. Respecting the Chevalier de Repentigny and of the de Léry, father and son. Fol. 57. 1½ page, say 1 p.
October 21, Quebec. The same. Death of Rigaville, captain; Bailleuls, lieutenant; Joucaire, lieutenant, and Maricourt, ensign. Promotions to be made. Fol. 61. 1½ p.
October 21, Quebec. The same. Promotion to be given to de Senneville. Death of Bragelounge. Fol. 63. ½ p.
October 27, Quebec. The same. Asking for the position of a retired lieutenant for Aubert de la Chesnaye, captain of his guards. Fol. 68. ½ p.
Beauharnois. The English have captured a Spanish vessel and have taken it to Boston. Dangers to which the colony would be exposed in case of a rupture between England and France. Want of ammunition. Fol. 70. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 23, Quebec. The same. About the erection of furnaces which the Abbé Lepage has desired to undertake. Fol. 72. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 28, Quebec. The same. Friendly talks with the Agniers. Fols. 74 to 77. 4½ pages, say 3½ pp.

October 30, Quebec. The same. On the charge brought against Dubuisson for duelling. Fol. 78. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

November 5, Quebec. The same. Two letters about the slight difficulties between himself and Hocquart, in the matter of letters to be signed in common. Fols. 82 and 84. 2 pp.

November 6, Quebec. The same. News from the posts in the upper country, where all is peaceful. Expedition against the Chicachas. Fol. 86. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

Statement of the services of Aubert de la Chesnaye. Fol. 91. 2 pages, say 1½ p.


January 16, Waldegrave to the Count de Maurepas. He protests against the plan which the French have of sending families to settle in Anse-aux-Bois. Timber. Fols. 105 to 107. 3 pp.

September 22, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. About the building of a storeship of 500 tons. There are about 50 carpenters at Quebec. Other workmen asked for. Forges of St. Maurice, &c. Fol. 127. 10 pages, say 8 pp.

September 24, Quebec. The same. About the destination of the storeship now building. Goods to be sent to Ile Royale. Fol. 128. 4 pages, say 3 pp.

September 27, Quebec. The same. He praises Varin, who wishes to cross to France, as well as Michel and Verrier. (This name is as often written Verrier as Le Verrier. Not having at hand the second volume of the Abbé Tanguay, whose orthography, for family names, I have adopted, in order to insure a uniform spelling, I am compelled to follow the manuscripts I have before me.) Affair of the girl Esther Brandeau. (See preliminary report.) Fol. 134. 4 pages, say 3 pp.

September 28, Quebec. The same. About the request of one Lajius who wished to be appointed Surgeon Commis aux Rapports. He cannot recommend him, inasmuch as he is but a mediocre surgeon. Praises Alavoine surgeon of Three Rivers. Fol. 137. 2½ pages, say 2½ pp.

Petition of Alavoine, who asks for 600 livres salary. Fol. 130.

Request of Lajius, who asks to be appointed surgeon Commis aux Rapports, and who states his services. Fol. 140. 2½ pp.

September 29, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. About the manufacture of isinglass; seal fishery, &c. Fol. 142.

October 1, Quebec. The same to the same. Recommending him to grant a post to Lanouillier; for example, that of Témiscamingue. Fol. 144. 13 p.


October 11, Quebec. The same. In the matter of the suit brought against Pierre Tessier for having accidentally killed by a gun shot while hunting, at the Bay of St. Barbe, in Labrador, Jean Baptiste Jolliet de Mingan. (This was the son of Louis Jolliet.) Papers in the trial. From fol. 189 to 242. 90 pages, say 35 pp.
1739.
October 14, Quebec.


_END OF VOL. 71._

"CANADA.—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1739.

_VOL. 72.—HOCQUART, INTENDANT; BEAUCOURS, COMMANDANT AT MONTREAL.

C. 11.

1739
October 18, Quebec.

Hocquart to the Minister. About the revenue and expenditure of the Western Domain in Canada, in 1738. Fol. 51. 13½ pages, say 6½ pp.

October 19, Quebec.

The same. Sending to the court cases of plants and minerals, as well as a sixth volume of the land register. Fol. 63, 3 pages, say 1½ p.

October 20, Quebec.

The same. He sends despatches to the court by Rigaud Vaudreuil; recommends him as the successor of Noyan, sick, to the command of Detroit. Fol. 66. ½ p.

October 31, Quebec.

The same. Pilotage of the King's vessels. Purchase of timber, tar and ashes for the service of the King. Flour sent to Martinique and to Ile Royale. Employment for those coming from France. Passengers for the King's vessel. Fol. 71. 4½ pages, say 3 pp.

October 31, Quebec.

The same. List of persons who have obtained passage on the King's ship. Fols. 85 and 86. 3 pages. 2½ pp.

October 31, Quebec.

The same. On the expenditure connected with the building of the storeship for the King's service; the war against the Chicachas; buildings and fortifications; on the upper country; on Fort Frederic, &c. Fol. 87. 5 pages. 2½ pp.

October 25, Quebec.

Statement of the sale of furs, the produce of the trade at Fort Frontenac and at Niagara, in 1739. Fol. 143. 1 p.

November 1, Quebec.

Copy of a letter from Hocquart to the Directors of the India Company, about the beaver trade. Fol. 167. 2 pp.

December 29, Quebec.

Hocquart to the Minister. Death of Dubuisson, the major of Three Rivers. Building of the King's storeship. Building of a second furnace at Saint Maurice; it is at work. News of the party commanded by Longueuil. Fol. 170. 3½ pages. 2½ pp.

October 29, Quebec.

Lanouillier de Boisclerc, Grand Voyer, to the Minister, respecting the opening of new roads. Fol. 223. 6 pages, say 3 p.

October 14, Quebec.

Verrier, Attorney General, to the Minister. Respecting lectures on law and the land register. Fol. 228. 8 pages, say 4 p.

October —, Quebec.

Constantin, captain in the militia of Côte Saint Augustin. Petition to the Count de Maurepas in reference to a property, the ownership of which is disputed by Foucault and Boucault. Fol. 236. 2 pp.

October —, Quebec.

Chaussegros de Léry thanks the Minister for having granted the position of engineer, asked for by his son, who has left with the detachment sent out against the Chicachas; and requests for him cxi


November 5, Quebec. St. Jean Monsegur, captain of a vessel. Petition to the Count of Maurepas, in the matter of damages which had been caused by Le Roy, captain of a brigantine. Fol. 151. 2 pages, say 1 ½ p.

November 5, Rome. Monseigneur Bosquet, Bishop of Quebec. Letter to the Minister, respecting the seizure made at the Abbey of Benevent. Fol. 262. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

February 6, Rome. The same. On the assurance that the court will give him the Abbey de Braine, that he will not be harassed about the repairs to the Bishop's Palace of Quebec, and that 8,000 livres will be given to provide for those of Benevent, he has placed his resignation in the hands of the ambassador. He will go to Paris to consult with his successor, and make him thoroughly acquainted with the men and matters of his diocese. Fol. 263. 1 ½ p.

The same. Respecting the request he had made for 1,200 livres; the sum he had advanced for repairs to the Episcopal Palace. Fol. 265. 1 ½ pages, say 2 pp.

March 13, Rome. The same. He will proceed to Paris as soon as he shall have received the bulls for the Abbey of Braine. He states the services he has rendered. Should any accident befall him, Sieur Collet, of the foreign mission, is entrusted with his power-of-attorney. Fol. 267. 2 pages, say 1 ½ p.

April 9, Rome. The same. Acknowledging the reception of the patent for the Abbey of Braine. Points out the steps to be taken by his successor to avoid trouble with the Chapter of Quebec. Fol. 269. 2 ½ pages, say 2 pp.

April 17, Rome. The same. He notifies the Minister that he has written to the Governor and to the Intendant of Canada, that his resignation has not been accepted by the Pope, in order that they may learn at Quebec that the Chapter is not clothed with jurisdiction, and that there may be no disputes or divisions on this subject. Fol. 271. ½ p.

June 11, Paris. The same. He informs him that he has spoken to Lauberivière about the plan for releasing him from the cost of the repairs to the Episcopal Palace of Quebec. Means to cut short the claims of the General Hospital to the Palace, the said Hospital being universal legatee of Monseigneur St. Vallier. Lauberivière desires that he should at once send in his resignation to the Pope. Fol. 272. 1 ½ p.

July 10, Abbey de Braine, pai Soissons. The same. LeMaire, whom he has consulted in regard to the Episcopal Palace at Quebec, is of the same opinion as Nouét, whose opinion he cites. Fol. 273. 2 pages, say 1 ½ p.

December 18, Paris. The same. He asks for a leave of absence, in order to regain his strength, which has been reduced by stone in the bladder. Fol. 275. ¾ p.

December 23, Paris. The same. He thinks he will have returned before the arrival of Lauberivière, and asks that the costs of repairing Benevent be not placed to his charge. Fol. 276. 1 ½ p.

September 2, Quebec. Judgment of the Admiralty of Quebec, condemning Roy to pay damages to the plaintiff in the matter of St. Jean Montsegur, whose vessel he had damaged. Fols. 295 to 306. 24 pages, say 16 pp.

Memorandum, not signed, about the French and English colonies in North America. Settlement of the English in Hudson's Bay. Importance of the Island of Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Acadia. General feeling in the other English colonies. Observations as to
Nova Scotia, New England, New York and Pennsylvania. The general trade of these colonies. Their usefulness and danger to the mother country (England). The importance to Ireland of the trade in salted meats. Trade of Maryland, Virginia and Carolina. Reflections on the trade of Canada and its mines. Difference between Canada and Louisiana. What can be derived from Louisiana. (This memorandum is very well done and is very important.) Fol. 308. 52 pages, say 45 pp.

END OF VOLUME 72.

CANADA—"CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1740.

VOL. 73—BEAUHARNOIS, GOVERNOR GENERAL—HOCQUART, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

August 27, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Arrival of the King’s vessel with fever on board. 42 men of the crew and 13 passengers have died during the passage. Lauberivière, the new bishop of Quebec, caught the fever on landing and died a few days after, from the attack. Necessity for appointing a new Bishop. The malady is making progress. The crew of the vessel is considerably weakened. Fol. 5. 5½ pages, say 3 pp.

August 27, Quebec. Extract showing the dead and sick of the crew and passengers of the King’s vessel. Fol. 8.

October 2, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Gratuity of two sous per diem to be given to artillerymen. Courval appointed Lieutenant General of Three Rivers. A seat as councillor is vacant. Marie Anne Jordan and Marie Seaman naturalized Englishwomen; the latter has married Tonnancour. Character of Norey, a cadet à l’aiguillette. Rambault, Lieutenant General of Montreal, is attacked by a dropsy which renders him powerless. He must be replaced. Fol. 14. 4½ pages, say 3 pp.

October 1, Quebec. The same. Asking for a doctor. The death of Berthier leaves the position of surgeon vacant. Asking for a pension for the widow Sarrazin. Fol. 17. 1½ page, say 1 p.

October 5, Quebec. The same. Scheme for building a vessel to navigate Lake Champlain. The advantages which would be gained by it, among others, those to Fort Frederic. Works to be done to that fort. Fol. 19. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 8, Quebec. The same. Letter, with table, showing the persons who have died of the fever, which broke out on board the King’s ship "Le Rubis." Fols. 26 to 30. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

No date. Copy of lease of the house of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, at Montreal, for the lodging of the Governor. Fol. 34. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.


October 23, Quebec. The same. Death of Raimbault. There is no one in the country who can replace him. Gratuity to be granted to the Nuns of Quebec for their devotion during the epidemic. Fol. 40. 2 pages, say 1½ p.
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1740.


October 25, Quebec. The same. About the cultivation of tobacco. Fol. 44. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

November 5, Quebec. Letter, with table, respecting expenditure for the fortifications of Montreal and St. Frederic. Fols. 46 to 51. 7½ pages, say 4½ pp.

November 11, Quebec. The same. Letter, accompanying a memorial of the Board of Merchants of Quebec, touching upon the unfortunate condition of trade. Fol. 52. 6½ pp.

July 5, Quebec. Hocquart to the same. In the matter of ship building. Fol. 53. 6½ pages, say 3½ pp.

July 6, Quebec. The same. Bienville has commenced to treat with the Chicachas. The Iroquois have treacherously attacked two parties of the latter. Drunkenness and insolence of the Indian allies. Fol. 71. 3½ pages, say 2 pp.

August 6 and 10, Quebec. The same. He has appointed Chevigny to be the storekeeper of the Fort St. Frederic, and has entrusted the son of Cornouiller de Boisclerc with the duty of superintending the building of the King's store-ship. Building timber, &c. Fol. 77. 2 pages, say 1½ p.


September 26, Quebec. The same. The uniform of the officers. Devotion of Gosselin, priest, in consoling the sick struck down by the epidemic. He deserves a canonry. LaCroix, surgeon, also distinguished himself under the same circumstances, as well as Felz, who had charge of the Hôtel-Dieu. Lead mine at Baie St. Paul. Fol. 101. 4½ pages, say 2 pp.

September 28, Quebec. The same. Expedition against the Chicachas. Ashes, resin and hemp. Services rendered by Lanouillier de Boisclerc, Grand Voyer. The wheat lent to the country people for their sowing in 1738, has been returned. Fol. 105. 8 pages, say 6 pp.

Statement of wheat lent to the people by the Government of Quebec in 1738. Fol. 111. 1 p.

September 30, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. About the difficulty of having good bakers and good surgeons among the troops. Fol. 120. ½ p.

September 30, Quebec. The same. About building timber; the carpenters of Quebec; the building and destination of the King's store-ship, which will be in a state to be fitted out in 1743. Fol. 121. 2½ pages, say 12 pp.

October 1, Quebec. The same. Difficulties which have arisen about the payment of the troops of Noyan's company. Fol. 140. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 4, Quebec. The same. Verrier has sent him the 7th volume of the land register. This register may now be regarded as complete so far as regards the old grants. Varin crosses to France. Praise of Lambert, sub-lieutenant of artillery. Samples of woods sent to France. Fol. 143. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 9, Quebec. The same. Praises La Porte. Fol. 148. 1 p.

October 17, Quebec. The same. As to resin sent to France. Need of workmen. Fol. 162. 4½ pages, say 4 pp.

October 21, Quebec. The same. Foucault, the storekeeper, asks for his retiring allowance. He suggests Estêbe as his successor. Praises the latter. Fol. 293. 7½ pages, say 3½ pp.
Hocquart. About the export and import trade. Fol. 301. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

The same. Account of dispute between Cugnet, the farmer of Tadousac, and the officers of the Admiralty, about a whale found at Manigouagan. Fol. 304. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

The same. Details about the post at Niagara. Fol. 306. 7 pages, say 3½ pp.

The same. About an increase of the salary of Alavoine, surgeon, of Three Rivers. Fol. 317.

Beaucharnois to the Minister. Despatch in cypher: Nothing has occurred on the side of New England. He is upon his guard. Precautions taken. He can reckon upon 600 regular troops and from 12,000 to 15,000 militiamen. Indians, of whom he can also dispose. Arms and ammunition required. Fol. 327. 4 pages, 1½ p.

Hocquart to the Minister. Ship building. There is need of carpenters. Fol. 331. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

The same. Respecting general expenditure. Fol. 334. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

The same. About the iron coming from the St. Maurice furnaces. Fol. 372. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

The same. About vegetables sent to Ile Royale. He defends himself from the accusations brought against him of speculating in these supplies. Fol. 377. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

The same. To the directors of the Indian Company, about the trade of the colony. Fol. 384. 5½ pages, say 4½ pp.

The same. Respecting the affair of Dumont, heir of Petit, who had written begging to be relieved from paying 2466.17 livres due by the succession of the said Petit. Fol. 392. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

The same. Praises the De Lérys father and son. Recommendation in favour of the widow Berthier. Fol. 396. 2 pages, say 1 p.

Marie Anne Denis de St. Simon, widow of Michel Bertier, the King's Surgeon, asks for a pension. Fol. 399. ½ p.

Hocquart to the Minister. Altercation between the Chapter of Quebec and Miniac, Vicar General who has embarked for France. Medicinal plants sent to France. Fol. 414. 4 pages, say 2 pp.


END OF VOLUME 73.

CANADA.—"CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1740.

VOL. 74.—M. DE BEAUCHARNOIS, GOVERNOR GENERAL—OTHER OFFICIALS OF THE COLONY.

C. 11.

M. de Beaucharnois to Minister. Has received from Sieur de Bienville news of conclusion of peace with the Chicachas. All quiet at Detroit. Fol. 3.

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Beauharnois. Respecting seizure of cloth in the hands of the Indians. Fol. 1 page, say \( \frac{3}{2} \) p.

The same. Respecting trifling matters of certain individuals, such as, André Grelet, Dormicourt, Pierre Martin, De Beaujou, Aubert, d’Auteuil and de la Buissonnière. A blacksmith sent to the Sonnontouans. Fol. 2 pp.

The same. The family of Chevalier de Repentigny no longer desire that he should enter the navy. Fol. 9. p. 1

The same. Has allowed Sieur de Lusigny to retire from the service. Fol. 11. \( \frac{1}{2} \) p.

The same. In relation to a Canadian who had killed an Indian chief and to an Indian who had killed a Frenchman, whom he had pardoned. Speech of the Indians and reply of the Governor in both instances. Fol. 13 to 20. 9 pages, say 7 pp.

The same. An Ottawa Indian named Pendal8an had treated him insolently and he had him imprisoned. Fol. 21 to 25. 5\( \frac{1}{2} \) pages, say 4\( \frac{1}{2} \) pp.

The same. Respecting vacancies to be filled. Fol. 26. \( \frac{1}{2} \) p.

The same. Sieur de Noyan and the post of Detroit. The Abbé Lepage prosecuted by his creditors. Deeds of concession applied for by Sieur de Lafontaine and Sieur Constantin. Distribution of congés. Desertions. Fol. 30. 6\( \frac{1}{2} \) pages, say 4 pp.

The same. News from a war party sent against the Chicachas, that Fort l’Assomption had been destroyed. Fol. 34. 1\( \frac{3}{2} \) p.

The same. Sieur Dubuisson accused of the crime of duelling, has been acquitted. The Intendant asks that he be appointed an ensign en second. The relatives of Sieur de Chambly, whom he killed, have forgiven him. Difficulty of the Governor with Sieur de la Verendrye as to his debts. Fol. 36. 5\( \frac{1}{2} \) pages, say 4\( \frac{1}{2} \) pp.

The same. Painful position of Sieur de la Nouillier. Fol. 40. 1\( \frac{3}{2} \) p.

The same. Has given leave to J. Bte, de Tricon de la Vigerie and Antoine Tabouret dit Champagne, soldiers, to go to France. He points out how a soldier who went to France and refuses to return may be arrested. Fol 46. 1 p.

The same. Evacuation of Fort l’Assomption by Sieur de Bienville whom the Chicachas had not helped as they promised. Fresh misdeeds by those Indians. Fol. 48. 1\( \frac{3}{2} \) p.

The same. News from Orange; attitude of the English. Fol. 50. 2 pp.

The same. Asks for a gratuity for Sieur de la Chauvignerie, who lost an eye in the affair with the Chicachas. Fol. 54. 1\( \frac{3}{2} \) p.

The same. Complaint of Sieur Constantin against parties named Bournier and Bocé who had established a seal fishery on his land at the post of Saint Model. Fol. 58. 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) p.

Reply to memoir respecting pay of troops serving in Canada. Fol. 77. 5 pages, say 4 pp.

De Beauharnois to Minister. Disunion between the Hurons and Ottawas of Detroit as to the peace made by the former with the Têtes Plates. News as to the Sioux, Foxes, Sakis, Nontagué, &c. Fol. 80. 8 pages, say 7 pp.

Speeches of two Sioux Chiefs, &c., to Sieur, Marin. Fol. 85. 1 p.

Speeches of the Sakis, Foxes Puants and Folles Avoines. Fol 86. 3\( \frac{1}{2} \) pages, say 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) p.

Declaration of Sieur de Lafontaine as to lease of Tadoussac and its outlying posts. Fol 92.

October 21,
Quebec.
The same. Sieur Douville de la Saussaye writes to him that the Flat Heads have attacked two villages of Ch'Adanons. The latter are struck with terror. Fol. 96. 1 p.

October 24,
Quebec.
The same. News as to Hurons of Detroit. Rumoured massacre of 28 French by the Chicachas seems to be confirmed. Fol. 98. ½ p.

October 25,
Quebec.
The same. The inconveniences of the excessive issue of notes in the colony. Fol. 102. 1½ p.

October 26,
Quebec.
The same. Asking for a gratuity for Sieur St. Pierre, sent by de Bienville to give him news as to Chicachas. Fol. 104. ½ p.

October 28,
Quebec.
The same. Asks that Sieur de Boishébert, his godson, “a young man of great promise,” may be entered for a commission. Fol. 110. 3 pages, say 1 p.

October 28,
Quebec.
The same. Respecting two persons from Loraine who sailed from Rotterdam for Canada and were taken to Philadelphia. Fol. 112. 3 pages, say 1 p.

October 29,
Quebec.
The same. Friendly communications with the Agniers. Speeches of the latter and Governor’s reply. Fol. 114 to 117. 4 pages, say 3 p.

November 1.
Quebec. The same. On the bad state of his private affairs in France. Fol. 119. ½ pages, say 2 pp.

November 2.
Quebec. The same. Asks that Sieur de St. Simon be appointed to the Council. Incapacity of the Lieutenant General appointed three years before by M. Hocquart. Fol. 121. 2 pages, say ½ p.

November 4.

November 5.
Quebec. The same. Writes in favour of Sieur De Chevremont, who had been discharged from a clerkship in the Control. Fol. 131. 2 pages, say ½ p.

Rélation by the two Forsters, father and son, respecting the mines of Canada. Fol. 152. 2 pp.

October 3,
Montreal. M. Boishébert de Beaucourt to Minister. Gives account of affairs of his Government; has no residence; difficulty of finding a suitable one. He has no money in the treasury at Montreal; holders of bills of exchange on Quebec are disgusted. Fol. 154. 4 pp.

April 10,
Quebec. Major De Noyan to M. Taschereau. Complains that the troops are badly paid. Fol. 159. 6 pp.

April 30,
Quebec. The same. On same subject. Fol. 163. 7 pages, say 3½ pp.

May 22,

October 9,
Quebec. Sieur Rigaud de Vaudreuil to Minister. Asking for the majority vacant by the death of M. Dubuisson. Fol. 171. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 19,
Quebec. The same. Asking for grant of the Mingan Islands granted to Sieurs Lalonde and Jollivet. The representatives of the latter are working their half. It is the half granted to Lalonde and which he has not cleared, that de Vaudreuil wants. Fol. 173. 2 pages, say ½ p.

October 23,
Quebec. Sieur De Vaudreuil Cavagnial, major, As to St. Maurice forges. Fol. 176. 3 pp.

October 19,
Quebec. Proprietors of St. Maurice forges apply to the Minister for exemption from duties, &c. Fol. 178. 18 pages, say 12 pp.

November 5,
Quebec. M. De la Boulardiére, Commandant in Labrador. Writes to Minister on the annoyances he is subjected to in his government. Fol. 189. 3½ pages, say 3 pp.

May 27,
Quebec. M. Varain, Commissary, to Minister. Navy; St. Maurice forges; observations in Gulf St. Lawrence; commerce; sowing grain; death 

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of Dubuisson, Major, at Three Rivers; list of vessels fitted out at Quebec for the Royal. Fol. 192. 10 pages, say 5 pp.

October 11, Quebec.


September 8, Quebec.

De Chevigny, store-keeper, on the administration of Fort St. Frédéric. Fol. 206 to 210. 9 pages, say 7 pp.

October 8.

The same. Same subject. Fol. 211. 8 pages, say 4 pp.

November 12, Quebec.

Sieur Denys de la Ronde, Captain. Asking to be placed in command of the troops, a position devolving of right upon the first captain. Fol. 216. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

April 19, Paris.

The Bishop of Quebec. Asking for a decree of Council to enable him to appoint to benefices in his diocese, fallen within the Royal Prerogative, through the resignation of M. Dosquet. Fol. 219. 2 pp.


September 1, Montreal.

Memorandum of Sieur Michel, Commissary at Montreal, to M. Hocquart. Difficulties as to payment of troops, also as to letters from de Noyan to M. Taschereau. Fol. 239. 12 pp.

August 26.

Extract from letter of P. de la Richardie to P. St. PB (sic), respecting Hurons of Detroit. Fol. 268. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

September 29.

Memoir, instructions to Sieur Corbin, master carpenter, as to cutting of building timber. Fol. 271. 6 pages, say 4 pp.


END OF VOL. 74.

CANADA—"CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1741.

VOL. 75.—M. DE BEAUCHARNOIS, GOVERNOR GENERAL—M. HOCQUART, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1741.

Copy of memorandum of Sieur Desauniers, Syndic of the merchants of Quebec, to de Beauchanois and Hocquart, as to the deplorable state of trade and certain abuses and disorders prevailing in the Colony. Fol. 7. 13 pp.

September 18, Quebec.

De Beauchanois and Hocquart to Minister. Letter with a list of the nine persons of the so called Reformed Religion, who were then in Quebec. Fol. 14 and 15. 1 p.


September 18, Quebec.


September 18, Quebec.

The same. Respecting new settlements on Lake Champlain. Fol. 38. 10 pages, say 5 pp.

October 3, Quebec.

The same. Sieurs Beranger and Du Bose have been given positions as cadets à la aiguillette. Fol. 34. 2 pages, say 1 p.

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1741.

October 15, Quebec. Memorial, with vouchers. Respecting claims of the General Hospital, Quebec, on the Episcopal Palace, in virtue of a universal legacy in favour of the community, made by Mgr. de St. Vallier. From fol. 40 to 58. 37 pages, say 22 pp.

October 25, Quebec. De Beauharnois and Hocquart to Minister. As to card-money and bills of exchange. Fol. 61. 5 pages, say 2 1/2 pp.

October 26, Quebec. Same to same. Same subject. Fol. 64. 4 1/2 pages, say 2 1/2 pp.

October 26, Quebec. Same to same. Concessions granted to Sieur des Rosiers, to Dames de Gaspé and Le Gardeur, and to Sieur Beaurivage. Fol. 70. 5 pages, say 2 1/2 pp.

October 30, Quebec. Same to same. Sieur de la Richardière, harbour master, is dead; persons applying for his position. Application for a pension from Dame de la Richardière. Fol. 73. 2 pages, say 1 1/2 p.

November 1, Quebec. Same to same. Asking for ratification of deed of concession given to Mme. de Boishébert, on the Labrador coast, and help for the Recollets of Three Rivers. Fol. 75.

November 2, Quebec. The same. As to debt of Sieur Courval to Sieur Gendron, trader, of Paris. Fol. 76. 1 p.

November 3, Quebec. Memorial of merchants of Quebec to Comte de Maurepas. Representing that the restricted circulation of card-money renders trade more and more impracticable. Fol. 79. 2 pages, say 1 1/2 p.

November 2, Quebec. De Beauharnois and Hocquart. Asking that Sieur Benoist, junior, be appointed surgeon at Montreal. Fol. 81. 1 page, say 1/2 p.

February 3, Quebec. De Beauharnois to Minister. Shipwrecks and accidents in the St. Lawrence. Death of Sieur de Budemont, captain. Floods at Chambly and Montreal. The ice-bridge has taken at Quebec and Montreal. Fol. 83. 2 pages, say 1 1/2 p.

February 15, Quebec. The same. The harvest of the previous year was not so good as it was thought. Wheat is getting scarce. Application for assistance for Île Royale. Fol. 85. 3 pages, say 1 1/2 p.

February 21, Quebec. Narration made to Sieur de St. Michel, by “The Rat,” war-chief of the Mississagoues, on his return from the campaign of the Chicas, 31st February, 1741. Fol. 89. 1 1/2 p.

February 10, Detroit. Extract from a letter from Père de la Richardière to Père St. Pé (sic) on quarrels among the Indians at Detroit. Fol. 90. 1 p.

February 12, Detroit. Speeches of M. de Beauharnois to the Ottawas, &c., of Detroit. Fol. 91. 2 pp.

The same. To Iroquois of SenSt. Louis, and Lake of Two Mountains. Fol. 93. 3 1/2 p.

The same. Ottawas of Michillimakinac. Fol. 95. 2 1/2 pp.

August 2, Detroit. Letter of Le Chevalier de Beauharnois to his uncle, the Marquis de Beauharnois. Respecting the Indians of the upper country. Fol. 97. 2 1/2 pp.


September 15, Quebec. De Beauharnois to Minister. Chicas. Fol. 119. 1 1/2 page, say.

September 15, Quebec. The same to the same. As to the Hurons of Detroit, who wanted to emigrate. Fol. 121. 6 pages, say 4 pp.


September 16, Quebec. De Beauharnois to Minister. As to certain difficulties in his private affairs in France. Fol. 126. 2 pp.
Beauharnois. As to transfer of the Chasanons to Detroit and of the Hurons to the vicinity of Montreal. Fol. 123.


Memorial respecting the mission to the Iroquois of Saint Louis. Fol. 143.

Instructions to Chevalier de Beauharnois, captain of a company of troops of that country detached to go to the Hurons of Detroit and to accompany the Indians of Saint Louis and Lake of Two Mountains. Fol. 147


Copy of letter, de Beauharnois to Père de la Richardière, missionary at Detroit. Fol. 154.

Speeches of Indians of Saint Louis to de Beauharnois, with two replies by latter. Fols. 156 to 162. 12 pages, say 10 pp.


The same. Congés and gratuities. Fol. 171. 4 pages, say 2 pp.


Sieur Dubuissou is deeply grateful for the Minister's goodness. De la Verendrye sets out to continue his explorations; news sent by him. Voyageurs in the upper country. Assistance for Lanouillier. Fol. 182. 8½ pages, say 4 pp.

The same. Return of his nephew from Detroit with three Huron chiefs. Fol. 187.

The same. Advancement and decoration of officers. Details respecting several of them. Fol. 189. 5½ pages, say 2½ pp.

The same. The Indians of Michilimakinac are about to settle on the Grand River. News sent by Sieurs de Blainville and Celoron. Fol. 201. 4½ pages, say 2½ pp.

The same. The Nantagous, Goyagouins, Oneyonts and Tachikarains have come down to Montreal. They are well disposed. Fol. 204. 1½ page, say 1 p.

The same. The Sonnontouans have not been able to come, owing to famine. Fol. 206. 1 p.

The same. The Hurons of Detroit have left it to him to decide their fate. Fol. 208. 1½ page, say 1 p.

May 27.

The failure of de Bienville's expedition against the Chicachas has had a disturbing effect on the settled Indians. Fol. 214. ½ p.

List of voyageurs who were in the five boats destroyed by the Chicachas. Fol. 216. 1 p.

October 5, 13.


September 2, Michilimakinac.

Copy of letter from M. Celoron, Commandant, to M. de Beauharnois giving news of the post of Michilimakinac. Fol. 221. 1½ page, say 1 p.
1741.

M. de Beauharnois. Soldiers flogged for having over-charged billets; one of them escaped, aided by his comrades. Fol. 222. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

October 25, Quebec.

The same. Application for a gratuity by Sieur de Lantagnac, one of whose daughters wished to become a nun. Fol. 228. 3 p.

October 30, Quebec.

The same. List of proposed promotions among the troops. Fol. 231. 4 pages, say 3 pp.

October 30, Quebec.


October 31, Quebec.

The same. Strongly recommends Sieur Benoist, junior, as surgeon, to succeed his father. Fol. 236. 2 pages, say 1 p.

November 1, Quebec.

The same. Applications for promotion, &c. Fol. 238. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

November 2, Quebec.

The same. As to Detroit. Product of trading licenses, &c. Fol. 241. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

November 2, Quebec.

The same. Sieur Marin asks leave to go to France. Recommends his son for an ensigncy in reversion. Fol. 243. 3 p.

November 4, Quebec.

The same. A woman belonging to the Saut stabbed by an Indian from the lake. The murderer banished. Fol. 244. 1 p.

November 5, Quebec.

The same. Wandering Algonquins and Nipissingues ask to be allowed to settle at Lake of Two Mountains. Fol. 247. 1½ p.

November 12, Quebec.

The same. Duplicity of P. de la Richardière as to the affair of the Hurons. Fol. 249. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

July 8, Quebec.

M. Hocquart to Minister. As to declaration made by Michel Tresny, captain of the vessel "Thérèse" giving details as to insults offered him by an English captain. Fol. 250 to 263. 5 pp.

September 7, Quebec.

The same. Arrival of King's ship and of the Bishop of Quebec. Harvest commenced. It will be abundant and of good quality. Fol. 304. 1 p.

October 1, Quebec.

The same. Cutting of timber. Fol. 309. 1 p.

October 2, Quebec.

The same. Building timber. Carpenters at Quebec. The King's ship must soon bring the crew of the store ship "Le Canada;" her destination. Fol. 310. 15 pages, say 7½ pp.

October 2, Quebec.


October 2, Quebec.

The same. Asks for a surgeon and a baker. Sieur Duplessis Fabert has been recalled from the command of Fort St. Frédérick and M. de Contrecoeur succeeds him. The good of the service requires that there should be no other women in the forts but those absolutely necessary. Certain posts but little sought after by the officers; remedy for this. Fort Chambly. Fol. 324. 7½ pages, say 3½ p.

October 3, Quebec.


END OF VOL. 75 OF "CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."
(NOTE A.)

(From Archives: "Secret and Miscellaneous Papers, 1755-1761," Page 74.)

SAMUEL WALDO TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT.

Should it be the determination of the Government that a further attempt be made for the reduction of Louisbourg, the following intimations are humbly offered, and the plans herewith presented:—

The best time for prosecuting an expedition against Cape Breton, will be by landing thereon about the latter end of April, or beginning of May, the coast being then clear of ice, the weather then good and daily growing better, and no annoyance then arising from Fogs.

Gabarus Bay, being of considerable extent, affords good and safe anchorage for ships of any burthen, and sufficient conveniences for landing Troops, Artillery, &c., and for watering a Fleet, the French had no Fortifications or Batteries there in 1745, if any are since erected they will be of little Impediment to the landing Troops, if cover'd by a ship or two of war; from hence the approach to the Town is easy. The Transportation of Cannon and Mortars, thro' some Morasses and hilly grounds, is, by well-known experience, practicable by men used to the hawling heavy Bodies thro' such like bad ground, which will require large and long sleds to be made on the spot, square Fir timber to be carry'd from New England for the purpose, and some few people from thence to direct and assist in the management of this affair, and in the providing Harness and large Ropes for the men hawling the same, as it can't be effected by cattle.

The most advantageous, if not only situation, for Battery's of Cannon and Mortars for reducing Louisbourg, may be found within 200 or at most 300 paces of the Glacis, on the west end of the Town, one Battery of Cannon will be serviceable on the high Land lying North-West of the Citadel about 200 Rods or 1100 paces, and another small Battery at the Distance of about 150 Rods North-East thereof, being 280 Rods from the centre of the Town for cannonading the same and the Citadel, these two Battery's will make a cross Fire thro' the Town, distress the Inhabitants and necessitate their Reception into the Cazematts; and the soldiery will thereby be more exposed than otherwise; while the first mentioned Battery will be employed in making Breaches and a Bombardment. The Encampment of the main Body of the army may, with the greatest convenience to it, be made at fresh Water Brook, marked in the largest of the plans A, tho' for the security of the advanced works, its apprehended there may be a necessity of the Main Body being much nearer, and suitable Ground, marked B, within a Mile South-West of the Citadel may be found for it, cover'd by a rising Ground, from the cannon of the Town.

If on arrival of the Troops at Cape Breton there should be found any French ships of war in the North-West Harbour of Louisbourg, that might impede the approaches against the Town, a sunk Battery may be first made, at the distance of about 80 or 90 Rods West from the west gate of the Town, and about the same distance from the water side, in a very commodious situation for annoying if not entirely destroying such ships of war, in carrying on this work the pioneers need not be exposed to the Enemy's Cannon, either from the ships or Town, to this proposed Battery marked C, no ship can approach nearer than half a mile, and not more than three ships in a line can bring their Guns to bear against any part of it, should not this Battery be effectual to the Destruction of all the ships that may anchor in the North-West Harbour (the British Forces being Master of the Field) other convenient places may be found for erecting Batteries for this purpose, in particular that before mention'd on the plan D, being about 200 rod N.-W. of the Citadel, or that marked E, being about 280 Rods from the centre of the Town.

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Should a French Fleet, and a further Number of Troops arrive at Louisbourg, before His Majesty's ships and the land Forces, a sufficient Number of men, may on reasonable notice of encouragement be raised in America for this expedition. Should the whole number of French sailors do Duty ashore, its to be hoped we may have a superiority in the Field, in which case, the larger Number of French ships of war (ours being equal to them and keeping the sea) the greater will be the advantage, by having so good an opportunity of shortening the war.

To expedite the Reduction of Cape Breton, it will be very necessary to obtain possession of the Light House point, near the extremity of which its said the French have erected a Battery at or near a place, marked in the plan F, which is open to the landward, the possessing this port and erecting there a Battery, is of the greatest consequence, and deserves a considerable Force to support it; its therefore proposed that, should there be no French ships of war in the Harbour, at least 1,000 Men well appointed be destin'd for this service, and detained at Gabarus Bay, till Louisbourg is invested, and then proceed, with a suitable train, under convoy of some of the small Vessels of war, either to Great or Little Lorembec, which are distant from the Light House E. N. E., not exceeding 6 Miles, in these Rivers marked in the small plan G and H or at the entrance thereof ships of 200 to 300 Tuns may anchor. These Troops should with all expedition march from thence, with some Field pieces for the Light House point, where finding the Enemy have not quitted this Hold, they may probably by Favor of the adjoining Hills, especially that, on which the Light House stands, dislodge them, by their musketry and field pieces, if not the necessary Artillery, may be transported from Lorembec, thro' clear and open ground, marked in the same plan I, to the Light House Point, but should the Enemy have deserted that Battery, the Artillery may be transported in Boats or a small sloop to a little Bay or Cove marked on both plans K lying about 400 paces, from the spot, that will be found convenient for erecting a Battery on, in this little Bay, the New England cannon were landed during the siege in 1745.

After gaining possession of the Light House point, and transporting the Cannon thither, should the Enemy have render'd theirs unserviceable, a Battery may be very soon completed, that will enfilade the whole platform of the Island Battery, which platform is situate about 3 points more to the westward than is laid down in the larger plan, from this Battery two Cannons only can annoy the proposed works, those two, that in the year last mentioned, were employ'd for this purpose were soon silenced, owing hereto the exposed situation of the platform, and the great success from the Bombs, a Capitulation was made within 48 hours after the Bombardment of the Island commenced: But as att all events the Island Battery should on an attempt against Louisbourg, be as early as possible reduced, some farther Methods may be taken, that may contribute thereto; its therefore proposed that a Bomb ship or two may be employ'd under cover of the Green Island, in the situation marked in the large plan L and M which are distant about half a Mile from the Island Battery; and should the platform of the said Battery be barricaded or any ways secured against the Cannon of the Light House Battery it may be greatly annoy'd by a ship of the Line lying under the last mentioned Cover marked M, and assisting in the Demolition of the Barracks and Magazine, or if it be found needfull a Battery both of Cannon and Mortars may be erected on the Green Island, by some one or other of these means, its not supposed the Island Battery can be long tenable; But should anything further be necessary towards the Reduction thereof, it may infallibly be effected by another ship or two of the Line, taking Birth in 4 fathom water at the North Easterly end of said Island, in or near the situation marked (4) where no more than the two Cannon afore mentioned, can give the least Interruption, as the ship or ships will be cover'd from any Cannon of the Town.

By reducing the Island Battery, and continuing that proposed on the Light House point, the whole Harbour will be under Command, but on the former only much Time and Blood may be saved, as Louisbourg will be utterly disabled, from making an effectual Defence.

Possibly it may be objected, that it will be very Difficult, if not impracticable to erect a Battery on the Light House point, should any Ships of War be in the Har-
A PLAN of the City and Harbour of LouiSBURG, with the French Batteries which defended it, and those of the English, shewing the part of Gabarun's Bay on which they landed, and the ground on which they Encamped during the Siege in 1753.

A PLAN of the City and Fortifications of LOUISBURG

From a Survey made by Edward Grimes, Lieut. Col. of the Town of Artillery in 1755. The配置 of Fortifications is taken in the year 1755, from an actual survey, and is correct to one in proportion as alterations have been made. The survey was under the direction of Mr. Grimes.

The Plan is drawn to the proper scale of about 1200 yards to an inch.
bour of Louisbourg, to this it may be answer'd, that its probable no such ships, will at the time afore proposed be there, but should there be any they can't possibly obstruct the works without going to the Harbours mouth and being exposed to the British ships, but this can't happen, if His Majesty's Troops are as formidable as hath been proposed.

It can't reasonably be supposed that Louisbourg, by effectual measures being taken, can hold out above 14 days after being invested, but should the Siege continue a Month it will afterwards be the very best season in the year, for an Attempt upon Quebec, in which, with good Pilots, and a sufficient Force by sea, and one that can be depended on to join in Aid by Land, the wished for success may be expected.

7th November, 1757.

Endorsed:—To the RIGHT HONBLE WILLIAM PITT, Esqr.
One of His Majesty's principal Secretary of State. &c. &c. &c.

Scheme for taking Louisbourg by Brigadier Waldo with two plans.
NOVA SCOTIA.


1630. Sells the same to Claude de la Tour a Frenchman.

1631. Lewis 13th gave the Government of Nova Scotia to Charles de St. Estina Sieur de la Tour.

1651. On the death of Lewis 13th, his son Lewis 14th being informed of the Progress and Improvements made in Acadia by the Sieur de la Tour, confirms him in the Post of Governor and Lieutenant General, and in the Property of the Lands before granted to him. (The two entries (1631 and 1651) are in the original at the end of the document. They are here put in their proper order.)

1654. Cromwell took Possession and Charles de Sieur Estina, son and heir of Claude de la Tour coming to England and making out his claim under Sir William Alexander, then Earl of Sterling, and the Crown of Scotland. Cromwell allowed it.

1656. Sept. 20th. Charles de St. Estina sold it to Sir Thomas Temple and William Crown they divide the same, Temple has the lands from Penobscott eastward to far as the River St. Lawrence.

1662. Sir Thomas Temple making out his title obtains a Patent for the Government during Life, also the sole monopoly of the Trade and Fishery for the like Term, the said Tract of Land to run 100 Leagues within Land.

1670. Sir Thomas Temple surrendered the same on or about the 3rd August to the French by virtue of the Treaty of Breda in 1667, and express orders from the Earl of Arlington then Secretary of State (at which Time there was stipulated to be paid to the said Sir Thomas in Recompence of his Disbursements, &c., the sum of £16,200 sterling) which orders he for some time refused to obey, but finally complied' tho' never convey'd his right to the same nor received the said money so stipulated or any Part thereof.

1674. Sir Thomas Temple dies and by his last will devises the aforesaid Land to John Nelson, Esq., his nephew.

N.B.—All the above appears by the Records of the Board of Trade.

1697. By the Treaty of Ryswick it was restored to the French.

1700. April 28th. Sir William Phipps, by order of the Government of Massachusetts Bay having set forward an expedition for the reduction of this country, succeeds therein, sends away the French Garrison, administers the oath of Allegiance to as many of the French as stay behind, appoints a Governor over the same, and returns to New England the 30th of May following. The English keep Possession of it till 1697.

1712. The said land was by the Treaty of Utrecht yielded up to Great Britain.


N. B.—On a Dispute with the Crown about a title (of lands) parallel to the above, the Crown after receiving the Report of the King’s Attorney and Solicitor General in the year 1731, confirm the same in 1732 to the Claimers. The within mentioned Samuel Waldo is now in London, and is desirous of bringing forward settlements on the said Land, whereby a strong and useful colony may be established.

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there, and serve as a curb to the growing power of the French in that Part of the World to which end he proposeth,

1. That his Majesty may graciously please to grant him a confirmation of Mr. Nelson’s right (which appears by the Records of the Board of Trade) to that part of the aforesaid Tract of Land lying between the River St. Croix and St. Lawrence, and from the entrance of said Rivers to run back into the country 100 Leagues, reserving and confirming the Tract of Land granted to Colonel Hart and his associates by His Majesty in the year 1723, and all other grants that the conditions thereof have been comply’d with.

That his Majesty be pleas’d to establish a civil Government in the said country, and continue the Forces now there, being one Regiment, which are Garrison’d at Annapolis Royall and Canceau, or such Independant Companies for a few years yet to come, as his Majesty shall see meet.

The said Samuel Waldo in consideration of the Premises proposeth on his part,

1. To begin upon the Immediate settlement of the said Tract of Land by a considerable number of Families from Switzerland, the Palatinate and other parts adjacent where he has now some contracts depending for a large number of Families who are to settle on some Lands next adjoining Nova Scotia, which will render this settlement the more easy and secure, the first settlement to be made on or near St. Mary’s Bay, which is the nearest good Land to the Fort of Annapolis Royall, by which the said settlements & the Garrison, in case of any Emergency may be mutually serviceable to each other.

2. To pay his Majesty towards the support of the Government of the said Province, and as an addition to the Revenue an acknowledgment or Quit Rent of one shilling for each and every hundred acres of Land contained within the Limits aforesaid p. annum for ever, the said Quitrent to become payable in Ten years after taking up any of the said Lands, on such part thereof only as shall from Time to Time be so taken up.

3. To settle the number of Two Thousand Families at the least, within the term of ten years, from the date of the confirmation & establishment of a Civil Government (war excepted), and that without putting the Crown to any expense more than as before mentioned, which is an expense it has been at for above 28 years past, and without having effected the settlement of Ten Families on the whole Tract of Land.

4. To mark and lay out for his Majesty’s use, as a Nursery of White Pine Trees, for ever for the service of the Royall Navy—Two Hundred Thousand Acres of Land in one or more Bodies where the same may be found most abounding with such Trees and lying as near as possible to the Sea or near some Navigable Rivers.

This Settlement or any other good one on the Sea Coast of this Colony, when completed, will ascertain the Northern & Eastern Limits of His Majesty’s Dominions on the Continent of North America, and effectually secure the same from falling into the hands of the French, there being now on the said Tract of Land at Menis Chetucket & Scocacama upwards of One Thousand Five Hundred Families of that nation, who, after many refusals, were reduced to swear Allegiance to his Majesty, their firmness to whom, there is a good reason to doubt, so that in a case of war with France, that nation, by means of those people with the assistance of their neighbouring Indians and Cape Breton, may once more become Masters of this large Province, to the great annoyance of all his Majesty’s Northern Colonies, and in case of the settlement of this Tract of Land, the aforesaid Island of Cape Breton, which lies near to and within sight of a Part of the said Tract, may in case of a war be the more easily reduced, and afterwards supported by his Majesty without which it will be a scourge to all our Northern Colonies, & may entirely destroy our Fishery both on the Coasts of New England and Newfoundland.

This Country lies in a good and healthy climate, it being in the same Latitude with old France, it is enriched with a very good soil, and abounds in fine Navigable Rivers, full of Fish of various kinds as well as the Sea Coasts, and may soon become a considerable and beneficial Colony with his Majesty’s Favour & support as before mentioned.
It may soon become of great service to the Kingdom of Great Britain in taking off many of its Manufactures in Exchange for Hemp, Flax, Masts, Iron & all other Navall Stores, which this Country is very capable of producing, as well Furrs, Fish, Oyl & Whalebone, besides furnishing the Sugar Colonys with Provisions, Boards, Staves & other Neccessarys. It will add to the Revenue by the Quitrents about Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling, pr. annum; and add to the Honour of the Crown in extending and securing its Dominions & the Trade and Fishery of the Nation, enlarging its number of subjects, by the Addition of Foreign Protestants from the Palatinate, Switzerland, &c., and securing its Northern Colonys and Limitts and that too with little if any expense to the Crown.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that this fine Country will no longer lie unimproved and neglected, especially as the French in that neighbourhood are doing everything that is possible to extend their Dominions & settlements, & have begun to make encroachments on the English rights in the Western Parts of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, and in the Northern Parts of Nova Scotia, as they have long done on the Fishing Ground of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, much to the prejudice of the British Trade. Such a colony as is here proposed to be erected in Nova Scotia, joyned with the other Northern Provinces, may, with the assistance of Great Britain, be able to curb the growing Power of the French in Canada or Nova France, and finally be a means for the King of Great Britain to acquire and hold the sole Sovereignty of all North America.
NOTE C.
NOTE C.

(From Archives, Series B, Volume 26, page 1.)

Mémoire ou Journal sommaire du voyage de Jacques Repentigny Legardeur de saint pierre Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal et Militaire de St Louis Capitaine d'une Compagnie des Troupes détachées de la Marine en Canada chargé de la découverte de la Mer de L'Ouest.

En conséquence des ordres de Monsieur le marquis de Lajonquiere chef descadre, Gouverneur et Lieutnant General en la Nouvelle France; je partis de Montreal le 1750, pour me rendre a ma destination de la descouverte de la mer de L'ouest.

Ma Route fut assés heureuse depuis mon départ de Montreal jusqu'a Missilimakina, où j'arrié le Je ne sache point avoir d'observations à faire sur cette Route étant généralement connue.

Je ne séjourné a Missilimakina que pour donner le Temps à mes Engagés de se rafraichir, ou pour mieux dire prendre des forces. J'en parti le et me rendis sans aucun Evenement factheux au Lac de la pluye le

C'est la le premier Etablissement des postes de l'Ouest. Je dois remarquer que cette Route est des plus difficiles, et qu'il faut une pratique bien formée pour en connaître les Chemins; quelques mauvais que j'Eusse lieu de me les figurer je ne peux qu'en Etre surpris. il y a trente huit portages. Le premier est de quatre Lieues, et le moindre de tous les autres d'un quart de Lieue.

Le Chemin qui me restoit n'avaient rien de plus prevenant, on m'assura que celuy que j'avois à faire étoit Infiniment plus mauvais, et d'ailleurs tres Risquable. En Effet J'ay Eu le texrps d'Eprouver qu'a (bsque Inistust on est en danger de perdre non seulement ses vivres et ses Effets. Mais même la vie. De mon arrivée en ce premier joste J'assemblé tous les Sauvages, et leur fis grandement valoir la bonté que le Roy mon maître à de les faire visiter, et pourvoir de tous leur besoins. Je me renfermé à cet Egard à ce qui nest prescrit par mon Instruction. Je feus tres bie Reçu, et a en juger par l'Exterieur de ces sauvages, ils étoient des mieux dispofés pour les frat

Des mon arrivée en ce premier poste j'assemblé tous les Sauvages, et leur fis grandement valoir la bonté que le Roy mon maître à de les faire visiter, et pourvoir de tous leur besoins. Je me renfermé à cet Egard à ce qui nest prescrit par mon Instruction. Je feus tres bie Reçu, et a en juger par l'Exterieur de ces sauvages, ils étoient des mieux dispofés pour les frat

Je temoigré à ces Nations combien Monsieur le General leur pere étoit peiné au Sujet de la Guerre qu'ils ne cessèrent de faire aux Sioux; que s'ils vouloient huy donner des preuves de la Fournission, et de l'obéissance qu'ils doivent à un Lon pere, il faloit qu'ils dis-continuassent d'aller en party sur les Sioux, Sakis, puants, et Nenard qui n'étoient pas moins des que Eu a Orontio; que pour concilier leurs Esprits leur pere avait detaché M M un ches les Sioux, et autres Nations pour les porter Egalement à la pax, et la plus parfaite union. Je leur signifié en même temps de la part de leur pere que se maîstées defenses ils perçoitoient a faire cette Guerre, comme ils avoient deja fait, ils le metroient dans la dure nécessité de les priver des Secours que les francois Introduisoient ches Eu avec bien de peine, et a Gros frais. Je leur ajuté qu'ils ne pouvoient pas raiscnabl oublier combien étoit afreusse leur misere avant qu'ils Eussent des francois.

Je feus d'atord satisfait de la Reporse de plusieurs de ces sauvages, surtout de deux considérés de ce poste. Mais le defaut de subordination parmy Eu me donna

* Il a été tué à l'affance du Baron du Diekau En 1755. Commandt Les Sauvages.

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NOTE C.

(From Archives, Series B, volume 26 page 1.)

MEMOIR or SUMMARY Journal of the expedition of Jacques Repentigny Legardeur de Saint Pierre, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Louis, Captain of a Company of the Troops detached from the Marine in Canada, charged with the Discovery of the Western Sea.

In consequence of the orders of the Marquis de Lajonquière, Commodore, Governor and Lieutenant General in New France, I left Montreal the 1750, to proceed to my destination for the discovery of the Western Sea.

My journey was fortunate enough from the time of leaving Montreal till I arrived at Michillimakinac, where I arrived on the 1850. I do not think that any observations need be made on this road, as it is generally known.

I remained at Michillimakinac only long enough to let my people refresh themselves, or rather, to gain strength. I left there on the 1950 and reached Rainy Lake without anything unpleasant occurring.

This is the first of the western posts. I should remark that this route is of the most difficult nature; great experience is necessary to know the roads. Bad as I had imagined them, I was surprised at the reality. There are thirty-eight carrying places; the first of these is four leagues, and the least of all the others is a quarter of a league.

The remainder of the road was not more attractive; on the contrary I was assured it was infinitely worse, besides being dangerous. In fact, I had time to feel that there was the constant risk of not only losing goods and provisions but even life itself.

On my arrival at this first post, I collected all the Indians and extolled the goodness which the King, my master, had shown in sending to visit them and in providing for all their wants. In this respect I confined myself to what was prescribed in my instructions. I was very well received, and to judge by appearances, these Indians were in the best disposition towards the French. It was not long, however, till I noticed that all these natives were unsettled and very impertinent, which can be attributed only to the too great indulgence with which they have been treated. They are not satisfied whatever presents are given to them. They would exhaust the King's stores.

I testified to these natives the pain the General felt on the subject of the war they did not cease to wage against the Sioux; that if they wished to give proof of the submission and obedience they owed to a good father, they must discontinue going in bands against the Sioux, Siskis, Puants, Renards, who were no less than they to Ontario; that to conciliate their minds, their father had sent M. Marin among the Sioux, to bring them also to peace and to the most complete union. I signified to them at the same time, on behalf of their father, that if, in spite of his prohibition, they persisted in carrying on this war as they had already done, they would put him to the painful necessity of depriving them of the assistance brought among them by the French with so much difficulty and at so great an expense. I added, that they could not reasonably forget how frightful was their wretchedness before they had the French among them.

I was at first satisfied with the reply of several of these Indians, especially of two held in respect at this post, but the want of subordination among them, gave me good reason not to trust their word; the result only too fully verified this. In fact in the course of the winter of 1751, they determined to continue their war; it was not possible for me to dissuade them on account of the great distance between them and me. I was then at the Queen's Post.
juste sujet de pas me fier à leur parole, l’Eventement ne le veriflia que trop. En
Effet dans le Cours de l’hivert 1751, ils se déterminerent à continuer leur Guerre;
il ne me faut pas possible de les en detourner, a cause du grand Eloignement quil y
avoint d’Eux à moy. Jetois dans ce temps là au fort la Reyne.

L’Inconstence où a mieux dire l’Entetement de ces Nations Livrées a leur
Caprice ne cesoito de m’occupier tres sérieusement pour trouver quelque Expedient
Capable de les rendre fidel et jaloux de leur promesse. Ce neetoit cependant pas la
ce qui devoit le plus m’affligier; Mais bien le manque de vivres qu’on aroit coutume
de trouver dans les différents postes qe je passé, c’est à dire au fort du Lac des bois
et au Bas de la Riviere du Seinipic ce qui me mit dans l’absolue et Indispensable
obligation de faire partir M. le Chevalier de Niverville Enseigne des troupes deta-
chées de la Marine pour aler à la Riviere du Paskoya, ou ne pouvant se rendre en
Canoe il feut oblige de cacher dans les bois une partie de ses vivres, et de mener
l’autre avec luy sur des trains, il n’est point de misere qu’il n’éprouvat: n’ayant
point de vivres il etait exposé tous les jours luy et sa troupe à mourir de faim,
n’ayant que L’Indigente Ressource pendant l’hivert, de quelques poissons. C’est
ainsy qu’il se soutint jusqu’au printemps que la peche feut plus aisée et plus abon-
dante.

Je ne feus pas plus heureux que luy J’Eprouvais la meme disette de vivres-
J’Envoys une partie de mes Gens dans les bois avec les sauvages, ce qui neanmoins
me ne garantit pas d’un jeune tres Rigide qui doréngea sy fort ma santé, que je feus
hors d’Etat de Bien Entreprendre pour remplir ma mission. Mais mes forces
me l’Essent-Elles permis. la Guerre que toute ces Nations avoient Contre les
Hyacchélina, Les Brochets et Gros Ventres auroit Eté un obstacle insurmontable.
Je vis donc que pour travailler fructueusement à la decouverte qui m’est confée
et avoir un passage Libre, il Etoit Essentiel de faire faire la paix Entre ces differentes
Nations, à quo je m’appliqué pendant le Cours de l’hivert. Je me servis des pri-
sonniers nouvellement arrivés, que je renvoyay à leur village du Consentement des
Christinaux et asseniboual. Lesquelles prisonniers j’avois chargés d’une parole de
ma part pour leur Nation. Cette parole Eut tout le succés que je pouvois en désirer.
Les mesmes prisonniers revirent avec les principaux chefs de leur Nation. Je
tins conseil avec Eux, et les autres Nations. J’Eux le Bonheur de sy bien les tourner
quils se jurerent les uns et les autres quils vivroient désormais comme des veritables
freres et que leur Cœurs seroient sy bien unis qu’ils neformaroient plus qu’un. Je
ne dois pas dissimuler que cette paix doyt bien m’en attribuées à mes petits
Talens, qu’aux presens que je feus obligé de faire pour apuyer et donner de la vigueur
à mes paroles.

Le R. P. Lamorenerie de la Compie de Jesus qui avoit Été destine pour faire
Campagne avec moy fatigue des misœres dont je n’avois peu le metre à l’abry prit le
party de son Retourner à Missilikamina le
son depart m’auroit Été moins
sensible syjloyd’avoit Été possible ou à mieux dire si J’Eusse pu me flatter de luy pro-
curer une vie moins dure. Je pense qu’il n’obligeria point cette Carave et qu’il ne
m’agreera pour son Compagnon de voyage qu’a une meilleure Enseigne. Je ne puis
parler de ses Travaux, il ne prit point hauteur ny ne fit aucune remarque, il est vray
qu’il Etait party sans le moindre instrument de mathematique, ce à quo je ne m’at-
tendois pas. Il feut aussi hors d’Etat de faire aucuns progres au Sujet de la Religion,
parce qu’il ne sauroit parler aucune Langue Sauvage, et que d’ailleurs son Eloquence
et sa piété n’aurroient point Été capables d’Eclairier des Barbares Endurcus dans leur
aveuglement.

Je reviens à M. le Chevalier de Niverville, Lors qu’il partit je promis à toutes les
Nations qu’il froit faire un Etablissement à trois cens Lieues plus haut que celui du
paskoya. Je convins avec toutes ces Nations qu’elles se reunirroient à moy dans ce
nouveau poste pour de la m’accompagnier jusques où il seroit possible de penetrer,
bien Rêvéole de pousser bien avant mes découvertes. Je n’avois à craindre que
d’aboutir du cÔté de la Baye d’hudson, ce que je me proposois grandement d’Éviter
en me jetant à l’Ouest pour trouver les sources de la Riviere du Missouri dans
l’Espoir qu’elles me conduiroient à quelques Rivières qui auroient leurs cours dans la
The inconstancy, or rather, obstinacy of these Nations, in yielding to their caprices, has seriously engaged my attention, so as to discover some expedient capable of rendering them faithful to, and jealous of their promises. That was not, however, what most annoyed me, but rather the want of provisions, which were usually found at the different posts which I visited, that is, at the fort in the Lake of the Woods, and at the lower part of the Winnipeg river, which made it absolutely and indispensably necessary to dispatch the Chevalier de Niverville, Ensign of the troops detached from the Marine, to the river Paskoya, where, not being able to go in a canoe, he was obliged to cache* one part of his provisions in the woods, and bringing the other with him on tobogans. There was no misery which he did not experience; having no food he and his party were every day exposed to the risk of dying from hunger, having only the wretched resource of a few fish during the winter. It was in this way he supported himself till Spring, when fishing became easier and the fish more abundant.

I was not more fortunate than he. I experienced the same scarcity of food. I sent a part of my people into the woods with the Indians, which, however, did not guarantee me against a very rigorous fast. This so greatly injured my health that I was not in a condition to undertake anything towards fulfilling my mission. But even if my strength admitted, the war which all these Nations engaged in against Hyacchêjlini, the Brochets and the Gros Ventres, would have been an insurmountable obstacle. I saw then that to labour successfully towards the discovery entrusted to me, and to have free passage, it was essential to bring about a peace among these different Nations. To this I applied myself during the winter. I made use of the newly arrived prisoners, whom I sent back to their village, with the consent of the Christianaux and Assinipœls. These prisoners I had charged with a speech from me to their Nation. This speech had all the success I could desire. The same prisoners returned with the principal Chiefs of their Nation. I held a Council with them and the other Nations, and had the happiness to turn them so well that they swore to one another that they would henceforth live like true brothers, and that their hearts would be so closely united that they would form but one heart. I should not conceal that this peace was less to be attributed to my small talents, than to the presents which I was obliged to make to support and give vigour to my words.

The Reverend Father Lamorenerie, of the Company of Jesus, who had been intended to make the campaign with me, worn out with the wretchedness from which I was not able to shield him, chose to return to Michillimakinak on the

I would have felt his departure less sensibly had it been possible, or rather, had I been able to flatter myself that I could procure him a life of less hardship. I think that he will not forget this caravan, and that he will accept me as his travelling companion only under better auspices. I can say nothing of his labours. He took no altitudes and made no observations. It is true he had left without the least mathematical instrument, which I did not expect. Nor was he in any condition to make any progress in the subject of religion, as he could speak no Indian language, and besides, his eloquence and piety would not have been capable of enlightening barbarians hardened in their blindness.

To return to M. de Niverville. When he left I promised to all the nations that he would go and make an establishment at three hundred leagues higher than that of Paskoya. I agreed with all these nations that they should reunite with me at this new post, from thence to accompany me as far as it was possible to penetrate, being determined to push my discoveries well in advance. I had only to fear landing at Hudson’s Bay, which I had fully determined to avoid by turning to the west, in order to find the sources of the Missouri river, in the hope that they would lead me to some rivers having their course in the part to which I sought to penetrate. Without this I felt that it would be impossible to penetrate further, owing to the difficulty in transporting the munitions and food which were indispensable for such an enterprise, which showed me that the plans of the late M. do Layervendrie were not well laid, it not

*A term still used for storing part of the provisions of exploring or hunting parties.
partie ou je cherche à penétrer, sans quoi je sentirois bien qu'il serait impossible de penétrer plus avant par la difficulté du Transport des munitions et vivres j'espensables pour une pareille Entreprise. Ce qui me fit connoître que les projets de feu M. de Laverendrie* n'étoient pas bien solides, n'étant pas possible de Reussir par d'autre voye que cela du Missoury, par ou on parvindrois à joindre quelque Nation policiée, Mais qui ne seroit jamais autre que des Espagnols dont on n'ignore peut Etre pas les Etablissements.

L'ordre que j'avois donné à M. le Chevalier de Niverville d'aller Etablir un fort à trois cents Lieues plus haut que celui de Paskoya feut executé le 29 May 1751, il fit partir dix hommes en deux canoes Lesquels Remontèrent la Rivière du paskoya jusqu'aux Montagnes des Roches, ou ils firent un bon fort que je nommé Le fort La jonquière, et un amas considerable de vivres, en attendant l'arrivé de M. de Niverville qui devoit partir un mois après Eux, ce qu'il ne peut faire à cause d'une grande maladie qu'il Eut. Japris par les hommes Revennes de Son fort qu'il n'y ayoit pas à Esperer qu'il se relevat de cette maladie, a quoy j'ajouté foy ses forces ne luy ayant pas permis de m'Ecrire un seul mot.

La Maladie de M. le Chevalier de Niverville mobligea d'aller moy meme au grand portage pour faire conduire avec seurteté les effets, et munitions de mes postes Je feus de Retour au fort La Reyne le 7Bre 1751. Je restay jusqu'au 14 9bre à m'arranger pour afer rejoindre à M. le Chevalier de Niverville comme j'en Etois convenu avec luy. Je me mis donc en chemin pour me rendre au fort Lajoquiere, et suivre ma decouverte, qui a fait, je me dire mon objet Essentiel. Je fosois ma Route de la meilleure Grace, et tout semblait s'accorder pour favoriser mes desirs, lors que je rencontre le deux francois avec quatre Sauvages qui vouaient m'informer de la continuation de la Maladie de M. de Niverville, et par Sarcoroit de malheur et de Trahison que les assenibouels avoient fait aux jhatché jilini qui devoient Etre mes conducteurs jusques chez les KinougeSilini, voicy l'effet de cette trahison. Les Assenibouels allant chez les francois Nouvemment Etablis aux Montages des Roches y trouvèrent allés les JhatchéSilini au nombre de quarante a quarante cinq Cabanes jls Renouvelèrent la paix qu'ils setoient jurés l'hiver precedent, (et qu'il Etoit le fruit de mes travaux) en se donnant Reciproquement le Calumet qui en est le simbole. Pendant cinq jours ils se regalèrent Entre Eux, au bout duquel temps les Assenibouels se voyant beaucoup plus nombreux que les autres, firent mains basses sur Eux, et il n'est pas fait mention qu'ils setoient sauve personne que quelques femmes et enfans, quils amenerent prisonniers. Cet Evenement facheux derangea totallement mes projets, et me contraignit malgré moy a Relicher. C'est à quoy on doit s'attendre (Reflexion peu consolante) quand on est obligé de se servir de ces sortes de Nations. Voila trente six ans que je suis parmy les Sauvages, Mais je n'en ay jamais veu qui Egalent en perifide ceux en question. Les autres nations en ont même horreur.

Dans l'impossibilité de continuer ma decouverte je m'attaché à prendre autant de connoissance qu'on le peut des sauvages qui ont le plus d'Experience pour seavoir s'il ny avoit point quelque Rivière qui monat autre part qu'à la Baye dhuison, ils me dirent d'abord quils non connoissoient aucun. Cependant un vieux Sauvage de la Nation des KinougeSilini m'assura que depuis tres peu de temps il setoient fait un Etablissement qui est très Bliogné de chez Eux, ou jls vont en trate, que les marcbandises quils en apportent sont presque semblables à celles de Canada; que ce ne sont point absolument des anglois, qu'il pense plutot que ce sont des francois, Mais qui ne sont point tout a fait sy blancs que nous; que la Route quils prouent pour aler chez Eux, est droit au Soleil couchant du mois de Juin que j'ai esteem au Ouest Nord Ouest.

Je mis tout en usage pour determiner ce Sauvage à aller dans cet Etablissement avec deux Cristinaux que j'engage pour l'y accompagner et Reconnaitre la Route. Je leur donne une Lettre pour le Commandant de ce Poste, ou il m'assura qu'il y en avoit un je leur promis une bone recompense, s'ils m'apportoient une Repose a ma Lettre, ou quelque autre preuve de leur Exactitude, ils m'assuroient qu'aux premières Glaces Jaurois lieu d'Etre content, ce dont j'osois me flatter, parce qu'il est très cer-

* ch. de St. Louis es capitaine dans nos troupes.

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being possible for them to succeed except by way of the Missouri, by which some settled nation might be reached, which could be no other than the Spaniards, whose settlements must have been known.

The order which I gave to the Chevalier de Niverville, to establish a post three hundred leagues above that of Paskoys, was executed on the 29th May, 1751. He sent off ten men in two canoes, who ascended the river Paskoys as far as the Rocky Mountains, where they made a good fort, which I named Fort Lajonquiére, and a considerable store of provisions, in expectation of the arrival of M. de Niverville, who was to set out a month after them, but was prevented by a serious illness. I was informed by the men who returned from his fort that they had no hope of his recovery, a statement to which I give credit, his strength not allowing him to write me a single word.

The illness of Chevalier Niverville obliged me to go myself to the Great Carrying Place to have the goods and munitions for my posts brought safely. I was, on my return, at the Queen's Post on the 7th October, 1751. I remained there till the 14th November, to arrange for going to meet Chevalier de Niverville, as agreed with him. I was then on the road to Fort Lajonquiére, and to pursue my discoveries, which was, I may say, my essential object. I was proceeding on my way with the greatest cheerfulness, and everything seemed to concur in favouring my wishes, when on the 2nd of December I met two Frenchmen, with four Indians, who were coming to inform me of the continued illness of M. de Niverville, and, as an addition to the misfortune, of the treason of the Assinipceis towards the Yhatchélini, who were to be my guides as far as to the Kinougéouilini. This is the result of the treason. The Assinipceis going to where the French were newly established at the Rocky Mountains, found the Yhatchélini there to the number of forty to forty-five cabins. They renewed the peace to which they had sworn during the preceding winter (which was the fruit of my labours), by giving reciprocally to each other the Calumet, of which it is the symbol. For five days they were feasting together, at the end of which time, the Assinipceis, seeing that they were much more numerous than the others, slaughtered them, and no mention is made of a single person saved, except a few women and children whom they carried off as prisoners. This unfortunate event totally deranged my plans, and compelled me, most unwillingly, to abandon them. This is what must be expected (not a very consoling reflection) when that kind of nation is to be made use of. I have been thirty-six years among the Indians, but I have never seen any who equal in perfidy those in question. The other nations have the same dread of them.

Seeing the impossibility of continuing my search, I set myself to obtain as much knowledge as possible from the most experienced Indians, to find out if there were not some river which led elsewhere than to Hudson Bay. At first they said they knew of none. However, an old Indian of the Nation of the Kinougéouilini assured me that a short time before an establishment had been made at a great distance from them, where they go to trade; that the merchandise brought there is almost similar to that of Canada; that they are not absolute English, he rather thinks they are French, but they are not altogether so white as we are; that the road they take to go to them is directly towards where the sun sets in the month of June, which I have estimated to be West-North-West.

I made use of every means to determine this Indian to go to the settlement with two Cristinaux, whom I engaged to accompany him and find out the road. I gave them a letter for the Commandant of the Post, where he assured me there was one. I promised them a good reward if they brought any answer to my letter, or some other proof of their correctness. They assured me that on the arrival of the first ice, I should have reason to be satisfied, of which I ventured to flatter myself, because it is very certain that there is a civilized nation in the settlement of which this Indian told me. The English are not ignorant of it, and I have myself seen the horses and saddles which the Indians obtain there. But it is impossible to penetrate to that settlement just now, seeing that the journey can only be made by land across the clxiii
tain qu'il a une Nation policée dans l'Etablissement dont ce Sauvage me parla. Les Anglois n'en ignorent pas, et je vus moy même les Chevaux et les Selles que les Sauvages en tintent. Mais il est quand apremen impossible de penetrer dans cet Etablissement, attendue qu'on ne peut y aller que par terre a travers des prories, et portant Ses Vivres, et qu'on ne peut Everter une infinité de Nations plus Sauvages qu'on ne scuroit s'imaginer desquelles on a tout a craindre.

Je ne dois pas laisser ignorer qu'il est tres difficile de se servir des Sauvages de ces Cantons cy pour la decouverte dont je suis chargé, parce que les Anglois quils craignent les Invitent au faire la Guerre aux Nations qui ne vont point en Commerce ches Eux, ce qui sera toujours un tres grand obstacle pour pouvoir penetrer plus loin. Je ne puis neanmoins disconvenir que ces Sauvages qui forment un Corps de cinquante mil hommes et plus portant les armes aiment d'Inclination les franciscois, mais ils craignent beaucoup plus les Anglois, et ont même la Legerité d'ajouter foy a tout Sauvages en tirent. Mais Angois, ches moy sans Etre armés, Les autres resterent dans le fort mes Gens vinrent m'aver-

a

tion. J'avois Eu le plaisir de Reparer moy-même qui metoient confiés, et même pas Eu de leur nouvelles.

Le vers neuf heures du matin je mé trouvé dans ce fort avec cinq françois. J'avois Envoyé le surplus de mes Gens consistant à quatorse personnes chercher des vivres dont je manquois depuis plusieurs jours. Jetois tranquille dans ma chambre lors qu'il Entra dans mon fort deux cens assenibouels tous armés, ces sauvgages se disperserent en un justant dans toutes les maisons, plusieurs entrèrent ches moy sans Être armés. Les autres resterent dans le fort mes Gens vinrent m'avertir de la conterence de ces Sauvages. Je courus à Eux, je leur dis verement qu'ils estoient bien hardis de venir en foule chés moy armés. L'un deux me répondit en sauvages pour leur deffendre, sous peine de perir, den porter ailleurs que ches Eux, qu'ils leur predisent. Je

ces Cantons qu'on ne scuroit s'imaginer desquelles on a tout a craindre. J'avois Envoyé mes gens en Epicerie à la Baye dhusdon Envoyèrent des Collers a ces Sauvages pour leur defendre, sous peine de perir, des porter ailleurs que ches Eux, qu'ils leur predisent, ce que j'avois depéché pour porter ma Lettre au Commandant du nouvel Etablissement dont jay parlé ne sont plus Revenus. Et je n'ay même pas Eu de leur nouvelles.

J'avois Eu grande attention de faire mettre dans le meilleur Etat tous les forts qui metoient confiés, et dy placer des personnes de corfiense au deus de mon instruc-

J'avois Eu le plaisir de Reparer moy-même le fort La Reyne, sans m'attendre à l'avanture dont je vais parler.

Le

En ce temps là je me disposois au Combat avec ma faible troupe, mon Interprete qui me trahissoit me dit que ces Sauvages n'aueroient aucun mauvais dessein, et dans la minitude un Orateur Assenibouels qui n'avoit cessé de me faire de belles harangues dit à mon Interprete que malgré luy sa nation vouloit moi tuer et piller. A peine Eus-je penétré dans leur résolution, que j'oubli qu'il falloit prendre les Armes, je me saisis d'un tison de feu ardant, j'enfoncé la porte de la podriantee, je defoncé un Baril de poudre sur lequel je promené mon tison, en faisant dire à ces Sauvages, d'un ton assuré, que je nes perirois point par leur mains, et qu'en mourent J'aurois la Gloire de leur faire à tous subir mon même sort. Ces Sauvages virent plutot mon tison, et mon Baril de poudre defoncé quils n'Entendirent mon Interprete ils volèrent tous à

clxiy
prairies and carrying provisions, and that there can be no avoiding an infinity of Nations more savage than can be imagined, from whom there is everything to fear.

I must not conceal that it is very difficult to make use of the Indians of these quarters for the discovery with which I am entrusted, because the English, whom they fear, incite them to make war on the Nations who do not trade with them; this will always be a great obstacle to penetrating farther. I cannot, however, deny that these Indians, who form a body of upwards of fifty thousand men bearing arms, prefer the French from inclination, but fear the English much more, and have even the weakness to give credence to all their predictions of evil. Here is a slight proof of this: The English, annoyed at not receiving a large amount of furs at Hudson's Bay, sent collars to the Indians, forbidding them, under penalty of dying, to carry the furs elsewhere than to them. Not having done so, and about eight hundred of them having died from a cold, they were all seized with fright, and told one another that the Manitou (that is the Devil), had wreaked vengeance on them in answer to the prayer of the English.

I did not fail to tell the Christinaux, who are the moving spirits of all these Continents, that if they continued to give credit to all the witchcrafts of the English, the General, their father, would abandon them, not wishing to have foolish children who listened to other voices than his. However warm might be my expressions in this respect, I saw only too well that I could place no reliance on the promises of these Indians. In fact, those whom I despatched with my letter to the new settlement of which I have spoken, have not returned, and I have not even had news of them.

Great attention has been necessary on my part to have all the forts entrusted to me put in the best condition, and to place in them, according to instructions, trustworthy persons. I had the pleasure of myself repairing the Queen's Post, without expecting the following adventure.

On the , about nine o'clock in the morning, I was at this post with five Frenchmen. I had sent the rest of my people, consisting of fourteen persons, to look for provisions, of which I had been in need for several days. I was sitting quietly in my room, when two hundred Assinipéis entered the fort, all of them being armed. These Indians scattered immediately all through the house; several of them entered my room, unarmed; others remained in the fort. My people came to warn me of the behaviour of these Indians. I ran to them and told them sharply that they were very forward to come to my house in a crowd, and armed. One of them answered in Christinaux, that they came to smoke. I told them that that was not the proper way to take, and that they must retire at once. I believe that the firmness with which I spoke somewhat intimidated them, especially as I had put four of the most resolute out of the door, without them saying a word. I went at once to my room, but at that very moment, a soldier came to tell me that the guard house was full of these Indians, who had taken possession of the arms. I ran to the guard house and demanded from them, through a Christinaux, who was in my service as interpreter, what were their views. During this time I was preparing to fight them with my weak force. My interpreter, who betrayed me, said that these Indians had no bad intentions, at the very time an Assinipéi orator, who had been constantly making fine speeches to me, had told the interpreter, that in spite of him, his nation would kill and rob me. I had scarcely made out their intentions, than I forgot it was necessary to take the arms from them. I seized hold of a blazing brand, broke in the door of the powder magazine, knocked down a barrel of powder, over which I passed the brand, telling the Indians in an assured tone, that I expected nothing at their hands, and that in dying I would have the glory of subjecting them to the same fate. No sooner had the Indians seen my lighted brand and my barrel of powder with its head staved in, and heard my interpreter, than they all fled out of the gate of the fort, which they damaged considerably in their hurried flight. I soon gave up my brand, and had nothing more urgent to do than to close the gate of the fort.
la porte du fort, qu’ils Ebranlerent considérablement, tant ils sortoient avec precipitation. J’abandonné bien vite mon tison, et n’Eus rien de plus pressé que d’aller fermer la porte de mon fort.

Le peril dont je metois heureusement delivré, en me mettant en danger de perir moy même, me laissoit une grande Inquietude pour les quatorse hommes que j’avois Envoyé chercher des vivres, je fis bon quart sur mes Bastions. Je ne vis plus d’ennemi, et sur le soir mes quatorse hommes arriverent sans avoir Eu aucune mauvaise rencontre. Je passé le reste de l’hiver tranquillement dans mon fort. Des le petit printemps il arriva une Bande d’assenibouels autres que ceux qui avoient medité ma perte, qui me priérent justement de les Econtier, ce que je leur accordé ils me firent de grandes et Longues harangues qui tendoient à obtenir la Grace de leur frères. Je leur répondis que je netois point partie capable pour la leur accorder, quils avoient Monsieur le General pour père, qui m’avoit Envoyé à Eux, que je luy rendrois Compte de tout, et qu’il verrai ce qu’il aurait à faire, quils pouvoient neanmoins Etre assurés que bien loin de leur faire la peine qu’ils mériteroient, je porterois au contraire leur pere à les pardonner persuadé de la sincerité de leur repentir. Come jetois sur mon depart pour le Grand portage, et qu’après ce qui setoit passé, il n’auroit pas été prudent de laisser des françois dans ce fort, je le recommandé à ces sauvages qui me promirent d’en avoir grand soin.

J’arrivé heureusement au Grand portage le vivres et munitions et feus de retour le a la Riviére Rouge, ou je feus contraint d’hiverner, parce que j’apris que quatre jours après mon depart du fort La Reyne, les mêmes sauvages auxquels je l’avois recommandé y avoient mis le feu.

J’avois toujours l’attention que je devois pour trouver quelque occasion favorable pour faire conclure la paix Entre les Cristinaux et les Sioux, mais bien loin de trouver cette occasion le Coup que les Sioux avoient fait sur les Cristinaux le m’etoit plus pressé que d’aller Epingléme à mes vues. M. Marin fils Comendant aux Sioux n’etoit pas moins occupé que moy de cette paix, il m’Ecrivit le 29 février dernier que les Sioux des Riviéres et des bois étoient fort en peine, et ne cessoient de craindre que les Cristinaux ne feussent se venger sur Eux du Coup en question, quoy quils n’en fussent point les auteurs, mais bien les Sioux des preries; que ces Sioux désiroient avoir une Entrevue avec les Cristinaux, auxquels ils étoient résolus de se joindre pour afer en Guerre sur les Sioux des preries qui ne cessoient de faire coup sur eux, et leur enlevoient mêmes leur femmes; que pour cet Effet il moneroit plusieurs Chefs de cette Nation à Missilimakina, ou il m’invitoit a moner Également avec moy des Chefs Cristinaux. Cette Lettre me parvint le 26 Mai, au bas de la Riviere Snipik, Elle me fit un plaisir Extreme, d’autant mieux que le Sioux des preries qui ont fait Coup n’onto jamais de françois parmy eux, et que par consequent ils doivent peu nous jeter aperçu, je communiquai cette Lettre aux Cristinaux dans un Conseil que je tins avec Eux, et je determéné cette Nation à me confier trois de leurs Chefs pour venir en députation à Missilimakina.

Le je Receus par des SechkamekaSjellini la Lettre dont Monsieur le marquis DuQuesne mon General m’honnore le 25 aoust 1752. La joie que je ressentis de son heureuse arrivée ne tarda pas à a penetrer jusqu’au Coeur des Sauvages. Ce ne furent que festins et Cris de joie. Je leur signifié mot à mot les Respectables Intentions du General ils les Receurent avec la soumission la plus parfaite, et me promirent d’une commune voix de se conformer.

Tant qu’à moy jalous, comme je dois l’Etre d’Exécuter tout ce que mon General me prescrit, et de ne pas outre passer ses ordres : Jay devers moy la satisfaction de n’avoir pas fait un sol de dépense au Roy, et quoique jaye donné beaucoup plus au Sauvages, que les presents que feu M. le marquis de Lignouquerie m’avoient fait remettre pour Eux, Monsieur le marquis du Queste ne sera point jimportuné par un seul de mes Certificats, en tout Cas je les desavoue des apresant, et declare avec toute la sincerité dont je suis capable que je n’embitione point d’autre fortune que la puis-sante protection de mon General, et de n’être point oublié dans ses Graces.

Le 10 Juillet je trouvé sur mon passage au Lac des bois deux Cristinaux qui étaient depuis longtemps Esclaves chez les Sioux des Riviéres et des Lacs, que ceux clxvi
The danger from which I had happily extricated myself at the risk of losing my own life left me very uneasy respecting the fourteen men I had sent to look for food. I placed a good guard in the bastions. I saw no more of the enemy and towards evening my fourteen men arrived without meeting anything untoward.

I passed the rest of the winter quietly in my fort. Early in spring there arrived a band of Assinipcelis, different from those who had planned my destruction, who earnestly begged me to listen to them, to which I consented. They made long and great harangues for the purpose of obtaining pardon for their brothers. I answered that I was not the person who could grant it, that they had the General for their father who had sent me to them; that I rendered him an account of everything and that he would see what was to be done; that they might be assured, however, that very far from bringing on them the punishment they deserved, that I would on the contrary urge their father to pardon them, being persuaded of the sincerity of their repentance. As I was on the eve of setting out for the Great Carrying place, and believing from what had taken place that it would not be prudent to leave Frenchmen in that fort, I recommended it to these Indians who promised to take great care of it.

I arrived safely at the Great Carrying place on the

I set out again immediately with provisions and munitions, and on my return was on the

at the Red River, where I was compelled to winter, having learned that four days after leaving the Queen's Post, the very Indians to whose care it was recommended, had set it on fire.

I still continued to watch, as was my duty, for a favourable opportunity to bring about a peace between the Christinaux and the Sioux, but far from finding this opportunity, the attack which the Sioux had made on the Christinaux on the was a great hindrance to the carrying out of my views. M. Marin, the younger, commanding the Sioux, was not less anxious than myself regarding this peace. He wrote me on the 29th February last, that the River and Wood Sioux were in great trouble, and in constant fear that the Christinaux would revenge themselves for the attack in question, although they had not been the authors of it, but the Prairie Sioux; that these Sioux desired to have an interview with the Christinaux with whom they had resolved to join for the purpose of going to war with the Prairie Sioux, who constantly attacked them, even carrying off their women; that with this object he would bring several chiefs of that nation to Michillimakinak, to which he invited me to bring Christinoaux Chiefs. This latter reached me on the 26th May, at the lower part of the River Winnipeg. It gave me extreme pleasure which was so much the greater, as the Prairie Sioux have never Frenchmen among them, and consequently can possess little interest for us. I communicated this letter to the Christinaux in a Council which I held with them and I persuaded that nation to entrust me with three of their chiefs to go as a deputation to Michillimakinak.

On the I received by the Oueckameka Ouejline, the letter with which the Marquis Du Quesne, my General, honours me, on the 25th August, 1752. The joy which I felt at its arrival was not long in reaching the hearts of the Indians. There were nothing but feasting and cries of joy. I signified to them, word by word, the kindly intentions of the General; they received them with the most perfect submission and with one voice promised to conform to them.

Jealous as I am and as I ought to be, for the execution of all that the General prescribes, and of not over-stepping his orders, I have also the satisfaction of not having incurred a sou of expense to the King, and although I have given much more to the Indians than the presents which the late Marquis de Lajonquiére had sent to me for them, the Marquis Du Quesne will not be annoyed with a single certificate from me. In any case, I disown them from the present time, and declare with all the sincerity of which I am capable that I aim at no other fortune than the powerful protection of the General, and of not being left out of his good graces.

On the 10th of July, I found on my passage to the Lake of the Woods, two Christinaux, who were for a long time slaves among the River and Lake Sioux, whom
cy avoient renvoyé aux Cristinaux, pour preuve de l'Ennie Extreme qu'ils ont de bien vivre avec Eux, et pour les conduire à un Rendez-vous dans le Cas que les Deputés des deux Nations ne pussent se joindre a Missilimakina.

Je partis de la Rivière Rouge le avec les trois Deputés Cristinaux pour me rendre au Grand portage, et de la a Missilimakina M. de Niverville me joignoit le a j' me rendit Compte qui avoit appris dans l'Establissemant qu'il avoit fait faire proche des Montagnes du Roche qu'un party de Sauvages qui aloient en Guerre firent rencontre d'une Notion qui Était chargée de Castor qui aloit par une Rivière qui sort des Montagnes de Roche, en traite ches des francois qui avoient leur premier Etablissement dans une Isle Eloignée d'une tres petite distance sur la terre, ou il y a un grand magasin, que lors qu'ils y arrivent ils font des signaux, quon vient à Eux pour traiter leur Castor, et qu'en Echange on leur donne des Couteaux, quelques Lances, Mais point d'armes à feu, qu'en leur vent aussi des chevaux avec des selles, qui les metent a couvert de la fleche quand ils vont en Guerre. Ces Sauvages assurèrent que les traiteurs n'étoient point des Anglois, et même le Num de vent de l'Etablissement est Ouest sur Ouest qui ne peut absolument leur appartenir. Le Raport que le d. ch. de Niverville me confirme tout ce que le vieux sauvage de la Nation kionge 8jlini me dit.

Les connoissances que jay acquis dans mon voyage, les conferences que jay ou avec toutes les differentes Nations, et ce que jay veu par moy même. Tout le Reunis pour me faire Conclure que je ne crois pas qu'il soit possible de penetrer plus avant que je lay fait, a cause de la Guerre que toutes les Nations de ce continent se font, dans laquelle les Anglois les Entretiennent, ce qui leur est très aisé en etant crains à un tel point que leur menaces seulement sont capables de leur faire tout Entreprendre. Ces menaces consistent, comme je lay dit, en des fables ou pressentiments pour l'avenir qui n'ont pas à la verité le sens commun, Mais que malheureusement toutes ces Nations croyent avec autant de fermeté que nous croyons à tous les articles de notre Religion il est donc Evident que tant que ces sauvages auront commerce avec les Anglois, il ny a pas lieu de se flatter de parvenir à la découverte de la mer de l'Ouest. Je crois même pouvoir dire sans trop hazarde qu'ils sont les auteurs Indirectes de la mauvaise volonté des sauvages principalement de mon aventure, syl ny avoit point d'Etablissement Anglois à la Baye dhudson, tout seroit aisé, Mais tant que ces Etablissements subsisteront tout sera difficile. En cas de Rupture Entre les deux Couronnes il seroit Essentiel de faire la Conquete de la Baye dhudson qui nous hôte beaucoup plus de peleteries, et de Castors, que tous les postes de la Colonie nen font rentrer. Sy javois le bonheur d'Être dans la suite chargé de cette Expédition les connoissances que jay me seroit d'un grand secours, et me donneroient lieu d'Espérer de remplir ma mission à la satisfaction de mon General.

Nous arrivâmes le 9 août a où je trouvè M. le Chevalier de La Corne Capné qui me dit d'abord que M. Marin Lieutenant fils soetit rendu a Missilimakina avec chèfs Sioux, et que n'ayant peu attendre mon arrivée, il en Eloit party pour se rendre à son poste de la Baye des puant avec les d. chèfs, lesquels en partant avoient donné un Rendes-vous aux Cristinaux par une parole qu'ils emirent à M. de La Corne, cequi m'engagea à renvoyer mes Deputés dont M. le chev. de La Corne se chargea. Je ne doute point que actuellement ces deux Nations ne vivent en paix, et ne s'unissent pour aler en Guerre sur les Sioux des preries. Jay oublie de remarquer que les Sioux des Rivières et des Lacs avant de partir, avoient envoyé deux Cristinaux qu'ils detenaient depuis ches les Cristinaux pour preuve de leur bonne volonté.

En vertu de lordre de Monsieur le marquis du Quesne notre General je remis à M. de La Corne* le commendement de tous les postes qui m'ont Étê confiés. Joue une tres longue conference avec luy. Je luy donnè tous les Ecclaircissemens qui dependoient de moy, après quoy nous nous separames. J'arrivè après avoir Eut bien de la misere à Montreal je partis de Montreal le et j'arrivè a Quebec, ou jay l'honneur de faire ma Reverence tres humble à Monsieur le Marquis Du Quesne et de luy remettre le present journal signè Le Gardeur de St. pierre.


* il a pery dans Le transport L'auguste sur Lisle Cap Breton En 1761. clxviii
those had sent back to the Christinaux, as a proof of the strong desire they had to live on good terms with them, and to guide them to a meeting place, should the deputies from the two nations not be able to meet at Michillimakinak.

I left the Red River on with the three Christinaux deputies to go to the Great Carrying place, and from thence to Michillimakinak. M. de Niverville joined me on He gave me an account of what he had learned at the settlement he had made near the Rocky Mountains, that a party of Indians, who were going to war, met with a nation loaded with beaver, who were going by a river which issues from the Rocky Mountains, to trade with the French, who had their first establishment on an island at a small distance from the land, where there is a large store house, that when arrived there they made signals, and people came to them to trade for their beavers, in exchange for which they give them knives, a few lances, but no fire arms; that they sell them also horses and saddles, which shelter them from arrows when they go to war. These Indians positively asserted that the traders were not English. The establishment is by compass west by west, which cannot possibly belong to them. The report given me by M. de Niverville confirmed all that the old Indian of the Kinongé Oujlini Nation told me.

The knowledge which I have acquired in my journey, the conferences I have had with all the different Nations and what I have myself seen; all combined bring me to the conclusion that it is not possible to penetrate further than I have done, on account of the war in which all the Nations of this Continent are engaged, in which they are encouraged by the English, an easy matter for them, the Indians being so greatly afraid that their threats alone are able to make them undertake anything. These threats consist, as I have said, in fables or presentiments of the future, which, in truth, have no common sense. But unfortunately all these Nations believe in them with as much firmness as we believe in all the articles of our religion. It is evident, then, that so long as these Indians trade with the English, there is no ground for the hope of succeeding in the discovery of the Western Sea. I believe I may even say, without risking too much, that they were the indirect authors of the ill feeling of the Indians, and chiefly of my adventure. If there were no English establishment at Hudson's Bay, all would be easy. But so long as these establishments exist, everything will be difficult. In case of a rupture between the two Crowns, it would be essential to take possession of Hudson's Bay which takes from us far more furs and beavers than all the posts of the Colony bring into it. If I should have the happiness, in consequence, to be placed in charge of this expedition, the knowledge I have would be of great service, and would give me reason to hope that I could fulfil my mission to the satisfaction of my General.

We arrived on the 9th August at , where I found the Chevalier La Corne, captain, who told me first that M. Marin, fils, had gone to Michillimakinak with Sioux chiefs, and that not having been able to wait my arrival he had set out for his own post (Baie des Puants) with the said chiefs; who on leaving had made an appointment with the Christinaux, by a speech which they handed to M. de La Corne, which led me to send back my deputies, of whom the Chevalier de La Corne took charge. I do not doubt that at the present moment these two nations are living in peace and uniting to go to war on the Prairie Sioux. I forgot to state that the River and Lake Sioux had, before leaving, sent two Christinaux, whom they had detained since to the Christinaux, as a proof of their good will.

In virtue of the order of the Marquis Du Quesne, our General, I transfer to M. de La Corne the command of all the posts which were entrusted to me. I had a very long conference with him and gave him all the information in my power, after which we separated. After experiencing much wretchedness, I arrived at Montreal on the August, 1752.
NOTE D.

(From Archives, Series Q, Volume 5-1, p. 382.)

SIR GUY CARLETON TO LORD SHELBOURNE.

QUEBEC, 2nd March, 1768.

MY LORD,—I have received Your Lordship's letter of the 14th November, and one since, wrote from the Office by your directions, dated the 8th of October last; The Drawing hereto annexed* is taken from the different maps and the best memoirs and relations I have hitherto been able to procure; 'tis intended chiefly to show the Western Posts which the French formerly occupied, and how far they extend beyond Michillimakinac, this end I believe it answers tolerably well, tho' their exact Positions on the Globe must be erroneous, as I have not met with any of those Gentlemen, who understand the use of any Mathematical Instrument, but they all agree that Pascoyat is two and a half or three months journey beyond Michillimakinac, and reckon the distance about nine hundred leagues, probably this is far beyond the true distance, as they follow the serpentine course of Lakes and River. The River on which Pascoyat stands, is said to be five hundred leagues long, a Fort was erected one hundred leagues beyond Pascoyat, but I have not Information enough, to put either the Fort or the full extent of the River on the Map.

The annexed return of the French Posts, of the Troops for the Protection of Trade, with the number of canoes sent up in the year 1754, shews in some measure the Extent of the Trade, and the System pursued by the French Government in Indian affairs; they did not depend on the Number of Troops, but on the Discretion of their Officers, who learned the Language of the Natives, acted as Magistrates, compelled the Traders to deal equitably, and distributed the King's Presents; by this conduct they avoided giving jealousy, and gained the affections of an ignorant, credulous, and brave People, whose ruling Passions are Independence, Gratitude and Revenge, with an uncorquerable Love of strong Drink, which must prove destructive to them, and the Fur Trade, if permitted to be sent among them; thus managing them by address, where force could not avail, they reconciled them to their troops, and by Degrees strengthened the Posts at Niagara, Detroit and Michillimakinac without giving offence.

The country was divided into certain Districts and the only Restraints laid on Traders were, first, not to go beyond the Bounds of that District they obtained Passes for, and secondly, not to carry more Spirituous Liquors than was necessary for their own use, nor sell any of that to the Indians; the King's Posts, or rather the Intendant's, were the only ones excepted from this general Rule.

Under these Regulations the canoes went first to the Post of the District, from whence they had full liberty to go among the Indians, and accompany them to their hunting grounds; they likewise called on their return; if any were ill-treated they complained to the Commandant, who assembled the Chiefs, and procured redress. The Savages also made their complaints, and obtained immediate satisfaction—an exact report of all which was sent to the Governor. This Return may be depended upon for so much as it contains, but as the King of France was greatly concerned in all this Trade, a Corrupt Administration did not think it their Interest, that all these Matters should appear in a full, clear and lasting Manner.

Your Lordship will be pleased to observe that the great Inlets, to the Northeast from the Mississippi, are by the Ohio, and from thence up the Ouabach, which leads towards the Sources of the River Miamis and Lake Erie, by the Illinois; that

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*The drawing is not with the letter. By a typographical error, the date of this letter is stated at page xiii to be 1766.

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leads to Fort St. Joseph, and Lake Michigan, and the Ouisconsin, that leads to Fox River and Bay des Puans; besides these the different streams that run into the Mississippi carry them towards Lake Superior and the Western Lakes.

The French or Spaniards have a settlement two hundred and fifty leagues above New Orleans at Arkanza, which serves for a deposit, and three, opposite to Fort Chartres, formed since the Conquest; from these Magazines they are enabled with Ease to transport their Merchandise into the interior Parts of the King’s Territory to the North of the Mississippi, and to the Western Lakes; while even the extra Provincial Canadians, in the neighbourhood of our Posts, particularly at Detroit, and those scattered about the Country, rather buy the Goods that come from New Orleans, tho’ at a higher Price, than submit to the great Restraints on Trade at our Posts.

I shall easily find in the Troops here many Officers and Men very ready to undertake to explore any Part of this Continent, who require no other encouragement than to be told such service will be acceptable to the King, and if properly executed will recommend them to his Favour; but as they are unacquainted with the Country, the Indian Language and Manners, ’tis necessary to join with them some Canadians, to serve as Guides and Interpreters. The Gentlemen here are mostly poor and have families, in Order to induce them to attach themselves thoroughly to the King’s Interests, ’tis necessary they should be assured of their being taken into His Service for Life, and in case they perish on these Expeditions, that their Widows will enjoy their Pay, to support and educate their Children.

Should His Majesty think proper to allow the Traders to go up to the Western Lakes, as formerly, I think a Party might winter in one of those Posts, set out early in Spring for the Pacific Ocean, find out a good Port, take its Latitude, Longitude, and describe it so accurately, as to enable our Ships from the East Indies to find it out with ease, and then return the year following; Your Lordship will readily perceive the advantage of such Discoveries, and how difficult attempts to explore unknown Parts must prove to the English, unless we avail ourselves of the knowledge of the Canadians, who are well acquainted with the Country, the Language and Manners of the Natives.

Your Lordship has likewise herewith inclosed the observations of the Traders here on Sir William Johnson’s Regulations, together with a Petition they presented to me at the same time; I was rather displeased at some of the expressions they made use of in their Observations, but on close examination, found it was more owing to their not sufficiently understanding the force of their own words, than to any unwillingness to submit to proper Orders and Regulations, for which they seem at present to be perfectly disposed.

I am with much Respect and Esteem,
Your Lordship’s most obedient humble servant,

GUY CARLETON.

The Earl of Shelburne,
One of His Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State, &c.

olxxi
LIST of the upper Posts under the French Government, of the Garrisons thereat posted, and of the number of Canoes usually sent up every year.

**SOUTHERN POSTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fort of Niagara</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Sergeants</th>
<th>Soldiers</th>
<th>Chaplain</th>
<th>Storekeeper</th>
<th>Surgeon</th>
<th>Canoes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Toronto</em></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fort Frontenac</em></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>La Presentation</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Detroit and Dependencies</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Onias and Miamis</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mississinak and Dependencies</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>La Baye and Dependencies</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>St. Joseph</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Illinois</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>118</td>
<td></td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NORTHERN POSTS.**

| Temiscamingue | Commandant | 4 |
| Chagoguion | Commandant | 4 |
| Nipigon | Commandant | 4 |
| Gamonastigoui and Michipicton | Commandant | 5 |
| Mer du Ouest | Officers 1, Sergeants 2, Soldiers 4 | 9 |
| Rivière des Kikipoux |          | 2 |
| Lake Huron |          | 2 |
| Belle Rivière |          | 2 |
| **Total** |          | 118 |

*Thus marked were King's Posts and the Trade thither was carried on for his account, and the furs that were brought in return, were disposed of at Montreal, by public auction. The merchants paid from five hundred to one thousand livres for licenses to send to the other posts and the produce of these licenses formed a fund for pensioning the widows and poor families of deceased officers, at the disposal of the Governor General; some were farmed out to the Commandants themselves, or to Traders. The European goods necessary for the equipment of a canoe in the time of the French, was computed to cost about seven thousand French livres; it is alleged that they now stand in about nine thousand.*

G. C.
**NOTE E.**

*(From Archives; Series B, Volume 1, p. 137a).*

**État des Navires destinés au Transport en France de M. de Vaudreuil et sa suite; de M. le Chev. de Lévis et sa suite, de l'État-major, Ingénieurs, etc., et de M. l'Intendant; de même que les Officiers et Troupes.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noms des Navires</th>
<th>Noms des Patrons</th>
<th>Nombre</th>
<th>Régiments</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Le Moleneux......</td>
<td>Welshman</td>
<td>M. de Vaudreuil et sa suite et 25 soldats.</td>
<td>2nd Batt. de Berry...</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Marie..........</td>
<td>Bowman</td>
<td>M. de Lévis et 25....</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Friendship....</td>
<td>Oliver</td>
<td>L'État Major .........</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Wolf...........</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>M. L'Intendant .......</td>
<td>La Reine ..........</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Fanny..........</td>
<td>Salmon</td>
<td>L'Etat-major ..........</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Brotherhood...</td>
<td>Rhymer</td>
<td>Le Sarre ............</td>
<td>276</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Jenny..........</td>
<td>Joy</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Mulberry......</td>
<td>Remwick</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>Ryl. Roussillon ...</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Duke...........</td>
<td>Devenant</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le William.......</td>
<td>Johnston</td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L'Eden et Mary...</td>
<td>Langden</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>Languedoc ........</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Sally.........</td>
<td>Johnston</td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L'Abigail........</td>
<td>Donnel</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Young Isaac...</td>
<td>Payne</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>Guîenne..........</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Mary et Jane...</td>
<td>Withal</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Rebecca.......</td>
<td>Gordon</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Dolphin........</td>
<td>Logan</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>1st Batt. de Berry...</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L'Ann.............</td>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Joseph........</td>
<td>Fulton</td>
<td>97</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L'Amazonne.....</td>
<td>Scott</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>2nd Batt. du Berry...</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Sea Horse......</td>
<td>Kirkwood</td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le True Briton...</td>
<td></td>
<td>114</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Les Troupes destinés pour le Navire Le Sally doivent descendre en chaloupe, et Elles trouveront ce Navire à Québec.

Le Battallon de Bearne dont le nombre est de 408; ainsi que les Troupes de la Marine au Nombre de 1013 doivent aussi descendre à Québec en Chaloupes, et ils y trouveront des Vaisseaux de Transport. 2 Sergts 50 hommes de Berry, yront en bateau en plasue du même nombre de Marins qui les rempt dans.

Adressed

M. le Capitaine Grandville

Endorsed

État des Vaisseaux pour l'embarquement des Troupes françaises

Montreal le 7re 60. clxxii
LISTE DES OFFICIERS PRIS ET BLESSÉS.

(From Archives: Series B, Volume 27)

Meest
1. Aubris, une balle au coté droit de la Tête.
2. Deligneris, un coup dans la chair à l’envers la cuisse.
3. Ferran, un coup dans le gros de la Fesse.
4. Devins, un coup dans les reins.
5. Barrois, trois coups de fusils dont deux mortels.
7. Villier.
8. Montigny, la main cassé.
10. Repentigny.
11. Montizambert.
12. Lacharrignery.
13. La Noue.
15. Rimbault.
17. Ligneris.
18. La Motte Douville.
19. De Nuriche.
20. Gamolin.
22. Boisard.
23. Conellard.

Endorsed: List of the French Officers’ names taken prisoners.

Page 22b

RÉGIMENT DE BERRY 2e BATT.

Etat Major:
M. de Trivio, Lt Col. Command:
M. de la Pelouze Capt. aide Major detenu à Québec du 28 Avril 1760.
Le Sr Coni chirurgien Major
Cadillac
Surineaux et son épouse
Cambray
Michau

Capitaines Chantigné
Breuilly
Peulau
Maynard
Tramont

Lts Pellisier, détenu à Québec 28 avril 1760
LeClerc
Duturbi
Prinsac
Coelhivel
Toussac
Bressac
Killard
Beaupré

Lts en second ou Ensigne
La Roque—Duplessy, Laudanet
Louchard, Destraet, Bernard
Chambarrand—Ensigne
Soldats—femmes—enfants—domestiques
319 9 6 22

(Signé)  TRIVIO.

(Page 53c)

RÉGIMENT DE LA SARRE.

M. Duparquet Commandant
Devilard Cap. des Grenadiers
Demeur Capt
Beauparlid id
Daudigi Lieut des Grenadiers
Chamal Sous Lt... "
Launandise Lt de remy 21 avril 1760
Bauge Lt
Sausuin d détenu prisonnier à l'hôpital
Meritain à Québec, 28 avril 1760
Soluride Capt
M. de Saverin id.
Des. Prieur id.
La Nuda aide Major
De Saubaine
Gravet
Bremiliat
Bertilot
Befaron
Hector
Officiers Soldats femmes—Total
20 192 2 214

Certifié par nous Commandant du Regimt à Montréal 14e 7bre 1760

(Signé)  DUPARQUET.

(Page 53b)

ETAT DE L'ARTILLERIE DE LA COLONIE POUR L'EMBARQUEMENT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officiers</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sergents</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caporeaux</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fusilliers</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Femmes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enfant</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestiques</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 55

A Montreal ce 14 7bre 1760
Aubert

Vu Vaudreuil

(Page 53a)
REGIMENT DE ROYAL ROUSSILLION

Etat de Messrs les Officiers du dit Régiment

Mr de Poularies Lt Colonel
Destor Capt des Grenadiers
Duriez
Boisset
Baszignac
Valette
Dufrenoy
Thibalier
Servius
De Gros
Lefevre

M. de Rouin Cap detenu à Quebec 28 avril 1760
M. de Bros. " " " 13e 7bre 1759
St Trivet
Cartaine
Tibaut
Grand Jean
Baunninville

Lt St Felix
Leonard
St Trix
Néré
Noguet
Dasbourne
La Montagne
La Mortier
La Cassagne

Officiers Soldats femmes enfants Domes; Hopl
27 230 6 1 27 15
Total Generale 291.

Certifié par nous Lt Col: Commandant dudit Regiment à Montréal 14e 7bre 1760.

DE POULARIES.

(Page 53d)

SECOND BATT: DE LANGUEDOC.

Etat des Officiers du dit Régiment

M. de Trivat Lt Col : Commandant
Daignebelle
Dachet
Vaudrey
Basserode
Douglas
Rennepont
Clerny
La Vance
Dharbut
Blanchard
Galass
Lts Daleyrae — Seneville
Poirrot — Senetier
Lafustonne — Rouville
Chev: La Maltiere Bonne Maizon
Martel — Martel-Majesse

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Goulon
La Valtrie
Cartes
Capt Lts Sergts Soldts femmes. Enfts domes. Total
12 13 26 270 19 14 28 = 382
A Montreal le 14e 7bre 1760

Vu par nous Lt Col : Commandant Trivat

(Page 53e.)

Etat des Officiers, Soldats, Domestiques, femmes et enfants qui sont aux Equipages et qui doivent s'embarquer dans le vaisseau de l'Eden Mary Capt : Mr Langdon.

Scavoir

M. Daignebelle Capt des Grenadiers et 1 domestique.
Douglas.............................. 1 "
Rennepont......................... 1 "
Clorny................................ 1 "
La Justonne detenu à Quebec........ 1 "
Chev : La Maltiere .................. 1 "
Seneville............................. 1 "

— 7

Mad. Douglas et sa fille de chambre et deux enfants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compagnies</th>
<th>Soldats</th>
<th>Femmes</th>
<th>Enfants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grenadiers</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parfour</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rennepont</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calans</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matissart</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clorny</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

45 2 2

Recapitulation : Officiers- 7—femme d'Off. 1—fille de chambre 1—enfant d'Offi. 2—soldats 45—femmes 2—Enfants 2—Domestiques 7.

Au bord de L'Eden Mary Le 15e 7bre 1760.

(Page 53f.)

ETAT des Officiers, Soldats, femmes, enfants et Domestiques qui se sont embarqués le 16e 7bre 1760, Dans le Batiment L'Eden Mary Capitaine Mr Langdon.

Scavoir

M. de Privat Lt Col : et............... 2 domestiques
De Calan............................ 1 "
Daleyrac............................ 1 "
Martel Offic: Major.................. 2 "
Bonne Maizon........................ 1 "
Martel Majesse........................ 0 "

6 7

clxxvii
Madame Martel et une fille
Melle Martel 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compagnie</th>
<th>soldats</th>
<th>femmes</th>
<th>enfants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grenadiers</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parfour</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renepont</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calant</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matissart</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerieux</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ \begin{array}{ccc} 
2 & 4 & 2 \\
\end{array} \]

Total 114

Au bord du L'Eden Mary
Le 15 7bre 1760
Martel

(Page 53g.)

RETURN of flour and pork served to the French Troops for four Days, from 13th to 17th Sept inclve 1760.

As pr. Sundry orders received from or countersigned by Colonel Haldimand,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No of Men</th>
<th>Flour L. P.</th>
<th>Pork L. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>375 to Regimt de la Reine</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>242 de la Sarre</td>
<td>1452</td>
<td>484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>286 de Royal Roussillon</td>
<td>1716</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>248 de Langudoc</td>
<td>1476</td>
<td>492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>274 de Guienne</td>
<td>1644</td>
<td>548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>327 2d Batt. de Berry</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>369 3d do</td>
<td>2214</td>
<td>738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>366 &quot; de Bearn</td>
<td>2196</td>
<td>732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>917 2 Marine Batt</td>
<td>5502</td>
<td>1834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 Dech artillery</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Officers of the Govt</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 Chevaler de Levi and House</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Crew of Ship Cerf Volant</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 — L'Erguille</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81 Officers and men not included</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 one soldier and his wife &quot;</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 two Sailors of Frigate Pomone,</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>71 one days Provisions for 71 men { from Detroit</td>
<td>106½</td>
<td>35½</td>
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Endorsed: The No: of French Troops victualled the 13th Sept 1760

(Page 53k.)

clxxviii
**État Major, ou Quartier Général des Troupes détachées de la Marine et autres Conséquences relatives au Gouvernement du Canada, &c.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>†Le Marquis Cavagnal de Vaudreuil, Grand croix de l’ordre de St. Louis</td>
<td>Gouvern’r. &amp; Comdt. Général des Troupes &amp; du Canada</td>
<td>Dans le Canada</td>
<td>Lieut. General,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rigaud de Vaudreuil</td>
<td>Gouverneur</td>
<td>Montreal</td>
<td>Colonel,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemoine de Longueuil</td>
<td>Gouverneur</td>
<td>Trois Rivieres</td>
<td>Colonel.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Quebec</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dargenteuil Dallesboult</td>
<td>Lieut. de Roi</td>
<td>Montreal</td>
<td>Lieut. Colonel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleurimort des Noyelets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Le Verrier</td>
<td>Major de Place</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Major.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplessis Fabert</td>
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<td>Montreal</td>
<td>Major.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sabrevois</td>
<td>Major de Place</td>
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<td>Major.</td>
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<td>Sieville Celoron</td>
<td>Major Command. du Detroit</td>
<td>Briez</td>
<td>Major.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sabrevois de Sennonville</td>
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<td>Montreal</td>
<td>Captaine.</td>
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<td>Livaudiere Péan</td>
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<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Captaine.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chevalier de Ganne</td>
<td>Aide Major</td>
<td>Trois Rivieres</td>
<td>Captaine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**État Major des Troupes—**

| Dumas | Majr. Général. & Inspector. | Quebec | Colonel. |
| Davaine Demeaulesois | Aide Major | Montreal | Captaine. |
| Charly | Aide Major | Trois Rivieres | Lieutenant. |
| Lemoine de Longueuil | Aide Major | | |

**Génie—**

| Pont le Roi | Ingénieur en Chef. | | Lieut. Colonel. |
| Robert de Lamorandière | Ingénieur Ordinaire | | Captaine. |
| Chartrier de Lotbinière | Ingénieur Ordinaire | | Captaine. |

**Artillerie—**

| Le Mercier | Commandant d’Artillerie | | Lieut. Colonel. |
| Fredmont | Capt. 1er Compagnie | | Captaine. |
| Azemard de Lusignan | Capt. 2e Compagnie | | Captaine. |
| Dausselle | Lieutenant | | Lieutenant. |
| Lachenay Aubert | Lieutenant | | Lieutenant. |
| Boucher de la Bruère | Enseigne en 1er | | Enseigne en 1er. |
| Juchereaux Duchesnay | Enseigne en 1er | | Enseigne en 2e. |
| Chartrier de Lotbinière | Enseigne en 2e | | Enseigne en 2e. |
| Linière Taschereaux | | | |
| Guillon l’Aine | Cadet en 1er | | Cadet en 1er. |
| Taschereaux | Cadet en 1er | | Cadet en 1er. |
| Guillon Cadet | Cadet en 2e | | Cadet en 2e. |
| Taschereaux Cadet | Cadet en 2e | | Cadet en 2e. |

4 Sergents 150 Canonniers Bombardiers (y compris les fifres et Tambours.)
**Noms des Messieurs employés à des Charges.**

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<th>Carrière</th>
<th>Charge ou Qualité</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chevalier de Laroche beau.</td>
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<td>Missipi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fément</td>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
<td>Missipi.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manuel de Pontoise</td>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
<td>Louisbourg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officiers de Louisbourg et du Missipi en Canada en 1759, par occasion—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morin</td>
<td>Capitaine</td>
<td>(d'où Venus.)</td>
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<td>Chevr. Demeloise</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johnston Scolais</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rousseaux</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varennes St. Helaine</td>
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<td>Louisbourg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liactot l'Ainé</td>
<td>Enseigne</td>
<td>Louisbourg.</td>
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<td>Officiers réformés faisant le service en 1759—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sac Répé</td>
<td>Commandant</td>
<td>St. Jean.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beaudecourt de Richarville</td>
<td>Capitaine du Rf.</td>
<td>au Sault.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dumay Lavengile</td>
<td>Capitaine de Post.</td>
<td>Montreal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duplessis Fabert</td>
<td>Lieutenant de Post.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dumaisseau</td>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
<td>Quebec.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Officiers Civile—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fremont de Salvailles</td>
<td>Capne des Postes.</td>
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<td>Lachensy Aubert</td>
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<td>Oery d'Argenteauille</td>
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<td>Pellegrin St. de Brulot</td>
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<td>Marchéchaussée—</td>
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<td>Duplessi de Morempou</td>
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<td>Fleury La Génieire</td>
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<td>12 Archers</td>
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<td>Canonnier—</td>
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<td>Canonnier de l'Amires &amp; Maitre Canonnier</td>
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<td>Constructeurs de la Marine Royale—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Le Vasseur Pére</td>
<td>Maitre Constructeur.</td>
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<td>Courval Cresé</td>
<td>Sous Constructeur</td>
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<td>Le Vasseur Fils</td>
<td>Sous Constructeur</td>
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<td>Fromentaux</td>
<td>Maitre des Quays.</td>
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<td>Foucher</td>
<td>Ecrivain du Roi aux Constrs.</td>
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<td>Mellises</td>
<td>Ecrivain de La Marine do...</td>
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<td>Voie–</td>
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<td>Chalmel Ollinot</td>
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<td>Trois Riviers.</td>
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<td>Le Clerc</td>
<td>Sous Voyer</td>
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<td>Lapalme</td>
<td>Sous Voyer d'architecte</td>
<td>Detroit Eriez.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Campanut</td>
<td>Sous Voyer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Médecine—</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Le Beaux</td>
<td>1er Médecin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Piz</td>
<td>2d do et Chirurgien Major</td>
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<td>Briaux</td>
<td>Chirurgien Major</td>
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<td>Vigex</td>
<td>Idem</td>
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<td>Quartier General.</td>
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**clxxx**
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<tr>
<th>NOMS DES MESSIEURS EMPLOYÉS À DES CHARGES</th>
<th>CHARGE OU QUALITÉ</th>
<th>OÙ EMPLOYÉ</th>
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<tr>
<td>Officiers de Plume—</td>
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<td>Bigot..................................</td>
<td>Intendant de Police &amp; finances.</td>
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<td>Querisien............................</td>
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<td>Greffier.........</td>
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<td>Conseil Supérieur Le Commandt. en Chef Le</td>
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<td>Marq. Vaudreuil, Levêque Monseignr...</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;c. &amp;c...................................</td>
<td>Chanoines........</td>
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Endorsed: Memorandum Concernant des Officiers Canadiens avant la Conquête. (Pages 30 to 33.)
**Tableau General des différentes Grades des Officiers de la Marine servants en Canada suivant leur Rang et Ancienneté au Nombre de 40 Compagnies Composées chacune d'un Capitaine, un Lieutenant, deux Enseignes, quatre Sergents, trois Caporaux, trois Ensenessados, un Cadet à l'Aiguilette, un Cadet Soldat, deux Tambours et de 40 à 75 Fusiliers.**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Capitaines</th>
<th>Enseigne en 1762</th>
<th>Enseigne en 1763</th>
<th>Lieutenant</th>
<th>Capitaine</th>
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<td>St. Martin, tué</td>
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**Nota.—Si cette Liste est de 1759 il manque—**

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4 Capitaines.
5 Lieutenants.
2 Enseignes en pied.
10 Enseignes en second.
4 Cadets à l'aiguilette.
4 Cadets Soldats.
<table>
<thead>
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Capt. Sans Compagnie—
Jonquiaire l'Ainé.
Lachavignerie.

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Officiers retirés en 1759—
Charon Denoyau Lieut. des Roi de Trois Rivières.
La Corne l'aîné........................ |
Contrecoeur, Peccaudy...... |
De la Martinière Bermonct........ |
De Cabansac................. |
Boucherville................. |
Lamoert Dumont............ |
St. Paul Senneville ...... |
Chas. d'Argenteuil.......... |
Daguenau Dovrille, Duhe- 
ay, Père................ |
Denis Delaronde Menin... |
Journoyer........................ |
Langes...................... |
D'Amour Deplaine.......... |
Langlade........................ |
Mercure........................ |

(Pages 27 to 29.)
Liste des Officiers des Troupes detachés de la Marine servants en Canada tués depuis 1754 jusques et compris 1759.

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(Page 531.)
### État des Officiers et Soldats des Troupes détachées de la Marine Servants en Canada peris sur l'Isle du Cap Breton dans le Cartel l'Auguste allant de Québec en France en Novembre 1761.

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<td>De lacorne Deschant</td>
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<td>Senneville de St. Paul</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sergents Caporaux Ensepades et Tambours, faisant ensemble 60 hommes</td>
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Officiers Canadiens Servants au Mississipi, dans les Troupes et qui ont été brûlés dans la Guerre des Sauvages Thicaches:

<table>
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<td>Hommes</td>
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</table>

(Page 53k.)
(NOTE F.)

SELKIRK SETTLEMENT.

LETTER BOOK OF CAPTAIN MILES MACDONELL

(From Archives: Selkirk Correspondence.)

TO THE RT. HONBEL, THE EARL OF SELKIRK.

YARMOUTH, 27th June, 1811.

MY LORD,— We have been singularly unfortunate in winds since setting out. While at Sheerness waiting for convoy we lost two or three days of fair winds, and since then they have been generally adverse. Two copies of the Prospectus and one of my Instructions I have the honour to enclose herewith. The instructions are very clear and distinct, nothing occurs to me at present to be added to them. The temporary Lord Grants of 5 or 10 acres, directed to be given in the environs of the fort in case of danger to be apprehended from Indians, I suppose may be given in Lease at an easy rent to be paid in produce. A certificate of the Farm Lots may be given in the meantime until the regular patent arrives. I have searched all Yarmouth for brass Pieces, but without any success. We are so very late that I suppose the Pelican Ripple, on the Red River, will be our wintering place for this year if we can reach it.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

MILES MACDONELL.

YARMOUTH, 4th July, 1811.

MY LORD,— I wrote to Your Lordship from here on the 27th ult., enclosing copies of Prospectus and Instructions. Since then I received Your Lordship’s letter of 19th June (by Capt. Turner of ship King George, which arrived here on 30th) the contents of which shall be attended to when we arrive at Stornoway, but that appears to be as distant as ever.

We remained fast here with contrary winds till the 2nd inst., altho’ the weather was moderate the convoy could not move. On the 2nd we made 20 miles against a head wind in two tides, and yesterday were driven back here by a strong gale from the northward.

I am surprised that Capt. Roderick should so far exceed his Instructions in promising such high wages. I suppose he was anxious to procure a number in the general defection of his people. This reminds me of part of my Instructions when in Ireland, where the wages of overseers were left to discretion, and omitted since to learn from your Lordship what wages that description of people were to be allowed.

The detention here is unfortunate & I fear will destroy our expectation of getting into the interior this winter, however, all that’s possible shall be effected.

I enclose herewith names of some persons in Ireland, &c., who may probably become shareholders in the scheme, & have subjoined some part of my own observations on these persons, for your Lordships Information. Many others that I yet know nothing of in that Country will undoubtedly join in the Scheme, & once it has gained sufficient strength in Ireland & the Highlands of Scotland, no individual opposition can effect much; unless the Government decide against it—but this I think cannot take place. The settlement will be a great check to the Americans
extending themselves in that quarter, & as there is some prospect of a rupture
with them, we may soon be able to cause them annoyance on their back frontier.

Sir A— has pledged himself so decidedly opposed to this project that he will
try every means in his power to thwart it. Besides, I am convinced he was no
friend to your Lordship even before this came on the carpet.

The wind falls a little, I am in hopes we may get away in the morning.

I have the honor to be, with high respect,

Your Lordships, &c.,

MILES MACDONELL.

STORNOWAY, 25th July, 1811.

My Lord,—Our fleet put in at Stromness by contrary winds on the 15th instant,
where the Prince of Wales remained to take the men on board. The Eddystone,
and Edwd. & Anne, &c., left Stromness the evening of the same day and arived
here on the 17th instant. On going ashore I was honored with Your Lordships
letters of 21st, 22nd, 29th June, & 2nd July. Of Capt. Roderick's people there
there, 32 in number, exclusive of James Young, 12 of them are engaged as writers
& 20 as labourers. Ten of the labourers are at £25 yearly wages. They would
not by any means consent to have wages reduced; and the offer of land at the end of
one year's service they did not think sufficiently advantageous. The land they
altogether make very light of. Upon the whole, I judged it more beneficial to the
concern that they should be kept for the full period, as their labour for the two
last years will be better than that of the first, & sending them home at the expira-
tion of one year would be incurring a heavy expense without receiving much bene-
fit from them to compensate it. It is an unfortunate circumstance that they were
engaged different from the others, which will always be a source of grievance and
discontent. Many of them said they would not have engaged had they not been
promised such wages, & I suppose Capt. Roderick was anxious to send a number
forward to make up in some shape for the defection of so many others whom he had
engaged.

I had them warned to assemble by themselves to talk with them; & first
spoke to two separate to find out their disposition. On the return of these to the
others there was a general clamour, saying that they were going to be imposed upon,
&c. It was then necessary to address the whole body and assure them that no
alteration would be made in their agreements. Others wanted an augmentation to
their pay, saying that if I had power to reduce I could add. From the fewness of
our numbers, besides the loss it might occasion to Capt. Roderick (who, I believe,
has not been wanting in exertions) it would never do to let any of them return
home. The Captain must be at some loss with Young; but the wages to him were
enormous, & I am astonished he could think of making such a contract without
orders—he says there was not time.

There are only 14 of the Irish besides Mr. Bourke; few, instead of 70 that
were promised. Mr. Everard's letter to me, a copy of which I enclose, throws some
light on the subject.—It appears from it that none of the Galway men reached
Sligo, altho' he had advice from the house of Graham & Co. of their being on the
route. He mentions to have enclosed their letters to him on this business but has
omitted to do it. My letter to Mr. Everard I enclose open for your Lordships per-
usal, to be afterwards forwarded.

Mr. Bourke I find has already commenced a correspondence with Your Lordship.
His reply to the Highlanders shews at least some spunk and zeal for the cause he is
engaged in. He speaks Irish, French, Spanish, &c., &c., and might be very useful;
but he is unfortunately fond of a sup of the creature to which he is but too much
addicted. He appears however to have influence among the people of the District he
élxxxviii
is from, Killala; all of Mr. Everard's list are from that part except two or three that are from Sligo.

Mr. Charles McLean is here with 20 men; 14 of them are from Lewis & 3 of these are writers, the whole is expected to be embarked to-day. The Prince has arrived from Stromness with 59 men, so that I expect the total will be about 125.

There is a boat builder among the men from Orkney, but it has defied me to get boys here to put apprentices to him. There has never any people been taken before from this Island, & it is much owing to the exertions & influence of Mr. Robertson & Mr. Donald MacKenzie, a merchant here, that so many are now got. An ample supply of the Inverness Journal containing The Highlander, has been sent here, & great pains taken to disseminate them about the country; they sent to people who were not in the habit of receiving News papers, & I am told to many who could not read them. They were equally abundant in the Orkneys & I suppose throughout all the Highlands & Isles. If that piece originated in London I should expect to find in it more candour, knowledge of the country, & regard to truth, than it contains; but some part is not unlike the language that was held out there to discourage & dissuade people from embarking in the enterprise.

The choice of a suitable successor from among my people is as yet not easily made, they are all so very ignorant of what is to be done. There is no saying what effect experience may have; but at present there is not a person among them that has any idea of what they are going to do beyond the individual business they were severally engaged for in London. As to taking general management & direction of affairs, it is out of the question. I hope I shall be spared till things are got fairly going, & once in proper train it will not be so difficult a task for another to keep them so.

Your Lordship's letter of 9th current is come to hand—I do not think it now possible to get into the interior this winter. Seal Island will consequently afford us the only chance of useful exertion for this season unless we have a very extraordinary passage. If timber and other materials can be had contiguous to the place something will of course be done to forward that object, & the soundings of the river Nelson may be taken. I can only communicate from Y. F. what resources may be calculated on for the support of people to be sent out next year. I think we may provide shelter & support for a few families.

Some of the clerks or writers have already received advances to the amount of their first year's wages. No orders have been given by the Co. for the destination of these young men, or in what manner they were to be treated on board of the ships—there are 15 of them—I have taken upon myself to put two in the Prince of Wales for the Southern Factories, & the rest go in the Edward & Anne for Y. F. So many could not be messed in her cabin, and a place has been divided off between Decks, where they are to lodge & mess by themselves, to have a cook and the necessary attendance. Tea, Sugar, Bread, &c., was purchased here for the purpose. The two clerks put on board the Prince of Wales, to avoid distinction, are to lodge & mess in the steerage. This arrangement will save a considerable sum of money to the Co. as otherwise the Captain would charge 10 guineas for every person messing in the Cabin. It is very unpleasant for me, a stranger to the Coys. affairs to take those things upon myself—but no person appeared to have directions or instructions; I was looked to to decide, & have acted to the best of my judgement for the interests of the concern. It has drawn upon me the displeasure of the writers who all expected to be Cabin passengers. They were while on shore with a few exceptions, as irregular in their conduct & troublesome as the common hired men.

The labourers as well as writers have had very large advances made to them for Clothes, &c., exclusive of board, lodging, &c., so that should any accident befall the ships from sea hazard or the enemy by which the Coy. might be deprived of the services of these people, the loss would be very great. Besides personal advances, which in time may be counterbalanced by their wages, should everything go on prosperously after this, the aggregate expenses for board, lodging, and accommodation for so long a time, is unparalleled & an irremediable loss. Sending off one ship early to receive the passengers on board as they arrived, would avoid all this needless expense. If
the Coy's affairs in this particular be not better conducted in future, the Country trade however successful cannot (in my opinion) support it. The cause of evil is so near home that it can easily be remedied in future. Matters this year are most disastrous.

All the men that we shall have are now embarked, but it has been a Herculean labour! I had to apply to the Capt. of the Convoy for a party of Marines, & it was necessary to go through the Ceremony of having some impressed & put on board the man of war. One man had enlisted with a recruiting party, but he is taken from them and shipped. Five have entirely absconded; two of them of Capt. Roderick's list, Mr. Cambidge & another, & three of Mr. McLean's party. The Collector of this place Mr. Reid, an old, weak & dissipated man (although I asked him to dinner & made him drunk) has thrown every impediment in our way, & has armed himself against us with all the formalities of the Customs to which he has exacted a rigid compliance from all the ships, & to which we were fortunately able to conform. Mr. Reid has been holding out to the people that we had no power to compel them to embark, and that we could only seek redress by law for the nonperformance of Contracts made & advances given them.

Mr. James Robertson, the Comptroller, is a fine steady & honest fellow, a candid upright & genuine Highland Gentleman. He has been indefatigable to forward our affairs & has rendered important services in every manner in his power. Without his assistance we should not have succeeded so well as we have done. He will of course give an Account of the enormous outlays here, as nothing has been done without him. It was found necessary to purchase a quantity of Biscuit for the Winter, & to give half allowance of bread & meat to all the other passengers.

The Cattle cannot be taken out this Year without delaying three days longer to prepare a place for them; and that delay would not now be prudent, & besides, the quantity of water they would require cannot be stowed. I do not recollect to have heard anything from your Lordship about the destination of them. I have got from Mr. Robertson two iron swivels chosen from among those belonging to Lord Seaforth at this place. They are light and manageable—next year we may receive a couple of sound brass pieces.

Canvas for Boat Sails and Cordage has been purchased here amounting to £6 6s. 9d. Mr. Hillier will require some part of it which shall be noted when delivered. Mr. Everand's letter I enclose, instead of the Copy first intended to be sent, with other papers relative to transactions at Sligo.

I have drawn on Your Lordship for £18 2s. in favour of Capt. Roderick McDonald, which sum is to be charged to my a/c. Letters from Canada for me may yet probably be sent to the care of Messrs. Morland & Co., and I wish Your Lordship will be pleased to take charge of them.

A mean fellow of the name McKenzie, called a Captain, who was last year an agent here for the Co's, has to-day while Capt. Gull was on shore clearing out of the Custom House, gone on board the Edw & Ann with a Recruiting party, and with his own hand given money as Enlisting money to some of our men; the men he was not allowed to take away and himself and party were sent from the ship. The Collector of the Customs, Mr. Robertson and a clerk, came late this afternoon to visit all the ships and muster the people. After visiting the Prince of Wales & the Eddystone and Calling over the rolls of the men, I accompanied them to the Edward and Ann which contained the greatest number of the people—the Glasgow men, Irish, and a few from Orkney, amounting altogether to about 76. McKenzie with a party of soldiers were in a separate boat and came alongside claiming some of the men as deserters from His Majesty's service. I stopped him from coming up the ship's side—the Collector and his clerk, a Mr. McIvor, said there must be no violence; he was not however allowed to come on board. After the muster was gone through, the Clause of the Emigration Act regulating the provisions for passengers was read & then most officiously, a public declaration was made to know if every man was fully satisfied, & if he was going entirely with his own free will and consent, as otherwise that they might go on shore. Several said they were not willing—many went over...
the ship's side into McKerzie's Boat—one party ran away with the ship's boat but were brought back—one man jumped into the sea and swam for it until he was picked up by Recruiting Boat.—The Revenue Cutter's boat was likewise very active in taking men away, & the Collector took some ashore with himself in his boat.

This My Lord is a most unfortunate business. I cannot now state what number we may be able to take along, the delay for these last two days by the Custom House has occasioned all this, and the manifest part taken by the Collector, his friends and adherents against this business. It is a question, having all our men engaged as Indentured Servants, whether we should come under the Emigration Act. Mr. Blair has even declared off & gone on shore. The Collector has pledged himself to refund the advances made to him. I can say no more, it is now late at night & the Packet I fear will leave me. I condole with Your Lordship for all those cross accidents.

I am, Your Lordship, &c.,
MILES MACDONELL.

Mem: put on board the Packet boat at 11 o'clock at night—As she was hoisting her sails & under weigh—the mail having been closed, but Capt. promised to take particular charge of it, addressed under cover to Willm. Kerr, Esqr., Genl. Post office, Edinburgh.

Wrote a few lines to the Earl of Selkirk on the morning of the 26th & gave it in charge of Jas. Robertson, Esqr., Comptroller of the Customs, of which there was no copy kept— M. Mc. D.

To the Earl of Selkirk,

Y.F. HUDSON'S BAY, 1st Oct., 1811.

MY LORD,

I had the honor to address Your Lordship fully from Stornoway on the 25th, & a few hurried lines on the morning of the 26th July; and had a letter written to put on board the Convoy, but she parted with us (2nd August, Lat: 59°, 50' N., Long: 17°, 4½' W.) when it blow hard & our ship being far from her, had not an opportunity of sending letters.

Mr. Moncrieff Blair went on shore the morning of the 25th July on pretence of some business, where he thought proper to remain. The first knowledge I had of it was from Collector Reid when he came in the afternoon to be present at the Mustering of the people;—he asked me for Mr. Blair's baggage offering his own security for advances made and damages that might accrue.—In consequence of the bustle occasioned by the disagreeable affair of that evening, the Collector went on shore without the baggage & sent no person for it before our sailing next morning. Had Mr. Blair made application to me at any time before or after embarking I would have allowed him to depart with all his effects—but I did not expect that a Gentleman who came so well recommended could think of taking himself off by stealth. His conduct on shore did not prepossess me in his favor: he was rather inclined to intemperance as well as some others of the engaged writers, his associates who were ready to catch at every discontent among the men as applying to themselves.—His luggage shall be sent back by the return of the ship, I am sorry for the inconvenience which the want of it may occasion him in the mean time, although it is entirely thro' his own bad management. Mrs. Reid, wife of the Collector at Stornoway, is aunt to Sir A. McK & he called Capt. McKenzie, is married to a daughter of the Collector: these with all their adherents are in a united opposition to Mr. Robertson, & perhaps influenced in some degree from London to act as they did. I did not know of this connection when at Stornoway, but it may serve to account in some respect for the indecent conduct of that party. If an idea could have been formed that such a low trick was to be played, it might easily have been prevented—the Edwd. & Ann after receiving the passengers on board should have shifted from where she was (being the innermost ship) to outside the Convoy & the Convoy's.
boat could pick up the stragglers. There is now no remedy but to be guarded at all points in future. The greater part of the runaways might have been recovered had we remained in harbour only until 12 o'clock that day; but Capt. Hanwell's hurry and impatience drove us out so early in the morning altho' the wind was contrary. It was with great exertion that Mr. Robertson overtook the hindmost ship, to embark two young men who had been engaged for the Company's service, a considerable distance out.

Not one of the young men who came from Glasgow engaged as writers, brought a Matress or Blanket—they say they were told by Capt. Roderick that everything should be furnished to them at Stornoway—such articles were not to be had there. The stores from Ireland came into play, great part of which have been consumed on the passage for the use of the writers &c. an account of which expenditure I enclose.

I forward a general return of the number of men, effective and non effective according to the Lists which have reached me; by this your Lordship will see our strength at one view, & deficiency from non appearance & desertion; our total numbers on board all the ships amount only to 90 labourers & 15 writers including Mr. Bourke; making a grand total of 105, exclusive of us who embarked at Gravesend.—The Irish band wore not more troublesome than the others—the people from Glasgow were at first the most turbulent & dissatisfied.—The Orkney men being accustomed to it think nothing of a voyage to Hudson's Bay, but as they formerly when going out fared the same as the ship's Company, they were displeased on account of the provisions & served to increase the discontent of the others.

On the 12th September in Hudson's straits, the shifting of some part of the goods & passengers took place in the different ships, much against the inclination of Captain Hanwell, who saw in that movement the loss of his Command, as afterwards each ship was to make the best of its way to its destined port. The desertion at Stornoway from the Edwd. & Ann took place after the General distribution had been made & each ship had received the number of men allotted to her. It was my intention to replace in part this desertion by taking a few from the two other ships, that each might bear its share of the loss—but the Commodore would not part with any of the men the Co's Agent had put on board his ship, being 22 men all from Orkney, & besides these, took two more from the Eddystone without my knowledge, after I had left her. This proceeding surprised me, not expecting that he had any Control or direction as to the destination of the people.

I took with me 8 men from the Eddystone to the Edwd & Ann—with this augmentation the number on board was 53, labourers & Artificers collectively. Thirty of these I expect to have for the settlement; & from the remainder Mr. Hillier's party may be formed, not conceiving it to be the intention of the Co. that all the clerks and writers were for one part of the Country, I permitted three to volunteer into the Prince of Wales for the south Factories, and two others to go in the Eddystone to Churchill, & desired the Captains to mess them in their Cabins.

The passage has been of uncommon length, & for a summer one very boisterous.—On the morning of the 6th Sept. we discovered land (Button's Island) & were from that day to the 15th in getting thro' the straits. After entering the straits we daily saw a number of lumps of ice called by the seamen Islands, of these some were small, & others appeared the size of two or three Acres in circumference, and about 150 feet high. As we kept at a distance from land in obedience to the Signals of the Commodore, saw nothing of the natives, which was a great disappointment. The Country on both sides of the strait appeared to be high naked rocks, & with the exception of a little snow or ice which I imagine they are never clear of, are not unlike the west coast of Sutherlandshire & part of Rossire. At the upper part of the straits we met a quantity of flat ice, which gave us no interruption but that of laying to for one night with a fair wind. On the Ocean we had an uncommon share of boisterous, stormy and cold weather—but after entering Hudson's Bay experienced a course of fine, mild weather and moderate fair winds. Arrived here on the 24th September after a passage of 61 days from Stornoway, the longest and latest ever known to H. Bay.
Of all the occurrences which have opposed themselves this Year against our undertakings, the late arrival here of the vessels is the worse in its consequences. Notwithstanding the late sailing from England, the ships might arrive earlier were each one to make the best of its way after the Convoy left them; & should there be a necessity afterwards to join for shifting of Cargo &c., a general rendezvous might be made in Hudson's Strait. I am convinced the Edwd. & Ann & Eddystone could have made the voyage in a shorter time were they not fettered by the Commodore's signals.—Capt Hanwell is a timid, over cautious seaman, above taking advice, self sufficient & stubborn. The day after the shifting took place the other two vessels were far ahead of his, & shortly afterwards lost sight of him by superior manœuvring. I hope he may make good his voyage.—Our two ships kept together till we were one hundred miles to the westward of Mansfield Island.—The Commodore kept us for 15 days together cruising in Lat. 57 N. & about the Long. of Cape Farewell; during which time with the winds we had, might have gained a considerable distance to the northward—he could not think himself safe within a less distance than two degrees of latitude from the Cape. The Co., in my opinion, would profit in allowing him to retire, were they to give him a pension. Captain Ramsay, from unwieldiness & ill health, is likewise unfit for any service. It is certainly unpleasant to discard old servants, but were they permitted to retire with a gratuity, it could not be deemed a hardship, and that would be preferable to having them continued to sail in the ships as supernumeraries.

I am surprised the Co. never directed a survey to be made of the Coast on each side H. straits. From the appearance of the Country there must be many harbours & inlets for vessels to go into in case of an accident from ice, want of water, &c. We were often ourselves much in doubt for the accomplishment of our voyage, & had we been under the necessity of putting back, must have suffered for want of water. Two of the ships, without any additional expense, might execute this survey on the voyage out, with only the detention of a few days, one taking the north & the other the south shore. Should such a survey be directed to be made, Mr. Benjamin Bell, first mate of the Eddystone, would be a very proper person to be employed. He is a courageous, able & good seaman—has a good knowledge of Navigation, Astronomy, &c., &c., & is a Draftsman. I should like to see him promoted to the Command of a ship, and feel a conviction that the Co's. service would benefit by his abilities and good conduct.

The Edwd. & Ann was very ill fitted out for a northern voyage. Old sails, ropes &c. and very weakly manned. Her whole crew consisted of 16 persons, including the Captain, mates, and three small boys, the passengers were of great assistance, without them I know not what she would have done. I am surprised the Co. would charter & send her off in that state. The Co's own ships have more men than is required—Prince of Wales 32, and the Eddystone 28 including all hands. I am informed that 20 effective seamen would be a good sufficient crew for any of the ships—the wages & expenses of the surplus of hands would be a considerable saving.

Mr. Edwards had much professional practice on the voyage—He attended the ship's company; several of the passengers were ill—some of the writers were ill in consequence of imprudence on shore & a quantity of our medicines has been expended. One of the writers Mr. Stevens I believe is to be sent back on account of a bad complaint. The effects left by the deserters from us at Stornoway were sold by tender among the passengers, and made the amount of £27 sterl & were charged to the different purchasers— None of the young men made any progress in learning the Gaelic or Irish languages on the voyage. I had some drills of the people with arms—the weather was generally so boisterous and but few days we had that a person could stand steady on deck. There never was a more awkward squad—not a man or even officer of the party knew how to put a gun to his eye or had ever fired a shot.

I am not fully satisfied with the Revd. Mr. Bourke and would wish to know what character he bore in his own Country.—Your Lordship might get every inform—cxciii
mation concerning him from the R. C. Bishop of Killala, from whose dioese he is, thro' Mr. Everard at Maynooth. He tells me that he came away without the leave of the Bishop who was at the time at Dublin. A report must be made of him at Quebec as now belonging to that Dioese. He is however, very zealous for the increase of our Colony, he assures me he can get thousands to come out from Mayo, has written very encouraging letters to his own relations there, and wrote letters for almost every one of his flock to their friends in the same encouraging strain. He wishes to become a shareholder in the concern. He is related to Mr. Everard at Sligo.

I found every facility & readiness both from Mr. Auld, & Mr. Cook the Governor of this place, to meet Your Lordship's views to forward the Colony, consistent with their duty to the affairs of the Company. They, as well as a great number of the Cos. officers & other servants in the Country, feel interested in its success, & look towards it as a future asylum for themselves & their numerous offspring.—I am informed that many of the Company's servants & others from the N. W. Co who have served their time, & have families with Indian women will be induced to join as soon as they see a settlement begun on a permanent footing.—Many of these are worth money and can afford to pay well for land—Your Lordship will please to send me Instructions respecting such people.

The Eldys'tone has now arrived here with all her passengers & Cargo without being able to get to Churchill. This affords an additional supply of men not wanted by the Company. I am therefore allowed to Augmen't my number to 35 labourers & artificers. I have taken all Capt. Roderick's men, the Lewis men, with a portion of Irish; the rest of my list will be filled up by a selection from Orkney—there are besides a number of Orkney men here going home, who have served out their time—

I expect to be able to prevail on some of these to remain for one or two years more—as experienced men their service will be important to assist in ascending waters next spring.

Mr. Auld had previous to my arrival sent orders to the different Posts in the Red River Country to procure & save as much provisions as possible for the use of the ensuing year—and says that even had this not been done, there could be no apprehension of any want of Buffalo meat, from the vast abundance of the Country.—This being the case I think an accommodation may be provided there for 45 to 50 passengers to be sent out next year for the settlement, among whom may be 8 or 10 families.—Boats for this number will be ready here for taking them up.—Each boat will require two expert men accustomed to rapids & poling; some such might be procured in the Orkneys who have been formerly in the Cos. service, by making early application, and they ought to be engaged under a penalty to be fit for the service which they undertake. The Facto:y can furnish some men of this description as soon as their people come down with the Furs, which is always before the arrival of the ships. Tents of Imitation sheeting will be required to protect the people from the rain, flies, &c., in ascending the waters, they will serve parties for different successive years, & may afterwards be of use for straw beds, bags, &c., in the settlement. Even the Cos. men have tents, & families cannot possibly dispense with them,—the simplest and most convenient is the Military tent with a ridge pole, & to contain six soldiers with their arms & knapsacks.—Leather of old tents can be furnished here for covering the goods in the boats, instead of oil cloths which would be expensive.

The Boats used here carry 30 pieces of 90 lb each, & are navigated by 5 men,—our boats are entirely disapproved of altho' far lighter & easier constructed than the others. I will not give up the utility of flat bottoms for river navigation whatever may be their opinion, & shall prove them to be of use next spring by going up in them. The people here have never seen anything that is used in other parts of America.—My axes & some other tools are objects of great wonder, & condemned without mercy. I am sorry to find Holtzapffel's axes very badly tempered—the edge of the first one tried broke in cutting a soft poplar stick. The Blacksmith here may, however, soften them. In England they do not understand the tempering of edged tools to stand in cold countries.
An extraordinary inundation occurred this spring on the South or Pembina branch of the Red River, which overflowed its banks the extent of 4 miles on each side the river into the Country while the Northern branch was not more swollen than usual. This flood was occasioned by the melting of snows which fell last winter towards the source of that uncommonly great. Such a circumstance has not been before in the memory of the oldest Indian, & perhaps may (sic) happen again.

I have written to the agents at Stornoway, Glasgow & Sligo; & two Highland lads from Stornoway engaged as writers, wrote letters to their friends there expressive of the good treatment of the passengers: this will serve to contradict false reports, that may, & of course will be circulated by evil minded & prejudiced persons.—One of these lads John McLeod, I am inclined to take on the R. R. S. list on account of the connection; he is well known there & his statements will be attended to.

The river Nelson is little known, & the accounts given of it are very contradictory. Mr. Fidier came down it, & reports the navigation to be very practicable, & the distance by it to the Lake Winipic shorter, and fewer carrying places than that by the common route. Your Lordship will have an opportunity of seeing Fidier as he is going home this year on account of the death of some of his friends—all accounts agree in one circumstance, that the Nelson is a month later before it is clear of ice than Hayes River. Mr. Auld intends going up it to Lake Winipic next summer & will of course make minute remarks. I should like to accompany him, but must be along with my people on the other route—as it would not be prudent to venture with them an unknown road by which we might be detained and lose the season. Mr. Hillier and myself will take the soundings of the mouth of the Nelson next spring, as far up as Seal Island. The water of it is very high at present & besides there is no time for doing it.

At this late season the men cannot be employed to serve the Co. in any respect—every possible exertion & dispatch is required to get them & ourselves under cover in such situations where fresh meat can be procured throughout the winter, as none of us can be accommodated at the Factory. I am to cross immediately, with all my officers & people to the North side of the Nelson where Deer are said to abound.

Last winter was the severest ever known in those parts—game disappeared & many of the improvident natives perished thro' cold & want. The Thermometer was at 49½ degrees below 0.—It is well that it is past, & to be hoped this may be a mild one. We have had the Thermometer already at 8 & 9 degrees below 0, two succeeding nights, & we have now snow on the ground.—It is therefore time for those who are without houses to begin building. I hope that none of our Assiniboia people shall ever be so late again as to be under the necessity of wintering at this place. The cross accidents of this year could not have been foreseen—the late sailing of the ships eau be guarded against in future; wintering here, altho' attended with expense & loss of time, will give our people the advantage of acquiring some experience & practice in useful labour.—I was aware of considerable difficulties in prosecuting this scheme, which a desire to forward Your Lordship's views led me to undertake.—The troubles attendant on it have already exceeded my expectation: I feel a confidence however that we shall we able to surmount every difficulty, & altho' much retarded in the progress hitherto, the object is very attainable, & Your Lordship need not be under any apprehension for us.—With high respect, I have the honor to be

My Lord

Your Lordships most obt. & most humble servant

Miles MacDonell.
settlers when they arrive, provided that I have men with me acquainted with rapids.—The sooner that a vessel can be built on Lake Winipic the better; as then the boats need not proceed up further than the entrance of it. The lake is reported to be very shoal, particularly near the shore where boats are accustomed to go, but even should this be found to be the case, flat-bottomed vessels of the Petty Yanger kind as used in America, with leeboards, might be made to answer the navigation—and such craft could perhaps get up to the forks of the Red River.

I have been remiss in not replying to your Lordship's enquiries respecting Major McDonald, and can only offer for apology the confusion at Stornoway; I knew a Major McDonald, late winter in London originally from South Uist, but am not certain if his name is Alexander. He had served two or three years in Canada in the 60th Regt. & went from there to the West Indies. He has sold out of the Army or gone on half-pay—has a general acquaintance with living characters—is in infirm health & has been long from the Highlands.

This Factory is very ill constructed & not at all adapted for a cold Country either for use or convenience, but as I imagine the main object of the Co. to be the procuring of Furs, any other arrangements here are to them immaterial. The greatest unanimity appears to subsist between the Chiefs Auld & Cook.

M. McD.

Mem. of Articles to be sent out next year for R. R. S. The Muskets and Carbines left in Store, with bullet moulds complete. 2 Brass Field Pieces.—General Patterson's construction—3 Pounders (3 feet long & weighing 1 cwt, 2 qrs. 19 lbs.).

*Carriges for do. with rods, sponges &c. complete.

A Quern for grinding grain (if approved of a British Union Flag.)

1 Quart Apple Seeds.

Encyclopedia Britannica—bound in calf complete for M. McD. It may be sent next year or year following as convenient.

Hamilton Moore's Complete Navigator for M. McD.

A Quadrant, Sextant, &c.

Arrowsmith's Map of North America.—M. McD.

The above letter & enclosures was put into the general Letter Box at York.

Factory for ship Eddystone.

*The dimensions of the Wheels & bulky part of the Carriage need only be sent.

To the Right Honble. the Earl of Selkirk.

YF. HUDSON'S BAY, 5th Oct, 1811.

My LORD,—The people going home have disappointed my expectations; they formed a combination together against remaining longer in the country, or they have an idea of getting very high wages at home for coming out again, but I hope none of these will be taken into our service. I have only been able to engage one man for two years at £15 per ann., who has been three years inland from Churchill.

Mr. Hillier was sent off the 30th ulto, with a party to north side the Nelson. I sent away my people yesterday to the same place, and follow them myself today. Mr. Tomison returns with the ships—he has said nothing to me of his intentions—I have it only from others—We can very well dispense with him—Had he remained he could be of no service to our party, neither here nor at the Red River.—The poor old man hurt his back by a fall on the passage and feels discouraged.

Mr. Edwards has not been sufficiently careful of the Instruments your Lordship sent to his charge. The two Barometers are injured—they should have been sent back to be repaired, but that he has taken them with him, and I have only learned the accident since his departure.

I have taken the liberty of putting some letters for Canada under cover to Your Lordship to be forwarded.

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The weather has been mild and pleasant for some days past—it snowed last night about 6 or 7 inches, which they say will not go off—this is the month of November in Canada—I shall be very anxious for the month of April to commence our operations, and hope to make then a more agreeable report than the present times can admit of.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,
MILES MACDONELL.

My letter of the 1st Instant communicated fully everything that occurred worth mentioning.

To the Right Honble. the Earl of Selkirk.

YF. HUDSON’S BAY, 5th Oct, 1811.

MY LORD,—I have this moment been driven back from Point of Marsh by a strong North wind, but hope to get round tomorrow should the wind fall.

There are some other drawbacks on the outfits of this year—none of the boats that came out packed up has been landed, there is now no chance of getting them ashore—the Captains are just embarking with the Packet, and there is a good deal of ice floating about. The Boats must of course be taken back to England. I think it best to send them out again—they will be serviceable for the people coming next year. I shall build some on nearly the same model for my division, so that the Carpenters here will have to put them together. It is a pity they should be lost.

Your Lordships
ever sincere
MILES MACDONELL.

I do not think all our Grind stones are landed—there never was more confusion than in the landing of stores here, Goods & stores for all the Factories landing promiscuously together, and those to be shipped meeting them on our narrow wharf.—A Newfoundland Dog would be a good acquisition to me.—M. McD.

To William Cook, Esqr., Governor of YF., &c.

NELSON ENCAMPMENT, 2nd Nov. 1811.

DEAR SIR,—We have had a small supply of fresh meat from Mr. Geddes since I had the pleasure of writing you last. A party was sent there a few days ago and only brought three Barrels of salted meat—Mr. Geddes informed Mr. Jno. Sloan, the officer with the party, that he had orders not to give us any more fresh meat but to reserve it all for the Factory. This must surely be a mistake of Mr. Geddes’, as I understood both from Mr. Auld and you, that the motive of sending us to this place, was to be in a convenient situation to receive supplies of fresh meat for the preservation of the health of our people.

There is scarcely provisions now on hand for one month’s consumption, at the rate of 2 lb. of meat per day to a man—and at the expiration of that time there is not a probability of a communication being practicable between this and the Factory, it being very uncertain at what time we can cross the river on ice. Our situation here will consequently be most helpless. We have made every possible exertion to get Game, but hitherto all to no purpose, except about 3 brace of Wood Partridges which have been killed. We now occupy both sides of the river, and have a party at Sam’s Creek—no Deer have yet been seen.

You will please to send my stove pipe by these two men—10 lengths of sheet iron along with two Elbows will be sufficient—if the smith has not made Elbows, let 4 sheets iron be sent—we shall endeavour to make them here altho’ without a 12b—N.
Blacksmiths shop or Tools.—Could you spare half a dozen Tin plates, we are much in need of them.

Mr. Auld might have been crossed every day since Saturday last, & may yet so long as this mild weather continues. I beg my respects to him, and am with true regard

My Dear Sir,
Very Sincerely Yours,
MILES MACDONELL.

Sent by two men from south side Party to YF, who returned the 5th Instant, and brought an order for Mr. Geddes to give us all the meat he might have whenever called for.

NELSON ENCAMPMENT, 30th November, 1811.

My Dear Sir,—A mild day offers to send a boat across the Nelson with the Express from Churchill, which arrived here on the 28th instant.

I beg of you to embrace every opportunity of sending us skins for Togas, Trousers, &c., with twine, coarse needles, &c. The skins you sent by the last Indians have not yet reached me, the weather being such that we could not put out a boat to cross them. I shall now get them by the return of this boat.

Mr. Auld was to have furnished us with some whip saw Files, from Churchill, but I see none arrived. Of course, we cannot possibly saw boards, for want of them.

Mr. A. promised us a quantity of Essence of Malt, Crystallized Salts of Lemon, &c., to be used as a preventive for the Scurvy, but says nothing to me in his letter about such. The Scurvy has not yet made its appearance among us, but as our people are now living entirely on salt provisions, and our stock of oatmeal not warranting a liberal issue, we are not certain how long that dreadful evil may keep away from us.

I am, my dear Sir,
Your most obedt, and humble servt.,
MILES MACDONELL.

WM. H. Cook, Esq., Govr. YF.

I hope the people with you are recovered from the complaints they had when you wrote me by Mr. Auld.

M. McD.

To William Auld, Esq., Superintendent of the Northern Department Hudson's Bay.

NELSON ENCAMPMENT,
25th Decr. 1811.

Dear Sir,—

Your letter of the 16th Oct., from YF. reached me on the 5th November at the time you crossed here on your route to C. R. & should have been acknowledged before now had an opportunity for communication offered.

The selection of men for Red River settlement was made in my mind on board of the ships, & once that I learned the number to be given me for that service there could be no further delay—In conversation with you, after the arrival of the Eddy-stone, I was permitted to take 35 of the passengers besides Wm. Finlay since engaged. The people being landed from the ships at different times & hurried off promiscuously as they landed from the Factory to this place, the men intended for R. R. S. excviii
could not then without some detention until the whole of them had landed, be separated from the others. That separation was done immediately after my arrival here. The selection has been made with a view of forming an extensive local connection in the Highlands of Scotland & in Ireland. Ten or Eleven of the number were engaged by the H. B. Co.'s Agent at Glasgow at £25 Sterg. of annual wages, & the Committee pointedly refused to sanction the engagement altho' the people had in the mean time been sent to Stornoway to meet the Co.'s ships.—To cover the Agent & prevent any disagreeable consequences, the Earl of Selkirk instructed me by letter to take these men into his service, the rest of the number has been filled up from Orkney. From the very clear & explicit exposition you make of the state of the Factories, altho' you have not sent me the statement of which you speak, I see great deficiency of men for carrying on the trade in the Northern Department under your superintendence. A supply of 200 men was calculated on by the H. B. Co. to be sent out this last year to the different Departments; that number was actually engaged in the Highlands of Scotland & in Ireland. From the defection of the greater part of these about the time they were to embark, owing to malicious reports industriously spread among them, recourse was only then had at so late a period to engage Orkney men to supply the deficiency.

The service of the men being now lost till next summer from the late arrival of the ships, the number going with me will be less injurious to the Co's affairs as their wages & subsistence will of course be borne on the R. S. establishment. The next ships I am persuaded will bring an ample supply of men for us all. As matters are at present situated from the scarcity of hands, I shall be as moderate as possible consistent with the good of the service I am sent on, & instead of throwing obstacles in the way of the Co. have come out to be an ally of theirs to support them. It is unnecessary to point out to a person of your penetration the great advantages to be derived by the Co. from the prosperity of the proposed Colony, among many others, a firm & powerful support may be reckoned on in that quarter on the Grand Canadian Route; ample supplies of provisions for the Factories, &c., &c.

When you take into consideration the numerous stores now lying in the warehouses at YF, & requisite for such an undertaking: possession to be taken & kept of an extensive country, the natives of which may by malicious machination be ready to oppose; you will think the number already mentioned scarcely adequate to the purpose. However, I shall not ask for more in the present state of things, & shall pursue the particular object entrusted to me to the utmost of my ability with any number of men that may be given.

Were we to form a judgment of all Indians by the present inoffensive & docile state of the natives in the vicinity of the shores of Hudson's Bay, a full security might be reposed in their friendship: but the Ossineboine nation, into whose country we are going, are represented as among the most warlike Indians of N. America. We have already been threatened in London with those people by a person that knows them well (Sir A. McKenzie) and who has pledged himself in the most unequivocal & decisive manner, to oppose the establishment of this colony by all means in his power. The London merchants connected with the N. W. Co., are inimical to it; & I have reason to expect that every means the N. W. Co. can attempt to thwart it will be resorted to—to what extent their influence may direct the conduct of the nations, is to me uncertain, & justifies being on our guard at all points.

I well know the value of experience and practice in ascending rivers and rapids; and that to descend them requires not only general experience but also a local knowledge of the best channels. The rapids of the rivers which fall into Hudson's Bay must by all accounts be very formidable, & the navigation of them consequently difficult—but it may be remarked that few or none of the people who ascend and descend these waters have ever had an opportunity of seeing river navigation in other parts of North America; & therefore conceive that waters run to the sea no where else so strong as those falling into H. Bay. I am persuaded that Canadian voyageurs would not shrink from these; & I do suppose that many parts of the route the traders follow from Canada to the N. West must be equally difficult.

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I like your candour, & the freedom with which you deliver your opinion; permit me likewise to do so, & altho' it must differ from yours with regard to the river navigation, it may yet be no more than an opinion:—In speaking of waters that I have not seen, I feel a great advantage you have over me; yet cannot help being strongly impressed with the idea that had we arrived in this country in sufficient time to put our boats together & to get up, we should with the assistance of pilots have accomplished the voyage to R. R. S.; of course, not in so short a time as your experienced men might do, but with perseverance & diligence we should get up, & I trust without the loss of lives or property. It is probable that we could not be able to take all the stores along—the devil must be in the way, if with so many men & all effective, we could not go up. I shall next summer put the matter to the test, & shall only require, (nor would I wish to take more) than one experienced man in each boat along with our own hands, & those I will not require to take farther than the entrance of Lake Winnipic. The number of boats for my party will be five or six, & the furnishing one pilot for each will not I hope be very detrimental to the Honble. Coy's. affairs. Probably this number of men may be furnished as early as we can be ready to proceed before the arrival of the inland traders. When families are to go up they will require two experienced men in each boat, as they may not have so many effective men as we.

The boats which have been sent from England are not well constructed—the plan of them was good, but the idea has not been well taken up by the tradesmen who had never before seen anything of the kind. The work is very slightly & imperfectly executed, & there was not time for alteration. The best of them are 30 feet long & came out in bulk, but unfortunately were not landed, owing, as I have been informed, to a difference between Capt Taylor, of the schooner, East Maine, & Mr. Davidson, mate of the Edwa & Ann. Davidson wanted the boats to be taken ashore in the schooner; Taylor would not receive orders from him, the boats were consequently left in the ship & brought back to England. They would be very convenient for us next spring to go up. They shall not however be lost as I expect them out again & will serve to transport part of another division of our people. Those you saw at YF are too short, too deep, & very slightly put together.

All the boats I ever saw used for shoal river navigation were flat bottomed & something of the model of those now at YF; no others can answer a good purpose. I shall cause my boat builder (Thomas Angus) with such assistance as he can have from your people, to build next spring two or three boats such as are used on the St. Lawrence & Mohawk Rivers. they will be easier built, lighter, carry more, & managed by as few hands as your boats. When proved to be fit for your rivers here, I am persuaded they will be generally adopted. For these boats I expect to have all the wood, materials ready in course of the winter.

Your boats that I saw at YF are in my opinion certainly not the fittest for shoal river navigation & altho' they have hitherto served the purpose must yet be managed with much labour & disadvantage.—They are of the construction of whale boats, are heavy, & better calculated for sea service than that of shoal rivers. The keels must be a constant impediment, always touching stones in shoal water. From the form they take in the bow & stern a man cannot stand in them to use a setting Pole;—most essential & indispensable tool in rapids & strong currents.

You very justly remark that we have a vast deal of lumber to carry up. A great deal is required to form a settlement so distant from resources as that country now is, I should be at a loss to know what articles among the stores to leave behind. Our Packages have not been well made up, & will certainly require a reinspection for which there will be sufficient time in the spring. The private luggage of both the officers & men must be limited. From what you state of the abundance of the country, I am happy to learn that it will not be necessary to bring with us much more provisions than what the journey up may require, this will enable us to take a greater proportion if not the whole of the other public stores.

That the arrival of strangers among them is not liked by the Orkneymen now n the H. B. Cos. service, is a thing which might be expected, they have enjoyed the
exclusive advantages of the Trade for a long time unmixed with any others; while
might induce them to suppose that no people ought to be employed but themselves.—
I am surprised however, that they should act so much against their own true interests
as not to reengage their services, when it is understood they cannot do so well by go-
ing home. I am much deceived unless many of those will come out again should they
be taken. In my opinion, experience is their strongest recommendation, & should
they altogether quit the Country, the Co. can get abundance of men from other parts
of the United Kingdom, & experience can be acquired. With regard to settling a
Colony, people from other parts would I think with you serve the purpose better than
these from Orkney, particularly such of them as have already been in this Country,
whose habits of insubordination, idleness, & inactivity will be very difficult to eradi-
cate. One or two old hands is enough to poison any party—they tell the others
that they ought to have this thing & that other thing,—make the whole discontented
& keep themselves in the back ground. Wm. Finlay has already occasioned a little
difficulty, laying down Factory Law (as he explained it) & disobedience; in conse-
quence of which I removed him from my party on the South side the Nelson. Any
further misconduct will occasion stronger steps to be taken with him.

What you so much dreaded, the scurvy has at last made its appearance among
us, but in the most favourable manner; only one man has taken it as yet, & he is
mending. I am in hopes, as it has kept off so long, that no more will be afflicted with
it. However that may be, I could not think of sending any such to YF. as you
apprehended. Our people are far more comfortably lodged than they could be at the
Factory; & the sick have the benefit & attendance of a surgeon. None of the Essence
of Malt, Cranberries, &c., which you intended to send by the return of your sledges
from C. R. was left here with us. I have written to Mr. Cook for some of these
articles, in case of the disorder making farther progress—but am in hopes they will
not be needed.

I am not sanguine as to any personal gratification arising to me from the ad-
vancement of the new Colony, on the contrary have prepared my mind to encounter
any difficulties and obstructions that may offer, and having now so far em-
baeked, shall not cease to prosecute the undertaking until it arrives at a state of
permanency to ensure its success beyond the probability of a failure. With the
support to be calculated on, from a knowledge of the firmness and perseveran-
cence of the noble projector, at whose request I undertook the execution, this state of
permanency, I trust, will not be far distant. Your ready cooperation for this object,
will much facilitate its advancement. I am very sensible of the unremitted atten-
tion you have all along shown to promote our prosperity. Mr. Cook has likewise
embraced every opportunity to administer relief to our wants, and add to
our comfort—matters must succeed when all hands pull together. I look on our
situation here as the best we could have in this part of the country, for the health
and exercise of our people, & far preferable, in every respect, to being at Y. Factory.
The people have been hitherto constantly employed; & it is likely there will be
found enough of useful labour to keep their blood all winter in good circulation.

With true regard, I am,

Dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

MILES MACDONELL.

P. S.—The ration established last year by the Honble Committee at the sug-
gestion of the Earl of Selkirk, which you state in your letter of 3rd November, in
reply to a letter I wrote Mr. Cook about that time concerning provisions, could not
possibly be complied with by our parties here. I was till then ignorant of such
ration being established, & did I know it, could not have conformed for want of the
different species, having only oatmeal & meat; of the oatmeal our stock could only
admit of one pint to a man per day with two lb. of fresh meat (venison). As we
now have access to the Factory one lb. of meat with an increased allowance of oat-
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meal is what is given at present to our people. This appears to serve them amply for two meals a day, all that I allow them to take.

A regular entry is made of the meat received, as well as of the other species of provisions, every pound of which shall be accounted for.

Wm. Auld, Esq., C.R.

Sent by the C.R. Express, 27th December, 1811.

NELSON ENCAMPMENT, 5th January, 1812.

MY DEAR SIR,—Messrs. Tate & Spencer arrived here last evening and handed me your obliging letter of the 2nd instant. We have collected here all the drift wood fit for boat timbers that we could between this and Flamborough Head. There is not much of it. There is likewise some collected by the party I had on the south side the river, and which has since been recalled from there. We have a parcel of cars and poles here, and when dressed, will, I think, be sufficient for our purpose. But there is not a tree on this side the river, as far as Mr. Geddes's place, fit to be sawed for boat plank.

Mr. Tate informs me there is a quantity of good wood on the south side above the house your people were building which he formerly saw and I now send men along with him to whom he will show the place. Three boats is the number I had made up in my mind that we should require to build; I am happy to find that your opinion perfectly coinsides with mine in this respect.

It will be necessary to conclude where these boats can be most conveniently built. The materials lying so scattered, nothing of the kind can be attempted here. I shall have a hut built immediately at the place where the wood is, and have it sawed into boards and planks. None of the boards brought here can be of any service. There is yet a quantity left at the New House which may come into use. As you say that you have materials for one boat at the Factory, there will not be a vast deal required for two more. The boats that I shall direct the construction of will be flat bottomed, & without keels; they will be easier built, lighter, carry more, & managed by as few hands as your boats which I have seen at the Factory. They should be about 30 feet long, the timbers all shaped alike, with a strong stem & stern. The boards & plank for these should be sawed the length of from 15 to 20 feet.

Mr. Tate is in haste to be away—in a very few days I shall communicate further by a provision party, as we are now entirely out.

I am, my dear Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

MILES MACDONELL.

NELSON ENCAMPMENT, 9th January, 1812.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am surprised that Mr. Geddes should make a complaint to you of the uncivil conduct of our people towards him at so late a period, when he had an opportunity of immediate application here.

I sent a party only twice there for provisions, on the 12th & 22nd November. The first party consisted of ten men, they carried very little, each man took only as much as he thought proper & came off with it as fast as he could, without waiting for another. The 2nd party consisted of 13 men, with them I sent an officer to regulate their burdens & to prevent them from running away from each other for fear of accidents through cold &c. The conduct of this party I know has been regular from the report of the officer, on which I can depend. At the time my first
party went, Mr. Hillier sent likewise a party—it was one of his men who threw away his blanket.

A general accusation cannot so well be taken notice of, but if Mr. Geddes will state the charges more particularly, we can yet find out the offenders, should he not be able to point them out himself. He dined with us on Christmas Day & staid the night when on his way to the Factory, but he did not give the least surmise of a complaint against any of our people.

You will always, I trust, find me ready to co-operate with you in supporting order, & to enforce the respect due to an officer from inferiors. One of my officers, Mr. Michael McDonnell, who went on the 22nd December last with men of his party for provisions to the Factory, complains of being left all night in the common Guard Room among your men. Having arrived at the Factory late at night, frostbit, after wandering all day in the woods without victuals, being strayed from his people & lost his way in the snow-drift, he could not possibly go away for that night, & was next day dragged on a sled, unable to walk. I forbear making any comment; & give the matter candidly as stated to me by Mr. McDonnell, after his arrival here.

I now send eight men & three dogs for provisions, according to memorandum below. We have already Five men in the Scurvy and nothing of either suitable provisions or acids to relieve them; it is probable that the malady may go through us all unless preventives are in time administered. This consideration will serve to regulate the quantity of antiscorbutics which may be required. It is perhaps easier to prevent this complaint, than to cure it after that it has seated itself in the constitution.

I am, Dear Sir,

Most truly yours,

MILES MACDONELL.

Memorandum of articles to send:

1 Sled of Pease,
1 do Barley,
12 yds. Duffel,
1 Bundle of Leather,
1 Iron Pot (about 4 galle.) with Bale.
1 Camp Kettle,
Oatmeal,
Antiscorbutics.

W. H. Cook, Esq.,
Govr. YF.

P.S.—I am much obliged to you for the puppies you sent. Your good intentions were in part frustrated, as only one of them reached me. The Indian left the other behind or allowed him to perish. The one that came promises to be a good dog, but his feeding has been very much neglected. Perhaps your stock may afford to spare another as a companion to him.

Whatever quantity of leather you furnished Mr. Hillier with, he has not been able to spare me any. The quantity I have had can easily be ascertained. M. McD.

NELSON ENCAMPMENT, 21st January, 1812.

My Dear Sir,

The articles agreeable to your obliging letter of 10th instant arrived, but the barley sent was of our seed grain for R. R. S., it is a pity that it was meddled with. I am obliged to send it back by this party as it cannot be safe here from the unsufficiency of our roofs should rain happen to fall in the spring.
The R. R. S. stores are not for consumption here, there being nothing among of the eatable kind except what is intended for seed. It is therefore best not to molest them at present further than may be deemed necessary for their preservation.

I forwarded your packet to Mr. Geddes by an Indian, & for the safety of our people going to the Factory for provisions applied to him for Indians to cut a straight line of road from the new House to the Factory: This will, I expect, shorten the distance & avoid the exposure along the river by the track hitherto followed. Our last party suffered much from the cold and windy exposure, several were frost bitten. The wind was from the Northward & drifted the snow that they could not see across the river. I have to apologize for undertaking this road before you were consulted, but the idea only struck me from the sufferings of my last party, the case was urgent & I had not an opportunity for communication. Whatever blame may be attached to it belongs entirely to me. The Indians were backward to undertake it without your order until I pledged myself to defend them harmless.

This party, under the direction of Mr. McLeod, go for a supply of provisions, &c., according to the memo. at the bottom. I have now 15 men in the scurvy, & Mr. Hilliers has 8,—it is uncertain to what extent this cruel malady may afflict us. Messrs. McRae & Edwards visit you at this time, no opportunity offered by which I could notify to you the time of their visit. They are companions & chuse to sleep together here, so that you need not be put to the inconvenience of furnishing two beds for them. I have directed Mr. McRae to hand you accts. & engagements in his possession of people not on my list here.

As to my men going for provisions, there is a standing order to the officer not to let any of them go to the Factory, except the number that may be requisite for bringing away any articles particularly required from there, & which may not be at the Tent, & any such I do not wish to receive liquor or provisions, nor be furnished with any articles on their own accts., unless the officer particularly applies for it.

Mr. Hillier & I propose to be with you on the evening of the first February, agreeable to your request, to assist in making such arrangements for boat-building as may be necessary.

I am, My Dear Sir,
Most truly yours,
MILES MACDONELL.

Memorandum of articles:—

10 Gallons Molasses,
20 do Pease,
20 Barley,
20 Moose Skins,
12 yards Duffel,
25 lbs. Muscovado Sugar,
8 Skein sewing Twine,
Oatmeal,
Bacon.

W. H. Cook, Esq.,
Govr. YF.

Nelson Encampment, 26th Jany., 1812.

My Dear Sir,

I have given due consideration to the suggestion contained in your letter of 23rd inst., of sending some of the Clerks here immediately to Oxford...
House, on account of their health (in these sickly times) & the advantage of saving the transport of them by the boats next summer.

There are six gentlemen of my mess—three of them, Messrs. Bourke, Edwards & McRae, being in a manner staff officers (the two first being professional men & the third a storekeeper) are intended to be generally along with me. Two others, Messrs. Whitford & McDonnell, are in their present condition incapable of going on any excursion, the first from ill health, and the latter from the effects of the frost. Mr. McLeod is the only officer I have who superintends the men at labour & that can accompany parties going for provisions, & with him I could not conveniently dispense.

I have communicated the matter to Mr. Hillier, & he is not inclined to part with any of the young men who are with him. The services of the whole will be material in ascending the waters next summer. In the boats they will keep the men to their duty, see the goods taken care of, & give assistance to expedite the voyage. As the officers of each party mess with the chief, they run no greater risk on the score of health than we do ourselves.

If you think the stock of Antiscorbutics at C.R. an object for two men to go there instead of one, it would be well to send them. We cannot now take too many precautions against the Scurvy. Mr. Hillier has 10 men ill with it, & I have 19. I am, however, in hopes it may not make much further progress. Our people now drink freely the juice of the spruce tree, which abound here, indeed there is scarcely any other. This is an approved specific, but it is not an easy matter to get the Orkneymen to drink it particularly the old hands, whose example has a bad effect on the others. With the supply of dried meat you have allotted us (the use of salt meat being now desisted from) & other articles you have so liberally offered, likewise occasional fresh supplies that the Indians bring from time to time, I think a stop will be put to its violence.

Messrs. Edwards & McRae arrived last evening. Your men proceeded on today to Mr. Geddes's. This goes by a party Mr. Hillier sends tomorrow for provisions.

I am with true regard,

My dear Sir,
Very sincerely yours,

MILES MACDONELL.

On reconsidering the matter I think it may not be necessary to send to C. for the Antiscorbutics. At all events it may be deferred until we meet on 1st February, and may be decided on then according to existing circumstances. I feel very sensibly your attention in the precautions you have taken & the solicitude shewn for the accommodation of Mr. H. & myself on the road.

Yours, M.McD.

W. H. Cook, Esq.,
Gov. YF.

NELSON ENCAMPMENT,
Sunday evening, 9th Feb., 1812.

My dear Sir,

Agreeable to your desire I now send three men to assist your people in whatever labour may be required, viz, Peter Harper, James Dickson, & Alex. Simpson. The two first are good working men, Harper can saw, & Dickson is a Blacksmith and does likewise any common labour, Simpson is not a handicraftsmen nor is he industrious, but he is a large strong fellow & may be made serviceable, the three are honest inoffensive Orkneymen & I think will not be in any way troublesome to manage: As these men accompany a party Mr. Hillier sends for provisions, they will together
take the new road—but as you will not detain them at the Factory they may reach
the Tent as soon by the new track as if they took the old—it being four miles
shorter.

We arrived here in 7½ hours after parting with you. From the Fz. to the R.
Nelson is 15 miles by new track; & from there to this is 8 miles—making 23 miles
inclusive,—by the old road it is between 27 & 28 miles. This is a great saving of
distance, besides the safety & protection from storms. Your kettle & pot I return
by these people with many thanks. All my scurvy men are mending, except one
man who has been in a desponding state from the moment he was first taken ill &
who I really expect to die, being now reduced to the lowest extremity. To the
liberal use of spruce may in my opinion be attributed stopping the progress of the
complaint & the favourable change in those afflicted.

With true regard,
I am, &c,
MILES MACDONELL.

By the men I send one of the Pit saws. }
They are victualled to Tuesday night. }

Mr. Spencer has arrived & handed me your map of the Nelson. I am astonished
how you could have executed so well in so short a time. There was no necessity for
so great despatch. By the next provision party which will go towards the later end
of the week, I shall be able to send you the accts. of meat recd from Mr. Geddes and
likewise from Indians.

Yours M. McD.

To Mr. Cook.

NELSON ENCAHMENT, 14th February, 1812.

MY DEAR SIR,

A Combination has been formed by a part of the men against the authority of
the officers set over them. Mr. Hillier & myself were taking evidence as Magistrates
of their burning a Hut built for the accommodation of Mr. Finlay, in the most
audacious manner. Thirteen of them besides Finlay are implicated, who all
to a man have set us at defiance. There are some others of the old hands that
are private advisers & abettors. There are very little provisions, and was there
abundance I do not think myself justifiable to issue the Cos: property to refractory-
 servants who run counter to all order. It is therefore most probable that these
men may visit you soon at the Factory, & I think it but reasonable you should have
this early intimation. There is no fear of us here, we are yet strong enough to pro-
tect ourselves, but threats have been held out to intimidate us. Our men going
at any time to the Factory ought not to have access to the place where their Boxes are
without an officer being along with them, several of them have pistols, &c., & some
pilfering has been committed from each other's Boxes.

I enclose an acct. of all the articles received from Mr. Geddes, in which you will
perceive the receipt of the last article was 2nd December, & since then I have not had
anything from him nor has any of my men been there. I know nothing of the 20 lb.
fat he states to have delivered to Mr. McDonnell. I will be obliged to you to furnish
me with 2 Quires foolscap paper.

I am, yours, &c,
MILES MACDONNELL.

Wm. H. Cook, Esq,
Gov. YF.
NELSON ENCAMPMENT, 15th February, 1812.

To Mr. Cook,

DEAR SIR,—

I now send a party for provisions; three of them are of the mutineers; altho' struck off duty and under the denomination of prisoners, they must drag provisions for themselves from the Factory, which will be issued to them here, and a separate account kept of it, and I may be debited as usual with all issues at Factory to my order. I should wish to know, for my guidance, what ration is customarily allowed to men struck off duty for misconduct, as these are?

I cannot now undertake to carry on any boat building here. The defection of fourteen strong, effective men is a great falling off from my people, it will be as much as the remainder can do to bring us provisions from the Factory and keep us in firewood here.

I am, &c.,
Miles Macdonell.

Mem. of Articles:—
1 gall. Port Wine.
10 gall. Rum.
1 keg Molasses.
Oatmeal

I only got 5 spoons, please to send 7 more to complete the dozen.

NELSON ENCAMPMENT, 25th February, 1812.

My Dear Sir,—

I am happy to learn by your obliging letter of 21st inst. that you are making such great progress in boat building, & the construction I suggested. The model I left with you, had it escaped mutilation on the road, was not complete. From the conversation we had together I thought you reluctant to decide on any deviation from the order left by Mr. Auld, without his previous concurrence, & therefore forbore pressing the matter or entering into further explanation; nor did I hold any explanatory conversation with the boatbuilders on the subject. I am convinced Mr. Auld has more good sense than to feel hurt in not being consulted on this matter at so great a distance as Churchill, & must rather be pleased at any improvement that we may strike out for the general good.

My model is calculated for a boat of 30 feet long, on a scale of 2 inches to a foot. The bottom is one inch too wide—or 6 inches on the extension. The boat should be at least 2 feet wider at the gunnel, in the middle, than the bottom. Height of the side nearly 3 feet in the middle, with a suitable rise in the bow & stern. There should not be a seam in the middle of the bottom, but a plank reaching from the whole length, to which the stem & stern are fixed. Could the bottom be extended to the length of 26 or 28 feet, it would make a vast difference in the stowage of luggage. You will find these boats much easier built than those you have been accustomed to.

I am mortified at how little assistance I now can give in procuring materials. No service can be expected from Mr. Finlay & his refractory party. Mr. H. sent yesterday men with Five Dogs to bring you the Plank you required from the New House. My men returned yesterday from Mr. Geddes's & require one day's respite before they could proceed to the Factory.

I am, &c.,
Miles Macdonell.

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My Dear Sir,—

I embrace an opportunity offering for Churchill to do myself the pleasure of writing you.

In this wild, desolate, & (I may add) barren region; secluded at present from all communication with the civilized world, intelligence of a local can alone be expected. Could we join in the sentinel's cry of "All is well," altho' not affording great changes might yet be satisfactory in our isolated situation. We have as great variety as generally happens in this sublunar world, of which we here form a true epitome, being composed of men of all countries, religion, & tongues.

The Irish displayed their native propensity & prowess on the first night of the year, by unmercifully beating some Orkneymen of Mr. Hillier's party. Too much liquor was the only incitement. The perpetrators of this unwarrantable act, were as much as could be done, debarred from a repetition of such conduct, by obliging them to give security for their future peaceable deportment. The effect will not however so readily removed, & will consequently serve to strengthen the prejudices already existing against them.

We have lately had another affair which may be attended with consequences more serious than the first, & of which William Finlay engaged by me in October last at YF, is the primary mover & cause.

At a time when our people were every day getting down in the Scourvy (16 in my party & 17 of Mr. Hillier's were already seized with it) regulations were established for the health of the people; to which Finlay refused to conform. On this account he was struck off work for two or three days, & not intending to go further lengths with him, he was ordered to resume work; but this he refused, saying that, he would work no more. As he persisted in this determination altho' frequently ordered to work, after a week had passed I had him brought before Mr. Hillier as a Magistrate, where different misdemeanours were proved against him, for which he was sentenced to confinement as a refractory servant. Not thinking it any punishment that he should sleep & sit idle in the same house with the other men, I had a hut built for him to which he was removed, a party he had formed among the people assembled to the number of 13 men on the first evening of his confinement, & burnt the hut to the ground, triumphantly shouting in the most audacious manner when they had got it in flames.

Mr. Hillier & I had all these men brought before us & were investigating the matter as Magistrates when they refused to submit to our authority and walked away. They are now with Finlay in a house by themselves, under no control or regulation, subsisted by the Provisions of the H. B. Co. which I oblige them to bring from YF. for themselves. None of the Highlanders were concerned in this affair; & you will be surprised to learn that even none of the Irish had a hand in it, they are all men from Glasgow & Orkney.

There will be a necessity of sending some of these men home to be tried by the laws of their country; however detrimental to affairs in the meantime, it will check such irregularities in future, and tend to the establishment of order and subordination in this country. I shall not trouble you more at present on this subject, as you are soon expected here we shall deliberate on what is to be done.

The scourvy made great advances among us, but from a plentiful use of spruce its progress was stopped and our people are now mostly recovered, with the exception of one who I am afraid we may yet lose, he being reduced to lowest extremity. Our winter has been unusually severe with little snow. All kinds of game deserted us entirely, and the supplies from the poor natives were scanty, although I am convinced they brought all they could possibly spare. Under all these circumstances we have not suffered any privation of necessaries, and on the contrary were rather comfortable than otherwise.
I had contemplated a trip to visit you at Churchill, but from casualties that might take place here, could not venture to be absent. I feel very anxious for the return of spring, and hope to have some useful amusement shooting, &c. Eskimeaux boots are an article I am informed you have at Churchill. I will be obliged to you if you can send me a couple of pairs sufficiently large—they are not to be procured at YF.

I will be happy if you will do me the pleasure to take up your quarters with me when you come here. I have a spare berth & as you travel with bedding you cannot put me to inconvenience.

With true regard,

I am, my dear Sir,

Most sincerely yours,

MILES MACDONELL.

WM. AULD, Esq.,
C.R.

NELSON ENCAMPMENT, 18th April, 1812.

To have acknowledged the receipt of your favor, dated 18th ult., by the people going from YF. to conduct you from Churchill, would have been merely complimentary, & rather unseasonable to a person on the eve of departure. On this consideration I trust the omission may be overlooked. As I expect you are by this time arrived at YF., it will not, I presume, be deemed improper in me to call your attention to the different matters respecting R. R. S., for which I may require assistance to facilitate the journey to the interior and the necessary preparations to be made prior to our departure.

The fourteen insurgents here will require to be disposed of till ship time; for I am determined (with your concurrence) to send them all to London to answer for their conduct. Two young men, Mr. John McLeod from Lewes and Mr. Michael McDonnell, from Ireland, are both well acquainted with all the circumstances, and it will be necessary that they be sent home to give evidence against them.

These young men may afterwards serve to get good men for us in their respective countries. I would wish, were it practicable, that they should first reach the place of settlement, or as far up as they could go and return to overtake the ships. I did expect that some of the delinquents would after a while repent of having joined in the combination, would be inclined to return to their duty, & of course be pardoned on making suitable submission for their offence, but instead of showing any such disposition, the deportment of all, particularly the younger part, has been more aggravating than otherwise.

It would not be prudent to bring those men to the Factory. I do not know of any place of confinement there, & all intercourse between them and the servants doing duty should be prevented. They are completely out of your way on the North side the Nelson, may easily be victualled there during the summer, and may be readily embarked from there; were they removed further down so as to be out of the track the Indians take to the Factory, it would be better than where they now are. A net might be furnished them for catching some fresh fish for themselves, but it would not be regular as prisoners to give them fire arms for killing game. The treatment observed towards them should, in every respect, be such as to deter others from following their example. Your remark that they should not be allowed to purchase anything from the Cos. warehouses is highly proper; they have not had an order from me for anything, nor shall they (except for provisions), but without due subordination, no undertaking of the nature we are now concerned in can be carried on.
It is very detrimental to us, particularly in the present time, to be deprived of the services of so many men. Not only these but several others in my opinion should be sent home as incapable, from age & bodily infirmities, of earning their wages. Four of this class wintered with me & Mr. Hillier has several, all of the people who came out last year. Such men can be of no service, & it is better to have a few & all effective than to have a long list of invalids merely nominal rated at high wages. A descriptive list of men so discharged should be sent to the Committee that orders may be given the Agents against reengaging any of them.

Taking this into consideration the number to be furnished for my expedition from last year's importation must consequently fall short of the calculations first made. From the facility & readiness I have experienced from you to forward the undertaking I am persuaded that every possible assistance will be rendered. Mr. Cook's diligence with the boats is such that they will occasion no delay. Should every other matter be in like forwardness we may take advantage of the first of the navigation to proceed. It will be requisite that a trader with an assortment of goods for the Indians accompany the settlers so as to give the settlement, in the first instance, the appearance of an ordinary trading post, to prevent the jealousy the Indians might conceive against a permanent establishment being made in their country. This measure will be beneficial to the Co., as it will be giving them the advantage of a trading post without being at the expense of establishing and maintaining one. It will likewise be necessary that a quantity of slops be sent under the charge of the trader for the use of the settlers.

I expect about Forty men & 8 or 10 families out this year for R. R. S. & fervently pray they may be able to get to the settlement before winter, of what country they may be of is uncertain, but I suppose they will be a mixture of Scots & Irish. I would recommend as little intercourse between them & the men of YF, as possible, particularly while your people continue in the discontented state of mind they appear to be in at present. Houses for their reception until embarked for the Factory might be built above the Factory on the south side the river, at the Ten Shilling Creek or any more convenient situation in that quarter. If built below, the people would be visited and disturbed by the crews of the Boats plying between the Factory & the ships, & various irregularities might be committed which it is best to guard against.

Printed orders must be given to the Captain of the Ship the Insurgents are put on board of, to guard against attempts they might make to escape at Stromness, or any other port the ship may touch at before arriving at London, & even there, until they are delivered over to the custody of the Law. The expenses of sending home these fellows, as likewise the gent, who go as evidences against them, the H. B. Co. & Lord Selkirk will arrange together. Were it practicable, the evidences should not take passage in the same vessel with the Insurgents. From the information I have received of the place called The Rock, 120 or 130 Miles above YF, where boats carrying upwards of Six Tons might reach, it would be a very convenient situation to establish a Depot at, both for R. R. S. & H. B. Co.: it might be made our principle Depot for Stores. Your Inlanders might stop there instead of coming all the way down to the Factory, particularly in these turbulent times. In case of invasion from Americans or other enemies, the Co's most valuable property would be safer there than at any place on the Sea Coast.

The giving my views so freely to one who possesses that minute local knowledge of the country which can only be obtained by long experience, may from a stranger appear officious & intrusive, but let me assure you, that these suggestions spring from a desire of showing my readiness to join in whatever project may be judged salutary to promote general good. However slender such endeavour may now appear, I firmly trust that my co-operation will yet be found of essential benefit to the interests of the H.B. Co.

With sincere esteem & regard,
I am, My dear Sir,
WM. AULD, Esq.

Miles Macdonell.
My Dear Sir,—

Your favour of the 30th ulto: in reply to my letter of the 18th, was handed me yesterday afternoon, & Mr. McNab going off so soon after I could not by him acknowledge the receipt.

Whatever becomes of the Insurgents I do not expect their Employers will send them to Canada for trial. You had when here ocular proof of their temper & disposition. Altho' you clearly & forcibly pointed out the heinousness of their crime, instead of showing an inclination to submission or compunction or offering anything in extenuation, it only produced impertinent replies to you, & a stubborn adherence to the part they had acted. Having no personal feelings of resentment against them but such as are excited by a wish of forwarding the service I have engaged in, I would cheerfully accede to any salutary means that could be devised more expedient to that of sending them home. I feel actuated in a similar manner toward the Irish assailants; the crime can be fully brought home to three of them, one of Mr. Hillier's, & two of my party. One of these, from his numerous relatives and connections in Ireland I should be inclined to retain for the interest of our Colony, & by his making a suitable compensation for the injury, I imagine this might be accomplished. The other two are notorious bad characters, & will be a gain to get rid of.

Your zealous attention to relieve our immediate wants last autumn by a liberal supply of fresh meat, & pointing out this situation for us, to be contiguous for receiving additional supplies from the Indians, I am fully sensible of. I am astonished however, the servants of the Factory should make this the ostensible grounds of dissatisfaction & complaint. They could have got no part of that meat to the Factory until the month of January, & then but partially & with much labour, it being collected on the north side of the Nelson, at the distance of about 60 miles from YF. The dried meat they took from there at that time, although far more portable, cost them a good deal of trouble. These people were in the meantime receiving weekly 3 lbs. flour, with plumbs for making puddings, &c., substitutes that our men here could not have, besides Bacon and Oatmeal. From the uncertainty of what time the river might be passable to have access to the Factory, our stock of Oatmeal could only admit of the issue of 1 pint per man per day with 2 lbs of green meat, and our stock of that was soon consumed by so many mouths as we had to feed, very little Pork or Bacon on hand. A parcel of raw and inexperienced men arriving after a long and boisterous sea voyage, at the immediate approach of winter, represented by all accounts with alarming severity of cold, must in a country so destitute of resources require necessary aid.

Men who can censure your laudable conduct in leaning to the side of humanity, can harbour within their breasts a very small portion of that virtue, & would catch at a shadow of an excuse for discontent. It would be an unmerited aspersion on the individual characters who compose the Hon. Committee of the H. B. Co., which no act of theirs justifies, were I to entertain a doubt that your conduct in this affair would not meet their full approbation. Did all their Officers partake of your firmness, decision & perseverance, I am persuaded their interest would be materially benefitted.

With true regard (& not wishing you to be in a situation to excite my gratitude for your commiseration & sympathy),

I am always, My dear Sir,

Most truly yours,

Miles Macdonell.

Wm. Auld, Esq.
NELSON ENCAMPMENT, 12th May, 1812.

My Dear Sir,—

I yesterday received your obliging letter of 10th Inst., touching those points we had verbally discussed while I was last at the Factory. I immediately sent for the Glasgow Insurgents & their Orkney Associates—they sought time to deliberate on the overture made. At 10 o'clock to day I sent an officer down to know their mind, a number of them were out hunting (they having been lately supplied with Guns & Ammunition at the Factory) & had not come to any decision. Two of them came up at 3 o'clock, reported for themselves & the rest that they would all serve the Coy. on conditions. I informed them that no conditions would be granted but that of their original engagements for the time to come. With this they went off & two others brought me the enclosed writing which you will please return me when opportunity serves. You see how our good intentions are spurn'd at by those miscreants. These were informed that no such condition would be sanctioned, that they must take their chance & strive to conduct themselves in a manner to merit forgiveness, but they acknowledge no fault.

The compromise between Anthony McDonnell & the two Orkneymen, if not exactly according to Law Practice, is yet in my opinion strictly just, for who is more entitled to compensation for an injury than the sufferers? And if an Act of Parliament deprive us of the means of legal redress, we can consequently justify the propriety of adopting so equitable a measure.

I do not see my error respecting the venison at the Fishing Wire House. What we had from there before 4th Nov., & sometime after that period was brought down by our people in Boats—some of your people would have come round the point of Marsh after the time I came—indeed I am credibly informed it was with much reluctance that men were prevailed upon to pilot round the Points the boats with our people some days before I came. The Indians might have been got to bring some carcasses of Deer down in their Canoes, but the Hbds. of Salt Meat could not certainly be brought in their small bark vessels.

What I mentioned about the issue of Raisins was from reports current here which I am now satisfied were not correct. My acct. may be filled up by the issue of Molasses & Rum, Articles I had not to give to my people. Molasses I understood was brought in Feby from Y.F., & issued. As to Rum I did not understand a weekly allowance of it was given. I gave drams occasionally to my people but my orders preclude me from giving a fixed allowance.

I am sorry to have said so much on matters I do not conceive myself to be of any moment. They are talked of now by the people for want of a better excuse as some palliation for their discontent and bad conduct. Men who will not cheerfully submit to the circumstances of the times are not good subjects for us, altho' we have unfortunately too many such at present on hand.

I am always,

My Dear Sir,

Your most obliged
and very humble Servant,

MILES MACDONELL.

Wm. Auld Esq.

NELSON ENCAMPMENT, 15th May, 1812.

Sir,

The Insurgents and people here were assembled to-day at 12 o'clock. Your notification of the 13th instant was read and afterwards delivered to the Insur-
gents, who absolutely rejected the terms offered. One of them Wm. Brown would not wait to hear the paper read, & refused to come back when called, he went down to the house passed three officers on the road that were sent for the arms, the others followed shortly after him. Upon this we immediately armed ourselves & went down with some of the Gentlemen to prevent insult being offered to the three officers who had first gone. These we met returning without having got any of the arms, & suffered gross abuse with threats of violence. We proceeded on to the Insurgents' house, by this time they had secreted the arms in the woods. They were then required by your authority to deliver up their arms immediately. Your order for the surrender was read to them, & were further informed of the serious consequences of refusal, that they must be treated as people in open hostility who set all order at defiance; they notwithstanding remained inflexible. We left them, & as we came away one of them, John Walker, went so far as to say, the country did not belong to the H. B. Co., but to the French.

We are informed that they are in possession of five stand of arms with plenty of ammunition—all procured at the Factory, by what means we have not yet learned. W. Carswell's arms had been secured before. We are, Sir Your M: Obed Serts.

MILES MACDONELL.
WILLIAM HILLIER, Royal Navy.

Wm. Auld, Esq.,
Superintendent YF.

NELSON ENCAMPTMENT,
15th May, 1812.

MY DEAR SIR

The insurgents have rejected every accommodation offered them as you will see by the document of this date signed by Mr. Hillier & me. The failure of the negotiation of the 12th inst., I attribute entirely to Mr. Carswell who was with them the greater part of that day, dined with them & assisted at their deliberations. The part he has acted among these true Scotsmen of his, is clearly evinced by the result, even the words of the writing they sent to me appear to be of his diction altho' afterwards copied by one of themselves. Such mean & base conduct is unworthy of a man particularly one in the character of an officer & Gentleman.

The Glasgow clerks—Carswell, Fisher & Brown, have all along kept up a constant intercourse with these insurgents, of which I have ample proofs, and the countenance thus given has been the means of keeping them hitherto so firmly linked together. On my acquainting Mr. Hillier with this he has sent the two first down to the Hut near Sam's Creek to remain close there till further orders. Brown stays with him at Flambor'; as he thinks he can answer for his future behaviour.

You do yourself unmerited injustice if you harbour a doubt of my being fully assured of your solicitude for the success of the undertaking under my charge. I have experienced every cooperation & advice from you that my most sanguine wishes could desire & that one Gentleman could expect from another. These Glasgow rascals have caused us both much trouble & uneasiness, a more stubborn, litigious & cross-grained lot were never put under any person's care. I cannot think, that any liberality of rations or rum could have availed to stop their dissatisfaction. Army or Naval discipline is the only thing fit to manage such fierce spirits. I shall sign no more provision orders for them, but refer them to the Factory should they apply. Their late conduct has put them more completely in our power. The arms they have can avail nothing against us here, we have three times the number they have—that does not however excuse the Factory people who supplied them.

I inclose you a letter from them—the contents of which I am ignorant,—they have gone too far to be yielded to now unless they are very submissive indeed.

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Your caution with respect to the Indians, shall be strictly attended to. Excuse haste—I cannot write as I would wish. Believe me to be always,

My dear Sir,
Most truly Yours
MILES MACDONELL.

Wm. Auld, Esq., YF.

NELSON ENCAMPMENT,
21st May, 1812.

My dear Sir,

Your favour of yesterday was handed me last night. To suggest any means for forwarding us inland required no apology to me, I am only sorry this backward season will not admit of so early a departure as we could wish. It would not be right to lose any advantage within our reach for the transport of stores, particularly when so many untoward circumstances conspire against us that require exertion to surmount. You have therefore my ready concurrence to dispose of myself & people for the advancement of this desirable end.

I herewith enclose a list of the effective men & the officers now with me that you may decide on what number of them shall be sent across the river. Some officers must of course be with the men wherever they go, & not one half of those with me are required here. From this to Flamboro' Head the river is extremely rough & there is no snow for hauling by land; however, these are trifling impediments that we can overcome. I imagine some where about the place where the small house was burnt will be most central for the party that goes across. The two men I now send will require assistance of men and sleds to bring the tents.

There is an indifferent carpenter here, a very slow hand; I will send him to the Factory if required, What is to be done with the Boats here? They are yet fast in the ice & cannot be touched.

I enclose a return of the Delinquents & non effective men for your information.

I am my dear Sir
Most truly Yours
MILES MACDONELL.

Wm. Auld, Esq.

NELSON ENCAMPMENT,
22d May, 1812.

My dear Sir,

At this late period an hour should not be lost. I now send Mr. McLeod with six men across the river to be ready for any orders you may give; they are the most effective of my people—I may reinforce them with two more men, you know my whole strength is not great. The majority of men here is made up of Felons, Insurgents, 2 non effectives. I wish you could employ Michael McDonnell, he & another Gentleman here, retain such animosity against each other that it does much harm. I shall be much disappointed if he does not make an active & good officer.

My carpenter, John McKay, has broke one of his ribs & is consequently unfit for any thing at present.
To Mr. McLeod I have given a memorandum of articles for R. R. S., that may be transported, the whole, or part, to the Rock in the first boats. We are baulked for want of sleds for this party—the going to Flamboro' Head is so very bad that the large wood sleds cannot be used.

In haste I am Dr. Sir,

Yours most truly,

MILES MACDONELL.

WM. AULD, Esqr.

Superind' YF.

Nelson Encampment,
22d May, 1812.

My dear Sir,

I have no objection to your using the two newest boats. Mr. Hillier has sent neither clerk or man across, I shall see him to day & endeavour to get one of his clerks to be sent to join Mr. McLeod—probably McKenzie. There is so much water on the ice I had to get Indians to conduct my inexperienced people across. Three now go; the last I shall send. Those men sent are my prime; a jaunt to the north will be good for them along with your people—I have only seven left.

As we cannot all remove from here, I think it necessary to remain myself till the last, on account of the diversity of character among us, as well as those by whom we are surrounded. Adieu.—I am always,

My dear Sir,

Most truly yours,

MILES MACDONELL.

WM. AULD, Esq.

Nelson Encampment,
24th May, 1812.

My dear Sir,

I have this moment received your favour of yesterday brought me by two men of Mr. McLeod's party—I do not perceive any thing it can forward my being at the Factory nor south side the Nelson— it is certain I can neither make effective men nor alter the season.

The crossing is so very bad that I took the precaution of sending Indians as guides with McLeod, & likewise with Mr. McKenzie, & three men that crossed yesterday to reinforce McLeod; a few lines I wrote you by the men yesterday will inform you that I remain here till the Nelson opens. Had this arrangement been agitated when Mr. Hillier & I were last at the Factory it would have been more effectually & more conveniently executed than at present.

The Wax or Rosin in Mr. McLeod's list was intended for the bung holes of the kegs containing the seed grain: The spirits of wine I entrust to your better judgement.

My letter of the 18th April is explicit with regard to the Insurgents; and as they hold out against all overtures made, I see no other plan to follow. If you can contrive any better mode of dealing with them I shall be well pleased and readily accede to it. Instead of sending a party as usual for provisions, I am informed the whole band went off yesterday in a body to the Factory.
There is much water on the ice and the crossing dangerous, I have given orders to Mr. McLeod not to allow any of his party to venture over after this. I don't know how these two men will get back to him. Good bye till you see me come round the Point of Marsh when I shall have the pleasure of taking you by the hand.

Yours most truly,

(Sgd) MILES MACDONELL.

WM. AULD, Esq.

NELSON ENCAMPMENT,
29th May, 1812.

MY LORD,

To give Your Lordship a proper account of this country, would require abilities & more minute knowledge of it than I possess. A cursory view of York Factory & some account of those belonging to it as far as come within my observation is all I can attempt.

The Factory is built at the distance of 100 yards from the North Bank of Hayes' River, in low miry ground without a ditch. The stagnate water by which it is always surrounded except when Frozen, would be productive of much ill-health had they a longer summer. The chief Building is two storeys high & covered with lead—the whole badly planned & as badly constructed, make but an indifferent appearance, inconvenient in every respect, & not at all calculated for a cold country. Rooms all laid out & connecting with each other by narrow cold passages. The best rooms have grates such as are used in England for burning coals, out of which the front bars are taken to get wood into to burn on end. All their chimneys are deep narrow holes with straight jams, the wood is burnt in them on end, & except immediately in front the heat goes principally up the chimney, there is neither a Canadian or Swedish stove used in all the country. There is a ground cellar under one part of the building, but it keeps nothing from freezing, and for want of a drain it is constantly filled with water, until the frost sets in hard. The site of the old Factory about half a mile below was in my opinion preferable, on a dry point, where Hayes' River & a Creek coming into it washed two sides. The French had a Factory some miles above before they gave up the country at the Treaty of Utrecht.

The whole pile of buildings except the Launch house & canoe store, are surrounded by a single pile of pickets forming an oblong square of 400 feet front to the river & 300 feet depth. The pickets are about 18 feet above the ground & so slender & open that they would give no security against an enemy. A store called the Launch house built close to the wharf on the river bank, is annually in danger of being carried away at break up of the ice in spring. To guard against this casualty the stores must be timely removed into the Factory. Last year the water at the breaking up of the river flowed into YF. and the people had boats ready manned at the front gate to save themselves and some of the property.

There is no garden cultivated at YF. I am convinced, however, short as the season is, that abundance of green vegetables and potatoes might be raised. A garden formerly cultivated at the old Factory produced well. The present chief has no taste that way. On landing last fall I saw cabbages at table for dinner, but they were brought from Churchill where a garden is cultivated with success. The season is here too short for raising grain but good meadows might be made in every part I have yet seen. The land is level, wet and generally covered with moss through which grass frequently penetrates. I imagine wherever grass grows wild it would grow by culture. The banks of rivers and ravines are from 15 to 200 feet high except immediately on the sea coast where the shore is very flat, and back from it a gradual rise. This affords a facility for ditching. There are three cows and as many horses at YF. Hay is procured from islands in the vicinity, and could furnish fodder for a
considerable stock were the people expert in making it, instead of curing and stacking on the spot whence it could be brought away easily in winter, (the Islands not being subject to overflow till spring) they only cut what is close to the water's edge and bring it away in boats to the Factory to dry.

To the want of vegetables & the people being very gross feeders may be ascribed in a great measure the scurvy at YF, and although they are not altogether strangers to this disorder at other Factories on the Bay coast, it is more prevalent at York than anywhere else. For the cure of this disorder many expensive articles are given which might well be spared. An Orkney man of last year's importation had by the 1st Feby. when I saw him at the Factory, drank out a Hhd. of English Porter with some gallons of Port Wine, & had besides used a quantity of crystalized salt of lemon, essence of malt & cranberries without getting well, while my men recovered in a short time by simply drinking the spruce juice. Spruce is the prevailing wood here & I believe of all these northern parts; were it an object that would pay, tons of the essence might be sent home, it is called the pine by the people, who were quite ignorant of its beneficial qualities, spruce, poplar, & larch are all the species of wood that grow to trees, and these are of a very moderate size, the last is called Juniper.

There cannot be much improvement made in the country while the Orkney men form the majority of labourers, they are lazy, spiritless, & ill disposed,—wedded to old habits, strongly prejudiced against any change however beneficial. It was with the utmost reluctance they would be prevailed on to drink the spruce juice to save themselves of the scurvy; they think nothing of the scurvy as they are then idle & their wages run on. The Co's. provisions are of the best quality. I have not seen better issued from His Majesty's stores, and these people are as well fed as servants need be in any country, yet these men who at home live in the utmost poverty, grumble here for being deprived of superfluous & costly articles of luxury formerly lavished on them. It is not uncommon for an Orkney man to consume 6lb. or 8lb. of meat in a day, and some have ate as much at a meal This gluttonous appetite they say is occasioned by the cold. I entirely discredit the assertion, & I think it rather to be natural to themselves. The last winter was more intensely cold than any former on record, yet the men I had with me showed no extraordinary symptoms of appetite. All the labour I have seen these men do would scarcely pay for the victuals they consume. With 25 men belonging to it the Factory was last winter distressed for firewood, & the people sent to tent in the woods.

The Factory men, particularly the old hands, have done their utmost to prejudice the new comers against the Co's service & the Country altogether; they have but too well succeeded in their iniquitous purpose!—These wretches are so malicious and ungrateful that they would exult in the ruin of those who furnished them the means of subsistence for so many years, and in whose service many have acquired fortunes. By the supineness and indecision of the officers in not timely putting a stop to the grumbling of a few troublesome men by their removal, dissatisfaction has been allowed to pervade the whole body of their people who are now in a state of open general discontent. Mr. Auld does not appear to want either decision or firmness but unless supported by his officers he cannot alone stem the torrent.

Many of the Co's. servants I have seen are unfit for service, & a mere imposition. The men inland I am informed are superior and indeed they would require it, otherwise they could never get up the rapids. Eighteen or twenty of the men shipped at Stromness last year are from age or infirmity unfit for the Co's service. It is a common practice with men sent home from one part of the Bay as unfit for service or for misconduct to impose themselves upon the Agent at Stromness (who does not appear to be very circumspect) & come out again to other Factories. To prevent this abuse, a descriptive list of all men discharged for incapacity or misconduct might be sent to the Committee by the Superintendent, that they could be enabled to give the necessary instructions to the Agents against re-engaging such men.

Mr. Auld & Mr. Cook are both very unpopular amongst the Indians here, who have likewise caught the spirit of dissatisfaction to a very great degree. These people ccxvii
who in 1782 offered to defend the Factories against the French, refuse now to come to the Goose Hunt & feel indifferent on all occasions to obey the orders of the Cos. officers. There are no chiefs among them & they are in the utmost state of individual debasement & depravity that can be conceived. It is a melancholy reflection that during their long intercourse with the Whites they have not acquired one moral virtue, nor is the faintest idea of the true deity to be found among them.

*(From here a piece has been torn to the extent of 18 lines).*

should benefit thereby. As they had sawed them themselves, it was thought they had a right to destroy them if they chose it, 'altho' by their engagement their whole time belonged to the H. B. Co.

It is surprising the Co. never encouraged men to bring out their families to this country. A few families might be well accommodated at each of the different Factories. The women could find sufficient employment in making and mending cloaths, washing, cooking, &c., &c. Were this the case the men would be more contented and feel more attached to the country than they do. The children growing up here would be fitter to serve in carrying on the trade than those men imported, and a great deal of the iniquitous and scandalous connection formed with Indian women would be at an end. Every married man at present who can lay by a small sum is anxious to go home to join his family.

*(The same space as above missing owing to the piece torn out).*

NELSON ENCAMPMENT,
31st May, 1812.

MY LORD,

I joined my people here on the 7th Oct., two days after I had the honour of addressing a few lines to your Lordship from YF., and after making two unsuccessful attempts to get round the point of Marsh, succeeded the third time, but was lost for three hours in a snowstorm without a compass.

I found the people in tents pitched on a narrow flat on the North side the River Nelson, fronting the upper & largest Seal Island, with a bank of about 130 feet high in the rear. The men had leather tents; my officer and self used those of sheeting that came out. This was the place pointed out for us by Mr. Auld. 'altho' Mr. Hillier and I were desired to land from the ship the day after her arrival, to concert a plan for wintering—we were not consulted. The huts were commenced according to a plan Mr. H. & I had previously settled at the Factory. For some days all the men wrought promiscuously together & being awkward & inexperienced, the buildings made very slow progress. I then made a division of the men with Mr. H. I took those I expected for R. R. amounting to 36 according to the enclosed return. A few others besides these wintered with me.

On taking an account of provisions on hand, found our stock of oatmeal would furnish little better than a pint to each man per day till the 1st January, & it was uncertain that we could have access to the Factory till that period on account of the river. A good quantity of fresh & salted venison was supplied us at the Fishing Wire house, about 30 miles above this, & was brought down in boats by our people. Salt Pork and Bacon we had, but it was thought imprudent to give much of it to the people for fear of the scurvy.

By the 26th Oct. all the men & officers got into the Houses; these were in an irregular line along & fronting the river, built of round logs, the front side high with a shade roof sloping to the rear, & covered over the timber with moss & clay near a foot thick. Boards for the floors & births were ready sawed to our hand, we had only to bring them in boats from south side opposite Flamboro' Head, where a house had been begun by the Factory people for trading.
We made fences of a couple miles extent on each side the river with snares in them for killing deer, but the deer did not come about in the fall as usual. We had consequently no success that way; I placed a party opposite to us on the south side—we had another down towards Sams Creek, on the north side, for the purpose of hunting—all to no avail; even partridges that the country used to swarm with, deserted this part so much that with all the exertions made we did not kill above 200 of them.

The natives brought us throughout the winter occasional supplies of fresh & dried meat & some fish, all they could possibly spare to take from their families,—so that we suffered no privation of food.

The ice took on the river the 18th Decem. with a high flood and unusually rough. A few days afterwards the men were set to work to make a road across by cutting down the rough ice & put up balisses, Comme ils font en Canada. The 9th Jany. I sent the first provision party to the Factory—an officer 8 men & 3 Dogs. This duty was afterwards continued weekly thro' the winter. The provisions were dragged on Indian sleds. A man hauls in this way from 7Wtb to 100Wbt & a dog as much. We made our own sleds, bought snow shoes from the Indians & likewise some sleds. An officer always accompanied the men & had instructions to keep his party together, to make regular stops and if any man lagged behind the whole were to wait for him; by these precautions no injury from the frost happened our people altho' they went on these journeys when the thermometer was sometimes at 50° below 0. They performed their duty as well as men accustomed to the climate could do.

There being no Game caught I withdrew my party from south side the River on 27th Dec. Will. Finlay, the man I engaged at YF., was joined to this party on account of his experience, but he soon began to form a party lor himself, against the officer Michael McDonnell; this being reported to me I crossed in a boat 2nd Decr. with a crew of new hands & had him brought to the main body. This rascal was afterwards the instigator of much mischief.

On the night of the 1st Jany. a most violent & unprovoked attack was made by some of the Irish on some of the Orkneymen of Mr. Hillier's party. The information & complaint given on oath before Mr. Hillier & myself as Magistrates which I have the honor to enclose (Document No. 1) contains a full statement of this affair; too much liquor was the only incitement. Mr. H. always gave his men a Saturday nights allowance of rum, & Xmas and New Years day a pint to each man. My men got drams occasionally but none any allowance. At Xmas & New Year I gave way to their importunity & conformed to my neighbors example. Three Orkneymen were so severely beat that for near a month afterwards the Surgeon could not declare them to be out of danger. Three Irishmen, two of my party & one of Mr. Hillier's were most culpable, one of these of my party, Anthony MacDonnell, I got the sufferers to compromise with for a sum of money; not being able to speak English he was drawn into the fray by the two others, he will make a good settler, is strongly connected in Laggan (Coy. of Mayo) and will be the means of bringing out many of his relations. The two others are worthless blackguards—the lash may make them serviceable to Government in the Army or Navy but they will never do for us. I trust if they should get clear of this scrape that means will be taken to prevent them from reaching their native country where their false reports might be detrimental to the Colonial Recruiting. All those concerned had to give securities for the Peace, for a twelve month.

The Scurvey attacked some of our people in Decr. and afterwards became very general, so much so that it was apprehended there would not be effective men to bring provisions for the sick from the Factory One man died, Robt Montgomirie. By the plentiful use of spruce the violence of the Scurvey was checked, & early in Feby. the men were recovering fast. The people here were entire strangers to the virtues of the spruce, and did not even know that to be the chief wood of the Country. It was a difficult matter to get the Orkneymen to drink it particularly the old hands and from their example others declined.
Willm. Finlay first set the example of disobeying my order to drink the spruce, at the most alarming time of the disorder; for this I put him off work for two or three days and not intending to go further lengths with him he was ordered to resume work, but this he refused saying he would work no more. As he persisted in this determination, altho' frequently ordered to work, after a week had passed, I summed up his conduct when detached with Michael MacDonnell with what took place here and had him brought before Mr. Hillier as a Magistrate when different misdemeanors were proved against him as Your Lordship will find in Document No. 2, for which he was sentenced to confinement as a refractory servant. Not thinking it any punishment that he should eat, sleep & sit idle in the House with the other men, I had a Hut built for him to which he was removed.

A party he had formed among the people assembled to the number of 13 men on the first night of his confinement (13 February) & burnt the Hut to the Ground, triumphantly shouting in the most audacious manner when they had got it in flames. Their huzzaing brought me out, I found them all at the Hut, & had their names taken down on the spot.

Mr. Hillier sat with me next day when we had these Insurgents brought before us & proceeded against them as per Document No. 3. At the examination of the last evidence they refused to submit to our authority & contumaciously walked away. None of the Highlanders or Irish were concerned in this affair—nine of them are from Glasgow, of Capt. Rodk. McDonald's List & four from the Orkneys, young lads that were induced to join them. I struck them all off duty. Put them with Finlay in the lower house of my people and removed the other men from them. They brought provisions for themselves weekly from the Factory for which I signed an order & were in this state until the arrival of Mr. Auld; he spoke to them here on the 27 April. I went early in May to the Factory to concert measures with Mr. Auld; it was agreed between us that they should be taken into the Cos. service rather than be sent home. On my return proposals to this effect were made to them as put up in Document No. 3 & rejected, endeavors were made before this to break the combination by getting the Orkney lads away from them, but these would not agree to any accommodation without the rest. It was reported by some of the Cos. other servants that all these men disliked to be employed in the cultivation of lands; but this they themselves publicly denied. They expressed unwillingness to serve in any capacity as they were not treated in a manner they had a right to expect from promises made them by the agent at the time of engaging. This is all the defence they have yet attempted to make.

The litigious & discontented spirit of these men has been fomented by Wm. Finlay & other old hands; all the men at the Factory were their friends and abettors. They were always well received there and allowed to sleep at the Factory when our men going there for provisions had to go back to a hut 3 miles off. Three visitors from Glasgow (Messrs. Carswell, Brown, & Fisher) have kept up an intercourse with them all winter against orders to the contrary, furnished them with arms and ammunition for hunting, & even carried to them every word they heard spoken among us concerning them. Countenanced as they have been it is not surprising these men should reject our offers. The old hands have done their utmost to corrupt not only these men but all my people. Every time a party was sent to the Factory the men were tampered with, & always returned with some discouraging story. The mischiefs to be dreaded from the Red River Inds. have not been overlooked, and were painted with most terrific forms. Considerable impressions were made in this way. I hope they have now however nearly exhausted their inventive faculties.

I see no resource now left but that of sending these Insurgents home, there being no controlling power in this country to manage them. Their acts are made up to the 12th Feb'y. & since they have had nothing from us but provisions. They cannot claim any part of their wages from the beginning. I am only mortified at the great advances that were made them at the time of engaging & and the subsequent expenses they have incurred. Two young writers who wintered with me, John McLeod from Lewis & Michael McDonnell from Killala are well acquainted...
with all the circumstances & must go home to give evidence against them. These young men may serve afterwards to recruit forces in their respective countries.

Of all our people Michael McDonnell, alone suffered severely from the frost & that entirely from his own imprudence. He was the Officer with my party on south side the river—went with two of his men 22nd Decr. to the Factory for provisions; it was cold weather snowing and drifting; he went a head of his men on snow shoes, out walked the men & lost his way, wandered about in the woods all day without victuals, arrived faint & weary about 8 o’clock at night at the Factory after the gates were shut. He had the toe and heel of one foot, & his two cheeks frozen, his men had got there safe in course of the day. His arrival and condition was immediately reported to Mr. Cook, who notwithstanding, allowed him to remain all night in the Common Guard room among the men, & did not even send him a blanket to sleep on. Mr. C. told the men next day that they must take him away let his condition be what it would, there being no room in the Factory for any officer. He arrived with me in the afternoon of Xmas day, carried across the river on a mans back, and reached there from the Factory dragged on a sled by Dogs. He was confined to the House the greater part of the winter from this accident. Mr. Edw’ds skill and attention saved his great toe and effected a complete cure.

None of the people of our encampment were at any time inclined to go to the Factory unless business required it. We were as comfortably lodged as any there could be: Notwithstanding the unusual severity of the winter I slept comfortably warm with a single fold of blanket & a buffalo skin for my covering. My officers & men were equally comfortable.

During the months of Jany. Feby. & March the supplies from the Indians were but scanty. Early in April they began to come in with fresh venison, towards the last of the month the supplies were abundant, fresh venison was so plenty that our men would not taste salt meat. We caught twenty seven deer ourselves in our snares & likewise shot a few. From the 27th April to 15th May I daresay that no less than 3,000 Deer crossed the river below the Seal Islands, from North to South side in different herds some containing at least 100. I am told they equally abound all the way up this river & have regular crossing places. Down here they crossed anywhere indiscriminately, without regarding the length or steepness of the banks or the roughness of the ice. People may complain of bad living in Hudson Bay but it is certain we have all got fatter than when we came to it.

Four new boats are built at the Factory ready for our use, on nearly the bateaux construction after a model & directions I gave. Two of these are 23 feet long in the bottom; the other two are not so long. Boats used here for going inland are only 22 feet in the keel. It is not expected or believed that I can get up with mine; I shall however convince them of the contrary. The blind attachment to old customs & reluctance to deviate from them in both officers & men here is extraordinary. These boats cost me a vast deal of writing & three trips to the Factory to give the minutest directions; yet they are not well put together. I have a sufficiency of boards & plank sawed here to make boats for the transport of our people coming out this year, with an equivalent complement of oars & setting poles. In future I think it will be more expedient to build boats at the settlement and send them down for the people; but of this, I shall be able to form a better judgment hereafter. It is very inconvenient to build at YF. where wood is scarce, & none of a good quality to be procured, Spruce is the only wood they have there for boards & boat timbers.

My two young men, Messrs. Edwards & McRae, I have got into very good order, & expect from their good disposition & readiness to benefit by local experience, that they will be very serviceable. The Chaplain is very sanguine for the advancement of the Colony, and continues to write encouraging letters home. I believe he is about writing to Your Lordship, & intends to offer his personal services to recruit in Ireland; he may be more useful there than here, & perhaps this would not be a bad way to get rid of him. By admitting him to hold a share in the concern, would be the means of keeping him interested, & be a spur to his exertions. I do not think that he will ever make a convert to the Catholic Religion. I should not, however,
wish to part with him until another was on the way to join us. I expect that hereafter there will be no difficulty in getting a priest to come out who can be well recommended, and probably at a reduced salary.

We must immediately have some kind of judicature in the colony. No Government is so fit for such an establishment, in the beginning, as a military one; I imagine that once in possession of the Royal Commission, martial law might be established by a proclamation, but I shall require forms; in support of this some coercive power may be necessary; a company of 50 men would be sufficient, in the first outset, they would be mounted in the country, to act as Infantry or Cavalry as the service might require. A war with America, I suppose, would facilitate the obtaining this from Government, as they would naturally wish to strengthen every part, & if ready raised troops were objected to, the men could soon be recruited in those parts of Ireland & Scotland from which the families are brought. More companies might in time be added if required. Should Military Law be established within the tract all traders must take out a License, which may answer a good purpose with the N. W. Co.

The present state of the country requires strong power to bring it to order, and if we are to have Glasgow weavers, or others of similar principles among us, instead of being formidable to the Indians, or other external enemies, we may all be overturned by one tumultuous onset of our own people. Seeing people well prepared often prevents mischiefous consequences. I submit all this to Your Lordship's most serious consideration.

Numerous letters passed between me & Messrs. Auld & Cook. Copies of a few of the most important I have the honor to enclose. Mine are chiefly in reply & in justification of ourselves and measures, and as moderate as I could possibly word them, to avoid giving the least shadow of umbrage that might occasion the withholding any support required; but without any intention of yielding in any material point. Business in this country cannot be carried on entirely by writing, although they appear to be fond of long letters & forming systematic arguments. Less writing & more active operations would in my opinion be preferable, & more beneficial to their employers. People here make it a rule to describe the country to strangers in the most unfavourable manner, the most alarming accounts are given, & every circumstance greatly magnified. It was openly said last fall that many of us must fall victims to the severity of the cold in Winter, & to the scurvy. We have already defeated these assertions, & I expect will overcome all the difficulties that now oppose us.

At the suggestion of Mr. Auld by letter of 20th inst., I sent two officers & the most effective of my people across the river on 22nd, to be ready there to take early advantage of the opening of Hayes River for transporting a cargo to the Rock. When Mr. Hillier & I left the Factory on 10th instant, the plan Mr. Auld proposed was that we should all wait the breaking up of this river & assemble together at the Factory before anything further could be concluded on. The hauling was extremely bad when my people crossed—they had to carry their provisions & for great part of the way on their backs, the ice was doubtful, with much water over it, & they being strangers I took the precaution of sending Indian Guides along to conduct them safe over.

I remain here with my staff & a few men waiting the breaking up of this River. I have not said anything of the Nelson, as the chart that Mr. Hillier is about making will be fully explanatory. I cannot yet say what party I shall have for going inland—that can only be ascertained after getting to the Factory, from whence I shall communicate further.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

MILES MACDONELL.

Rt. Hon'ble
THE EARL OF SELKIRK,

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William Finlay & the Glasgow insurgents I imagine are trying what lengths we can go with them, & no doubt they have many abettors at the Factory. There is a necessity of making an example of them for the future benefit of affairs here, however detrimental and expensive to us at present. I do not expect they will be sent to Canada for trial; although Mr. Auld thinks that by the Act 43 Geo. III. c. 138, all matters respecting this country are cognizable in the courts of Canada only. If that is the case & due to legal redress for H. B. I hope they will in the meantime be put on board a man of war, to serve until claimed for trial. Their pay then might bestopped until the Co. is reimbursed for advances made & expenses incurred through them. This I am informed is a thing frequently done in the Navy. It is painful to lose so many effective men at a time they can be so ill spared. I will not yet send them all home if there is a possibility of avoiding it. The rascal Finlay has been the occasion of all this.

I have no reason to change the opinion I first formed of many of the Glasgow writers in consequence of their irregular conduct at Stornoway. Two Highland lads, Andrew Stewart & Don' McPherson, who went to the Southern Factories, are exceptions. They are both young men of good character & conduct, had I known so much of them as I do now, they should have come to YF. They may if thought necessary be sent to Winipig from where they are, as readily as from here. Mr. Sloan is likewise a very good young man, but is unfortunately bent on going home, with what propriety I cannot see, after signing a contract in the usual way. The documents & papers referred to here will accompany the original, to be sent from YF.

M. McD.

Nelson Encampment,
19th June, 1812.

My Lord,

By a line received last night from Mr. Auld I am happy to inform your Lordship that the Insurgents have at length come into terms, acknowledged their guilt, & have thrown themselves entirely on the mercy of the Committee, so that none of them shall now be sent home for the affair of the 12th February, they crossed from here to the Factory on 24th May, & thought the ice too unsafe to return. Mr. Auld turned them out of the factory & refused them provisions until they surrendered their arms, by this decisive conduct towards them, having no leader, the Glasgow writers Carswell, Fisher, & Brown being on this side the river, as likewise Wm. Finlay who had remained behind; finding themselves destitute & unsupported, they immediately came to a proper sense of their situation, & submitted. This is so far well, they are however lost to us, as I cannot think of taking any of them to R.R.S. The mutineer Finlay, & the two Irish assailants are yet to be disposed of.

I am detained here by the ice,–altho' the river has opened 4 miles below us it is yet choked up here, the ice has frequently moved but stopped again for want of a sufficiency of water in the river to carry it off. We are caught in a trap & cannot help ourselves. This season is the latest ever known, the Factory river only opened on the 5th instant, there was no inundation, & the schooner is safe. My party went on a trip to the Rock on the 10th, so that there is something going forward altho' we are pent up here.

This goes by two Indians Mr. Auld is sending off express to Abany with letters for England to be put on board the Prince of Wales, Capt. Hanwell. I enclose a duplicate of my letter of 31st May, to give Your Lordship the earliest information respecting us. The papers referred to in the duplicate would take too much time to copy. I shall enclose them with the original from YF, with such other matters as may
occur till our departure, I shall accompany Mr. Hillier tomorrow in the survey of the Nelson as far up as it is open. I have the honor to be always

My Lord

Your Lordships Most Obedt.,

And very humble servant,

MILES MACDONELL.

The Horble.

The EARL OF SELKIRK.


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York Factory, 4th July, 1812.

My Lord,

Sunday afternoon 21st June the ice moved a little in front of our encampment, & cleared the mouth of the creek our boats were in, but remained still fast below. I expected we might by going up a mile above Seal Island, gain the South Channel which was open. With this intention everything was embarked & we left the place at 12 o'clock next day; much ice was drifting, we had four boats, two of them very large & unmanageable. I got round with 3 men in a small boat and arrived at the Factory at 6 o'clock next morning 23rd June, the other boats put back, got entangled in the ice, & by the awkwardness of the people, they being chiefly non effectives, one large boat got adrift & was abandoned by the crew. She contained the stores and luggage of myself & party, & was found by an Indian two days afterwards stranded on south side the river near the Factory path, completely wrecked and the lading still in her. She had floated there by means of a quantity of boards and oars that had been placed under the lading. I sent a party from here and had all the things saved, with little damage from having got wet. The ice opened at the Seal Islands, and the rest of my people came here 25th June.

Mr. Auld thought it best that I should wait till the people from inland should arrive, no particular party could be assigned me till then; the men were in the mean time employed in transporting my stores along with the Co's goods to the mouth of Hill River. Messrs. Bird, Sinclair, & House arrived the 29th June, and on the 1st Instant the men were divided. 22 is my portion out of 49, all that are effective of last year's importation. The people are so fluctuating that I cannot yet send a list of my party. A man of one nation is prejudiced against going with one of another. I shall go on with any number, take possession of the tract & hoist the standard.

It will never do after this to take the colonists from among the Co's servants, the Orkneymen are so averse to labour that they prefer the Co's service to agriculture, and all being engaged in the name of the Co they object to serve in the colony thinking it a separate concern. The common servants have entirely the rule here. Mr. Bird's men came down yesterday in a body from the Rock, contrary to the express orders of their chief, who left them above to be transporting the goods over the carrying places. I shall get up by mixing my people & stores with those of the inlanders; some part of my stores must unavoidably be left. No assistance from here is promised next fall to those coming out. I cannot possibly afford them any & I dread the families wintering here, in which event some must perish, & the report will spread far & wide. I shall endeavour to send Mr. McRae down from Winipic to meet them, & there is a chance of my engaging some of Mr. Bird's free inlanders. I know the little exertion of people here, & the confusion at ship time, there is not a place allotted for the reception of the colonists, they must of course lay in tents.

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To Mr. Bourke I have granted leave to go home at his own desire, & enclose his letter. He was only an encumbrance to me, irregular & eccentric in his conduct as clergyman. He has no sway over his flock, & religion is turned to ridicule among strangers. If he can do any good to the colony in Ireland it is well; as a priest he can be of no service here, particularly in the infancy of the settlement; & I hope Your Lordship will not be in haste to send him out to us. We must, however, immediately have a priest, and he ought to be an exemplary steady character. Such a one will be of very great advantage. Mr. Bourke's people know nothing of his going home, he remains here on pretence of waiting for those coming out to go up with them. I congratulate Your Lordship on the River Nelson being found capable of admitting ships of any burden, there being sufficient water within a short distance of Flamboro' Head, as Your Lordship will perceive by the chart & report of Mr. Hillier which I enclose. Mr. H. went from here two or three days ago to take the soundings across between the beacons on the point of Marsh and Sams Creek; & the day before he set off, it was said at the public table, that a man could wade across there at low water! I trust the navigation of it all the way up will be found more practicable than people here give out, in short, there is nothing but discouragement to be heard from them on every side.

I send samples of stones & sand found in abundance at our wintering place. Mr. Bourke who may justly claim the merit of the discovery, supposes them to be of the most valuable kinds. Diamonds, rubies, &c., &c., and gold dust. Should they be found valuable on their analysis, immediate advantage ought to be taken of it. Your Lordship might obtain a grant of the Nelson with a mile on each side of it from the H. B. Co. I have enjoined the closest secrecy on Mr. Bourke, & no person here has the least idea of the matter. We may make further important discoveries in going up.

No particular accounts for my party last winter can yet be settled. The consumption of provisions for all the men of last year's importation is to be kept together to be properly arranged hereafter. What shall be supplied me here to take up, must of course be a distinct part. I shall never attempt to build a boat here again by Factory men, the acc' made for those already built is enormous and the work bad. Your Lordship will see by it, how the people pass their time, two ordinary carpenters ought to build one of these boats in eight days, having the materials furnished to their hand, as these had.

I have drawn on Your Lordship for £13 stg. in favour of Misses Flora & Ann McDonell & likewise for £7 in favour of Jno. McDonell, Knoyardt, on Mr. Anderson Edin. as easier negotiated in the Highlands, both dated 20th June, I take the liberty of inclosing an order for a few books I wish to have sent out next year.

We cannot depend on this Factory for the supply of any stores for R. R. S. as they have not many articles we require. I shall therefore have to make an Indent for next year of such as may occur to me along the road. I leave here to-morrow with Messrs. McRae & Edwards in company with Mr. Bird.

I have the honor, &c.,

Your Lordships Most Obt. & very Hble. Servant,

MILES MACDONELL.

Rt. Honble. The

EARL OF SELKIRK.

Four Irishmen are to be sent home. Higgins & Hart for the felonious attack on the Orkneymen, Wm. Gray, non-effective, & Hugh Redden, who lost his arm by the bursting of a Gun given him to fire off by Mr. Brown, one of the Glasgow Clerks,

M. McD.

List of books sent from YF. 3rd July 1812.

Dictionary, Spanish & French.
Grammar Spanish.
Don Quixote in Spanish.
Act for punishing mutiny & desertion & articles of war.... 5s. 6d.
Light Horse drill'................................. 18s.
Whitmore's General System of British Tactics............. 7s. 6d.
The Soldier's friend, a new pocket vocabulary in six languages........................................ 6s.
Nineteen Manœuvres—Dundas.

Gaelic Books.
Ronald McDonald Collection Gaelic Poems,
Vocabulary Gaelic & English—by Robt. McFarlane, Ed.
McDougalt & McLauchlan's Collection of Gaelic Poems & Songs—
Fort William.
Gaelic Proverbs—by Charles McIntosh Esqr.
Alexander & Don Stewart's Collection of the works of the Gaelic Bards—2 Vols.
An Azimuth Compass.

NOTE G.

VISIT TO NIAGARA.
JOURNAL OF CAPT. ENYS, 29TH REGIMENT.

1787.

1787, July 18th.—From hence to Fort Slosser is about a mile & a half or two miles on a perfectly straight and good road, at which place we at length arrived, after being four hours on the road from Niagara, which is only fourteen miles. On our arrival we found dinner over but we soon got a mutton chop, which we had no sooner swallowed than we all set out to see the Falls taking Mr. Hamilton of the 53d Regiment for our guide, who having commanded Fort Slosser for some time knew his way. After passing through some fields and a small piece of wood, we came to the river side at an old saw mill, about a quarter of a mile from the brink of the Falls. This view alone is worth going many miles to see. The current, which is very strong more than three miles above the Falls, is here increased by many causes, for the river which grows naturally narrower as it approaches the brink of the cataract, is here divided by a large island in the middle; it also begins to be shallow and rocky, so that from hence quite down to the brink of the Falls the water is in a continual foam and has in many parts of the distance Falls which would be much talked of were they in any other situations, which may be easily conceived from the perpendicular height which the water falls in the course of this quarter of a mile previous to its reaching the brink of the cataract, which is at least sixty feet; this many seem to think should be added to the perpendicular height of the Falls; whether it should or no I shall not presume to determine. I already find my pen, or at least my ideas, inadequate to give any account of what is now before me, as it is not only the water which is beautiful but the island also is covered with noble trees down quite to the edge of the water; to this we must add the many small islands which have been severed from time to time from the larger one by the force of the current, and which still partake of their parent's verdure and beauty. It was with difficulty we could prevail on ourselves to leave the place, even tho' we knew we were to go to parts infinitely more beautiful. We at length, however, struck again into the wood and, passing down its skirts, Mr. H. brought us out a few yards below the Fall. Here I for one sat down for some time in silent admiration and astonishment, at a sight which I am fully persuaded no pen or pencil can ever convey across the sea. In our present situation we were too near to the highest

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part of the Fall, which in a kind of a sketch or plan I have annexed is marked 1, to enjoy its full beauty, but we had a tolerable good view of the great, or as it is generally called, the Horseshoe Fall, which is here marked 4, 5, 6. To give any adequate idea of the astonishing variety which here crowds upon your mind is impossible, and it may be well said to be the real sublime and beautiful conveyed in the language of nature, infinitely more strong than the united eloquence of Pitt, Fox and Burke, even if we give them the assistance of Loutherbourg to help them. As the water during its fall from different parts meeting the rays of the sun in different directions takes an infinite number of different colours and shades; to this we must add the numberless beautiful breaks in the water; the delightful verdure which covers the islands and neighbouring shores; the beauty of the most noble rapid which can be conceived, before it ever reaches the brink of the precipice; the astonishing column of spray which rises from the great Fall; the thundering noise which the whole makes by its fall on the heap of stones below, from whence it runs, no longer like water but absolutely in such a state of foam as to appear like a perfect river of milk, for about 100 or 150 yards, after which it resumes its natural state again, although it is still carried away by means of a strong rapid. To all this I must add the lofty banks which surround the basin into which the water falls, the tops of which are covered with noble trees quite close to the edge of these cliffs. Hence I could not help remarking to Mr. Humphrey that before my arrival I expected to have been disappointed, from having my ideas raised too high by hearing so many people join in their praise, but that I was sure from this view alone no one can say too much of it. Here some of our party wished to go down to the bottom, a thing very seldom done on this side, as well from the difficulty of the descent as that when down your view is by no means so good as on the opposite side. It was however agreed upon to make the attempt, preparatory to which Mr. Hamilton made us all take off our shoes as in many places it is so very slippery it would have been more dangerous to attempt with them on. Our party now consisted of Mr. H. our guide, Mr. Douglas of the 65th and Mr. Brunton of the same Regiment, myself, and last of all Mr. Humphry. We all with great difficulty got down about one third part of the way. But when I saw the path by which I was to descend further I gave it up telling Mr. Humphry that if he choose to go further I would get out of his way which I accordingly did and he descended as low as I had done where like me he gave up the point. The other three gentlemen completed their design and on their return very candidly allowed, although they were well pleased with what they had done now it was over, they would by no means attempt it again until ropes or something more secure were placed in the most dangerous parts, as in some of the steepest parts they were obliged to let themselves down by means of twisted stick, in the manner of a faggot band, which was tied to an
old stump above, which stick had been then in use for three years. Mr. H. indeed went further and acknowledged that on reflection when at the bottom he entertained some doubts their being able to reascend. However, they all got up safe with no other loss than the feet of their stockings which were perfectly worn out. We next went back a few yards to the brink of the Falls and found to my surprise that we could not only approach close to the top of the Falls but that the water was nearly on a level with the flat rock on which we stood, (marked 1,) that I could without the least danger stoop and take up the water with my hand after it had fallen over the precipice. The view which we have here straight over the Fall is very fine, but not so grand as the one we had before left, except that we saw the pillar of spray to greater advantage, as the Fall from whence it proceeded appeared less in this direction than the former. I do not know how long we should have stood looking at the scene before us, if the setting of the sun had not reminded us that it was time to return, on which we began to retreat. After we had returned more than a mile, on looking back from a little eminence we could see the spray of the Fall rising to an immense height above the surrounding woods, like the large column of smoke which ascends from any large building on fire, but not of so dark a colour. Having gone a little further we came to the house of Mr. Philip Stedman where we passed an agreeable hour in company with him and his niece. As Mr. Humphry and myself had no business at the Fort, we stayed a short time after the rest of the party, and were at last going in quest of our supper without any hopes of seeing anything more of the Fall for the night. Notwithstanding it was the very middle of summer and the day had been extremely hot, the night was very cold so that we had run a good deal of the way, when stopping just before the Fort gate we saw the most beautiful as well as strange appearance, that can be well conceived. It was the moon which was now just setting behind the spray of the Falls; it appeared to rise to a very uncommon height in likeness of a very dark column, but the thinner part of the spray which admitted the light through it, gave all the edge of the column a luminous appearance which looked more like a pillar of smoke fringed round with fire, than anything I can compare it to. Not wishing to keep the sight to ourselves we ran to call the rest whom we found about a large fire from which we could with great difficulty draw them, as they supposed it was only a story made for the purpose of drawing them from their seats by the fire, that we might ourselves get possession of them, by which means they were not out until the moon was very near gone, when from what they saw they sincerely lamented they had been so tenacious of their seats. This over we all returned to the Fort and after a hearty supper we returned to Mr. Stedmans again to bed and slept very sound until past 7 o'clock next morning (19th) at which time from the orders which had been given to the servants over night, I was in hopes our chair and horses were on the other side of the water; in this I was again disappointed. I next hastened to the Fort with all expedition, where I found both officers and men still in bed, from whence they were soon roused and a boat and party of men got to put the chair and horses over, which we soon sent off with orders to land them on the north side of the Chipaway Creek, whilst we, having procured Mr. Stedman's light boat, remained behind to breakfast. Breakfast being finished, we left Mr. Brunton alone at his new Government, about ten in the forenoon, and after having rowed up a mile or more under the East shore, we crossed to a very large island that lies in the middle, which having gained we rowed up under its western bank for a considerable distance before we ventured to cross to the western side of the river. At length we made our crossing good and landed about four miles above the Falls, at a farm of Mr. Stedman's; here Mr. Hamilton left us and striking to the left went to Fort Erie, whilst the rest of us taking the right-hand road after a walk of two miles came to Chipaway Creek where we found our horses at the house of a Mr. Birch, one of the principal people in the settlement. As the squire was not at home, we were glad to wave the ceremony of a visit, so as soon as our cavalry were ready we set out towards the Falls. About another mile brought us to the head of the rapid, and a short way further we came to a mill Mr. Birch has lately built; it appears to me to be a very elegant piece of workmanship, and is to be
both a grist and saw mill, but I am very much afraid from the rapids above it he will find it difficult, if not dangerous, to bring down boats and rafts to it, although the man who superintends it says he thinks it may be done with ease when they become better acquainted with the currents. About 100 yards below the mill, from a point that projects a little, we had a most delightful view of the whole rapid, which is near a mile in length and I should think three times as broad as that on the east side; the numerous falls are large in proportion, which of course renders it infinitely more grand than the one we had seen the evening before, but still it wanted those beautiful little islands with which the smaller one is adorned. In the course of this long rapid I conceive the perpendicular fall of the water is not less than 100 feet before it reaches the brink of the Fall, and so full is it of rocks and cascades that I conceive it utterly impossible that any boat can ever get down to the Fall without being overset; indeed some of the 29th Regiment whilst in these parts sent down an old boat for the purpose of seeing it go over the Fall. They went themselves below the Falls to look out for it, whilst they left men on the different points to make signals when it passed them, but some of those near the Fall nor the Gentlemen at the bottom never saw anything more of it. As the day was now advancing, we could not stay so long here as I could have wished for fear of being stinited in time at the Fall itself, for which we now set off, and very soon reached the nearest house to it and got permission from Mr. Elsworth the owner to put our horses in his stable; but all the family being busy carrying their corn we could get no one to go with us. However, as Mr. Humphry had been here before, he undertook to guide us, and we accordingly set out under his directions. Not far from the house we came to the edge of a very steep bank, which we descended through a very deep ravine or gully, not without some dread of rattlesnakes, for whose habitation this place seemed particularly suited and the pass being so very narrow and full of stones and stumps, that had any such thing been there it would be difficult to avoid it. After going some distance we got to the bottom of this nasty place and found ourselves again on level ground, which took us to the brink of the Fall at a place from its appearance called the Table rock, over a part of which the water rolls. This being the nearest part to the Great Fall, you are of course almost stunned with its noise and perfectly wet with the continual mist arising from the bottom, in form of the pillar, which having gained a sufficient height is separated by the wind and falls like small rain or mist. From hence we had a much better view of the Falls than that which we had the preceding evening, but like that we were too near the object to see it to perfection, I am told many people think this is the best view in which you can place the Fall, but I rather think it can only be such as have never given themselves the trouble to search for any other. Here, they say, you can likewise dip up the water after it has passed the brink of the precipice. However true this may be, it is not so perfectly so as on the opposite side, as here it is only a small branch of the Fall you approach; on the other side it is actually the main body of water itself, as may be seen in the little sketch of the top of the Fall before given; the former or Fort Slosser side being marked 1 in the plan; I am now speaking of 8. The Table Rock is a very large flat rock projecting from the bank and overhanging its base very much, by which means it forms one of the best modes of determining the height of the Fall, being exactly upon the same level and projecting so much that a line let down from its summit will drop very nearly at the water's edge at the bottom. But whatever methods may have been taken to ascertain its height, that of both sides is very well determined, being agreed by all hands to be 170 feet on the east, or Fort Slosser side, whilst from the Table Rock it is only 140, but this 30 feet if it is taken from the perpendicular of the Fall adds to the noble rapid that is above it. Having staid a long while we at length set off from hence, hoping to find a way to a point not many hundred yards below where we now were, without returning to the top of the bank again; in this, however, we were disappointed, finding the brake too thick and the ground too swampy to admit of our passage, although I hear there is a possibility of going to those who are acquainted with the place. This was not our case, so we were obliged to ascend the gully by which we came, at the top of which we turned off to the right and soon found a path leading to another gully.
of the same kind, through which we a second time descended the bank. Having
got down to the level ground, we could find no kind of path; we therefore marked the
trees as we went, thinking they might serve us as a guide on our return. Thus,
guided by the noise of the Falls more than any thing else, we soon came to the brink
of the cliff and striking off a little to our left found the place we were in search of,
and which I believe is now called Painter’s Point, from a man of that name in whose
ground it is. Here we found a spot which had been in some measure cleared (by
Lieutenant Tinling of the 29th when he was acting Engineer at Niagara) on purpose
to give you a good view of the whole of this grand object at once, and it most certainly
is the best view of any on a level with the Fall, as here every part is by far more
equidistant than in any other point you can look at it from. From hence you look
directly against the island which is in the centre, having the Great Fall to the right
and the smaller one to the left; from this place you have also a better view of a small
Fall on the east side of Goat Island which is called the Montmorency Fall, and which is
said to disembogue more water in the course of a year than the famous fall of that name
near Quebec, which perhaps it may, but I do not think it is so broad as that Fall. Perhaps its very diminutive appearance here may be only occasioned by its being
placed in the midst of such astonishing large ones, as the nearest computation that has
ever been made allows the breadth of the Fall from one side to the other to be 1,300
yards, including all the turns which there are in its summit and the island in the centre;
which last may be something more than 100 yards broad. I could willingly have staid
here much longer than we did but having determined to go down to the bottom we
were obliged to hasten towards the place where you descend. This place lies
some hundred yards to the left of Painter’s Point, from which you pass all the way
on the brink of the precipice, nor is it easy to find the opening unless you are acquain-
ted with it, as you pass round a small bush where you find some stumps and roots
which assist you for the first three or four yards of a very steep bank, when you come
to a place quite perpendicular for perhaps about twelve feet. Here they have put
what they call Indian-ladders, which is no more than a tree about a foot in diameter
with notches cut in its sides that is placed rather slantwise to answer the purpose of
going down. Not far after you pass the first of these ladders, you come to a second,
not quite so long, after which you descend through a very steep gully full of rocks
and stumps, most part of the way being assisted by the branches of the neighbouring
trees. It surprised me to find that the descent was so easy to what I had always been
led to think it, which I conceive proceeds from many who have never tried it but
speak from hearsay; indeed I am fully persuaded that many who say they have been
at the bottom never have been there, as they are frequently betrayed by the erroneous
accounts they give of the lower region, which in fact is, I believe, visited by but few.
Once arrived at the bottom, you receive ample reward for the pains the descent has
occasioned you. If this noble scene inspire you with awe when above, it may
be easily conceived how much it must be augmented when you get to the
bottom, absolutely into the very basin whence all this sheet of water falls.
You are no sooner clear of the wood than you have a full and complete view
of all the magnificent scene, in which all the various shades which the water
receives in its fall, either from the projecting rocks or from the intersection
of the rays of the sun, appear to the greatest of all possible advantage; besides
which you here see nothing of the rapid above, your prospect being confined
to the perpendicular fall and the basin which receives it, but then that fall appears to
much greater advantage and much higher than it does from any of the views above.
Having sat down a few minutes to rest after our descent and drank a glass or two of
wine, we proceeded to get as near the Fall as we conveniently could. This is by far
the most difficult and, I may add, dangerous part of the day’s journey. The distance
from hence to the Fall is very considerable and you have no kind of road, the way
lying along the beach, which is formed of large stones which have from time to time
fallen from the high cliffs which overhang most part of the way. These rocks lie
just as they happen to have fallen, so that sometimes you are obliged to climb over
them, at others to creep under them, whilst they seem to threaten your destruction
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every step you take; many of them appear as if they would fall every moment, being only balanced on a point, others seem to have no other support than trees which have fallen at the same time with themselves, which appear very slight supporters for such immense masses of stone; then as the apertures among these rocks are not large enough to admit of your walking through, you are obliged to creep through them on your hands and knees, or slide through them on your back, every moment in danger of meeting with either a water or rattle snake, for both of which this place is very remarkable, particularly the latter, and the very best part of the road lies over a parcel of large round stones that slide under your feet. Notwithstanding all these dangers, such is the beauty of the surrounding prospect and such the pleasing kind of awe which I felt at the time, that it never once struck my mind that I was in the least danger until the whole was over and we had got back again to the entrance of the wood. But to return to my tale. Having scrambled over these rocks until we got pretty near the Fall, we found the spray begin to fall like hard rain; here Mr. Humphry stopped, but Mr. Douglas and myself went on until we got within about Twenty yards of the Falls. Here we were in some doubt whether or no we should strip and go as far as we could under the Fall; this we however at length rejected, as we never found any one pretends to have gone further than under the first small shoot, which we thought unworthy the trouble of undressing for, there are reports of people that have gone under the great shoot but who they were I could not learn, although I have examined several who asserted they had been under the Falls of Niagara, yet, when questioned closely upon the subject, it appeared to have been only the small spout they had been under. Yet I by no means mean to assert there is not that kind of cavity betwixt the under part of the rock and the fall itself, that would admit of a man going under for some distance. On the contrary from the Table Rock being so very much undermined near its base, I conceive it to be highly probable the rock over which the Fall rolls is the same, but as the falling of the spray is so very thick and troublesome as to prevent your seeing and almost to prevent your breathing even where we were, I do not conceive it is possible for a man to exist under the great shoot itself. However, we did not advance thus far without finding something which had so far as I could find never been spoken of before. Within a few yards of the place we turned round, I could perceive a very strong smell of sulphur, which I remarked to Mr. Douglas and on further examination we perceived a small rill which descended from the rocks above and all the stones over which it passed seemed covered with a whitish kind of slime. This induced me to taste the water, which I found to be exactly the same as the water at Harrowgate, in Yorkshire. Mr. Douglas also tasted of the same water and directly exclaimed “It is just like the washings of a gun barrel,” although he declares he had never heard the Harrowgate water compared to that mixture. Having staid here for some time contemplating the grandeur of the object before us, our time passed away insensibly until we found by our watches that it was high time we should turn our backs upon the scene from which we had received so much delight. On our return we employed ourselves in picking up a kind of stone which is said to be the spray of the Fall petrified, but whether it is or no, I will not pretend to determine; this much I can say, that it grows or forms itself in cavities in the cliff about half way to the top, from whence it falls from time to time; its composition is a good deal like a piece of white marble which has been burnt in the fire, so that it may be pulverized with ease. Whatever may be its composition, it does not appear that it will bear to be exposed to the air, as some pieces which seem to have fallen longer than the rest are quite soft, while such as have lately fallen are of a much harder nature. Having again made our way back to the edge of the wood where we were to re-encend, we sat down to take some refreshment, very well satisfied to have seen everything with our notice except the rainbow, which very often forms itself in the spray. During the time we were lamenting the loss of this object, it made its appearance in a most perfect state across the highest part of the Fall, which made our sight of this place as complete as possible. We now began our ascent and after again visiting Painter's Point, in our way we came to the place where we had marked the trees; we found one or two of the
first but had done it so very ill that we could not trace our way back by them. We therefore struck into the wood and endeavoured to keep the sound of the Falls directly behind us, by which means we found our way by a much nearer route than the one we had descended, from which we again soon reached the house we had left our horses at, after an absence of five hours and a half, from which time we had been employed walking about the place.

It may not be improper here to take notice of an opinion which is held by some people of this place, who seem to think the original situation of the Falls was at the landing, which as before observed is seven miles from where they now are, and that through a series of years the water has worn away the channel that distance. Among those who favour this opinion is a Mr. Hamilton, a merchant at Niagara and a man of very good understanding, who says also that he has examined the face of the adjacent country, which has confirmed his opinion, and in particular conceives the place which has before been taken notice of by the name of the Lion’s Den, to have been made by a channel of the river formerly passing through it. How far this may be true I do not know; I did not hear this opinion until after I had seen the place, at which time no such idea ever entered my head. The principal reasons they seem to give for this opinion are two: First, from the abrupt rise of the banks of the river at the Landing, which from being of a moderate height and almost everywhere accessible from the water's edge, they become at once very high and perpendicular cliffs; at the same time the river becomes much more narrow and rapid than before—The second reason seems to have more reason in it, and is, that according to their language the Falls have altered their position or retreated since the memory of men. Having made all the inquiries I could concerning this movement, I found that about twenty years since, there was a projecting rock at the end of the centre island which had fallen and seems to be the only ground work for this strong contested opinion. One thing I must grant, that it is possible that in a very long series of years they may alter a little and for this reason; the spray arising from the bottom continually striking against the cliffs wears it away and forms a kind of cavity over which a large rock projects, as at the Table Rock already mentioned, which, when it becomes so undermined that it is not able to sustain the weight of water which overflows it in great floods, must naturally fall. How long it may take the water to excavate its cliffs in this manner I cannot determine; all I can say is, the place where the rock fell twenty years ago does not yet appear to be the least worn by its influence, nor does any one pretend to remember the Table Rock any other than it now is, projecting very far over its base. By which I conceive we may fairly conclude it will take many centuries to bring about this revolution, which when done only alters one small part of the Fall for a yard or two. At that rate, how long it would have taken to have retreated from the landing I shall leave to those who pretend from such causes to ascertain the age of our terrestrial globe. But even if we should for a moment grant the possibility of their favourite maxim, what is become of the immense quantity of stone, which must from time to time have fallen during its movement. This seems to me to be a question none can answer, certain a great quantity of stone must have been in a channel above seven miles long and from a half to a whole mile broad, and from seventy to eighty feet deep. Had it fallen in such quantities as it is natural to suppose it is very strange the fall should keep its present perpendicular form; it is by far more natural to think had this been the case that these immense rocks, reposing where they fell, would have altered the Fall from a perpendicular to a strong rapid. But say the advocates for this opinion, the force of the water has driven them away from its foot. This may also be true in a small measure, for where it is, the rocky part of the river would not break off so abruptly just at the same place where the mountain ends, which is at present the case, for not more than two hundred yards from the end of this rocky rapid part which is the spot they say the Fall originally occupied, the River expands itself and becomes deep, muddy and tranquil, which course it continues for about 9 miles by the water to the mouth, the outside of which is encumbered with
a bar of sand. I also when at the Fall observed another circumstance which seems to be against their having been once so far down the river. Below the present situation of them is a circle of more than a quarter perhaps a mile or more in diameter whilst the outlet is not so wide. I conceive this part has been widened by the same means the Falls have retired, as when you get beyond the influence of the spray the river assumes its natural breadth. Speaking to Mr. Birch, who lives at the mouth of the Chipaway Creek, he said he had perceived a regular flux and reflux in the Creek resembling the tide of the Sea. Mr. Hamilton who I have before mentioned, says it is not a regular flux or reflux at all, but that occasionally the current runs up instead of down, and what appears at first more extraordinary is, that the Creek has its source to the West and runs to the Eastward yet it is a Westerly or a wind directly down the Creek which occasions the Current to run up it to the Westward. This he accounted for in some measure to my satisfaction. It is well known that Lake Erie is to the Westward of this place in which a Westerly wind has great powers and driving its waters into this its outlet meets with no resistance until it comes to the Falls where not being able to empty itself so fast as it comes from the Lake it causes the waters above the rapids to rise. Now this Creek being a dead swampy Creek, just above the rapid, some of the repulsed water forces itself into it and counteracting its own current favours one of the contrary way.

NOTE II.

List of Books, &c., Presented, with the Names of the Givers.

Bell (Dr. Robert.)
Bourinot, (J. G.)
Buffalo Library.
Charlton (E. B.)
Cruickshank (Ernest)
Dewe (John)
Dunn (J. P. jun.)
Halifax Corporation.
Howe (Johns.)
King (John.)
Kelton (Capt. D. H.)
Lacroix (H.)
Mason (Edwd. G.)
Master of the Rolls.
Michigan State Library.
Minnesota Historical Society.
New York State Library.
Oswald (Col. W. R.)

Ottawa.
Ottawa.
Buffalo.
Hamilton.
Fort Erie.
Ottawa.
St. John, N.B.
Berlin.
Uncompagre, Colo.
Montreal.
Chicago.
London, Eng.
Lansing, Mich.
St. Paul.
Albany.
Montreal.

Fisheries (pamphlet.)
Report.
Sketch of Hamilton (pamphlet.)
Pamphlets.
Map of Canada East.
Laws and Courts of N. West and Indian Territory.
Reports.
Memoir of Judge Johnston.
Answer to Dent's History (pamphlet).
Annals of Fort Mackinac.
Pamphlets.
Illinois in the 18th Century (pamphlet).
Report of 1885.
The Canadian Militia (pamphlet)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Publication</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REED (E Baynes)</td>
<td>London, Ont.</td>
<td>Canadian Entomologist.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Transactions. Vol. 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELWYN (Dr.)</td>
<td>Ottawa.</td>
<td>MS. Journal of a visit to Niagara in 1787 by Captain Enys. Pamphlets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WINSOR (Justin)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>YOUNG (James)</td>
<td>Galt.</td>
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LETTERS FROM THE SECRETARIES OF GENERAL HALDIMAND.
1779-1784.

B. 61.

B.M. 21,721.

1779.
February 13,
Quebec.

L. Genevay to Jacob Jordan. With warrant for engineer services.

March 8
Quebec.

Same to Mrs. Cooper (in French). That she is to send particulars of advances to Canadian prisoners at Albany with a view to settlement.

March 25
Quebec.

Same to Captain Joly, Lachenaie (in French). That in reference to his dissatisfaction with the new commission he is to have patience.

April 5
Quebec.

Same to Mr. Leister. Has returned bill drawn by Major Butler for correction and proper vouchers.

May 31
Quebec.

Same to Captain Fraser. That the warrants for subsistence, &c., of the Royal Highland Emigrants, have been delayed, owing to the illness and death of Captain Fay.

Robert Mathews to Lt. Colonel French, St. John’s. Returning contingent bills of the 31st for correction.

June 10
Quebec.

Same to Major Hughes. Returning contingent bills of the 53rd for correction.

July 13
Quebec.

Same to E. W. Gray. That a pass has been granted to Mr. Calvé for a canoe to take his family to Michillimakinak.

July 22
Quebec.

Same to Captain Fraser. Returning a petition to have the matter complained of adjusted.

July 27
Quebec.

Same to E. W. Gray. The General has not yet decided respecting harbourers of deserters. Dandelin to be sent to Quebec in irons. To take steps to make the old French prison secure. To examine the Recollets House as a place for debtors.

July 29
Quebec.

Same to the same. The General sends thanks for efforts of him and other magistrates to stop spirit of sedition. Asks if anything can be done for Hill, fined for selling liquor to an Indian, and his license revoked.

July 29
Quebec.

Same to Captain Fraser. That warrant will be issued on the arrival of the vessels.

August 5
Quebec.

Same to E. W. Gray. Desiring him to report as to those who have taken upon themselves to take a list of the people inhabiting each house, and to set a night watch in Montreal. Mr. Gray and a Canadian to investigate as to the numbers of Canadians absent, &c., and number and conduct of French soldiers, &c.

September 6
Quebec.

Same to Major Hughes. Sending commissions for officers of the 53rd.

October 20
Quebec.

Same to Lt. Colonel French. Respecting memorial from two ensigns of the 31st, as to their pay which was ordered to be refunded. It may be included in the contingent accounts.

November 8
Quebec.

Same to Major Dunbar. The allowance of separate rooms to prisoners from Detroit approved of. Not to be let out on parole, but supplied with everything necessary.

December 13
Quebec.

Same to Major Carleton. To forward all intelligence direct to Quebec and to keep it secret till authenticated.

December 13
Quebec.

Same to Major Hughes. To forward all intelligence direct to Quebec and to keep it secret till authenticated.

February 14
Quebec.

Same to Captains of Militia (in French) To make a census of the wheat, &c. To ascertain the names of those holding and the purchasers, so as to discover the monopolists.

February 23
Quebec.

General Haldimand. Answer to petition of M. de Lotbinière.

Haldimand Collection. 383.
Robert Mathews to Mr. McComb. Desiring him to render an account of the subsistence to loyalists, &c., for 1777.

Same to Surgeon Ronaldson. Respecting his appointment.

Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. That he is to furnish Major Holland the information he wants.

Thomas Yeo to Mr. John Hull, London. The naval situation; his hopes that a successful engagement will turn attention to Dominica.

L. Genevay to Jacob Jordan. Respecting warrants for subsistence, pay, &c.

Robert Mathews to Captain McDonnell. That he is to proceed immediately with dispatches to Niagara.

Same to Mr. Cooper. He is to examine and report on claims for powder destroyed.

L. Genevay to Captain Garneau, Pointe aux Trembles (in French). To ascertain the most suitable person to keep the post house in room of Henri Mercure.

Robert Mathews to Major Hughes. Transmitting commissions for officers of the 53rd.

Same to Major Harris. Transmitting commissions for officers of the 84th.

Same to Simon Fraser. Cannot allow any one to have intercourse with Mr. Hay but if business requires it, he may communicate by letter.

Same to Lieutenant Maurer. That he is to procure and forward axes and hoes to Colonel Clans.

Same to Mr. Ellice. Orders respecting passes for the upper country decided on. An order for bateaux for Niagara must be given to the officer at Carleton Island.

Same to George Pownall. That the canoes for the Grand River to Michillimakinak and North-West are to be pressed forward. Mr. Sayer may proceed, with provisions only, to collect his effects, but to take no goods. Mr. Leroux cannot have a pass if he is acting for Mr. Howard.

L. Genevay to Madame Langlade (in French). If she insists on joining her husband a pass will be given her, but the General advises her to wait for more peaceful times.

Same to Captain Ollivier, Berthier (in French). The General will make arrangements about quartering troops about which he (Ollivier) is embarrassed for want of a post-house.

Robert Mathews to George Pownall. That passes for goods to the upper country are returned. There are doubts as to the possibility of the goods reaching in time under present circumstances.

Same to the same. Further respecting passes for the merchants.

L. Genevay to M. Jacques Portier (in French). That orders have been sent to Mr. Pownall to give him passes for goods to Detroit.

Robert Mathews to Ensign McDougal. That his representations will be enquired into with others.

Same to E. W. Gray. To obtain passages from the merchants in their canoes for nine soldiers going to Michillimakinak.

Same to Mr. Cooper. Asking return of receipts for gunpowder and explanation for the merchants.

Same to Captain Fraser, Sorel. That he may come to Quebec on the return of Major Harris. The result of Board on Ensign McDonnell not yet published.
Robert Mathews to Mr. McComb. That a preference cannot be given to him in forwarding goods. 43
Same to Ensign Prentice. That he may have his grievance as to rank settled before the court martial dissolves. 44
Same to Messrs. W. & T. Fraser. Giving them permission to raise recruits in the Colonies, on certain conditions. 45
L. Genevay to M. Launière (in French). Giving notice that five armed men had passed St. Croix, calling themselves Bostonians, and were probably in or near St. Nicholas. He is to search for and arrest them. 46
Robert Mathews to Richard Dobie. That the purchase of the Seigniory of Sorel is concluded, and to have the deeds prepared. 47
Same to Lieutenant Buchan, 31st. Cannot grant him leave of absence. 48
Same to Mr. Jones. Concerning Lieutenants Shiefelin's pay. 48
Same to Captain Fraser. Respecting the pay due to Ensign Prentice. 49
R. B. Lernoult to Lieut. Folardt, Malbay. To embark his party and prisoners. Lieutenant St. André to take charge of the stores. 49
Robert Mathews to officer at Chambly. To allow the bearer to see his son, a prisoner, but only in the presence of a person of trust. 50
R. B. Lernoult to Lieutenant St. André, directing him how to dispose of the stores, buildings, &c., at Malbay. 50
Robert Mathews to E. W. Gray. That a negro prisoner be released and enlisted for life. 53
Same to John Fraser. That he is to hand Mr. Sevestre privately a sum of money, on account of his services and sufferings. 51
Same to Major Harris. A non-commissioned officer to be appointed to convey letters from Berthier to Sorel, to prevent tricks. 52
Same to Captain Steel. Sending letter for delivery to Colonel Campbell, of the rebel troops, a prisoner at Chambly. 53
Same to Major Harris. That no one, except he is in the military line, is to be entrusted with the conveyance of letters where there is no post. 53
Same to Richard Dobie. Respecting his claim for powder in the king's stores. 54
Same to Captain Fraser. Returns bills for correction. 57
Same to Captain Forbes. Respecting an insulting letter from Colonel Campbell, the rebel prisoner at Chambly. His conduct on other occasions stated in a postscript. 55
Same to John Fraser. To make inquiries into certain complaints. 57
Same to Captain Grant, Sorel. Sending warrants for his pay, &c. 58
Same to Major Carleton. To investigate a complaint. 59
L. Genevay to John Fraser. Transmitting pay warrants for officers of the General Hospital. 60
Same to Mr. Beck. That he is to attend the judges of Common Pleas for examination as to his capacity, &c. 61
Same to Dr. Blake. That he is to take charge of the sick soldiers at Montreal. 61
1781.

July 2, Quebec.
Robert Mathews to Lieutenant Fraser. That he may stop suspected people, reporting the same.

July 16, Quebec.
Same to Lieutenant McDonnell. Respecting the entry of Captain Robertson’s name in the returns of officers commanding at posts.

July 19, Quebec.
Same to Major Harris. St. John, a loyalist, has leave to remain at Sorel. Three prisoners on their way to Sorel for St. John’s. They declare themselves to be loyalists.

July 19, Quebec.
Same to Mr. Chambers. Returning contingent accounts of 53rd for correction.

July 20, Quebec.
Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. The Committee of Council examining accounts are requested to add a sum for Mr. Finlay.

August 2, Quebec.
Same to Ensign Wilmer. Granting him leave of absence.

August 6, Quebec.
Same to Major Dunbar. Respecting a lot of land asked for by Mr. Jones.

August 9, Quebec.
Same to Major Harris. That Captain Grant may have leave of absence.

August 15, Quebec.
Same to Mr. Shaw. Respecting difficulties about fishing and conduct of men employed.

August 23, Quebec.
Same to Brigadier Maclean. Approving of his sending Vermont prisoners to St. John’s.

September 6, Quebec.
Same to Lieutenant Irvin. Granting leave of absence.

September 7, Quebec.
Same to the same. Private letter pointing out the impropriety of the tone of his letter asking leave of absence, &c.

October 1, Quebec.
R. B. Lernoult to Captain Ross. To proceed with the Light Companies of the 31st and 44th to St. John’s.

October 2, Quebec.
Robert Mathews to Major Harris. Major Jessup to take with him loyalists from Sorel and Verchères to St. John’s.

October 4, Quebec.
Same to Captain St. Clair. Granting leave of absence.

October 4, Quebec.
Same to Major Holland. To ascertain the bounds of the King’s lands at Montreal.

October 5, Quebec.
Same to Messrs. Davison and Lees. That the convoy will not sail from Bic till 25th.

October 8, Quebec.
Same to Messrs. Callander & Co. That the General has no objection to the address to Lt.-Governor Cramahé.

October 15, Quebec.
Same to Lieutenant England. Ordering him to settle the claim of a Sergeant for money and other property left in his (England’s) hands at Tyconderoga.

October 21, Quebec.
Same to Major Dunbar. That he cannot have leave of absence.

October 23, Quebec.
General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Hamilton. Is pleased at receiving accounts of his enlargement and exchange. Respecting the cash accounts, returns, &c., received. Arrival of Captain Lamothé and Messrs. Rocheblave and Bellefeuille. Trusts he will derive benefit from the trip to England. Will try what can be done for Mr. McBeath, Surgeon. Asks that information respecting the expenses of the upper posts be given.

October 23, Quebec.
Robert Mathews to Lt. Governor Hamilton. Urges him to enter into an explanation with Lord George Germaine as to the expenses of the upper posts and ascertain his wishes.

October 24, Quebec.
Same to the Rev. Mr. Scott. Intimating his dismissal from the office of chaplain to the 34th Regiment for misconduct.

October 31, Quebec.
Same to Lt. Governor Hamilton. That the General has directed a bill of exchange, protested, to be laid before the committee to be considered.

November 8, Quebec.
Same to Captain Maurer. With list of articles to be forwarded for settlers at Niagara.

HALDIMAND COLLECTION.
1781.

December 20, Sorel.
Reverend Mr. Scott to the Protestant inhabitants of Sorel, thanking them for an address.

December 23, Quebec.
Robert Mathews to John Fraser. Ordering the release of prisoners charged with treasonable correspondence, &c., on bail. Particular investigation to be made into the cases of Carrignan and Marranda, details of the suspicious circumstances connected with them being given.

December 24, Quebec.
Same to Lieutenant Arden. That his application in respect of his pay will be acceded to and an additional sum given.

December 27, Quebec.
Same to Rev. Mr. Scott. Forbidding him to continue writing letters to the General and trusting that no more such scurrilous letters may be received.

December 31, Quebec.
Same to Major Lernoult. That he cannot grant Lieutenant Hill's request.

1782.

January 10, Quebec.
Same to John Fraser. That Carrignan may be admitted to bail, but the security must be good.

January 24, Quebec.
Same to the Rev. Mr. Scott. That he is not to exercise the functions of a clergyman in the Province.

January 28, Quebec.
Same to Captain Fraser. Respecting rations.

February 14, Quebec.
Same to Richard Dobie, Montreal. That the General will not insist on his receiving payment for the powder in kind, but will hold over vouchers till communication with the upper country opens.

March 7, Quebec.
Same to John Burke. That no license for public houses shall be granted in Quebec or Montreal, except on the recommendation of the magistrates.

April 18, Montreal.
Same to Captain Anderson, Coteau du Lac. That no intercourse is to be allowed with the prison. The reported conversation between Captain Herkimer and a rebel prisoner respecting affairs of Vermont.

May 4, Montreal.
Same to George Pownall. That a commission may issue for M. de Montigny as advocate.

May 9, Montreal.
Same to Major Farmer. May engage a room for the duties of Naval Officer.

May 14, Montreal.
Same to Major Carleton. He is to give orders to allow rafts to pass down.

May 27, Montreal.
Same to Major Farmer. That he may provide book case for Naval Officers' office.

May 30, Montreal.
Same to the same. The arrest of soldiers' wives for selling liquor without license; they are to be prosecuted.

June 13, Montreal.
Same to Mr. McFarlane. Sends orders to pay his accounts against the Indian Department and return those against Captain Tice on his private account.

June 13, Quebec.
Same to James Shepherd. That he is not to punish the two Chevaliers according to sentence of Court Martial till further orders.

June 13, Quebec.
Same to Mr. Symington. That passes may issue for six bateaux for goods belonging to Douglas for Niagara. He should apply for passes early in the season, to prevent the appearance of preferences.

June 13, Quebec.
Same to Mr. Ellis. Will send warrants for the pay bills for Butler's Rangers when they are examined.

June 14, Quebec.
Same to Major Nairne, 53rd. Remarks on the pay bill and subsistence account of the 53rd, with respect to the charge for men in the Hospital.
Robert Mathews to Mr. Ellis. Has issued warrant on account of the pay of Butler's Corps.

Same to Mr. Graham. His application for leave of absence will be granted if the service will admit of it.

Same to Benjamin Frobisher. That the rent of his store used for prisoners will be paid by the Commissary.

Same to Jacob Jordan. Asking if he had used the temporary warrant for wheat.

Same to the same. Approves of his proposed settlement about the wheat warrant.

Same to Captain Minchin, 29th. Leave of absence will be granted if the service permit.

Same to Lieutenant Battersby. That his application for leave of absence should have come through his Commanding Officer.

Same to Major Hughes. Respecting his memorial about a guard house.

Same to Captain Wood. That he may have permission to leave as early for Europe as Colonel St. Leger shall think fit.


Same to Dummer Powell. That Mr. Thompson's claims against seamen will be settled if found regular.

Same to Adam Rabane. That Mr. Campbell should not only forfeit the money paid as the price for a prisoner, but should be punished by the courts.

Same to Captain Steel. Returning his subsistence bills for correction.

Same to Major Harris. Enclosing an Ensign's Commission, 84th. 

Same to Colonel Hope, 44th. Enclosing an Ensign's Commission, 44th.

L. Génevévay to Mr. Daniel Cramer (In French). That application for exemption from billeting must be made through the officers of Militia.

Robert Mathews to Messrs. Todd and McGill. That two large vessels will be appropriated to carry goods to Niagara. The merchants should give orders to avoid delay.

Same to Major Campbell. How he can have his warrants settled.

Same to Adam Rabane. In consequence of complaints of the expenditure of medicine in the Garrison Hospital, Quebec, he is to make returns of the quantity, number of patients, &c.

Same to George Pownall. That vessels for the convoy are to be at Bic by the 28th October.

Same to Captain Scott, 53rd. That he is appointed Brigade Major to Sir John Johnson.

Same to the Rev. Mr. Dotie. Granting leave of absence.

Same to Captain Fraser. That he is to join the 34th for Niagara.

Same to Robert Ellis. That the General will accept conditionally the bills drawn by Lt. Governor Sinclair.

Same to Robert Ellis. Respecting settlement of bills drawn by Lt. Governor Sinclair.

Same to the same. Further respecting settlement of the bills drawn by Lt. Governor Sinclair.
Robert Mathews to Robert Ellis. That as he has refused conditional payment of the bills drawn by Lt. Governor Sinclair, the protests must take their course.

Same to the same. His Excellency can give no advice as to his private conduct touching Lt. Governor Sinclair's bills.

Same to Mr. McTavish. Concerning the bills drawn by Lt. Governor Sinclair.

Same to Mr. Dobie. That bills drawn by Lt. Governor Sinclair having been protested, subsequent bills must take the same course.

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Same to Mr. McTavish. Concerning the bills drawn by Lt. Governor Sinclair.

Same to Mr. Dobie. That bills drawn by Lt. Governor Sinclair having been protested, subsequent bills must take the same course.
Robert Mathews to Robert Ellis. That every facility will be given
for the transport of merchandise to the upper country, but no
change can be made in the present arrangements. Page 142

Same to Simon Fraser. Orders sent for the release of one
Grant. 143

Same to Robert Ellis. Transmitting orders that merchandise for
the upper country is to be taken on the first trip of the King's
ships. 143

Same to Thomas Ainslie. That he is to explain his reasons for
not permitting the Comptroller of Customs at Quebec to exercise
the duty of his office. 144

Same to Robert Ellis. Enjoining secrecy as to the contents of a
letter from his (Ellis') brother. 145

Same to Lt. Governor Hamilton. The appointment of Mr. Coffin
as Inspector of Police for Quebec. 146

Same to E. W. Gray. Sending limits of the Province as proposed
in the article signed at Paris. (The proposal does not accompany
the letter, which merely states that it has been sent.) 147

Same to Thomas Faunce. List of vessels cleared out to be sent
to His Excellency. 147

Same to David Lynd. That the fine imposed on William Reardon
is remitted. 148

Same to A. Davidson. Warrant for his costs sent. Will be employed
in future cases (two letters). 148

Same to Lieutenant Minchin. That he will obtain leave of ab-
sence if no obstacle arises. 150

Same to Lieutenant Holker. The vacancy in the 84th to be
filled up according to an old promise. 150

Same to John Burke. That the matter referred to will be only a
talk for a little time. 151

Same to Major Hughes, With warrant for the price of the
Guard House at Quebec. 152

Same to Taylor and Forsyth. Acknowledging receipt of
memorial. 152

Same to A. Maclean. That he must apply to the secretary of the
Province for a pass to New York. 153

Same to Jacob Jordan. That peltries cannot be allowed to cross
the lake, and no commercial intercourse allowed till the definitive
treaty is signed. 153

Same to Robert Ellis. Sending copy of letter written to Major
De Peyster on the subject of Mr. Cuyler. 154

Same to Duncan (?) Powell. Cannot grant his request till defini-
tive Treaty of Peace or other instructions received. 155

R. B. Lernoult to the Provost Martial. That Antoine Lepage
is to be set at liberty, bail being given. 155

Robert Mathews to Lieut. Houghton. He is to go to Head-
quarters with samples, &c., of Indian presents on his way to
Europe. 156

Same to Mr. Maitland. That Mr. Pollard can only be settled
with for Indian presents by Sir John Johnson. No passes to be
granted for Cataract with Major Ross. 156

Same to Surgeon Blake. To investigate, report and use remedial
measures in respect to the "St. Paul Bay Disease." 158

Same to Thomas Dunn. To pay, the widow of Chaton, a pilot,
£20. 159

Same to Captain Fraser. Warrants to be forwarded. Stating
what settlement has been made of Captain Grant's pay. Believes
1783. 

the balance due on his (Mathews) nephew's commission to be £90. 

Robert Mathews to Jacob Jordan. Respecting bills of exchange offered. 

Page 159

Artillery relief arrived from New York.

October 2, Quebec. 

Same to Mr. Symington. Has permission to go to Niagara to settle his accounts, but for no other purpose and is not to remain there. 

October 6, Quebec. 

Same to Mr. Walker. If Mr. Stuart goes to Europe, he (Walker) will be appointed notary in his room. 

October 18, Quebec. 

Same to Lt Governor Abbott. That owing to the position with respect to the upper country expenditure, the bill in question cannot be paid. 

October 22, Quebec. 

Same to Mr. Walker. If Mr. Stuart goes to Europe, he (Walker) will be appointed notary in his room. 

October 26, Quebec. 

Same to Mr. Walker. If Mr. Stuart goes to Europe, he (Walker) will be appointed notary in his room. 

October 27, Quebec. 

Same to Messrs. Grant and Blackwood. They need not keep money in expectation of bills of exchange. 

L. Genevay to M. Mez'ère (in French). Granting a passport to his son to go to Europe. 

October 31, Quebec. 

Robert Mathews to Mr Grant. Protested bill for £1000, to be laid before the Committee of accounts. 

November 6, Quebec. 

Same to Major Hughes. That there is no objection to his going to Europe by way of New York. 

November 29, Quebec. 

Same to Major Faunce. Respecting an application. 

December 7, Quebec. 

Same to Mr. Brown. That directions will be forwarded to Colonel De Peyster, to send Mary and Ann West to Montreal. 

December 23, Quebec. 

Same (circular). That certain Militia offices are to cease in consequence of the peace. 

March 2, Quebec. 

Same to Stephen de Lancey. The proposals of loyalists to have their farms stocked, and for a form of Government, &c., inadmissible. Vessels will be provided to take them to Nova Scotia if desired. 


August 7, Quebec. 

Robert Mathews to Rev. John Stuart. That the settlement at Cataraqui will not be neglected by General Haldimand while he is in England. The £25 assigned to Mr. Christie will be appropriated annually for a school for the Mohawks on Grand River. The Mohawks at Cataraqui should be induced to join the body on the Grand River. 

November 8, Quebec. 

Same to Captains of Militia of St. Anne, Rivière Ouelle and Kamouraska (in French). To furnish men to make the portage to Lake Témiscouata suitable for loaded horses, the work to be solidly executed. 

LETTERS TO VARIOUS PERSONS, 1778.

B. 62. 

General Haldimand to Lord George Germaine. That he has arrived at Quebec, &c. 

Page 1

June 30, Quebec. 

Same to Brigadier Powell. Court Martial on deserter, and survey on provisions ordered. 

July 1, Quebec. 

Same to Judge Owen. Has leave to go to England, but owing to the non-arrival of Judge Fraser, is requested to remain at Montreal for a time to prevent inconvenience in the courts. 

July 2, Quebec. 

HALDIMAND COLLECTION.

B. 61
General Haldimand to Brigadier Powell. That vigilance is to be observed as to what is passing at Oswego, &c. Trusty interpreters to be sent with Indian scouts. Page 3

Same to Judge Southouse. Acknowledging his congratulations, &c. 3

Same to Drummond and Jordan. Requisition for £50,000. 4

Same to P. Livius. That he cannot undertake to decide upon his predecessor's reasons for dismissing him (Livius) from the Chief Justiceship. That he cannot admit his right of access to public papers. That he will afford him assistance in obtaining a passage. 65

Same to Lt. McKay. That having refused a Canadian company, General Carleton did not think proper to give him other employ. Has no claim to command Phister's Corps, which came in as people in distress to be relieved. 4

Same to P. Livius. Is unable to order payment of his wages. Reiterates his refusal to allow examination of public records. Will give him a written leave of absence if he desires it, &c. 67

Same to Captain Douglas. Asking that Lieutenant Shanks be sent to superintend the armaments carried on upon the different lakes. 5

Same to Lt. Peyton. Giving him leave to quit his employment as Captain of the naval armament on Lake Champlain. 6

Same to Captain Douglas. Asking that Messrs. Shanks, Brownell, Chambers and Blacket may receive permission to serve on the lakes, to replace officers who are leaving. 7

Same to Lord Sandwich. Recommending Mr. Chambers, Mr. Shanks and other officers for promotion as an inducement for them to serve on the lakes; the want of such inducement would prevent suitable officers giving their services on this important duty. 8

Same to Captain Shanks. Sending instructions (dated 20th July) and desiring him as soon as arrangements are made at St. John's to proceed to Cataraqui to have boats prepared there, and also at Niagara, if necessary. 10

Edward Foy to Shoolbred and Barclay. Their memorial should have been addressed to Captain Douglas. Has interceded to get back their men to the ships. 14

General Haldimand to Mr. Peters. Instructing him to start with a body of loyalists, and a small body of Indians to scour the woods for the purpose of making a reconnoitre of the Provinces on the frontier by Lake Champlain, &c. 14

Same to the same. To intercept and capture a party of rebels on their way from Albany. Reward offered for the capture of Hazen and Traversie, the leaders. 16

Same to Brigadier Powell. Has given instructions to Peters about the rebel party from Albany. To get ready a party of Indians for Peters. 17

Same to Hugh Finlay. Returning papers. Will treat every one impartially. 18

Same to Captain Douglas. Sending documents. 19

who were unfit for service. Invalids sent home. Clothing, &c., sent
to General Burgoyne at Cambridge.

July 29,
Quebec.

General Haldimand to Lord Barrington. Asking instructions as
to promotions made by Sir Williams Howe in regiments serving in
Canada or frontiers, not under his (Howe's) command. 23

Same to the same. That his Commission as General has not been
received. 24

Same to Lord George Germaine. Has declined to investigate the
case of Mr. Livius, Chief Justice, dismissed by Sir Guy Carleton, as
both are going to England. Has refused to give him access to
public records. 25

Same to the Governor of Vincennes. Deserters sent for the Royal
Americans in the Island (St. Vincent). 26

Same to Lt. Colonel Etherington. Is sending deserters for his
Corps of Royal Americans at Vincennes. 27

Same to Captain Marr, Engineer. That no plans of fortified places,
or estimates, &c., are to be allowed to be in the hands of any person
without express orders. 27

Same to Lord Barrington. Two deserters sent to be disposed
of. 28

Same to General Burgoyne. The number of claims set up by
officers. Desires to know who have been promised or received
appointments. 29

Same to Captain Douglas. That officers, invalids, &c., are
embarked and ready for convoy. 30

Same to Colonel Macbean, Royal Artillery. That he may provide
himself with a boat for the service. 30

Same to Mr. Cox, Lt. Governor, Gaspé. To take measures to give
assistance to and regulate matters among the loyalists at Gaspé.
To report their condition, &c. 30

Same to Colonel Bolton. The success of Colonel Butler over the
rebels. Captain Mathews sent to act as Engineer. Sending blank
commissions for Butler's Corps. Lieutenant Macdonald to join the
rangers. Captain Grant's command on the lakes divided, Lake
Ontario to be in charge of Captain Shanks. The precautions to be
observed for the safety of the armed flot. To send copies of all
standing orders and regulations for the upper posts and vessels on
the lakes. How bills are to be drawn for the upper posts. 35

Same to the governor of Nova Scotia. That he has engaged a
fast sailing vessel to keep up communication between Canada and
Nova Scotia. Proposes that messengers from Nova Scotia should
be sent to Baie Verte or Tatamagouche to carry and receive des-
patches. Arrangements for sending clothing, &c., to Burgoyne's
regiments. 32

Same to the Commander of the Forces, Nova Scotia. Sending
despatches to be forwarded. 35

Same to Lieut. Colonel Campbell. Will answer him in person. 40

Same to Captain Marr. Referring to his application for leave of
absence, points out that nothing has been done against his position
as Engineer. 40

Same to Lt. Governor Hamilton. The reason for the detention
of M. de la Mothe; is sending regulations by him for the upper
posts. 40

Same to the officers commanding H. M. forces at Rhode Island.
Ships sent with clothing, &c., for Burgoyne, cannot be trusted to the
good faith of the rebels. How the clothing is to be forwarded, &c. 43
General Haldimand to Major General Phillips. That clothing has been sent to troops, prisoners at Cambridge.

Same to the same. Respecting clothing sent for Burgoyne's troops at Cambridge.

Same to Captains Mox and Read. Instructions respecting their delivery of clothing for Burgoyne shipped on board their ships "Maria" and "Polly". The instructions are alternative; to proceed to Rhode Island or if attacked by the enemy's fleet to go to Boston, for which latter port a pass has been procured, and enclosed.

Same to the Governor of Nova Scotia. Respecting ships sent with clothing for Burgoyne.

Same to Sir H. Clinton. That his (Haldimand's) operations can only be defensive. Has allowed the Indians with Butler's Rangers to make expeditions into the rebel provinces. The desirability of communication with each other; has engaged a despatch boat for this purpose.

Same to Lord George Germaine. Successes of the Indians and rangers.

Same to Captain Pearson. Asking that Mr. Allison be appointed to command the despatch vessel and sending the proposed commission.

Same to Major General Phillips. Respecting exchange for Captain Willoc.

Same to James Alison. Instructions respecting his command of the advice boat "Mercury."

Same to Captain Pearson. Asking for convoy for ships with clothing, &c., for Burgoyne's troops, prisoners at Cambridge.

Same to Commanding Officer at Rhode Island. Sending rebel prisoners to be released or exchanged.

Same to Captain Hall, 62nd. Instructions for the care of rebel prisoners sent to Rhode Island.

Same to Lt. Governor Hamilton. Respecting proposed attack on Fort Pitt. The advantage of driving back advanced settlers and destroying their crops. The danger of inducing people to come, by grants of land. The necessity of lessening the expense of subsisting those dependent for supplies on the post. Indians' desire for a missionary will be attended to. Respecting the demand of the Hurons to possess the land conquered by them. Arms for the Militia to be repaired as well as possible. Powder to be economised. The command of vessels on the Lakes. He is to assist Indians in their expeditions. To transmit all regulations he has received for consideration. How he is to draw bills for expenditure.

Same to Mr. Peters. The impropriety at present of applications for commissions. Respecting the expedition with the Indians.

Same to Captain Shanks. To carry out works under Mr. Twiss.

Same to Captain Mompasson, Deer Island. Depends on his vigilance for the security of his post against the attacks of rebels.

Same to Major De Peyster. Urging the necessity of avoiding expenses at his post. To send Colonel Bolton all regulations for his post, who has orders to transmit the regulations for all the posts. Regulations as to drawing bills.

Same to Lieutenant Twiss. Approves of his course at St. John's and Lake Champlain. To go on with the works at Cataraqui and proceed when possible to Niagara. Captain Mathews to act there as Engineer.
1778.

August 10, Québec.

General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Hamilton. Introducing M. de Bellefeuille.

August 12, Montreal.

Same to Lieutenant Twiss. To go to Niagara to examine and decide upon sites of buildings. When the works can be left he is to come to report personally.

August 13, Montreal.

Same to W. Grant. Has decided on buying his house for a Government house.

August 13, Montreal.

Edward Foy to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Movements of officers and troops from Quebec to Montreal.

August 13, Montreal.

Same to the same. May order provisions to be issued to the Indians, as requested by Père Gerault; the others to stand over.

A. Dionne, of Kamouraska, to receive a captain's commission in the militia. Respecting importation of wine. Mr. Ainslie's request for grant of land at Quebec not complied with.

August 16, Montreal.

Same to Ensign Davis, Oswegatchie. That he must have stopped Mr. Finn's goods by mistake. His duties are to watch rebel movements, to employ scouts for this purpose; to secure all papers found on rebel prisoners, &c.

August 16, Montreal.

Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Sending order for wood to be supplied for the garrison at Quebec.

August 16, Montreal.

Same to Mr. Rumsey, Ordnance, Quebec. Return wanted of three and four-pound shot in store.

August 16, Montreal.

Same to Captain Marr, Quebec. To secure, as quietly as possible, all the timber necessary for the works, to prevent the inferences of curious people and the enhancement of price.

August 17, Montreal.

Same to Captain Mompesson, Deer Island. To use every precaution to see that the boats passing up are covered by passports.

August 17, Montreal.

General Haldimand to St. George Dupré, Transport Commissary (in French). To call on the different parishes near Montreal, to supply their quota of wood for that garrison.

August 19, Montreal.

Edward Foy to Commanders of armed ships on Lake Champlain, at St. John's, Isle aux Noix, Oswegatchie, Cataraki, Deer Island and Niagara. That papers brought by persons arriving from the rebel colonies are to be sealed and sent with the person under guard to the Commander in Chief. How flags of truce are to be received.

August 20, Montreal.

General Haldimand to Sir H. Clinton. Letter sent to try if it will reach him, so as to make use of the communication, if found safe.

August 21, Montreal.

Same to Lieutenant Twiss. Approving of his selection of site for works at St. John's (see p. 75), and for working pay. To return to Montreal instead of going to Niagara. To observe all the falls down the river where posts might be placed to annoy the enemy.

August 21, Montreal.

Same to Captain Shanks. Approving of placing the fort and storehouses on the Island (Deer Island). The importance of gun-boats; to push them to completion and employ them. The survey of the lake.

August 21, Montreal.

Edward Foy to officers commanding the upper posts (in French). Passport for M. St. Hubert, priest and missionary to the Illinois. The same in English.

August 22, Montreal.

Same to Lt. Colonel French. To render assistance to a person (name left blank) and his companions, having a passport.

August 24, Montreal.

Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Desires to have the Attorney General's opinion on the legal rights of Mr. Howard, commissioned auctioneer.

August 22, Montreal.

General Haldimand to Capt. Aubrey, Deer Island. Respecting the fort on Deer Island. Rum ordered to the post; merchandise to
1778. be landed only at the place marked out. Cannot obtain an Indian
interpreter. Guns for the fort to be taken from the ships before they
leave for the winter.

August 24, General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Has given orders
Montreal. to send troops to Sorel.

August 24, Edward Foy. Giving public notice, that the order to compel
Montreal. F. Mesplet, printer, to quit the Province, is suspended on certain
conditions specified.

August 26, General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Hamilton. Treats at length
Montreal. of the services that could be rendered by the Indians in clearing the
Ohio, &c., of the rebels. Reinforcements for Detroit. Bentley will
be detained at Montreal as a dangerous person; better evidence
against him should be sent. Care to be taken with respect to mer-
chants' powder and ball sent for the Illinois.

August 26, E. W. Gray to General Haldimand. Enclosing list of bateaux,
Montreal. with value of contents sent to Detroit, and of licenses issued.

August 27, General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Will buy the prize
Montreal. vessel at a reasonable price. Soldiers will be lent to Captain Harvey
for service on board of his ship; three companies of Canadians to
be raised; rebels overrunning Illinois and the Mississippi.

August 27, Same to Captain Harvey, of the "Viper." The prize may be
Montreal. purchased, if reasonable, for pilot service. Invalid soldiers will
be lent him for his vessel.

August 27, Same to Lt. Governor Hamilton, Detroit. As he must know the
Montreal. requirements, character of the Indians, &c., and difficulties, he is
desired to send his idea of the best means of recovering the
Illinois.

August 27, Same to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Sending copy of letter to Lt.
Montreal. Governor Hamilton respecting the invasion of the Illinois. To take
measures to engage the Indians. To secure his own post (Niagara)
and to send reinforcements to Detroit. To draw men, if necessary,
from Carleton Island. The delays at the carrying place and the
necessity of having the goods properly guarded. Fleet arrived with
reinforcements.

August 28, Edward Foy to Major DePeyster, Michillimakinak. The Indians
Montreal. have been kindly treated and dismissed to their villages. Every
effort to secure their fidelity is to be made on their arrival.

August 28, General Haldimand to Louis Chevalier, St. Joseph (in French).
Montreal. His son's good conduct. Is surprised that the Pottawotamies did
not come down as promised. Desires that he would use his efforts
to bring them to a sense of their duty.

August 29, Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. To enquire as to the sale of the
Montreal. Seigniory of Sorel and treat for its purchase. The distribution of
troops in Quebec.

August 29, Same to Captain Marr. To send Engineer Officers, tools, &c., to
Montreal. Sorel.

August 30, Same to Captain Aubrey, Carleton Island. To send Captain Potts
Montreal. with his Light Infantry Company to Niagara.

August 30, Same to Lieutenant Twiss. Urging his coming down to Mont-
Montreal. real.

August 30, Same to Lt. Colonel St. Leger, 34th. A company to go to Nouvelle
Montreal. Beauce. The other to remain in Quebec. Germans to be quartered
in the Jesuit Barracks.

August 30, Same to Captain McAlpine. Has ordered a company of the 34th
Montreal. to join his corps, to be mixed with it and do duty together. The
Germans to be sent towards the Chaudière and enjoined to give no
cause of complaint.

396 HALDIMAND COLLECTION.
1778.
August 30, Montreal.
General Haldimand to Hugh Finlay. The post road to pass through Lorette and the upper Maskinongé road. Page 129

August 30, Montreal.
Same to Major DePeyster. Sends despatch with M. Grosellier instead of Mr. St. Hubert, prevented from going to the Illinois. To state the prospects of recovering that country. Precautions to be taken respecting powder, &c. To communicate with M. L. Chevalier respecting the Indians at St. Joseph. 130

August 31, Montreal.
No date (Montreal, August, 1778)
Same to Drummond and Jordan. Requisition for £50,000. 132

September 1, Montreal.
Same to M. de Beletre, Grand Voyer (in French). To have the roads, bridges, &c., put in order between Montreal and Quebec. 133

September 1, Montreal.
Same to Lt. Colonel de Creutzbourg (in French). That 100 bateau are to be sent to the River Repentigny. He is to place a guard over them. 134

September 1, Montreal.
Same to Lt. Colonel Campbell, Indian Superintendent. To send out Indian scouts every six days on the east side of Lake Champlain towards Otter Creek, Tyconderoga, &c. Colonel Claus has received orders to do the same towards the Mohawk River, as far as Saratoga. To concert measures together. 135

September 1, Montreal.
Edward Foy to Captain Aubrey. Recommending that Mr. Taylor be forwarded with his goods to Niagara. 137

September 2, Montreal.
General Haldimand to Major DePeyster. Mr. Grosellier's opinion as to getting information from the Illinois to be considered. 137

September 7, Montreal.
Edward Foy to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Power given to issue letters of marque and to build a Citadel at Quebec. The French fleet reported off New York and sailed for the southward. The "Mercury" to be got ready for despatches. To sound Captain La-Force if he and Canadian crews would serve on Lake Champlain. To engage as many British seamen as possible. 138

September 7, Sorel.
Same to Captain Marr. To make a survey and plans of Cape Diamond for defensive works. 140

September 8, Sorel.
Same to Captains of Militia (in French). Circular demanding wood hewers and sawyers for storehouses at Sorel. (The quota from each parish is given). 142

September 10, Sorel.
General Haldimand to Hugh Finlay. Cannot, with the pressure on his time, consider his proposals; the law will meet most of the grievances complained of. 143

September 10, Sorel.
Same to Captain Harvey, "Viper." Nothing to detain the transports. May send an officer to Montreal to investigate the truth of the complaints about scarcity of seamen, &c. 145

September 10, Sorel.
Same to Brigadier Powell. He may allow the three gentlemen from New England to go to Quebec, but is to warn them they will be held answerable for unfavourable reports being spread. 144

September 10, Sorel.
Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Approves of issuing fresh provisions. To lose no time in getting the victuallers and transports despatched. To get the "Mercury" off as soon as despatches arrive; the issuing of a letter of marque to her not advisable. Sends copy of letter relative to three persons from New England (see p. 144) for his guidance. 147

September 11, Sorel.
Same to Lord George Germaine. Steps taken in consequence of the invasion of the Illinois. 150

September 11, Sorel.
Same to Captain Alison. Instructions as to the delivery and reception of despatches by the "Mercury."

HALDIMAND COLLECTION.
September 11, 1778. General Haldimand to the Captain of the “Canceaux,” in the River Sorel. That it is necessary to employ his vessel as a store ship.

September 11, Same to Captain Pearson. Asking him to issue orders for the “Canceaux” to be used as a store ship.

September 11, Same to Captains of Militia, near Rivière du Loup (in French.) To furnish assistance in the building of huts for the loyalists.

September 11, Edward Foy to John Munro. He is to proceed with refugee loyalists to Rivière du Loup.

September 11, Same to Ensign Davis, Oswegatchie. To lay out such repairs as are necessary.


September 11, Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Relative to communication with Nova Scotia.


September 12, Same to Lt. Governor Arbuthnot, Nova Scotia. Respecting means of communication with that Province.

September 12, Edward Foy to S. Sills, Commissary, Three Rivers. Arrangements for supplying the loyalists at Rivière du Loup.

September 12, Same to Lt. Colonel French, St. John’s. Precautions to be taken for the safety of the ships on Lake Champlain.

September 12, Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Relative to communication with Nova Scotia.

September 12, Same to Brigadier Powell. Sickness of the emigrants delays the works; to take up his quarters at St. John’s to forward everything. Emigrants may go to Montreal if they are not recovered.

September 12, Same to General Massey, Nova Scotia. “Mercury” despatched again, with letters. How communication is to be kept open during winter. Information of the present position of affairs.

September 12, General Haldimand to Mr. de Tonnancour (in French). To send men to take bateaux towards Quebec.

September 12, Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Seamen wanted for the lake. Clothing and beds for the seamen to be sent up immediately.

September 12, Edward Foy to Captain Hall. Thanks for messages, &c.

September 13, About 15 September, 1778. Alexander Campbell. Account of the defeat of rebels on Rhode Island on the 28th and 29th August. French ships at Boston. Reported defeat of Washington at King’s Bridge, &c.

September 17, Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Seamen wanted for the lake. Orders given for seamen’s beds.

September 17, Edward Foy to M. Dupré (in French). Respecting corvées for Sorel and Montreal.

September 17, Same to Captains of Militia, near Rivière du Loup (in French.) To furnish assistance in the building of huts for the loyalists.
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<th>Date</th>
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<th>Details</th>
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<td>September 17</td>
<td>Edward Foy to Captain Marr. No guard room is to be given to any one in the Jesuits' College</td>
<td>Captain Marr</td>
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<td>September 17</td>
<td>Same to Lt. Colonel Campbell. Warrant forwarded.</td>
<td>Lt. Colonel Campbell</td>
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<td>September 17</td>
<td>Same to Jacob Jordan. With list of warrants.</td>
<td>Jacob Jordan</td>
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<td>September 18</td>
<td>General Haldimand to Lt. Colonel Macbean. Acknowledging his activity, &amp;c. No guns arrived by the “Brilliant”; he must keep the iron guns intended for Chambly, and get others from the Royal George, &amp;c., for gun boats, to be used at St. John’s in winter.</td>
<td>Lt. Governor Cramahé</td>
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<td>September 18</td>
<td>Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. To send up provisions. Arrival of Armourer Myers, who had been taken prisoner to Boston.</td>
<td>Lt. Governor Cramahé</td>
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<td>September 18</td>
<td>Same to B. Rumsey. The “Brilliant” with convoy to sail as early as possible.</td>
<td>B. Rumsey</td>
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<td>September 18</td>
<td>Same to Brigadier Powell. Approves of the orders respecting emigrants. Canadians to be sent to Sorel. All Indian parties to be furnished with passports; those without to be seized. Loyalists at St. John’s to be sent to Sorel.</td>
<td>Brigadier Powell</td>
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<td>September 18</td>
<td>Edward Foy to Captains of Militia from St. Anne to Quebec. To furnish men for the bateau going to Quebec.</td>
<td>Edward Foy</td>
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<td>September 19</td>
<td>General Haldimand to Capt. Pearson. Giving notice that, from the enemy’s designs, it is necessary all the ships of war should winter at Quebec.</td>
<td>Lt. Governor Cramahé</td>
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<td>September 19</td>
<td>Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Orders sent to withdraw the detachment of Brunswickers from Quebec. Blockhouse at Beauce approved of; a small reinforcement may be sent there. Respecting the importation of prize wines (wines captured on board the enemy’s ships).</td>
<td>Lt. Governor Cramahé</td>
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<td>September 19</td>
<td>Same to Captain Marr. Articles wanted at once.</td>
<td>Captain Marr</td>
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<td>September 19</td>
<td>Same to Mr. Barr, Hospital Purveyor. May purchase medicines.</td>
<td>Mr. Barr</td>
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<td>September 19</td>
<td>Same to Colonel Carleton. All the Quartermaster stores to be sent to Sorel, by Treasury brigs or new gunboats. Hessian field pieces also to be sent.</td>
<td>Colonel Carleton</td>
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<td>September 19</td>
<td>Same to the Chief Justice. Approving of the execution of Nicholas Thibault for murder.</td>
<td>Chief Justice</td>
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<td>September 20</td>
<td>Edward Foy to Commissary Day. Monthly returns received. Provisions to be sent up and a survey ordered on all in store at Sorel.</td>
<td>Commissary Day</td>
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<td>September 20</td>
<td>Same to Mr. Bell, Chambly. Asking if he can furnish timber for the King’s service.</td>
<td>Mr. Bell</td>
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<td>September 21</td>
<td>Same to Lieutenant Crofts, St. François. Barrack to be fitted up for his party there. To ask the consent of the Indians to use their council hut. Rouville’s scouting party to be supplied with anything needed.</td>
<td>Lt. Colonel St. Leger</td>
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<td>September 22</td>
<td>Same to the Captains of Militia, Berthier (in French). To send sawyers to Sorel.</td>
<td>Captains of Militia</td>
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<td>September 22</td>
<td>Edward Foy to John Stevenson. To examine all people sent in by flags of truce to prevent the introduction of spies by the rebels.</td>
<td>John Stevenson</td>
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</table>

Same to Dr. Kennedy. Respecting medicine. To inspect the Hospital at Quebec; bad fever reported among the German soldiers there. 195

Same to Brigadier Powell. All persons brought by flag of truce to be detained till examined by Mr. Stevenson of Albany (see p. 194). (The name is here spelt Stephens). Rebel designs to invade the Province by Missisquoi Bay. Scouts to be employed. 198

Edward Foy to Captain Chambers. The care to be observed with respect to persons to be introduced by flags of truce. 198

General Haldimand to Lt. Col. Carleton. Inquiries to be made respecting three New England men (see p. 144). Mr. Barnes to be sent to take charge of stores. 199

Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Instructions are sent to Mr. Rumsey to unload the “Andrew” so as not to delay the other vessels. Accounts sent of transactions on Rhode Island and New York. 200

Same to Lt. Col. Macbean. To send off to Quebec the brass pieces before the heavy iron guns. 201

Same to B. Rumsay. To hasten the discharge of the “Andrew.” How her cargo is to be disposed of. 201

Edward Foy to Captain Law. To arrange at Nicolet for timber to Quebec to be forwarded by corvée. 202

Same to Commissary Day. Remarks on provision returns for Oswegatchie and Carleton Island. Encloses contract for provisions and orders for strict examination of all received, to be made in concurrence with Quartermaster General’s Department. Fears that the flour for upper posts is turning out bad. 203

General Haldimand to the Admiralty. Has received authority to issue letters of marque. 206

Same to Brigadier Powell. May come to Montreal but must spend the winter at St. John’s. The examination of people coming in with flags of truce need not be so strict, Mr. Stevenson having declined employment. 206


General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Cramahé. To inquire about timber from the Seignior of Yamaska. 190

Same to Lt. Colonel Macbean. That the train of battering artillery ordered home cannot be sent for reasons given. 247

Same to the same. Approves of certain proposals. Has made arrangements for keeping his (Macbean’s) corps together, as much as possible. 248

Same to Lord Barrington. Has promoted Captain Nairne to be Major of the Royal Highland Emigrants and also Captain Hughes. Returns of the Anhalt troops not sent. Notifying leaves of absence. 208

Same to Treasury. Acknowledging letters. Bills from the upper posts for Indian service accepted; has made requisitions for the military chest. Has bought house at Montreal, for the Governor, for reasons given. Arrival of the “Unicorn.” 210

Same to Lt. Col. Maebane. Orders have been sent to unload the “Andrew.” Swivels to be sent down for Quebec. Tumbrils to be sent down. To send artillery men to Sorel. Mortars to be left at St. John’s. 212
September 28, 
Sorel.

General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Despatches for convoy will be sent. The publication of improper articles in the Gazette to be prevented. Encloses rebel newspapers confirming their defeat at Rhode Island. These and other letters from scouts might be published. Reported defeat of French fleet. The jury presentments against Lt. Governor Hamilton. Page 214

September 28, 
Sorel.

Edward Foy to Captain Chambers. Brigadier Powell will inform him concerning flags of truce. Clothing, &c., arranged for. 215

September 28, 
Sorel.

General Haldimand to Brigadier Powell. Passports sent for scouting parties. Rules as to examination of people from the Colonies suspended. Regarding Indians to be employed from the Isle aux Noix; Mr. Twiss will be up to examine the works. 216

September 28, 
Sorel.

Same to Captain Marr. That reports are to be made by Lieut. Twiss only to him (Haldimand), the field work and that of Captain Marr being distinct. To send up articles required and complete the guard house. 217

September 28, 
Montreal.

Edward Foy to Captain Aubrey, Carleton Island, and Lt. Colonel Bolton, Niagara. Recommending Jacques Lazette, and desiring that he have his goods forwarded. 121

September 29, 
Sorel.

General Haldimand to M. de Tonnancour (in French). Workmen to be sent from the parishes named to complete the buildings for troops at Sorel. 221

October 1, 
Sorel.

Same to Lord Barrington. Leave of absence to Captain Watts. His services. 223

October 1, 
Sorel.

Same to the same. Introducing Ensign Sutton, a wounded officer on leave. 225

October 1, 
Sorel.

Same to C. Gugy, Machiche (in French). Has sent Major Gray to examine the site of the huts for the royalists. 226

October 1, 
Sorel.

Edward Foy to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Despatches to be sent by the "Brilliant," and passages by that ship secured for Ensign Sutton, Dr. Caldwell and Captain Watts. 227

October 1, 
Sorel.

Same to Attorney General Monk. With pardon for two prisoners. 227

October 1, 
Sorel.

General Haldimand to Captains of Militia at and near St. Hyacinthe (in French). To furnish men for building post on the Yamaska. 228

October 1, 
Sorel.

Edward Foy to Captain of Militia, Varennes (in French). To send caulkers to Sorel, to repair boats. 229a

October 1, 
Sorel.

General Haldimand to Colonel Pretorius (in French). A post to be established on the Yamaska. Captains Brehm and Fraser, sent to select the ground. 222

October 1, 
Sorel.

Edward Foy to Captain Watts. Granting him leave of absence. 224

October 1, 
Sorel.

General Haldimand to the merchants of Montreal. He will apply to the senior officer of the navy for convoy for their fall ships. 229

October 2, 
Sorel.

Same to Hugh Finlay. Travel by the new road not compulsory. Cannot, under present circumstances, deal with questions brought before him by Mr. Finlay. 244

October 2, 
Sorel.

Same to Lt. Colonel Campbell. The distribution of Indian presents. 230

October 5, 
Sorel.

Same to Lt. Governor Hamilton. Page 214

Haldimand Collection.
General Haldimand to Lt. Col. Campbell (secret and confidential). To inform himself quietly how many Indians could be collected for an expedition from Isle aux Noix. To get canoes repaired. Not to count on the St. Francis or Mohawk Indians. Page 248

Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. The ships “Brilliant” and “Andrew” not to sail till the 25th, to form part of the convoy. Armed victuallers to put themselves in order to assist. Lower parishes to be ordered to man the “St. Peter,” if necessary, for the defence of the fisheries. Provisions for Beauce. Royalists for Machiche. 231

Same to Captain Pearson. That the necessity of the service does not warrant the sailing of his ship and the “Triton”; the arrangements for convoy meet the orders of the Admiralty. Urges the leaving of ships for the protection of the river in spring. 233

Edward Foy to Captain Gamble. Blankets for German troops. To obtain list of Indians goods. 229

Same to Commissary Day. Distribution of provisions for Canada and the upper posts. 231

Same to Captain St. Laurent, St. Ours (in French). Desires to know the reason he has not furnished horses for the work at Sorel; is ordered to do so (similar letter to other Captains of Militia.) 236

General Haldimand to C. Gugy, Machiche. Commission empowering him to superintend the loyalist settlement at Machiche. 237

Same to Lieutenant Twiss. Captain Shanks and he to settle as to the disposition of the ships for the winter. To instruct the officers as to the defence of the works at Isle aux Noix and St. John’s. 238

Same to Brigadier Powell. With copy of preceding letter to Lieutenant Twiss, &c. 239

Edward Foy to Captain Chambers. Mr. Barr to make provision for sick seamen. 240

Same to Mr. Barr. To make provision for sick seamen. 240

General Haldimand to Captain Chambers. To consult as to the disposition of the armed ships during the winter. 241

Same to Brigadier Powell. The rule as to passports for Indian scouts. Neither loyalists nor others to go from the posts on the Lake on their own business. 241

Same to the same. Lt. Colonel Macbean to arrange about artillery, &c., to be left at St. John’s and Isle aux Noix. Prescribing who are the men to be left at these posts. 242

Edward Foy to Barrack Master Chandler. Barrack furniture for Carleton Island. The rest to be sent to Sorel. 242

General Haldimand to Brigadier Powell. Preparations to be made for an expedition by a party of Mohawks. 250

Same to Mr. Dunn. That he is to remain in Canada till spring. 250

Edward Foy to Mr. Dunn. Memoranda relating to bills, &c. 251

General Haldimand to Mr. Shoolbred. The vessels may join the convoy in the Gulf. 252

Same to Captain Pearson. Sending memorial relating to the fisheries. 252

Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. That he has sent memorial, &c., to Captain Pearson. To inform the Bishop why the Recollets house has been used without his permission for confining rebel prisoners. 253
General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Hamilton, Detroit. Suggesting the propriety of purchasing on the spot all the available provisions, and of raising grain and cattle for the subsistence of the garrison.

Same to Captain Aubrey. The detachment of Sir John Johnson's corps to be left to help at the works. Detachment for Niagara: Recommends planting for the subsistence of the garrison; will send fruit trees. Settlers to be allowed only on spots marked out and only as tenants.

Same to Lt. Colonel Bolton, Niagara. Detachments to be sent to join him. Enjoins discipline. To endeavour to raise food at the post for the subsistence of the garrison. To investigate the prices charged by Mr. Steadman at the carrying place. Leave of absence to Mr. Bouchette. Captain Andrews to be Commandant on Lake Ontario.

Edward Foy to Commissary Day. Biscuit to be sent to St. John's.

General Haldimand to Jacob Jordan. Leave of absence to Major Hughes.

Same to Major Butler. Approves of the distribution of the rangers. To throw themselves into Niagara in case of need. Nothing settled about Oswego. The Indians will be assisted. Arms cannot be sent till more arrive; money will be furnished by Lt. Colonel Bolton. Indians might drive cattle for the subsistence of Niagara.

Same to Lt. Colonel Campbell. Will defer assembling the Indian expedition till the 26th.

Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Encloses letter to Captain Pearson. Invalids useless here may be sent home.

Same to Captain Pearson. Statements as to the propriety of leaving ships of war for the defence of Quebec and the Gulph, in answer to Captain Pearson's reasons for refusing.

Same to Brigadier Powell. Reward for taking deserters. Rebel prisoners to be sent to Quebec.

Edward Foy to Fyn & Frobisher. That convoy will be ready by the 25th.

General Haldimand to Captain Chambers. That no returns are to be made to Captain Pearson relative to vessels on the lakes.

Same to the same. Remedy for people purchasing seamen's effects.

Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Contract with M. de Lorme received. Provisions for Beauce. Rebel prisoners to be apprehended. Inquiry to be made as to the characters of two Canadians from the rebel country confined at Chambly.

Edward Foy to Attorney General Monk. The pardon of two prisoners.

Same to George Pownall. Pardons for two prisoners to be sent up for signature.

General Haldimand to Captain Marr. He may come to Montreal or Sorel. Shovels will be provided.

Same to Mr. Rumsey. To investigate the charge against the master of the "Andrew" of bringing goods on his own account to the exclusion of Government stores.

Same to Lieutenant Colonel Macbean. Arrival of Hessian Artillery.

Same to the same. To transmit demands for stores.
Haldimand to Brigadier Powell. The two Canadian prisoners to be kept confined at Chambly.

Same to Mr. Adams. That he is to continue in the Indian Department at Carleton Island.


He leaves for Quebec next day.

Same to Lt. Col. Carleton. Respecting soldiers wanted by Major Nairne. Lieutenant Browne, of the 31st, for Isle aux Noix. To prepare wood for 250 common and 12 large bateaux. Trusts the transport of provisions to the lakes may soon be finished, so as to give the Canadians rest.

Edward Foy to W. Barr, Hospital Purveyor. Respecting the sending of sick seamen to Hospital and treating slight cases on board ship.

Same to Captain Chambers. Respecting treatment of sick seamen.

General Haldimand to Lt. Col. Bolton. Acknowledging letters from Major DePeyster, relating to rebel incursions on the Illinois. The steps taken to prevent the Indians from acting against the British. That he is to use the merchants' powder for defence, if necessary.

Same to M. Schmidt, Yamaska (in French). Sending back a horse. To keep Colonel St. Leger informed of what is passing. Expense for lodging soldiers to be notified to Captain Foy.

Same to Hugh Finlay. Cannot trouble the Ministry with his proposals at present. Regarding despatches for the Minister.

Same to Lt. Col. Rogers. Cannot sanction his attempt to raise corps from the frontiers. He is to join his corps as soon as possible.

Same to Jordan and Drummond. Requisition for money for army contingencies.

Same to Lt. Col. Bolton. Has accepted bill; approves of assistance to Five Nations. Informing him of the result of expeditions to the Mohawk Valley, to Lake Champlain, &c. The arrival of the French fleet has been of no service to the rebels, as it retreated from Rhode Island without rendering help to the rebel army; the fleet a burden to the rebels. Provisions for Carleton Island. Goods belonging to Taylor to be stopped. Reported expedition against Detroit.

Same to Captain Aubrey. Provisions and bateaux to be furnished to Niagara from Carleton Island.

Same to Ensign Davis, Oswegatchie. To send return of provisions forwarded to his post to Lt. Colonel Bolton, Niagara.

Same to Captain Aubrey. To preserve regularity he must observe the rules laid down and use such forms as are prescribed to Lieutenant Twiss, who is at the head of the Engineer Department.

Same to Lt. Col. Claus. To communicate such news to the Indians as will keep up their zeal and attachment.

Same to Commissary Day. To send two additional returns of the state of provisions in Canada.

Same to Conrad Gugy (in French). Houses for royalists; to see that they are properly fed as the refugees are increasing daily; to
issue fresh meat. To arrest Hassenagle, a supposed spy. Expects ships from New York with Major Holland and other officers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>To or From</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November 2</td>
<td>General Haldimand to Mrs. Fitzgerald</td>
<td>That he cannot grant leave to Captain Shanks to marry during such active service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 9</td>
<td>Same to Lt. Colonel Campbell</td>
<td>To send remarks on Indian goods received, and list of those wanted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 9</td>
<td>Same to Lt. Colonel St. Leger</td>
<td>Hopes that his people are all in barracks, and that he will be able to provide fuel. Cannot add to expenses of staff at present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 9</td>
<td>Same to Edward Southouse</td>
<td>Has already a person for the vacancy in the Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 9</td>
<td>Same to Conrad Gugy (in French.)</td>
<td>Bedding and utensils sent for refugees. More expected and additional houses to be built for their reception.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 9</td>
<td>Same to the same (in French)</td>
<td>Supply of fresh meat for refugees. Wood for houses. The choice by the loyalists of Mr. Cas for school master. Difficulties about fuel, beds, &amp;c., which are being sent for the loyalists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 23</td>
<td>Same to Mr. Gordon</td>
<td>Instructions as to the care of dispatches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 24</td>
<td>Same to the Commander in chief, Nova Scotia</td>
<td>With despatches by Mr. Gordon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 26</td>
<td>Same to Captain Harvey</td>
<td>To get the despatches by the vessel arrived and forward them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 26</td>
<td>Same to Commissary Day</td>
<td>Hope of arrival of missing victuallers given up, arrangements to be made for fresh provisions; oatmeal to be issued, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 26</td>
<td>Same to Sir John Johnson</td>
<td>Arrangements respecting the loyalists to be put off till spring. Economy to be observed in granting subsistence. The navy is wintering at Halifax.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 26</td>
<td>Same to Lt. Col. Grenzbourg (in French.)</td>
<td>Will give orders for the extension of quarters for the troops. Has not found fault with his course in the investigation as to the conduct of the chasseurs; the ill treatment of a chasseur by a habitant, the latter to be inquired into.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 26</td>
<td>Same to Charles Blake, Surgeon, 34th.</td>
<td>His complaint respecting Col. St. Leger must have arisen from misunderstanding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 26</td>
<td>Same to Lt. Col. Carleton</td>
<td>Nothing can be done now about provisions for the upper posts. Mr. Day been ordered to obtain fresh provisions. Changes in the quarters of troops to be made after the rivers freeze. Arrangements for the loyalists till buildings at Mr. Gugy's are ready; also provision for those distressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>Same to Brigadier Powell</td>
<td>Indians, but not other troops, may be paid for cattle captured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>Same to Captain Fraser</td>
<td>That Colonel Campbell has been informed of the intentions as to the disaffected savages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>Same to Captain Chambers</td>
<td>Satisfied with his conduct. Returns of the seamen from the navy serving on the lake may be sent to the naval officer in the St. Lawrence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>Same to Colonel Claus</td>
<td>Returns of scout, &amp;c., require no particular answer. The distribution of wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>Same to Lt. Colonel St. Leger</td>
<td>Dr. Blake's complaint answered.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
General Haldimand to Captain Shanks. That the demands made on his time by his (Shanks') other engagements necessitate the selection of a suitable officer to discharge these. Page 313

December 3, Quebec. Same to Lt. Colonel Pretorius. Orders given to examine prisoner sent by him to Sorel. The inhabitants to be spared as much as possible from corvée duty. Will try to make allowance for expenses of German troops in the service 314

December 3, Quebec. Same to Lt. Colonel Claus. Will take steps to settle the complaints of Joseph Brant. 316

December 3, Quebec. Same to Brigadier Powell. Passports may be issued to Degrange and party, but they are to be watched. 316

December 3, Quebec. Same to Lt. Colonel Campbell. The Lake of Two Mountains, St. Regis and other Indian settlements to be visited to prevent the effects of ill-intentioned people. Mr. Brown, of the 31st, to be employed with the Indians at Isle aux Noix. 317

December 3, Quebec. Same to Colonel St. Leger. The prisoner taken by Colonel Pretorius to be examined and report made. 318

December 3, Quebec. Same to Commissary Day. Contracts for the army may be entered into for three months. Troops may be moved from different parishes to L’Assomption. Vacancy to be filled up. 318

December 3, Quebec. Same to Major Carleton. Respecting the employment of Lieutenant Brown with Indian scouting parties. 320

December 7, Quebec. Same to Jessup, Leake and Adams. Stores for the loyalists would have been supplied but for the vessels for Sorel having been driven back by the ice. 331

December 7, Quebec. Same to Lue Smith (in French). Steps to be taken to quarter the troops in his parish properly. The case of Joseph Louys and his niece. 322

December 7, Quebec. Same to Colonel Campbell. To investigate the charges as to the conduct of the Chasseurs. 323

December 7, Quebec. Same to Mr. Barr, Hospital Purveyor. Regarding hospital stoppages for sick seaman. 323

December 7, Quebec. Same to Colonel Sevestre. That orders have been given to investigate the charges against the Chasseurs. 324

December 7, Quebec. Same to Charles Blake, Surgeon 34th. Respecting his resignation of the Surgeoncy of the 34th. 324

December 7, Quebec. Same to Captain Fraser. Respecting Ensign Johnson for the Indian Department. 325

December 7, Quebec. Same to Commissary Day. Respecting contract. 326

December 7, Quebec. Edward Foy to Lieutenant Barns, D.Q.M.G. The difficulty of pleasing the Germans at Yamaska to be inquired into, &c. Real grievances to be redressed. Barrack Master at Sorel to make returns. 326

December 14, Quebec. General Haldimand to Lt. Colonel Carleton. Allowance of wood to persons in distress. Arrangement to be sent for winter quarters. Returns to be made by Mr. St. George Dupré of those who disobeyed orders for transport last summer, for the purpose of prohibiting their employment by merchants. 328

December 14, Quebec. Same to Lt. Colonel Campbell. Thanks for his services. 329

December 14, Quebec. Edward Foy to Lieutenant Twiss. Respecting barrack furniture for Sorel. 330

December 14, Quebec. General Haldimand to Brigadier Powell. That news from the rebel colonies is circulated before it reaches him (Haldimand). To prevent this. To settle a claim for a carpenter. Too late to take steps about cattle irregularly disposed of; not worth while to destroy
buildings at Gilliland's Farm. The thefts at the barrack store to be made good by the regiment.

December 14, Quebec. General Haldimand to Sir John Johnson. The circulation of news before reaching him (Haldimand) to be stopped. Despatches to be sent to Sir H. Clinton. School master for settlement at Machiche.

December 17, Quebec. Same to Lieut. Twiss. Approving of his proceedings.

December 17, Quebec. Same to Brigadier Powell. Receipt of Court Martial proceedings at Carleton Island. Lieutenant Wade to succeed Lieutenant Rudyard at Isle aux Noix.

December 17, Quebec. Same to Commissary Day. Respecting the issue of fresh provisions to the troops.

December 17, Quebec. Same to Lt. Colonel Carleton. That he may visit his regiment on the arrival of Major Nairne. The distribution of the troops in the refractory parishes near Montreal, &c.

December 17, Quebec. Same to Lt. Colonel Campbell. Precautions to be taken in consequence of Indian news.

December 21, Quebec. Same to Lieut. Barnes, A. Q. M. G. Arrangements for supply of barrack bedding at Sorel; also the supply of wood and straw by the parish. How returns of officers and men in barracks are to be made up; form enclosed. Mail arrangements.

December 21, Quebec. Same to Sir John Johnson. Warrant sent to for subsistence of troops and loyalists. Mail arrangements for Halifax.

December 21, Quebec. Same to Commissary Day. Rate of issue of rations given out in general orders.

December 22, Quebec. Same to Captain Fraser. Mr. Lorimer's conduct to be inquired into.

December 22, Quebec. Same to Lt. Colonel Campbell. To inquire into Mr. Lorimer's conduct.

December 22, Quebec. Edward Foy to Captain Chambers. Approving of his proceedings.

December 24, Quebec. General Haldimand to Lt. Colonel Carleton. Still room at Machiche for about 40 loyalists. Quarters of German troops not fixed.

December 25, Quebec. Same to Lt. Colonel Bolton. With letter to Captain DePeyster respecting subsistence of posts.

December 25, Quebec. Same to Major DePeyster. Where troops are sent for the protection of merchants they are to bear the expense. The necessity of keeping down all expenditure, and to get dear flesh and fish to save transport of provisions. Approves of fitting out a despatch vessel. His services entitle him to leave of absence.

December 25, Quebec. Same to Colonel Bolton. Acknowledging despatches. Cannot allow bounty for Butler's Rangers. Accounts for that corps to pass through his (Bolton's) hands. The corps to be mustered, and large expenses explained. Remarks on money matters of Naval Department which is to be put under the same rules as the navy. Rules given, &c.

December 25, Quebec. Same to Major Butler. All matters relating to the rangers and Indian Department have been placed under Colonel Bolton. Remarks on the affair at Cherry Valley and the efforts made to stop the violence of the Indians.

December 25, Quebec. Same to Colonel Bolton (confidential). The caution to be observed as to allowing merchants' effects, especially gunpowder, to go to Detroit and Michillimakinak.

December 25, Quebec. Same to Captain Aubrey. Must employ continual precautions to prevent surprise by the rebels.

December 25, Quebec. Same to Captain Glenny. That he must obey the orders of the commanding officer. Material to be prepared for bateaux.
General Haldimand to Ensign Davis. That he must take every precaution to guard against surprise by rebels. Page 363

December 28, Quebec.

Same to Colonel Claus. Has issued a warrant for his requirements.

December 28, Quebec.

Same to Lt. Col. Campbell. Sending warrants for money for his department.

December 28, Quebec.

Same to Lt. Colonel Carleton. Sending despatches to be forwarded to the upper posts.

December 28, Quebec.

Edward Foy to Sir John Johnson. Despatches to be forwarded.

December 28, Quebec.

A scout to be sent out.

December 31, Quebec.

General Haldimand to Lt. Col. Campbell. Reports of quiet among the Indians of the Lake (Two Mountains). Emissary among the St. Regis Indians to be looked after.

December 31, Quebec.

Same to Lt. Col. Carleton. The distribution of German troops, &c.

December 31, Quebec.

Sam to C. Gugy (in French). That orders have been given to send down to Machiche, the loyalists that can be accommodated. To select a site for barracks and see about repairs to the court house.

December 31, Quebec.

Same to Lieutenant Twiss. If works at St. John's and Isle aux Noix are in a forward state, he is to come to Quebec. To examine on the way the ground, &c., at Sorel, and also the houses, &c., at Machiche.

December 31, Quebec.

Mathews to Major Campbell. That His Excellency cannot grant Madame Babuti the house applied for, as it is uncertain when it will be wanted for military purposes. Does not wish to treat Fraser with rigour, but if he is trading with the Americans, he is to be ordered back, and his merchandise confiscated.

December 25, Quebec.

Same to Dr. Smyth. No steps to be taken to procure newspapers from the Colonies that has the appearance of being secret or clandestine. Is happy that Capt. Sherwood is out of danger.

December 28, Quebec.

Same to Major Gray. That the £20 asked for by the captains of the Provincial corps cannot be granted, the same as in the regular force, there being non effective funds from which the latter are paid, whilst the expenses of the Provincial corps are all paid out of the extraordinaries. If other funds are available that must be settled at home.

December 29, Quebec.

Same to St. Leger. Has received report of the disbanding of the Royal Regiment of New York and the Loyal Rangers. The arrangements consequent on the discontinuance of the garrison hospital at Montreal. Captain Maurer to take charge of victualling the men of the Royal Regiment of New York left in town, tradesmen who can get employment not to be included.

December 29, Quebec.

Genevay to Williamson. The General approves of his having taken charge of the hospital stores, &c., by instruction of Mr. Barr. Mr. Barr has been informed of the arrangement regarding the admission of new patients.

December 29, Quebec.

Same to Barr. Instructions regarding the steps to be taken consequent on the closing of the hospital.
Mathews to Stephen DeLancey. No distinction to be made between the loyalists who came last from New York and those who have been longer in the Province.

December 29, Quebec. Same to Captain Barnes. To prevent abuses in the distribution of provisions to the loyalists, he is to sign all the returns of issues in the lower districts, those above to be signed by Maurer.

December 29, Quebec. Same to Maurer. Respecting issues of provisions to the loyalists.

December 29, Quebec. No medicine to be issued except by special order.

January 1, Quebec. Same to Major Jessup. Returns to be made of the men of his corps who have claims for arrears of pay, &c. A particular account of those who from their situations have not been settled with, and those absent in the Colonies must give their reasons for being so.

January 1, Quebec. Same to Barr. His Excellency approves of the hospital stores having been sent to Montreal. Capt. Maurer has been instructed to receive them, &c.

January 5, Quebec. Same to Maurer. Improper applications of disbanded Provincial troops for provisions. The principle on which they are to be issued to be explained to the men.

January 5, Quebec. Same to St. Leger. His Excellency is anxious to have accurate returns of the Provincial corps, but not to hurry them, as they must be correct. Medicines and hospital stores to be given up to the Surgeon in charge of the army. Respecting medicines for Sir John Johnson’s regiment.

January 5, Quebec. Same to Barr. Modifying the order relative to the issues of rum.

January 5, Quebec. Same to Delancey. The necessity of economy in the issue of provisions to the loyalists, owing to the amazing current consumption and the vast demand that will be in spring for the settlers. His anxiety to meet the wishes of the loyalists.

January 5, Quebec. Same to Majors Gray and Jessup. Asks them to use their influence with loyalists formerly under their command to preserve order and good behaviour. The rations only intended for those in need of it, and who stay in the quarters assigned to them, so that they may be ready early in spring to form a settlement, &c.

January 5, Quebec. Haldimand to the Lady Superior of the General Hospital. Quebec. Sending eight casks of flour for the comfort of the house (In French.)

January 5, Quebec. Mathews to Capt. Angus MacDonell. Asking for an explanation of a statement made by five Captains of Sir John Johnson’s 1st Battalion, attributing to His Excellency an opinion contrary to his express declaration. (Apparently refers to the application answered at page 6.)

January 5, Quebec. Same to Capt. Barnes. Sending return of clothing wanted for the loyalists at Sorel, with order for its distribution. Walker, Surgeon’s mate, to be allowed to occupy the barrack at Sorel.

January 5, Quebec. Same to Glen. His Excellency grants leave of absence, but desires him to wait a few days, as there may be some demands for him.

January 5, Quebec. Same to Lieut. French. Distribution of clothing to distressed loyalists at Sorel. Economy to be observed.

January 5, Quebec. Same to DeCoigne. To continue the issue of provision till further orders. Will be allowed a supply of fire wood for his office.

January 12, Quebec. Same to Major Jessup. Explaining whence the warrant money paid to officers in established regiments is derived. Men of the disbanded corps who can earn their livelihood in town by trade, may remain, drawing rations but not lodging money or fuel. Stephen Delancey to be ordered to make returns.
Mathews to Captain Leake. Issuing a passport for his travelling on the route he proposes taking through the Colonies. Page 35

January 12, Quebec.

Same to Maurer. Respecting rations to men of the disbanded Provincial Corps working at trades. (See p. 33. See also letter to Major Gray of the same date, page 38.) 36

January 12, Quebec.

Same to DeCoigne. That communications have been made to Delancey and Maurer on the subject of his letters. 41

January 15, Quebec.

Same to Meyer. That His Excellency has declined to settle the lands in the neighbourhood of Missisquoi Bay, on account of the inconvenience of settling so near the Americans. Many valuable tracts have been discovered elsewhere. Their situation will be made known and arrangements made during the winter for the settlement of the loyalists. 42

January 15, Quebec.

Same to Glen. That the great demand for firewood at Montreal, and the necessity for strict economy prevent His Excellency from continuing it to Mr. Cuyler. 43

January 16, Quebec.

Same to Major Rogers. Remarks on the returns and accounts of his detachment. 44

January 19, Quebec.

Haldimand to Sir John Johnson. Desires him to examine Mézéroes, returned from Albany and who must have been in Montreal for some days. 47

January 19, Quebec.

Same to Joshua Winslow. Warrant for him to receive £13,800, Halifax Currency for the extraordinary services of the army. 49

January 22, Quebec.

Mathews to DeLancey. Arrangements to be made that the loyalists may proceed to their lands as early as the season will permit. Returns to be sent of loyalists not incorporated in corps. Their previous condition to be stated, &c. 50

January 22, Quebec.

Haldimand to Sir John Johnson. Preparations for settling the loyalists, returns to be sent, &c. 52

January 22, Quebec.

Mathews to Lieut. French. To have the returns of loyalists prepared as soon as possible, so that he can come to Quebec with Major Jessup, and probably with Captain Sherwood. 53

January 22, Quebec.

Same to Jessup and Rogers. Both respecting returns of loyalists, so that arrangements may be made for an early settlement. 54

January 24, Quebec.

Same to Fisher. No more patients to be received into the part of the hospital under his charge. Those there to be sent to their regiments and departments as soon as their situation will permit. 56

Haldimand to Johnson. Settlement of Indian accounts will be delayed till the Commission arrives to examine them. Is disappointed that there has been no diminution of the Indian expenditure, besides unauthorized charges. Colonels Campbell and Claus continue to make purchases from the merchants, contrary to the prohibition. The large amounts they have drawn from the Commissary for fresh meat, besides the other rations they have ordered. Refuses to sanction these and other charges, but refers them to the decision of the Commissioners who, he believes, will disallow them. Indian expenses to be diminished, and for this he (Johnson) is responsible. Return of those employed to be sent. 57

January 26, Quebec.

Same to the same. Claus complains of restriction on the issue of provisions, and sends copy of Haldimand's letter that the Mohawks were to be provided for. But the vast expense of victualling them entirely in their villages cannot be reconciled in his idea. He shall
expect and exact the assistance of every officer to promote economy. The arrangements to be made. The order of which Claus complains was a general one and applied to every department. Returns of Mohawk families to be sent in. Page 60

Mathews to Rogers. Cannot nominate officers to another company of the King's Rangers now that a reduction has taken place. 63

Same to Jessup. Returns received. Will discuss them personally. Sherwood arrived, who wishes to stay as short as possible in this expensive quarter. To make out the returns as early as possible, so as not to detain Sherwood. 64

Same to Southouse. His Excellency cannot grant his request that his son may be allowed to go to Schenectady with Mr. Glen. 65

Same to Major Campbell. That he is to release the men going to the Colonies, after giving them a severe reprimand. To wink at the desertion of loyalists, as the Province is well rid of those who do not remain out of choice. 66

Butler to Maurer. Claims of officers of the R.R. N.Y. for transportation of baggage to be settled, but no new ones to be received. Passes for negroes enclosed; directs what class of them is to be sent to Niagara, and letter on the subject from Col. Butler to be attended to. 67

Mathews to Major Campbell. Acknowledging receipt of list of prisoners from Isle aux Noix. They are to be released like the others. (p. 66.) 69

Same to Ellice & Co. That the prohibition regarding the exportation of furs to the Colonies has not yet been withdrawn. 70

Same to Capt. Wood. That an inventory of the barrack stores be taken at Quebec, previous to them being handed over to Mr. Chandler. 71

Same to K. Chandler. Arrangements to be made for taking the inventory of barrack stores. 72

Same to French. Rations to be continued to certain loyalists (named) for their usefulness in the secret service. 73

Same to Rogers. His Excellency will reserve lots for the men of his corps till their names can be procured. The conduct of Pritchard, if proved, is unpardonable. Cannot let to the late rangers the land on which the barracks stand, but will let them remain there for a time, unless the barracks are indispensably required. Men of the late rangers may go to the Colonies if he (Rogers) recommend it. Respecting returns. 74

Same to Johnson. His Excellency regrets to find that ill-disposed persons are vitiating the minds of the credulous among the loyalists. All instructions relating to them have been made known, but has no instructions as to provisions. In that and everything else he will, however, grant all the indulgence possible. He cannot hold a promise of all the privileges granted to those in Nova Scotia, the King's orders being explicit, but will recommend their case to the Ministry. Those who prefer settling on the Seignories may do so, but those who will settle on the King's lands are better entitled to indulgence and will receive the preference. He is to undeceive the ignorant and counteract the designs of those who have prejudiced them. Campbell's memorial received. The only vacancy was that intended for the Sergeant Major; he (Johnson) may dispose of it to either. 76

Same to Taylor. In answer to memorial from loyalists at St. John's, His Excellency has determined not to settle the lands asked.
for, but to grant lands elsewhere, equally good. (See page 42).

February 5, Quebec. Mathews to Lt. Colonel Campbell. He may come to Quebec, when his business shall make it necessary.

February 5, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. Those of the men belonging to the late detachment of Major Rogers, who desire to go to the Colonies for their effects may do so in the same manner as those recommended by Sir John Johnson and Major Jessup. Tobacco is selling in Montreal, which must have been smuggled. To prevent such trade until instruction shall have been received and published.

February 8, Quebec. Same to Hugh Finlay. No post can be established between the Province and New York till instructions are received. Till general arrangements of the posts take place, defers making any alterations to Chambly or elsewhere.

February 9, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. That he may make a tour to complete any arrears in the muster of troops, at the period the staff was reduced, but from that time his appointment had ceased. Mrs. Hill may have a pass to go to the Colonies.

February 9, Quebec. Same to Hogel. His Excellency had intended to appoint him to a company had the war continued. Shall do anything he can to atone for the disappointment. The money expended for bringing in men should be indemnified.

February 9, Quebec. Same to Johnson. That the application enclosed may be granted, in the same manner as to previous applicants. Is anxious to get returns of the loyalists and others desirous of settling, as much time will be employed in making out grants, &c. The officers of the Indian Department to be paid their expenses to the Board for the examination of Col. Johnson's accounts.

February 9, Quebec. Same to the same. Is aware of the pains taken by him to counteract the attempts to disunite the loyalists. The good effects of their settling. Arrangements should be made by Major Holland for the persons to be employed by McNiff; hopes that he will be able to receive instructions to enable him to leave Montreal on the 20th or 25th. Arrangements for the surveys.

February 12, Quebec. Same to De Lancy. Urging the forwarding of passports for the return of the loyalists who wish to settle in the Province.

February 12, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. Information brought by Corporal Brooks has been laid before His Excellency. How permission is to be given for passing to the Colonies.

February 12, Quebec. Same to Lieut. McDougall. No appointment in the army can be made by His Excellency from the date of reduction, the 24th December last, nor can he make any alterations in appointments.

February 12, Quebec. Same to Rev. J. Stewart (Stuart). His Excellency will recommend his being appointed Chaplain at Cataraqui, provided he makes it his sole residence.

February 12, Quebec. Same to Meyers. Cannot comply with the application for leave to settle on Missisquoi Bay, for reason already given and now repeated.

February 16, Quebec. Same to Lieut. Robertson. In consequence of the loss of his house, arrangements are to be made for M. Tonnancour occupying barrack rooms at Three Rivers.

February 16, Quebec. Same to Sills. To assist in giving effect to His Excellency's wishes to accommodate M. Tonnancour in the barracks at Three Rivers.

February 16, Quebec. Same to St. Leger. Mr. Roland, who he supposes is the person called Poland in another letter, is to remain at Montreal, until it is decided about a hospital mate in the upper part of the Province.
February 16, Quebec. Mathews to Ross. Lieut. Kotte's attendance upon a survey of the
Long Sault necessary; guides sent to Cataraqui to take the party
down. 94

February 16, Quebec. Same to Johnson. Enclosing letter (open) from Major Holland,
who are to assist in bringing down instructions for the survey by
Lieut. Kotte, in time to meet McNiff, Lieut. Sutherland and party.
Return of seven companies of his battalion desires of settling has
been received.

February 19, Quebec. Same to Munro. The companies of Angus and Alex. McDonnell
not included in the list of those desires of settling in the Province.
Returns to be sent at once to Sir John Johnson of the names of the
officers and men, with the number of the children, &c., desires of
settling, or their reasons for not accepting the King's offer.

February 19, Quebec. Same to Johnson. Orders have been sent to Munro to have re-
turns made and forwarded. Hopes the survey will be begun in
March. Sketch sent in addition to the plan he is already furnished
with of the township; arrangement for the allocation of lots,
&c.

February 23, Quebec. Same to Rev. John Stuart. That his intentions respecting a re-
sidence in Cataraqui are satisfactory to His Excellency, who believes
that there are great reasons to suppose it will become a considerable
settlement. Does not wish him to relinquish the school in Montreal,
till he can remove with a certainty of success. A convenient town
plot will be marked out for him at Cataraqui and he will be recom-
manded to be rector of the parish where the garrison shall be situat-
ed.

February 25, Quebec. Same to James Shepherd. Sending copy of letter from Governor
Campbell, of importance to the trade of the Province, which he is
asked to communicate to the merchants of Quebec. Will write to
Mr. E. W. Gray, of Montreal, to the same effect.

February 27, Quebec. Same to David Gordon. Directions to pay the bills drawn by
Governor Parr, when sent, to prevent inconvenience, the return of
Mr. Cuyler being so uncertain.

March 1, Quebec. Halldimond to Governor Campbell, Jamaica. Acknowledging
receipt of information of the Orders in Council for the prohibition of
American vessels landing their cargoes in the West Indian Islands.
He has circulated the information. Thanks for offers of encourage-
ments to any who may trade from Canada to Jamaica.

March 1, Quebec. Same to Governor Parr, Nova Scotia. Is pleased the intention of
opening the road from Kamouraska to the River St. John is so
warmly received; much will depend on the people selected for the
stations; the employment of Major Studholme for the management
is the best means. The Mercours are a faithful family but rather
expensive. Dispatches to be returned by the courier sent with
Mercure.

March 1, Quebec. Same to Major General Campbell. Congratulates him on his
arrival at Halifax in command of the forces on the eastern coast of
the Atlantic, with offers of services, &c.

March 1, Quebec. Mathews to Captain Ovens, Fort Howe. Thanks for offer of service in support of the intercourse between Nova Scotia and Canada. Asks for assistance to the messenger sent along with
Mercure.

March 1, Quebec. Same to Higginbottom. Desiring him to set out with Mercure to
bring back despatches from Halifax. He is to wait upon Governor
Parr and Major General Campbell. He is to learn what he can about the new settlements.

March 1, Quebec.

Haldimand to Parr. To make inquiry of the master of the "Kitty," transport vessel driven back to Halifax in November, if he has letter or despatches for Quebec.

March 1, Quebec.

Mathews to Studholme. His Excellency is pleased at his selection by Governor Parr to superintend the works of communication between Nova Scotia and Quebec.

March 2, Quebec.

Mathews to DeLancey. Has received a memorial signed Grass, on account of the loyalists, which cannot be complied with, as the stocking of farms, &c., is utterly impossible. There can be no change in the form of government, and if it does not suit the views of Mr. Grass and others, a passage will be provided for them to Nova Scotia should they prefer it.

March 4, Quebec.

Same to James Stanley Goddard. To send return of all axes, &c., in the Indian store. His Excellency supposes Sir John Johnson has set off for the Long Sault.

March 4, Quebec.

Same to Johnson. Respecting the expenses of surveying, &c., lands for the loyalists, and the mode of deciding on their correctness and of paying them. No extraordinary expenses can be allowed.

March 4, Quebec.

Same to Brant. His Excellency desires to see him at Quebec, having many things to say to him on the subject of the new settlement.

March 4, Quebec.

Same to George Davison. Granting leave of absence.

March 4, Quebec.

Same to Chandler. Allowance of firewood to Generals Clark and Powell.

March 4, Quebec.

Same (circular) to DeLancey, Jessup, French, Sherwood, Gray and Munro, explaining an advertisement respecting the loyalists.

March 4, Quebec.

Same to Williams. That Mr. Renaud and Mr. King will accept the trust of Mr. Lonergan's (?) estate. He is to make out the necessary powers.

March 5, Quebec.

Same to Joseph Descheneaux. That he has submitted his memorial to the Solicitor General, and the question will be tried on the Receiver General's return.

March 8, Quebec.

Same to Ellice. Cannot grant his request to send boats with merchandise to posts in the upper country, but will send passports for him and his servants as requested.

March 8, Quebec.

Same to Wear. His Excellency is surprised at his (Wear's) persistence in the request to settle on Missisquoi Bay. Reasons against it have been given, which still exist. His Excellency is most anxious to satisfy the loyalists, but cannot give an acre to gratify individuals at the expense of the public good.

March 8, Quebec.

Same to Sherwood. Mr. Case is referred to him as to the advantage of a settlement at Cataraqui. Representations as to the difficulties proceed from ignorance or misinformation. The arrangements for the transport of the loyalists. They will have lands, provisions, &c., but not stock. Is very doubtful of the statement that Seigniors or private individuals will, as stated, give the latter. The refusal to settle on Missisquoi Bay arrived at after mature deliberation, but His Excellency desires to have a full and detailed account of any loyalists that may be there, their situation, &c. Does not believe any of them would venture to settle contrary to express commands.

March 8, Quebec.

Haldimand to Renaud (in French). Designs to carry on work on the Temiscouata Road, when the season shall permit; on arrival at
Kamouraska he (Renaud) is to send hay and straw to the most suitable places as far as the Lake; to engage good Canadian choppers to have wood prepared for the buildings and mills spoken of. Has arranged with the officer in command of the 44th, at Kamouraska, to supply provisions.

March 11, Quebec. Mathews to W. Grant. That he is to pay the charitable donations in Montreal as was done last year.

March 14, Quebec. Haldimand to Captain Schank. The remaining part of the Naval Department, left after the reduction, to be transferred to the Quarter Master General. Returns to be made of all stores received, expended and sent to the Upper Province.

March 14, Quebec. Same to Captain Wood. That he is to take charge of the naval stores, &c., transferred by Captain Schank.

March 14, Quebec. Same to Chandler. He is to receive and give receipts for all ordnance, &c., transferred from the Naval Department to the ordnance store.

March 14, Quebec. Same to Maurer. Similar orders as to naval stores.

March 14, Quebec. Haldimand to Johnson. Has had a conversation with Joseph Brant and David respecting their settlement. Butler believes he can purchase the land from the Mississaugas for a trifling consideration; Joseph believes that the Mohawks will soon see the advantage of extending themselves in so fine a country and forming an alliance with other tribes; some of the tribes not inclined to go to the Bay of Quinté, but he intends to reserve land there for the Indians who may desire to settle there now or at a future time. Regrets the obstacles in the way of settling his (Johnson's) regiment opposite St. Régis; no grant was ever made of these lands to Indians, or to Père Gourdan or any one whatever on their behalf; if Gourdan told the Indians he was possessed of such a deed he must have deceived them; though the Indians have no legal claim, yet they are to be dealt with liberally; they may probably seek to cross the river before long, and their settling near the loyalists would have a good effect. It was right to employ Mr. Kotte in the meantime where no dispute could arise.

March 15, Quebec. Mathews to the same. The men with Sutherland, not necessary for the survey, to be discharged; they will have the advantage of being earlier on the ground. Those with Collins at Cataraqui were not to receive pay, except such as were actually employed; the charge cannot be allowed. His Excellency is still of opinion that some compensation must be made to the St. Régis Indians for the land wanted. The reservation on Bay of Quinté. Will see Colonel Campbell as to the goods taken from Major Holland.

March 18, Quebec. Same to W. Barr. Thanks for the examination of Mr. Sills' account.

March 18, Quebec. Same to Capt. Fraser, jr. Two companies from Yamaska to be conveyed to St. Charles with their families before the ice breaks up, to be cantoned there till the loyalists in general move to their settlements. To leave provisions for twelve months for seven men, with necessary bedding. The rest of the provisions to be removed to St. Denis, and the bedding to Sorel.

March 19, Quebec. Haldimand to DeLancey. Rations to be given to Mr. McDonnell at Lachine, for reasons stated.
Matthews to Sherwood. It will be more convenient to procure the wheat from the Mohawk River, than from Vermont. His Excellency approves of the scheme for providing the settlement with cattle, but having no authority must decline to incur the expense at present. Major Campbell ordered to have the settlement making by Capt. Myers visited, to ascertain if the settlers are within the line; if within the American lines, all provisions to be withdrawn, and the principals to be ordered to headquarters. P.S.—Another reason for not bringing the wheat from Vermont is that it would give the intriguing party an opportunity for an intercourse, which it is His Excellency's desire to avoid. Page 137

Same to Major Campbell. Instructions referred to in letter to Sherwood, to visit settlements made by Myers, Pritchard and others on Missisquoi Bay.

Haldimand to Lt. Col. Campbell. To settle the claims of the St. Regis Indians to the land from the Rivière aux Raisins to a creek a little above the Long Sault, not that they have any legal right, but that they have long believed they had, and he wishes to treat them liberally. Pierre Menas, an old Indian at the Lake of Two Mountains, has a claim he is willing to relinquish for a small annual pension. To settle with him also.

Same to Johnson. No time should be lost in making arrangements for purchasing the lands for the settlement on the Grand River, proposed by Joseph Brant, the lands as by plan enclosed, being those situated between Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron. He is to appropriate £1,500, N. Y. Cy., in meeting certain claims of the Mohawks, which are just. Full accounts to be kept, to be submitted to the Minister. This is to be kept from the knowledge of the other Indians, who would make similar demands without the same reason. The clothing to be distributed to the Six Nations as soon as possible. Brant desires him to say something in answer to their last speeches, so as to content them till instructions are received.

Mathews to Macbean. Sending distribution of ammunition for the militia of Montreal and Three Rivers, that of Montreal to be delivered to Mr. St. George Dupré and the other to Mr. Tonnancour, Three Rivers.

Same to Maurer. To lend Rocheblave the four bateaux from Carleton Island he asks for.

Same to Jessup. The request of Captain Myers cannot possibly be complied with. The other letter is in the hands of the Solicitor General, with one on the same subject from DeLancey. It would be a dangerous precedent to impede the recovery of debts in the Province, as the Americans would infallibly take advantage of it in the Colonies.

Haldimand to Captains of Militia at St. Thomas, St. Pierre, &c. (circular in French). To prevent the cutting of building timber on the Seigniory of Rivière du Sud.

Mathews to DePeyster. That the allowance granted to the officer commanding at Oswegatchie is transferred to the post of Carleton Island.

Same to Major Ross. Respecting the promotions in the battalion under his command. Sir John Johnson has received a warrant for the bounty to the men enlisted.
Haldimand to Major Ross. Sending copies of orders for the reduction of the staff, &c., and for the disbanded of the 84th and Provincial Corps. Will not risk the consequences with the Indians of disbanding till official information is received of the Treaty of Peace being signed. Everything, however, to be in readiness to disband on the shortest notice. Information sent of the provision made for the troops and loyalists inclined to settle in the Province. The 84th is fortunate in being close to Cataraqui which is intended to settle, as it is his wish they should take up their lots as soon as they are disbanded. Arrangements for surveying, &c., for supplying rations, seed and potatoes. The 84th to be collected; a small garrison of the 34th to take the places of those at Oswego. Names of the officers and men desirous of settling to be sent as soon as possible.

March 29, Quebec.
Mathews to Major Ross. The extravagance of the demand for tools by some of the loyalists. What can be allowed is done entirely by His Excellency, as he has no sanction for it. He (Ross) should give what help he can to loyalists in need of it. Joseph Brant's thankfulness for services rendered him.

March 29, Quebec.
Haldimand to Major Harris. Substantially the same as the letter to Major Ross of the same date (p. 154).

March 29, Quebec.
Same to DePeyster. The first part substantially the same as the letter to Majors Ross and Harris (pp. 154, 157). Should the men discharged from the 84th, rangers or loyalists, decline settling at Niagara, they are to be sent down; any choosing to do so may stop at Cataraqui, where Major Ross has orders to receive them. The post now occupied by the rangers to be taken charge of to save damages. It will serve as a barracks on this side of the river, should Fort Niagara be evacuated; surveyors are ordered to reserve the east end including the high ground above Navy Hill across to the Four mile run for the Crown. The 84th ordered from Michillimakinak, except Capt. Robertson; seed potatoes, &c., to be sent down to Cataraqui.

March 29, Quebec.
Same to Capt. Robertson. The 84th to be disbanded on the 24th May; the detachment of the regiment to be recalled from Michillimakinak as soon as possible, but he is to remain in the command there till he (Haldimand) has received instructions as to the evacuation of the posts. He (Robertson) cannot be removed to Cataraqui, as Major Ross, from his services, is to be continued in command there.

March 29, Quebec.
Same to the same. Official letter that he is to continue in command of Michillimakinak.

March 29, Quebec.
Mathews to Lt. Col. Hoyes. Indian goods saved from the "Faith" to be forwarded to Detroit. Joseph Brant has stated the circumstances of the visit of the Indian traders. His Excellency is impatient for the instructions as to trade with the Colonies and the fate of the Six Nations with respect to their lands. Cannot at present grant leave of absence to him (Hoyes) to go to England.

March 29, Quebec.
Same to Johnson. Returns to be sent of the officers of his two battalions with their places of nativity, &c. Respecting promotions, &c. Despatches sent for Joseph Brant.

March 30, Quebec.
Same to Gill. Has received his communication that he intends to carry on a fishery in Chaleurs and at Pabos. His Excellency has no objection to his fishing at the latter place, but must comply with the regulations. Cannot at present accept his offer of the Canceaux, but will give the preference to his offer.
March 30, Quebec. Mathews to St. Leger. Approves of his releasing certain men of the 34th Regiment. Page 171

April 1, Quebec. Same to Rogers. His Excellency has no objections to let Lieut. Ferguson and others visit the lands at Cataraqui to look for a landing place, but sees no necessity for it, the surveys being carefully made already. The jaunt will cause those sent some expenses and they will be none the wiser. 172

April 1, Quebec. Same to Johnson. That the lots asked for by him for Mr. Sutherland cannot be given out of the regular course. 173

April 2, Quebec. Same to Hugh Finlay. No mails to be sent by way of New York till instructions are received. 174

April 3, Quebec. Same to the same. Repeating that no official mail can be sent to Europe by way of New York, but there is no objection to his sending letters with the messengers going on other business, which may be posted there. 175

April 5, Quebec. Same to Dr. Smyth. Remarks on account of the regimental hospital for the rangers, opened at St. John’s. The pensions have ceased with the general reductions, but His Excellency will try to give some help. Certificate to be sent for arrears of secret service money. 176

April 5, Quebec. Same to Jessup. Remarks on hospital accounts referred to in letter to Dr. Smyth (p. 176). 177

April 5, Quebec. Same to Alex. White. That lots will be given at Sorel to the persons mentioned in his letter; the lots must be small and all persons must actually sit down upon their lots. The situation of the town will require consideration. The advantages to the settlers. 178

April 5, Quebec. Haldimand to Macdonald. The quantity of powder (five barrels) in magazine of Montreal to be increased to 25 when navigation opens. 179

April 5, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. No instructions yet as to the appointment of a Deputy Commissary of musters. 180

April 5, Quebec. Mathews to Sherwood. Persons to drive the cattle to Cataraqui for the settlers there, may remain in their present habitations till the season suits for driving. If necessary he may cross the lake for Indian corn. Will make no advances for cattle; is persuaded that as many as can be wanted will be driven to Oswego. If not, it will be easy to send to the Mohawk River or through the country. Mr. Sumner may be informed that there will be no objection to grant lands on the same terms as to the loyalists, but it must be in the situations assigned. Missisquoi is precluded, and no provision will be given to his settlers as has been done to the loyalists, who took part in the war and have become destitute. If Mrs. Buck wishes her children to remain in the Province, their father’s proportion will be given them, as soon as they are of age to settle. 181

April 5, Quebec. Same to Lt. McAllen. To furnish Sherwood, on application, with transport for about 200 bushels of corn from across the Lake. 182

April 5, Quebec. Same to Munro. Has no objection to him sending his memorial to the Board of Claims, but he must not forget to state the allowances he has already received; his services did not warrant a large amount. 183

April 5, Quebec. Same to Nathl. Day. That he is to give orders to allow the Canadians employed in the transport service, the same allowances of provisions and rum as are given to the bateaux men, in accordance with Capt. Maurer’s application. 184

April 6, Quebec.
Mathews to Major Campbell. That the families settled at Missisquoi Bay may remain there till the season admits of them being removed with convenience. Desires to know more explicitly Mr. Ferguson's reasons for wishing to remain at St. John's. Any one exemption will produce a number of applications. Page 187

Mathews to Major Gray. A passage shall be provided for the worn out soldiers whose infirmities prevent them profiting by the lands. Their discharges and certificates will be sent. 189

Mathews to Barns. Has received report of the late survey of provisions at Sorel, and certificate of those condemned being destroyed. Approves of his having conveyed Fraser's stores from St. Charles. 189

Mathews to Brant. His Excellency's desire that the Mohawks should be united on the Grand River, as their strength, &c., as a respectable nation depends on their perfect union and close connection. A large portion of land is reserved for them on the Bay of Quinte, but he would prefer the other plan, although the selection is left to their own decision. 190

Mathews to Hawley, Machiche. The instructions as to granting lands in the Province to the loyalists have been transmitted to DeLancy. They contain nothing to warrant the apprehension of a privation of freedom. His Excellency is anxious to do everything within his power for the loyalists, but if what he can do does not come up to the expectation of him (Hawley) and those he represents His Excellency gives the fullest permission to them to seek redress in such manner as they shall think best. 192

Mathews to Major Gray. His Excellency regrets that, for reasons given, the settlement at Côteau du Lac cannot take place. Every assistance will be given to his family and such of the other officers as go upwards to be placed as contiguous to the settlement as possible. 193

Mathews to Peter Van Alstine. In reply to the memorial, His Excellency directs that a town lot be granted to each of the party with a proportion of land in a township as directed by His Majesty's instructions. He knows nothing of Carleton's promise of clothing, arms and ammunition, nor has he instructions to that effect. From his feelings he has been led into expenses for them not authorised, but he is not justified in going to the amazing length expected. Every protection and indulgence will be afforded to the loyalist settlers, but means of defence are totally unnecessary and would only divert the settler from his more necessary business. "In short the loyalists have everything to expect from His Excellency which the best inclinations and his abilities can afford." 194

Mathews to Johnson. No alterations can be made in the rations of the surveying party, which must be regulated entirely by the Surveyor General. The application by Lt. Sutherland being all for front lots cannot be granted, as the allotment must be made impartially. 196

Mathews to Todd. His Excellency is averse to the practice of employing soldiers in the transport of merchandise on the upper communication; he will give every aid to establish transport on the best footing, but will delay any partial arrangement. 197

Mathews to John Burke. If they think the persons convicted at Lachine of selling without a license are equally worthy of being pardoned as those charged with harbouring a deserter, the justices may remit the fines. 198
May 8, Quebec.
Mathews to Maurer. To pay Sir John Johnson wages for Canadian bateau men (see p. 196)
Same to Messrs. Grey and Frobisher. His Excellency will readily comply with their request (see letter to Burke, p. 198) but as the prosecution was instituted by St. Leger he should be applied to previous to the offender being released.

Haldimand to Chevalier de la Luzerne (in French). Has not, in spite of every effort, been able to reconcile the Indians to the terms of the preliminary treaty of peace. Dare not counsel him, therefore, to take the journey and must give up the satisfaction he would have had in making his acquaintance.

Same to General Schuyler. Fowarding a letter for the Chevalier de la Luzerne.

Mathews to Hoyes. Letter with Indian speeches and returns. Sir John Johnson instructed to send Brant to Niagara, on the subject of Schuyler's speech. His Excellency approves of Newkirk having been sent off in consequence of Schuyler's application, the other man to follow.

Haldimand to Johnson. Acknowledging receipt of letters relating to Indian Council in reference to Schuyler's speech. Its insolent tone; the insidious means taken by Schuyler in carrying out the object of Congress for disuniting the Six Nations, and gaining them over to the interest of the States. The dissatisfaction of the Six Nations at the cession of their lands to the Americans has been fully represented to the Ministers, but he still remains without an answer. His painful situation; he will do all that is within his reach to serve them. He does not consider that any of their territory within the United States was ceded by a line drawn to determine the territory of Great Britain, and the Indians had in a spirited manner declared that they would not relinquish their country. They should have held this language to Schuyler. It is impossible for him to take up their quarrel, should they not agree with the Americans, as that would renew the general war. If they can come to no reasonable terms with the Americans, he will receive them and give the best equivalent he can for the country they leave. Joseph (Brant) is fully acquainted with his intentions on that subject. At the same time, he strongly recommends the Indians to make a treaty of peace with the Americans. Deprecates the idea of their having the Canadian Indians at their meeting, as they are settled inhabitants of the Province and in a different position to the others. Sends an order for a bell to be given to Joseph. A church shall be built whenever the Mohawks shall settle and a clergyman be established for them.

Mathews to Sherwood. With a letter to Schuyler, to be forwarded by a messenger, who is to bring any letters for the Province that may be at Albany.

Same to Prenties. The allowance of firewood had been discontinued when his employment as Provost Marshall had ceased.

Haldimand to Jenkin Williams. Desiring him to summon a meeting of Council.

Mathews to Maurer. How extra surveyors are to be paid. As many potatoes as possible to be secured. Arrangements for a supply of Indian corn. The wives and families of the loyalist settlers to move with them, and not to be left behind so as to enforce the necessity for rapid settling. The preparations that will be required for the reception of the officers and the better classes of the loyalists.
Mathews to DeLancey. His Excellency has received a letter containing charges against Van Alstine which he cannot believe. To try to get the misunderstanding settled. The extraordinary nature of the letter from Grass; he and his associates to get no special privileges, the most of them who came into the Province with him being, in fact, mechanics, only removed from one situation to practise their trade in another, Mr. Grass should, therefore think himself very well off to draw lots in common with the loyalists. If he expects more, he will be disappointed. Decoigne's claim for disbursements to be settled.

Same to Johnson. Returns of his regiment required by Lord North to be sent at once.

Haldimand to Johnson. In view of the approaching great meeting of the Indians with Congress, it would be unsafe to do anything respecting the lands claimed by the St. Regis Indians, that would be interpreted as injurious to them. It would be prudent to leave them in possession of the land between the River Traverse and Point Maline on the dotted line. This is to be considered only as an indulgence.

Mathews to French. His Excellency desires to have the land mentioned in his (French's) letter surveyed and the plan sent, before it is decided to lot it out. Letter of complaint by Grass against Van Alstine sent to Barns for investigation.

Haldimand to Macbean. Is only waiting the arrival of despatches to confirm the permission of last November, for him to proceed to England.

Same to Col. Campbell. Respecting the claims of the St. Regis Indians (see p. 215).

Mathews to Grass. His extraordinary charge against Van Alstine sent for investigation. The only terms on which land can be granted. If any preference were to be shown, it would be to the loyalists who had served during the war (see p. 212).

Same to Barns. Transmitting complaint by Grass against Van Alstine for investigation.

Haldimand to Groleau, parish of Deschambeault (in French). To have the highway drained to make it passable.

Mathews to Fraser. In answer to application of persons in New Paisley desirous of leaving the Colonies to settle in the Province, those whose loyalty can be ascertained will have permission to settle and have portions of land, but no provisions or douches like the loyalists who took an early and active part for Government.

Same to Lieut. Robins. That the whole of the loyalists must move at once to their settlements. Arrangements made to avoid inconvenience as much as possible.

Same to Van Alstine. His memorial received; his accounts for Burgoyne's campaign cannot be settled without instructions from home.

Same to Captain Morrison. Promotions in the 2nd Battalion notified to Johnson. Memoranda respecting changes in the pay-lists rendered necessary by the promotions.

Same to Captain McDonell. Giving the result of an investigation respecting arms brought in by the loyalists.

Same to Major Jessup. Will comply with his and Sherwood's desire, so far as the good of the service will permit. A full inquiry to be made into the conduct of Peters, in trying to inveigle loyalists to turn servants to a person in a very low situation in every respect and an adventurer.
April 19, Quebec.

Mathews to Stuart. The town of Cataraqui not being yet laid out, no particular lot can be assigned to him. If he desire to visit the place, Major Ross will lodge him in the fort. He is not to depend on having a house built for him by Government as chaplain, but should build one for himself, as soon as his lot shall be fixed upon.

Page 230

April 22, Quebec.

Same to Maurer. Approval of the measures taken for cantoning the loyalists, who cannot immediately repair to their settlements; tools for their use. In consequence of delays, they are to be victualled till 10th May next, when every obstacle to their proceeding to their settlements will be removed.

Page 231

April 22, Quebec.

Same to DeLancey. Respecting the victualling of the loyalists till the 10th May. The suit against him from the Colonies can be legally brought, and it would be bad policy to decide otherwise, but as there is no official notification of the definitive treaty of peace being signed, he can fairly ask for delay till that is notified.

Page 232

April 22, Quebec.

Same to Barns. To send returns of the loyalists who wish to settle on the river from the Long Sault upwards, and of those who prefer going down to Chaleurs Bay, to include all the loyalists at Sorel and neighbourhood.

Page 234

April 22, Quebec.

A postscript to DeLancey to the same effect.

Page 236

April 22, Quebec.

Haldimand to Johnson. Will take any measure to meet the wishes of the Mohawks desirous to settle on the Bay of Quinté, although he prefers the Grand River for them. Has asked Brant to conform to the wishes of the bulk of the nation, to settle at Quinté, as they may afterwards form connections with the tribes settling higher up. Mohawks who have decided on Bay of Quinté are to be informed that such addition shall be made to their grant of land as shall be deemed necessary for their comfortable establishment, and that they are to be allowed a schoolmaster. If Joseph’s reasons for some of the Canadian chiefs being present at the general meeting of Indians, meet his (Johnson’s) approval, has no objections to their going, if men can be found in whom he can confide. How the claim made by the St. Régis Indians may be settled. Provisions for loyalists till 10th May.

Page 239

April 22, Quebec.

Same to Captain John Jones. The Provincial troops to be settled in corps as much as possible.

Page 240

April 22, Quebec.

Haldimand to Lt. Governor Hay. Is in ignorance of the determination respecting the evacuation of the upper posts, but will not prevent him going to Detroit. All claims to possession of Indian lands are invalid; none can be acquired except on conditions given. Any persons from Virginia or Maryland proposing to settle in the Province, must be of approved loyalty. As to dues, &c., inquired about he is at a loss to understand the motive of the question; all quit rents and other dues belonging to the Crown must be regularly transmitted and accounted for to the Receiver General. Knows of no perquisites either to the Crown or Lt. Governors.

Page 241

April 26, Quebec.

Mathews to Sherwood. Respecting certain claims by loyalists, which will be settled temporarily until a general arrangement is made.

Page 243

April 26, Quebec.

Haldimand to Lt. Governor Hay. Is in ignorance of the determination respecting the evacuation of the upper posts, but will not prevent him going to Detroit. All claims to possession of Indian lands are invalid; none can be acquired except on conditions given. Any persons from Virginia or Maryland proposing to settle in the Province, must be of approved loyalty. As to dues, &c., inquired about he is at a loss to understand the motive of the question; all quit rents and other dues belonging to the Crown must be regularly transmitted and accounted for to the Receiver General. Knows of no perquisites either to the Crown or Lt. Governors.

Page 244

April 26, Quebec.

Mathews to Frobisher. Can give him no information yet as to the boundary line; when instructions are received concerning the post and trade of the upper country, they will be communicated to him. Passes for canoes will be given when called for. Not to
express any doubts about the boundaries. Will give every assistance towards ascertaining a new passage for trade within the British lines, as proposed by him (Frobisher). His Excellency desires to have all the information possible regarding routes, &c. Will consider carefully a memorial, if prepared, on the fur trade, and give his opinion on the expediency of transmitting it to the King's Ministers.

**April 26**, Quebec.
Mathews to Major Campbell. Mr. Ferguson has permission to remain at St. John's. Arrangements for bringing Indian corn from Crown Point.

**April 26**, Quebec.
Same to Maurer. That he is to give to the Mohawks under Captains Isaac and John, going to Catararaqi, a like assortment of tools with those received by Brant.

**April 26**, Quebec.
Same to McAllan. That everything else must give way to the work on which he is now employed.

**April 27**, Quebec.
Haldimand to General Schuyler, with duplicate of letter to Chevalier de la Luzerne, by Mr. Williams, Solicitor General.

**April 29**, Quebec.
Mathews to Tuttle. In answer to an inquiry of loyalists proposing to go to Nova Scotia, as to their families being allowed provisions whilst they are exploring, His Excellency declines to continue provisions to those who, from fickleness or languor, throw obstacles in the way of the general good. A passage will be provided for Nova Scotia, of which due notice will be given.

**April 29**, Quebec.
Same to Jessup. His Excellency positively refuses to allow of the settlement of the Missisquoi lands. Those who persist and refuse to settle with the others will have all allowances stopped on the very day the rest depart. There are political reasons for the refusal.

**April 29**, Quebec.
Same to Captain Reuter. No allowance will be made except to those who settle upon Crown lands. As part of his family are on Caldwell Manor, it would be for his convenience to remove those now at Sorel to the same place.

**April 29**, Quebec.
Same to Jessup. His Excellency has taken so much upon himself for the benefit of the loyalists that he cannot venture upon more with any degree of safety. Will do what he can with respect to the purchase of cattle, when he is authorized. Has no objections to him and Sherwood receiving 200 acres on the Bay of Chaleurs.

**April 29**, Quebec.
Same to Barnes. Is glad that he has been able to accommodate the difference between Van Alstine and Grass. The transport of loyalists. To inquire into statements made by White regarding lots selected by French and Walker.

**April 29**, Quebec.
Same to DeLancey. The uniform discontent of the loyalists at Maehiche; their complaints are excited by a few ill disposed persons. The sickness they complain of has been common throughout the Province, and should have lessened rather than increased the consumption of provisions. They will be clothed before leaving. Returns to be made of those most in need of clothing and blankets. Persons of approved loyalty will still be received from the Colonies, but they must not expect provisions and other advantages received by the loyalists, who took an early and decided part in the war.

**April 30**, Quebec.
Same to Moseley. The lands between Missisquoi Bay and the Connecticut River asked for by him and his associates from the Colonies, cannot be granted, but lands will be given in the same situation and on the same conditions as to loyalists, but without provisions, &c.

**May 3**, Quebec.
Same to Morison. Remarks on subsistence and other accounts.
May 3, Quebec. Mathews to Ellice & Co. Respecting the settlement of accounts for Indian goods. Page 260

May 4, Quebec. Same to Finlay. Can make no arrangements on Post Office affairs till he receive instructions. From the accounts of the conduct of the people of the United States towards persons who have gone from the Province, he is averse to let Labadie go to New York. 261

May 4, Quebec. Same to the same. Owing to his services in 1775-6, His Excellency will grant his claim to lands. Desires returns of his family, &c., so as to give instructions to the persons making the allotments at Chaleurs Bay. 262

May 4, Quebec. Same to Gill. His Excellency has received no instructions as to transport vessels. 263

May 5, Quebec. Advertisement to the loyalists who propose settling at the Bay of Chaleurs and in the neighbourhood of Cataraqui. 263

May 5, Quebec. Mathews to Frobisher. The thanks of the Company engaged in the fur trade have been communicated to His Excellency, who will do all in his power to forward that trade in the Province. 264

May 5, Quebec. Same to Wehr. That no part of the Indian lands east of the Missisquoi are within the line. Positive refusal again given to the request for license to settle on the lands at Missisquoi. 264

May 5, Quebec. Same to St. Leger. Has received the information he has sent of the arrival of a detachment of the 53rd and of a party of loyalists belonging to Jessup's Corps. The arrangement for sending the loyalists to their settlements. Will be glad of his support. 266

May 5, Quebec. Same to Macbean. The loyalists at and near St. John's to muster at Sorel, to be distributed to their settlements. Asks him to support Barnes charged with their transport. 267

May 5, Quebec. Same to Gugy. List received of loyalists for Bay Chaleurs and Cataraqui and of those who are not inclined to go to either. Notice to be given to the loyalists at Machico to embark on the shortest notice; and to those not desirous of taking up lands, that all issues of provision will cease on the departure of the settlers. 267

May 5, Quebec. Same to Maurer. Returns received of the tools, &c., issued to the Mohawk party under John and Isaac. Lt. Governor Hay may delay leaving for Detroit if he thinks it advisable to do so. The loyalists are ordered to be in readiness to embark, so he may soon expect to see them. 268

May 6, Quebec. Haldimand to Johnson. The Roman Catholic and Protestant members of his corps may be settled as distinctly as possible, whilst observing the regulations as to settlement. Mr. Dease may be paid, if the account is satisfactory. A warrant for £4,000, on account of the Indian Department will be sent by Mr. Winslow. 269

May 6, Quebec. Haldimand to Major Campbell. Enclosing letter to Wehr, respecting the Missisquoi land (see p. 264). If persons settle there, their houses are to be destroyed. In consequence of violence offered in New York and the American States, all leave to pass Champlain has been withdrawn. Notice to be sent to the loyalists to hold themselves in readiness to embark for St. John's. 269

May 6, Quebec. Mathews to Barnes. Respecting the character of White, a loyalist. Orders as to the embarkation of the loyalists. 271

May 6, Quebec. Haldimand to Captain Robertson. That as the upper posts will probably be evacuated, it is probable that posts for the security of the fur trade will be established upon the opposite side. Suggests Point aux Pins, two leagues above the Falls of St. Mary's, as the most suitable place. He is to take artificers to prepare for stockading and necessary buildings to accommodate a garrison consisting.
of thirty or forty men. He is to be particular in reporting regarding the defences; the water communications; if vessels can be in safety; if timber can be procured. It might be a favourable place to settle a few loyalists. To take a judge of land with him, also some corn of different kinds, potatoes and a few small seeds "to make a trial this very year." Not to confine himself to Pointe aux Pins; he is informed that La Traverse, 15 leagues from Michilimakinak, is a proper place, if within the line. P. S. A new company for the North-West trade established at Montreal; they propose to explore the country to find a passage from the most distant posts entirely within the line. To give the persons employed by the company every assistance.

Page 272

Haldimand to Clinton. Has received no notification of the definitive treaty, nor instructions as to the withdrawing the garrison from the posts. Cannot, therefore, give the information desired. Will do his utmost to preserve harmony between the subjects of both nations.

Mathews to French. To transfer the balance of £100 to Mr. DeLancey, to defray contingencies in the Loyalist Department.

Same to Campbell. Commending Lieut. Col. Fish, of the United States, to his good services.

Same to Frobisher. Expressing His Excellency's concern and displeasure at the attempts of Messrs. Ellice & Co., to divert the fur trade from its natural channel. As a magistrate, he (Frobisher) is to send for Parker and examine him on oath concerning this affair.

Same to Williamson. Medicine to be sent to headquarters for the Engineer Department.

Same to White. Is astonished at the charges brought in his letter against Major Jessup and Lieut. French. Their active services entitled them to special benefits, which he does not think they have exceeded. He has not sent the charges to those interested and his Excellency desires that on any future occasion he (White) should be more certain of the reality of the case.

Advertisement of the time the loyalists are to embark.

May 7, Quebec.

May 9, Quebec.

May 10, Quebec.

May 10, Quebec.

May 10, Quebec.

May 10, Quebec.

May 11, Quebec.

May 11, Quebec.

May 12, Quebec.

May 13, Quebec.

May 13, Quebec.

May 13, Quebec.

May 13, Quebec.

May 13, Quebec.

May 13, Quebec.

May 13, Quebec.

May 13, Quebec.

May 13, Quebec.

Haldimand to Holland and others. Ordering an examination into alleged encroachments on the streets of Quebec, and to report.

Mathews to Maurer. Orders to be given to deliver the naval stores to the charge of Captain Shanks.

Same to DeLancey. Investigation ordered into the authorship, &c., of a paper by Peters and Moseley, circulated among the loyalists to create dissension. The mistake that would be committed by loyalists settling on seigneories; his desire to give them all the help possible. Deprecates them taking live stock to the Bay of Chalcurs, as it can be got easily there.

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Advertisement of the time the loyalists are to embark.
Mathews to Barnes. Orders for the embarkation of loyalists.

Same to Thomas Scott. He is to have the collector’s accounts ready for examination by the Committee of Council.

Same to DePeyster. His Excellency desires to know if the items of the account sent by Mr. Durand are correct, as the only reason assigned by him (DePeyster) for not including the amount in his account is, that Durand made lampoons on the King.

Same to George Davison. That he is to attend a meeting of the Committee of Council, on the last six months provincial accounts.

Haldimand to Barnes. Detailed instructions as to the arrangements for settling the loyalists.

Mathews to Major Campbell. Request of Rogers as to bedding anticipated. Men of the rangers on leave of absence in the States to have land, &c., on their return. After the departure of the loyalists to their settlements not a single ration to be issued, with the exceptions pointed out.

Same to Maurer. That he is to procure as many grindstones as possible at Montreal, to be sent with the loyalists. Major Holland and Mr. Collins are to leave for Sorel to ascertain the number of the loyalists who propose to settle above the Long Sault.

Same to White. That Collins leaves for Sorel to settle the loyalists there. The lots are to be made as small as possible that the seigniory may be well peopled. The loyalists are to have 60 acres and a town lot, whenever the town shall be laid out. He (White) may settle at Sorel on these conditions; they will receive the remainder of their quota of land at Cataraqui or Chaleur Bay.

Haldimand to Collins. Instructions to settle the loyalists at Sorel and the manner of settling them.

Mathews to DeLincey. That Sir John Johnson has been requested to take charge of the settling of the loyalists. Asks that every assistance should be given to him in the discharge of the duty.

Haldimand to Johnson. Formal request that he should take charge of the settlement of the loyalists.

Mathews to Rudyerd and Chandler. To have axes prepared for the use of loyalists.

Same to Wood. To receive the axes ordered in the preceding letter.

Same to Dunn. To pay to Madame D’Albergati the rent of Bic, occupied by the pilots, &c.

L. Genevay to la Marquise D’Albergati (in French). Enclosing the order for payment of the rent of Bic.

John Morris. List of seeds sent by Major Holland for the use of settlers in the upper country.

Haldimand to Holland. Instructions for the settlement of the loyalists, in conjunction with Sir John Johnson, to begin with the settlement of the Royal Regiment of New York from thence upward to Cataraqui. Instructions respecting the settlement at Niagara to be sent to Col. DePeyster and to Major Ross.

Obligation by Brunswick troops to repay in three years the twelve months’ provisions granted to them when settling.

Mathews to Johnson. The boundary last agreed on by the St. Regis Indians to be marked out, after which a grant shall be issued to them as promised. The assistance that may be given to the widows of loyalists. His Excellency believes that he and Major...
Holland will act for the best in the settlement of the loyalists.

Mathews to Lt. Governor Hamilton. To admit the expenses incurred concerning the lottery for building a prison at Montreal, to be charged to contingent account of the Province. Page 315

May 20, Quebec.

Holland will act for the best in the settlement of the loyalists.

Mathews to Lt. Governor Hamilton. To admit the expenses incurred concerning the lottery for building a prison at Montreal, to be charged to contingent account of the Province. 317

Same to Van Alstine. His Excellency regrets to hear of his being prevented from accompanying his family to their settlement. Urges that the presence of their leaders can be but ill-dispensed with, that their example may help to get over the first difficulties. Desires that he should go to the settlement to see a beginning made, afterwards returning to arrange family affairs. Nothing can be said of subsistence for the loyalists till instructions are received from home. Sends a pass and the men necessary to man the boats from Skenesborough. This should have been done long ago; the inconveniences from the delay. 318

Same to Lieut. Johns. He may remain with his family on account of their indisposition but is not to delay going to the settlement of his corps a moment longer than is necessary. 320

Same to Isaac Mann. The impossibility of making appointments, when the most rigid orders are given to reduce them. His Excellency will do all in his power to serve him. 321

Same to Barnes. How the distribution of clothing is to be made to the loyalists. Hay may be given to those for Bay of Chaleurs for the use of their cattle. Tools to be sent to Capt. Maurer, and also clothing, should he (Maurer) have none in store. To take charge of the engineer stores as French is leaving Sorel with the loyalists. Tents issued to the Frasers, will be returned when huts are ready, or may share the fate of other camp equipage issued to the loyalists. 322

Same to Maurer. Instructions as to manning bateaux for the conveyance of loyalists. 324

May 20, Quebec.

May 20, Quebec.

May 20, Quebec.

May 21, Quebec.

Haldimand to Cooper, Conductor of Artillery, Montreal. To issue Sir John Johnson firelocks deposited by the disbanded corps, together with ammunition. 313

Mathews to Major Gamble. That the family of the late Lieut. Ford are to have a passage to Europe. 327

Haldimand to Major Harris. Accounts to be ready for the disbandment of the 84th on the 24th of June. The 34th will be sent from Cataraqui to garrison Carleton Island; all stores, instructions &c., to be transferred to the officer taking command. The arms of the regiment (84th) to be deposited in the ordnance stores, except one firelock for every five men settling on the King's land, which are intended for the messes, for the pigeon and wild fowl season. When the settlement shall be established it is intended that all shall be armed. Sir John Johnson will be at Cataraqui with surveyor, or deputy surveyor, to settle the loyalists. Only the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 84th are to receive land; the officers are to be sent to Montreal after the disbandment. 328

Same to Major Ross. Directions for disbanding the Royal Regiment of New York and for settling the loyalists, &c. Arrangements at Niagara. 331

HALDIMAND COLLECTION.
1784,
May 24, Quebec.

Haldimand to DePeyster. Respecting the disbandment of Butler's Rangers and the reduction of the 8th and 34th Regiments. Part of the rangers who cannot be settled at Niagara to be sent to Cataraqui. Examination to be made for a post at Niagara. How the lots for settlement are to be determined. Page 334

May 24, Quebec.

Mathews to Ross. His Excellency has much satisfaction to learn of the number of his battalion settling at Cataraqui. His approval of a captain and company being sent to garrison Oswego. 338

May 24, Quebec.

Same to Tinling. Orders to proceed to Niagara to lay out the lands for the settlement of Butler's Rangers. 339

May 24, Quebec.

Haldimand to St. Leger. Respecting the settlement of loyalists. Advantage to be taken of the opportunity of sending provisions, tools, &c. 340

May 24, Quebec.

Same to Major Potts. As the corps of Butler's Rangers will soon be disbanded, he is to return to his duty in the 8th regt. Thanks for report on the rangers. Had the war continued, he is sensible they would have acquitted themselves to their own honour and to that of their officers. 340a

May 24, Quebec.

Mathews to Ellice & Co. Has received application for bills of exchange. Sends warrant for subsistence of Butler's Rangers and of the 84th. Hopes the paymaster of the rangers will be down before the 24th June, so as to have the accounts settled for disbandment. 341

May 24, Quebec.

Same to DeLancey. The whole about the anonymous paper circulated among the loyalists will come out. To give Sir John Johnson information about the negroes who wish to settle. He (DeLancey) has been allotted 1,000 acres. Pointing out the inconvenience of losing the services of French, through misunderstanding. His good character and abilities. 342

May 24, Quebec.

Same to Maurer. To deliver the potatoes, &c., for the loyalists, where Sir John Johnson shall order. To send articles first wanted by the loyalists when the 34th move to Cataraqui, including Collins' iron work for a saw mill. To forward parcels, &c., by express. 343

May 25, Quebec.

Same to Captain Barnes. Recommending certain persons for land at Sorel. 344

May 25, Quebec.

Same to French. That the character he has always borne will shield him from malicious attacks. Has written to DeLancey who had been imposed on. The patience necessary in dealing with the vulgar part of the refugees. 347

May 26, Quebec.

Same to Alex. Gray. Transmitting accounts to be laid before the Committee of Council. 345

May 27, Quebec.

Same to Major Campbell. In consequence of insults offered by the loyalists to Lieut. Col. Fish, lately from the State of New York, orders are given to take precautions in future against such attempts. 346

May 27, Quebec.

Same to K. Chandler. Bill books to be prepared for the use of the loyalists for the Bay of Chaleurs. 348

May 27, Quebec.

Same to Barnes. His Excellency approves of the progress in forwarding the loyalists. Mr. French may remain at Sorel to mark out the land. Those who settle there to receive provisions like others. Sherwood and Smyth to receive a lot each at Sorel. 349

May 27, Quebec.

Same to Dr. Smyth. That he and Captain Sherwood will have a farm and town lot each at Sorel. The situation of the town not yet determined on. 350

HALDIMAND COLLECTION.

B. 63
1784.
May 27, Quebec.
Mathews to Rudyerd. Boards to be sent to the Bay of Chaleurs.

Page 351

Same to Sherwood. That his application for lots in Sorel has been granted. Progress of loyalist settlement in spite of the pains taken to debauch their minds. Arrangements with Sir John Johnson, &c.

352

Genevay to Craigie. Three tiers of oatmeal besides other provisions to be sent to Bay of Chaleurs.

May 29, Quebec.

Haldimand to Lt. Governor Cox. Instructions, fully detailed, for the settlement of loyalists at the Bay of Chaleurs, and rules respecting the occupation of lots, fishing, &c.

355

John Morris. List of seeds for the use of the loyalists at the Bay of Chaleurs.

May 30, Quebec.

Mathews to Sherwood. The seeds collected to be delivered to the order of Sir John Johnson. Sends payment for sums expended for distressed loyalists, but such charges must in future pass through Mr. DeLancey. Two men to mark the road from Fort George to Oswegatchie.

359

May 31, Quebec.

Haldimand. Answer to Shoolbred's memorial, that land will be reserved for his occupation for the fishery; occasional comers may use it this season as he does not intend to do so, but if not employed by him next year, it will be granted to others.

544

Mathews to Holland. The difficulty of mustering the loyalists beyond Sorel. He is to settle them and muster afterwards. Disapproves of the proposal to give the officers front lots. They must draw promiscuously with the men; the unfairness of any other plan.

360

May 31, Quebec.

Same to St. Leger. Acknowledging memorial from citizens of Montreal for permission to open a carriage communication from the river into the town opposite the new church. Until he receives a reply to observations on the fortifications sent by Twiss, he can give no permission for alterations, but hopes that it shall soon be in his power.

361

May 31, Quebec.

Same to Campbell. That the loyalists reported by him as daily coming in from the States to avoid persecution will be received, if they give proof of their loyalty, and lands, but not provisions, granted to them.

364

May 31, Quebec.

Haldimand to Johnson. Is disappointed that the officers do not enter cheerfully into the plan for the allotment of land. The injustice of their proposal is set out at length. Civil officers are not entitled to rations since the reduction in December last. Is suprised that he has not yet received a descriptive return of the corps.

372

June 1, Quebec.

Same to Committee of Council. The accounts relating to the King's rents, &c., at Detroit to be laid before them for examination and report.

366

June 1, Quebec.

Same to Lt. Governor Hamilton. To lay the accounts of the King's rents, &c., of Detroit before the Committee of Council.

367

June 2, Quebec.

Mathews to Hamilton. Fifty pounds to be passed to the credit of Hugh Finlay, for services respecting the maîtres des postes.

369

June 3, Quebec.

Same to J. S. Goddard. Sending a bill drawn for Indian expenses at Michillimakinak. The regular method in which these bills should be drawn.

368

June 3, Quebec.

Same to John McGill. Does not know when His Excellency proposes to draw bills of exchange.

370

June 3, Quebec.

Same to Johnson. Respecting one Allan whom Joseph (Brant) desires to be kept in confinement until after the general meeting of
Indians, owing to the mischief he had already done. Not to confine him, unless it is absolutely necessary.

Mathews to Lieut. McDougall. Respecting the settling of the different corps. 375

Same to Barnes. How the lands at Sorel are to be distributed. The infirm, the widows and children who remain at Sorel and Mauchiche may receive provisions till their connections are ready to receive them; the widows should, however, employ themselves and children in earning a livelihood. Distressed families to repair to Sorel.

Same to DeLancey. Respecting distressed families; to avoid imposition they are to be ordered to Sorel, with a few exceptions.

Same to Captain McDonnell. That his draughts for subsistence have been honoured.

Same to Maurer. His Excellency approves of deferring the clothing of the loyalists till they get to their settlements, and also of sending them off as they arrive, with one month’s provisions. Lieut. Sutherland to be paid £20 for his services in surveying.

Same to Sutherland. That £20 is to be paid him for his services in surveying. (This letter addressed in error to Maurer). 378

Same to Major Campbell. Loyalists employed in the Engineer and Barrack Department to be sent off to join their respective corps, so as not to be behind in their settlement. Dr. Smyth and his son may have the house used for a General Hospital if not wanted for Government.

Same to Finlay. Has received Durand’s journal. Cannot interfere in Sir John Johnson’s affairs. The shameful charge for expresses by Durand. His Excellency will make no change in post office affairs till he receives instruction. His application for land at the Bay of Chaleurs cannot be considered till the claims of loyalists are settled.

Same to Jessup. That the recruiting accounts could not be admitted even if there were a fund, but that the allowance has already been paid. Those who raised men will receive grants of land for the rank they would have had but for the peace. Desires that he would pay Hoyle’s claim. Complaints from the Loyal Rangers that their arrears of pay and bounty have not been paid; to have this settled.

Same to Barnes. Rules for issuing tools and provisions to the loyalists. The distressed to be allowed provisions until they can join their connections which should be by the middle of August. Messrs. Ross and Adams have been properly refused land at Sorel.

Same to Captain Fraser, 84th. Abstract of accounts for subsistence received. To draw for the amount on the abstract, which has been returned.

Same to Claus. To forward Montock John sent with despatches to Johnson.

Same to Harris, Carleton Island. The delay in transporting the loyalists, owing to the detention of bateau at Carleton Island. All possible despatch to be used.

Same to Johnson. Claim by Van Allan not likely to be settled. Mounier’s application referred to him (Johnson); he may receive 500 acres of land. Provisions for settlers to be sent to Coteau du Lac; orders given to hasten the transport of settlers. A certain
number of bateaux to be set aside for the several townships after
the transport is over. Orders have been given respecting provisions
to the sick and infirm.

Mathews to Barnes. Sending remarks by Captain Genevay on the
affairs of Sorel. His Excellency intends to give every reasonable
latitude to men of good character. To inquire about the two men
Adams, one of whom complains of being refused a lot at Sorel.
Respecting delays in transport of loyalists.

Same to Maurer. Respecting the delay in the transport service
by the detention of the bateaux.

Same to Van Alstine. Sending him relief. His Excellency is
much displeased at the last sum sent him being mentioned to
others.

Haldimand to Johnson. Regrets their difference of opinion as to
the best mode of allotting the lands. Is more than ever convinced of
the propriety of adhering to the plan of all drawing uniformly.
Disappointed at the townships not turning out so well as he had
expected. Major Holland and Mr. Collins will exert themselves in
the most expeditious way the situation of the land will admit of.
The question of provisions given by Claus to the Indians left to his
(Johnson's) judgment.

Mathews to David Gordon. Transmitting a pass.

Haldimand to Johnson. Details of the allowances to loyalists
authorised by His Majesty's instructions. Beyond provisions and
the hopes of the Ministers that the Lords of the Treasury will re-
imburse the subsistence and clothing already allowed, he has no
power to give further assistance. Application to be made to Parlia-
ment for half pay to disbanded corps. Lord Sydney hopes that the
time for applications to be made by loyalists may be extended.

Mathews to Barnes. Does not insist on Roman Catholics settling
at Sorel taking the oath of supremacy; that of allegiance and the
declaration being sufficient.

Haldimand to DePeyster. That he must without loss of time
transmit an account of the sums he has received on the King's
revenue at Detroit.

Same to Willoc. Ordering an account of the King's rents, &c.,
received by him at Detroit.

Mathews to DeLancey. Respecting the issue of provisions to
loyalist families unable to remove to the settlements. Regarding
Mr. Ferguson's account for issuing provisions; to consult with
Maurer concerning it.

Haldimand to Johnson. Lord Sydney has approved of the refusal
to give up the posts, as America has not complied with even one
article of the Treaty. The evacuation to be delayed till Indian affairs
are more settled and that traders in the interior can withdraw their
property. It will give the Indians an opportunity of arra
matters to more advantage with the Americans; if not, they can
find an asylum in His Majesty's Dominions. This is to be commu-
nicated to the Indians. The ship "Lady Johnson" is sailing with a
cargo of articles for their use. The non evacuation of the posts to be
for his (Johnson's) private sati-faction, not to be made public. The
Minister has recommended that proper persons are to be sent out
to investigate the accounts of the different departments during the
war.

Mathews to Lieut. General Clarke. Transmitting warrant for the
difference of pay between a Major and Lieutenant General. Batt
and forage cannot be allowed for a second aide de-camp.
June 16, Quebec.

Mathews to Alex. Gray. With draught of a letter to be written to the Deputy Receiver General.

June 16, Quebec.

Same to Major Gamble. His Excellency has received no orders for staff pay to Lt. General Clarke or Major General Powell, since the reduction on the 24th of December last. Application must be made to the War Office.

June 17, Quebec.

Same to Major Campbell. Notwithstanding the declaration that no provisions would be issued to loyalists coming into the Province at this late period, His Excellency cannot, in humanity, withhold the assistance their wretchedness requires. To discourage, as much as possible, the expectation of provisions being allowed.

June 17, Quebec.

Same to Johnson. Lt. Glen, returned from the States, reports to Claus that Indians are summoned to a meeting at Albany; Claus is apprehensive that Schuyler may bully them there, but if the chiefs were to insist upon the meeting being at Niagara, their rights would be better supported. To take steps with Joseph (Brant) and Butler to this end.

June 17, Quebec.

Same to Claus. His Excellency is pleased at the reception given to Capt. John by the Mississaugas. Johnson to give him every encouragement in his new settlement. Has written to Sir John Johnson on the subject of Glen’s information (see 415).

June 17, Quebec.

Same to Mr. Smyth (Dr. Smyth). It is painful for His Excellency to refuse assistance to the loyalists, but the expense was incurred entirely at his own risk (never having had orders or approbation for it) at a period when positive commands were sent to stop all unauthorized expenses. Since the 24th December last the discontinuance of the pension list has been general, at the same time if £20 can be of service in bringing his family over the lake, Capt. Barnes has been authorised to give him that sum.

June 20, Quebec.

Same to Foot. To take over the Hospital Stores, &c., at Three Rivers, from Mr. Williamson, leaving them in charge of one of his mates. The Surgeon of the garrison to visit the invalids destined for England.

June 20, Quebec.

Same to Williamson. To transfer the charge of hospital stores, &c., at Three Rivers and, with the hospital steward, to proceed to headquarters.

June 21, Quebec.

Same to Major Campbell. In consideration of the good conduct of certain persons, they are to be forwarded to Captain Maurer who will send them to Johnson. Land to be granted to them and provisions till further orders. All such persons to be furnished with passes, expressing to what time they are victualled.

June 21, Quebec.

Same to Lient. Governor Hay, Detroit. Captains LaMotte, Chabert and McGregor, Lient. Sheffelin and all officers serving at Detroit as Provincials to be discontinued from the 24th of the present month, the date when the Provincial troops in the upper country are to be disbanded.

June 21, Quebec.

Same to Hoyes. That His Excellency will accept two of the bills drawn for expenses at Niagara, but will not accept the third till explanations are given of the expense incurred in the Engineer Department, after the prohibition contained in the letter of the 26th April, 1783.

June 21, Quebec.

Same to DePeyster. Report of his arrival at Niagara received; bill for expenses at Detroit presented, but without letter of advice. His Excellency’s astonishment at the bills for expenses in the Engineer Department. Any future bills for charges at Niagara, or
1784. district in the Territory of the United States will be rejected. The discontinuance of Provincial officers. Page 424

June 22, Quebec. Mathews to Wood. That certain loyalists are to be received with their families on board the transports for Halifax, with provisions for their use during the voyage. 425

June 23, Quebec. Haldimand to Governor Parr. That in accordance with orders from the Treasury such provisions as can be spared have been sent to Nova Scotia. The vessels to be unloaded and returned as speedily as possible. 426

June 24, Quebec. Same to the same. Asking for a supply of water casks for transports carrying 700 or 800 invalids and discharged men to Britain. 427

June 24, Quebec. Same to Major General Campbell. That he has chartered two vessels to carry provisions to Nova Scotia. Asks his assistance in procuring water casks. 428

June 24, Quebec. Same to Winslow, D. Paymaster General. Desiring him to draw for £60,000 sterling for the service of the forces. 429

June 24, Quebec. Matthews to Major Campbell. The conduct of Harris has displeased His Excellency; means will be taken to make him refund the money extorted from passengers. 430

June 24, Quebec. Same to Major Ross. The saw mill to be employed for the general good. Approves of Mr. Brass being sent for to render the construction more perfect. Loyalists not to be prevented from bringing in cattle by way of Oswego, or seed corn for their farms, but no other commerce is to be allowed with the States by that route. The arrival of Sir John Johnson will relieve him of the trouble with Capt. John. The Mohawks to have every indulgence possible, but this does not extend to the Mississaugas, which should be pointed out to Captain John. 431

June 24, Quebec. Same to Barnes. Cannot grant the request of the loyalists at Sorel as the loyalists throughout the Province have an equal right, which could not be gratified except at an expense which His Excellency is not authorised to incur. They may have bricks for inside of their chimneys, and a little assistance of nails. Buckley and others may have a lot. 433

LETTERS TO VARIOUS PERSONS, 1784-1783. Vol. III.

B. 64. B.M. 21,724.

1784. Circular (in French). To the Officers of Militia in the District of Three Rivers, to assist Mr. Badeau in making a census for the District of Three Rivers. Page 1

June 23, Quebec. Reference by Haldimand to a Board of Officers, of the accounts of Lieut. Governor Sinclair, and of the bills drawn by him, that the report thereon may be reconsidered. 3

June 26, Quebec. Circular (in French). To the Officers of Militia of the Parishes of St. Henry and St. Charles, to assist M. Launière in taking the census. 2

June 27, Quebec. Mathews to Lieut. Hocking. He is to attend and give evidence respecting the accounts of Michillimakinak before a Board of Officers ordered to examine the same. 5

June 27, Quebec. Same to Lieut. Rudyerd. That he is appointed to be a member of the Board ordered to examine the Michillimakinak accounts, in room of Twiss. 6

B. 63. Hallimand Collection. 433
Mathews to Dobie and Forsyth. Ordering them to produce their accounts before the Board of Officers. Page 7

Same to Maurer. Approving of his sending tools, saws, &c., and two bulls, to the loyalist settlements. Maurer is to supply Stitt (Hutt?) with clothing. 8

Same to Street. Directing him to lay before Sir John Johnson his claim for difference in value of Indian goods borrowed and those returned by the Indian Department. 9

Same to Holland. That he is to return to Quebec with such plans and sketches as he has made during his tour. 10

Same to DeLancey. Desiring him to give Alexander McPherson a subaltern's portion of land. 11

Haldimand to Capt. Grant. Giving orders for the reduction of the naval armaments on Lakes Erie and Huron. (A duplicate sent to Capt. Betton for Lake Ontario.) 12

Same to DePeyster. Transmitting the reduced establishment for the naval armament on the Lakes. 14

Same to Lieut. Gen. Clark. Condoles with him on the melancholy subject of his letter. To remove him from the scene, he may go on board the vessel and drop down to Patrick's Hole. Owing to the want of transports the vessel must be delayed to receive discharged and invalided troops. 37

Circular (in French). To the Officers of Militia of Point Lévis and Rimouski, to assist in taking the census. 15

Haldimand to Lieut. Gen. Clarke. Desiring him not to sail till Harris and other officers shall arrive, who are entitled to a passage to England. 16

Mathews to Mr. Dickey, master of the "London," stating that if on his arrival at Halifax he found he could return to Quebec, His Excellency would charter his ship either for Halifax with provisions or to England with discharged troops. 30

Mathews to Doug and Forsyth. That His Excellency will pay certain parts of the bills drawn by Lieut. Governor Sinclair, of Michillimakinak; the amounts to be paid are given in detail. 203

Haldimand to Major General Campbell. Informing him that orders had been received to ship provisions to Halifax; is sending them and requests that he shall assist in obtaining water casks for the transports which are to convey discharged and invalided troops to England. 17

Same to Governor Parr, Halifax. Informing him of the shipment of provisions to Halifax by the "London" and "Ranger." Asks him to obtain water casks to be used in fitting out transports. 18

Mathews to Major Campbell. That Hutt may come to headquarters. 19

Same to Rev. John Doty, informing him that lodgings will be provided for him till he can build, and that Capt. Barnes has been instructed to assign him a lot of land at Sorel as a Loyalist. 21

Same to Major Campbell. His Excellency could have wished that Hutt's position had been given by Colonel Monsell, stating whether he was an officer or not. Hutt is to be sent to Quebec with an officer, and if any others are desirous of coming, they may accompany him. 22

Same to St Leger. His Excellency desires that the disbanded soldiers of the 8th who wish to settle in the lower part of the Province or in Nova Scotia shall be sent to Quebec as soon as possible. Maurer has been directed to furnish them with bateaux. Leave is
granted for Captain Churchill to return to England. A warrant for contingent accounts is enclosed.

July 5, Quebec.

Haldimand to Maurer. Orders have been given that the number of bateau he requires are to be sent from Quebec. His Excellency desires him to furnish passages to Quebec for the disbanded men of the 84th.

July 5, Quebec.

Matthews to Major LeMoine. His Excellency desires him to furnish the Rev. John Doty with lodgings in the barracks at Sorel.

July 5, Quebec.

Same to Barnes. Acknowledging receipt of information that he (Barnes) has paid Patrick Smyth £20, as ordered. His Excellency desires that Mr. Doty be furnished with lodgings and provisions as a loyalist and that he receive a lot of land at Sorel; he desires also that Major Rogers be granted the same. No lands will be granted at Sorel to any person whose requests have been refused by Barnes.

July 5, Quebec.

Same to Major Campbell. Transmitting warrant and instructions from General Tryon, who has been appointed Colonel of the 29th Regiment.

July 5, Quebec.

Haldimand to James Cuthbert. Acknowledging receipt of the information that Lord Sydney is to write on the subject of Cuthbert's claims.

July 6, Quebec.

Matthews to Lieut. Clowes. His Excellency is pleased to find that he (Clowes) is satisfied to relinquish the calling of a general Court martial.

July 7, Quebec.

Haldimand to the Officers of Militia of the Parishes of Petite Rivière, Baye St. Paul, Isle aux Coudres, les Eboulemens and Malbay to assist M. Compin, priest, and to the officers on the Island of Orleans to assist M. Boisseau in taking the Census.

July 8, Quebec.

Haldimand to the Hon. W. Grant. That he cannot consent to his not applying the balance of public moneys in his hands to the immediate discharge of the expenses of civil government. He has, therefore, appointed Henry Cadwell acting Receiver General, and given him (Grant) leave of absence for twelve months.

July 8, Quebec.

Same to Governor Parr. Advising him that the sloop "Hope" has been sent with provisions to Halifax. Has given a passage to about 20 loyalists and men of the 84th, who wish to settle in Nova Scotia.

July 8, Quebec.

Genevay to Durocher, pére (in French) That his application for a passport to go to the Colonies must be made to the Secretary for the Province.

July 8, Quebec.

Matthews to Major Campbell. Desiring him to stop Lieut. Scheiffelin from leaving the Province, for which he had obtained a pass, as he may be wanted. Scheiffelin is to remain at Montreal to wait for orders.

July 8, Quebec.

Same to Sir John Johnson. Desires him in answer to the memorial of certain officers of the 84th, to give them a grant of the lot of a private soldier, either at the Long Sault or at Cataraqui, until further arrangements.

July 8, Quebec.

Same to Barnes. He may give provisions to sergeants employed by officers and loyalists in clearing lands, only if the sergeants are themselves entitled to provisions, but not on account of such employment.

July 10, Quebec.

Same to Marsh. His Excellency regrets to find how discouraging are the reports to the loyalists, where he (Marsh) had been. They reflect great dishonour on a people who wish to gain credit and establish themselves with other nations. He hopes that policy may
effect what principle has not. His Excellency has already more
than once refused to allow loyalists to settle at Memphremagog.

Page 20

July 11, Quebec.

Mathews to Lt. Governor Cox. Introducing a sergeant and 25 men
of the 8th Regiment, proceeding to the Bay of Chaleurs, to prose-
cute fishing and to settle on the King's lands; he is to assign lots of
land to them. Enclosing an extract of the regulations for vitual-
ing the loyalists. The sergeant is to deliver to Lt. Governor
Cox the bateaux and whale boats in which they came. 41

The regulations follow.

July 12, Quebec.

Same to Lt. Battersby. Informing him that leave of absence
is granted him. His Excellency is unwilling that officers should go
through the States on their way to England, on account of the
treatment some of them had received, but in the circumstances he
has leave to go by way of New York. 45

July 12, Quebec.

Same to DePeyster. It is His Excellency's intention to relieve
the 8th or King's Regiment from the upper posts this summer. 46

July 12, Quebec.

Same to St. Leger. Stating that leave of absence has been
granted to Lt. Col. Battersby. 47

July 13, Quebec.

Haldimand to Major General Knox, U.S. Army. In answer to
demand for the evacuation of posts within the limits assigned to
the United States, he sends copies of letters that passed between
him and Governor Clinton on the subject. He has yet had no
orders to evacuate these posts, and cannot do so without orders;
nor does he expect to receive orders to make the exchange of can-
non, &c., as proposed in the letter from General Knox. 57

July 13, Quebec.

Same to Lt. Col. Hull, U.S. Army. That he has communicated
to General Knox the reasons which put it out of his power to enter
into the consideration of the subject of his letter. 59

July 14, Quebec.

Mathews to Major Campbell. Asking him to assist Colonel Hall on
his journey to New York. 48

July 15, Quebec.

Same to Sir John Johnson. His Excellency is pleased to find
that the Indians have not yielded to the proposal of the Americans
respecting a meeting place for the intended treaty. Although Fort
Stanwix is too far within the limits of the States, he supposes the
Indians have well considered in fixing on that as the place of
meeting. The rest of the letter relates to grants of land to the
loyalists. 49

July 15, Quebec.

Haldimand to DePeyster. Has received reports of the disband-
ing of the troops under his command. Regrets that the spirit of
cultivation prevails so little in Niagara, and that so many have
relinquished it; their departure is to be regretted for their own
sake. Permission has been given to persons at Montreal to go to
the States for their families; he (DePeyster) may grant the same
liberty at his post. Those not taking up land at Niagara may
receive provisions, if their residing there do not militate against
the King's service. Is pleased that Joseph and other chiefs are
still inclined to settle at the head of Lake Ontario. He suspects
that some people are remaining at Niagara, without settling on land,
for the purpose of becoming emissaries for the Americans. These are
to be sent off at once. 51

July 15, Quebec.

Same to Sir John Johnson. Acknowledges receipt of letter with
enclosures. Is pleased to find from the changed tone of Governor
Clinton's speech to the Indians, that the Americans seem disposed
to treat them on liberal terms. Is pleased to find that the Indians
are prepared on their side to enter into an honourable peace.
Regrets that he (Johnson) and Holland should have departed from

HALDIMAND COLLECTION.
the plan of distributing the lots. If it turn out well he shall be satisfied. Will not give his sanction to the plan of settling a medley of people above the Lake of Two Mountains. It is uncertain how many may yet come from the States to whom land is to be granted, and these people are to be informed that if they wish to settle in the Province, they must do so with their corps and connections. He sends invoices of tools, &c., which are to be sent to Montreal where they are to be examined and compared with the invoices.

Page 53

Julv 16, Quebec. Mathews to George Pownall. Desiring him to send copies of the leases of the King's Wharf, of the port of Tadesac (Tadousac) and those of the St. Maurice Forges, as well to Mr. Allsopp and others as to Mr. Gugy.

Julv 19, Quebec. Same to Scheiffelin. Sending him permission to proceed on his intended journey.

Julv 19, Quebec. Same to Lieut. French. Sending him orders to procure seed wheat for the loyalists for the fall sowing; it may be got in Vermont; Sherwood can get 300 bushels, which can be considered as secured; the total quantity required is not yet known.

Haldimand to Major Ross. Is unable to grant him leave of absence, but hopes that leave may be granted in the fall without injury to the service. The necessity of attending to the settlement of the disputes among the settlers on which so much of their future welfare depends. Regrets that he had not an opportunity of serving him (Ross) more effectually.

Julv 19, Quebec. Mathews to Sherwood. His Excellency approves of his sending on the 300 bushels of wheat, and orders will be given for the quantity further wanted. Desires him to send his claim for losses, as His Excellency will give every assistance in his power with the Government.

Julv 19, Quebec. Same to Sir John Johnson. That although the ration to the loyalists has been curtailed by express orders from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, yet it is so much His Excellency's desire to relieve the wants of these people, and for that purpose to forward their settlement, that he will take upon himself the consequences of allowing a full ration and has given orders accordingly. Has received reports that the settlers at Cataraqui are in great disorder, not having yet got on their lands and that they are in want of tools, seed, blankets, &c. Has written to Capt. Maurer on the subject, and His Excellency desires him (Johnson) to take immediate and effectual steps to remedy this state of things. Invoices sent. Settlers' utensils to be lodged in the Q. M. G. Department. How the tools are to be distributed. Notifying the arrangements that have been made for fall seed wheat.

Julv 19, Quebec. Same to Maurer, respecting the supply of tools, &c., for the settlers.

Julv 19, Quebec. Haldimand to Thomas Dunn. Enclosing extract of a letter from Secretary of the Treasury, that the casual and territorial revenues are to be applied to the payment of the Civil Establishment. Desires him to transfer the amount in his hands, £3,644 19s. 11d., for this purpose, as only the deficiency is to be drawn for. Lieut. Col. Caldwell will make arrangements for this transfer.

Julv 19, Quebec. Mathews to Ross. Calling attention to the delay in forwarding implements, &c., to the settlers. Stating what arrangements have been made for the supply of seed wheat, and for issuing a full ration to loyalists. He (Ross) and Maclean appointed Justices of the Peace. Desires him to take charge of the Engineer accounts, &c., in absence.
of Tinling. Certain artillery to be brought from Oswegatchie to
the north side of the St. Lawrence. The application of some offi-
cers of the 84th to build houses on the Gore between the 1st Town-
ship, the bay and the mill, is to be granted. Page 69

Circular (in French) to Officers of Militia of the north and south
parts of the District of Montreal, and to islands on the north and
south side of the St. Lawrence, to assist in taking the census. 76

Haldimand to Dunn. Stating that he has granted a warrant for
£1,596 8s. 8d. to be paid into the hands of the Receiver General. 72

Same to Thomas Ainslie, Collector of Customs. Ordering him to
pay into the hands of Henry Caldwell, appointed to act as Deputy
Receiver General, all the moneys collected for Provincial duties. 73

Same to Lieut. Governor Hay. Recommending to his protection
Mr. Elliott, late a Captain in the Western Indian Department. Sir
John Johnson and others have represented strongly his zeal and the
losses he experienced. 74

Mathews to Major Campbell. In the prohibition of trade with the
United States over Lake Champlain, His Excellency does not wish
to prevent the reception of cattle, sheep or provisions that might be
useful to the inhabitants of his quarter. 75

Haldimand to Neveu Sevestre. Instructing him to take the
census with Col. Dupré. 77

Mathews to Lenny. Has received his letter enclosing his appoint.
ment as Coroner. Desires him to apply for the additional grant of
land at Cataraqui in addition to that he holds at Sorel. 79

Same to St. Leger. Transferring to him a letter from Mr. Scott,
which relates to the internal economy of the 34th Regiment. 80

Same to John Burke. That a fine imposed on Samuel White may
be remitted. 81

Same to Rev. Mr. Stewart (the name is properly Stuart; he was
the first Anglican minister in Upper Canada). That His Excellency
will delay recommending him to be appointed Chaplain at Cataraqui
until the success of the new settlement can be reported on with
certainty, a delay which will probably be favourable to the recom-
mendation. 82

Same to Capt. Robertson. Acknowledging the receipt of his
letters; a Commission of the Peace will be forwarded to him in a
few days. Bills for the Indian Department to be addressed to Sir
John Johnson. 83

Haldimand to Sir John Johnson. Directing him to transmit
accurate information as to the losses sustained by his two battalions
as well as by the loyalists generally, in accordance with Lord
Sydney's desire. Mr. Delancey has received orders to the same effect,
and he (Johnson) is to afford Delancey assistance in the preparation
of these lists, so that no time may be lost in transmitting them to
the Minister. 84

Mathews to Maurer. All the hospital stores, &c., at Three
Rivers, are to be sent to Quebec. Directing him to make an agree-
ment with the vessels going to Montreal, with Indian presents, to
call on their way down to take the stores on board. 86

Same to Stephen Delancey. Desiring him to prepare lists of the
loyalists, their former condition, &c. Sir John Johnson will assist
him. 87

Same to Captain Wood. Giving him instructions as to the care
to be taken to have a sufficient supply of provisions sent for the
settlers at the Bay of Chaleurs. 88
Mathews to Lieut. French. His Excellency regrets that there is so poor a prospect of getting seed wheat from Vermont, for the settlers; he is to employ a person in whom he has confidence, to make inquiry concerning the quantity that may be procured, with all the necessary information as to transport, &c. From 3,000 to 5,000 bushels will be wanted. Part will be got from the Mohawk Valley. To ascertain particulars of the death of one Harris, a ranger, said to have been killed whilst making his escape from the Colonies. (The date is written June, apparently an error.)

July 26, Quebec.

Same to Sir John Johnson. His Excellency is pleased to find that the arrival of tools has quieted the apprehensions of the loyalists at Cataraqui, and that the augmentation of the ration has been attended with such good consequences. He regrets the indifference of the loyalists to the consequences of his having taken that step. A review of the provisions shows the absolute necessity of economy. Orders have been sent to the upper posts to reduce the allowance to the Indians and Indian Department. The continuance of the heavy expenditure to the Indians much surprises His Excellency, as he had understood they had cultivated grounds at the new settlement sufficient, or nearly so, to support themselves. To send off every man from the upper posts who can be dispensed with; De Peyster has orders to send down all loyalists who do not immediately settle. The difficulty of obtaining seed wheat. He (Johnson) is to send off a person immediately to make inquiry concerning a supply.

July 26, Quebec.

Same to DePeyster. His Excellency is astonished at the number of Indians, of the Indian Department and of loyalists drawing provisions at Niagara, as the former have long since been settled on their lands and require little or no assistance, except those going with Joseph to head of the lake. He cannot understand how 66 persons can be employed in the Indian Department. Orders have been sent to Sir John Johnson to dismiss all who can be dispensed with. Detailed instructions given as to the measures to be taken to reduce the issue of provisions, so as to prevent any misfortune from a want of them during the winter.

July 26, Quebec.

Certificate by Haldimand, that he had given permission to Messrs. Elliott and Baby, late captains in the Western Indian Department, to take two bateaux loads of merchandise to Detroit. They are to be assisted and their goods taken, freight free, in the King’s vessels.

July 29, Quebec.

Mathews to St. Leger. His Excellency gives him permission to transmit to Lord Fred. Cavendish the evidence of the presumption and unworthy conduct of Scott in this Province (see p. 80); other evidence will be forthcoming if necessary.

July 29, Quebec.

Same to Claus. His Excellency has no objection to his going to England to support his claim for losses, and will do anything in his power to promote his interest and welfare.

July 29, Quebec.

Same to French. Directing him to proceed to obtain a supply of seed-wheat in accordance with the terms of the last letter written to him.

July 29, Quebec.

Same to Arthur McDonell. Informing him that a warrant will be issued for £20 being a half year’s payment.

July 29, Quebec.

Same to Barnes. His Excellency has ordered a full ration for the loyalists notwithstanding the order of the Treasury to reduce it. The inconvenience this may cause to the people themselves, unless the utmost economy be observed, as a large proportion of the provisions has been sent to Halifax.
1784.
July 29.
Quebec.

Mathews to Sir John Johnson. The account of Lieut. Krysler cannot be paid here, as it comes under the head of losses and must be settled by the commission on claims.

Page 104

July 31.
Quebec.

Instructions to William Miller, master of the "Cesar," transport, carrying troops to Portsmouth.

105

July 31.
Quebec.

Haldimand to Captain Hamilton. Instructions on his taking charge of the troops on board the "Cesar," transport, consisting of detachments of the 8th, 29th and 53rd Regiments, with wives and children, bound for Portsmouth.

Page 106

August 1.
Quebec.

Same to the Commissioners of the Navy, Portsmouth. Owing to the disobliging conduct of Miller, master of the "Cesar," Captain Hamilton has taken charge of the provisions for the troops on board. Asks them to take charge of the provisions remaining on board on the arrival of the vessel.

108

August 1.
Quebec.

Same to Sir Charles Douglas. Encloses an extract of a letter from Mr. Cox, Lieut. Governor of Gaspé, respecting the right which American vessels claim to land men and erect stages at Point St. Peter's, Bonaventure Island, and on Bonaventure, in the Bay of Chaleurs. Has ordered them off, as these places being settled do not come within the description of places privileged by the treaty. The extract from Cox merely states that the vessels are there, and asks for orders.

109

August 1.
Quebec.

Haldimand to Cox. Giving him instructions to order off the American fishing vessels and to communicate with Admiral Sir Charles Douglas, it being a material part of the marine duty to watch over every part of the fishery. Approves of his choice of Little Paspebiac for a fishing town, and of his laying out a town for artificers upon the River St. John, in Gaspé Bay. The claim of Robin is too vague to be of material inconvenience to the immediate settlement of the loyalists. His (Cox's) instructions to O'Hara are indulgent enough to Robin. The difficulty of governing the motley society he has. Cox may appoint a sheriff; a commission of the peace will be sent for Capt. Law. A supply of arms and tools sent for the settlement, to be distributed judiciously; a further supply of clothing will be sent next trip. Provisions being the chief necessity, has made that the chief object of the present trip.

111

August 1.
Quebec.

Haldimand to O'Hara. Thanking him for the trouble he has taken in settling matters with Mr. Geddes. Has no doubt that the business he (O'Hara) is engaged in has its difficulties, but the object is a laudable one, and will produce happiness to the unfortunate. Cannot account for his not receiving the authority and instructions that were to be sent by Holland, as they were prepared.

115

August 2.
Quebec.

Mathews to Holland. His Excellency approves of his remaining at Cataraqui, which he is not to leave till the loyalists have made such progress in the settlement of their lands as to admit of disputes; or whilst he thinks his presence necessary. To press forward the work, he is to employ every surveyor and person that may be useful in it. He regrets to find that notwithstanding all he has done for the happiness of the settlers, there are persons who, for their own interests, are impeding those employed in laying out the lands. His Excellency desires that the instructions sent may be strictly followed, and "should any of these people discover..."
themselves in the course of your business, you will immediately report them to His Excellency, that they may be sent off the ground without hesitation.”

August 2, Quebec.
Haldimand to Governor Parr. Informing him that the ship “Montreal” and brig “Fame” had sailed two days before, and the snow “Lady Johnson” was to follow next day, with provisions for Halifax, the whole amounting to 2,396 tierces of flour and 50 barrels of pork.

August 5, Quebec.
Mathews to Constant Freeman. Enclosing Haldimand’s answer to a memorial. The answer, of the same date follows. Refusing a special commission for the trial of Indians accused of the murder of McNeal and his guide. They are in custody and will be brought to trial in due course of law.

August 5, Quebec.
Mathews to Sherwood. His Excellency is much pleased at favourable reports of the new settlement sent by him and Jessup. Notwithstanding the increase of rations to the loyalists, only rendered possible by the supply of small species, many of those who reap the benefit are still discontented. His Excellency has taken every step possible to obtain seed wheat both in and out of the Province, proper persons having been sent to Vermont and the Mohawk River for that purpose. He will advance payment till he shall be able to represent the expediency of it to the King’s Ministers. Sends passports to Mr. Bolton and Mr. Best, that they may proceed from St. John’s to procure wheat wherever they can at a reasonable rate. So soon as they have made their agreements they are to report in order that immediate arrangements may be made for transport. His (Sherwood’s) requisition for tools has been sent to Sir John Johnson. Is afraid it is too large to be completed, but what can be done.

August 5, Quebec.
Same to Sir John Johnson. Has received a letter from Joseph. His Excellency has received no orders about the off-reckonings. He (Mathews) has made an abstract of them. A party of Indians has lately arrived from the River St. John, with a young Indian from near Penobscot, who murdered McNeal of Quebec and his guide, 13 leagues below Kamouraska on their way to Halifax. Kelly a trader, and an Indian are witnesses. The chiefs have behaved well in bringing the murderer and leaving the Indians of their own tribe until the trial, which will take place at the next assizes. The chiefs complain of the abuse of rum in their quarter. It would be seen from their representation that the St. Francis Indians have a share in the pernicious traffic. It is to be prohibited.

August 5, Quebec.
Same to Major Campbell. Enclosing two letters for Messrs. Best and Bolton, who have arrived at St. John’s from the upper settlements to pass into Vermont and the Mohawk for the purchase of seed wheat.

August 5, Quebec.
Same to Connor. As transports have been specially provided for the passages of officers and their families to England, he cannot have money advanced to him to pay for passages in a private vessel.

August 9, Quebec.
Same to Barnes. Lieut. Colonel Morris, of the Jersey Blues, has made application for a farm and town lot at Sorel. From his good character, &c., His Excellency is desirous to gratify him, but is afraid all the best lots are bespoke. A report whether a good one is left is to be made. Colonel Morris goes in the meantime to Three Rivers.
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1784, August 9, Quebec.
Mathews to Robertson. Desiring him to give Lieut. Colonel Morris arrived with other loyalists from New York last autumn, lodgings in the General Hospital, together with the use of the garden and any field belonging to it. Page 129

August 9, Quebec.
Same to N. Day. Directing him to supply rations for Col. Morris and family up till 1st May, 1785, at one time, to be delivered to him at Three Rivers.

August 9, Quebec.
Haldimand to the merchants trading to the upper posts. To prevent the inconvenience to trade caused by the reduction in the King's vessels, orders have been given to employ a third vessel on Lakes Ontario and Erie. Calls attention to the reports that Charles Patterson and Mr. Ellice had sent furs by Lake Champlain to the States of America. Hopes that in future they will neither send nor countenance the seering of furs into the States. The question of navigating Lake Erie with private vessels cannot be entertained at present.

August 9, Quebec.
Mathews to the merchants. Has received their memorial and laid it before His Excellency, whose answer is transmitted. His Excellency is obliged to reflect on the backwardness of the merchants in paying the freight due for the passage of their goods over the lakes. In return for the indulgences and advantages they have received from Government, His Excellency expects in return some attention to the interests of Government, to prevent the necessity of other means of redress.

August 9, Quebec.
Same to Dr. Foot. Acquainting him that Col. Morris is to be accommodated with lodging in the General Hospital, at Three Rivers, now vacant. As the hospital may again be required, he is desired to leave 50 complete sets of bedding carefully put up in one of the rooms, and two stoves, under the charge of Col. Morris. Sends the agreement made with the master of the sloop which is bringing the hospital stores.

August 9, Quebec.
Haldimand to DePeyster. Informing him that a third vessel has been ordered for each of the lakes, Ontario and Erie, for the accommodation of the trade. He is to consult with Captains Schank and Betton. Has given orders to employ seamen to relieve those serving on the lakes who wish to be discharged.

August 10, Quebec.
Mathews to Kelly. Sends letter by two Indian messengers going to Penobscot on the business of the late murder. He is to explain to the chiefs the necessity for the messengers to fulfil their engagements and to be back in time for the trial.

August 10, Quebec.
Same to Cox. Recommending to him Mr. Bordage for the indulgence ordered to be shown to old settlers. Mr. Bordage has, besides, suffered from the depredations of the American coasters.

August 11, Quebec.
Circular (in French) to the Officers of Militia of the Parishes of the Côte de Beaupré to assist in taking the census.

August 11, Quebec.
Mathews to Rudyerd. Enclosing requisition for timber to be sent to England and Gibraltar.

August 11, Quebec.
Same to Chandler. With copies of requisitions for timber for England and Gibraltar, to be shipped by transports sent for that purpose.

August 12, Quebec.
Instructions to Beatson, Master of the “Limnade,” transport, engaged to embark troops for Portsmouth or Gravesend, as may be most convenient for landing.

August 12, Quebec.
Instructions to Capt. Hope, 31st Regiment, in command of troops to be embarked in the “Limnade” transport.

August 12, Quebec.
Genevay to Decouagne (in French). In consequence of the report that he has refused to give exact returns of the number of loyalists.

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1784.

August 12, Quebec. Mathews to Major Campbell. That the memorial of the loyalists settled on Caldwell's Manor, asking for provisions cannot be granted, no authority being given to furnish any, except to loyalists settled on Crown lands. Page 143

August 12, Quebec. Mathews to Robertson. That his various letters and his journal to Thessalon have been received. The upper country will not be given up so soon as was expected, nor until the Americans manifest a stronger inclination than they have yet done to fulfil, on their part, the articles of the definitive treaty. Nothing will be done at Thessalon, until he receives orders; anything of value must be transferred to Michillimakinak. Has not yet heard from Frobisher. His Excellency does not approve of converting the vast tract of country he (Robertson) mentions, "nor of making encroachments upon the interests of the Indians in their lands, so much the practice of Americans, and so alarming to the Indians, that it is with reluctance His Excellency has made some unavoidable purchases of lands from them to settle the loyalists, and some of the Six Nation Indians, who are driven from their settlements in the American territories.” 144

August 12, Quebec. Same to the same. Has received and presented the letters and bills drawn by him for expenses in the Indian and Engineer's Departments. His Excellency is astonished that he should be continuing to incur expenses in the Engineer's Department, or to carry on public work, after the positive order given on the 26th of April, 1783. The expenses for exploring the country at Point au Pin and Thessalon will be allowed, but cannot now be paid, as they are intermixed with others incurred contrary to orders. All public works are to be at once discontinued. All accounts relating to the Indian Department, except at Michillimakinak, are to be addressed to Sir John Johnson. 145

August 12, Quebec. Same to Douglas. The order to the officer at Carleton Island, to furnish him with a passage for goods for the garrison at Niagara, having apparently failed to reach him, he (Mathews) certifies that it was issued, and calls attention to the reports that Douglas is selling his goods at a higher price than other traders in Niagara, as well as partially, contrary to the intention of his appointment. 149

August 13, Quebec. Haldimand to Governor Parr. Acknowledging letter, with despatches from the Secretary of State. Will try to get him a horse, but those here are only remarkable for draught, it being uncommon to get one suitable for the saddle, being thick shouldered and apt to trip, but will do the best possible. The "Limn de" carries more provisions and discharged troops on their way to England. Asks him to procure a further supply of water casks. 151

August 13, Quebec. Mathews to Gray. Transmitting letter from DePeyster, to be included with papers on the same subject now before the Committee. 152

August 13, Quebec. Haldimand to Major General Campbell. Informing him that he has sent some officers and men by the "Limnade" for England, and asking him to assist Capt. Hope, of the 34th, in getting off from Halifax as quickly as possible. 153

August 13, Quebec. Mathews to Capt. Hope. That Lieut. Governor Sinclair has leave to go in the “Limnade,” and asking that every accommodation possible be afforded him, as his voyage may prove, in many respects, beneficial. 160
Mathews to Sir John Johnson. This letter is sent by Capt. Caldwell, who, with McKee and other reduced officers, wishes to be confirmed in the possession of a tract of land given them by the Indians, for the purpose of settling with as many of the rangers as wish to reside with them. His Excellency approves of forming this settlement; but refers to the practice at Detroit of obtaining Indian lands contrary to the regulations, till, except the Hurons, not a nation in that neighbourhood has any property remaining. Caldwell and his associates to be furnished with tools necessary for clearing land and building. The settlement to be regarded as a military one, so that little traders and interested persons are not to be allowed to creep in.

Page 154

Same to Maurer. A supply of bateaux to be sent to Niagara, DePeyster representing the delay and expense arising from the deficient number there.

August 14, Quebec.

Same to officer commanding at Carleton Island. Directing him to pass without delay two bateaux of stores belonging to Capt. Caldwell, and that the stores are to be carried free over the lakes.

Haldimand to Hay. Giving instructions relative to the settlement among the Indians proposed by Caldwell, McKee and others.

(p. 154.)

August 16, Quebec.

Mathews to St. Leger. That Latham cannot be granted leave of absence this year, owing to the pressure from others having prior claims, &c. Besides, four captains and four subalterns who were expected to join, are to remain in Europe, a circumstance unpardonable and cruel to their brother officers.

Haldimand to Sir John Johnson. Regrets to hear the unfavourable report, made by Holland, of the settlers of the 2nd Battalion at Cataraqui, and that some of the officers, instead of conciliating, are rather encouraging the discontented. Has ordered Holland to make a report, that notice may be taken of persons whose conduct has been reprehensible. Collins is to receive orders to allot the fourth township as proposed by Major Holland, leaving the proportions of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the 2nd Battalion, Rogers' detachment and VanAlstine's party that cannot be settled on Townships 3 and 4, to be laid out for them as soon as possible in the most convenient place. If refractory persons do not immediately acquiesce, they are to be sent down and deprived of all the bounty to which proper conduct would entitle them.

Mathews to Forde. That he and his family will be accommodated in the "Madonna," a very fine ship, that will sail in ten or twelve days.

Same to Major Campbell. Asking for a report on the accoutrements of the 29th Regiment, in accordance with the request of General Tryon.

Genevay to Maurer. Asking him to send certain portions of the barrack bedding to be used on board the transports.

Mathews to Sir John Johnson. Explaining the meaning of the Treasury ration and the quantity to which each settler is entitled by Haldimand's last order. Robertson has again drawn bills on His Excellency for Indian expenses. These with accounts are referred to him (Johnson) and Robertson is instructed to forward direct to Johnson all accounts, &c., relating to Indian affairs.

Mathews to Munro. Is not accustomed to give certificates for messages he delivers from the Commander-in-Chief or for other business done through him (Mathews). (A sharp note.)
Mathews to Dobie. His Excellency's astonishment at the attempt to take advantage of a partial payment of bills, which was made at his own (Dobie's) special request, &c. The position of these and other bills explained.

Page 170

Same to Ellice and Dobie. That the whole question of the bills drawn by Sinclair is before the Treasury for decision.

172

Same to Dobie and Forsyth. Transmitting His Excellency's answer to memorial. (p. 172.)

173

Same to W. Grant. Mr. Pownall must account for all public moneys to Henry Caldwell, acting Receiver General.

174

Same to Major Campbell. Acknowledging receipt of the report of the death of Lieut. Hill, and the recommendation of Ensign McCumming for the succession. Certain persons with DeLancey's passes to be permitted to go to the Colonies.

175

Same to DeLancey. He is to retain the balance (£80 9s) lodged with him by Mr. French, as any division now would only excite jealousy. Has sent to Major Campbell the names of those to be permitted to go to the Colonies.

176

Haldimand to the same. The disagreements that exist among the settlers at Cataraqui might have been avoided by is being with them. He is, therefore, to repair to Cataraqui without loss of time to settle the disputes about the settlement of part of the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Regiment of New York, of the King's Rangers and of Van Alstine's party.

179

Same to Major Ross. Pointing out the steps he is to take to support Major Holland in the execution of his duty in laying out the Township No. 4, with details. DeLancey has been directed to repair to Cataraqui to settle the distribution of the township with Mr. Collins. They are to receive instructions from Sir John Johnson. The more the business of the settlement is conducted under the sanction of the Civil Power, the better it will be relished by the people. He will, therefore, send up Commissions of the Peace to Van Alstine and Sherwood, which he believes will be a sufficient number.

181

Same to Sir John Johnson. Substantially the same as the letter to Ross (p. 181.)

183

Mathews to Captain Baird. Respecting leave of absence for officers.

192

Same to Taylor. Acknowledging receipt of memorial from Pollard and Mason, but the request to use private craft in the navigation of the lakes cannot be complied with.

185

Same to French. His Excellency is satisfied with Wilson's report on the wheat in Vermont, except the price, which he considers exorbitant. He is in hopes that some will be obtained in the Mohawk and in the Province, to render that from Vermont unnecessary, or at least to diminish the quantity. Orders will be sent to all parts of the Province where winter wheat can be procured. The plan of the seigniory to be sent down.

186

Same to Sir John Johnson. Stating the results of the search for wheat in Vermont, and desiring him in consequence of the exorbitant price, to make inquiries elsewhere. Desires him to consult with Major Ross as to what should be done with Allen. Has not been able to lay the account for off-reckonings before the General.

187

Same to Ross. His Excellency is concerned to find that a sufficient supply of hoes has not been received for the new settlement, but hopes that the application to Sir John Johnson has been suc-
cessful. His Excellency is aware of the difficulties he has to experience with such a medley of people, but applauds his having used moderation rather than rigorous measures, which will influence the deserving, but if necessary to make an example of the refractory, whose conduct is to be examined with the Commissioners of the Peace, in the presence of some of the principal people, sending the delinquents down the country, if necessary, reporting the same to His Excellency. The General is satisfied with what has been done about the boards and building. Seed wheat will be supplied as promised, but it will be at a very high price. Allen to be released if Sir John Johnson so decide. Specie cannot be sent up at present. Page 189

August 30, Quebec.

Haldimand to Day. Desiring him to send in all his vouchers; he has permission to go to England to settle his public accounts, Craigie to take charge of the stores and provisions belonging to the commissariat.

August 30, Quebec.

Same to Johnson, Claus, Campbell and Brehm. Separate circular to each, desiring them to have their accounts ready for transmission.

August 30, Quebec.

Mathews to Dr. Smyth. The son of Col. Peters, the former emissary of the loyalists, has received a passport to go to the States. It is desirable to ascertain who are his friends there, as there is reason for suspicion.

August 30, Quebec.

Same to Major Campbell. Acknowledging receipt of report on the accoutrements of the 29th. His Excellency will write to General Tryon respecting the application on behalf of Major Monsell’s son for the vacant ensigny, but has little hope of success.

August 30, Quebec.

Same to Mrs. Cuyler. No instructions have yet been received relative to the conveyance to Cape Breton of loyalists desirous to settle there.

August 30, Quebec.

Same to Mrs. Murray. Instructing her as executrix of Mr. Murray, Deputy Barrack Master and Commissary of Prisoners, to have all the vouchers and account ready to be sent to England.

August 31, Quebec.

Haldimand to Lt. Governor Hay. Williams has permission to resign his office. A warrant from Henry Caldwell is sent to be filled up with the name of a suitable person to collect the arrears of loose et ventes and other dues. Lieut. Smith has been sent up to bring the records of Detroit to Quebec, to be forthcoming when a Committee shall be appointed to examine the grants from Indians or Commanding Officers. An additional vessel having been placed on Lakes Erie and Ontario for the accommodation of the merchants, no further permission is to be granted to private vessels.

September 1, Quebec.

Instructions to Captain Richard Brown, 31st Regiment, in command of a detachment of disbanded soldiers, ordered to embark for Britain.

September 1, Quebec.

Mathews to Hay; Detroit. Desiring him to send to headquarters the Naval Storekeeper at Detroit, with his accounts, &c., and to appoint an officer to do duty in his absence.

September 1, Quebec.

Same to Officer Commanding at Carleton Island. Directing to send the Naval Storekeeper there to headquarters with his accounts, &c.

September 2, Quebec.

Same to Sir John Johnson. Bolton, employed by Capt Sherwood, has secured 500 bushels of wheat at East Bay, near Castletown, which are to be sent for; 2,000 bushels may be procured in the neighbourhood of Montreal. If it can be sent to the settlements in time for this fall, he (Johnson) is to arrange with St. George and Jaffrey about the best means of sending it. This and the quantity
secured on the Mohawk will be sufficient, but if too late the settlers must content themselves with sowing in spring.

September 2, Quebec.

Mathews to Dobie. Stating that his claims respecting the Makiinak bills had been sent to Mr. Dunn for examination. Respecting the course His Excellency proposes to follow in reference to giving copies of instructions, &c.

September 2, Quebec.

Same to Major Campbell. Sending instructions to dispatch a vessel for the wheat purchased by Bolton. If more than 300 bushels can be procured, it must be taken.

September 3, Quebec.

Haldimand to Hay, Detroit. Directing him to insert the name of Monforton in the deputation, owing to his good character. All public works prohibited. All persons who wish to leave Detroit or the States may do so, if they wish. Is surprised to see provisions issued to prisoners of war; if they are so, they must be sent home at once; if they are remaining by choice, they should not be called prisoners, nor receive provisions. All who have business to do in Detroit, coming there occasionally, are to be permitted to do so if they behave properly; if otherwise they are to be dismissed. As to his criticisms on the regulations on Indian affairs at the posts, they were not framed to gratify the vanity of the commanders, but for the benefit of the service. He (Hay) is warned of the effect of his starting difficulties in the way of carrying them out. There will be no difficulty in granting deeds to McKee and Lamotte, owing to their fidelity and services. All the grants of which he sends a list, will be investigated on the arrival of the records.

September 4, Quebec.

Mathews to the same. Repeating the order for the Naval Storekeeper at Detroit to be sent to headquarters with his accounts, &c.

September 4, Quebec.

Haldimand to DePeyster. Desiring him to draw for the cost of the grist and saw mill built by Brass, the work being satisfactory and the cost within the estimate. Approves of the restricted repairs to Fort Erie. Six new bateaux sent there. Will settle with Butler on his arrival at Quebec, for the payment of the detachment of rangers under Caldwell. Has received the deed obtained by Scheiffelin from the Indians and will reverse it. Has honoured his (DePeyster's) draughts, and desires him to avoid every expense on account of public works. Hopes that the settlers at Niagara are in possession of their lots. Asks for an explanation of the orders he (DePeyster) had given to remove the pickets from the front and rear of Detroit, as stated in Hay's letter, and also respecting the conveyance of lots of land belonging to the King within the fort at Detroit.

September 4, Quebec.

Mathews to Lt. Col. Hoyes. The necessity of detaining the King's Regiment in the upper country for another winter, and the state of DePeyster's health, prevent His Excellency from granting leave of absence to him (Hoyes), unless DePeyster relinquish the conditional promise of leave made to him and for which he had applied for four years in succession.

September 4, Quebec.

Same to Robertson. Acknowledges receipt of report that a detachment of the 34th had arrived to relieve that of the 8th Regiment. His Excellency under present circumstances (which are set forth) is not apprehensive on account of the weakness of the garrison. His (Robertson) sending a careful man and three Canadians to Tessalon is approved. His Excellency believes that it will become a place of infinite consequence to the fur trade of the Province, but for this and other things it will be necessary to know.
the intentions of the Government with respect to the upper country. Page 219

September 4, Quebec. Mathews to DePeyster. Should his health and private affairs absolutely require that he should leave Niagara this fall, he may come down, but if he is better in health and that his affairs do not demand his absence he is to remain and allow Hoyes to obtain leave. 221

September 4, Quebec. Same to the same. His Excellency is surprised that Captain Bird, of the King's Regiment, has drawn for pay as acting Engineer, notwithstanding that all public works were ordered to be stopped. The expenses having been continued in contradiction of orders payment of the bill has been refused. The Naval Storekeepers are ordered to come to headquarters with their accounts. Smith, Lieut. of the 31st, has been sent to bring down the records of Detroit to be laid before the Council. 222

September 4, Quebec. Haldimand to the same. For reasons stated, the 8th or King's Regiment cannot be recalled this year from the upper country. 224

September 6, Quebec. Same to Judge Southouse. Cannot grant leave of absence, he (Southouse) having so lately had that indulgence. "Situated as we still are with the Americans, it is with great reluctance I permit any officers to pass through their country, but I cannot allow that any of them should go into the States for the purpose of remaining there upon a visit.” 225

September 7, Quebec. Circular notifying the appointment of John Craigie to be Commissary General vice Nathaniel Day, going to England. 226

September 7, Quebec. Haldimand to John Craigie, notifying him of his appointment to be Commissary General, in succession to Nathaniel Day. 227

September 7, Quebec. Same to Governor Parr. The “William and Mary” will sail this day with further provisions for Nova Scotia, namely 2,101 tiersce of flour and 825 barrels of pork. The rest will follow in a few days with the rangers. 229

September 7, Quebec. Mathews to Robertson. There is no need to remove the medicines from the room in which they have been. All the upper rooms (of the Hospital at Three Rivers) are at the service of Colonel Morris. 230

September 7, Quebec. Same to Glenn. An express has arrived with a despatch announcing that the King has granted a tract of land on Cape Breton, to the loyalists who applied for it in conjunction with Cuyler. As soon as His Excellency can make arrangements for the conveyance of the loyalists to the island he will communicate. Mrs. Cuyler is to hold herself in readiness. 231

September 7, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. Respecting the supply of seed-wheat. 232

September 7, Quebec. Same to Sir John Johnson. The arrangements respecting the supply of seed-wheat. A warrant for £3,000, required for the use of the Indian Department, shall be forwarded. The off-reckonings for his two battalions cannot be settled here. Communication to be made to all loyalists who wish to go to Cape Breton, that means will be taken to forward them as soon as possible. 233

September 9, Quebec. Circular to the Commissaries and Issuers of provisions to loyalists at the different posts to furnish to Capt. Barnes correct returns of the rations issued, he having been directed to muster the loyalists. 235

September 10, Quebec. Mathews to Barnes. Notifying him of his appointment to muster the loyalists, so that measures may be adopted to check the abuses in the issues of provisions. 236

September 9, Quebec. Same to Lt. Governor Cox. Three seamen, Primer, Cannon and Clarke, are desirous to settle at the Bay of Chaleurs. They are to
be placed with the seamen already settled there. The land applied for by Sherwood cannot be granted, but if the like quantity in the vicinity can be reserved for him, as His Excellency is desirous to reward his services, he wishes it to be done.

- Page 233

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will be enforced at law against those engaged in the illicit trade in furs.

September 16, Mathews to Day. Directing him to send a trusty man to receive and pay for the seed-wheat for the loyalists.

September 16, Same to White. Stating that His Excellency will try to procure him a passage by one of the vessels.

September 18, Haldimand to Governor Parr. Will do all in his power to do honour to his recommendation of Capt. Foly, &c. The "Ranger" has on board 1,021 barrels of pork for Halifax, and a detachment of discharged troops for England.

September 18, Same to Major General Campbell. Asking him to give Ensign St. Germain, of the King's or 8th Regiment, any assistance he may require, whilst the vessel with the discharged troops of whom he is in command is at Halifax.

September 20, Mathews to Sir John Johnson. In reference to the complaint that he cannot reduce entirely the expenses of the Indian Department so long as the commanders of posts are allowed to incur expenses on that account, His Excellency has issued positive orders to forbid commanders from doing so, except at Michillimakinak, where the officer was selected for his knowledge and integrity. If either there or at any other post Sir John has any suggestions to make for the interposition of His Excellency, his (Johnson's) wishes shall be complied with. The difficulty of obtaining barths in the ship going out. The "Speedy," a fine vessel, has arrived, and steps have been taken to secure a passage by her.

September 20, Same to the same. It will be necessary to make arrangements for the management of the branches of his (Johnson's) department during his absence. Strict economy must be observed; all presents and provisions to the Canadian Indians must cease; powder may be issued occasionally. Ammunition much wanted at Niagara; a supply to be sent. Returns to be prepared and reduction made in the Department before he (Johnson) sails.

September 23, Same to Southcuse. Repeating the refusal to grant him leave of absence.

September 23, Same to Sir John Johnson. The loyalists desiring to go to Cape Breton are to be advertised that they are to be in Quebec by the 30th inst., to sail on the 2nd October. Returns to be made up of the names, &c., of those going. The arrangements for conveying them to Quebec are given.

September 23, Same to Day. Signifying His Excellency's approval of the steps he has taken for the safe conveyance of the seed-wheat. Orders a survey to be held on provisions at St. John's; those totally unfit for use to be destroyed.

September 23, Same to Maurer. With orders respecting the conveyance to Quebec of loyalists for Cape Breton.

September 23, Same to Major Campbell. Ordering that provisions at St. John's found to be unfit for use are to be destroyed.

September 23, Same to James Cuthbert. Stating that His Excellency will defer taking steps regarding the subject of his (Cuthbert's) letter till the King's commands are received.

September 24, Haldimand to Judge Panet (in French). Requesting him to have the census taken of the town, suburbs and outskirts of Quebec. Mr. Stephen has offered to assist.

September 26, Mathews to Major Campbell. The question respecting the seizure of goods, stopped at the Isle aux Noix, and that respecting the fur trade, are to be referred to Mr. Ainsley, Collector of Customs, who is going to St. John's. Regimental changes.
September 27, Quebec. Mathews to Major Ross. His Excellency approves of his proceedings in affording Mossis, Clinch and Howard assistance in lieu of the houses they are to relinquish for the use of Government. The officer in command at Carleton Island, is to be relieved, in consequence of disobedience of orders to forward Lieut. Smyth to Detroit without delay. His Excellency is astonished that bateaux belonging to private persons have been allowed to pass Carleton Island for Niagara, in spite of positive orders to the contrary. These orders are still in force and must be complied with. Goods for the upper country can only be conveyed in King's vessels. He is convinced that nothing will be wanting on his (Ross') part to co-operate with Delancey in arranging the disputes among the settlers. The complement of hoes will be completed immediately; seed wheat is now on the way from Vermont, and clothing will be sent for the relief of settlers on the west side of the Bay of Quinté. The clothing in store at Carleton Island is to be sent for and applied to the relief of settlers from the British and Hessian troops on the Peninsula.

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September 27, Quebec. Same to Sir John Johnson. His Excellency will consider certain proposals respecting Michillimakinak, and the abolition of purchasing provisions at all the posts. His Excellency's earnest wish being to make the poor settlers as comfortable as he can venture to do, desires that he (Johnson) would take steps to supply, without loss of time, the tools, clothing and other articles required. The clothing at Carleton Island is to be applied to the present relief of settlers on the Peninsula. As many arms as may be necessary are to be sent to the different settlements, and an order for the necessary proportion of ammunition will be honoured.

September 27, Quebec. Same to Capt. Grant. His Excellency wishes him to return to his duty at Detroit as speedily as possible, but that will depend upon the necessity of his being present at the settlement of the accounts of the Naval Storekeeper with Captain Schank; he being responsible to the General for their accuracy will expect the same from the officers under his orders. Captain Schank will, therefore, instruct him as to when he can leave for Detroit. His Excellency regrets his (Grant's) disappointment about the land, but until the Indian deeds at Detroit are considered by the Council, nothing can be done.

September 27, Quebec. Same to Ira Allen. His Excellency has no objection to his sending from the Province articles for his building and supplies for his workmen. His Excellency will do all in his power to prevent misunderstanding between the frontier settlers.

September 28, Quebec. Same to Dunn. Instructing him to make out a list of warrants drawn to meet bills drawn by Lieut. Governors, Commanding Officers of posts and others, from 1775 to the 1st September, instant, the bills for the Marine Department not to be included.

September 29, Quebec. Same to Alexander Gray. Instructing him to pay to the Deputy Paymaster General £576 9s. 2d. received from John Pagan on account of the Hon. John Cochrane.

September 29, Quebec. Same to Winslow. Ordering him to receive the amount mentioned in the preceding letter.

September 30, Quebec. Same to Maurer. Notifying him that he may return to England on account of his health. Genevay is to succeed as Inspector of bateaux, but as he cannot leave at present, Mr. Hughes will act during his absence.
Mathews to St. Leger, Informing him that Maurer is to be succeeded by Genevay, as Inspector of bateaux. Major Hughes to act during the absence of the latter.

Same to Day. Acknowledging receipt of information of the delivery of 170 bushels of wheat; that quantity, with what further can be procured will be forwarded by Maurer. A warrant will issue for £1,000 to complete the amount necessary for disbursements.

Same to Rev. John Doty. Informing him that provisions to servants, not actually loyalists, were never issued by proper authority.

Same to Cleusenberg. That he cannot be allowed to sell his lot, as that would begin a scene of land jobbing. His Excellency will try to do something that will be more to his advantage.

Warrant to Alexander Gray, Clerk of the Council, to insert the name of Mrs. Fraser, widow of Simon Fraser, for a pension of £15 half yearly, in accordance with letter from one of the Secretaries of State, dated 2nd September, 1778.

Mathews to Lt. Governor Hay. Lieut. McDougall is to be put in possession of Hog Island, reserving certain rights to the Crown.

Haldimand to Francois Cugnet, père (in French). Desiring him to make a land register (papier terrier) for the collection of the demesnial and seigniorial rights due to the King.

Mathews to Mr. Gill. Informing him that the matter of which he wrote cannot be settled without investigation.

Same to Major Campbell. Condemned provisions at Montreal to be destroyed.

Same to John Fraser. Requesting certain explanations respecting a memorial from the Paymaster General to the Treasury.

Same to Major Campbell. Informing him that he has been reappointed Deputy Master Master of the troops, at the reduced salary paid in a time of peace.

Same to Barnes. Desiring him, on his return to Montreal, to make an investigation as to the conduct of Captain Anderson and to report.

Haldimand to Lt. Colonel Campbell. That a Canadian must fill the present vacancy in the Council.

Mathews to A. Campbell. Desiring an explanation of his reasons for sending nearly thirty British and German discharged soldiers in the vessels intended for the loyalists to Cape Breton, and asking by whose authority he acted. He is not to interfere in any manner with the Commissaries in the discharge of their duties. Sir John Johnson denies having given any directions that could have induced the conduct complained of.

Same to Lt. Colonel Campbell. On the subject of his accounts with Captain Fraser. His Excellency is surprised they should have remained so long unsettled, and hopes that the vouchers will be transmitted in accordance with the orders of the Treasury.

Same to Lt. Governor Hamilton. Enclosing a warrant for a board to examine the civil accounts for the last six months. The account of the rents, &c., at Detroit are also to be examined.

Haldimand to Lieut. Governor Desbarres. Informing him of the sailing of three vessels, with 124 Loyalists for Cape Breton. The gross misrepresentation that has been made, and the means taken to swell the number, by sending persons not answering the description of those who were to be benefited. Asking that Desbarres
would render assistance towards the discharging of the vessels, &c.

Mathews to A. Cuyler. Giving an account of the unworthy manner in which those whom he left in charge of the Cape Breton settlement have behaved. The efforts made to render the transit of Mrs. Cuyler to the Island as comfortable as possible.

Instructions to George Andrews, commanding the armed brig "Liberty," proceeding with loyalist settlers to Cape Breton.

Haldimand to F. Corbin (in French). Notifying of his appointment to manage the affairs of the Seigniory of Sorel, under the direction of Lt. Colonel Caldwell, Receiver General, and giving him instructions as to the collection of the rents, loôs et ventes, &c. He is desired to collect the inhabitants at a suitable time and place, to pay the Martinmas rents due on the 11th November next, and to remit the amount to the Receiver General; for this he is to receive a salary according to his own proposition. Instructing what steps are to be taken when repairs, &c., are to be made.

Mathews to Major LeMoine. Desiring him to send an intelligent non-commissioned officer to Yamaska to report on the state of the block houses there; what loyalists inhabit that quarter; if any stores have been left there, &c.

Haldimand to Colonel Hope and Thomas Dunn. Directing them to meet and report on the civil accounts and on certain accounts, specified in detail.

Mathews to Lt. Colonel Campbell. Desiring him to examine into the disputes between the Indians of the St. Francis and Ira Allen's settlers.

Mathews to Cotton. Giving Ira Allen's account of the disputes between him and the Indians.

Same to Ira Allen. Acknowledging receipt of his letter. Orders have been given to investigate the cause of the disputes on the spot, and to report.

Haldimand to Neveu Sevestre (in French). Expressing his satisfaction with the manner in which he has executed the census of the district and city of Montreal. Knowing his worth, he would gladly have given him a permanent office, but it is, at present, impossible to do so.

Mathews to Benjamin Frobisher. He has laid the memorial from the North-West Company before His Excellency, who cannot give a grant of the passage if discovered, or an exclusive right to trade. He will, however, give permission to build a vessel at Detroit to be taken up to St. Mary's to be used on Lake Superior. The other parts of the letter cannot be complied with, but instructions will be given to afford every assistance possible in forwarding provisions, &c., to Michillimakinak.

Haldimand to Major Ross. Stating that he has appointed Sparham to be Barrack Master at Cataraqui, in room of Ferguson, who has resigned.

Same to Hope. Intimating the appointment of Sparham vice Ferguson.

Mathews to Lieut. Colonel Campbell. Containing an abstract of Jean Marie Calvé's claim; his services, &c., and offering him £500 N.Y. Currency as a reward for these.

Same to Jacob Jordan. His Excellency cannot grant the warrant for contingent expenses, as requested, for reasons given.

Same to Lieut. Colonel Campbell. Acknowledging receipt of requisition for a warrant for £1,200, and representation as to the
reduction of Capt. Fraser; with reference to the latter, the reduction must take place and the expenses of the Indian Department be still further cut down. The warrant asked for will be issued.

Mathews to Major LeMoine. Informing him that he has leave to come to Quebec. He is to examine and report on the repairs required for the provision store at Sorel.

Same to Mr. Sutherland, explaining fully the reason why the bills drawn by Capt. Robertson had been refused.

Haldimand to Major Ross. Captain McDonell having apologized for his conduct to Major Holland, is to be restored to his former situation and put in possession of the lot of land at Cataraqui.

Mathews to Dunn. Authorizing him to charge certain sums in his accounts, the vouchers for which he is to have ready to lay before the Auditors.

Haldimand to Ross. Introducing Lieut. Tinling on his way to Niagara to settle the loyalists, &c. The posts are not to be given up until orders are received for giving them up. He (Haldimand) has ordered DePeyster to defend the posts to the last and to send a sufficient force to Oswego on the first intimation that the Americans are moving against it. Lest the movement occur suddenly he (Ross) is to proceed at once to Oswego with reinforcements, taking Tinling as Assistant Engineer.

Mathews to Major Ross. With permission for him to go to Europe either by Quebec, or New York, as he wishes the latter, but he is desired to consider the chances of insult to which may be exposed by that route, &c.

Haldimand to DePeyster. Has given leave to Major Ross, who is to leave the command of Cataraqui with the senior officer, till the arrival of Major Potts of the 8th Regiment, who with his Company is to be sent to Cataraqui, but if the company cannot be sent Major Potts is himself to go to take the command.

Mathews to Benjamin Frobisher. His Excellency is pleased to find that his efforts to promote the fur trade are so acceptable. The latter part of the letter should have been more explicit, as it only served to render the General uneasy, without affording him means to remedy the evil, whatever it might be.

Samo to Captain Robertson. Informing him of the determination of His Excellency as to the non-payment of bills drawn until satisfactory explanations are given.

Haldimand to E. W. Gray, Sheriff of Montreal. Ordering him to suspend the execution of Louis Mondoux, alias Ant. la Vallée, for twelve days, in the course of which a pardon will be transmitted.

Mathews to Lieutenant Governor Hamilton. Stating that the account of the Attorney-General had been transmitted to the Treasury for a decision, as to whether the £300 a year was to be considered a compensation for business done by him in the criminal courts.

Haldimand to DePeyster. Captain Willoc has been ordered to Niagara in room of Major Potts. The plan of Detroit has been received and the proposed alterations to the works approved of. The limits of Governor Hay's command are defined. The misfortune to Mr. Teller is very distressing; he (DePeyster) is to try to get the matter accommodated and to point out to the Indians the miseries into which it may plunge their nation, when every effort is being made to establish peace.

Mathews to Hay. Asking for an explanation why letters to His Excellency are not signed by him.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Action</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 20</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Haldimand to Radyerd. Directing him to restore all ground, houses, barns &amp;c., not actually within the fort, to the proprietors at St. John's, they being no longer required for His Majesty's service.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 21</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Same to James Monk. Stating the steps taken to determine on his claim for fees. The reports shall be sent him (Monk) on the subject, which was considered settled.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 22</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Mathews to Lieutenant Governor Hamilton. Stating that he (Mathews) and Genevay are busy preparing the papers necessary for his (Hamilton's) guidance and that of St. Leger.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 23</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Same to Major Williams. Desiring him to send 100 pounds of gunpowder and 400 pounds of ball to Mr. Schmidt, to be distributed to officers of Militia at Yamaska and St. Francis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 24</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Haldimand to DePeyster. All expenses at the upper posts to be paid by warrant and not by bills drawn. Instructions are sent as to the best means of avoiding delay.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 24</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Mathews to Hugh Finlay. No lots shall be given to individuals until a complete report of the distribution of lands to the loyalists and disbanded soldiers has been received.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 25</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Haldimand to Major Ross. Enclosing speech to Capt. John (p. 364) to be delivered; should he and his party resolve to join the rest of their nation, every assistance is to be given them.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 25</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Mathews to Dr. Foote. Desiring him to pay the Receiver General the amount received for the sale of medicines.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 25</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Same to Mr. Bédard. Sending the fifty pounds which His Excellency subscribed for the relief of the poor. It is unnecessary to remind His Excellency of the subscription by laying before him the very insolent letter from him (Bédard).</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 25</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Warrant to Winslow, Receiver General. To receive from Dr. Foote the amount in his hands from the sale of medicines.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 25</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Warrant to Winslow, Receiver General. To receive from David Lynd, £9,267 16s. Cy., received from the estate of Shaw &amp; Fraser.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 28</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Mathews to Officer Commanding at Cataraqui. Leave of absence has been granted to Lieut. Garnet of the 34th Regiment.</td>
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<td>October 28</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>General pass to Lieut. Garnet follows.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 28</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Mathews to E. W. Gray. Ordering him to suspend the execution of Mondoux; the pardon will be sent by the first private conveyance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 29</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Haldimand to Radyerd. On the command devolving on St. Leger on his (Haldimand's) departure, repeats the orders that no works are to be undertaken at the upper posts, without special orders from His Majesty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 29</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Same to Captain John and the Mohawks at Cataraqui. Stating his efforts to settle them, when they were unable, by the terms of peace, to return to their ancient settlement. His desire to settle them at Cataraqui, but finding that the greatest part of the Mohawks as well as Sanecas, Cayugas and others of the Six Nations desire to settle on the Grand River, for reasons given, he had purchased a large tract of land there, and recommends Captain John and the families with him to join the others, by which their strength and interest would be equally supported. His only view is for their interest and happiness, and a sufficient quantity of land will be marked out for them at Cataraqui, in case they shall return to it, when a similar grant to that at the Grand River will be made to...</td>
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them. A church, saw and grist mill will be built at the Grand River and a schoolmaster allowed for their children. Page 364

October 30, Quebec.

Haldimand to Lt. Colonel Campbell. The absolute necessity of stopping the supply of presents to the Indians, on account of the enormous expense, which is out of all proportion to what it was before the war. The difficulty of stopping it, owing to the bountiful way in which the Indians have been supplied during the war, but it must be done. This is not to affect widows and orphans, or other objects of compassion, men maimed in the war, &c., nor to prevent occasional presents being given to deserving persons. This must be left to his (Campbell’s) judgment, but the latitude must be used with circumspection. The greatest object is to discourage the Indians from resorting to town, and for this purpose to refuse everything when the visits are frivolous. A place to meet the Indians on business may be hired, but idle Indians are not to be allowed to take up their quarters there.

October 30, Quebec.

Mathews to Rev. J. Stuart. His Excellency desires him to use his influence with Capt. John and the handful of people with him at Cataraqui, to join the rest of the Six Nations at the Grand River. As he (Stuart) will probably be settled at Cataraqui, he may have an opportunity once or twice a year, to visit the Grand River, and to watch over the progress in morals and education of the Indian youth there.

October 31, Quebec.

Same to Hamilton, desiring him to attend a meeting to examine the bills of exchange accepted and paid since last November.

November 1, Quebec.

Haldimand to Felix O’Hara. Acknowledging receipt of his report respecting the laying out of lands for the loyalists and of the town of Paspebiac. Approves of his having made a reserve on the great beach of Paspebiac for the use of the fishery. His representation respecting his deed of land on the bank of the Gaspé River will be laid before Council for redress. A grant of 200 acres will be made to him and his sons on the Basin of Gaspé, where he has resided so many years and improved at so much expense.

November 1, Quebec.

Same to DePeyster. Latham, formerly surgeon of the 8th Regiment, is to have permission to bring in provisions for the use of the loyalists at Detroit, but is not to be allowed to take any furs out of the Province.

November 1, Quebec.

Same to Officer Commanding at Oswego. Intimating the leave given to Mr. Latham, surgeon, to bring in provisions, as by preceding letter.

November 1, Quebec.

Standing order that the houses to be built at Cataraqui for Joseph Brant and Mrs. Mary Brant are to be considered entirely their property, not to be used for any other purpose.

November 2, Quebec.

Haldimand to Cox. Acknowledging receipt of letters and papers delivered by Captain Law. Answers sent to the different questions submitted, and with these and Cox’s judgment and discretion, he (Haldimand) has little doubt the settlement will soon become flourishing and useful. From the progress made by Mr. Robin in the fisheries, he deserves encouragement, but every stretch towards a monopoly of lands must be guarded against. Regrets to hear of the turbulence of some of the settlers, and especially of the officers; nothing can more enforce good behaviour than discontinuing provisions for a time. Has appointed Capt. Law to distribute provisions, &c., to the loyalists under his (Cox’s) direction. Has not yet decided as to the sale or settlement of Pasbo (Pabos), and
November 2, Quebec.

Haldimand to Captain Law. Intimating to him his appointment to distribute provisions, &c., under the direction of Lt. Governor Cox, to the loyalists at the Bay of Chaleurs.

November 2, Quebec.

Instructions to Mr. Longmore, surgeon's mate, to go to the settlement of Paspebiac, in the Bay of Chaleurs, to act as surgeon.

November 2, Quebec.

Mathews to Lt. Col. Caldwell. Intimating the appointment of Captain Law to superintend the issue of provisions, &c., to the loyalists at Bay of Chaleurs, and directing him to send Captain Law the amount of his allowance for six months from the 1st of July previous. Thomas Mann, appointed sheriff at £20 per annum is to have six months' salary sent to him from the same date.

November 2, Quebec.

Same to Lt. Col. Campbell. Stating that his requisition for £1,000 to settle Capt. Fraser's outstanding account, cannot be complied with; Fraser's account will be settled with his (Campbell's).

November 4, Quebec.

Haldimand to Craigie. Directing him to give credit for the overplus of provisions remaining in store at Quebec.

November 4, Quebec.

Same to Capt. Folie, of H. M. Ship "Atalanta," Requesting him to receive and grant receipts for the accounts and vouchers of the different departments sent homeward for examination.

November 4, Quebec.

Mathews to Conrad Gugy. Desiring him to send twelve sets of plough irons for the use of the Mohawks.

November 4, Quebec.

Same to Lt. Genl. Christie. Acknowledging receipt of Mr. Foucher's commission. His Excellency cannot comply with it in full, as he had determined that the employment of advocate and notary should not be united in the same person, as it gives a field for abuses in creating unnecessary law suits.

November - Quebec.

Circular, intimating that many barrack masters having neglected to settle their accounts, as ordered, all moneys due them are to be stopped till they settle with Major Brehm, late Barrack Master General.

November 4, Quebec.

Haldimand to DePeyster. The letter respecting the murder of the Indians has been acknowledged. He (Haldimand) cannot himself decide on the question of the allowance annexed to the command at Detroit. Brant, David and a Cayuga Chief are proceeding to the upper country. A promise has been made that every assistance will be given to the new settlement at Grand River; a saw and grist mill, also a church and school are to be built, and £25 to be allowed for a schoolmaster whom they are to choose for themselves. Lieut. Tinling is to accompany Brant in spring, and lay out a town and divide the farms; Tinling is not to control, but only to advise the Indians in these matters. A proper person should be sent to undertake the construction of the mills, church and school, and he (DePeyster) is to make the best possible terms with him.

November 4, Quebec.

Same to Holland. Instructing him to lay out 1,000 acres for Philip Rocheblave, on the Grand Isle, near Cataraqui, or other part in that neighbourhood which is ungranted.

November 5, Quebec.

Same to Mgr. Briant, Bishop of Quebec (in French). Informing him that a census was made of the Province up to September last, and as he (Haldimand) had resolved to restore the old usage of the parish priests sending each year to the Clerk of th
Province a list of the baptisms, marriages and deaths, requests His Lordship to give the necessary orders for this purpose in the Diocese of Quebec.

November —

Haldimand to Colonel Hope. The management of the Marine Department is to revert to the Quarter master General, as before the war. He is, therefore, to take charge of the freights and accounts on the 31st December. He is also to collect the tolls for the bateau passing the lock at the Coteau du Lac; these, with the freights paid to the Marine Department, are to be used for the repairs and improvement of the canals, now of great consequence on account of the new settlements.

November 6,

Same to Dunn. Instructing him to collect freights due for the transport of merchandise to the 31st December, and then to transfer them and the accounts to Colonel Hope, Q.M.G.

November 6,

Mathews to Clark, Naval Storekeeper at Carleton Island, and a similar letter to Laughton, Storekeeper at Detroit, signifying His Excellency's highest displeasure that they did not bring down, as ordered, all the books, papers, &c., necessary for passing their accounts. They are to report in writing the cause of the disobedience of orders, and send a list of the papers necessary to pass the accounts.

November 7,

Same to Major Cotton. Introducing Mr. Smyth, appointed naval officer to reside at St. John's.

November 8,

Haldimand to Hay. Acknowledging receipt of the records, vouchers and papers belonging to Detroit, which have been put in a place of safety till examined.

November 8,

Mathews to Clark (a similar letter written to Laughton). Ordering him to return to his station, to re-enter into charge of the naval stores, and to prepare, without loss of time, all accounts, &c., and be ready to deliver up the stores, and proceed to England, should it be necessary, by the 10th of May. All accounts to be made up to 31st December.

November 8,

Haldimand to Hay (a similar letter respecting Clark, written to the officer at Carleton Island). Directing him to put Laughton in charge of the naval stores at Detroit.

November 9,

Mathews to Chandler. Informing him that he is permitted to charge his pay as barrack master in his account, as the other barrack masters do.

November 9,

Haldimand to Hope. Directing him, as Q.M.G., to take charge, not only of the transport of stores, &c., formerly under his direction, but also that of provisions formerly transacted in Commissary General's department.

November 9,

Same to Craigie. Containing instructions in accordance with the preceding letter.

November 9,

Same to Capt. Schank. Informing him of the steps taken with regard to the settlement of the accounts of Clark and Laughton, Naval Storekeepers.

November 10,

Same to Hay. Stating that, in compliance with the request of the North-West merchants, liberty has been given them to build a vessel to be taken to St. Mary's, to be drawn above the falls and employed on Lake Superior. He is directed to give every assistance in forwarding provisions for the use of the North West trade.

November 10,

Same to DePeyster. Of similar tenour to the preceding letter addressed to Hay.

November 11,

Same to Captain Grant. Stating that no warrant for the salary of the Receiver General of the Province will be issued until the decision of the Lords of the Treasury is known.
November 12, Mathews to Hugh Finlay. Desires to have an explanation of the charge made by Bliss for conveying a mail from Halifax, for which Mercure, the guide, has already been paid $100.

November 12, Haldimand to Dunn. Directing him to pay to the widow of the late Captain Andrews £25 currency per annum; calculated from the date of her husband's death to the 31st December next; also to Mrs. McNeil, whose husband was murdered on his way to Halifax, the gift of £50. In the case of Allan McDonell, a very aged and meritorious Loyalist, the sum of £40 is to be paid as an annual allowance.

November 14, Mathews to Colonel Hope. Directing him to continue provisions to distressed loyalists about Quebec, who have been unable to reach their settlements, upon the same footing as other loyalists, and to make such additions to their number as may be occasionally found necessary.

November 14, Haldimand to Rudyerd (copies sent to Hamilton and St. Léger). The Seigniory of Sorel was purchased for a military post, and the Commander of Royal Engineers has always had the direction of it, under the Officer commanding the Forces. This is to remain in force, but the rents are to be paid to the Receiver General by Mr. Corbin, who has been appointed agent for that purpose.

November 14, Mathews to H. Caldwell. Transmitting order from Lt. Governor Abbott to the Deputy Receiver General, to stop the sum of £29 10s. 3d. currency, out of his (Abbot's) salary as Lieut. Governor of Vincennes.

November 15, Haldimand to Hope. Directing him to continue the payment of the pension of Mrs. Andrews and of Allan McDonell out of the funds arising from the freights on the upper lakes, so long as that fund shall exist.

November 15, Same to Hamilton. Desiring him to take measures to redress the disappointment of O'Hara respecting his land on the bank of the River Gaspé, and to grant him and his son 200 acres on the Basin of Gaspé.

November 15, Same to Hope. Leaving the appointment of an additional clerk to his own judgment.

November 15, Mathews to Captain Wood. Directing him to pay into the hands of Colonel Hope the amount of the sale of the brig "Polly."

November 15, Warrant to Colonel Hope, authorizing him to receive the amount of the sale of the brig "Polly" from Captain Wood.

November 15, Mathews to Hamilton. With a schedule of papers left for his information.

November 16, Haldimand to Ainslie, Collector of Customs. Directing him that if any money is coming to him (Haldimand) from seizures of furs, &c., as Governor of the Province, it is to be given as follows: One half to Mrs. McNeil, widow of McNeil, murdered by an Indian near Kamjouraska; one fourth to the widow of the Canadian guide murdered at the same time, the other fourth to the widow of Lieutenant Corruth pre, of the Royal Regiment of New York.

January 14, Same to Shettle, Dyer, Allen & Co. Acknowledging receipt of their letter on the subject of the memorial of the North-West Company given to him at Quebec. So soon as his papers arrive he will bring the subject before the Ministry and give all the assistance or information required.

January 14, Mathews to Sir John Dick and W. Mollison. The state of the accounts with the public will be laid before them as soon as possible after the arrival of General Haldimand's papers, which are now on their way from Portsmouth.
1785.

January 14, London.

Mathews to Lt. Colonel Johnston. Stating that he will this evening communicate to General Haldimand the contents of the letter addressed to him (Mathews).

January 15, London.

Same to Hon. Thomas Erskine. Requesting him to act as counsel for General Haldimand in the case of some prosecutions which are to take place against him. If not engaged, asks him to regard this letter as a retainer.

January 15, London.

Same to Mr. Covell. Stating that whilst General Haldimand will be happy to do every justice to him and other parties in his predicament, he cannot see him or them till he (Haldimand) is a little more disengaged from public concerns.

January 28, London.

Same to Ellice and Strahan. General Haldimand will be glad to see them any morning about ten o'clock.

January 29, London.

Same to Coore. Enclosing copy of a letter from Mr. Lee's clerk, that he (Lee) will be glad to attend to Haldimand's case if there is a senior counsel engaged.

February 5, London.

Gill to Hope, Q.M.G. Ordering him to pay the rent of Mr. Gill's storehouse at Quebec, occupied since 1778 by the Q. M. G. Department, unless reasons for refusal exist.

February 19, London.

Haldimand to Hope, Q.M.G. Ordering him to pay the rent of Mr. Gill's storehouse at Quebec, occupied since 1778 by the Q. M. G. Department, unless reasons for refusal exist.

February 25, London.

Mathews to Sir John Johnson. Explaining the answer he had made to Cullen respecting the off-reckonings. As a mistake was committed in the answer, he had recalled it.

February 28, London.

Haldimand to Major Sinclair. Asking him to call.

February 28, London.

Mathews to — Fiott. Informing him that the papers respecting the beach at Paspébiac must have been left at Quebec for the consideration of the Council. General Haldimand had desired Lieut. Governor Cox to afford Mr. Robin all the encouragement possible.

March 3, London.

Haldimand to Captain Worth. Informing him that, if the young gentleman who accompanied Mr. Callander to town, when he took care of the despatches, was sent by him (Worth) for that purpose, the account of his expenses would be certified, but he (Haldimand) could not pay Mr. Callander, or any person in the character of a gentleman, so bad a compliment, as to offer him, from the public or his own purse, the expenses of a journey which must have been inevitably performed, whether or not he (Callander) had taken care of the despatches.

March 8, London.

Mathews to Mayne. His Excellency has nothing to communicate relative to the deceased Mr. Ally; if he has left any papers respecting the office of Barrack Master, which he held at Detroit, the General requests that they be sent.

March 10, London.

Haldimand to Captain Hope, 34th Regiment. Informing him that the objection to his promotion had been removed by the King, with the additional advantage that it was to date previous to the reduction of 24th June, 1783.

March 12, London.

Same to Sir John Johnson. Asking him to furnish a list of the Officers of the Indian Department, who, he believes, are entitled to half pay.

March 18, London.

Same to Lieut. Governor Sinclair. Declining any further intervention in relation to the bills drawn from Michillimakinak that were protested.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Subject</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1785, Mar 19, London.</td>
<td>Haldimand to Lieut. Governor Sinclair. Has not expressed any wish that he (Sinclair) should apply for a Court Martial, nor does he see what good end it would answer. Has no objection to his leaving at the War Office copies of any of the letters written by Haldimand to him (Sinclair).</td>
<td>Page 437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 7, London.</td>
<td>Same to Robert Hunter. Is always ready to assist towards the safety and prosperity of the Quebec trade, and shall cheerfully recommend the wishes of the merchants.</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 7, London.</td>
<td>Mathews to Sir John Johnson. His Excellency cannot comply with Colonel (Guy) Johnson's wishes respecting the accounts. He shall be furnished with a statement of the several sums advanced to him, if that would be in the least satisfactory.</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 8, London.</td>
<td>Same to the same. The return of Indian officers has been received, but the officers of the Six Nations of Canada are not included. As they are as much entitled as the others, the General desires to have them included, or else entered on a separate list.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 15, London.</td>
<td>Haldimand to Major Ross. Expressing concern at the treatment received by him (Ross) from Tinling. Will write Colonel Hope on the subject.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 8, London.</td>
<td>Same to Hope. Respecting the case of Major Ross.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 26, London.</td>
<td>Same to F. Elwin. Respecting the conditional resignation of Lieut. Buckley of the 29th Regiment, which may be ruinous to the young gentleman, if not prevented by his friends.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 26, London.</td>
<td>Mathews to Capt. Rummersall, informing him that the General cannot recommend for payment on account of distress, what he was obliged to refuse whilst in command in Quebec. His (Gummersall's) claim for command money at Oswego is untenable.</td>
<td>445</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 3, London.</td>
<td>Haldimand to Hope. Recommending the case of Major Ross, who will deliver this letter, and requesting him to have the complaint attended to (p. 442).</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 8, London.</td>
<td>Same to St. Leger. Regrets to learn that the state of his health had determined him to retire from the service. Returns thanks to him for the manner in which he conducted the command during his (Haldimand's) absence, which had been duly represented to Lord Sydney for the King's information.</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 19, London.</td>
<td>Same to Hope. Respecting the question of command money at the posts.</td>
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<td>August 25, London.</td>
<td>Mathews to Major Lord. Desires information respecting the conduct of Rocheblave in the Illinois, as his conduct since Haldimand left has been such as to justify suspicion of his ostensible character, having been very active, both secretly and openly, in stirring up discontent among the Canadians.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 3, London.</td>
<td>Same to Major Potts. That his claim for pay as Assistant Engineer cannot be granted, for reasons given in detail.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 12, London.</td>
<td>Haldimand to Peters. Is sorry that his conduct in Canada, renders it impossible to comply with his request. The only testimony that can be laid before the Lords of the Treasury, consists of his own (Peters') letters and papers, which have been put together for that purpose.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 18, London.</td>
<td>Mathews to Adhemar. His Excellency regrets that he (Adhemar) should have suffered as an individual for so ill-conceived a scheme.</td>
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</tr>
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</table>
1786. as that for which he was the agent. He (Haldimand) cannot, with any degree of propriety, show countenance to its abettors, but will never say or do anything to the prejudice of Mr. Adhemar.

January 12, London. Haldimand to Mrs. McAlpin. Stating that he cannot interfere further in her interests. She has now double the pension of any other Major's widow, and a very good prospect of being indemnified for her losses; she ought to be content.

February 14, London. Same to Francis Arnold. The claim of Peter Arnold arose before he (Haldimand) took command at Quebec. A report on the subject was made by Sir Guy Carleton, Livins, Chief Justice, and Owen, Judge of Common Pleas. Reference might be made to them, as they are probably all in town.


PRIVATE LETTERS, 1784.

B. 65. B.M. 21,725.

1781. January 22, Quebec. Robert Mathews to Major Jessup. That the greatest pains are to be taken to distribute judiciously the loyalists who are to be settled.

March 4, Quebec. The same to Captain Sherwood. Seed-wheat, corn, potatoes, &c., and cows and oxen to be procured for the loyalist settlers. To inquire what supplies can be obtained from Vermont. The preparations to embark the loyalists for their places of settlement.

April 1, Quebec. General Haldimand to Sir John Johnson. The application of the Chevalier de Luzerne to have leave to visit Niagara. The suspicion that his motive is to influence the Indians, and the delicacy of the situation make it doubtful whether to consent to or refuse the application.

April 12, Quebec. Robert Mathews to Captain Joseph Brant. The interview of his messengers with General Schuyler; he may always rely on the General's protection of his (Brant's) wife and friends. Help cannot be extended to the Indians within the American lines as that would involve renewed war; every help will be given to those who settle in Canada. The underhand means used by Schuyler to disunite the Indians so as to subdue them; what the Indian messengers ought to have told him, and the present duty of the Six Nations to preserve their rights. If unsuccessful they should retire to the Bay of Quinté to give time for deliberation. Apprehensions as to the fate of the Indians who trust to the Americans. A church and clergyman will be provided for the Indians wherever they settle.

May 2, Quebec. Same to A. Gray. Authorising him to appear for the Crown in the causes against the Hon. John Cochrane.

May 3, Quebec. Same to Lt. Governor Hay. Explanation asked of a passage in his letter insinuating that some one had made money at the expense of the country.

May 6, Quebec. The same to David Gordon. In consequence of ill-treatment in the United States of officers and others, a pass has been refused for a messenger to go to New York.

May 7, Quebec. The same to the same. The imperious tone of his letter (which will be sent to Messrs. Harley & Drummond) requires that all ap-
applications be addressed in future to him (Mathews). The refusal to grant a pass to messenger to New York. Page 16

Robert Mathews to David Gordon. Despatches, or a messenger, may be sent with a United States officer returning to New York.18

The same to Sir John Johnson. That Lt. Colonel Fish of the U. S. army would be a suitable person to undertake his private business in the Colonies. Urges the completion of the returns of officers asked for.

18

The same to Major Jessup. The discontent amongst the loyalists. The distribution of land to them in the Bay of Chaleurs; monopoly of fisheries cannot be allowed. Land to be settled from Sir John Johnson's last township to Cataraqu. Loyalists to repair to Quebec and Sorel.

May 13, Quebec.

General Haldimand to Sir John Johnson. That he proposes to recommend him (Johnson) to be made Governor and Commandant of the district and Superintendent General of the refugee loyalists.

May 17, Quebec.

The same to the same. The anxiety of the officers and men of his battalion to settle at Cataraqui. Hopes the 84th will make up their minds to settle. The land opposite Niagara not enough for the rangers; part to go to Grand River. Seeds and tools sent by Germans going to settle at Cataraqui. Arms also sent. How lots are to be drawn for; no islands to be granted. The surveys of townships; to be numbered, not named. The supply of cows. Planks, &c., to be supplied to the settlers, gratis.

20

The same to the same. Further respecting the proposal of a Lieutenant Governorship. (See letter 17th May, pp. 29, 30.)

Robert Mathews to Hugh Finlay. That he has misapprehended the answer as to a grant of land, which will be given on the same terms as to the loyalists, but that their necessities are more urgent and must be first attended to.

June 7, Quebec.

June 17, Quebec.

July 17, Quebec

General Haldimand to Sir John Johnson. His anxiety for the comfortable settlement of the loyalists; is unable to see to it personally; asks Sir John Johnson to undertake the duty. The arrangements for their settlement; for supplies of seed, tools and arms. The attempts to create discontent, and the evil effects on the loyalists themselves. The efforts of Mr. Moseley and Colonel Peters towards this end. How the lands are to be selected. Authority granted to administer oaths, &c.

22

Robert Mathews to Major Ross. Respecting the leave of absence granted to Mr. Rolland, surgeon's mate, and his subsequent conduct.

August 2, Quebec.

August 5, Quebec.

August 30, Quebec.

General Haldimand to Thos. Dunn. Respecting his accounts and vouchers, and the settlement of these by him going to England.

46

Robert Mathews to Thos. Dunn. Respecting claims of Mr. Dobie.

47

Same to Captain Barns. The abuses in the management of the loyalist settlements, issues of provisions, &c. An investigation ordered.

September 2, Quebec.

September 13, Quebec.
General Haldimand to Lieut. Governor Hamilton. Is intending to take advantage of leave of absence; before his departure will give every instruction, &c., as to government of the country.

October 15,
Quebec.

Same to Col. DePeyster. No orders to evacuate posts yet received. Should Americans attempt to take Oswego by force, they are to be repelled.

October 15,
Quebec.

Same to Major Ross. Respecting the evacuation of posts.

LETTERS FROM GENERAL Haldimand During His Command at Florida, Three Rivers, New York and Quebec, and After His Return to England—1762-1791.

Vol. I.

Haldimand to Sir Thomas Mills (in French). Thanks for news, so acceptable in such a solitary place; will send them also to McLeod. Doubts if his nephew can fulfil his commission exactly, so that his remarks can accompany the large plans. Gage having sent to Amherst details of his government, which he has communicated to no one, his (Haldimand's) nephew must go through all the parishes at the risk of being daily deceived, and as Burton sent the details of Three Rivers, he (Haldimand) would not be justified in communicating them. Would be mortified if it was a thing essential to Murray, but he is too equitable to take it in bad part. Hopes for good news soon from Pocock's fleet, which is no doubt, intended for the Havana.

Same to Dunn (in French). Respecting the attempt of Gilbert Barclay to have him arrested, for the settlement of a pretended claim, by an order sent to Hugh Wallace, who advised sending the papers to him (Dunn), asking him to arrange the matter. The books of the Secretariat of Three Rivers are at Quebec, containing notice previous to the seizure of Barclay's effects (or rather one La-Rose's) forbidding him to trade with the Indians on pain of confiscation. All acts of this nature had been sanctioned formally, so that Barclay has no recourse, but it is necessary to have the matter put on a proper footing. His journey and the appearance of the country, &c. (Evidently written from New York).

Same to Burton (in French). Respecting the disposal of unsold iron and stoves.

Same to Dunn (in French). Proceedings in the case of Barclay. Thanks for advances on account of the settlement at Pabos, &c. Arrangement for repayment. Will leave in eight or ten days for Pensacola.

Same to Mills (in French). Has arranged with Hutchison to take the duties of Brigade Major during his (Mills) absence. Counts on starting next week for Pensacola. Is desirous of parting with Pabos which he had intended for his nephew. Holland has promised to look after it.
April 18, Pensacola. Haldimand to Durrell (in French). Thanks for the attention paid by him, his officers and crew during the passage; will inform the Admiral of what the public owes him in this respect, &c. Page 13

August 6, Pensacola. Same to Capt. Ross, 31st Regiment. Has heard with pleasure of his arrival in England. Detailed description of the miserable state of Pensacola. The improvements effected in two months' time, of which details are given. Sickness daily diminishing in consequence. The General-in-Chief refuses rum to the troops, &c. 15

October 20, Pensacola. Same to Adam Hoops. Respecting affairs on the property of Shipody. Hassencleaver's transactions in connection with that property. Clark's intention to settle on the Mississippi has been changed by his nomination to the office of Deputy Secretary of the Province. The climate not so bad as represented. 18

December 21, Pensacola. Same to Admiral Parry. Is sorry to hear of his illness; invites him to come to Pensacola for change. Friendly messages. The exorbitant price of everything. Wants stuff for oakum to save expense to the public. 22

February 1, Pensacola. Same to Capt. Marsh. A friendly letter. 25

April 20, Pensacola. Same to Thomas Willing. The extremes of heat and cold here, but the place not so unhealthy as represented since procuring a free circulation of air to the garrison. The expensive living. In anticipation of a Spanish trade the town is increasing; is afraid many will suffer before the trade is worth while. 26

June 3, Pensacola. Same to M. Marquis (in French). His pleasure at making the acquaintance of de Bienville and de Mazan; regrets their short stay. Thanks for civilities to Messrs. Boucher and Green. 29

July 28, Pensacola. Same to Capt. Ross. Arrival of Mr. Blackwell. His wife is a pleasant addition to the small society. Is happy that Gen. Oughton is pleased at the attention paid to the 31st. No orders yet for building barracks. It was lucky that provision was made as the garrison is now as healthy as any on the continent. Regimental and other gossip. 31

August 10, Pensacola. Same to Lieut. Fraser (in French). Orders for the withdrawal of the garrisons from Natchez and Iberville; arrangements for their transfer to Pensacola. The bateaux to be sold, but sails, anchors, &c., may be reserved. Has offered d'Ulloa the provisions at the two posts at the price paid by the King, but the offer has been refused. 35

August 12, Pensacola. Same to Capt. Marsh. Acknowledging letters, &c. His anxiety about his situation and of what is thought of his services. Hopes he has consulted with Baron Munster how he (Haldimand) may be rid of his disagreeable situation, &c., &c. 37

August 15, Pensacola. Same to Lieut. Fraser (in French). Orders for the withdrawal of the garrisons from Natchez and Iberville; arrangements for their transfer to Pensacola. The bateaux to be sold, but sails, anchors, &c., may be reserved. Has offered d'Ulloa the provisions at the two posts at the price paid by the King, but the offer has been refused. 37

December 14, Pensacola. Same to Gage (?) (in French.) The delay in the arrival of the sloops owing to stress of weather. The ordnance vessel for the two companies of Artillery daily expected; doubts from her size whether she can approach St. Augustine; possibly orders have been given to land the artillery at Charleston. Chisholm ordered to take winter quarters in the barracks at Charleston. At Governor Grant's request, a corporal and a few men will be left in charge of Fort Marc. The revolution at New Orleans; sends the decree of the Superior Council respecting Ulloa and the Spaniards; the latter have confirmed. Ulloa's obstinacy; but he has left without complaint. Aubry's protest; he has sent a person to his court and the inhabitants have sent two to plead their case. The illness of the nephew
for whom an ensigncy was asked; it will be well to suspend the application.

March 23, 1770.

Haldimand to Gen. Oughton (in French). Respecting the suicide of Capt. Warton on account of his debts; details of some of his liabilities, &c. He (Haldimand) is busy sending troops to Western Florida. The number of troops sent to that province is increased in consequence of orders sent to Gage. O'Reilly's expedition to Louisiana is, no doubt, the cause of the change; it is a plausible excuse for the people to have money circulated among them from the pay of the troops.

March 15, 1771.

Same to Capt. Maxwell. Acknowledging report of the works at Pensacola. St. Augustine. The General-in-Chief will send direct orders, a war with Spain being expected. To send additional men of the Royal Artillery in a small vessel to come round the Keys. Clothing for the 31st and artillery sent. Accounts for the Mississippi expedition cannot be paid without a special order from the General.

September 29, 1772.

No signature and the letter unfinished. Respecting the defensive works in progress. Battery for 24 guns finished, and 16 mounted. Details of the other works.

July 30, 1773.

Haldimand (?) to ——— Willing. Has not yet heard from his brother, Thomas Willing, about his (——— Willing's) intention to settle, but will do all he can to serve him. Dissuaded him from settling on the Rivière aux Perles; he should settle in the town to be built above the Manchuk, where he could secure him 1,000 acres; the lands are sure to become valuable and the plantations more profitable than the Indian trade, in which too many are already engaged. Letter of introduction to Mr. Wilton enclosed.

June 1, 1773.

Same to Don Louis de Unzaga Amezaga (Governor of New Orleans). Enclosing letter from General Gage, acknowledging attention to those going to his Government, in which Haldimand joins. He is leaving for New York to take command in room of Gage, and wishes for an opportunity to be of service.

July 1, 1773.

Same apparently to settlers at Vincennes (in French). In consequence of Gage's departure he is to take command. Lord Dartmouth writes respecting the settlement; that the King wishes to maintain the new subjects in America in all the rights reserved by the late Treaty of Paris, and to interpret in their favour all reasonable claims they may make thereupon. All legally established titles to be confirmed, but it is not convenient that settlements be made at will where not thought good. Awaits answer to Gage's letter respecting the census before beginning to settle their affairs. They may remain quiet in their habitations until their claims are adjusted. They will be treated with equity and not be molested so long as they conduct themselves as faithful subjects.

July 28, 1773.

Same to Evan James Jones. Introducing Mr. Manback (Manbee in another part of the letter), from St. Domingo, who proposes to settle in West Florida with 14 servants, white and black. Has given him 200 or 300 acres of land, and intends to send some people on his (Haldimand's) own account. Is glad to see the good opinion formed of West Florida, which he has not lessened. The danger of exaggerated statements.

August 31, 1773.

Same to General Armstrong. Respecting settlement of the accounts of the second Battalion of the Royal Americans, of which Haldimand has been made Colonel in succession to Armstrong.

Same to his nephew (in French). Respecting the conduct of his (the nephew's) brother, Pierre, and the manner in which he is conducting Haldimand's affairs, &c.
Haldimand to Sainte-Marie Racine, Commandant at Vincennes (in French). Sent by M. Maisonville, no answer having been received to previous letters respecting the census, or enumeration. How it is to be taken and the information to be embodied. Page 63

Same to J. B. Huberdeau (in French). Has written to Captain Lord, Commandant on the Illinois, to examine and report on his affairs; when the necessary papers arrive, impartial justice will be rendered. 65

Same to Thomas Willing. Is disappointed at not being able to pay the promised visit. Have his grants in the Province been taken up? The disagreeable accounts from the rash and enthusiastic neighbours to the northward. This fine continent to be plunged into civil war by the rashness and imprudence of these people, preventing what moderation, equity and temper are more likely to obtain. 66

Same to the same. The settlement of accounts, &c. The disturbed state of public affairs; little prospect of the present distracted state being soon changed. He (Willing) from his tone seems tainted with jealousy and even asperity against the mother country. In view of threatened non importation asks him to send another pipe of the good wine he spared him before. 68

Same to the same. Cannot leave for England without thanks for many civilities, and the wish for happier times. Leaves private affairs in his hands. 70

— to Major Can. Flying reports of the movements of troops; expresses sent from Roxbury; large bodies collecting from all quarters. Report by a gentleman from Weston of the march of the troops and the fury of the mob, who seemed about to attack the troops. The danger of an attack on the garrison, &c. 72

Haldimand to General de Buda (in French). Instead of being off Labrador or Newfoundland, is only at Plymouth, owing to contrary winds. Little prospect of getting off. It is said they might as well try to get to the moon as to Quebec. However, they only wait a fair wind to try. If they fail he will return in bad humour. Friendly messages. 73

Same to de Salga (in French). The state of affairs in Canada does not offer a very agreeable perspective, but he will do his duty and it would be the height of his wishes could he succeed, of which there is little appearance. 75

Neither signature nor address (in French). Taken up with apologies; gossip about the baths and their effects and a few remarks on American affairs; believes that Chatham is the only man to settle matters, but that there is no time to lose. 76

— to M. Salga (in French). A familiar letter. 80

— to M. de Salga (in French). A proposed tour. Is glad that Philadelphia is large enough to lodge Howe's whole army, instead of it being dispersed as was the case last winter. 82

Haldimand to Carleton (in French). Arrival at Bic after a long passage. Sends Capt. Foy off with despatches; awaits instructions. 84

Same to Buda (in French). His arrival; things look better than he had anticipated; is overwhelmed with ceremony and business. 86
Haldimand to Chamier (in French). With letter by the Count de St. Hilaire, who cannot be employed in military service here and returns to Europe to take service with Portugal.

Same to Buda (in French). Introducing Carleton. Not to be repelled by his coldness; he is a perfect gentleman and one of the best officers in the King's service. He (Haldimand) does not enter into the mutual complaints of Carleton and Germaine. For himself he will do all in his power and it is the height of his wishes to recall these people to their duty and preserve the province, no easy task. Carleton will explain it, and that there is no time to lose. Has written Germaine; the necessity of His Lordship's immediate attention, otherwise the province will follow the fate of the others or be conquered by the rebels, and America lost. Hopes he may be a false prophet, and the King may count on his services so long as there are four drops of blood in his veins. Chief Justice Livius sent away; hopes that he will never return but not to mention this to Germaine who will be piqued. The kindness of Carleton. Will embark to-morrow, Lady Carleton having gone on board yesterday.

Same to de Longueil (in French). Respecting the claims of M. de Bonne. He can take no notice of promotions made by M. Bourgeau (Burgoyne) until a list is received from himself, when effect will be given to them.

Same to Buda (in French). Trusts to hear of the reception of Carleton and of the accounts he gave of the province. The difficulty of being in a country filled with factions. The attempts of the concealed rebel agents to embarrass and hurt him; is anxious to be informed of the steps they take and the effects produced. His incessant labours to put the province in a state of defence; the effect of the shameful alliance between the French and Americans. The interest taken by Canadians in the arrival of a French fleet and its success; hopes to prevent them from committing follies. Has heard of the death of Lord Holderness.

Same to the same (in French). Sending duplicates. Will be shut off from communication for six months. Does not believe that the rebels are in a position to attack, but in any case he has destroyed their supplies on Lake Champlain.

Same to Richard Cumberland. Recommending Capt. Alison of the provincial sloop "Sorel" to his good offices.

Same to Mad. du Foy (in French). Hopes to be able to be of service to her; his acknowledgment of her late husband's zeal.

Same to Major Carleton. The vigilance necessary at his post from its importance. Scouts to be constantly out for intelligence. Indians may be allowed to go, but must proceed to no greater lengths than taking prisoners. They must be restrained within the bounds of humanity or not allowed to go.

Same to de Lotbinière (in French). Cannot comply with his request; the right of quint, being the patrimony of the King, can be remitted to no one by his officers; doubts if the Treasury could do so. However he has plenty and the proclamation of 30th November should make his mind easy. Will seize every opportunity to be useful to him.

Same to Chevalier Lorimer (Lorimier?) (in French). Before receiving his memorial has only waited an opportunity to be of service. Hopes his intention of leaving the service is not settled. The
necessity for order and exactitude required that he should notify Capt. Fraser of the permission received from Major Carleton.

February 15, Quebec.

Haldimand to Neveu Sevestre (in French). Thanks for the rolls of the militia of the district of Montreal. Deposition sent by Col. Creuzbourg of some of his Chasseurs, that the brothers Filiau are not so guilty as alleged. To release them with a reprimand, except one who is to be kept eight days longer and discharged with a warning. Has written to the officer at Verchères, who, he hopes, will conform to orders, respecting quarters.

February 15, Quebec.

Same to Montgolfier, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal (in French). Had at first thought of having Mesplet arrested at once, but had listened to the solicitation from Montreal on his behalf. Till other measures could be taken, had expressly forbidden him to attack religion or the clergy, or to insert anything in his sheet which could shock good morals or foment discord. He (Montgolfier) is to watch the publications of this printer and to give notice if he leave the bounds prescribed for his conduct. Is persuaded that the Bishop has communicated respecting Father Wells, and the notice given to the Jesuit Fathers. Hopes that these gentlemen will, in future, give no reason for dissatisfaction with their conduct.

February 13, Quebec.

Same to the Captains of Militia (in French). That Twiss has been ordered to select places for barracks; they are to assist him, &c.

February 18, Quebec.

Same to Lotbinière, fils (in French). Cannot accede to his wishes, as he cannot enter into consideration of what has been done before his arrival in this country, especially at a time when the expenses are enormous.

March 1, Quebec.

Same to de Buda (in French). Sending by way of Halifax. During their sequestration from the rest of mankind, the time is spent in enjoyment and dancing, hoping for good news in the first days of May. Besides they are easy respecting the rebels for this winter, as Lake Champlain is beginning to break up. The few resources of the place and the ignorance of the people have led him to form the idea of establishing a public library. Has convinced the Bishop and the Superior of the Seminary of the advantage which would result from it. A subscription list has been opened signed by them, several priests, almost all the English and some Canadian merchants, and not to cool the zeal of these gentlemen, he has charged the directors of the Library to prepare a catalogue of books, which is sent by this opportunity to Richard Cumberland, agent for the Province, with a credit of £500.

March 2, Quebec.

Same to Richard Cumberland. The reason for establishing a public library, and the tendency it will have to promote a more perfect coalition of sentiment and union of interests between the new and old subjects. Asking him to purchase the books and assist the directors with his advice, &c.

March 4, Quebec.

Same to Mr. St. Onge, Vicar at Three River (in French). Is charmed that he has found means to give him (St. Onge) pleasure and a little more ease. Shall be pleased to give evidence of his recognition of services, &c.
1779.
March 8, Quebec.

Haldimand to Sevestre (in French). Has transmitted militia regulations, which he hopes will establish order. Does not see why the sergeant in charge of the establishment, if he be honest and a good subject, should not continue. Orders respecting corvées in favour of those who are absent on the King's service.

March 11, Quebec.

Same to Rouville (in French). Is pleased that he has recalled St. Martin, with whose conduct at Bécancour and Three Rivers he is not satisfied; hopes he will be more circumspect in future. Desires to see him (Rouville) at Quebec as soon as possible.

March 15, Quebec.

Same to Sevestre (in French). Approving of the answers made to the officers at Terrebonne, Mascouche and La Chenay. Rolls and other reports, &c., to be in future addressed to Mr. Baby, through whom answers respecting the Militia shall be returned.

March 18, Quebec.

Same to Sills, Commissary. To issue provisions to Canadians squaring timber at Three Rivers, on the requisition of Mr. Gugy, of Macchiebe.

March 28, Quebec.

Same to LeMoine, père (in French). Offering him a commission as Justice of the Peace. Is unable to comply with the request as to his son, who would do much better by continuing in business.

April 12, Quebec.

Same to Mrs. Samuel MacKay. In consideration of her husband's services, she has been granted a pension of £50 stg. a year.

April 19, Quebec.

Same to Rouville (in French). That he can only approve of the liberation of La Jeunesse, since proofs of his guilt were wanting, but in the state of the province, with so many rebel prisoners escaping, which they could not do without assistance of friends without, means might have been used to detain him till further investigations had been made.

April —, Quebec.

Same to Brehm. General instructions on his leaving for a survey of the posts from Lachine to Detroit.

May 6, Quebec.

Same to Lieut. Abbott. Is obliged for the offer of services, but raising two or three hundred Canadians at present would be difficult. He is to proceed to Niagara to take command of the artillery there and to report to Lt. Col. Macbean.

May 10, Quebec.

Same to the same. Countermanding the order to go to Niagara.

May 13, Quebec.

Same to Rouville, E.W. Gray, Neveu Sevestre, Longueuil, James Stanley Goddard, Pierre Mezières, Pierre Foretier, Guy and John Corteau, Commissioners of the Peace at Montreal (in French). That means are to be taken to check the increase in the price of wheat caused by the scarcity in the midst of abundance. The bakers to be brought before them and warned that the price of bread must be in proportion to the price of flour. The bakers in Quebec have complied with the orders of the magistrate. If those in Montreal refuse their trade is to be stopped and their names transmitted to him. To ascertain the cause of the sudden rise in the price of wheat, who form the cabal and the names of those suspected to be the movers, so that means may be taken to ascertain the motives leading them to act in this manner.

May 20, Quebec.

Same to St. Lac la Cornu (in French). Thanks for his offers of service which he never doubted. Is obliged for the information respecting the canoes which went up the Grand River without a license. Hopes that Carleton and Campbell will be able to stop the sale of rum to the Indians.

May 24, Quebec.

Same to Captain Shields. Cannot allow him to go to England at present.

HALDIMAND COLLECTION.
Haldimand to Lord North. Reporting the death of Samuel Mackay, Inspector or Ranger of the woods for the Province; asks the appointment for his nephew, Peter Haldimand.

Same to Clinton (in French). (Secret.) Has no one among the staff under his orders whom he can trust in a separate command. Asks for capable officers to be sent. The commission of such officers as Colonel in the German Corps should be of a date previous to the 19th June, 1779, and that of Lieut. Colonel in the British troops previous to 26th August, 1769. Asks that the letter be burned; no copy has been sent to England.

Same to de Budé (in French). Acknowledging letter; others of earlier dates not received. Asking for his influence to secure to Peter Haldimand (nephew) the post of Ranger of the woods, now vacant.

Same to Portier (Porlier), St. Tour (St. Ours) (in French). Would have given him the mission applied for, had not a previous offer been made by Father Bereay (Berrey?).

Same to Major Dunbar. A recommendation for the vacant office of Ranger has been already sent.

Same to Portier (Porlier), curé St. Ours (in French). Has received through Col. St. Leger, the paper affixed to the church door, a bad place to display the standard of sedition and revolt. Thanks for sending it to the Colonel. Does not doubt he (Porlier) will impress on his parishoners their duty to their prince.

Same to Captain Tyce. Ordering him to Niagara with despatches for Col. Bolton from whom he is to receive all orders. The despatches to be enclosed in lead, so as to be thrown into the water in case of meeting an enemy.

Same to the Commissioners of the Peace, Montreal (in French). Is obliged for the trouble they have taken about the bakers. Ferolleau is to be prevented forever from carrying on the trade, as he had refused to act for the public benefit and should be punished by the same public. Hopes that the price of wheat will soon lessen. A proclamation is to be issued which will open the eyes of monopolizers and the laws shall be put in full force against those who continue that infamous business.

Same to Lt. Col. French. That he will not interfere with the matter referred to nor answer the letter of Captain Ross till he hears from him (French).

Same to de Budé (?) (in French). The trouble caused by the death of Foy, his secretary. It will take time to put Mathews, who succeeds him, au fait to the work. Has been nearly a year in the Province, is surrounded with enemies, and little hope of assistance to be expected for the Province, since France has made an alliance with the rebels and is not ashamed to incite revolt by the motives most seductive to Frenchmen. Add Hamilton's unfortunate expedition to the Illinois undertaken without his orders; a second tour de Burgoyne, which has had the most vexatious consequences. There seems to be a fatality accompanying the enterprises. Had the two companies of the 14th which he left at the Illinois, when he commanded in New York, been left, they would have assured possession of the country and prevented subsequent consequences. Repeating the request about the vacant office for his nephew. Has given two vacant offices to Brehm and Holland as being best qualified asks that their claims be urged. Asks that the character of a suitor for his niece's hand be ascertained. He might be attracted to this
country where it is desirable to have subjects on whom the Government can rely.

Haldimand to North. Has appointed Holland to be Muster Master General of the German troops, on the death of Foy. His qualifications; came with the Hessian General DePeyster (sic) owing to his knowledge of German and will be extremely useful. Asks that the appointment be confirmed.

Same to Etiennette Campion (in French). Is obliged to refuse his request. Has refused a similar request made by Todd and Gill.

Same to Southhouse. To alleviate his affliction, will certainly give him leave to go home by the October fleet. Will take the first opportunity to provide for his son, but he will have to give way to those who have been in the corps before his arrival.

Same to the same. Not to purchase an ensigncy for his son, as he hoped to favour the young gentleman before he (Southouse) left for England.

Same to General Armstrong. Ensign Armstrong, appointed by Amherst to the vacant lieutenancy by the death of Mr. Young, had been already promoted on the death of Lieut. Shourd. Proposes to give the vacant lieutenancy to Ensign Broc (sic). In that case, will appoint Andrew Armstrong to the ensigncy.

Same to the Rt. Hon. Charles Jenkinson, on his assuming the office of Secretary at War.

Same to General Oughton. Has written to Lord Amherst on the difficulties relative to the disposal of ensigncies in Canada. Encloses letter to Lord Amherst relative to Ensign Davis. Cannot refuse to allow Capt. Green to remain with him (Oughton) as his aide-de-camp.

Same to Robert Hunter. Trusts that his endeavours may produce security to Canada and the commercial interests of Great Britain. A system of general defence may interfere with individual interests but British merchants will one day be convinced that every object of his Government has been the public security and their interest. Laments the great ravages among the fisheries, which he did his best to prevent, &c.

Same to Germaine. As to the doubt whether the appointment of Holland as Deputy Commissary of Musters was in his power or in that of Burgoyne.

Same to Burgoyne. Respecting Holland's appointment.

Same to George Ross, agent, 60th Regiment. Respecting the accounts of his (Haldimand's) battalion. Will attend to his recommendation of Shaw & Fraser.

Same to General Taylor. Will afford Capt. Scott advice and assistance with respect to the clothing of his (Taylor's) regiment.

Same to Thomas de Grey, Jun. Will show Mr. J. Fraser every attention.

Same to Lord Amherst (in French). Thanks for His Lordship's care in providing for the needs of the troops. Is sending off the bronze artillery from St. John's and Isle aux Noix; his satisfaction with Col. McBean. Despatches sent last autumn by two ships have been taken; trusts these will reach. Thanks for attention to his battalion; wants an adjutant; thinks the post might be given to a sergeant of recognized capacity. Respecting the pensions to the widows of Capt. Equier (sic) and Capt. Monnin. Colonel Christie's desire to
serve in Canada; he might be useful. The precarious state of affairs in Canada.

September 20, Quebec. Haldimand to Gray and Ogilvy. Order to pay Lieut. Rochat, of the 1-60th, a sum on his account. Page 156

October 11, Quebec. Same to Richard Huntly. Accepting his resignation as surgeon to the garrison of Montreal. 159

October 14, Quebec. Same to the Bishop of Quebec (in French). Valinière, curé of Ste. Anne du Sud, to be ordered to Quebec with all his baggage. He is to be informed that he must leave for Europe with the fleet sailing on 25th of the month. Stores for the passage to be provided; he is to restrain his ordinary vivacity, and take care of what he says and does before leaving. May leave an attorney, to be approved by the Government, to transact the business he leaves in the Province. The duty expected from the clergy to teach their flocks fidelity, zeal and respect towards their sovereign. 160

October 15, Quebec. Same to Major General Dalling. Introducing his nephew, Lieut. Haldimand, who, on account of his health, goes to Jamaica to join his regiment. Asks that he be appointed Quartermaster in room of Genevay, who remains with him (Haldimand). Hopes that Lord Amherst will consent to the exchange. 174

October 17, Quebec. Same to Major General Ogilvie. Had placed his son under the command of the commanding engineer; he has met with an accident which is not mortal and he shall be cared for. 163

October 24, Quebec. Same to Robert Hunter. Warrant for the pay of Livius made out and sent to Monk who will no doubt forward it. The unsuitable time for framing new regulations for the Province. Soldiers more wanted than lawyers. When tranquillity is restored, he would rejoice to see every regulation introduced that wise lawyers could design. 164

October 24, Quebec. Same to Livius. Congratulations on the successful termination of his business in England. The warrant for his pay ordered. 166

October 24, Quebec. Same to Budé (in French.) Sends reply from M. Baby, one of the best subjects in the Province; he is uncle to Madame Rives, for whom he requests him (Budé) to render service. 167

November 1, Quebec. Same to John Fraser. Would be glad to indemnify Falconer for losses, but the admission of his claim would open a door for endless ones of the same nature; it must be deferred till a general indemnification takes place. 168

November 1, Quebec. Same to Major Hughes. To collect a body of Indians at Isle aux Noix to be sent on a scout. 169

November 3, Quebec. Same to the Officer commanding the troops on the St Laurence. Notice received of 17 transports with 2,000 troops having left New York for the Province. In view of the lateness of the season the troops to be landed and quartered in the lower parts of the Province; any belonging to regiments already in the Province to be collected and sent off to Quebec. The delay in bringing up the ships another reason for the landing of the troops. A naval officer and commissaries sent down to assist. 170

November 25, Quebec. Same to Major Harris on his late promotion. 172

December 29, Quebec. Same to Southhouse respecting an ensigncy for his son. 173

January 6, Quebec. Same to Porlier, St Ours (in French.) Thanks for New Year's wishes. Places little reliance on the report by the Indians, and hopes that the moon will re-appear many times before the rebels shall be in a position to appear on the frontiers. Will, however, be glad to know the name of the two Indians. 176
1780. 
February 21, Quebec.
No signature (secretary) to Mrs. F. Cooper (in French.) Enclosing a warrant for money advanced by her for the Canadian prisoners in the Colonies.  

April 6, Quebec.
Haldimand to Joseph Quince (in French). Far from opposing his plan of going to Quebec, wishes him much happiness in the choice.  

April 27, Quebec.
Same to Neveu Savestre (in French). Requesting him to see that the Militia furnish every assistance to the Quarter Master General and his officers, with respect to provisions and stores now expected. No exemptions to be made unless those expressly signed by himself (Haldimand) or Cramahé.  

May 10, Quebec.
Same to Holland, Surveyor General. To examine the ground on which the Intendant's palace stood and that adjacent, the deeds and grants and by what tenure they are held, to ascertain what is legally the possessions of the Crown. The Town Major and Deputy Surveyor General to be associated with him.  

June 13, Quebec.
Same to the Bishop of Quebec (in French.) Returns petition from the inhabitants of Rivière Ouelle, whose style he disapproves. It is for the Bishop to decide on the spiritual part of the complaint against the curé. Has ordered the Captain of Militia to come immediately to render an account of his irregular and indecent conduct in warning the curé at the request of the inhabitants to leave the presbytery. He knows too well the good conduct of the clergy of Canada towards the Government to permit any insolence, and has too much confidence in the Bishop to allow any one to encroach on his rights and disobey his orders.  

July 10, Quebec.
Same to Neveu Savestre (in French.) Hopes shortly to give evidence of satisfaction with his services.  

July 12, Quebec.
Same to Colonel Hutchison. Regrets to hear of his state of health, and that there have been no rewards for the fatigues by which it was caused. Respecting money transactions with Mr. Chamier.  

July 12, Quebec.
Same to Wallace (Hugh ?), New York. Respecting money matters in Cumberland County, and with Chamier. Approves of Delancey's refusing paper for money due in Maryland; hopes it will daily decrease in value, &c., &c.  

August 14, Quebec.
Same to Mrs. Martickle. Will endeavour to fall on some means to alleviate her situation, but it is difficult.  

August 28, Quebec.
Same to John Fraser. Respecting the appointment to succeed Mr. Jordan; as the office had been declared unnecessary, no new appointment could be made. He is to take over the business of the pay office at Montreal and environs from Mr. Jordan.  

August 28, Quebec. September 4, Quebec.
Same to Southouse. Granting leave of absence.  

September 14, Quebec.
Same to John Fraser. To come to Quebec and transact certain business whilst Jordan is here.  

Same to Prevost (in French.) Congratulates him on his success in the South, but regrets to learn of his disappointment; urges him to go, and that his bad fortune will some day disappear. Regrets their distance; had a desire that they should be together; does not yet despair of this. May be able to give his son an ensigncy after the first are filled. His (Haldimand's) disappointment with his nephews. Is resolved to be at no more expense for them. Besides all that has been paid for Louis, he is in debt £700 sterling, which must be paid in addition; will send him back to Switzerland. His own money difficulties, and the pretexts of his agents, Messrs.  

HALDIMAND COLLECTION. B. 68
Ross and Gray, for not meeting his bills. Complimentary messages follow. Page 192

September 17, Quebec. Haldimand to Rt. Hon. Richard Rigby. Has appointed Mr. Fraser Deputy Paymaster for Mr. Boon, at Montreal, in room of Mr. Jordan. 196

October 20, Quebec. Same to Burgoyne. Thanks for continuing Holland as Muster Master in room of Foy. The allowance to Mrs. Foy, &c. 197

October 20, Quebec. Same to Capt. Middleton. Certifying as to the faithful and punctual discharge by Lieut. Kelly of his trust as agent to the provision fleet. 198

October 22, Quebec. Same to General Armstrong. Respecting changes in his (Armstrong's) regiment. 199

October 24, Quebec. Same to Thomas de Grey. Cannot at present comply with Lord George Germaine's wishes respecting Capt. McKinnon. Hopes in a few months to give him a company, either in a Provincial corps or a corps of Rangers. In the meantime has allowed him half pay from the date of arrival. 200

October 24, Quebec. Same to J. C. Roberts. Acknowledging receipt of books for the Library. The French books not yet arrived. To prevent jealousy will not announce the English till the French come. Hopes Mr. Cumberland's voyage to Lisbon may have the desired effect. 201

October 25, Quebec. Same to Capt. Terrot. Has forwarded the letters to his son, now employed as an assistant engineer at Niagara. 202

October 25, Quebec. Same to Leonard Smelt, London. Will inquire more particularly about Simon Metcalfe. His career under Carleton; his principles suspected, &c. 203

October 25, Quebec. Same to the Duke of Montague (in French). That he will, as requested, be of service to Lieut. Cullen of the 53rd. 205

October 25, Quebec. Same to Rigby. Referring to the contents of former letters. 206

October 25, Quebec. Same to Knox. Has received Germaine's recommendation of Kehoe. Had offered to place him in the Church, which being declined, he was placed in the Commissariat, at five shillings a day. 207

October 25, Quebec. Same to the Duke of Montague. That he will make Lieut. Cullen an additional Aide-de-Camp. 208

October 25, Quebec. Same to Colonel Roy. Strongly recommending Lieut. Glennie for his abilities, but his contempt and disobedience to his superiors, whom he knows to be less learned than himself, will prevent him from shining in a military line. Asks for his (Roy's) efforts to place him where great application and great abilities are necessary but where subordination is not the first and most necessary qualification. 209

October 25, Quebec. Same to Burgoyne. Respecting the allowance to Holland as Deputy Muster Master General of Foreign troops. 211

October 25, Quebec. Same to Robert Hunter. The loss sustained by the merchants of London by the capture of so many vessels. His (Haldimand's) measures to protect the shipping; his opening of the Indian trade. New pilotage regulations between Quebec and Montreal. Hopes that exertions will be made to enable the next year's fleet to sail about the 25th of March, so as to arrive before the rebel privateers can come out. 213

October 25, Quebec. Same to General O'Hara, that he will attend to the recommendation in favour of Ensign Thompson. 215

October 25, Quebec. Same to George Ross. Has received clothing and personal accounts, on which he makes remarks and corrections. 216
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 25</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Haldimand to Knox. The character of Battersby (Knox's nephew). Asks that he be left at present; an early opportunity will be taken to give him a lieutenancy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 26</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Same to Holland. The money he charges against Government in 1770, was paid to Sir Thomas Mills, from whom it can be recovered. Should be refuse payment he (Haldimand) will take every step in his power to prevent an officer of Government being injured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 1</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Same to Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop. Has detained the “Mercury” as every moment may bring news.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 23</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Same to Lt. Cullen. Notifying him of his appointment as an additional aide-de-camp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 28</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Same to Mr. Robinson. Enclosing triplicate of a letter written last year to Lord North, to which no answer has been returned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Same to the same. Respecting the appointment of Louis Haldimand to the office of Surveyor of Woods. Death of Peter Haldimand in Nicaragua.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 8</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Same to Holland. Rent to be allowed to the widow Bonfield for the shot yard, until the title be determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 8</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Same to John Fraser. To assist Mr. Bellestre by advice, &amp;c. in the duties of his office.</td>
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**LETTERS TO VARIOUS PERSONS—1731-1791.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 11</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>General Haldimand to Colonels of Militia of Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec (in French). That Councillor Baby has been appointed Adjutant General of Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 5</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>The same to M, de Rouville (in French). That his son may take the oaths of foi et hommage in his name for his fiefs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 5</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>The same to John Fraser. Encloses reply to addresses from the inhabitants of Montreal. The resignations of militia officers in 1775 and 1776, excusable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 8</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>The same to Madame la Véranderie (in French). Owing to her mother's age, &amp;c., will dispense with her (Mad. la V.) coming to render foi et hommage, but some one must be authorised to do so in her name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 19</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>The same to Judges of Common Pleas, Quebec and Montreal. To obtain returns of the number belonging to each parish who are now with the rebels, with details of their families, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 26</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>The same to John Fraser. Acknowledging list of people absent with rebels, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 26</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>The same to Commissioners of the Peace, Montreal. That they should assemble and decide on George Allsopp's application for license to buy wheat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 26</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>The same to George Allsopp. That his application for license to buy wheat cannot be laid before the Council till the magistrates' decision is come to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 15</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>The same to Judge Fraser. That he cannot appoint Mr. Parquharson Barrack Master at Oswegatchie, as orders are to lessen expenses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
General Haldimand to Mr. Dixon, Halifax. Relative to proceedings connected with property in Nova Scotia.  

The same to Captain of Militia, Baie de St. Paul (in French). Pension to the widow of Joseph Potvin and the children, &c.  

The same to Madame Potvin (in French). That she has been awarded a pension.  

The same to Colonel Roy. Death of the Captain of the Quebec merchantman. Remarks on European news.  

The same to General Murray. Burning of Colonel Caldwell's mill at Point Lévis. The fleets not yet arrived. European news looked for.  

The same to Lord G. G. (Lord George Germaine). Recommending either Col. Caldwell or Lt. Governor Hamilton to succeed Lt. Governor Crumahé in event of his not returning from Europe.  

The same to Watson and Rashley. The violation of the law as to trade with the upper country requires the refusal of leave to Mr. Howard to trade there; will be as lenient as possible. 15 and 20.  

The same to Lord North. Informing him of the death of his nephew (Peter) and asking for protection to a younger nephew.  

The same to James Tod. Granting permission to erect a wharf opposite his house.  

The same to John Fraser. To examine into the petition of the inhabitants of the Faubourg St. Laurent (St. Lawrence Ward) Montreal, &c.  

The same to Major Harris. That he will be transferred from the 84th to an old corps when the good of the service will permit.  

The same to John Fraser and H. Rouville. Appointments of notaries. The steps to be taken for the security of the papers of deceased or superseded notaries.  

The same to Captain Aubrey. That his application for leave of absence cannot be granted at present, &c.  

The same to Dr. Mabane. Special hospital at Quebec discontinued, and his appointment as physician withdrawn.  

The same to General Robertson (in French). Personal matters.  

The same to Hugh Wallace. Respecting his accounts. Demand for horses. Death of Captain Hutchison. (See B 66, p. 183).  

The same to Lord Barrington (in French). That he cannot at present grant Captain Scott leave of absence.  

The same to General Burgoyne (in French). That he will do what he can for Capt. Green.  

The same to Lord Percy (in French). Respecting the case of Mr. Blacket. Mr. George Davison's claim.  

The same to J. Montrose. Acknowledging letter by General Clarke.  

The same to General Burgoyne. That he will keep Captain Green in mind.  

The same to Robert Hunter. The safe arrival of the convoy. Land communication with Nova Scotia. Will assist towards sending an armed vessel with despatches for Halifax.  

The same to Lord Dartmouth (in French). Acknowledging letter recommending Captain Green.  

The same to Mrs. Hughes. Cannot allow of the sale of the commission of the late Major Hughes.  

The same to Lord Percy. Recommending Mr. Blacket for promotion. The letter of recommendation for Mr. Davison received.
General Haldimand to General Melville. Acknowledging letter of recommendation in favour of Mr. Cracque.

The same to Lord Adam Gordon. Will pay attention to Mr. Cracque. He will shortly be employed in the commissariat.

Robert Mathews to Major Dunbar. That he cannot receive leave of absence.

William Pollock to Gen. Haldimand. Asking if he cannot draw part of his pay at home.


The same to Lord North. The death of his nephew Peter Haldimand, and asks that his brother, Louis, he appointed Surveyor of woods in his room.

The same to Judge Rouville (in French). Is not authorised to grant his application for remission of seigniorial dues.

The same to Mr. de Lotbinière (in French). Cannot grant delay entirely in the payment of the droits de quint, but there may be delay till the accounts are made up in May.

The same to Major Campbell. That no determination as to Light Infantry corps is yet arrived at; thanks for his offer of service.

The same to -- Servier. That on his return he will attend to questions affecting trade.

The same to General Clarke. Acknowledging receipt of returns of Court of Inquiry as to those favouring desertion, &c.; will give directions as to stopping that proceeding.

The same to the same. Sending reports of successes arrived from New York, but still unconfirmed.

The same to the same. Approving of assistance given to Captain Twiss in forwarding public works.

The same to Colonel Dundas. Relative to transport for his baggage on joining the 8th Regiment.

The same to M. de Lotbinière (in French). That there is no intention of seizing the wood cut on the seigniory of Vaudreuil. The order has reference to wood cut on the King's land.

The same to General Clarke. Men to be sent for works at Quebec.

The same to the same. Prisoners for exchange to be sent to Laprairie.

The same to the same. Acknowledging despatches.

The same to General Robertson. That he shall be glad to hear from him on public affairs.

The same to Adam Mabane. That he will pardon the Chevaliers, tried at the last session and send them on board a King's ship.

The same to General Clarke. Has received returns of the troops.

The same to Hugh Wallace. Respecting his accounts and remittances. Is anxious for public news. Concerning his house at Pensacola.

The same to Colonel Caldwell. Has been unable to examine into the complaint against the Captain of Militia at St. Nicholas. He (Caldwell) may, if he desires, resign his commission as Justice of the Peace.

The same to W. Pollock. Despatches from Lord Shelburne received.
July 17, Quebec.

The same to Lord Percy (in French). Recommending Mr. George Davison, for the office of Councillor.

July 17, Quebec.

The same to Watson and Rashleigh. That Mr. Howard has been favourably treated and has received a pass.

July 17, Quebec.

The same to Messrs. Cox, Muir & Co. Relative to the death of Ensign Drummond.

July 17, Quebec.

The same to T. Townshend. Congratulating him on his appointment. Will appoint Lt. Colonel Hope, to be Q.M.G.

July 17, Quebec.

The same to W. Pollock. Will grant the additional allowance asked for. Will continue to draw his pay at home. Leave of absence received.

July 17, Quebec.

The same to Admiral Hughes. Congratulating him on his promotion, &c.

July 17, Quebec.

The same to Major Sumner. Leave of absence.

July 17, Quebec.


July 17, Quebec.

The same to B. Watson. Will attend to his recommendation of Mr. Winelow.

July 17, Quebec.

The same to Hugh Wallace. Respecting his accounts.

July 23, Quebec.

The same to B. Frobisher. That rum is not wanted just now.

July 29, Quebec.

His offer sent to the Commissary General.

July 29, Quebec.

The same to Sir Guy Carleton. That he has received letter from Lord Shelburne of the designs of the French, and that he (Carleton) is to come to Quebec with troops to defend the country. He cannot serve under a junior and, therefore, will leave for Europe.

Duplicate in French.

August 17, Quebec.

The same to Lord Shelburne. The arrangements for the Military and civil services in anticipation of the arrival of Sir Guy Carleton and his (Haldimand's) departure.

August 26, Quebec.

The same to M. Mongolfier, Grand Vicar (in French). The expected arrival of four priests, no arrangement can be made till they arrive.

August 26, Quebec.

The same to M. Hubert, priest at Detroit (in French). Glad of his arrival, will send Mr. Payne and servant to assist him in his ministry.

September 12, Quebec.

The same to the Chief Justice. Respiteing a murderer on the ground of insanity.

No date, (Oct. 1782 ?)

The same to — (apparently to General Robertson) (in French). Sends letter by a Brunswick officer, and expects news by his return, as it is not known whether New York is still held or not. The unlikelihood of peace for reasons given.

October 8, Quebec.

The same to Mrs. Pilot. That he has given her husband leave to retire, &c.

October 10, Quebec.

The same to Hugh Wallace. Money matters. Has hopes that the arrival of the fleet will bring about a change, and save the loyalists from suffering. The loss of his horse.

October 11, Quebec.

The same to M. de Lotbinière (in French). A commission appointed to investigate into seigniorial titles, &c.

October 17, Quebec.

The same to Major Harris. Cannot grant leave of absence.

October 18, Quebec.

The same to M. Gillet de Grantmont, Burgundy (in French). Acknowledges receipt of papers, He must send a power of attorney from himself and father-in-law to get the information he wants regarding his —vIs claims.

October 25, Quebec.

The same to Robert Adair. Respecting the General Hospital and Garrison Hospital at Quebec.
October 26, Quebec.

Haldimand to T. Townshend. That from the continuance of hostilities he will remain till spring, but desires then to leave for Europe.

October 28, Quebec.

The same to General Burgoyne. That Major Aubrey goes to Europe by the fall fleet. Promotion of Captain Green.

October 28, Quebec.

The same to George Ross. Will give effect, if possible, to his recommendation of Mr. Fraser.

October 28, Quebec.

The same to W. Pollock. Thanks for letters and attention to his affairs.

October 28, Quebec.

The same to Sir William Howe. That he will not return Lieutenant Gore as being absent without leave.

October 28, Quebec.

The same to M. de Lotbinière (in French). That after the fleet sails, a commission respecting the seigniories will be issued.

November 10, Quebec.

The same to T. Townshend. Stating that Sir Guy Carleton had informed him he was not coming to Canada this year, perhaps not at all. His (Haldimand's) mortification at Lord Shelburne's appearing to expect he would serve under a junior officer after his long service. Asks that he may be allowed to leave.

November 13, Quebec.

The same to Mr. Watts, London. With messages of remembrance, &c.

November 18, Quebec.

The same to Captain Mure. That he cannot be appointed Brigade Major.

December 7, Quebec.

The same to Lt. Governor Hamilton. Asking him and the Council to take Mr. Gugy's petition into consideration and report thereon.

December 9, Quebec.

The same to John Coffin. Notifying his appointment as Inspector of Police.

December 10, Quebec.

The same to M. Renaud. That he is appointed Grand Voyer.

December 18, Quebec.

The same to Samuel Holland. His records of surveys, &c., to be sent to the Bishop's Palace for safe keeping. To attend at his office for public business two days a week.

January 6, Quebec.

The same to Mr. Watts, London. Is pleased that a commission to investigate the losses of the loyalists has been appointed by Parliament. Trusts the time may be extended for sending in claims.

January 6, Quebec.

The same to Captain Abbott. That he will appoint a Commissioner of the Peace to assist him at St. John's.

February 1, Quebec.

The same to Lt. Colonel French. Pillage of Quartermaster General's stores to be investigated.

February 5, Quebec.

The same to Brigadier Powell. Ordering him to assemble the Board to examine the accounts of the Public Departments.

March 17, Quebec.

The same to Edward Southouse. Cannot give his son an ensigncy over the heads of others.

March 29, Quebec.

The same to Captain Vallée. Censuring his conduct in secretly carrying off Mr. McDonnell, accused of defrauding his creditors.

May 15, Quebec.

The same to Edward Southouse. Further respecting application for an ensigncy to his son.

June 9, Quebec.

The same to General Clarke. Officers with leave of absence not to sail till despatches arrive.

June 16, Quebec.

The same to the same. Personal explanations as to the view taken of the conduct of Captain Tisdale, and the course he (Haldimand) takes in the discharge of public duty towards his second in command.

June 19, Quebec.

The same to Messrs. Frobisher, Finlay and Dobson, asking their co-operation in an examination respecting Indian goods.

HALDIMAND COLLECTION.
June 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Mr. Dixon. Respecting the steps necessary to be taken to prevent the loss of the estate of Shipody owing to non-fulfilment of terms of settlement.

The same to Hugh Wallace. Respecting the estate of Shipody, N. S. (See pp. 121, 122.)

The same to Harley and Drummond. Will give every assistance to Mr. Gordon to save them from the losses which may be caused by the conduct of Mr. Cochrane.

The same to Sir Charles Gould. Thanks for his suggestions as to Courts Martial.

The same to George Ross. Will serve Mr. Fraser, if he has the opportunity.

The same to Lord Amherst (in French). Will serve Messrs. Harley and Drummond as far as he can. His disagreeable position. The unsatisfactory state of the country, of the loyalists and of the Indians.

The same to Hugh Wallace. Respecting the Shipody estate.

The same to T. Willing. Renewing his acquaintance; asks him to look after his property in Pennsylvania.

The same to George Dupré (in French). Appointing him substitute to Mr. Bellistra (Bellestre?) as Grand Voyer for the district of Montreal.

The same to General Clarke. Asking if the marriage of Miss Becher to Captain Paulus meets his approval.

The same to Lord Koppel. Recommending Captain Inglis of the Pandora.

The same to John Marsh. Arrival of victualling transports.

The same to George Cherry. Arrival of victuallers.

The same to Lieutenant Leaver. Asking him to take charge of a French priest and land him in Europe.

The same to Lieutenant Houghton. To attend to the French priest sent out of the country. (See p. 138.)

The same to Charles Middleton. Recommending Lieutenant Leaver.

The same to Captain Colin Campbell. That he cannot allow him to purchase his majority over the heads of senior captains.

The same to Adhemar and Delisle (in French). Does not approve of their arrogating to themselves the title of deputies of the Province, nor the steps they have taken to advocate the claims of the people, which are neither legal nor suitable.

Robert Mathews to Captain Burnet. Memorandum respecting land in Nova Scotia called Shipody, of which General Haldimand is a joint proprietor.

General Haldimand to Captain Scott. That Captain Mathews is to be allowed to purchase the majority of the 53rd.

Similar letter dated 13th.

The same to Francis Cugnet. Respecting lands at Coteau du Lac, to be retained for the King’s service.

The same to Captain Abbott. Ordering him to embark with a detachment of Royal Artillery for Dominica, or, if that island is not restored on his arrival there, to go to Barbadoes.

The same to General Mathews. That he regrets not being able to serve Colonel Ritzmas.

The same to Cox, Muir & Cox. Respecting the death of Mr. Ogilvie in a drunken quarrel.
Haldimand to Robert Hunter. Has received the provisional treaty. The petitions from Merchants in Canada can be productive of no good, when steps are being taken to secure their property in the upper posts. The interests of the London merchants safer in Canada than in the other colonies. Page 152

November 8, Quebec. The same to General Clarke. Cannot assent to his claims for allowances without the royal authority. 154

November 8, Quebec. The same to Lord Amherst (in French). Will try to maintain good order. If the Americans treat the Indians properly there will be peace, otherwise there will be a cruel war. 156

November 17, Quebec. The same to General Powell. Reduction in the staff of the army ordered. 157

November 17, Quebec. The same to General Clarke. Reduction of the staff of the army ordered. He may return to Europe. 158

November 19, Quebec. The same to W. Pollock. Definitive treaty of peace he hopes is more favourable than the preliminary, &c. 159

November 20, Quebec. The same to Count Mittgenstein (in French). That owing to the reduction he cannot employ him. 160

November 20, Quebec. The same to Colonel North. Will render service to Ensign St. Germain when in his power. 161

November 26, Quebec. The same to Colonel Small. Acknowledging letters. The mission of Captain Munro was to look after lands on the St. John River, and on his way to examine the Temiscouata road, &c. The work required for the settlement of the loyalists. Concerning his lands at Shipody. 162

November 26, Quebec. The same to Sir Charles Douglas. Congratulating him on his appointment to command the fleet on the station and inviting him to visit Quebec, &c. 164

December 4, Quebec. The same to the Commissioners of the Peace, Montreal. Cannot incur the expense of appointing an Inspector of Police. 166

January 5, Quebec. The same to M. Mongolfier, Grand Vicar (in French). That he is renewing his efforts to get priests to assist him (M. Mongolfier) in his ministry. 167

January 8, Quebec. The same to Hugh Wallace. Trusts that his voyage to England will be attended with some advantage and that he, with other loyalists, will receive compensation. The unpromising prospects for Shipody. Respecting accounts. No word yet of the evacuation of New York. 168

May 17, Quebec. The same to Sir John Johnson. Appointing him to the charge of distributing lands to the loyalists, &c. 170

May 18, Quebec. The same to Sir John Johnson and Major Holland. Instructions as to settling the loyalists, &c. 171

July 1, Quebec. The same to Robert Hughes (Hunter ?). Gratified that his endeavours for the interests of the merchants, &c., have been well received. The ship "London" been ordered to Halifax, &c. 174

July 1, Quebec. The same to Capt. Twiss. Regrets the disappointment of his (Twiss') hopes; shall still exert himself for his benefit. His accounts to be closed. He (Haldimand) will take advantage of his leave of absence but not till matters concerning the loyalists are settled. Has built a room over the guard house. 175

July 1, Quebec. The same to Lord Amherst (in French). Will leave shortly. The effect of DuCalvet's attack may be strengthened by this step, as it may appear he left in consequence. Is proposing to publish the correspondence, &c. 178

July 2, Quebec. The same to W. Pollock. Concerning DuCalvet's pamphlet. Has sent papers in justification to be published. 177
Haldimand to General Tryon. Recommending officers for promotion.
The same to the same. Congratulating him on his appointment.
Respecting the absence of the two field officers of the regiment.
The same to Capt. Twiss. The requisitions for timber, &c., for
Gibraltar, cannot be complied with for want of shipping, and the
low rate of freight offered. Accounts and vouchers of the Engineer
Department to be sent home.

The same to Sir Charles Douglas. Regrets that he is not to see
him. Will write fully by Captain Stone; asks that he may have a
passage by the “Atalanta,” if he leaves at a suitable time.

The same to the same. The new settlements will delay his sail-
ing. Leaves the arrangement of vessels to Sir Charles.

The same to General Tryon. Accounts of his regiment sent home.
Recommendations of officers. Reported that Major Holland is to be
deprived of his office of Surveyor General.

The same to General Rainsford. Will do what he can for the
44th. Is pleased at the return of officers to their duty.

The same to General Melville. Will do honour to his recommen-
dation of Ensign Forbes.

The same to W. Pollock. Acknowledging letters, &c.

The same to General Houston. Acknowledging letters of intro-
duction.

The same to C. F. Greville. Acknowledging letters of intro-
duction.

The same to Dr. Mabane (in French). That the Seminary, which
cannot have priests from the Seminary of Paris, will have the choice
of four priests; any priests who are not satisfied may return to
France. The east wind will soon clear the river of the vessels, but
he depends more on news by New York than by these. Expected
arrival of Mr. Wallace.

The same to Lord Amherst (in French). The delays he has met
with in leaving. Will sail in the “Atalanta” about the end of the
month. The attacks of DuCalvet the work of a faction of which he
is the dirty organ.

The same to M. Brienne (in French). An enumeration of the
population taken up to last September. He is renewing the old
practice that the curés shall send a list of the baptisms, marriages
and deaths to the Provincial Secretary.

The same to Evan Nepean, Secretary of the Treasury. Respect-
ing the grants of land in the Bay of Chaleurs to Messrs. Shoolbred
and Fiot. The danger of doing prejudice to the settlements of
loyalists there if the claims of these two are granted without full
investigation.

The same to Sir George Yonge. Respecting the allowances to com-
mandants of posts after the evacuation of those now held in the upper
country. The formation of Catarqui as a post in lieu of Oswego;
Catarqui and Carleton Island to be thrown together and Major Ross
appointed. Respecting claims from Fort Erie and other posts.

The same to H. Chandler. Respecting the care taken by him of
his (Haldimand’s) furniture and affairs. Major Mathews sailing for
Quebec.

The same to Dr. Mabane (in French). Major Mathews gone to
Quebec. Sir Guy Carleton to go out with full powers. Has stated to
him his (Mabane’s) services, &c.

The same to Philip Livingston. Respecting the rent of his house
at Pensacola, &c.
Haldimand to D. Delancey. That he cannot accept his offer to be one of his esquires at the installation, that situation having been long promised.

The same to George Hardinge. That he will recommend him for Counsel in Quebec cases should opportunity offer and in the meantime retain him as Counsel in all law proceedings of his own (Haldimand's) from Canada.

Philip Dean to General Haldimand. Inquiring as to the authority for paying a bill drawn by Lt. Governor Abbott.

Haldimand to P. Dean. That the bill for £289 10s. paid on account of Lt. Governor Abbott, was for the public service and paid on judgment being obtained.

The same to Lieutenant George Young (in French). Concerning the raising of recruits in Germany. Suggests that the Province of Holland might agree to let troops engage in the King's service.

The same to Major Prevost (in French). Colonel Wood's name to be added to his in the power of attorney to manage his (Haldimand's) lands, &c.

The same to Lord Dorchester, (in French). Recommending his nephew, Lieutenant Devos.

The same to Lt. Colonel Harris. Leaves to him the arrangements of the battalion at Niagara. Recommends his (Haldimand's) nephew, Lieutenant Devos.

The same to Lieutenant Devos (in French). Complains of his expenses in spite of his solemn promises. Will, however, pay the bills he has drawn.

The same, no address (probably Captain Freeman) (in French). The extravagance of Lieutenant Devos, &c.

The same to Captain Genevay (in French). Thanks for his attention to Lieutenant Devos. If he does not improve will allow him to vegetate as a subaltern.

LETTERS FROM VARIOUS PERSONS, 1757-1768.

Volume I.

B. 68.

1757.

November 23, New York.

Major Cunningham to Colonel Haldimand. Congratulations on his appointment to the 2nd battalion. The dismissal of a person recommended to Lord Loudon.

1758.

February 11, New York.

Colonel Young to the same (partly English and French). His wound still continues to trouble him, &c.

March 6, New York.

The same to the same. Recall of Lord Loudon and appointment of Abercromby to the command in chief in North America; other regimental changes.

March 25, New York.

The same to the same. Resigns the Paymastership of the troops; asks that Lieutenant John Browne be recommended for the post.

April 23, New York.

Lieutenant Browne to the same. Respecting bills to be drawn for settlement of accounts.

April 23.

Colonel Young to the same (in French). Respecting the difficulty of obtaining bills of exchange (see p. 5.)

April 30.

Captain Browne to the same. Settlement of regimental accounts, &c.

HALDIMAND COLLECTION.

B 67
R. Ross to Haldimand. Arrival of the fleets and troops. Louis-
bourg looked upon as gained; wishes him a successful campaign.
Recommends a young man whose faults are all of the genteel kind.

Lord Howe to the same. Captain Burbank’s return after a fruit-
less expedition. Work doing on the Saratoga road.

J. Appy to the same (in French). Nothing serious expected
from the North. Threatening news from the West and reinforce-
ments ordered. Return of General Amherst. Desires the return of
Haldimand and to hear from him, &c.

The same to the same (in French). No news yet from the
south. Asks him to get a saddle which was left behind.

The same to the same. Saddle not arrived. Carpenter sent as
asked for, &c.

Brigade Major Spittel to the same. All the waggon horses sent
to Half-way Brook; they are almost worn out and no forage. Bad
roads.

J. Appy to the same (in French). Offers his services. Action
at Loyal Harmon; slight loss of the enemy; 58 killed and wounded
of the Royal troops. The proposed attack on the fort prevented by
the rain and bad roads. Provisions for Fort Edward.

The same to the same (in French). Sending papers with account
of battle with the Russians. Nothing new from Forbes. Progress
of the Fort at Oneida. Delay in arrival of Amherst. Despatches
from the Ministry sent straight to Halifax. No word of peace;
drafts of troops sent out. Thanks of the King to be published to
the troops for the attack on Carillon.

The same to the same. He may come to New York. The rear
guard of Forbes’ army marched from Loyal Harmon to Fort Du
Quesne.

Colonel Bradstreet to the same. Has received return of ration
money due the 4th Battalion, which cannot be paid for want of
money, &c.

J. Appy to the same (in French). Busy getting replies as to the
contingents from the Provinces for the campaign; list of those
known. The troops to attack Quebec under Wolfe. Monckton gone
to Louisbourg to accompany him; Stanwix to Philadelphia; Forbes
dead, &c. Reports of successes in the West Indies and capture of
the French fleet. Gossip. Congratulates him on his efforts at
Carillon, &c.

Brigadier Prideaux to the same. That he (Haldimand) is to build
a fort at Oswego.

Captain Rutherford to the same. Congratulations on his victory.
The attack on Niagara delayed by the incapacity of the Engineers;
the progress of the siege. The number of casualties, &c.

Captain Maclean to the same (in French). Congratulations on
his victory at Oswego. The inefficiency of the works at Niagara;
the enemy go in and out of the fort at pleasure. The engineer
wounded; the attack on the trenches, &c.

Brigadier Prideaux to the same. Hopes to be in possession of
Niagara in a few days. The strength of the fort. His batteries
will be ready to play next day. The voracity of the Indians.

Brigadier Maclean to the same. Death of the General (Prideaux)
and Colonel Johnstone. Deplorable condition of the troops if Hal-
dimand does not come, Sir W. Johnson in command. The ineffi-
ciency of the Engineers. The absolute necessity of Haldimand’s
coming.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1739, July 26, Niagara</td>
<td>Brigade Major Hervey to Haldimand.</td>
<td>Escort with French prisoners to be sent to Albany. Colonel Massey to remain at Oswego.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 29, Oswego</td>
<td>Colonel LeRoux to the same.</td>
<td>Has received orders to send escorts. Remonstrates against the additional fatigue duty thrown on his men. Capt. Torrington to assist in fitting out the ship at Niagara.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 29, Oswego</td>
<td>Major Munster to the same (in French).</td>
<td>Fresh provisions sent off. Arrangements for escorting the prisoners. Regrets that the stroke of fortune of taking Niagara should have fallen on Johnson who so little deserves it, instead of on Haldimand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 30, Oswego</td>
<td>The same to the same (in French).</td>
<td>Arrival of despatch to countermand his (Haldimand's) going. Has sent it after him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1, Oswego</td>
<td>The same to the same (in French).</td>
<td>The taking of Niagara a stroke of good fortune. Has a strong desire to see it and asks leave for this purpose. Good treatment of the French prisoners. The arrangements for sending them forward. The anarchy at Oswego, nobody knowing who commands. The 46th in disorder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No date.</td>
<td>The same to the same (in French).</td>
<td>The General's compliments on the victories. Crown Point taken. Indians to be collected to act with the troops, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1760, January 21, War office.</td>
<td>Lord Barrington to the same.</td>
<td>Returns of officers in his regiment who have purchased, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 9, London.</td>
<td>James Mayrick to the same.</td>
<td>To send certain returns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 20, Albany.</td>
<td>Commissary Leake to the same.</td>
<td>Has sent for garden seeds for Hudson and the Mohawk. Everything sent that could be procured for the health of the troops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1762, February 25, War office.</td>
<td>C. Townshend to the same.</td>
<td>Informing him of his promotion to be colonel by brevet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 17, Paris.</td>
<td>Abbe de l'Isle Dieu to Grand Vicar Perrault (in French).</td>
<td>Trusts that his packets have been delivered. The lively interest he feels and the esteem he has for those priests who remained with their flocks. The proposals for their relief made to the Duc de Choiseul. They may draw for money to relieve their necessities. Urges them not to come to France.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 9, Quebec.</td>
<td>Thomas Mills to Colonel Haldimand.</td>
<td>Asks help for the owners of a vessel wrecked at Champlain, to enable them to save their goods, &amp;c. Mr. Haldimand surveying and intends coming to Three Rivers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 18, Montreal.</td>
<td>John Brown to the same.</td>
<td>Sending some articles, watch, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 23, Montreal.</td>
<td>Frederick Haldimand to the same (in French).</td>
<td>That he is trying to get all the information possible as to the questions entrusted to him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 3, Quebec.</td>
<td>Richard Maitland, D.A.G., to the same.</td>
<td>That Captain McDonnel has been ordered to remain with his company at Three Rivers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 5, Quebec.</td>
<td>Thomas Mills to the same.</td>
<td>Sending papers. Death of Madame Lanaudière. Asks him to send his nephew to Quebec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 14, Quebec.</td>
<td>Same to the same.</td>
<td>Acknowledges letter, stating that his (Haldimand's) nephew could not get the information he was sent for. Sending tools. Intends to sail for Europe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 20, Beaumont.</td>
<td>L.S. Gounon, Jesuit, to the same (in French).</td>
<td>Has read the letter to the Indians. The good order produced by giving four of them a slight lesson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 24, Quebec.</td>
<td>Thomas Mills to the same.</td>
<td>Arrival of Brown; hopes to see Frederick (Haldimand). Leaves for England and offers his services. Arrivial of the Cork fleet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ensign Bruyère to Haldimand (in French). Sending on despatches.

All quiet. The precautions as to mounting guns on the Lower Town batteries lead the Canadians to believe the Spanish fleet is at hand. The exaggerated reports.

Amiod to the same (in French). Introducing his builder who goes to Maskai (Yamaska) to build a vessel of about 100 tons.

Father Emmanuel Crespel to the same, (in French). Sends, as Commissioner of the Recollets, Father Isidore, to Montreal, and Father Bernadin, to Three Rivers.

LaRose to the same. List of Indian goods delivered to Sergeant Major Stein for Colonel Haldimand.

Father Emmanuel Crespel to the same, (in French). Sends, as Commissioner of the Recollets, Father Isidore, to Montreal, and Father Bernadin, to Three Rivers.

Near the same, Major Stein for Colonel Haldimand.

The same to the same (in French). That he has settled certain claims.

Thomas Dunn to the same. That draughts for the expenses of Government, at Three Rivers, will be honoured.

Robert Bayard to the same. Great fire at Montreal. The three companies of the battalion for Crown Point ordered to La Prairie.

Gilbert Barkly to the same. Demanding a settlement for goods seized and sold.

The same to the same. Is taking steps to recover payment of goods seized and sold.


Sergeant Grant to the same. Statement of Gilbert Barkly's case and opinion of Council thereon.

M. Francklin to the same. Concerning the Shipody and other properties in Nova Scotia. Urges him to bring the claims of the Province for settlement before the people of Britain and the Government.

Lieutenant McColloch to the same. Sends in his resignation, as he intends to farm. Congratulations on Haldimand's appointment to command the Northern District. General Barton leaves Montreal. Prospect of prosperity for the Province.

J. J. W. Desbarres to the same (in French). Respecting the land at Shipody. Congratulations on his appointment as Commander of the troops at Quebec. Efforts to settle the Pabos lands. Priests to be got for the Acadians. Survey of Sable Island. Movements of friends.

Lieutenant McColloch to the same. Concerning his resignation.
Lieutenant Hutchins to Brigadier Haldimand. Sending balance he owes to the estate of Brigadier Bouquet. Page 101

Benjamin Faneuil to Adam Hoops. Sending invoice of cattle shipped to Shipody, &c.

J. J. W. Desbarros to Brigadier Haldimand (in French). M. Terroux, after settling his affairs in Quebec, will sit down on his lands in Cumberland. Best and Banbridge have given up the Shipody lands. Complaints of settlers on these lands arranged for the time. The conduct of Acadians from St. John’s Island, &c.

The same to the same (in French). Summarizing contents of his last letter. Death of Admiral Durrell. Mr. Francklin proclaimed Governor. Arrival of the 14th. Lord Colville to leave for Europe.

Thomas Barnsley to the same. Thanks for leave of absence, &c.

Thomas Colhoon to Adam Hoops. Details of the conduct of the settlers at Hopewell.

Thomas Mills to Brigadier Haldimand. That he has been appointed Brigade Major to go south with him (Haldimand). Asks for leave of absence for the winter.

C. Gugy to the same (in French). Has shipped his baggage for Charleston. Claim on Levesque. Provisions sent to Pabos, and business connected with it. The suit instituted by Barkley for goods seized. His regret at Haldimand going south. Further about Pabos and Captain Prevost’s visit to it, other business matters and the affairs of Barkly in postscript, dated the 26th. The new Governor. Cramahé acting as his Secretary and doing the work, &c.

William Nesbitt to Adam Hoops. The disturbances of the settlers at Hopewell and the means taken to pacify them.

Adam Hoops to Brigadier Haldimand. Is about to visit Cumberland County and see the lands. The proceedings at Hopewell are, he fears, encouraged, &c.

G. Maturin to the same. Enclosing bills and despatches, &c., for Pensacola, with memorandum as to drawing bills appended.

Thomas Mills to the same. Has arranged for the pay of the Acting Brigade Major. Barkly’s affair need not trouble him. The settlement of Pobaek (Pabos?) will be looked after. The Province still in hot water, Walker’s ear contributing. The severe climate. The friendship between him and Sheriff. Recommends Ensign Featherstone.

Sergeant Orr to the same. Applying on behalf of a slave, Mary Lewie, for her freedom, as she is hunted by St. Luc la Corne.

Adam Hoops to the same. Has been visiting the lands in Cumberland. Nothing done about surveying the lands at Bedford. Affairs of the Shipody lands referred to Mr. Wallace.

J. J. W. Desbarros to the same. That money has been advanced to Terroux on notes protested. Asks Haldimand to refund and take the lands, as it was on his recommendation the money was advanced.

The same to the same (in French). The state of affairs at Shipody. Pierre Sunette and his family are fishing at a small harbour near Halifax. Difficulty of settling Pabos. The Germans want experience and must be supported. Suggests the settlement of Acadians with certain advances on terms given. The conduct of Terroux. Plan of Isle Royale sent to England. Lord William Campbell the Governor. Friendly remembrances, &c.
Captain Rea to Haldimand. Is building cabins for the Indians; Fort Panmure settlers coming in. Not more than 500 acres should be granted to one settler; land good. Choctaws at the Fort; they demand food every day; are going, with the Chicasaws, to war against the Creeks. Sending for provisions. Sends accounts, &c. Page 154

March 19, New-York.

Alexander Fraser to the same. Position of Lord Chatham. East Indian victories; General Amherst has received a hint to be in readiness to go out there. Murray's cold reception till taken notice of by Pitt. Affairs in Canada not improved by the arrival of Carleton. Arrival of Colonel Prevost, &c. The quarrels among the ladies. State of society. Officers ordered to join their regiments in Ireland or resign, &c. 157

March 24, London,

John Ross to the same. Trusting that Governor Johnstone has left. No determination yet come to as to the barracks at Pensacola. The contract for rum for the troops; not to be charged to the men during the summer. 162

April 17, Pensacola.

Captain Durell to the same. Thanks for a present, &c. 165

April 21, Pensacola.

Lieutenant Pittman to the same. Report on the forts at Natchez and Iberville. 166

April 29, Quebec.

Thomas Mills to the same. Unable to get to New York from Lake Champlain not taking and from the badness of the winter roads. Asks to be exempted from coming to Pensacola. Will try to settle (or sell) the Poback (Pabos?) property. 169

April 29, Pensacola.

Dr. Lorimer to Major Hutchison. Respecting pay to the medical officers. 172

May 1, Philadelphia.

Adam Hoops to Brigadier Haldimand. Provisions sent to Shippody. Wood has been paid half for the survey of the lands; to be paid the rest when the work is done. 143

May 6, Fort Bute.

Captain Home to the same. The Spaniards are building a fort on the Mississippi at the mouth of the Iberville near Fort Bute, and have laid down guns for arming it. 2,000 troops expected and another fort to be built opposite Natchez. Recommends the employment of a pilot. Agreement to deliver up deserters from each side. Prospects of the Mississippi overflowing. Cannot clear the Iberville. 173

May 7, Kingston. (Jamaica.)

Franklyn and Younger to the same. Sending various articles to him and two turtles to General Gage and Mr. Wallace. 177

May 19, Kingston.

The same to the same. Sending supplies, &c. 179

June 2, Fort Panmure

Captain Rea to Major Chissolm, Mobile. Arrival of Spanish troops on the Natchez. Sending requisitions for clothing, provisions, &c. 180

June 2, Fort Panmure

The same to Brigadier Taylor. Arrival of Spanish troops and plans for erecting and arming a post. Agreement as to deserters. Choctaws demanding powder, &c. Spaniards giving large presents to the Indians. Arrival of Arkansas chief for presents. Garrison healthy, want utensils, &c. 182

June 14, Fort Bute.

Captain Disney to Brigadier Haldimand, Respecting bad state of the Indian presents. 186

July 11, London.

Thomas Bollard to the same. Sending articles ordered. 187

July 27, Charleston, (S.O.)

Captain Durell to the same. Acknowledgments. The great heat. The fertility of the country, and cheapness of everything. The hostile conduct of the Spaniards at Havana. The fertility of St. Augustine. Suicide of the carpenter. 188
Lieutenant Wright to Brigadier Haldimand. State of the gardens. Heat of the weather. Plenty of fish, &c. Indians bringing venison and turkeys but these do not save the supplies as they receive as much provisions, at least, as they bring. Bad state of the roofs of the barracks, &c. Roadmaking. Sending returns; troops healthy.

August 23, Summersett.

Adam Hoops to the same. Getting Shipody lands surveyed. Plaster of Paris discovered; has sent sample to England. Banking the marshes. Cattle doing well. Is surprised at Clarke settling to farm in West Florida.

Admiral Parry to the same. His duties prevent him from calling at Pensacola. Changes among the officers in Jamaica. Kingston sickly, &c.

September 14, New Orleans.

Marquis to the same (in French). Offering his services.

B. Macnamara to the same. Provisions for the posts received and will be forwarded. Damaged provisions in store, repairs to bateaux, &c. Asks for an advance of money to be accounted for.

Surgeon Taylor to Brigadier Taylor. Asks to be relieved.

La Gauterais to Brigadier Haldimand (in French). Death of Mr. Henderson, Indian Commissary; waits orders.

François Caminad to the same, (in French). Intends to return to Pensacola; delayed by settlement of his affairs. The revolutions in the Colony have set his affairs in disorder.

Thomas Willing to the same. Apprehensions of the healthiness of the station at Florida. General Gage at Philadelphia, &c.

Captain Disney to the same. Reports the miserable state of Fort Bute. The Spaniards preparing to build a fort 800 yards distant from it. Survey by Lt. Home appended.

Captain Shirreff to the same. Major Mills gone to England. The New York Assembly will probably be obstinate not to provide for the troops according to Act of Parliament, &c.

Captain Marsh to the same. Returning answer to inquiries: 1. As to state of the boats at the posts. 2. As to the evidences for Major Farmer. 3. The reason of the desertion from the 34th. 4. The British trade in New Orleans. 5. The disposition of the French and Acadians to the Spanish. 6. The treatment of the Indians by the Spaniards. 7. The nature of the soil and productions. 8. The imports and exports of New Orleans for 1763. 9. The Spanish Governor's treatment of the French. The answers are given in detail. The answer as to the imports and exports shows the amounts during 1763 and 1765.

Lieutenant Pbyn to Captain Rea. Is so far on his way with 90 volunteers from the 42nd to join the 21st. His route to Fort Chartres, the Iborville, Lake Maurepas, &c., to Mobile. Asks Captain Rea to facilitate his movements. The length of time since he has left the inhabited parts of the country.

B. Macnamara to General Haldimand. Sending accounts of disbursements.

Surgeon Lorimer to the same. The best means of keeping the troops in good health during the hot weather. 242

Admiral Parry to Captain Hodgson. That H. M. S. "Adventure" has been sent to take on board the troops shipwrecked at the Grand Cayman. How they are to be subsisted, &c. 247

Lieutenant Kirkman to Brigadier Haldimand. Sending Court Martial proceedings and other returns, &c. 249

Admiral Parry to the same. Thanks for seeds, &c.; will probably see him in April. Death of Captain Roche. The shipwrecked troops at the Grand Cayman to be brought on. 250

Samuel Holland to the same. Hopes he may return to Quebec owing to the resignation of Murray or Carleton. The opposition of Colonel Irvin and Dr. Mabane. Respecting the Pabos settlement; how it can best be disposed of. Death of Haldimand's nephew. Monument over the ruins of Louisbourg. Proposed monument to Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham. Monument should be erected at Pensacola to Bouquet. Tired of surveying. Anticosti and Chaleurs Bay surveyed last winter, and the coast to Gaspe, &c. Murder of young Schlosser's servant and himself missing near Lachine. The Three Rivers Iron Works let. Drawing of lots for the land on St. John's Island (P.E.I.). His money matters and family, &c. 252

January 23, New York. The same to the same. Regarding promotion for Mr. Hutchison. 263

Lieutenant Lovell to the same. Delivery of deserters to the Spaniards. Arrival of Indians to receive presents from the Spaniards. 271

Reparis at the Natchez, and amounts. 279

Lieutenant Kirkman to the same. Has allowed Mr. Collins, surgeon, to leave for Natchez, and Mr. Taylor for Pensacola. 273

Basil Keith to the same. His arrival. Oakum, &c., sent to the garrison at Pensacola. Sickness on the Island. Official appointments. Indifference of Government to the interests of the colony, &c. 274

Admiral Parry to the same. Sending oakum, &c. Trusts the ship-wrecked troops have arrived. Home political news and changes in the Administration. 277

Francis Caminade to the same (in French.) That owing to the extent of the colony, the time allowed for deserters to surrender is too short. 280

Adam Hoops to the same. Has received grindstones, &c., from Shipody. Accounts of the settlement. Prospects of an Indian war on the Monongahela. Punishment for settling on Indian lands. Irritation of the Pennsylvanians. Murder of Indians by settlers, &c. 282

Lieutenant Kirkman to the same. Provisions to Lieutenant Phyn and his recruits. Accounts of stores remaining. 285

Colonel Byrd to the same. Introducing three gentlemen going to look for land in West Florida. 286
1788.
February 22, Edinburgh.

General Oughton to Haldimand. Thanks for care of his regiment; and congratulations on the success of his works at the post. Sketch of political affairs in Europe.

Page 287

February 22, Edinburgh.

John Ross to the same. Thanks for attention to the good of the 31st Regiment. Movements of officers, &c. Introducing Mr. Blackwell.

292

March 2, Fort Panmure

Lieutenant Lovell to the same. Arrival of Dr. Collins with medicines. Repairs to the fort which is rotten. People arriving to look at the lands.

296

March 4, German Town

Thomas Colhoon to the same. People at the settlement proposing to move to Shipody; their idleness during the winter; their destitution. Preparing to build a saw mill and dyke the marshes. French people offering as tenants on shares. The uselessness of the present settlers. The good conduct of the blacksmith.

298

March 12, London.

J. Marsh to the same. Interviews with the Ministry. How he (Haldimand) is to expect promotion. Has made up his mind still to remain in the army. The uproar caused by the general elections; political gossip. Urges Hutchinson's appointment to be Brigade Major. Elliott's appointment as Governor was only to give him the salary. The confused state of the accounts of the 31st, &c.

303

March 14, Fort St. Mark.

Lieutenant Wright to the same. Refusal of the men to work at the garrison garden. Their submission. Returns of provisions sent. Return of Indians from Havana well dressed by the Spaniards.

310

March 14, Fort St. Mark.

P. A. Sinnott to the same. Intrigues of the Spaniards with the Indians. The superstitions of the Indians, &c.

313

March 19, Machiche.

Conrad Gugy to the same (in French.) The affairs of Pabos. Death of Metral, his extravagance. Reports as to the appointment of Carleton or Murray to the Governorship. The views of the adherents of each. The indifference of the Government. The progress that might be made by the Province if care were bestowed on it.

315

March 26, Charleston.

Captain Durell to the same. Accident to the "Cygnet." His accounts washed away in the wreck. Sends duplicates to be signed, &c. Mortality among the "Cygnet's" officers and crew.

319

March 28, Charleston.

Lieutenant Boucher to the same. Is detained to await a court-martial on a deserter. His ill-treatment by Captain Gosling; asks for an opportunity to present his case.

324

March 28, Charleston.

Major Chissolm to the same. Asking leave for Lieutenant Williams.

326

April 13, Pensacola.

Lieutenant Thomas to the same. Has been pillaged by Indians without compensation. Asks for leave of absence, or to be employed as an Engineer.

327

April 16, Fort Bute.

Lieutenant Kirkman to Major Chissolm. Asks for command pay, owing to the expense of entertaining French and Spanish visitors at the fort.

329

April 21, Pensacola.

Alexander Fraser to Brigadier Haldimand. Narrative of the disputes between the Governors of East and West Florida and Brigadier Taylor in reference to the command of the troops, &c.

331

April 29, Brieg.

Colonel Zaremba to the same. Application in German.

346

May 6, Fort Panmure

Lieutenant Lovell to the same. Has received Governor Brown with suitable honours. Acadian families settling near the Spanish fort. Repairs to the barracks.

352

May 14, New Orleans.

Degrietz to the same (in French). Thanks for kindness received. His return to Europe delayed.

353

May 15, Kingston.

Peter Franclyn to the same. Introducing Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell.

354
1768.

**May 17.**
New Orleans.

B. Macnamara to Haldimand. With bill for cash advanced to Lieutenant Boucher.

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**May 21.**
New Orleans.

DeGriertz to the same (in French). Stating his position and the help he has received.

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**May 30.**
London.

Colonel Roquin to Haldimand (in French). To ask Brigadier Haldimand the cause of his long silence. Asking that Brigadier Bouquet's portrait, seal, &c., be sent.


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**May 30.**
Tatamagouche, (Tatama-gouche.)

New Orleans.

DeGriertz to the same (in French). Stating bis position and the earlies he has received.

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**New Orleans.**

May 3, Colonel Roquin to --- (in French). To ask Brigadier London. Haldimand the cause of his long silence. Asking that Brigadier Bouquet's portrait, seal, &c., be sent.

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**May 30.**
J. J. W. DesBarres to Brigadier Haldimand (in French). To ask Brigadier Bouquet's portrait, seal, &c., be sent.

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**May 30.**
Tatamagouche, (Tatama-gouche.)

New Orleans.

DeGriertz to the same (in French). Stating bis position and the earlies he has received.

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**June 10.**
Philadelphia.


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**June 18.**
Fort Bute.


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**June 22.**
New Orleans.


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**June 29.**
New Orleans.


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**June 30.**
Fort Bute.


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**July 18.**
L. Perrault to the same (in French). His return from the Illinois to which he intends to go back. Sending bill of exchange, &c.

Lieutenant Kirkman to the same. The delay in the arrival of the vessels under Lieutenant Fraser will prevent them reaching the Mississippi by the Iberville. The extraordinary conduct of the men should be allowed for. Articles for the Indians. Scarcity of gun-powder. Spanish deserter. Spanish doctor for troops dismissed on arrival of a surgeon.

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**July 21.**
Fort Bute.

David Waugh to the same. Has nearly concluded a contract for fresh beef for the garrison (of Fort Bute). Illness of Lieut. Fraser, &c.

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**July 22.**
New Orleans.

C. J. Maiton to the same (in French). Applying as a countryman of his for employment.
1768.
July 23, Fort Bute.
Lieutenant Kirkman to Haldimand. Sending a gunner with Mr. Waugh to Pensacola. Doubts if Mr. Fraser's vessels can reach the Mississippi. Sends proceedings of Court Martial. Page 403

July 24, Jamaica.
B. Macnamara to the same. Sending letters. News of the vessels for the Iberville fort. 404

July 25, St. Augustine.
Admiral Parry to the same. Arrival of the "Adventure". Has not been able to visit Pensacola. Will give orders to take recruits to Grenada. Friendly messages, &c. 405

July 25, Jamaica.
Major Whitmore to the same. Has taken command in absence of Colonel Taylor. Preparing barracks for troops from West Florida. Presumes he (Haldimand) will come to live at Ste. Augustine. 407

July 26, Jamaica.
Lieutenant Boucher to the same. Arrival at Kingston with troops. The Governor willing to take them to fill up the regiments on the island. The expense of sending them to the Grenades. 409

August 2, St. Augustine.
The same to the same. His reasons for leaving the troops for the Grenades at Jamaica. The obstruction on the part of the Lieutenant Governor, &c. 411

August 4, Fort Bute.
Alexander Fraser to the same. Statement of the difficulties of getting up to Fort Bute and forwarding the provisions. Has delivered the money for the garrison, &c. 414

August 4, Fort Panmure.
Lieutenant Lovell to the same. Respecting the delivery of Spanish deserters. Has sent boats for repair in order to go to New Orleans for supplies. Visit of Indians to whom presents have been given. Threats of Choctaw Indians. It is desirable to fix the site of a town near the Fort. Sickness of the place. 421

August 8, Mobile.

August 10, Pensacola.
V. M. to Brigadier Haldimand (in French). The pitiable state of the garrison. The necessity for providing for the soldiers, and that they be gradually inured to fatigue in that climate. The continued drunkenness of Captain Vignolles. The country not improving nor the commerce, as New Orleans is too near. Difficulties of the Mississippi navigation and want of a port are unfavourable. The condition of Louisiana the same, the people averse to the change to Spanish rule. Governor Ulloa and the people not friendly. Has given every assistance to get back deserters. Thanks for offer of services to advance him. His situation and doubts of promotion as a foreigner, that being only possible in the Royal American Regiment. 428

August 13, New Orleans.
Francis Caminade to the same (in French). Thanks for his kindness to M. Mazan and M. Noyau. Esteem in which the British are held. The deterioration of value of property since the arrival of the Spaniards. The little money arriving from Havana. Duel between two French officers. Good land but not cultivated. Natchez a terrestrial paradise. 434

August 18, Louisiana.
Chevalier Noyau to the same (in French). Thanks for kindness, and offers of services. The change of the Governorship at New Orleans. European news. Anticipation of Haldimand's coming to New Orleans, and the reception he may expect. 437

August 25, St. Augustine.
Governor Grant to General Gage. Will provide accommodation for the troops, who, he hopes, will remain in East Florida. No communication with West Florida. Hopes Fort St. Mark will not be demolished; proposal to establish a trading post there. Its use against the Creeks and Spaniards. 446

HALDIMAND COLLECTION.

B. 68
1768.
August 25, Fort Bute.

Alexander Fraser to Major Hutchison. Has drawn on him. Carts busy bringing up provisions. Page 448

September 10, Jamaica.

Captain Gardner to Brigadier Haldimand. Sending cigars. Disappointed at not getting to West Florida by change of plan on the part of Admiral Parry, &c. 449

September 11, Jamaica.

Lieutenant Boucher to the same. The troops waiting the arrival of the “Jason” to go to the Grenades. Their conduct; desertion; their provisions. Earthquake and damage from it. 451

September 13, New Orleans.

Jeremiah Terry to the same. Asking for possession of Fort Bute when troops are withdrawn. 454

September 14, New Orleans.

Evan Jones to Major Hutchison. Only two English vessels in the river. Will not be able to sell any quantity of provisions from the Natchez. 455

September 26, St. Augustine.


October 1, St. Augustine.

William Jenkin to the same. Thirteen days off the harbour; thence he had gone to South Carolina and back by pilot boat. Respecting sites for barracks. Woodlands secured. 459

October 1, New Orleans.

L. Perrault to the same (in French). Thanks for bill of exchange and recommendations. He leaves for the Illinois in January. 461

October 3, St. Augustine.

Governor Grant to the same. Arrival of Mr. Currie and his detachment. Asks that Fort St. Mark be not dismantled, as it will be of use. Proposes to establish a trading post there. Glad that the troops are coming to St. Augustine; they will arrive at a good season to a place free from facetious feelings. 462

October 4, St. Augustine.

Lieutenant Currie to the same. Arrival of the detachment and encampment. 464

October 8, New York.

General Gage to Lord Charles G. Montague. Not accommodation at St. Augustine for all the troops; asks that they may be quartered in the barracks at Charleston, during the winter. 465

October 13, New York.

Thomas Gamble to Haldimand. Sending materials for the barracks at St. Augustine. Plan of the barracks at South Carolina sent, where troops will probably be quartered. Disturbances at Boston. Gage going there. News of officers. 468

October 20, New Orleans.

Jacques Durade to the same (in French). Account of goods sent. Scarcity of money. 412

October 24, St. Augustine.

Governor Grant to the same. Arrival of officers. Cheapness of transport service. Delay in Haldimand’s arrival. Change in the Governor of Virginia, on Sir Jeffery Amherst refusing to come out. 470

October 25, St. Augustine.

Major Chissolm to the same. Sufferings by the hurricane which damaged the troop ship “Lydia.” The other safe, but a mere hulk. Assistance sent her to bring up the sick, &c. The want of good camping ground. Slow progress of barracks. 473

October — New Orleans.

DeGriertz to the same (in French). Is desirous to load a vessel for Campeachy, and asks an advance. Sending goods, &c. 489

November 12, St. Augustine.

Major Chissolm to the same. The failure to keep the men on board the transport; her arrival in port; sufferings of the troops on board. The progress of the barracks. Respecting troops for South Carolina. Difficulty of getting materials; no firewood in store; getting it cut. Page 477

November 22, Edinburgh.

General Oughton to the same. Approves of his method of training troops. Has stopped proceedings as to sale of Captain Vignolle’s commission. European news. Parliament determined to reduce the disobedient colonists to obedience. Correspondence
with the malcontents found among Wilkes' papers. The steps he should take to obtain naturalization.

December 3.
New Orleans.


No date.

Engineer Flowers to Capt. Haigh, Great Falls. Plan of works, ditch, &c.

No date.

Colonel Taylor. Remarks on the ground suitable for an addition to the barracks at St. Augustine.

October 9.

J. Appy to Brigadier Haldimand (in French). Discovery of the enemy marching from Oneida Lake, half of regulars, the rest of Canadians and Indians. Militia ordered to assemble at Fort Hendricks; other measures taken. Men will be sent to Haldimand.

October 10.

Same to the same (in French). Orders have been given for men to complete the work wanted, &c.

December 11.

Same to the same (in French.) Hopes that he (Haldimand) will not quit his post on the arrival of Colonel Prevost. Amherst left for Boston. Report that Fort du Quesne is abandoned and burned. Brigadier Gage gone to Brunswick, &c.

(There is no year given for Appy's letters. They are evidently wrongly placed.)

LETTERS FROM VARIOUS PERSONS. 1769-1772. Vol. 2.

B. 69.

Major Farmer to Haldimand. Respecting the house claimed by M. Socie, as attorney for his mother. His suspicions as to validity of title.

Page 1

February 14.

Robert Leake, commissary, to the same. Respecting the terms with the contractors for supplying bread or flour in Florida, as required.

February 25.

Major Chisholm to the same. The embarkation and arrival of the 21st Regiment. The barracks ordered to be repaired; deficiencies to be made good when the Assembly meets. The people civil and polite. Nine men escaped by desertion. Proposes to make an example of those recaptured. What is to be done with the money from stoppages of provisions? Asks for leave of absence.

March 28.

Same to the same. Arrival of Captain Goslin of the Royal Artillery. Movements of the detachments. Asks leave to discharge the unserviceable men of the Fusiliers. Are recruiting parties to be sent out? Has been applied to for a detachment to bring in Regulators from the back country; being accomplices of the rest of the inhabitants, a rescue is feared. Their arrival, having been brought through the woods and by bye ways. Desires to know if he is to comply with future applications of this kind.

March 28.

Lieut. Charles Williams to the same. Applying for leave of absence.

March 28.

Chisholm to the same. Formation of court martial for the trial of deserters.

April 7.

Luciano de Herrera. Agreement to sell a lot in St. Augustine for the use of the Crown.

May 3.

St. Augustine.

William Jenkins. Agreement to sell a lot of land for the use of the Crown.

May 30.

Mobile.

Dr. Lorimer to Haldimand. The blow to Mr. Pemberton (his reduction). He (Lorimer) will continue here while in health, but...
1769.

that cannot be long, as the fevers have already set in. Thinks that Mr. Brown, his mate, might be allowed to make one trial of his constitution. Has examined the town of Mobile, and given up his own room for the benefit of the sick, but all in vain, if no money is to be allowed for what is necessary for their recovery. The death of Governor Elliott; his plans for examining the settlements as ordered. The expenses. Page 12

May 30, Mobile.

June 9, Pensacola.

June 30, New York.

July 22.

July 22, Charlestown.

July 22, Pensacola.

July 24, St. Augustine.

July 30, Charlestown.

August 8, Charlestown.

August 9, St. Augustine.

August 11, Port Royal, Jamaica.

August 11, Charlestown.

August 17, St. Augustine.

August 20, Pensacola.

August 25, Charlestown.

August 25, Charlestown.

Pemberton, Hospital Mate, to Lorimer. Remonstrating against his summary dismissal.

John Cambel, Engineer, to Haldimand. The anarchy in West Florida; hopes of better times on the arrival of Governor Elliott have been blasted by his suicide. The misunderstanding between him (Cambel) and Capt. Innis, respecting a house.

Gage. Instructions to Major Whitmore, of the 9th Regiment, ordered to embark from St. Augustine for Cork.

Innis to Haldimand. Respecting the complaint of Cambel. The danger of having a man of Cambel's disposition in a community scarcely able to support itself, even if all agreed, much more so, when they are tearing each other like mastiffs. The good conduct of the troops.

Captain Hodgson to the same. Asks for leave of absence on his private business.

Neither signature nor address (apparently from Capt. Innis to Haldimand). Thanks for being confirmed as Fort Adjutant and Barrack Master. The detachment at Mobile very sickly. The evil results of the death of Governor Elliott. Complaint against Cambel, Engineer.

Representation by the officers stationed here, that they cannot obtain pay for the repairs made by them to their huts, or for the firewood.

Lieut. Thomas Gamble to Haldimand. The difficulty of obtaining transport for the troops for St. Augustine.

Chissolm to the same. His (Haldimand's) nephew sailing for New York. The resignation of Captain Stewart. It is believed he intends to turn planter. Gamble has taken up three transports. Respecting his leave of absence.

Lieut. Sandford to the same. Refusing the offer to succeed Lieut. Smith, 9th Regiment, in the office he holds.

Captain Fitzherbert to the same. With letters and cases of wine, sent by the packet established lately between Carolina, Jamaica and Pensacola. Personal gossip. Corsicans reported to have gained a great victory over the French; that the latter are formidable in the East Indies, and making a settlement in Madagascar.

Gamble to the same. The progress made in getting transports and in fitting them up. The delays for water casks, &c.

H. Sampson, Paymaster 31st, to the same. Details of the state of accounts of the regiment with Mr. Blackwell, agent for the contractors.

Ensign Robert Dalrymple to the same. For leave of absence.

Gamble to the same. The difficulties in the transport service. The arrangements, &c., are minutely detailed.

Lt. Col. Maxwell to the same. The arrangements for transport. The delay caused by waiting for biscuits for the 9th Regiment. Capt. Goslin allowed to proceed, so that the small vessel he had chartered might be ready to assist in landing the other troops on arrival, Has allowed Major Chissolm to return home on leave of absence.
Gamble to Haldimand. Details as to the biscuits ordered for the troops; why he does not go to St. Augustine; the difficulty of getting boards and planks. This is the worst place to take up transports he ever was in. Returns sent. The 21st regiment embarked, but the wind not fair. Page 44.

Same to the same. The delay of the transports from a foul wind. Being paid for by the month, the masters will make every delay possible, but must be protested. 48

Innes to the same. Arrival of General O'Reilly at the Belize with Spanish troops, two frigates and a great quantity of ammunition, it is believed to take possession of the Mississippi. Cambel sent up the Lakes by Lieut. Governor Browne and Council. Enclosing a letter from Lieut. Nugent, asking for leave of absence. 50

Gamble to the same. Has bargained with Forbes for a supply of boards, &c., as none can be got in Charleston. The rate of freight, &c., is unhappy since the transports left, on account of the very bad weather. He goes to New York by the General's orders, but will return to his duty as soon as possible. Has made all arrangements to supply the transports with water should they require it on their return. 52

Same to the same. Return of transports after having made St. Augustine three times from which they were driven off. The letter gives details. 54

Gamble. Memorandum of the dates of his leaving New York, engaging the transports, their sailing and return, on account of the gales. 58

Lt. Col. Maxwell to Haldimand. Account of the unsuccessful attempt to convey troops to St. Augustine owing to the bad weather. How transport might be managed. 62

Order (unsigned) that Thomas McWenzie is to be attached to the Grenadier Company of the 31st as a Cadet Volunteer. 59

Innis to Haldimand. The French inhabitants of the Lakes and River Pearl complain of the ravages committed by the Indians. General O'Reilly is settling a form of Government at New Orleans, not very agreeable to the French; has sent no troops up the Mississippi; apparently, the Spaniards have no intention of fortifying their posts on that river. They have 3,000 troops, a number necessary to subdue Louisiana. Ensign Cambel has returned from New Orleans, where he went without acquainting him (Innis) and has not called since his return. Desires instructions, Cambel's conduct being very singular. The Indians have destroyed a house and shed built for the wood cutters, besides destroying wood. List of the Council sent. 60

Certificates from Captains Howe and Disney of the N. B. Fusiliers to the masters of the "Harriet" and "Sally," that they did their utmost to carry out their charter parties but were unable to do so from stress of weather 65

The same of the same date from Lieut. Col Maxwell, to the Master of the "Mary". 66

Maxwell to Haldimand. The snow arrived on the 12th, after suffering from bad weather like the rest. The transports refitting; hopes that they will be ready in eight days. 67

Gamble to the same. The return of the snow "Sally" after being out five weeks and two days. Part of the bread condemned. Has had a survey on the transports, on a requisition to Captain Phillips of H. M. S. "Trial," who will have the repairs made. The danger to large vessels from the bar at St. Augustine. Besides the transports,
eleven topsail vessels have put in dismasted. Hopes the boards from Forbes arrived; not a good board to be got at Charleston, as they are bought up for the houses that are building. The damage by the gale all along the coast to New York; in Virginia it has been prodigious.

John Forbes to Haldimand. Respecting boards supplied. The vessel with the first load has been wrecked. Will undertake to send a cargo every month. The vessel carrying only goods for the Government should be exempted from Custom House or other port charges.

Gamble to the same. The difficulty of obtaining transports; the extravagant rates asked. How the troops may be carried at least expense. List of vessels engaged, and terms. Details of arrangements. How the stores are distributed.


Gamble to Haldimand. The “Margaret” with the remainder of the 21st to get to the roads to-day. How stores are distributed on board the vessels. The transports ready for receiving the troops. The difficulties made about the transportation of the articles for the Crown.

Strength of the 9th Regiment with the number of women, as they are to embark for Charleston.

Embarkation return follows.

Certificate by Lieut. Bethune and George Petrie, of the loss of the Schooner “Hawke” off St. Augustine with troops on board; no lives lost.

Whitmore to ——. The 9th Regiment now on board the transports, preparing to sail for Cork. Is sending this and other despatches by Clark, of the Royal Artillery. Receiving all sorts of civilities from the hospitable inhabitants of this pretty town.

Forbes to Haldimand. Receipt for the lumber received. Is glad that its quality gave satisfaction.

Gamble to the same. The 9th arrived and embarked on board the transports. Delay for want of stock; the bread rejected after survey and proper quality provided. Has received despatches from the Commander-in-Chief, which he is forwarding. The taking up of small vessels approved of. Asks if an arrangement could not be made for exchanging into a regiment serving in America, he having been disappointed about purchasing.

Innes to the same. Has been notified that three companies are coming to Pensacola; has fitted up the barracks; has received barracks bedding, &c. Enclosing statement of the Spanish armament and all their proceedings since leaving old Spain.

Edward Marriot to the same. Asking that Mr. Cotton, Chaplain at Pensacola, be compelled to refund him £25 borrowed.

Dr. Cotton to the same. Is leaving with Mr. McGilivray, to go over land to Pensacola to rejoin the garrison, his leave of absence having been extended by General Gage.

Gamble to the same. Approval by General Gage of the means of transport adopted. Application for indemnity by the owners of the “Hawke” is referred to him (Haldimand). Repeating his request for exchange into another regiment serving in America.

Dr. Lorimer to the same. His attack of fever and recovery. Desires to have arrangements made for the return of hospital
1770. blankets borrowed for the barracks. Sending account of his expenses to Mobile.

Account follows.

March 2, St. Augustine. Lieut. H. Skynner. Memorial respecting rations to the men of the Royal Artillery whilst on board transport for St. Augustine, for which no stoppages were made.

March 12, Pensacola. N. to Haldimand. The disagreeable voyage through the Keys; the ship nearly wrecked. The wonderful improvement in the infant colony. Provisions plentiful and cheap. Society increased and it looks like the golden age renewed. The different opinions respecting the proceedings of Governor Durnford. Governor Browne has left, after a duel with Evan Jones, and after calling out Hodge and Goddy who apologized. He intended calling out some more, but was bound over to keep the peace. A new road to be cut through the woods to Mobile. Nothing but feasting and drinking since the regiment returned.

March 12, Pensacola. W. Clifton to the same. Arrival of the 31st Regiment; regrets that he (Haldimand) was not coming. The favourable prospects of the new Lieut. Governor putting the place in a state of increase. Society notes. Introducing his step-son, Lieut. James Winter. The harmony between the civil and military promoted by Captain Innes.

March 12, Pensacola. James Jones to the same. The gratification at the reinforcement of troops. It leads him not to despair of seeing West Florida again the headquarters for the Southern district; confidence in the good effects of Lt. Governor Durnford’s arrival. His (Haldimand’s) house put in good order. The chances of sale not good, unless the planters of East Florida transfer their operations to the more fertile lands of West Florida. The loss by the conduct of his (Haldimand’s) agent. The wretched state of the people of Louisiana under Spanish rule; their proposals to take sanctuary under the British Government, but have been amused with promises till it is too late. Had there been an establishment (military) on the Mississippi more than half of the inhabitants of Louisiana would have taken shelter. The trade circumscribed by the Spaniards; plan in contemplation by him (Jones) and his brothers for a lucrative trade on the river. He will keep in mind the suggested attempt towards the Florida Keys. Wishes him (Haldimand) a safe voyage to New York. Would have sent a hogshead of claret but there is none fit to drink.

March 14, Pensacola. Captain Crofton to the same. Regrets previous irregularities on the provision returns; shall be punctual in future. The casualty returns.

April 16, St. Augustine. W. Penn to the same. Respecting musters in East and West Florida. Applies for Mr. Stewart’s office should it be vacant.

April 20, Williamsburg. Col. Byrd to the same. Introducing his son Tom.

May 9, St. Augustine. Maxwell to the same. Sending despatches received, some of which did not appear to be for his perusal. The return of two companies of the 31st expected. Arrival of bedding for the Artillery; its distribution, and survey ordered. The destruction by moths amongst the woollens in store. List of materials, &c., for the barracks sent. The indefinite rules as to barrack accommodation for the officers; desires to have precise instructions. The rules as to barrack accommodation at Gibraltar, &c. Sends returns of the provisions received; all care possible will be taken of
them. Respecting the non-arrival of shingles, and the purchase on the spot, unless the work on the barracks is to stand still. Page 107

Maxwell to Haldimand. Arrival of Major Mackenzie and four companies of the 31st from Pensacola. Spare blankets have been delivered to them; bedding still deficient, being intended for 500 men and there are 641 of the two corps. The want of iron pots. Has given leave for Lt. Nugent to go to New York, on account of ill health. 113

Returns (2) of the state, &c., of the 31st Regiment at Pensacola, dated 18th January, 1770, follow 115

State of the Royal North British Fusiliers at St. Augustine, dated 7th February, 1770, also follow 116-117

Crofton to Haldimand. Storehouse and guardhouse nearly completed. Tools and nails wanted. 117

Capt. Carkett to the same. Respecting Miller, a private in the 16th, a deserter from the Marines. Does not see how he should be pardoned. Will be under the necessity of reporting the matter to the Admiralty. 118

Haldimand to Edward Codrington. Is surprised at his remarks to Garron about his contract; the many favours shown him. The inconvenience suffered by the troops from the want of provisions in store, and the men put on rice, when flour was so high. Details of complaints made respecting the quality of the provisions and of Mr. Garron's not carrying out his contract. The injustice of his complaints. 119

Gamble to Lieut. Kirkman, 21st. His claim to be laid before Haldimand for approbation previous to settlement. 121

Col. Robertson to Captain Rainsford. Would be glad of his appointment to be Barrack Master at Pensacola; the confusion in the accounts there. 122

General Zaremba to Haldimand (in German). Announces his promotion and his earnest desire to see Haldimand in Europe. His longing for letters. The visit of the Emperor to the King, his master. The Poles massacring each other. (The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia met this year on more than one occasion, negotiations being then conducted relative to the affairs of Poland). 123

James Grant to the same. Social and political gossip. Arrival of samples of indigo; the dry season till the King's birthday, then rain and most abundant crops, which will make them independent of the North. Has been pestered, tormented and ruined by grasshoppers and a bad overseer, but has got rid of both. News of friends. 125

Arthur Strother to N. Green. Has ordered 20,000 pounds weight of biscuit from New York, but will supply what is wanted till its arrival. 129

Maxwell to Haldimand. No arrivals from England or New York for a long time. A similar account of the crops to that given in the preceding letter from Grant. Has nothing new to add about the barracks. 128

Winter Fargie to the same. Defending himself against charges of having incited the Indians to attack Point Cope, and of other misdeeds. Asks him to speak to Governor Chester on his behalf. 130

Capt. Vullijamorz to the same (in French). Had written in 1768; his subsequent employment; is anxious to enter the King's service. 224
1770.
August 6.
Croftown. Crofton to (Haldimand ?) Representing the miserable state of the garrison at Fort Charlotte from sickness. Page 132

August 11.
Croftown. Return of the sick of the detachment of the 31st at Mobile and Croftown.

August 12.
Croftown. Crofton to Haldimand. Arrival of Surgeons Lorimer and Brown. Is relieving Fort Charlotte. Will provide with a barrack the men from there who are recovering.

August 16.
Croftown. Same to the same. Thanks for approbation. Tools arrived.

August 29.
New York. Captain Archibald Hamilton to the same. Asks that his company may be sent to Bermuda, where Mrs. Hamilton is related to, and acquainted with, some of the first people of that island.

September 5.
New Orleans. L. Perrault to the same (in French). Asking assistance to obtain possession of a negro slave bought from Fairchild, but claimed by the wife of the latter as hers by her marriage contract.

September 19.
Edinburgh. General Oughton to the same. Respecting the death of Captain Varlo. The motives of the people of West Florida in asking for troops. The removal of O'Reilly from New Orleans has deprived them of that pretext. The prospects of war in Europe, the incredible success of the Russian arms, both by sea and land. The Turks seem in a fair way to lose all their European territories. The wretched situation of Poland. Fleet fitting out probably for Lisbon. The violence of party and faction at home subsided; the Boston mutineers will probably see themselves left by their English coadjutors and exposed to deserved chastisement, whilst New York, by a timely retreat, will meet with reward instead of punishment.

October 10.
St. Augustine. Maxwell to the same. Sowers has informed him of the loss of the vessel with all the stores to furnish the officers' barracks. Orders received for two regiments to be stationed in East Florida. Materials and artificers arrived for building new barracks. A detachment ordered to be sent to Providence by the first ship of war, to be under the orders of General Shirley on arrival. Details of the detachment to be sent according to orders. The fusiliers to be kept entire. Farmer gone to New York. P. S. dated the 15th, respecting regimental affairs.

October 12.
St. Augustine. James Grant to the same. The difficulty of communicating with Pensacola. Has been successful in getting two regiments; only a detachment to go to New Providence. The progress and cost of the barracks. Is fond of seeing military money circulated in the Province, though a little of it should go in rum. So long as he (Haldimand) lives in an exotic country, thinks this the best place for him. Tis' true they had made no laws, but Dr. Turnbull had raised provisions for his settlement and would send 5,000 weight of indigo to market. The good quality of this year's crop of indigo; will clear 15 per cent. net for his investments. Advises Haldimand to sell out his property in the North and invest in negroes and a plantation in East Florida. Respecting DeBrahm, the Provincial Land Surveyor, and his dismissal. Further about indigo and his (Grant's) resolution to remain in the country till its reputation be established, though he has been left an estate in the Highlands of Scotland by the death of a nephew.

October 19.

October 20.
St. Augustine. Lieut. F. G. Mulcaster to Haldimand (in French). The painful situation of Rainford; hopes that his creditors will relent; pleads for his employment with the Barrack Master. Works on the barracks begun; the indigo, it is said, had made the change. The suspension of DeBrahm by the Secretary of State, the causes, &c.
1770.

October 21, St. Augustine. A. Rainsford to Haldimand. Prays for the position of Barrack Master in West Florida being kept open, until he can pacify his creditors.

Page 152

October 22, St. Augustine. Maxwell to the same. Landing of recruits; one with small pox.

They have all been sent to the island on the other side of the harbour. The man is better and the infection has not spread.

153

November 5, Pensacola. Lorimer to the same. Recommends Sommers, Surgeon's Mate, to go to Mobile; proposes to leave Mr. Brown in medical charge, whilst he (Lorimer) goes north for the benefit of his health.

154

November 21, Pensacola Harbour. Capt. Cornwallis, of H.M.S. "Gaadalupe." The "Tryal" will carry the detachment to St. Augustine, according to request.

155

November 24, Mobile. Thomas Strother to the same. The ruinous state of the provision stores.

156

November 26, Fort Charlotte. Connor to the same. Will facilitate Crofton's expedition. Returns of this garrison and that at Red Cliffs, &c.

157

November 29, Mobile. Widow Lemarqu to the same (in French). Complaining that certain officers have left without paying their board, &c.

158

December 11, Pensacola Harbour. Captain Cornwallis to the same. "Cannot take troops to St. Augustine by H. M. S. "Earl of Northampton" for reasons given.

159

December 13, Pensacola. Maxwell to the same. Sergeant's detachment of the 31st arrived.

Will look out for that by the "Tryal." Detachments have sailed for New Providence. Progress of the barracks impeded for want of lime. The dispute with Major Moultrie, who has the only available lime kiln, and how settled. The difficulty of getting wood. Two negroes run away, but caught; proposes to sell them, Deserters taken.

160

December 25, Off Charles-town.

January 5, St. Augustine. Crofton to the same. Heavy gale has prevented landing at St. Augustine. Will land here and obtain the Governor's help to get to their destination.

161

January 16, Mobile. Maxwell to the same. Arrival of Hamilton with a few of the men who landed on the beach and crossed the island. The transport not able to cross the bar. The "Tryal" not yet signalled; is afraid she has already passed the port.

162

February 7, Pensacola Harbour. Cornwallis to the same. Has no boats fit to land cannon for the batteries at the mouth of the harbour, but will be of any service he has means for.

163

February 9, Fort Charlotte. Nath. Green to Strothers. His course respecting the supply of flour, &c., should the contractor fail to carry out the agreement.

164


165

February 26, Fort Charlotte. P. Rochon to the same (in French). The work he has undertaken delayed by bad weather; will use every exertion to push it forward. Sends account for sundries. The progress of building.

166

February 26, Pensacola. A. McPherson to the same. Two soldiers of the 16th, charged with stealing a leopard's skin from Rochon's tanyard; asks that they be delivered up.

167

March 12, St. Augustine. Maxwell to the same. Arrival of Captain Crofton and the detachment of the 31st from Charleston, and of Captain Hamilton from New York. Hospital changes. Major General Mackay is now
Colonel of the Fusiliers. Regimental changes and prospective purchasers of the vacant commissions. Gaieties in the town.

March 13, Pensacola, to Governor Chester. List of works building for the Province. The material and soil cause much expense. The guns to be mounted are of too small calibre. Haldimand has applied to Gage for heavier artillery. Nothing going on at Mobile except repairing the barracks and stockading the communication, in case of an Indian war.

March 22, Red Cliffs. ——— to Haldimand. That Capt. Barnaby will consent to give the men for rafting if they can be covered in from the rain or housed at night. How this can be done. Thinks rum should be allowed, seeing how many hours the men are up to their necks in water. List of tackle wanted.

March 26, Pensacola. Jacob Blackwell to the same. Will transmit certificate about the sloop "Dolphin" to Mr. Codrington, who had no idea of the manner in which the contract was carried on, except from his agent Garron; the neglect of the latter.

March 30, New York. James Robinson to Lieut. Pilot. Observations on the accounts for cutting wood; for the hire of lodgings, which latter is disallowed. How lodging money should be paid.

April 1, Fort Charlotte. Connor to Haldimand. With monthly return and state of the garrison. The house at Croftown finished. Lieut. Litchfield and party brought over, a corporal's party left there. Rochon is carrying on the repairs with expedition.

April 3, Pensacola. Blackwell to F. Hutchison. The quantity of bread ordered for the troops. Part of that in store was allowed to be removed on account of its perishing condition; hence the deficiency.

April 3, Mobile. Rochon to Haldimand (in French). Has finished the house at Croftown; details of work done. Will send full details to the engineer. Is satisfied at his schooner being taken for carrying guns. His wife's illness compels them to remain at Mobile.

April 5, St. Augustine. Maxwell to the same. Thanks for the approbation given to his conduct. Will send the rest of the vacant company of Artillery by the first opportunity; if war is declared, or the prospect of it, will hire a vessel for the purpose and send her round by the Keys as safest. Will relieve the troops as soon as they are fit to be seen; they are drilling. The bad state of the powder; has received a fresh supply from Gage. Sending orders received from New York; the proper channel of communication he thinks should be by Jamaica. A recruiting party sent off; respecting other recruiting parties. Materials arrived for the officers' barracks, which will soon be finished. Hospital changes. The Governor's ill-health; he is going to England; Major Moultrie to take his place; the military honours proposed to be paid him. Correspondence with Robertson as to barrack bedding. Concerts, assemblies and private dancing parties constantly going on.

April 6, St. Augustine. Same to the same. With returns. Respecting the sale of peas, which are spoiling.

April 14, Fort Charlotte. Connor to the same. With report of survey on flour.

April 15, Mobile. Rochon to the same (in French). Thanks for his esteem. Is finishing work to send by the schooner. Is waiting the arrival of a sailmaker from New Orleans to see about the sails of his schooner. Will send a few dozen fowls by this conveyance. Will come to Pensacola after the work at Mobile is finished. Requests that his white workmen should have rations at the King's tariff.
Maxwell to Haldimand. The sudden order for the regiment to proceed to Philadelphia; has not been acquainted with the reason. All instructions will be left with Major Mackenzie. The 31st reviewed, review returns sent; was surprised to find the regiment so good after the great loss at Pensacola. Artillery also reviewed; its proposed embarkation. Dr. Lorimer's refusal to return the medical instruments bought for the regiment; asks that he be compelled to return them.

Mary Warner to Maxwell. Asking payment for the hire of the schooner "St. George," due to her late husband.

Lieutenant Pilot to Haldimand. Asking his intervention for the payment of lodging money. Governor Grant and the last of the 21st Regiment have left. Major Moultrie appointed Lieutenant Governor. He (Pilot) has sent a careful man to look after Haldimand's stock which is numerous. The people anxious to see him back.

Lt. Col. James to Capt. Gosling. A fourth battalion to be added to the Royal Regiment of Artillery; the arrangements for this purpose. Haldimand has been written to by Gage on the subject.

Rochon to Haldimand (in French). The delay in the return of schooner, caused by Mr. Connor; everything ready as ordered. The large bateau ready, but cannot be sent by the schooner, the master saying it was too large, and it would be a risk to take it. Has sent un diable (a kind of wheeled vehicle for carrying heavy logs) with chains for oxen. Has also sent timber and some wild fowl. Cannot send the small schooner; she is not yet fitted with sails, as the sailmaker only arrived the previous day. Progress of work. He is having the small boats caulked. Respecting rations for the men of the schooner, which he will undertake to repay if not allowed.

Jacob Schalk to Capt. Gosling, St. Augustine. With list of the regiment (Royal Artillery). How the mattress are to be distributed, the companies with supernumerary gunners to have fewer of them. The re-arrangement of the non-commissioned officers; the supernumeraries to be sent to New York. Desires to have a full descriptive return of his company.

Returns follow.

Rochon to Haldimand (in French). Will have the work finished by the 20th. Is anxious to have further employment, to refit his house, spoiled by the bad conduct of his children. Hopes that he has found the two pairs of oxen to be good.

Rochon to the same (in French). Had changed the mode of sending this and enclosure, since the news that there would be no war. Major Small had left a fine horse to be sent to him (Haldimand), which he would take care of until it could be sent. The departure of the Governor and almost all the officers of the 31st, so that they are living like hermits. Asks for some of Haldimand's company to save them from being lost in fields of indigo and rice, especially the former, which is growing in an astonishing manner.

Rochon to the same (in French). Reports the progress of the works, which he requests should be examined, that he may obtain a receipt. Excuses for sending two instead of one pair of oxen as ordered. Statement of other work that may be done. Is finishing another diable. Would like to have other work when the present is finished.

State of work appended.
July 20, 1887
St. Augustine. Captain Gosling to Haldimand. Enclosing the instructions he has received as to filling up the companies of artillery, which do not seem to tally. Has written to New York for an explanation. Asks instructions in the meantime.

July 24, Pensacola. N. Green, Commissary, to the same. Applying for leave of absence. Will leave William Williams as his substitute.

September 7, St. Augustine. Major Mackenzie to the same. Sending returns of the 31st. The reasons for the irregularities. Another regiment ordered to this place to occupy the new barracks. About 50 recruits joined the 31st. Does not expect them to remain long as they are deserting every week. Respecting the accounts of Maturin's company.

October 8, Jamaica. John Marr to the same, introducing Lieut. Lewis, of the "Diana." Hopes he himself may be able to pay such a visit, of which Sir George Rodney gives hopes. Introducing also Mr. Phillips, 2nd Lieutenant of the "Diana."

October 10, New York. Sowers to the same. Sending stores; is advertising for brickmakers, but the terms asked have been such an imposition that they cannot be given. Has delivered copies of all plans to Hutchins, as well as hints for his guidance.

October 17, Mobile. Connor to the same. Drowning of Drummer Donaldson and death of one of the men in hospital. Sending report of a survey on provisions.

November 7, Pensacola. Rochon to the same (in French). The agreement with his late father continues. Will supply the number of planks deficient, and shall send more if wanted. Will carry out all his father's intentions.

November 11, Pensacola. Isaac Monsante to the same (in French). The surprise at the departure of Durade; the reasons stated; does not believe the schooner will return, on account of threatened proceedings by creditors. The injury to his own credit; asks for the loan of $200 for six months, giving his little negro in pledge.

November 19, Rivière aux Chiens. Rochon to the same (in French). Sending the schooner with the remainder of the planks, some hay, &c. Will supply whatever else may be wanted.

December 10, St. Augustine. Moultrie to the same. Has received word of the regimental changes. Is always glad to see the troops arrive and sorry to see them go. His appreciation of Captain Gosling and his subalterns.

December 12, St. Augustine. Same to the same. The bad state of his (Haldimand's) farm. The high character of the indigo, at a sale in London; it beat that from Carolina hollow, and the French also. Has sold his plantation in Carolina and is bringing his negroes here. Captain Gosling, who carries this letter, will give all the news.

December 16, St. Augustine. Mackenzie to the same. Arrival of the 29th; he has transferred the instructions to Col. Carr. Safe arrival of Ensigns Johnston and Mason. Hutchison will be repaid for expenses incurred for a sick soldier, &c.

December 16, St. John's River. Mulcaster to the same (in French.) Respecting his (Haldimand's) farm. The unfortunate position of Mr. de Brahm.

December 16, St. Augustine. Col. Carr to the same. Sending returns of the 29th and 31st. The detachment of Royal Artillery under Capt. Downman, embarked but not yet sailed. Other details.

No date. De la Gauthrais to the same (in French). That he had sent an account of the insults, robbery and burning at Pontchartrain. Joy at his return to the Government. His necessities; cannot return to New Orleans except on taking a new oath of fidelity, which he would
never do, as he will maintain the one he has voluntarily taken to His Britannic Majesty. Has incurred debt for building and for fencing his land. The good quality of the land and products. Has been up the Manchac; the obstructions in the channel; their causes. The fine quality of the land along the river, and the fine timber to be met with. Had sent last year an express to Pensacola to give an account of Indian outrages for which he had not yet been paid. Asks that the amount be given to his son; believes that the small nations had acted at the instigation of the Spaniards; they are canoe men, accustomed to the lakes and bayous.

Emanuel de Giez to—— (in French). Expressing repentance and shame for his past life and asking forgiveness, and making profession of religion. Asks for a French Bible as a precious gift.

James Willing to Haldimand. Is going to settle upon the land given him by Haldimand; has built a magazine upon the upper line. Asks for a deed; has had the line run.

Major Etherington to the same. Recruiting for his battalion. Its miserable condition from being so long in these posts. To be relieved early in spring by the 52nd and probably sent to the West Indies.

Extract of orders to Captain Thomas Gamble to repair to Pensacola, to carry on the public service under Haldimand.

Major Carr to Haldimand. Will be careful in following instructions. The difficulty of communicating with Pensacola. Party feeling subsiding in England and Ireland; the likelihood of a lasting peace, strength of the navy increased. Death of the Princess Dowager of Wales.

Mulcaster to the same (in French). The expense at Mon Plaisir (Haldimand's farm); has put a Prussian officer on it to take charge and to give it up when wanted. His industry and services. Had been as far as the cape, and found about 150,000 acres of good land.

P. Rochon to the same (in French). The delay in sending the planks; has loaded a schooner, and would be glad if a thousand more planks would be taken.

James Willing to the same. Has arrived with goods fit for the Indian trade of the Illinois; has found Fort Chartres destroyed by Hamilton and only 50 men left to protect the settlers till they could remove their effects. Asks for permission to trade and settle on the River Pearl.

Thomas Gamble. Requisition for $1,000 to carry on the public service.

Edmund R. Rush Wegg, Attorney General of West Florida, Deposition as to the proceedings on a charge for cruelty against Cambel, engineer, and the attempt by him to force a duel on the deponent.

Col. Reid to Haldimand. Thanking him for kindness shown to Major Small and making offer of service.

Rochon to the same (in French). Advising that he had drawn for $50 to account. Shall send another load of plank, so soon as the bad weather is over.

Lt. Governor Sinnott to the same. Giving, so far as his memory would serve, an account of a transaction respecting horses at Kas-kasias.

Captain Hay to the same. Requisition for a deserter in custody of the troops at Mobile.
Rochon to Haldimand (in French). Has granted an order for the amount due him, to satisfy an execution. Has planks and hay ready to send. Asks protection for the bills drawn. Page 283

Hutchins to the same. Detention by contrary winds. The "Warwickshire Wag" at anchor, but was unable to reach her, from the heavy sea, till that morning. Getting everything in readiness to set out for the Samphire Islands, Mr. Bodrow's schooner has been very serviceable. Will have the "Warkwickshire Wag" returned as soon as possible. The party well; continued bad weather. 285

General Armstrong to the same. Congratulations on his appointment to the 2nd Batt. Royal Americans; he himself being exchanged to the 8th. The settlement of accounts to be left to Mr. Ross, Haldimand's agent. 288

James Willing to the same. That the firm of Willing & Morris can supply flour on better terms than any other; asks him to get Mr. Stephenson's contractor to give them the preference. 289

Hutchins to the same. Had got the schooner into the lagoon on the 8th, and over the bar on the 9th. Refers him for information of proceedings to Mr. Belile, who can be depended on. Will write a circumstantial account. The conduct of Capt. Wild had nearly caused him (Hutchins) and his party to perish from hunger, besides causing great expense. Cannot sail till the wind changes. Details of the good conduct of the party. Captain Wild's merits, in spite of his mistakes. The services of Belile to be settled for on his arrival. Will leave for Pensacola as soon as the schooner is safe over the shoals. Has sent six barrels of manure. 291

Same to the same. Had got the "Mercury" over all the shoals; her detention; left her on the 18th, in the channel near Ship Island. Could not make the continent with the "Elizabeth," owing to contrary winds; has left her with orders to proceed to Pensacola. 294

Hay to the same. Is happy to hear of the good conduct of his officers and men; has ordered a survey on the "Mercury." Cannot order an examination on Captain Wild's conduct, but will give his opinion as soon as the journal of his proceedings is laid before him. 297

Oliver Pollock to the same. Respecting the offer of James Willing to supply flour for the troops. 298

Gamble to the same. Has persuaded Stuart to remain instead of going to Pensacola; is trying to persuade him to live on his plantation. Will, on his return to Pensacola, report on all the matters entrusted to him. The want of pork at the post. 300

De Noyon to (Haldimand ?) (in French.) Respecting the debts of M. de la Coterei, assumed by M. de la Frenière, and asking that the money due to the former be paid over to meet the engagements of M. de la Frenière. 302

LETTERS FROM VARIOUS PERSONS, 1773.—VOL. III.
1773.

January 29, Montreal.

Colonel Templer to Haldimand. That the officers cannot change their opinion as to the conduct of Captain Anstruther. They agree with the General as to the affair of the burning of Crown Point.

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February 4, Pensacola.

William Cambel to the same. Sends, through the secretary, a statement as to the conduct of two men and their abuse.

February 17, New York.

John Maunsell to the same. Congratulations that he is appointed to the command in chief.

February 20, New York.

William Sherriff to the same. Has engaged a vessel to bring him to New York.

February 25, Annapolis.

Daniel Delaney to the same. Respecting the sale of lands in Maryland belonging to Colonel Bouquet.

March 1, Kingston.

Captain Grandier to the same. Congratulates him on being appointed colonel of the 2-60th. Asks for allowances granted to other captains.

March 5, Pensacola.

Captain Cornwallis to the same. Will send men to see about repairs to the vessels spoken of.

March 12, Montreal.

Colonel Templer to the same. Has sent accounts. The controversy between Major Preston and Captain Maturin. Leave of absence. Relative to accounts as stated by Colonel Jones. Will the regiment move?

March 16, Portsmouth, N. H.

Samuel Holland to the same. Congratulations on his promotion. He (Holland) has sold out of the army. Has made poor investments in land in St. John's Island and Quebec. Has been granted 3,000 acres in New Hampshire. Survey of Nova Scotia and as far as Boston nearly finished. Private news.

March 18, St. Vincent.

George Etherington to the same. Sends statement of the condition of the 2-60th, to which the General has been appointed Colonel.

March 29, Detroit.

Major Basset to the same. Restlessness of the Indians. Bad state of provision store. The want of civil government throws great labour on the commanding officer. Requires an interpreter, as he does not know French. Recommends Mr. Sterling for the office.

April 6, Kaskaskias.

Patrick Morgan. Bond for exportation of furs to a British port.

April 8, Manchac.


April 8, Fort Gage.

Captain Lord to the same. Has drawn for expenses, the nature of which is stated. The skins sent off by Morgan show the importance of the fur trade. The frauds on the commissariat. Indian outrages.

April 10, Fort Gage.

The same to the same. With returns, &c.

April 10, New Orleans.

James Willing to the same. Sends various articles. Respecting lands at Pensacola, and Mrs. Fairchild's property. Desires to have contracts settled, &c.

April 13, Pensacola.

John Cambel to the same. Desires an investigation into his transactions with reference to contracts for timber, &c.

April 19, Kingston, Jamaica.

Major Dickson to the same. Congratulations on promotion. Changes on the staff of North America.

April 30, St. Augustine.

Lt. Colonel Carr to Captain Kemble. Remarks on returns, &c.
1773.
April 28, St. Augustine.
April 28, Crown Point.
April 29, Detroit.


May 15, Hartford, Conn.
May 15, Piscataqua Harbour.

Captain Anstruther to General Haldimand. The burning of the fort and saving materials. Return of provisions, &c.

May 18, Pensacola.

Major Basset to the same. Trader murdered at Sandusky by an Indian. The destructive effects of rum; the bad character of the traders; necessity of giving power to check them. The danger of the King's domain being taken possession of by them. The value of the land for garrison supplies; their present dearness. Poverty of the Indians. Slow progress of the barracks.

May 15, Montreal.
May 15, Niagara.

George Wylys. Minute of proceedings of Governor in Council of Connecticut, as to giving up a soldier charged with burglary.

May 18, Michillima-kinek.

Samuel Holland to Haldimand. That he is setting out to survey to the east of the Kennebec to the Bay of Fundy. Desbarres to publish maps of this country. The surveys of Pabos, &c., carried off by Hanson. Governor Wentworth is on a tour, taking steps to prevent the destruction of masting timber, &c.

May 18, Pensacola.

Colonel Templer to General Gage. Respecting instructions received.

No date (May), Pensacola.


May 19, Pensacola.

John Vattas to General Gage. Work at the Fort. Sorry plight of the Indians. Leave given to the commissary and Indian interpreter to build houses near the Fort.

May 20, Crown Point.


May 21, Detroit.

Thomas Hutchins to the same. Arrival of Major Dickson. Progress of the works. Likelihood of the Grenadier barracks being demanded by Governor Chester for use as a stable.

May 20, Crown Point.

Major Dickson to the same. Will carry out instructions. Probable demand by the Governor of West Florida for Grenadier barracks. No barrack utensils, bedding or other articles, &c.

May 29, St. Vincent.

Colonel Templer to General Gage. Investigation as to Captain Simpson, Royal Artillery. Recruits raised in Scotland. Trusts there may be no volunteers from the 31st.

May 30, St. Vincent.

George Etherington to General Haldimand. Returns of the 2-60th. Captain Holland has had 14 of the best men at survey duty to the detriment of the battalion; they are ordered to join. The station of the battalion in the West Indies, &c.

June 1, New York.
June 3, Quebec.
June 3, Quebec.
June 4, Detroit.

General Gage to Colin Drummond. Requisition for money for army expenses.

Nicholas Sutherland to General Haldimand. Is dismissing unserviceable men.

Colonel Jones to the same. Daughtmen from the 21st Regiment. Return of stores; transports embarking troops at Plymouth. Proceeding on his tour of inspection.

Major Basset to General Gage. The Indians not so much to blame as the French, who incite to murder, &c. Will give no passes to traders for Venslick's post. Has refused to receive the St. Joseph
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event/Person</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>June 5</td>
<td>General Haldimand to</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Two letters respecting the sale of Brigadier Bouquet's lands in Maryland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 10</td>
<td>Colonel Jones to General Gage</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Returns relative to the garrison, stores, &amp;c., at Quebec.</td>
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<td>June 11</td>
<td>Captain Lord to Captain Kemble</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Orders received.</td>
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<td>June 12</td>
<td>Lt. Colonel Leslie to General Haldimand</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Leave of absence for Ensign Snow. Ruinous state of the barracks; asks for a further credit on the D. Q. M. G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 13</td>
<td>Colonel Jones to the same</td>
<td>St. Augustine</td>
<td>Review of the 21st. Arrival of recruits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 14</td>
<td>Colonel Carr to the same</td>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>Company of the 14th to be despatched to Rhode Island to relieve another company there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 17</td>
<td>James Andrews to Major Basset</td>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>That he has been informed of General Gage's leaving for Europe. Will co-operate with Haldimand as Commander-in-Chief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 18</td>
<td>Captain Vattas to the same</td>
<td>Michillima-kiski</td>
<td>Reports of Indian attempts in the Fort at Detroit, turn out to be groundless. Intrigues of Spaniards with the Indians. Murders by Indians. Miners returning dissatisfied. Accounts of expenses and returns.</td>
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<td>June 19</td>
<td>Major Hamilton to the same</td>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>Leave of absence for Lieutenant Richardson.</td>
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<td>June 22</td>
<td>George Crogan to Captain Prevost</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>Bill drawn for Indian expenses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 23</td>
<td>Thomas Willing to General Haldimand</td>
<td>Montreal</td>
<td>Congratulations on his promotion. His (Willing's) brother established on the Mississippi. Is sending a pipe of Madeira, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 24</td>
<td>Thomas Willing to General Haldimand</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>Congratulations on his promotion. His (Willing's) brother established on the Mississippi. Is sending a pipe of Madeira, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 27</td>
<td>George Crogan to Captain Prevost</td>
<td>Pithbruge</td>
<td>His ill-health. Promotion of Haldimand. Prefers his claim to the old barracks, &amp;c., Asks for settlement of claims of Germans to lands given by Colonel Bouquet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 29</td>
<td>Captain Lernoult</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>Return of draughts from the 31st to the 8th or King's.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 29</td>
<td>F. Smith to G. Maturin</td>
<td>Niagara</td>
<td>Bill drawn for Indian expenses.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>Commissary Leake to General Haldimand</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Respecting the abuses in supply of provisions in Newfoundland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>George Castles</td>
<td>Fort Gage</td>
<td>Account of expenditures on account of the Crown.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>Thomas Willing to General Haldimand</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>Asking for recommendation in favour of Mr. Francis, who proposes to settle as a planter in Florida.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>Colonel Jones to the same</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Arrival and quartering of the 7th. Recommends that the rejected men of the draughts from the 31st be sent home. Arrival of Artillery. Asks for an engineer to carry on the works, as large sums are expended on them yearly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>Thomas Apthorp to the same</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>Asks for warrants for subsistence of the 64th.</td>
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Chevalier Maubec to the same (in French). Memorial for protection to him, as he intends settling on the Mississippi in West Florida.

Samuel Holland to the same. Progress of the surveys. Return of General Wentworth. Arrangements for paying men engaged in surveys, &c.

The same to the same. Relative to the pay of the men of the 60th employed under him on survey duty, together with correspondence with General Gage on the subject and returns.

Captain Lord to the same. Respecting the purchase of lands by Murray from the Indians; he will not allow him (Murray) to settle them.

Thomas Robinson to Major Basset. The defenceless state of the vessel. The designs of the Indians and the impossibility of doing the ship.

Alexander McKee to General Haldimand. Reports by the Shawanese of the designs of the Wabash Indians against the Ohio settlement.

Colonel Jones to the same. Applies for leave of absence to Commissary Cunningham.

Colin Drummond to F. Hutchison. With copy of requisition from General Gage.

Captain Mackay to General Haldimand. With contingent accounts of the 65th.


Commissary Cunningham to the same. Has communicated his orders for the supply of Quebec flour to the upper posts. Return of stoppages and stores.

Lord Dunmore to the same. That he desires to cultivate correspondence with him (Haldimand) as Commander-in-Chief.

Colonel Jones to the same. Leave of absence for Captain DePeyster. Review returns sent.

Colonel Temple to the same. Discharge of Walter Lawson.

Major Basset to General Gage. Requisitions for arms for the lake vessels. The designs of the Indians. The land force that could be raised if there were arms.

Colonel Jones to General Haldimand. The 21st embarked; their good behaviour. Asks payment for his advances to the regiment.

F. Bruce to the same. Sending returns, accounts, &c., and asking for warrants for money to meet expenses. Is leaving for England.

Appointment of Spaight to carry on the works.

George Croghan to the same. Forwarding despatches from Fort Chartres.

Captain Furlong to the same. Recruits for the 14th arrived. Asks leave to go to New York. The 14th badly provided with barrack necessaries.

Daniel Delaney to the same. Respecting the sale of the General's lands.

Francis Hutchison to the same. The disposal of the General's lands. The violent party feeling in the town.
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G. Maturin to Haldimand. The condition of the ruins and stores at Crown Point. The necessity of reinforcing the garrison at Ticonderoga. Page 154

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July 28, St. Augustine.
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August 2, Pensacola.
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August 4, Pensacola.
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General Haldimand to D. Delaney. Respecting the sale of his property in Maryland. 187

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Thomas Hutchison (Hutchine?) to the same. Progress of the works. Bad quality of the tools sent from New York; could be got good on the spot; Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Durnford sailing for home. Respecting his pay. Wants sketches and plan of Lake Ontario. 211

John Mackey to the same. With accounts of the 65th. 202

J. Stephenson to the same. Enclosing Rochon's bill. 217

Captain De la Place to the same. Has taken command and is sending off the stores saved from the fire. Bad state of the bridge. Returns sent. 218

Colonel Jones to the same. Asking leave of absence for Lieut. Higgins, 52nd. 220

Harry Gordon to the same. That he is on leave of absence from Grenada. 221

Alexander Grant to the same. Detroit, Niagara and Michililimakinak supplied with provisions. 222

Colonel Leslie to the same. Orders have been sent to Surgeon Bishop, 64th, to attend a court martial at the Jerseys. 223

Captain Vattas to the same. The Mining Company at St. Mary's (Sault Ste. Marie) have recalled their manager. They have had no return from their property, but the charge against the manager is for trading for his own benefit. Traders gone to wintering grounds. The quantity of furs come down. 224

Captain De la Place to Captain Sowers. Sends report on the state of the works at Ticonderoga. 225

Colin Drummond. Receipt for ration stoppages. 226

Colonel Jones to General Haldimand. Review returns of the 7th Fusiliers. 227

John Carden to the same. Returning temporary warrants. 228

Commissary Cunningham to the same. Acknowledging warrants. He leaves next day; Alexander McCulloch to act in his absence. 229
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September 13, Pensacola. Major Dickson to Haldimand. Deficiency of meat in store. Fresh beef to be served out. Leave of absence for Lieutenant Carrique.

September 13, New York. General Haldimand to Colonel Leslie. Sending leave of absence for Captain Stewart, 64th.

September 14, St. Augustine. Major Furlong. Returns of volunteers from the 29th.

September 16, Quebec. Colin Drummond to General Haldimand. Returning temporary warrants.

September 18, Boston. John Phillips to G. Maturin. Respecting his salary.

September 18, Crown Point. Captain De la Place to General Haldimand. Has sent off ordnance stores to Ticonderoga.

September 22, Quebec. Colonel Jones to the same. Sending accounts and returns.

September 24, St. Augustine. Major Furlong to the same. Sending returns of volunteers from the 29th. Leave of absence to Captain Stanton.

September 24, Crown Point. Ensign Willington to the same. Has been appointed to the Artillery at Crown Point, and asks for the usual allowance.


September 25, Clare Castle. J. Marsh to the same. Congratulations. Recommends Captain England, 47th, and his brother; asks ensigncy for the latter; state of Ireland tranquil, &c.

September 26, St. Augustine. Colonel Carr to the same. Movements of transports. Few volunteers for the 14th Artillery going home. Difficulties of getting the troops embarked, as shown in detailed journal.

September 27, Castle William. H. C. Bunbby to the same. The good character of John Wield as a seaman, &c.

September 28, Pensacola. Daniel Delaney to the same. Terms proposed for settlement of purchase money of his lands in Maryland.


September 30, Quebec. Colonel Jones to the same. Court martial on Ensign Randall. Captain De la Place to the same. Survey of repairs to Fort Ticonderoga (see p. 225).

No date. Colonel Carr to Major Furlong. Leaving instructions issued by Haldimand for the command in East Florida.


October 2, St. Vincent. George Etherington to the same. Lieut. Brehm gone to join the General, and to inspect clothing on the way. Asks that the detachment with Captain Holland be ordered to join. Sickness in the battalion.

October 2, Captain Maturin. Remarks on Major Preston's garrison order as to bateaux, with copy of affidavit as to complaint respecting them.
J. Maurer to Major Preston. Explanation as to quarrel about bateaux.

Daniel Delaney to General Haldimand. Respecting money paid on account of Maryland property.

George Croghan to the same. Fighting among the Indians. Has sent despatches by an Indian to Detroit. Suit against him for the old barracks. The harm done by the corporal's guard left to take care of the boats.

Thomas Hutchison (Hutchins?) to the same. Sketches, to accompany his report on the Mississippi and Iberville, sent.

The same to the same. Relative to his report on the Mississippi and Iberville with sketches. Sickly state of the garrison at Pensacola. Progress of the works. His expenses on the Mississippi trip. Allowance to brickmakers. (Sketches are not here.)

Captain Maturin to Major Preston. Remonstrances as to the change of system with regard to the delivery of bateaux.

The same to the same. Further respecting the mode of delivering bateaux.

Major Preston to Captain Maturin. Respecting the orders for giving out bateaux (see pp. 264-267-276-279).

George Turnbull to Captain Hutchison, 60th. Introducing M. New York. Maisonville and stating his services.

General Haldimand to Thomas Willing. Asking him to receive the part payment of the purchase-money of his Maryland property.

Major Dickson to General Haldimand. Sickness in the garrison. Progress of the works. Desires to have recruits.

Thomas Hutchison (Hutchins?) to the same. Delay in relief of Artillery. Desires that Mr. Marlow may remain to assist in the works.


General Haldimand to James Stirling. Acknowledges his memorial, &c. Will be of service to him should an opportunity offer.


John Phillips to Francis Hutchison. Transmitting papers, &c.

Colonel Carr to General Haldimand. The difficulties of getting the regiment embarked; casualties; arrival at Charleston; ready to embark for England; Major Butler has applied to be left behind.

Colonel Jones to the same. Slanders on Captain Forster of the 8th. The bad character of the slanderer, Deputy Commissary Tricket. Leave of absence. Punishment of the men accused of ill-treating a woman (see pp. 195 to 197).

Major Basset to the same. Thanks for having ordered arms for lake vessels. Sickness of the troops and insufficiency of Mr. Anthon's allowance. The wretched state of the Indians.

Colonel Templar to the same. Respecting the dispute about the bateaux.

Captain Maturin to the same. Referring the dispute about bateaux for the General's determination.

The same to the same. Private representations as to the channel through which orders should reach the Quarter Master General's Department and the necessity of the rules being general, &c.
1773.

October 17, St. Augustine.

Major Furlong to Haldimand. The weakness of the 14th makes it unfit for garrison duty. The mortality at New Providence.

October 21, Quebec.

Colonel Jones to the same. The illness of the Chaplain (Mr. Carleton) requires him to obtain leave of absence. Deserter to be sent to New York.

October 23, Halifax.

Governor Legge to the same. Notifying his appointment as Governor of Nova Scotia. Offers to concur with Haldimand.

October 26, Quebec.

 Caleb Stilson to the same. Has handed over papers, &c., relating to Pabos to Peter Haldimand. Asks for a settlement of his claim.

October 27, Boston.

Thomas Apthorpe to the same. Applies for warrant for subsistence.

October 28, Crown Point.

Captain De la Place to the same. Repairs to barracks at Ticonderoga. Barrack deficiencies and wood supplied to Crown Point and Ticonderoga.

October 28, Philadelphia.

Benjamin Chapman to F. Hutchison. Sending accounts for subsistence of the 18th. Two companies are up the Illinois.

October 30, Montreal.

Colonel Templar to General Haldimand. Court of inquiry on Captain Anstruther not yet ordered. His disagreeable situation with his brother officers. His refusal to give up the command at Crown Point to Captain De la Place.

October—Crown Point.

Captain De la Place to the same. The papers left with him by Captain Anstruther. Bridge repaired, strong enough for guns to pass over. Bedding wanted.

November 1, Castle William.

Colonel Leslie to the same. Sending bill for supplying the garrison with water.

November 2, Halifax.

A. Goold to the same. Mr. Desbarres' suit with Lieut. Governor Franklin, &c.

November 2, Halifax.

Colonel Hamilton to the same. Temporary warrants received. Work at the eastern battery. Capture of deserters. Will not sail for Ireland till spring.

November 2, Halifax.

George Turner to the same. Sending abstracts of subsistence of the 59th and 65th.

November 4, Quebec.

Colonel Jones to the same. With list of stores wanted.

November 4, Fairfield, Conn.

Thaddeus Burr to the same. Respecting a deserter found guilty of burglary and ordered to be cropped, whipped and branded on the forehead. Offering to give him up to the military authorities.

November 6, Annapolis.

Daniel Delaney to the same. Settlement for the purchase of Maryland property.

November 6, Ticonderoga.

Captain De la Place to the same. The necessary witnesses sent down to Montreal to give evidence as to the burning of Crown Point. Has taken command at Ticonderoga and left careful men at Crown Point. The delay of Captain Anstruther giving up command, &c.

November 6, Annapolis.

Daniel Delaney to the same. The settlement for the purchase of the Maryland property.

November 11, Quebec.

Colonel Jones to the same. Transmitting temporary warrants, &c.

November 15, Detroit.

Major Basset to the same. Indians quiet. Introducing Captain Andrews, of the armed schooner, "General Gage."

November 15, Castle William.

Colonel Leslie to the same. Sending temporary warrants.

November 16, Portsmouth, N. H.

Samuel Holland to the same. Subsistence for detachment employed by him in surveying. Has drawn for that and the clothing.
1773.

November 18, 1773, Colin Drummond to Haldimand. Transmitting warrants for subsistence of 7th and 52nd. Page 345

November 20, 1773, General Haldimand to Hugh Wallace. Respecting the disposal of the amount received from the sale of property in Maryland. 346

November 20, 1773, The same to D. DeChalamb. Thanks for his disposal of the property in Maryland. 347

November 28, 1773, George Maturin to General Haldimand. Provisions sent to the upper posts. Cost of transportation of clothing to Oswegatchie. 349

November 29, 1773, The same to D. DeChalamb. Thanks for his disposal of the property in New York. 350

December 5, 1773, Captain De la Place to the same. Monthly returns of garrison at Ticonderoga. Ticonderoga. Apologies for ordering bedding. 352

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December 10, 1773, Colonel Templer to the same. Explanatory of expenditures at Montreal, referred to by Colonel Jones (pp. 363 to 365). 370

December 15, 1773, Colonel Leslie to the same. The Sons of Liberty and the tea ships. The proceedings of the Committees. The Governor at his country seat. Troops will do their duty. Tea agents have taken refuge with him (Leslie). 360

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December 17, 1773, C. Fordyce to the same. Sending returns. Death and removal of officers. 366

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December 24, 1773, Lieutenant Bowes to F. Hutchison. Sending contingent and other accounts of the 6th. 377

December 25, 1773, John Mackay to F. Hutchison. Sending contingent accounts. 378

December 26, 1773, F. Smith to the same. Bill drawn for Indian accounts. The Senecas come in pretty frequently, but not their head chiefs, who will not probably come till the murder of four Canadians is settled for. Indians peaceable. 379
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<td>Major Basset to the same</td>
<td>Had sent orders as to M. Maisonneville's right to work at the carrying place. Has confined a Canadian charged with murder. Respecting the progress of the works, and the settlement of Indian expenses; good disposition of the Indians who are about the fort. The artillery has not yet been sent to Michillimakinak on account of the expense.</td>
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1774.
January 30, Ticonderoga.
Captain De la Place to General Haldimand. Monthly returns.
Death of Barrack Master Mackenzie; application for his widow.

January 31, Halifax.
Rev. John Breynton to the Governor of Nova Scotia. Memorial from the rector, churchwardens and vestry of St. Paul's, for ground occupied by the artillery barracks.

February 1, Halifax.
Colonel Hamilton to General Haldimand. Respecting accounts sent. Measures to stop desertion. Reports on barracks, &c. Encloses different applications for allowances, also for leave to build a sewer, &c.

February 1, Quebec.
Colonel Jones to the same. The ruinous state of storehouses at Three Rivers; has entered into a contract for material.

February 3, Quebec.
The same to the same. Leave of absence for Colonel Prescott. Has sent the engineer accounts, and hopes an engineer will be sent out. Applies for snowshoes.

February 6, St. Augustine.
C. Fordyce to the same. Attack on Georgia by Indians. Fear of attack on East Florida, and reinforcements ordered. Supply of powder wanted. Leave of absence for Lieutenant Cooper. (Two letters.)

February 6, Montreal.
G. Maturin to the same. Payment for transportation of the clothing of the 10th. Arrangements for provisions for Ticonderoga.

February 7, Boston.
George Ewing to the same. Applies for grant of land for his brother and states his services.

February 14, Pensacola.

February 15, St. Augustine.
C. Fordyce to the Lt. Governor (East Florida). The danger of sending off detachments and the hardships on the men left behind.

February 15, Castle William.
Colonel Leslie to General Haldimand. Sending accounts. Applies for allowance for entertaining the commissioners and tea merchants, &c.

February 15, Pensacola.
Alexander Dickson to the same. Loss of men's necessaries by the schooner "Mercy." Respecting expenses and repairs. Is going up the Mississippi. Alarm of the Governor from the killing of whites by the Creeks, causing fears of an Indian war. Defences being prepared. Difference of opinion with the Governor. Claims to the command set up by the latter, &c.

February 17, Pensacola.
Thomas Hutchins to the same. Has received approval of his expenses to the Mississippi. Sends additional sketches. Will gladly make a survey of the Mississippi, &c. How he proposes going and returning by the Ohio to New York; will build a boat for the purpose. The progress of the works, &c.

February 17, St. Augustine.
C. Fordyce to the same. Detachments demanded by the Governor are ready. Creeks appear friendly. Asks for instructions in event of hostilities. State of the works and returns sent.

February 17, Quebec.
Colonel Jones to the same. Arrest of Whiston for killing a sergeant; his dismissal from the service.

February 21, Pensacola.
J. Stephenson to the same. The affairs of Mrs. Fairchild. The unfortunate result of the attempted settlement of M. de Maubec.

February 24, Quebec.
Colonel Jones to the same. Sending state of ordnance stores.

February 28, War Office.
Ant. Chamier to the same (in French). To introduce his brother.

March 10, Quebec.
Colonel Jones to the same. Will send the 8th to relieve the 10th at posts. Wishes for temporary warrants for engineer services.
1774.

March 11, 
Ticonderoga.

No money to pay repairs at Montreal. The irregularities of accounts there.

March 11, 
Boston.

Captain De la Place to Haldimand. Sends muster roll of the sloop "Betsey."

March 12, 
Castle William.

Admiral Montague to the same. The difficulty of supplying a ship to relieve the company of the 14th at Providence. The sloop "Savage," or schooner "St. Lawrence" may be taken if either will suit.

March 13, 
Castle William. March 13, 
St. Augustine.

Colonel Leslie to the same. Cannot get a ship from Admiral Montague to move a company to Providence. Bedding wanted. Asks for powder, flints, &c. Last flints from New York of no use. The refusal to reimburse him for entertaining the tea people, Encloses accounts, &c.

March 17, 
Quebec.

The same to F. Hutchison. Enclosing accounts.

March 17, 
Montreal.

C. Fordyce to General Haldimand. The friendly assurances of the Creeks.

March 18, 
Halifax.

John Drummond to Alexander McCulloch. Receipt for ration stoppages.

March 19, 
Montreal.

Colonel Christie to General Haldimand. Asks for passage for a body of Scotch Highlanders coming to settle in the Province, on the Richelieu. Applies for a situation for Mr. Genevay.

March 19, 
Halifax.

John Mackay to F. Hutchison. Sending contingent accounts of the 65th.

March 23, 
Quebec.

Captain Maturin to General Haldimand. Estimates received for the provisions for the upper posts. Will attend to the transport of the troops when navigation opens. The necessity of additional bateaux and bateau men for the 8th. Temporary warrants returned.

March 23, 
Quebec.

Captain Compton to the same. That the 65th requires only 23 non effectives, should it be thought well for it to receive draughts from the 53th.

March 24, 
Quebec.

Major Prescott to the same. Respecting his leave of absence, which has been refused.

March 24, 
Quebec.

Colin Drummond to the same. Acknowledges requisitions, &c., and sends abstracts and warrants.

March 24, 
Quebec.

Commissary McCulloch to the same. Acknowledgment of warrants to pay over stoppages and to receive payment of disbursements.

March 24, 
Quebec.

Colonel Jones to the same. Arrangements for the command of posts. Leave of absence to Lieutenant Willoc. No troops at Kamouraska since 1772. Severity of the weather; heavy snow and frost.

March 26, 
Pensacola.

Governor Chester to W. Johnston, commanding artillery, West Florida. To take measures to defend the harbour and town of Pensacola against the Indians.

March 26, 
Pensacola.

Alexander Macullagh to Thomas Hutchins. Writes as clerk of the council that preparations are to be made for defence against the Indians.

March 26, 
Pensacola.

Governor Chester to the Commanding Officer, Pensacola. Calling on him to take steps for protection against the Indians.

March 27, 
Pensacola.

Thomas Hutchins to Alexander Macullagh. That every measure will be taken for protecting the town against the Indians. Calls on the Governor and council to exert their influence to obtain the necessary pickets for the fort.

March 29, 
Pensacola.

Colin Graham to Governor Chester. Orders given to prevent a surprise by the Indians, &c.
1774.
March 29,
Castle
William.

March 31,
Castle
William.
March,—
Ticonderoga.
April 2,
Halifax.
April 3,
Philadelphia.
April 2,
Halifax.
April 7,
St. Vincent.
April 8,
St. Vincent.
April 11,
Castle
William.
April 14,
Pensacola.
April 14,
Pensacola.
April 14,
Pensacola.
April 17,
Castle
William.
April 21,
Quebec.
April 30,
Montreal.
May 5,
Pensacola.
May 6,
Oswegatchie.
May 7,
Montreal.
May 7,
Pensacola.

Colonel Leslie to F. Hutchinson. Contingent accounts approved
are received. Desires to know what are the arrangements for mov-
ing troops to Providence, &c.

The same to General Haldimand. Reiterates his request to
know the arrangements to be made for moving troops.

Captain De la Place to the same. Sending monthly returns,

Colonel Hamilton to the same. Has taken up vessels for troops.
The arrangements for reliefs, &c.

Major Hamilton to Major Moncrieff. Sending returns. Sending
resignation of Dr. Hand. A man is to start for the Illinois.

Colonel Hamilton to F. Hutchinson. Acknowledging warrants,

George Etherington to Colonel Christie. Sending returns. Great
mortality in the regiment; 2-60th made up by volunteers from the
70th and 68th. Two officers ill, one dead. Will have to go to
Europe if his wound does not heal.

The same to General Haldimand. Respecting the accounts of the
2-60th; volunteers from the 70th. A good bandmaster wanted. The
men with Captain Holland on survey have not received clothing for
two years.

Robert McLeroth to the same. Applies for leave of absence.

Colin Graham to the respective officers, West Florida. Orders
have been given to deliver over to them the cannon, &c., for the
defence of the Province.

The same to Governor Chester. Has given orders to deliver the
cannon, &c., for the defence of the Province to the respective
officers.

Governor Chester to commanding officer. That the cannon, &c.,
for the defence of the Province are to be delivered to the respective
officers.

Governor Chester to the respective officers. Authorizing them
to receive all the cannon, &c., for the defence of the Province from
the military commanding officer.

Colonel Leslie to General Haldimand. Transport not yet arrived.
Right of Captain McLeroth to leave of absence. The equality of
ranks in the Province is the cause of desertion, as it takes off a
feeling of subordination. Wants volunteers from regiments going
home; not draughts.

Colonel Jones to the same. Application has been made by the
Lieut. Governor and inhabitants that Mr. Richard Hope, surgeon of
the 52nd, be left behind for the good of the town.

Colonel Templer to the same. Asks that Mr. Miller, surgeon's
mate at Ticonderoga, be sent to Three Rivers to take charge of two
companies of the 26th.

J. Stephenson to the same. Will keep up a supply of articles.
Dread of a general attack by the Creeks. M. de Maubec has
been refused his run-away servants by the Governor of New
Orleans.

Charles Austin to the same. Respecting warrants for his
pay.

Colonel Templer to the same. Applies for leave of absence
for Lieutenant Borough. Detachment of the 26th for Three
Rivers.

Thomas Hutchins to the same. Will only carry on works essen-
tial to finishing the fort and barracks. The plans of the works.
1774.

May 7, Pensacola. The alarm about the Creeks. Progress of works. Two men hanged for murder. Has ordered a perambulator for his trip up the Mississippi.

William Williams to F. Hutchison. Transmitting his accounts. Page 119

May 9, Pensacola. Major Dickson to General Haldimand. Has made his visit to the Mississippi as far as the Natchez. The fears of the Creek war. Renewed disputes between the civil governor and the military as to the right to order the defences. The governor's pretensions to take military command. Progress of works and defences. 124

May 10, Pensacola. Colin Graham to the same. Respecting the disputes with Governor Chos'er.

May 11, Annapolis. Daniel Delaney to F. Hutchison. The disposal of the money from Annapolis--the sale of the General's Maryland property.

May 11, Castle William. Colonel Leslie to General Haldimand. Arrival of ships. General Gage appointed Governor. All the reliefs from Britain ordered to New England. Boston to be closed as a port; Custom House to be moved to Salem. Adams, &c., have written to New York, Philadelphia, &c., to shut their ports till Boston shall be opened.

May 12, Quebec. John Carden to the same. The severe illness of his (Carden's) son.

May 12, Pensacola. Governor Chester to the same. Has recommended the purchase of his house as a Governor's house. The prospect of an Indian war. Offer of help by the Choctaws against the Creeks. Mr. Charles Stuart gone to visit the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

May 13, Quebec. Colonel Jones to the same. Temporary warrants received. Backwardness of the season has prevented the engagement of bateau men.

May 13, Castle William. Governor Hutchinson to the same. Transmitting as one of his last acts of government two certificates for officers' pay.

May 15, Castle William. Captain De la Place to the same. Has delivered to Capt. Montresor's parchments for Ticonderoga and Crown Point. The latter the place fixed on for barracks. Emigrants sailed for St. John's.

May 15, Ticonderoga. Colin Drummond to the same. Received requisitions, &c.

May 19, Quebec. General Haldimand to Col. Leslie. Has received Act of Parliament for shutting the port of Boston. Hopes General Gage's arrival will restore order. Detachments of artillery, &c., not yet sent.

May 19, New York. Colonel Jones to General Haldimand. Will keep the order for draughts from the 10th and 52nd till the arrival of the transports with reliefs. The troops fully occupied with duty and drill.

May 19, Quebec. Colonel Leslie to the same. Respecting money for the public service.

May 21, Castle William. Colonel Templer to the same. Sending a deserter to New York. Detachments for Michillimakinak and Detroit sent off.

May 22, Montreal. George Etherington to the same. List of men of the 2-60th employed by Captain Holland.

May 24, St. Vincent. The same to the same. Respecting the accoutrements and clothing of the 2-60th.

May 25, St. Vincent. Colonel Templer to the same. Urging the settlement of accounts for Barrack Masters' Department, &c., Colonel Jones not having orders to that effect.

May 28, Montreal. Colonel Christie to the same. The arrival of emigrants; their unreasonable expectations. His disappointment at the battalion being separated; asks that it be brought together.

June 2, Montreal. John Fraser to the same. Respecting warrants.

June 4, Montreal.
Samuel Holland to Haldimand. Intends to remove to near New-
York; has sent his secretary to look for a house. Has paid his res-
pects to General Gage at Salem. His men are surveying in Massa-
chusetts without molestation. The “Canseau” blockading Boston.  
Has had no answer to his application for subsistence of the men of the  
2-60th; no advice of the arrival of instruments sent. Family news.  

Captain Grandidier to the same (in French). Will say nothing  
about being offered the Deputy Quartermaster Generalship till he  
hears from Major Etherington officially, &c.  

Reverend Robert Newburgh to the same. Asking for a Court  
Martial to settle disputes between him and the Royal Irish Regiment  
of which he is Chaplain.  

George Grand to the same (in French). Introducing Captain  
Barbut.  

Colonel Leslie to the same. Sends contingent accounts. The  
people of Boston as stubborn as ever.  

Lieutenant Ellis to the same. Has had his health re-established  
by leave of absence. His views of the early repression of the Boston  
disturbances. He is to be detained and put on recruiting service.  
Ask for his (Haldimand’s) influence for his promotion.  

J. Stephenson to the same. Respecting Mrs. Fairchild’s property  
in Maryland. Has received the price of a negro from Mr. Durnford.  
The works at the Cliffs.  

Henry Ellis to the same. Thanks for his kindness to his relative,  
Lieutenant Ellis.  

Thomas Willing to the same. Accounts, &c., of lands in Maryland.  
His views of the disputes between the colonies and the mother  
country.  

The same to the same. Will send papers and try to send a pipe  
of good Madeira. Introducing Mr. Batt.  

Colonel Christie to the same. Found only four companies of the  
2-60th. Confusion of accounts. Captain Brown, (the paymaster’s,)  
denial of hearing any complaints. Has ordered accounts to be  
made up. Sir Ralph Payne on a tour of inspection; inadequate  
allowance for officers, &c. The desire of the West Indian Governors  
to keep troops to outnumber the negroes. Not enough of officers  
with the detachment. Want of a surgeon.  

George Etherington to the same. Sending returns. Men of 2-60th  
sickly. Soon to return to Antigua.  

Lord Barrington to Sir Jeffery Amherst. Sending a letter from  
Sir Ralph Payne respecting the clothing of the 2-60th.  

Thomas Hutchins to General Haldimand. Allowance for passage  
money and extra allowance for brickmakers not yet authorized.  
Progress of the works. Sketches for his map. Desires to have journal  
of French gentlemen from Canada to the westward, or copies of the  
same.  

Jacques Barbut to the same (in French). Asking for protection  
and stating his services.  

George Etherington to the same. Return of clothing due men of  
the 2-60th.  

Colonel Christie to the same. Asks advice and assistance for an  
extravagant nephew, who has left his regiment at Minorca without  
leave and been superseded.  

The same to the same. The accounts of the battalion (2-60th)  
and cash irregularities. Sir Ralph Payne’s hospitality. Is deter-
1775. 

mined to bring the accounts into order. The necessity of having the battalion united. Irregularities in allowances, &c. 196

April 18, 

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Antigua. 

Christie to Haldimand. Busy with accounts of the 2-60th, which is a great labour; will leave after the accounts are squared. Sends returns. 202

May 17, 

Antigua. 

The same to the same. Still busy with the accounts. Surgeon dead. Major Etherington to remain with the corps, and he (Christie) will leave it, as both field officers need not be present. 204

June 17. 

To General Haldimand. Nominal return of officers killed and wounded at Charleston Heights when the Americans were defeated. The number of officers killed was, 25; wounded, 68. Total of officers and men killed and wounded, 1,038, of these 250 were killed in the action and 250 died since. 224

June 25, 

Boston. 

George Brown to General Haldimand. Action at Charleston. The number of wounded; requires surgeons. Asks his influence for the appointment. 49th and 63rd gone on an expedition but returned without effecting anything. Firing on Roxborough. Dangerous nature of the wounds received by the soldiers. 206

July 4, 

New York. 

Samuel Holland to the same. Wants copy from Mr. Desbarres of his Nova Scotian surveys. Asks settlement for the detachment of 2-60th with him surveying. Messages. 208

July 20, 

Chiselhurst. 

Herbert Munster to H. F. Haldimand. Regrets that General Haldimand is probably leaving the army. The sense all have of his merits, 210

July 24, 

Annapolis. 

Daniel Dolaney to General Haldimand. Has allowed his son to go to Europe on account of the shocking state of this continent. Little hope of collecting debts. The stoppage of payments when the intercourse with Great Britain was broken off. 212

July 25, 

Annapolis. 

The same to the same. With remittances for his Maryland property. 211

July 31, 

Breda. 

Prevost de Bessinge to Mr. Haldimand (in French). Desires to know the movements of his uncle (General Haldimand) that he may meet him in London, &c. 213

August 11, 

London. 

Colonel Christie to General Haldimand. Desiring to see the General with message from Sir Jeffery Amherst. 215

August 17, 

London. 

John Cambel to the same. Desires an interview to lay his claims before him (Haldimand). 216

August 18, 

London. 

Lieutenant Downman to the same. Asking his influence to have certain claims for services at Pensacola, &c., allowed by the Board of Ordnance. 218

September 21, 

(London 7) 

Thomas Home to the same. Asking him for order to enable him to draw money expended whilst in Florida. 221

October 6, 

(London). 

The same to the same. Asking him to certify accounts for payment. 222

October 8, 

Boston. 

Captain Schank to the same. Sending list of killed and wounded; asks his recommendation for promotion. 227

December 12, 

Iverdon. 

J. Rusillion to the same (in French). His gratification as a relation to hear of his successes. Requesting the General's influence to get his (Rusillion's) nephew a position in the army. 228

December 14, 

Boston. 

Percy to the same. Successes of the rebels in Canada and at sea. Are fitting up works for mortar. Laments the misfortune of Britain sending vessels out unarmed. Haldimand's nephew promoted, &c. 229

December 26, 

Hermitage. 

J. M. P. (Prevost) to ——— (in French). Thanks for services. The little chance of success in America. The enthusiasm excited by the taking of Canada and the loss it has caused to Britain by neglect of fortifying Crown Point and the Lake. The necessity of granting
1775. the demands of the colonists. His own disappointments and desire to withdraw from the army. 235

December 27, Three Rivers. Aaron Hart to Colonel Livingston. Sending accounts of goods delivered to the regiment. 240

December. Thomas Home to General Haldimand. Amount due for contingencies of the 21st. 241


June 6, Avenches. J. Bonjour to General Haldimand (in French). Asking his influence to obtain a company. 244

June 8, Lausanne. ——— to the same (in French). Family news, &c. 246

September 28. P. Haldimand to the same (in French). Has written concerning Pabos. Death of Lieutenant Stilson. 249

October 2, Quebec. Max. Jacobs to General Carleton. Has ordered ships of war to remain at Quebec all winter. Wishes success on the Lake Champlain expedition. 251

November 6, Quebec. P. Haldimand to General Haldimand (in French). Has failed to find General Carleton at Quebec; not likely, therefore, to get employment till spring. No chance of employment on the coast. 252

November 6, Quebec. The same to the same (in French). The unfortunate result of his shipments from Pabos. Capital required to carry on the fishing. Desires to know what is to be done about the fishing and about Pabos, &c. 254

November 12. Sir Guy Carleton to M. Deschambault (in French). Wishes for his success. 262

December 25, Perroy. Captain de Morsier to Mrs. Fairchild (in French). Giving her news of her relations. 269

December 26, Montreal. James Porteous to Captain Foy. Explaining how he had carried out his orders to procure supplies of hay, oats, flour, &c., for General Howe's army. 271

December 31, London. Edward Harvey to General Haldimand. Account of successes by Cornwallis at Brunswick; Howe to join him; their winter quarters to extend from the Delaware to Rhode Island. Rhode Island abandoned. 273

December 31, London. Captain Brehm to the same. Will take M. de Traytorent to his lodgings. Friendly messages, &c. 276

December 31, Portsmouth. J. Rochat to the same (in French). The refusal of M. de Traytorent to sail with the army. 274

January 1, London. Captain Brehm to the same. Arrival of M. de Traytorent. Private messages. 278

January 6, London. The same to the same. The extraordinary conduct of M. de Traytorent. 279

January 16, Montreal. James Porteous to Captain Foy. Sending duplicate of previous letter. Cannot proceed to business till he hears from the commander-in-chief. 282

January 16, London. J. A. Dedec to General Haldimand (in French). Recommending a young man for an ensigncy. 283

February 2, Hermitage. Theo. Prevost to the same. The movements of his brothers. 285

February 17, Montreal. James Porteous to Captain Foy. Stating what he has done as to the supplies for General Howe, and his intentions. 286
March 7, Jamaica.

John Dalling to General Haldimand. Will be of service to persons recommended. Plan for settling German soldiers in Jamaica. Page 311

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May 10, Montreal. Lacome to General Haldimand (in French). Offers of service.

May 20, Sorel. Doctor Scott to the same. Vindicating himself from the charges made by Lt. Colonel St. Leger.

No date (May 1779 ?). Montague to the same (in French). That he has not been selling or tampering with the Indians.

No date (May 1779 ?). E. W. Gray, and others, to the same (in French). That the bakers will obey his orders.

No date (May 1779 ?). E. Cauyrion to the same (in French). Praying for a permit for his goods.

June 2, Whitehall. Lord Montague to the same. Recommending Lieutenant Cullen, 53rd.

June 3, Montreal. William Dunbar to the same. Applies for employment.

June 7, Montreal. H. Rouville to the same (in French). Thanks for the General's approbation.

June 13, Sorel. Captain Andrew Ross to the same. Requesting a license to permit him to marry.


June 14, Montreal. F. Le Maistre to General Haldimand (in French). Sending letter with a notice taken from the church door at St. Denis. The curé, M. Chenier, is the priest who can best be trusted. The Bishop has been reproached by the French Bishops for his dealings with Americans. The good effect of this on the Canadians.

June 14, Sorel. Alexander McDonell to the same. Giving consent to the marriage of his daughter to Captain Ross.

June 21, St. John's. Colonel French to the same. That Captain Ross has taken a very imprudent step in thinking of marrying Miss MacDonell.


July 5, Quebec. Captain Andrew Ross to General Haldimand. Reiterating his request for a license to marry Miss McDonell.

July 6, Lachine. St. Marie de Montigny to the same (in French). Asking for a recommendation to Mr. Commissary General Day.

E. W. Gray to Lieut. Governor Cramahé. Concerning the investigations into charges against prisoners for communicating with rebels and harbouring deserters. The insufficiency of the prison.

Grandmesnil Deschambault to General Haldimand (in French). Respecting his son.

Malcolm Fraser to Captain Mathews. Asking a warrant for the amount of the off reckonings of the Royal Highland Emigrants.


General Tryon to General Haldimand. Major Holland has gone to Quebec. Recommends Major Rogers. General Robertson appointed Governor of New York.

Neveu Sevestre to the same (in French). Reporting the unauthorized proceedings of merchants and others in forming patrols.

E. W. Gray to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Prisoners punished for harbouring deserters, and one for selling liquor to an Indian.

Under Secretary Knox to General Haldimand. Recommending Mr. John Keho.

Robert Hunter to the same. Hardy’s fleet cruising off Brest. Reported disagreement between France and Spain. D’Estaing at Martinique. The check to Prevost at Charleston.

Henry Caldwell to the same (in French). Recommends the case of a poor woman whose husband was taken prisoner at Carillon.

Edward Southouse to the same. Respecting the purchase of an ensigncy for his son.

Superior Despins to the same (in French). Asking assistance to feed the poor and foundlings.

Thomas Mills to the same. Looking for news of Keppel’s search for the French fleet. Bloody war in Germany. The success of Prince Henry in Bohemia. Great camps forming in France. The political situation in Britain, advises him (Haldimand) to get rid of Cramahé if he does not co-operate.

R. Royle Nicholas to the same. Introducing Captain Young of the “Hind.”

R. Huntley to the same. Resigning his commission as surgeon.

Captain Scott, to the same. Asking to be employed on an expedition.

Edward Southouse to the same. That he will not this year avail himself of leave of absence.

Captain Willoc to the same. Stating his services and regretting that he had unconsciously incurred the General’s displeasure.

John Fraser to the same. Recommending the case of Mr. Falkener, a refugee loyalist.

Captain Scott to the same. Recommending the case of Lieutenant Howard, a refugee loyalist.

John Daly to the same. Requesting that Mr. Wood, Royal Highland Emigrants, be not given leave of absence till he settle with his creditors.

Burgoyne to the same. That he has appointed Mr. Chandler Deputy Muster Master General.
1779.
October 21, Montreal.
John Daly to General Haldimand. Respecting the affairs of Mr. Wood.

October 21, Montreal.
Colonel Maclean to the same. Entering into a detailed answer to the charges brought against him by Captain John Macdonald of Butler's Rangers.

October 25, Quebec.
John Collins. Affidavit as to the cattle &c., delivered by Mr. Falkener for the use of loyalists and Indians on the retreat from Stillwater, 7th November, 1777.

October 26, New York.
Hugh Wallace to Major Pratt, Halifax. Ships and troops to winter at Halifax. The villainy practiced at Shipody, with details.

November 1, St. Ours.
Porlier, curé of St. Ours, to General Haldimand (in French). Thanks for the General's recognition of his services.

November 1, Montreal.
Suzor Deliévre to Brigadier McLean (in French). Asks release on parole to enable him to make his living.

November 1, Montreal.
Captain Parke to General Haldimand. Respecting leave of absence.

November 4, Montreal.
Brigade Major Dunbar to the same. Desires instructions as to the disposal of prisoners, traders from Detroit.

November 5, St. John's.
Major Hughes to the same. Transmitting intelligence brought by loyalists.

No date.
St. Ours to the same (in French). Stating the burden the office of Justice of Peace for Three Rivers lays on him, and asking advice.

November 18, Sault-au-Récollet.
Duncan Dougall to Brigadier McLean. With memorial asking to be allowed to purchase the first vacant lieutenancy in the 84th.

November 19, Montreal.
Deschambault, fils (in French). Respecting services, and desires further employment.

December 6, Sorel.
Rev. C. Scott to General Haldimand. Complains of the conduct of Colonel St. Leger to him, and asks an inquiry into his character as chaplain.

December 9, Montreal.
J. Maurer to the same. Respecting the claims of the widow of Commissary La Gotterie.

December 11, London.
No name (Robert Hunter?) to the same. Thanks for warrant for Chief Justice Livius' salary. Thinks martial preferable to civil law in present circumstances in America. The stoppage to trade. Ships of war to be sent for spring service. The expedition to Charleston. Next campaign probably chiefly in the West Indies. Home news.

December 23, Montreal.
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LETTERS TO GENERAL HALDIMAND AS GOVERNOR OF QUEBEC, 1780.

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1780.

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March 20, London. F. Spiesmacker to the same. Giving an account of his capture by an American privateer.


March 20, Chateauguay. John Macdonell to Captain Mathews. Offering to head an expedition to rescue his wife and children, who are prisoners and in great distress.

March 23, London. Robert Hunter to General Haldimand. Men of war to wait for fur ships and cruise in the Gulf. Rodney's victory over the Spaniards. War to be carried on in the West Indies. Large fleet of merchantmen for Quebec.

March 24, London. William Evelyn to the same. Respecting the promotion of Lieutenant Hill.

March 26, Bath. Charles Green to the same. Illness of Gen. Oughton.

March 26, Quebec. Thomas Faunce to the same. Respecting the removal of the naval office.

March 28, London. Leonard Smelt to the same. Respecting Simon Metcalfe, a refugee at Montreal, and inquiring about a grant called Paranac near Lake Champlain.

March 30, London. Bigot Armstrong to the same. The promotion of Edward Armstrong. The good conduct of the King's (8th) Regiment.


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April 4, Jamaica. J. M. Prevost to the same. His disappointment in the command. The little prospect of his advance in Jamaica. Details of his family. Reports from Charleston, and expedition up the St. John to Nicaragua.

April 5, London. Donald Macdonald to the same. Has obtained leave of absence and applies to sell his commission.

April 6, London. Captain Mackay to the same. Applies for passage for his son and nephew who have obtained commissions and also for a pension for his daughter.

April 6, Montreal. General Gage to the same. Respecting double warrants for his pay.

April 6, Montreal. Alexander Ellice & Co. to the same. Death of Captain McDonell.


April 7, London. W. Pollock to the same. Forwarding the regimental accounts, and sending despatches for the army.
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<th>Author</th>
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<th>Subject</th>
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<td>Charles O'Hara</td>
<td>General Haldimand</td>
<td>Introducing Ensign Thompson, 31st.</td>
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<td>London, 1780</td>
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<td>April 9,</td>
<td>Duncan Macdougal</td>
<td>General Haldimand</td>
<td>Thanks for allowing Captain Macdougal’s commission to be sold.</td>
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<td>Count de Bruhl</td>
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<td>General Haldimand</td>
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<td>April 18,</td>
<td>Thomas Batt</td>
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<td>April 20,</td>
<td>John Dalling</td>
<td>General Haldimand</td>
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<td>April 27,</td>
<td>Thomas Cooper</td>
<td>Captain Mathews</td>
<td>Respecting claims for powder destroyed.</td>
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<td>General Haldimand</td>
<td>Stating his case and asking assistance.</td>
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<td>General Haldimand</td>
<td>Sending books for the library at Quebec.</td>
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<td>May 7,</td>
<td>Colonel Noyen Sevestre</td>
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<td>May 16,</td>
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<td>May 18,</td>
<td>J. C. Portier</td>
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<td>E'ezar Davies</td>
<td>General Haldimand</td>
<td>Stating the facts of his imprisonment by the Americans and such other facts as would secure his (Davies') release.</td>
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<td>May 19,</td>
<td>Severight Puze</td>
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<td>Memorial stating his hardships and those of Davies, confined a prisoner (see p. 118). Their imprisonment by and escape from the rebels.</td>
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<td>May 20,</td>
<td>Mrs. Langlade</td>
<td>General Haldimand</td>
<td>Asking for a permit for a canoe to take her to her husband at Michillimakinak.</td>
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<td>The merchants applying for licenses for boats to the upper country agree to the conditions.</td>
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June 25, Chambly. Samuel Steel to the same. Sending proceedings of Court Martial. 138

June 29, Montreal. Alexander Macomb to Captain Mathews. Respecting a proposal to supply the posts. 140

July 1, Montreal. G. Daillebout Cuisy to General Haldimand (in French). Asking a permit to go to Detroit with goods. Has received no pay for four years except about £100 sterling. 141

July 5, Montreal. Colonel Neveu Sevestre to the same (in French). Asking for employment, Robert Hunter to the same. South Carolina has returned to allegiance. Hopes of speedy reconciliation. 142

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July 19, Sault-au-Récollet. Ensign Prenties to Captain Mathews. Applying for his pay as Ensign in the 84th. 145

July 24, Montreal. John Macomb to the same. Will do all he can for the relief of Simon Fraser's family. 146

July 24, Montreal. Neil Robertson to the same. Death of Major McAlpin. Will transact the business of the loyalists till a successor is appointed and transfer the papers, &c. 148

July 24, Montreal. William Dunbar to the same. Applying for a license for Noah Timmons, at Sault à Récollet, a Grenadier who had distinguished himself. 149

July 28, St. Vincennes. P. Dejean to General Haldimand (in French). Has been allowed to come to Vincennes but cannot go to Detroit. The charges against him, &c. Asks that his wife and children be allowed to join him. 151

July 28, St. Vincennes. The same to Commandant at Detroit (in French). Is out on parole. Cannot come to Detroit, but desires his wife may be sent to him. His ill treatment, &c. 151

August 5, Whitehall. Lord Amherst to General Haldimand. Major General Clarke sailing. The riots in London. The good conduct of the military. Recommends Captain Green, &c. 153

August 6, London. Burgoyne to the same. Recommending Capt. Green. 158

August 10, Montreal. Dorothea Marteilhe to the same. Praying for continuance of the pension or part of it, of her deceased husband, late Judge of Common Pleas. 159
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUGUST 1780</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 12</td>
<td>Halifax. Count Dupré to General Haldimand (in French). Attack on the</td>
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<td>convoy by privateers and he and others taken prisoners, but they</td>
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<td>recapture the vessel and take her into Halifax. Will proceed to</td>
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<td>Quebec.</td>
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<tr>
<td>No date</td>
<td>(August 1780). Lieutenant Mac Laine to the same. Memorial as to his</td>
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<td>seniority in his regiment and applying for leave of absence.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUGUST 1780</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 14</td>
<td>Whitehall. Under Secretary Knox to the same. Respecting his nephew's</td>
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<td>leave of absence.</td>
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<td>August 14</td>
<td>London. Richard Rigby to the same. Mr. Winslow appointed Deputy</td>
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<td>Paymaster in room of Drummond and Jordan, &amp;c.</td>
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<td>August 17</td>
<td>London. James Hutton to the same. Details respecting personal friends</td>
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<td>in London.</td>
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<td>August 19</td>
<td>London. Brook Watson to the same. Introducing Mr. Winslow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 20</td>
<td>New York. F. Hutchison to the same. Is obliged to go to Europe for</td>
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<td>his health, which is broken down in the service.</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 23</td>
<td>Charlesbourg. Curé Borel to the same (in French). Testifying to the</td>
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<td>good conduct of the troops stationed there.</td>
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<td>AUGUST 1780</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 24</td>
<td>Montreal. J. Fraser to the same. Stating his services and the treatment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>he has met with by the deprivation of office of the paymastership,</td>
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<td>judgeship, &amp;c.; asking for redress.</td>
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<td>August 24</td>
<td>Montreal. Edward Southouse to the same. Thanks for his son's appoint-</td>
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<td>ment as ensign. Desires leave of absence.</td>
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<td>August 24</td>
<td>Cork. Burgoyne to the same. Sending commission to a Deputy</td>
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<td>Muster Master General of the foreign forces.</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 4</td>
<td>Quebec. A. Philip Skene to the same. With a memorial.</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 9</td>
<td>New York. Hugh Wallace to the same. Settlement by Mr. Delaney. Major</td>
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<td>Hutchison dying. Great defeat of the rebels in North and South</td>
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<td>Carolina. Expedition for Virginia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 10</td>
<td>New York. James Robinson to the same. Reports of capture of ships by</td>
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<td>rebels. Rebels to the southward defeated by Cornwallis. Attempts</td>
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<td>to get the people to unite with Britain. The excesses of the rebels</td>
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<td>help these attempts but they are hindered by rebel talk in Britain.</td>
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<td>Quarrels between French and Americans. French troops blockaded in</td>
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<td>Rhode Island. Desertion from Washington's army. Hutchison dying.</td>
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<td>The great expense of living, &amp;c.</td>
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<td>September 11</td>
<td>Widow Delisle to the same (in French). Asking assistance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 18</td>
<td>Antigua. Colonel Christie to the same. His arrival and command at</td>
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<td>Antigua and St. Christopher. Defeat of French and Spanish fleets by</td>
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<td>Rodney. Projected attack on Jamaica abandoned. Rodney supposed to</td>
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<td>have gone to North America to join Arbuthnot and Graves. Family news.</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 28</td>
<td>Montreal. Richard Dobie to Captain Mathews. Asking as to the determi-</td>
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<td>nation about the Seigniory of Sorel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 2</td>
<td>Quebec. Lieutenant Gray to General Haldimand. Requesting leave of</td>
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<td>absence.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 8</td>
<td>Montreal. John Macomb to Captain Mathews. That he has sent ten pounds</td>
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<td>to Mrs. Simon Fraser.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 9</td>
<td>Quebec. Lieutenant Buchan to General Haldimand. Asking leave of</td>
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<td>absence.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 9</td>
<td>La Prairie. James Davidson to the same. Asking leave to sell his com-</td>
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<td>mission as Surgeon.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 10</td>
<td>Montreal. Widow Desaunier to the same (in French). Sending some</td>
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<td>fruit.</td>
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Dr. Scott to General Haldimand. Suicide of Major Hughes. Represents his own situation and asks redress. Page 200

October 13, Quebec.
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H. Watson Powell to the same. Has been unable to leave for the upper posts on account of the wind. 207

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Noyelle Fleurimont to the same (in French). Asking leave to retire. 208

October 16, Malbaie.
L. St. André to the same. Progress of the barracks; asks directions as to provisions, &c., for the winter. 209

October 19, Montreal.
Widow Mackay to the same (in French). Respecting commissions for her children. 212

October 25, Quebec.
Mrs. Ann Gordon to the same. Asking for assistance on the ground of being an old soldier suffering from wounds. 213

October 26, St. Ours.
Curé Porlier to the same (in French). Recommending his nephew for a situation. 214

October 26, Montreal.
Richard Dobie to Captain Mathews. Will proceed to Quebec to execute the deed of sale of Sorel. 215

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Colonel Neveu Sevestre to General Haldimand (in French). With applications from officers for leave to retire. 216

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November 13, Montreal.
Thomas Scott to General Haldimand. Sir John Johnson's conduct and courage during the late expedition. 218

November 15, Boucherville.
Laperrière to the same (in French). Asks to be allowed to wait till February before coming to render foi et hommage. 219

December 7, Montreal.
Alex. Ellice & Co. to Captain Mathews. Asks as to the disposal of Colonel Bolton's effects and of £1,500 lying for Captain Butler to pay for a company. 220

December 12, New York.
Rocheblave to General Haldimand (in French). His escape from Virginia, and asks that his pay be given to his wife. Asks that help he sent to Major Brugeslord (?). Disaster in North Carolina. Hopes Cornwallis will retrieve it. The Spaniards beginning to reap the fruits of their help to the Americans, &c. 221

December 12, New York.
Captain Lamothe to the same (in French). Has been paroled. Will sail in the spring fleet for Canada. 223

December 18, Montreal.
J. Fraser to the same. Has investigated with Mr. Bellette the road Acts, &c. The hindrances to road work being done. 224

December 21, Montreal.
Colonel Neveu Sevestre to the same (in French). Asking that a militiaman failing in corvée duty should be pardoned. 227

December 28, Montreal.
Thomas Scott to the same. Offers to help in raising a company of rangers. 228

December 28, Montreal.
Widow Desanier to the same (in French). Letter with good wishes. 229

December 29, Montreal.
Lieutenant Crofts to Captain Mathews. Asks leave to sail by way of Boston on leave of absence. 230

No date (December 1780).
Ensign Prenties to Haldimand. Asks extension of leave or permission to sell out. 232

No date (December 1780).
Captain Macdougall to the same. States his services and prays leave to sell out. 234

No date (December 1780).
Same to the same. Asking leave to purchase the majority. 237

(December) Boucherville.
Fontaine de la Belcour to the same (in French). Seeking for employment. 239

HALDIMAND COLLECTION.
1780.
No date (December 1780).
Berrie to Haldimand (in French). The abundance of grain as shown by the tythes, &c., on the banks of the Chambly and in the parishes of Varennes and Verchères.

No date.
Boese to the same (in French). Memorandum as to a man, Christian Gottfried Boese, supposed to have died in Quebec, giving an account of his employment 10 or 12 years before.

No date.
Statement (in French) of Militia of the district of Three Rivers.

No date (December 1780).
Félix Berry to General Haldimand (in French). Can get no news of the man Boese (see pp. 243-241.)

De Fleury Deschambault to the same (in French). Applying for a lieutenancy in the Emigrants.

LETTERS TO GENERAL HALDIMAND AS GOVERNOR OF QUEBEC, 1781-1782.—VOL. III.

B. 74.

B.M. 21,734.

Major Harris to Captain Mathews. The mode of conveying mails between Sorel and Berthier.

Lieutenant McLaine to the same. Will not go to Britain this year.

Major Harris to the same. Mail arrangements for the district.

Captain Forbes to the same. Has sent forward an insolent letter from a rebel prisoner named Campbell.


Porlier, curé, to Col. St. Legor (in French). The state of feeling in his parish, &c.

Lanaudière to General Haldimand (in French). The determination of the district to oppose the threatened invasion.

Captain Grant to the same. Has joined the 84th. Submitting his claims for pay and allowances.

John Courtenay to Col Bramham. Informing him that the King had remitted the punishment of Lieut. Glennie, Royal Engineers, &c.

J. Fraser to General Haldimand. Result of the town meeting called to consider the steps to be taken to prevent the rebels obtaining supplies, &c.

N. Rouville to the same (in French). Respecting his coming to perform the ceremony of foi et hommage.

Widow Laveranderie to Capt. Mathews (in French). Stating her situation, &c.

Lord Barrington to Gen. Haldimand. Recommending Captain Thomas Scott.

Major Faunce to the same. Offering his services against the rebels.

Ann Gordon to the same. Making offer of service. (See B. 73. p. 213.)

DeNiverville to the same (in French). Asking that M. Baby be accepted to take the oath of foi et hommage in his room.

Charles Gould to the same. That Lieutenant Glenny has been restored to his rank.

J. Fraser to the same. That he and Mr. Rouville are obtaining returns, &c.
1781.

February 26, Montreal.

Duncan Macdougall to Captain Mathews. Asking that the Board of Inquiry be instructed to take up his case.

February 26, Quebec.

M. W. (Wills?) to Col. Caldwell. Asking to be relieved and allowed to return to Captain Lester's Company.

March 2, Sorel.

Archibald Macdonell to Judge Fraser. Joint letter from him and Ensign Blackadder, representing the quarrel with a man named Pierriche.

March 9, Belmont.

Colonel Caldwell to Gen. Haldimand. Stating the circumstances of the refusal of Mr. Wills to serve in the volunteer company.

March 11, New York.

General Phillips to the same. Introducing Captain Simpson.

March 12, New York.

Same to the same. Introducing General Riedesel. The allowance for forage money.

March 13, London.

General Monckton to the same. Recommending W. Smith, Sergeant 47th.

March 15, Sorel.

A. Corbin to Captain J. C., Sorel (in French). Respecting men engaged at labour.

March 16, Montreal.

John Fraser to Gen. Haldimand. The complaint of the Postmaster against Ensign Macdonell and Blackadder settled. Sending list of inhabitants absent with the rebels, &c.

March 16, London.

R. Halifax to the same. That medicines and instruments have been shipped.

March 17, London.

Watson & Rashleigh to the same. Requesting that their agent, Joseph Howard, may obtain passes to go to the upper country to collect their money.

March 18, London.

General Gage to the same. Recommending Mr. Pollock who goes to Canada to enter on an office.

March 20, Whitehall.

Knox, Under Secretary, to the same. Mr. Pollock appointed Clerk of the Crown in succession to Mr. Gordon, deceased.

March 21, London.

Cox, Muir & Cox to the same. Asking for leave for Ensign Drummond to sell out of the 44th and to go to New York to complete his purchase in the 17th Dragoons.

March 21, Whitehall.

William Pollock to the same. The mails driven back by bad weather. Sends mails by an armed ship; notifies his appointment to succeed Mr. Gordon.

March 22, Montreal.

George Allsopp to Gen. Haldimand. Prays that the application he has made to the commissioners for leave to purchase wheat, having been left undecided, he may obtain license from the Governor in Council owing to the lateness of the season.

March 22, London.

Leonard Smith to the same. Thanks for attention to Mr. Metcalfe.

March 24, Montreal.

Jean and Samuel Mackay to the same (in French). Expressing their respects, &c.

March 25, St. Jean.

The Curé of St. Pierre to the same (in French). The state of the Parish of Gentilly. Represents the number of troops billeted.

March 29, Montreal.

E. W. Gray to the same. Joint statement signed by him and five other commissioners, that Allsopp had received a license to purchase 2,000 bushels of wheat and that it would be prejudicial to the public service to allow one person to buy more.

March 31, London.

Burgoyne to the same. Has confirmed Major Holland as Muster Master General's Deputy.

April 1, Boucherville.

Madame Delisle to the same (in French). Respecting corvée.

April 2, London.

Eliza Hughes to the same. Asking permission to sell her late husband's majority, and to have his accounts settled, &c.
1781.
April 4, Charleston.
Page 61
Lord Amherst to the same. Recommending the case of Lieut. Pearson.
62
Major Small to General Haldimand. Recommending Captain Rowat.
63
Captain Barbut to the same. Introducing Lieutenant Ramsay: General Prevost has retired.
64
Edward Maxwell to the same. Recommending Lieutenant Richard Brown.
65
W. Pollock to the same. Sending duplicates. The French fleet for the West Indies. The Congress at Vienna.
66
Robert Hunter to the same. The convoy is sent with small ships of war. Hopes of peace declining. Fears of danger from the Brest fleet, the British fleet having gone to Gibraltar. London merchants anxious for a mail regularly from Canada.
69
Lord Amherst to the same. Asks leave for Captain Aubrey. Sir Charles York gone to Vienna.
71
De Cossaque to L. Genavev (in French). Respecting ermission asked for by the loyalists.
72
Watson and Rashleigh to General Haldimand. Repeating their request for passports to be issued to Joseph Howard.
73
Colonel Neveu Sevestre to General Haldimand (in French), Defending himself against the charge of encouraging the militia in making representations.
74
Major Faunce to the same. Applying for arrears of his pay as Town Major.
76
Lord Dartmouth to the same (in French). Recommending Captain Green.
77
W. Pollock to the same. Sending papers. Expected engagement with the Spanish fleet off St. Vincent.
78
Edward Southouse to the same. His private affairs not yet settled. Will sail if possible by the July fleet, and asks an extension of leave.
79
Captain Scott to Captain Mathews. Urging the claims of Lieut. Howard.
81
Lord Amherst to General Haldimand. Introducing Lt. Colonel Hope.
83
Lord Adam Gordon to the same. Introducing Mr. Drummond. Thanks for attention to Ronaldson.
84
General Prevost to the same (in French). Has retired to the country. Recommends Mr. Hector Macauley, who desires to practice as a lawyer in Canada.
85
Sir Thomas W. Dunlop to Gen. Haldimand. Many have been nearly ruined by the failure of the Ayr Bank. Desires extension of leave.
86
Lord Adam Gordon to the same. Recommending Mr. John Craigie, who succeeds Mr. Drummond as Commissary.
88
Captain Grandmont to the same (in French). Asking the General to take steps to obtain papers held by Jacques Perrault, of which lists are given.
343
Captain Butler to Major Lernoult. Explanatory of his reasons for not obeying the General's orders to go to Niagara to attend a Court Martial.
89
Lord London to Gen. Haldimand. Asking the General to employ the ship "Lady Townshend" after she lands ordnance stores.
91
May 7, Victoria. Sessional Papers (No. 12.) A. 1887

1781.

May 7, St. John's Island.


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Lt. General Melville to the same. Introducing Mr. Craigie. 93

E. Rouville to General Haldimand (in French). That he cannot attend in person to do foi et hommage and names substitutes. 94

Lt. Colonel Hope to the same. That his wife's dangerous illness prevents him sailing for Canada by the present fleet.

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E. Rouville to General Haldimand (in French). That he cannot attend in person to do foi et hommage and names substitutes. 94

Lt. Colonel Hope to the same. That his wife's dangerous illness prevents him sailing for Canada by the present fleet.

May 16, Montreal.

George Ross to the same. Death of General Amherst. He (Rose) has retired from business; the General's accounts will be settled by the new firm, &c.

Colonel Christie to the same. The progress of the war in the West Indies, and the operations of the fleets.

May 22, Portsmouth.

Alexander Shaw to Richard Dobie. Asking an account of gunpowder in his store.

Captain McKinnon to General Haldimand. Thanks for appointing him to Butler's Rangers.

Richard Dobie to Alexander Shaw. That there are vouchers for gunpowder delivered which Mr. Shaw has seen (see p. 102).


June 2, London.

June 3, Antigua.

June 4, Quebec.

June 5.

June 6, London.

June 7, Montreal.

June 11, S. John's Nfld.

June 20, Sorel.

June 23, London.

June 28, Montreal.

June 30, London.

July 1, Quebec.

July 2, New York.

July 10, L'Assomption.

July 16, Sorel.

July 18, New York.

July 20, New York.

July 23, London.

July 28, Montreal.

July 30, London.

July 1, Quebec.

July 2, New York.

July 10, L'Assomption.

July 16, Sorel.

July 18, New York.

July 20, New York.

Haldimand Collection.
York being disgusted with the action of Congress. Private commission to obtain furs for a lady. Page 128

Hugh Wallace to Gen. Haldimand. Introducing Mr. Jacob Glenn (called Jacob Glynn, p. 126) escaping from compulsory service in the rebel army.

General Robertson to the same. Introducing Captain Campbell, 44th. The payments in the Q.M.G. Department, &c. The complaints of regular officers as to the rank given officers in the Provincials. Gossip about old friends.


General Robertson to James Meyrick. To honour General Haldimand's draughts for furs.

William Fraser to Capt. Mathews. Represents the difficulty of obtaining hay owing to the disloyalty of the inhabitants. Rebel prisoners taken. Scouts out as usual.

Knox, Under Secretary, to General Haldimand. Regarding Mr. W. Pollock. Urgently asks leave of absence for his (Knox's) nephew.

William Pollock to the same. Thanks for assurance of advancing his interests.

Knox, Under Secretary to the same. Informing him of the plans of the French and Washington; the operations at Rhode Island. The descent on Virginia by the French fleet abandoned. The attempt on New York deferred till the arrival of DeGrasse from the West Indies. Reinforcements being sent to Sir Henry Clinton. Canada will not be attacked.

Lieutenant Irvin to the same. Renewing his application for leave of absence.

Ensign Wilmer to the same. For leave of absence.

Lieutenant Irvin to the same. Repeating his request for leave of absence.

J. Fraser to the same. Will attend to papers forwarded for investigation, &c.


Major Harris to the same. Respecting Court Martial.

Same to General Haldimand. Represents his outlay for purchases and asks to be removed to an older regiment than the 84th.

Peter Fraser to Captain Mathews. Wants leave to cruise for about three weeks, as whales have been seen at Bic. Intends to fortify for the winter on the north shore, &c.

John Fraser and N. de Rouville to General Haldimand. With list of notaries for the district.

W. Johnston to the same. Acknowledging issue of warrant and remittance for his pay as Lieut. Governor of the Illinois.

John Adair to the same. Introducing Lieutenant Ramsay.

J. Fraser to Gen. Haldimand. Has investigated the complaints of the inhabitants of the Faubourg St. Laurent (St. Laurence ward) and examined the proposed plan of streets there. 168

Duke of Montagne to the same. Thanks for favour to Mr. Cullen.
1781. Asks his influence to obtain Major Dundas the Lt. Colonelscy of the 8th. Page 160

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Deschambault to Haldimand (in French). Thanks for kindness to his son, &c. 163

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Capt. Lanouette and Ensign Moreau to the same (in French). Complaining of the conduct of the German chasseurs. 166

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Ensign Sullivan to the same (in French). Asks leave to go to New York. 172

Lieutenant Grafe to Captain Mathews. Respecting the prisoners proceeding to Longueuil. 173

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Same to Captain Mathews. Stating his case as chaplain and asking redress. 181

Same to Captain Mathews. That he has prepared a soldier of the 84th for death. His confession. 184

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General Clarke to the same. News from Jamaica of the fleet, and reports of the French fleet, &c. Arrival of vessels. Transports with invalids aground at St. Anne's. 195

Dr. Scott to Captain Mathews. Sending copy of letter to Colonel St. Leger. 196

Madame Duffy to General Haldimand (in French). Sending fruit and kind remembrances. 197

Major Dunbar to Captain Mathews. Asking leave to come to Montreal for the winter. 199

Robert Ellis to Captain Mathews. Respecting payments he has been authorized to receive on account of Butler's Rangers. 200

Captain Scott to General Haldimand. Thanks for appointment. 438

Major Nairne to the same. Thanks for promotion. 202

Captain Johnson to the same. Thanks for his son's appointment as Ensign. 203
Lieutenant Irvin to Captain Mathews. Had embarked at Quebec. Could not come ashore as he had hoped. Respecting his servant, &c. Page 204

Lieutenant Crofts to General Haldimand. Respecting leave of absence. 206

Rev. John Stuart to Captain Mathews. Urges that an exchange may be effected. The sufferings of the loyalists. Has opened a public school in Montreal. 208

Captain Brehm to General Haldimand. Suggestions for laying in cordwood at the different posts on Champlain and the Richelieu. Will examine barrack furniture, &c. The advantages of the Isle aux Noix for laying up ships. 210

Lieutenant Hill to Major Carleton. Asking an allowance for his losses. 212

Capt. Brehm to General Haldimand. Suggestions for supplying the garrison at Montreal with firewood. Sends sketch of the way scouts go from Oswegatchie to the Mohawk. There is a shorter way from Carleton Island. Recommends Captain Robertson to command at Coteau du Lac. His idea of operations on Lake George and South Bay. Complaints of the inequality of the corvée owing to the conduct of Mr. Sylvestre. 213

McCausland, Surgeon, to Capt. Mathews. Has taken a supply of medicines from the stores for the Indian Department. The rangers have been in great distress for beds. Lists attached. 216

Major Jessop. Plans for scouting expeditions, one to Ticonderoga, Lake George, Saratoga, &c., the other plan is for Connecticut, &c. 233

Captain Brehm to General Haldimand. Complaints of Colonel Creuzbourg of his men not being supplied with blankets, &c. States that Major Jessop has no commission, so that disputes might arise. The good character of Colonel Creuzbourg and good conduct of his men. Arrival of the troops for Carleton Island. 219

Captain Brehm. Proposal for settling and employing the loyalists to diminish the burden of their maintenance, &c. 235

Baron de Binder to General Haldimand. Recommending Lieut. Martin. 221

Lieutenant Arden to Captain Mathews. Has arrived from Carleton Island. Respecting his accounts. 222

Richard Dobie to the same. Desires the balance of powder due to him. 223

Emmanuel Mathias to General Haldimand. With recommendation of Lieut. Martin. 224

Hubert, curé, to the same (in French). Arrival in Detroit, after giving the sailors at Carleton Island spiritual service. The fine soil, climate, &c., of Detroit do not support the inhabitants as they look to hunting rather than agriculture. The high price of wheat will remedy this evil. 225

Major Carleton to Capt. Mathews. Intercedes for a young officer of the 29th who lost everything when taken prisoner and has run in debt. 227

Chenier, curé, to Gen. Haldimand (in French). Requests a pardon for a young man Roberge, returned from the rebel colonies and kept prisoner in Quebec. 230

J. Fraser and N. Rouville. Arrangements proposed for the notaries in the District of Montreal. The names are all given. 231

Captain Brehm to Capt. Mathews. With letters and friendly messages. 228
Lieutenant Arden to Capt. Mathews. Thanks for the General's kindness.

W. Pollock to Gen. Haldimand. Captain Brehm's pay as barrack master has been refused. Sir Henry Clinton's commission not issued.

J. Fraser to Captain Mathews. Has admitted the persons indicated to bail. Sends result of inquiry in Carignan's and Hanson's cases.

N. Rouville to General Haldimand (in French). With memorial as to delay in paying the quint with reasons.

Major Carleton to Capt. Mathews. Sending contingent accounts of the 29th.

Dr. Scott to General Haldimand. Represents his sufferings by the stoppage of his subsistence by Col. St. Leger, and states at length his present position as chaplain and minister to the Protestant inhabitants.

J. Fraser to Captain Mathews. Mr. Carignan has given bail.

N. Rouville to General Haldimand (in French). Applying for the remission of payment of the quint for reasons given.

Burgoyne to the same. Authorizing payment to Major Holland of his salary as Muster Master General of foreign troops.

Richard Dobie to Capt. Mathews. Respecting his claim for gunpowder, with relative documents.

J. Fraser to General Haldimand. Is unable from illness to attend the meeting of Council.

Charles Gould to the same. Giving his opinion with respect to powers under a Court Martial warrant.

Dr. Scott to the same. Remonstrating against the censure passed upon him and charging Colonel St. Leger with improper conduct.

Lotbinière to the same (in French). Offering to pay his droits de quint but asking for further delay.

Henry Caldwell to Captain Mathews. Suggestions as to the proper mode of purchasing wheat.

James Ball to General Haldimand. Asks for a pass to cut timber and to get down limestone for building. Applies for a situation owing to his trade in stones, &c., being stopped.

Major Carleton to Capt. Mathews. Recommends payment to Capt. Pritchard.

Richard Dobie to the same. Respecting his claim for gunpowder.

Widow Belcour to Gen. Haldimand (in French). Asking relief in her distressed state owing to the death of her husband.

Thomas Dunn to the same. Urging that steps should be taken to enforce payment by the merchants of freight on the upper lakes.

Atkinson and Hall to the same. Asking for the regimental agency.

Baié to the same (in French). Asking that Colonel Hope, 44th, be appointed Q. M. G. Sir Guy Carleton is to succeed Sir H. Clinton, &c.

Captain Pritchard to Major Carleton. Enclosing his accounts for corvée, &c.

Mrs. Pilot to General Haldimand. Writing on behalf of her husband, Captain Pilot.
March 7, London.

Watson and Rashleigh to Haldimand. Repeating their request for passes to their agent Howard to proceed to the upper posts.

March — River Onelle.

Court of Inquiry. Examination of inhabitants charged with assisting soldiers to desert.

March 12, Montreal.

Major Campbell to Gen. Haldimand. Asking to be sent on active service and to be put in command of a corps of light infantry.

March 15, London.

Lt. Governor Hamilton to the same. Has laid despatches before the ministry. His expectation of returning to Canada.

March 18, Sorel.

Martel, curé, to the same (in French). The difficulty of building owing to the scarcity of workmen, &c.

March 19, London.

Robert Hunter to the same. Armed vessels for Canada to go without convoy. Asks for employment for an armed ship he is sending out.

March 20, London.

Lord Percy to the same. Respecting various officers in Canada.

March 21, London.

Budé to the same (in French). Repeating his recommendation of Colonel Hope for the Quartermaster Generalship.

March 22, Montreal.

Jacob Jordan to Captain Mathews. Asking that a warrant be issued for £10,000.

March 25, Quebec.

Lieutenant Fearon to Captain Mathews. Asking that the General issue a license permitting him to marry.

March 25, Chateau Richer.

Lt. Colonel French to General Haldimand. Recommending Lieutenant Fearon's application for leave to marry.

March 27, Montreal.

Robert Ellice to Captain Mathews. Enclosing a memorial.

March 28, Quebec.

General Clarke to General Haldimand. Has inspected the troops in the different quarters. Sends report of a Court of Inquiry on desertion (see pp. 289 to 296). Respecting returns.

March 28, Quebec.

State of the troops.

March 28.

Thomas Dunn to Captain Mathews. Enclosing advertisement respecting the payment by merchants of freight on the upper lakes.

March 28, Quebec.

Madame Duffy to General Haldimand (in French). Regrets at his accident.

April 1, Coughna-waga.

Lieutenant Houghton to Gen. Riedesel. Tracks discovered by scouts, but too late to capture the men.

April 5.

Major Carleton to Capt. Mathews. Relative to the application of Mr. Bowes.

April 5, London.


April 6, Portsmouth.

Sir Guy Carleton to the same. Announcing his appointment to the command on the Atlantic coast and expressing the desire for mutual service in respect to their different posts.

April 7, Quebec.

General Clarke to the same. That he has ordered military artificers to be sent to Captain Twiss, but waits instructions before ordering additional men for fatigue duty.

April 9, Bronovie.

Jean Phillippe Roy to the same. With a parcel of papers from his brother Lieutenant Auguste du Roy.

April 12, Quebec.

General Clarke to the same. Asks leave to have the King's speech printed. Sending review returns.

April 12, Quebec.

Judge Panet to the same (in French). Apology for not writing sooner. Regrets the accident to the General.

April 15, Quebec.

Lt. Col. Dundas to the same. Will wait on the General at Montreal and proceed as soon as practicable to the upper posts to take charge of his regiment (the 8th).
Sir Richard Hughes to General Haldimand. Trusts the General may be able to see honourable peace restored. The intrigues of the French in America. The annoyance the change of administration causes the King. Prospects of peace. There are now hopes of recovering success, so long wanting. He (Hughes) has had the command of the fleet in the Downs. Has received the thanks of the King for procuring masts from Nova Scotia for the fleet. Page 326

Lord Amherst to the same. Lt. Colonel Hope will give a full account of the effects of the change of administration.

Charles Lotbinière to the same (in French). His alarm at the steps taken to seize the oak cut on the seigniory. To prevent its sale will be to ruin the seigniors. Points out the injustice of the course.


Captain Cullen to the same. That he has accepted the office of paymaster to the 53rd.

General Clarke to the same. Thanks for papers, &c.

Major Lumm to the same. Sends copy of his leave of absence.

L. Marchand to the same (in French). Respecting applications to grind wheat for the Government.

A. Davidson to the same. Account for legal charges in the case of the crown vs. Taylor and Forsyth.

General Christie to the same. The total defeat of the French and Spanish combined fleet by Rodney, with details. This fleet was intended to take possession of Canada.

H. Watson Powell to the same. Advising amount of bills drawn.

L. Chaperon to Captain Mathews. Asking his influence to obtain a situation in the commissariat.

Major Faunce to the same. Applies for leave to rent a place for the naval office.

General Clarke to General Haldimand. Asking if Captain Twiss shall have the men for the works he has applied for.

General Burgoyne to the same. Asking that word be sent to Capt. Aubrey that his regiment is ordered home. He (Burgoyne) has been appointed commander in chief in Ireland.

General Clarke to the same. Has appointed an officer to take charge of provisions to Laprairie. Respecting two men arrested.

L. Chaperon to Capt. Mathews. Has obtained a situation in the commissariat. Thanks for kindness.

Captain Mackay to Gen. Haldimand. Applies for promotion for his nephew. The victory over the French fleet. The admiral's (Count de Grasse's) opinion of Sir Samuel Hood's abilities.

General Clarke to the same. Arrangements for receiving German troops. List sent of new ministry in Britain. Motion has been made in the Commons to make peace with America.

Major Faunce to the same. Has hired a room for a naval office.
1782.
May 24.
James Andrews to Commissary Clark. With an order for supplying three men with necessaries.

May 27, Quebec.
General Clarke to General Haldimand. Monthly returns of troops.

May 27, Quebec.
Captain Cullen to the same. Desires his decision on the claim of Captain Edge for the price of a commission. Arrival of an escort from Halifax. Ships arrived in.

May 27, Quebec.
Major Fauçte to Captain Mathews. The evil consequences of sailors' wives getting licenses to sell liquor.

June 3, Sorel.
Dr. Scott to General Haldimand. Complains of the attacks on him by Captain Barnes. The stoppage of religious services has led to the establishment of Sunday recreations to the detriment of the population.

July 10, Montreal.
Robert Ellice to Captain Mathews. Asking that a warrant issue for the pay bills of the rangers.

June 10, Montreal.
James Symington to Capt. Mathews. Asking for a preference to convey goods to Niagara.

June 13, St. Charles.
Edward Graham to General Haldimand. Asking leave of absence.

June 17, Montreal.
Robert Ellice to Capt. Mathews. Asking for a temporary warrant for the pay of the rangers.

June 17.
G. T. LaClere to Major Holland (in French). Asking that his titles be submitted to the General.

June 19, Batiscan.
Major Harris to General Haldimand. Applying for the majority in the 44th.

June 29, Belmont.
Lt. Col. Caldwell to the same. Asking that Fréchette, Captain of Militia of St. Nicholas, be punished for disobedience. If not he (Caldwell) asks his resignation, as a magistrate, to be accepted.

July 1, Belmont.
Captain Mirchin to the same. Asking leave of absence.

July 7, Terrebonne.
J. Jordan to Captain Mathews. Asking what commission he is to receive on the purchases of grain, with accounts.

July 8, Montreal.
B. Frobisher to the same. Offering 100 puncheons of rum for the use of Government.

July 14, Montreal.

July 15, Quebec.
Lieutenant Battersby to the same. Asking to be sent to England on the recruiting service.

July 16, Chambly.
C. Lotbinière to the same (in French). Representation as to the extent of his lands, &c.

July 17, Vaudreuil.
Captain Mirchin to the same. Asking for leave of absence.

July 22, Richmond.
George Ross to the same. Asking for service to a friend, interested with Mr. Simon Fraser.

July 25, Quebec.
L. Marchand to Captain Mathews. Requesting that he may be allowed payment for flour of his own manufacture delivered to the Commissary, over and above that from wheat sent to be ground.

July 25, Sorel.

July 26, St. John's.
Captain Wood to Capt. Mathews. Asking the General's leave to join his company as soon as possible.

July 30, Montreal.
St. George Dupré to the same (in French). Asking that the nephew of Lieutenant Cazeau may be returned.

August 1, Montreal.
Major Hughes to Gen. Haldimand. Stating his claims to be compensated for a house.
1782.
August 1, Ensign Vassal to Haldimand (in French). Applying for leave of absence.
Montreal.

August 2, W. Pollock to the same. Sending papers, &c.
London.

August 5, Grandmesnil Deschambault to the same (in French). Respecting disputes about lands.
Montreal.

August 8, Robert Ellice to Captain Mathews. That if the bills drawn by Lt. Governor Sinclair be not paid he must protest them.
Montreal.

August 8, Richard Dobie to the same. Respecting settlement of Lt. Governor Sinclair's accounts.
Montreal.

Chambly.

Montreal.

August 10, Dorothea Monteith to the same. Applying for cordwood.
Montreal.

August 13, Chief Justice Livius to the same. That he will probably get a grant of the St. Maurice Forges.
London.

August 15, Hugh and A. Wallace to the same. Money affairs. The danger to the loyalists by granting American independence. Loyalists fleeing to Quebec and Nova Scotia, &c.


August 18, Brigadier March to the same. Thanks for letters. The cruel effects of the abandonment of America on those who were cajoled by the promises of the ministry to risk all in its defence.

August 20, W. Dummer Powell to Capt. Mathews. Presenting a claim of Mr. Thomson late of Carleton Island.

August 20, P. Nicoll to General Haldimand (in French). Has agreed to remain in New York on Sir Guy Carleton's advice. May, however, come to Canada in spring.

September 10, Major Handfield to the same. Has received a box of truffles for the General.
Halifax.

September 12, David Grant to the same. Asks for leave for his son to come from Oswego to Quebec.
Quebec.

September 18, A. D. Cramery to the same (in French). States his services and asks exemption from billeting and corvée.
Varennes.

September 19, Todd and McGill to Captain Mathews. With a memorial as to the trade with the upper posts.
Montreal.

September 22, Captain Steel to the same. Explanations of accounts.
Chambly.

September 25, Simon McTavish to Commissary Day. Offering a quantity of rum at the upper posts.
Quebec.

October 1, C. Lotbinière to General Haldimand (in French). Further respecting his seigniories.
Vaudreuil.

October 16, Same to the same (in French). Respecting his seignorial rights.
Vaudreuil.

October 20, Captain Mure to the same. Applies for the position of Brigade Major.
Sorel.

October 28, A. Davidson to Capt. Mathews. Congratulations for the success of the suit against Taylor and Forsyth, and applying for costs.
Montreal.

October 30, Colonel Marsh to General Haldimand. The confusion of parties in Britain. The loss of the "Royal George." The attack on Gibraltar repulsed. Pity the same bravery as Elliot's had not been shown in America. His (Marsh's) regiment has been annihilated at York Town.
Staten Island.
General Robertson to Haldimand. Has applied for leave. The Prince (Duke of Clarence?) has gone to learn naval war. Troops for winter quarters. The influence of the French in Congress.

Robert Ellice to Capt. Mathews. Requesting settlement of such parts of Lt. Governor Sinclair's bills as are approved.

Same to the same. Proposed settlement of bills drawn by Lt.-Governor Sinclair.

A. Davidson to the same. Desiring to have his claim in the case of Taylor & Forsyth settled.

Richard Dobie to the same. Applies for payment of bills drawn by Lt. Governor Sinclair.

Simon McTavish to the same. Proposes a plan for payment of his claims against the Government on bills drawn by Lt. Governor Sinclair (This letter is dated 4th August, but endorsed 8th November, the latter evidently the proper date.)

Madame Duffy to General Haldimand (in French.) With two barrels of apples.

Robert Ellice to Capt. Mathews. Respecting the course taken by Lt. Governor Sinclair and asking the General's sanction to send the bills he has drawn home to the Government.

Captain Freeman to the same. That General de Riedesel has not received instructions to inspect the accounts of the Hessians, and thinks it too delicate a matter to interfere with.

Simon McTavish to the same. Respecting claim on the late Captain McAlpine's estate.

Lord Barrington to Gen. Haldimand. With a letter and thanks for attention.

H. Watson Powell to the same. How the Indians at Niagara, &c., are supplied with provisions. The bad state of the pork; how occasioned.

Captain Wood to the same. Loyalists arrived; their statements. How are they to be disposed of?

Peter Hawson to the same. Statements by Colonel Claus, Capt. Law and Mr. Jones respecting him.

Captain Abbott to the same. Asks that an assistant Commissioner of the Peace be appointed to act with him.
B. Frobisher to Captain Mathews. Thanks for being appointed Commissioner of the Peace.

Lord Amherst to General Haldimand. Messrs. Harley and Drummond displeased at their agent, Mr. Cochrane; have appointed Mr. Gordon.

The same to the same. That his letter has been shown to the King and General Budé. In present state of uncertainty it could not be acted on. Sir Guy Carleton is going out. Sir Charles Grey is to set out to withdraw troops from New York.

General Budé to the same (in French). Strongly recommending him not to ask his recall at present, in view of the altered circumstances.

J. A. Gray to the same. Applies for an appointment in the commissariat.

Captain Wittgenstein to the same (in French). Certificate of good conduct of Ensign Pinceaneau (Pinceauneau). (See pp. 40 to 42).

P. Rocheblave to the same (in French). Plan for uniting and strengthening the parts of America left in British possession, taking these as all the territory possessed by France before the last war, including the Mississippi, New Orleans, &c.

Edward Southouse to the same. Applying for his son's promotion.

Colin Campbell to Captain Mathews. Applying for licence to marry.

Cox, Muir & Cox to General Haldimand. Asking that the body of General Ogilvie's son, killed at Quebec, may be sent home to be buried.

Sergeant Greenwood to Captain Mathews. That he has been detained by illness at Carleton Island. Asks a pass to Detroit to settle his affairs there.

General Christie to General Haldimand. No authentic news of peace. Is going to England and will write from London. Hostilities will cease on 3rd April.

Charles Giasson to the same (in French). Asking money to help to go in spring to get off Indian effects left at Three Rivers.

— to General Haldimand (in French). begs pardon for his disobedience and asks for assistance to pay his debts.

Mrs. Pilot to General Haldimand. Asks for a pair of colours for her boy, that the half pay may help his education.

General Budé to the same (in French). Reiterating advice not to give up the Government. The articles of peace will leave much to be done for the settlement of limits, &c., as well as for his own interests. Lady Acland sends recognition to Captain Simpson for his attention to Colonel Acland after he was wounded.

George Rose to the same. Introducing Mr. John Fraser. Political changes.

Colonel Neven Sevestre to the same (in French). Defending Sergeant Lachapelle and Ensign Pinceaneau and accusing Captain Dupuis of insubordination, &c.

Robert Hunter to the same. His opinion of the shameful terms of peace, and their effects.

A. Gordon to the same. Thanks for attention to his recommendations.

Joachim Lemoine to the same (in French). Appealing against the order to build another bridge at Verchères.
Phyn & Ellice to Robert Ellice (?). Respecting the steps to be taken to obtain a settlement of Lt. Governor Sinclair's bills. Page 48

John Watts to Haldimand. Thanks for kindness. The feeling on the terms of peace being known, renders all government nearly impossible. The loyal American subjects left to their fate. 50

J. E. (lis?) to Robert Ellis. Declaration of peace. Business prospects. The independence of the thirteen provinces admitted. The proposed boundaries, &c. 52

Charles Gould to Haldimand. Remarks on the court martial held at the instance of Brigadier Maclean. 55

Lord Montague to the same. Recommending Captain Cullen. 59

Surgeon Blake to the same. Applying for license to marry. 60

Rocheblave to the same (in French). Enclosing memo. of plan for strengthening British America (see pp. 14 to 25). Requests a settlement of his claims, &c. 61

The same to Captain Mathews (in French). Stating his claims and requesting a settlement. 63

Robert Ellice to the same. Thanking the General on behalf of the merchants. 65

General Robertson to General Haldimand. Recommending Mr. Smith, a refugee loyalist. 66

Giasson to the same (in French). Asking permission to trade to Three Rivers, to help him with respect to his creditors. 67

John Watts to the same. Political news. Administration formed. The critical state of affairs. 68

Robert Rashleigh & Co. to the same. Forwarding despatches. 69

Joseph Judge to the same. States his past services; his hopes for a place and the loss of the prospect by the change of Ministry. 71

Lord North to the same. Foreign troops ordered home. Arrangements to be made to meet changed circumstances. Leave of absence for Mr. Pownall. 73

George Ross to the same. With letter for Mr. Fraser. 76

John Small to the same (in French). That his properties in Nova Scotia were threatened with confiscation, which has been averted. 77

Thomas Ainslie to Captain Mathews. Asks for an interview with the General on the affairs of his (Ainslie's) office. 79

Rocheblave to General Haldimand (in French). Proposing a plan to settle the upper county with loyalists, Germans and Acadians, so as to secure the territory on the Mississippi to the British. 81

E. Mathew to the same. Introducing Mr. Ritzema. 75

J. Houston to the same. Recommending Mr. Forbes, an officer in the 99th. 80

Widow Duverge to the same (in French). Asking help on the ground of her husband's services. 84

Bedard, Priest, to the same (in French). Thanks for his assistance to the sick and poor. 85

Edward Southouse to the same. Applying for an ensigncy for his son on the grounds of his claims for his salary as attorney general, unpaid in consequence of his capture. 86

François Payet to the same (in French). Asks that timber left at Repentigny, if not wanted, be allowed to be disposed of for religious or charitable purposes.

May 2, St. François, Rivière du Sud. 80

May 10, Montreal. 84

May 11, Repentigny. 85

Edward Southouse to the same. Applying for an ensigncy for his son on the grounds of his claims for his salary as attorney general, unpaid in consequence of his capture. 86

François Payet to the same (in French). Asks that timber left at Repentigny, if not wanted, be allowed to be disposed of for religious or charitable purposes.
W. Handfield to Haldimand Sending a box.

Charles Dixon to the same. Informing him of the danger of losing the estate of Shipody; the steps taken to avert it and what must be done.

Neveu Sevestre to the same (in French). Reminding the General of his claims.

A. Dumas to the same (in French). That the severe winter and bad weather in spring have hindered the repairs, &c., to the Forges. Asks two months' delay to have everything in order.

Robert Ellice to Captain Mathews. Respecting a settlement of Lt. Governor Sinclair's bills.

Captain Brehm to General Haldimand. The pavilion is being cleared. Asks that orders be given to the officers not to force the barracks master to act contrary to instructions.

P. Minchin to Captain Mathews. Applying for leave of absence.

Lieutenant Hollier to Captain Mathews. Applying for promotion.

R. Boileau to the same (in French). Applying for leave to resign.

Colonel Neveu Sevestre to General Haldimand (in French). Recommending Antoine Duprez to succeed P. Boileau as Captain of Militia.

Major Jessup to Brigadier St. Leger. Will send what men he can to the works at Isle aux Noix. General de Riedesel to be notified why the number required cannot be sent.

Edward Southouse, to Captain Mathews. Respecting the chance of his son's getting a commission, &c.

General Clarke to General Haldimand. Enters into explanation and defence of his conduct towards Haldimand, which led to a coldness on the part of the latter.

General Christie to the same. Reports of Haldimand leaving Canada. Thanks for favours.

Lieutenant Gray to the same. Applying for leave of absence.

H. S. Conway to the same. Leave of absence for Lieutenant Gore, 34th.

Corbin to the same (in French). Represents as churchwarden the delay that will be caused by want of land for building a Presbytère, and asking a grant.

A. Dupé to the same (in French). Applying for the succession to Captain Boileau of the Militia at Chambly.

John Burke to the same. Communicating the suspicious conduct of two newly arrived French priests and the excitement among the French Canadian population.

Captain LeMaistre to the same. For leave of absence.

James Grant to Captain Mathews. Return of provisions. Will furnish casks for victualling the transports.

Robert Ellice to the same. With memorial praying for compensation for the burning by the rebels of their mills on the Mohawk River.

St. Luc Lacorne to General Haldimand (in French). Asking permission for Sieur Jautarred to practice as an advocate.

Dr. Scott to the same. That he has published an account of the treatment to which he has been exposed as chaplain.
1783.
July 11, St. John's.
July 14, Michilimackinac.
July 14, Montreal.
July 15, St. François.

A. P. Skene to Captain Mathews. That the prisoners from Montreal and Coteau du Lac have been sent to Isle aux Noix. Page 130

George Macbeath to Robert Ellice. Represents his large advances to Government at the post and urges a settlement. 230

St. George Dupré, to General Haldimand (in French). Thanks for his appointment as voyer of the District of Montreal. 131

Luc Schmid to the same (in French). Transmitting an application from the St. Francis Indians for help to build a church, and for flour and pork, &c. Petitions sent to allow priests to come from Europe. 132

J. Burke to the same. With abstract of the trial of a man charged with rape. 134

Jacob Jordan to Captain Mathews. Asking a pass for Jacob Vanderheyden to go to Albany with furs. 135

Archibald McLaine to Captain Mathews. Asking a pass to enable him to go to New York. 136

Robert Ellice to the same. That his debtors are disposing of property at Detroit. Asks for the General's interference, &c. 137

John Burke to the same. Applying for the renewal of his license (which is lost) to practise as a notary. 138

Giasson to General Haldimand (in French). Applying for a license to trade at Three Rivers among the Indians. 140

General Clarke to the same. Giving his sanction to the issue of license to Captain Powlett to marry his (Clark's) niece. 141

Chatellier to Captain Mathews (in French). For the issue of a licence to practice as a notary. 142

A. P. Skene to the same. The prisoners from Coteau du Lac, &c., for Isle aux Noix are expected in a day or two. 143

Charles Stewart to the same. That on his going to England Mr. Deschenaux will conduct his business as a notary. Asking that inquiry be made about a runaway negro boy. 144

Lord Sydney to General Haldimand. Thanks for congratulations on his advancement, &c. 145

Hugh Wallace to the same. Introducing W. Delaney, a refugee loyalist. 146

General Christie to the same. Is happy to find that he (Haldimand) has determined to remain in Canada. That he (Christie) intends to push for a staff appointment in Canada. Reduction of two battalions of the 60th. 147

Hugh Wallace to the same. The loyalists ordered to leave the country and property proscribed. Has lost all. The losses on Shipody. Has sent all papers. 152

William Bayard to the same. The confiscation of all property by the rebels. He goes to England ruined. Recommends Patrick Smyth, a loyalist, going to Quebec. 154

George A. North to the same. Recommending Ensign St. Germaine. 156

W. Pollock to the same. Expecting the General home had prevented him from writing. No vessels under orders for Quebec, &c. 150

David Colden to the same. Introducing Mr. Delancy, a refugee loyalist. 157

J. G. C. DeLery to the same (in French). Applying for a passport for his son going to Europe. 158

Brassier to the same (in French). Sending a present of pears. 159

Haldimand Collection. B. 75-1
1783.
August 15, Hanover.
General Budé to Haldimand (in French). Has come here with Prince William at the King's request. Desires him to send furs for Prince Frederick (Duke of York) and Prince William (Duke of Clarence). The King's satisfaction at Haldimand's remaining in Canada.

August 16, Whitehall.
Lord North to General Riedesel. Peace concluded; the troops of Brunswick to return to Europe. The King's approbation of the General's conduct.

August 17, Quebec.
George Allsopp to Haldimand. Applying for a pass to go to New York and return, to settle the business affairs of Watson and Rashleigh, &c.

August 18, Montreal.
Robert Ellice & Co. to Captain Mathews. Enclosing petition relative to the bills drawn by Lt. Governor Sinclair.

August 18, Claremont.
R. Cossit to Haldimand. That a number of loyalists on Connecticut River desire to come to Quebec to settle.

August 23, New York.
Samuel Hake to the same. Introducing John Driver, a refugee loyalist.

August 27, St. Michel.
Ensign McKay to the same (in French). Asking leave of absence for himself and cousin. Their uncle's promise to purchase their steps.

August 30, New York.
 Hugh Wallace to the same. Introducing Patrick Smith, a refugee loyalist.

No date (about August).
Boucherville to the same (in French). Represents his distressed situation.

September 1, Montreal.
John Burke to Captain Mathews. Thanks for his license as notary. Secret measures to elect representatives to the British Government to state the grievances of Canadians.

September 1, Montreal.
Robert Ellice & Co. to the same. Asking an answer to memorial.

September 3, Deptford.
W. Chambers to General Haldimand. Thanks for recommendation by which he was made Post Captain.

September 4, London.
Board of Claims to the same. Notifying their appointment to inquire into the claims of American loyalists, &c.

September 8, Oakleton Island.
Malcolm Fraser to Captain Mathews. Respecting the accounts of the 84th.

September 8, Quebec.
Captain Campbell to General Haldimand. Respecting the proposal of Major Nairne to sell his majority, and the situation of the different Captains in the 44th.

September 9, St. Anne.
Gisson to the same (in French). Asking a pass to trade up the Lièvre.

September 9, Halifax.
John Small to the same. New York to be evacuated next month. Thanks for benefits. Recommending Captain Munro and Ensign Holland.

September 9, Warwick Castle.
C. J. Greville, to the same. Introducing Lieutenant Blick, 44th.

September 11, Montreal.
Robert Ellice & Co. to Captain Mathews. With a second memorial.

September 16, Quebec.
A. P. Skene to General Haldimand. Applying for leave of absence.

September 18, Montreal.
Walter Sutherland to the same. Sending claim for scout money.

September 21, Montreal.
Deschambault to the same (in French). Respecting the petitions to the King, the election of delegates, &c., by the French Canadians.

September 25, Montreal.
Jacob Jordan to Captain Mathews. Offers to cash Government bills drawn on the Treasury.
Rev. Dr. Scott to General Haldimand. Stating the wrongs he has suffered as chaplain. Page 201

James Symington to Captain Mathews. Asking a pass for Niagara. 206

Giazon to General Haldimand (in French). Reiterates his request for a pass for the Lièvre. 207

Captain C. Campbell to the same. His feelings at the promotion of his junior, Captain Mathews. Desires to know if his conduct has been reprehensible. 209

Robert Ellice to Major Mathews. Respecting bills for stores, &c. 210

The same to the same. Sending a third memorial respecting Lt. Governor Sinclair's bills. 212

Edward Abbott to the same. Is afraid of arrest for debt. 213

Robert Ellice to the same. Applies for decision on the claim for the burning of mills on the Mohawk. 214

Hugh Wallace to General Haldimand. New York to be evacuated on 15th November. Confiscation of property of loyalists; settlement for Maryland property. The affairs of Shipody. All lands in Nova Scotia being given to loyalists and half-pay officers. 215

Thomas Dunn to Major Mathews. Has examined accounts. 219

Jacob Jordan to the same. Has lodged the money ordered. 220

Widow Duffy to General Haldimand (in French). The orchards have failed, so that she can send no fruit, but sends a box of ginseng, with kind messages. 221

Robert Ellice to Major Mathews. Desires to know the General's decision about the mills. Asks pass for himself and two servants to cross Lake Champlain. 223

James Hughes to the same. Desires permission to sail to England by way of New York. 224

A. Turnbull to General Haldimand. Introducing Colonel de Miranda. 225

Deschambault to the same (in French). Thanks for kindness to his son. 226

W. Pollock to the same. Apologies for not writing. Has sent despatches. All the treaties signed but that with Holland. 227

Robert Ellice to Major Mathews. Application for loss on rum lent to the Government and returned, and other business matters. 223

General Clarke to General Haldimand. Representing the hardship of his being refused the pay and allowances of his rank as Lieutenant General. 232

James McGill and B. Frobisher to F. Mers. Warrant to convey a lunatic loyalist to the General Hospital, Quebec. 235

Robert Ellice to Major Mathews. Complains that a parcel of his peltries has been prevented from passing St. John's to the States. 236

Colonel Hope to the Bishop of Quebec (in French). Remonstrance signed by Colonel Hope and A. Mabane, against the conduct of the Seminary in not paying respect to the Governor on his leaving for Europe. 237

General Clarke to General Haldimand. Acknowledges receipt of information of the reduction of the staff and permission for him to return to Europe. Cannot sail till next summer, and hopes the cause of the delay will be properly represented. 238
1783.
November 20, Montreal.
O. Bowen to Haldimand. Asking the General's interference to make Colonel DePeyster deliver up his two daughters-in-law, taken prisoners by the Delawares but given over to Colonel DePeyster at Detroit.
Page 239

November 24, Montreal.
Colonel Neveu Sevestre to the same (in French). Asking for an appointment.
Page 241

November 24, Montreal.
Peace Commissioners to the same. Recommending the appointment of an Inspector of Police.
Page 243

November 28, St. John's.
James Sutherland to Major Mathews. With certificate of character in answer to the charges of Lieutenant Hunter. (See p. 244.)
Page 245

November 28, St. John's.
Major Faunce to the same. Respecting a child of the late Mr. Gordon, Clerk of the Crown.
Page 246

December 2, Quebec.
Captain Twiss to General Haldimand. Has had a conversation with Lord North about the treaty of peace, &c. Has not yet been able to do business with the board of ordnance. Offers to supply Gibraltar with timber from Canada.
Page 248

December 3, London.
St. Thérèse de Jesus to the same (in French). Applying for Hospital relief, as the poor under their care will be left destitute, owing to the failure of crops, &c.
Page 250

December 6, (London).
W. Pollock to the same. Despatches sent. Proposed abolition of the East India charter. Fall of the Company's stock.
Page 252

December 6, Hôpital General.
St. Thérèse de Jesus to the same (in French). Applying for relief, as the poor under their care will be left destitute, owing to the failure of crops, &c.
Page 254

December 7, Quebec.
Major Mathews to (O. Bowen). Orders have been sent to Colonel DePeyster to send down the two girls. (See p. 239.)
Page 256

December 8, Montreal.
Major Leake to General Haldimand. Thanks for his promotion to the majority of the Royal Regiment of New York.
Page 258

December 8, Montreal.
Robert Ellice & Co. to Captain Mathews. Relative to subsistence to the rangers, &c.
Page 260

December 28, Montreal.
Page 262

December 29, Three Rivers.
George Tonnancour to the same (in French). With wishes for the General's happiness, &c.
Page 264

December 31, Three Rivers.
Mailles to the same (in French). New Year's wishes.
Page 266

December 31, No signature, to the same (in French). New Year's wishes and expressions of admiration.
Page 268

1784.
August 6.
J. R. Muller. Power of attorney.
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LETTERS TO GENERAL HALDIMAND AS GOVERNOR OF QUEBEC, 1784.
VOLUME IV, PART II.

B. 75-2.

B. M. 21,735-2.

W. Johnson to Captain Mathews. Applying for batt and forage.
Page 1

No date (January 1784).

Lady Harriet Acland to Gen. Budé. Asking his influence for the advancement of Captain Simpson, 31st.
Page 2

January 9, London.

Page 3

January 16, London.

Treasury to Captain Twiss. To send statement of his accounts as Commanding Engineer.
Page 5

January 22, Carleton Island.

Malcolm Fraser to Mac (Dougall). Has received account. Expecting reduction. Concerning the piper's claim, resignation of ensign, &c.
Page 6

HALDIMAND COLLECTION.
John Ibey to General Haldimand. Asks for a pass to the Colonies to bring his family, with certificate. Page 8

Edward Southouse to the same. Asking a few days leave for his son, Ensign Southouse, 29th. 11

Ann U. Sparham to the same. Asking assistance, having lost all. 13

J. Irving to the same. Inquiring as to lands near Mobile granted to him. Asks if grants of land can be obtained in New Brunswick. 14

Robert Ellice & Co. to Major Mathews. Asking if the orders to prevent furs going to the States are still in force. Desiring to have the warrant for subsistence of the rangers. 15

Thérèse Guebert to General Haldimand (in French). Asking a pass for herself, mother and sister, to go to New York to her father. 16

Captain Twiss to the same. That he has seen Lord North. His unsatisfactory interview with Lord Townshend, who does not care to see any plans of Quebec. The confusion in political affairs in Britain. Hopes to arrange about the timber at Quebec. 17

Duncan Macdougall to Major Mathews. Respecting Ensign Macdougall's resignation. 21

Lord Dorset to General Haldimand, Recommending Nicolas Broillet. 23

St. Ours to the same (in French). Praying that Mr. Tonnapourg and his family, in consequence of the burning of his house, may be allowed to lodge at the General Hospital. 24

Robert Ellice to Major Mathews. Asking if trade would be allowed with Niagara during the summer. Asks for a pass to visit the upper posts. 26

Porlier to General Haldimand (in French). Asks a pass for a woman to enable her to visit her husband at Albany. 27

George Davison to the same. Asking leave to go to the Southern Colonies. 30

Bishop of Quebec to Major Mathews (in French). Has named a missionary for the Sault St. Louis. 31

George Davison to the same. Thanks for leave of absence. 32

Thomas Forsyth to the same. Respecting goods furnished Colonel DePeyster at Detroit, and other money matters. 33

Yohannes Decker to General Haldimand. Asking that means be adopted to have a negro boy, his property, restored to him. 35

Asa Porter to the same. Reporting the brutal treatment to Captain White and his son, who had gone to dispose of property and remove his family to Canada. 38

General Christie to the same. The political confusion in Britain, &c. 39

Lord Amberst to the same. Approves of his (Haldimand's) remaining in Canada. General Christie coming out. The political situation. The officers of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 60th not yet settled. 41

Widow Duverge to the same (in French). Applying for help. 43

Rev. Philip Toosey to the same. That he has been appointed to succeed Mr. Guerry as one of the Ministers of Quebec. 44

William Gill to Major Mathews. Is preparing to fish in the Bay of Chaleurs, and proposes to establish a fishing station at Pabos. 37
General Haldimand to Rocheblave (in French). With letter of recommendation to enable him to forward his goods to the upper country.

Captain Twiss to General Haldimand. Recapitulating the substance of previous letters. Will have to remain to get accounts settled. Has determined not to return to Canada. Has given his advice as to the stores to be sent out.

W. Tryon to the same. Has been appointed Colonel of the 29th; and asks the General to order inspection of accoutrements, &c., (Two copies.)

Peace Commissioners to Major Mathews. Have found a habitant guilty of harbouring a deserter; recommend him to mercy.


Same to the same. Sends despatches, &c., Doubts as to the future government of British North America; proposal to divide Nova Scotia and give Governor of Canada superintending power, &c. 58

Captain Twiss to the same. Nothing settled as to timber. Sixteen copper plates sent. The general election. Excitement about the air balloon and discovery of Georgium Sidus.

John Burke to Major Mathews. Sends return of prisoners found guilty by the Commissioners of the Peace and recommended to mercy.

General Christie to General Haldimand. Political news; general elections. Will soon leave for Canada.

Robert Hunter to the same. Thanks of the merchants. The intention to restrict trade with the United States and grant bounties to Canada and Nova Scotia to export to the West Indies. Nothing done in reference to the petition from Montreal for a change of government.

General Christie to the same. Nothing settled as to his return to Canada. Schemes for its government apparently to provide berths for Sir Guy Carleton and his friends. Does not believe them, as the King wishes Haldimand to remain.

Miles Prenties to the same. Has been refused his allowance of firewood.

James Hughes to the same. Respecting the disposal of lands left him by Colonel Bouquet.

A. McAllan to Major Mathews. Has been ordered to get all the craft over the rapids; cannot supply Captain Sherwood with seamen without retarding the work.


B. Frohisher to the same. Remarks on the indefinite description of the boundaries from Lake Superior to the westward. The difficulties of the fur trade; formation of a company who will go vigorously into the trade and will look out for another passage besides that now used by Lac la Pluie. Asks for certain privileges for the company and for protection against persons from the United States to Lake Superior. Proposes to have a post at the Falls of St. Mary’s (Sault St. Marie) or at Point au Pins. Description of land round there. The facility of dealing with the Indians there. The utility of such a settlement.

Charles Rainsford to the same. Introducing officers going out to join their regiments.
1784.
April 24, Stoke Prior.

Lewis Guerry to Haldimand (in French). Has exchanged his benefice in Canada with Mr. P. Toosey. Thanks for the General's kindness.

Page 82

April 27, London.

Captain Twiss to the same. Respecting the proposal to bring timber from Quebec to Gibraltar; description of wood wanted and freight allowed. No engineer yet appointed for Quebec. Various rumours, &c.

April 27, Quebec.

Surgeon Fisher to Major Mathews. Respecting three patients in the Hospital.

April 28, Edinburgh.

J. Houston to General Haldimand. Recommending Lieutenant Erskine Fraser. Dutch news.

April 30, St. John's.

A. McAllan to Major Mathews. Respecting the vessels to be brought to Chambly and how it is proposed to be done. Recommends rum for the Naval Department.

May 3, Quebec.

William Gill to the same. Government stores to be sent to Halifax; offers a ship for that service.

May 3, Montreal.

B. Frohisher to the same. Thanks for kind reception of his letter on the boundaries (pp. 75 to 80). The anxiety of the fur company to have surveys made of the western country, &c.

May 5, Quebec.

Captain Barron to General Haldimand. The state of licence and disorder in New York.

May 7, Whitehall.

Lord Amherst to the same. List of officers of the two battalions of the 60th. General Christie leaving for Quebec, &c.

May 9, Three Rivers.

Maillet to the same (in French). Thanks for relief. Asking for the offices held by M. Tonnancour.

May 10, Montreal.

B. Frohisher to Major Mathews. Forwarding letter to Captain Robertson. The fleet of canoes is going from Lachine in brigades. Mr. Joseph Frohisher and Simon McTavish desire to have power to preserve discipline at the carrying places.

May 10, London.

Adjutant General Fawcett to General Haldimand. Sending general orders, and desiring to have monthly regimental returns sent. The new Governors for the East Indies.

May 10, Sorel.

James Walker to Major Mathews. Asking for a lot at Sorel, and his land as one of Jessup's corps.

May 12, Montreal.

W. Parker. Affidavit of furs being at Crown Point for transmission to the States.

May 13, Montreal.

B. Frohisher to Major Mathews. With affidavit from Parker (pp. 104, 105) respecting furs.


May 13, London.

W. Pollock to the same. With despatches, &c. Nothing yet fixed about Canada.

May 13, Whitehall.

W. Tryon to the same. Asking for returns of the 29th.

May 13, London.

Captain Chambers to the same. Thanks for having obtained his promotion as Post Captain.

May 15, Montreal.

Col. Neveu Sevestre to the same (in French). Respecting the distribution of powder and ball to the Officers of Militia.

May 15, Three Rivers.

Cressé to the same (in French). Death of M. de Tonnancour, Colonel of militia, who has been buried with military honours.

May 20, Montreal.

Rev. P. Toosey to the same. Cannot sail for Quebec till next spring. Wishes for land and that his sons should enter as volunteers. Intends to bring out improved cattle, implements, &c., and would bring also agriculturists and mechanics if they can get land.

May 21, Stonham.

J. Fraser to Major Mathews. Respecting warrants, &c.

May 27, Stonham.

Same to General Haldimand (in French). The ill treatment of his sister-in-law's family in the States in consequence of their loyalty.
May 31, Montreal. John Burke to Major Mathews. Respecting the sentence on Samuel White.

June 7, Montreal. Widow Duffy to Gen. Haldimand (in French). Her painful situation and need of the help which has been refused.

June 9, Whitehall. W. Pollock to the same. With despatches, &c. No appointments for Canada. No decision yet as to dividing Nova Scotia.

June 14, Montreal. Col. Neveu Sevestre to the same (in French). Asking for a license to Jean M. Normandin, to go, with two others, to bring his mother back from Albany.

June 18, Plattsburg. Simon Metcalfe to Chief Engineer. With claim for timber taken from his property.

June 19, Montreal. John Burke to Major Mathews. Sending recommendation of the Commissioners of the Peace for pardon to a prisoner.

June 21, Halifax. Robert Morse to Madame Nicole (in French). Announcing the death of her husband and the disposal of his effects.

June 21, Quebec. Richard Dobie to Major Mathews. With statement of his advances.

June 21, Montreal. Samuel Street to the same. Inquiring as to the prospects of a settlement of his claim for loss on goods advanced to the Government.

June 21, Quebec. G. Clowes to Brigade Major Scott. Is anxious that the charges against him in reference to Lt. Governor Sinclair be cleared up.

July 1, Quebec. James Hughes to General Haldimand. Respecting his property in Maryland.

July 1, Quebec. General Clarke to the same. Announcing his wife's death and his desire to embark at once.

July 3, Onboard the Kitty. Same to the same. Remonstrating against being asked to receive officers on board as fellow passengers.

July 8, Quebec. Captain Brown to Col. French. Joint memorial from him and Lieutenant Johnstone as to their pay after reduction.

July 12, Quebec. W. Pollock to General Haldimand. Colonel Carleton appointed Governor of New Brunswick, Louisbourgh and the Island of St. John to be added to Nova Scotia.

July 15, Montreal. William Grant to the same. Remonstrating and protesting against the appointment of Colonel Caldwell to the office of Receiver General in derogation of the rights of the patentee and himself (Grant).

July 26, Montreal. Samuel White to the Commissioners of the Peace. Praying for the remission of fine.

July 29, London. St. George Dupré to General Haldimand (in French). Will carry out the orders for taking a census of the south side of the St. Lawrence.

July 30, Montreal. W. Tryon to the same. Reiterating his request for returns of accoutrements, &c. of the 29th.


August 1, Sorel. Captain Twiss to General Haldimand. Has hopes that his accounts will be satisfactorily settled. Thinks it probable he will be employed at Portsmouth.

August 7, Off Bic. Rev. Mr. Scott to the same. Asking for payment of his salary as chaplain to the 34th.

August 5, General Christie to the same. Arrived after a ten weeks' passage. Has important despatches. Sends list of passengers.

July 7, Kitty. Haldimand Collection.
Rev. John Doty to Major Mathews. Asks the use of a Government building for religious services, the French church here having heretofore been given for Protestant worship. Page 158

Henry Caldwell to General Haldimand. Asking for temporary relief for the poor settlers. 159

W. Pollock to the same. Sending papers, &c. 161

Richard Dobie to Major Mathews. Desiring an answer to memorial sent in. 162

William Grant to General Haldimand. Nominating David Alexander Grant to be Receiver General and Deputy. Statement of sundry accounts, &c. 163

Robert Milice & Co. to Major Mathews. Explanation as to the transaction with respect to furs reported as being at St. John's to be sent to the States. 165

Captain Ross to General Haldimand. Asking leave of absence to settle his affairs in Scotland. 166

Lieutenant Robertson to Major Mathews. Respecting accommodation for Col. Morris. 168

Richard Dobie to the same. Respecting the settlement of Lt. Governor Sinclair's bills and the great hardship the merchants and others have had to suffer from a refusal. 170

Same to the same. With a further memorial. 173

Edward Southhouse to General Haldimand. Respecting his daughter's marriage. Would wish to go to London could leave be obtained. 174

Lamothe to the same (in French). Applies for half pay. 175

General Christie to the same. Urging the General to remain for the winter to prevent confusion which would certainly arise. 177

A. Mabane to the same. That M. Montgolfier has submitted to the desire not to bring out priests connected with the House of Bourbon, but was evidently disappointed at not getting priests from the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris. 179

James Hughes to Major Mathews. Thanks for his appointment as Barrack Master. 180

Montgolfier to General Haldimand (in French). Thanks for attention. Would have desired that persons of his blood and nation had not been formally excluded from benefits. 181

Edward Southhouse to the same. Further application for leave of absence. 182

Alexander Grant to Major Mathews. Respecting the loss of his lands in New Hampshire. Prays His Excellency's consideration. 185

Rev. Mr. Scott to General Haldimand. Applying for some settlement of his claims. Advertisement of his book. 186

Maisonville to the same (in French). Applying for relief or an appointment. 189

O. Bowen to the same. Praying for employment. 190

Certificate of service. 192

Daniel Robertson to Major Mathews. Has secured effects at Thessalon. Asks that an engineer be sent up to lay out new settlement. 191

William Gill to the same. Asking for the release of a prisoner, whom he will take in his ship. 193
1784.

October 5,
Sorel.

Rev. Mr. Scott to General Haldimand. Statement of his ordination; his capture by the rebels. Proposes to withdraw all suits, &c., on condition of payment. Page 194

October 5,
Montreal.

Widow Duffy to the same (in French). With expressions of regret for the General leaving, &c. 197

October 6,
Montreal.

Rev. John Stuart to Major Mathews. Asking for an allowance from school fund. 199

October 9,
Detroit.


October 5,
Widow Duffy to the same (in French). With expressions of regret for the General leaving, &c. 197

October 6,
Montreal.

Rev. John Stuart to Major Mathews. Asking for an allowance from school fund. 199

October 9,
Detroit.


October 10,
Montreal.

Same to General Haldimand (in French). Applying for the pardon of a criminal condemned to be hung. 209

October 11,
Montreal.

Same to Major Mathews. Balance due. Has written the General to pardon a man sentenced to be hanged, connected with respectable people. Hopes, if pardoned, he will be sent out of the country. 210

October 11,
Montreal.

Jacob Jordan to the same. Applies for cash warrants. 211

October 11,
Montreal.

H. de Rouville to General Haldimand (in French). Asks for the same treatment as that given to the loyalists. 212

October 11,
Montreal.

Thomas Ainslie to Major Mathews. Plan for preventing the too frequent importation of foreign goods by the lakes. 213

October 14,
Quebec.

Edmond Koenig to the same (in French). Has applied to the General for help to go to Europe. 217

October 14,
Montreal.

B. Frobisher to the same. Thanks for services to the North-West Company. Fears that there will be an opposition company. 215

October 15,
Quebec.

D. Brehm to General Haldimand. Accounts of the Barrack Department. Wishes to sail for Europe. 218

October 16,
Montreal.

Rocheblave to the same (in French). Applies for assistance. 220

October 17,
Sorel.

Rev. Dr. Scott to the same. Transmits a letter from Col. St-Leger by the Bishop of London's orders, and offers to obey any order the General may give. 221

October 18,
Montreal.

Major Campbell to the same. Death of Lieutenant Welsh, 29th. Recommends a successor. 224

October 21,
Quebec.

Giranli, Jesuit, to the same (in French). Prays to be relieved from taking charge of a young Englishman. 225

October 25,
Montreal.

O. Bowen to the same. Applying for employment. 226

October 26,
Quebec.

Samuel Holland to the same, Respecting his accounts for surveying and settling disbanded soldiers and loyalists. The arrangements for settling the lands. Must return to the Bay of Quinté in spring. Suggests settling with the Mohawks with regard to the additional lands they say they are entitled to. The lands below Cataraqui and above New Oswagatchie should be settled, &c. 227

October 27,
Quebec.

K. Chandler to Major Mathews. Asking permission to charge his pay as Barrack Master to Quebec Garrison. 231

October 30,
Quebec.

J. F. Cugnet (in French). Affidavit as to the negotiations of Fortier, Adhémar and Delisle, with the Sulpiciens of Paris, for the purpose of bringing French priests surreptitiously to Canada. 232

No date (November 1784).

Marie D. Rocheblave to General Haldimand (in French). States her husband and family's distressed condition owing to the refusal to pay him the money laid out for the Government at the Illinois, and praying for justice. 237
1784.

**November 2, Quebec.**
P. Rocheblave to Haldimand (in French). Praying for permission to acquire land from the St. Regis Indians. Page 239. Rev. Mr. Scott to the same. Requesting the return of Col. St. Leger's and the Bishop of London's letters; also, a ration and temporary pension. 240

**November 3, Sorel.**
Picottée de Belestre to the same (in French). With good wishes. 241

**November 4, Montreal.**
Peter Fraser to the same. Stating his services for consideration. 242

**November 6, Quebec.**
Augustus Fitz-Roy to the same. Good wishes. 243

**November 11, Pointe aux Trembles.**
Brigadier Maclean to Major Mathews. Warning him that Ducalvet intends to serve a writ on the General on his arrival at Portsmouth, also that Cochrane threatens another writ. 244

**November 12, London.**
Captain Twiss to General Haldimand. Has been disappointed at not being stationed at Portsmouth, owing to difficulties with the Duke of Richmond and the Engineers. 245

**November 15, Quebec.**
Le comte Dupré to the same (in French). Urging his claims to be made a member of the Council. 246

**November 15, Quebec.**
A. Mabane to the same. That he and Col. Hope have waited upon the Bishop, &c., in reference to the neglect to pay honour to the General on his embarkation. 247

**November 16, Quebec.**
Seminary to the same (in French). Address signed by Bedard, Superior; Gravé, Director and Latraille, priest, explaining why they did not pay their respects to His Excellency before he left. 248

**November 18, Montreal.**
P. Langan to Lt. Governor Hamilton. Sending the speech of Lafayette to the Caughnawaga Indians at Oneida, promising them war against Great Britain. Indian lands to be run on the Ohio. Promises made by the Commissioners of Congress, asking promises of help from the Indians against the British in return. Reporting the proceedings of the Council that took place after Joseph Brant left. 249

**November 29, Montreal.**
Same to the same. Extract of letter from John Dean, at Niagara, reporting the Indians at Fort Stanwix closely watched by the Commissioners from Congress, who have taken hostages to secure the neutrality of the Indians in case of the Americans attacking our post. The Governor of New York displeased at the high handed proceedings of the Indian Commissioners from Congress, — Lee, Walcott and Butler. 250

**November 29, Quebec.**
L. Genévaix to General Haldimand (in French). Has been taking an inventory of everything left, &c. 251

**December 2, Quebec.**
Col. Hope to the same (in French). Gives an account of his interview with the Bishop, &c., in respect to the neglect to attend the levee. Encloses Langan's letter respecting the Indians (pp. 251 to 253). His opinion of Lafayette's conduct. All quiet, &c. 252

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**LETTERS TO GENERAL HALDIMAND AS GOVERNOR OF QUEBEC, 1785 TO 1787. VOLUME V.**

**B. 76.**

**January 9, Quebec.**
J. J. Jorand to General Haldimand (in French). Has completed the inventory of the General's effects. His distressed situation for want of employment. 4

**B. M. 21,736.**

**HALDIMAND COLLECTION.**
Lord Sydney to General Haldimand. Invitation to dinner.

J. Fraser to the same (in French). Meeting at Madame Deschambault's; the Bishop declines to support the agitation. Threatened schism in the Church. The attempt to rouse the French. Du Calvet's publications and their purport.

John Strettell to the same. Respecting the application of the North West Company for the exclusive privilege for ten years of discoveries in respect to the fur trade.

Sir William Johnson to the same. Urging the appointment of Mr. Dupré to the Council in preference to M. de Boucherville.

Chief Justice Smith to the same. Respecting M. D'Ivernois who thinks of bringing a Swiss settlement to Canada.

Madame Rivé to the same (in French). Desiring an interview.

L. Baby to the same (in French). Has transmitted papers and copy of answer from the Lieutenant Governor to those who asked for a House of Assembly. Congratulations on the General's success over his traducers.

Colonel Hope to the same (in French). His uneasiness at the efforts of Lafayette with the Indians and French Canadians. No news from Joseph (Brant) since the ice took. Agitation in the Province; conducted decently at Quebec, but with violence in Montreal. A firm policy needed or else a complete withdrawal from Canada. No demand yet made by the Americans for the transfer of the posts. Expects demands soon, but trusts the winter will pass without disturbance.

Samuel Holland to the same. Is busily engaged preparing maps and plans of the Province of Quebec, &c.

Captain Chambers to the same. Thanks for kindness.

Captain Scott to the same. Asking for the office of Deputy Adjutant General in Canada and the rank of Major.

M. Haldimand to the same (in French). Is gratified at his safe arrival; family news.

Lord Sydney to the same. Requesting the General to call on him.

Mr. Townshend to the same. That he has shown the General's paper to Lord Sydney, who sees no objection to laying it before his counsel.

Colonel Johnson to the same. Requesting payment of money advanced to Captain Lewis Haldimand.

Captain Worth to the same. Requesting him to reimburse Mr. Callender for expenses.

Captain Louys to the same (in French). Congratulation. Hopes to have his leave prolonged.

L. Graife to the same (in French). His desire to be beside the General to serve him; reasons for not desiring to enter the British service as his want of fortune would prevent his advancement.

General Pattison to the same. Recommending Lieutenant Roberts.

W. Faukener to the same. That the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations desire to have his views on the question of trade between the Province of Quebec and the United States, having letters on similar trade from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Henry Callender to Major Mathews. Explaining the ground of his claim for payment of expenses carrying despatches (see p. 26).
March 12, New York.

April 23, London.

May 2, Fontainebleau.

June 5, Belmont.

June 13, Montreal.

May 14, Haddington.

May 20, Broussoir.


June 13, London.

March 14, Edinburgh.

March 14, Edinburgh.


April 4, Troinex.

April 4, Troinex.

April 4, Troinex.

April 7, London.

April 9, Quebec.

April 10, London.

April 11, London.

April 23, London.

May 2, Fontainebleau.

May 5, Paris.

May 14, Haddington.

May 17, London.

May 20, Broussoir.


June 5, Belmont.

June 13, London.

Aug. Prevost to General Haldimand. Joint letter from him and Thomas Hutchins, acknowledging power of attorney to manage the Maryland property.

Capt. Erskine Hope to Major Mathews. Thanks for the General having had his promotion confirmed, &c.

Same to General Haldimand. Thanks for obtaining approval of his promotion.

C. Lotbinière to the same (in French). Thanks for his having assisted to obtain the legalisation of acts of the Juchereau family, &c.

Jacques Terroux to the same (in French). Desiring the General's good offices to effect a settlement of his claims.

Same to ——— (in French). With statement of his claims and accounts for settlement.

Same to T. Rybert (in French). With a statement of his affairs.

Robert Hunter to General Haldimand. That the merchants in the Quebec trade propose placing two buoys in the South Traverse, to be paid by subscription; the annual expense to be applied for to Government. Desires the General's approval.

L. Genevay to the same (in French). The arrival of Major Mathews. The disposal of the General's effects, &c.

George Rose to the same. That the Treasury Board will give directions to defend the General on account of the bills drawn from Michillimakinak.

Robert Hunter to the same. Plans for improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence by buoys, lights, &c.

Adhémar to the same (in French). Sending a letter.

F. de Montrond to the same (in French). The non acceptance of his bills of exchange has caused him great suffering. Asks the General's intervention.

C. Lotbinière to the same (in French). Respecting the affairs of the Juchereau—Duchesnay family.

Lord Belhaven to the same. Thanks for past favours. Commissions expected. Shall be glad to place himself again under the General's command.

Miss Caenod to the same (in French). States the unfortunate case of her family and asks the General's influence to obtain a settlement from the partner of her brother drowned in the St. John River.

A. Graife to the same (in French). Stating his unfortunate position in consequence of the enmity of the Prince of Brunswick.

Baron de Bulow to the same. Applies for temporary assistance, having been robbed while ill.

Henry Caldwell to the same. Hopes of the General returning to Canada. His feelings towards him (Haldimand). His course at the last council defended. Respecting the accounts of the Receiver General's department and his claims to the office.

Doschambault to the same (in French). Sending a statement through Major Mathews, of his claims.

Cottrell to the same. That he is desired to attend the council in reference to Mr. Shoolbred's claim.

J. Fraser to the same (in French). The good anticipated by the General's return and the effect of his appointment in putting down cabal. His (Fraser's) private affairs. The scarcity of money. Urges
1785. the claims of M. Deschambault, who has done so much to keep the French Canadians in a proper spirit. Page 68

June 14, London. Major Ross to Haldimand. Asking for a Court Martial on Lieutenant Tinling, with a statement of the reasons. 70

June 14, Whitehall. Lords of Trade. Report on the claims of Mr. Shoolbred in respect to fisheries in the Bay of Chaleurs. 73

June 15. Colonel Muller to Haldimand (in French). Thanks for kindness. His unfortunate pecuniary position. 79

June 16, London. Same to Major Mathews (in French). Has been released from a debtor’s prison. Thanks to the General. 80

June 17, London. Maurice Spillard to General Haldimand. Asks the General’s intercession with Mr. Nepean. His wretched state of poverty. 81

June 19, London. George Dusekelle to the same. Applying for a situation. 82

June 20. Colonel Muller to the same (in French). Asks the General’s influence to have his claims settled. 84

June 22. Same to the same (in French). Has been threatened with a second arrest for debt. Asks the General’s help to get to Calais, &c., been refused protection by the Prussian ambassador as by letter appended. 86

June 28, London. Lord Sydney to the same. Asking him to meet Sir John Johnson. 89

July 3, Montreal. Montgolfier to the same (in French). Thanks for being nominated by His Majesty to be Coadjutor Bishop of Quebec. 90

July 3, Tunbridge Wells. General Robertson to the same. Is alarmed lest the promotion of Colonel Carleton should be at his (Haldimand’s) expense, as he ought to continue Governor of Quebec. Invites him to Tunbridge Wells. 91

July 7, Whitehall. Cottrell to the same. That the Lords of Trade and Plantations desire that he attend in relation to grants of land to Robin, Pipon & Co., in the Bay of Chaleurs. 92

July 8, Quebec. A. Mahane to the same. The nomination of M. de Montgolfier to the coadjutorship. Intrigues consequent on his refusal to accept. M. Brassier’s conduct reprehensible. The faction for the establishment of a House of Assembly regaining courage. Reports are current of the General not returning. Appointment of Chief Justice Smith. The confidence the return of Haldimand would give. Insults by the American States. The great expense of making the Temiscouata road; how it can be lessened. Economy not fashionable; there is a suspicion that expense is incurred to force on the King’s ministers a measure providing for a House of Assembly. 93

July 8, Calais. Colonel Muller to the same (in French). Has been at Calais for a fortnight, and goes to Paris. His distress. 97

July 18, London. F. Elwin to the same. Asks what is intended as to the conditional resignation of Lieutenant Backley, as he has been drawing for more money. 98


July 25, London. Mr. Shoolbred to General Haldimand. Asking the General to be present at a meeting of the Lords of Trade, relative to grants of land in the Bay of Chaleurs. 96

August 2, London. Lord Sydney to the same. Asks him to meet him (Sydney) at his office. 101

August 13, Paris. Congregation of St. Sulpice to Lord Sydney (in French). Praying liberty to send ecclesiastics from the seminary in Paris to the seminary in Montreal. 102
1785.

August 24, Exeter. R. Donkin to Haldimand. Acknowledging on the part of Mrs. Hope the receipt of a letter. Page 103

September 1, Exeter. Mrs. Hope to the same. Thanks for his interest in Mr. Hope's promotion. 104

September 17, London. A. Adhémar to the same (in French). Acknowledges his error in acting as representative of the French Canadians. Is too old to begin again the Indian trade, and solicits a small post. 105

October 25, Woodfield. A. Mabane to the same. Warrants have been issued for the half of his (Haldimand's) salary as Governor. Has sent bills of exchange, &c. 106

October 25. W. Harrison to the same. Proposal to rent the General's house. 107

October 27, Quebec. Colonel Hope to Mrs. Fairchild (in French). Respecting the disposal of General Haldimand's furniture for the winter. 108

October 27, Quebec. Mrs. Fairchild to General Haldimand (in French). That Brigadier Hope has offered her rooms in the chateau, to manage his domestic affairs, which she has declined; she will live in the chateau till she knows the General's decision, but desires to go to England. 109

October 27, Montreal. J. Fraser to the same (in French). Respecting his private affairs. The good effects anticipated from Haldimand's returning. 110

October 30, Montreal. L. Genevay to the same (in French). Anxious desire for his return. Respecting the General's effects and Mrs. Fairchild. General Christie's efforts to restrain the demands for a change of government and the establishment of a House of Assembly. 112

November 3, Quebec. J. Curchod to the same (in French). Has drawn for bill due by Mrs. Fairchild. 114

November 4, Quebec. Brigadier Hope to the same. Thanks for kindness. The formidable task before him to preserve the country in a good state, as efforts will be made through the winter to overturn the present system. The affairs of the Province have been communicated to Lord Sydney. Critical state of the upper country. Joseph Brant, going to England, has been put in charge of Lieutenant Houghton. He (Hope) is taking possession of the chateau. 115

November 5, Falmouth. Jenkin Williams to the same. Gives an account of his journey from London by stage. Mrs. Hope insists on going to Quebec under his care, but is dissuaded. His further journeys. 118

November 6, Montreal. L. Genevay to the same (in French). Regrets that the General does not come out this year. His pay as Governor. Sends letters on subjects stated. Report from Sorel as to the return from the mills. He (Genevay) would like to settle there by purchase or a long lease. 121

November 7, Montreal. H. Rouville to the same (in French). Praying that some return may be made for their services to those who served during the war. 123

November 16, Quebec. A. Mabane to the same. The progress of, and steps to be taken in, the prosecution by Du Calvet. Address to Brigadier Hope on his appointment as Lieut Governor. The good effects of his moderation. Reported appointment of a Governor General; objections to the measure, &c. 124

December 13, Bains. DeTraytorrens to the same (in French). Urging him to spend some time with his family. The case of young Wildermott. 126

December 18, New York. J. Williams to the same. Account of his voyage to New York. His failure to see Mr. Livingston. Account given by Mr. Hutchins of the hatred of the western Indians to the United States, &c. His desire to get to Canada before the Du Calvet commission closes. 128
General Budé to Haldimand (in French). Relating to the proposed operation on Mr. Salgas. His intentions as to returning to London. Page 131

Mrs. Munster to the same. Thanks for portrait. Regrets at missing him. 132

Jenkin Williams to the same. That his affairs are in good train. 133

Lord Sydney to the same. Desires to see the General. The Bishop of Quebec has resigned; the coadjutor succeeds. 134

Evans Nepean to the same. To bring up the question of the King's posts, if Lord Sydney forgets. Grant working against Davison's interests. 135

Same to the same. Dinner invitation. 136

Same to the same. Sending Abbé du Pinet's memorandum. Lord Sydney wishes the General to go to Frogmore. 137

Same to the same. Introducing Mr. Fiott, proprietor of territory on the Bay of Chaleurs. 138

A. Mabane to the same. Reported changes have raised the spirits of the seditious, the changes in government being ascribed by the leaders to their complaints. Reported honour to the General and appointment of Major Mathews to be Lieut. Governor of Detroit. His own disappointment. Brigadier Hope can form no plans in the state of uncertainty in which things are. 139

A. Baby to the same (in French). The bestowal of the order of the Bath on Haldimand has confounded his calumniators. Report that Carleton is to be Governor General, and other appointments. The Du Calvet affair; he (Du Calvet) is going to England. 141

Ensign Morrin to the same. Thanks for the General's intention to purchase him a lieutenancy. 143

Jenkin Williams to the same. An account of his trip from New York by Albany, Lakes George and Champlain. Is proceeding to Quebec by St. John's. 144

Elias Durnford to the same. Sends copy of power of attorney as a form for the General to send for the disposal of his property. 147

Captain Gleissenberg to the same (in French). Asking the General's influence for his son—a midshipman. 156

Brigadier Hope to the same (in French). News received by Mr. Williams; his abilities and the necessity for such a man to deal with the Canadians, who now, however, appear satisfied. The meeting of Council; ordinance relating to Militia passed. Will see all the papers with Mr. Nepean. Is careful in his conduct towards those around him. The unexpected result of the Court Martial on Lieut. Tinling; desires to have some rule laid down for such cases. All quiet in the upper country. The threats of the Americans not likely to come to anything. The claims of the loyalists in course of examination at Halifax. The Commissioners should also come to Quebec. The bad conduct of Euger, of the 44th. 148

Same to the same (in French). The favourable feeling of the Legislative Council; their minutes and that of the Council of State forwarded. Difference of opinion as to the public accounts has led to disagreements in the Council; has had to differ from his friends. The Doctor (Mabane?) has not acted with policy. Petition transmitted by the habitants for remission of arrears of lods et ventes. 153

A. Mabane to the same. Thanks for kind offices. The expenses of his (Haldimand's) Commissions. The Du Calvet affair. The
1786.

Thomas Ainslie to Haldimand. Respecting the application of
proceeds of seizures. Applies for a seat in the Council, vacant by
the death of Mr. Gugy.

Brigadier Hope to the same (in French). All tranquil in the Province
Recommends Mr. Craigie to fill the vacant seat in the Council, but
transmitting the claims of Mr. Ainslie and Judge Southouse. The
suit against Mr. Gugy.

Lord Amherst to the same. Has transmitted General Regulations
and Orders to the forces.

Lt. Col. Williamson to the same (in French). Asking his influence
procure a situation for the son of Mr. Forneret.

General Christie to the same. Death of General Prevost. Thanks
for kindness.

A. Graiffee to the same (in French). Not able to visit the General
at present. Asks his help to carry out the objects of his journey.

A. Rogers to the same. Asking information regarding the claim
of Mr. Ward for ordnance delivered at Quebec.

Major Mathews to the same. With protestations of attachment,
&c.

Mrs. Prevost to the same (in French). Praying him to settle the
regimental and other affairs of her late husband.

Colonel Polier to the same (in French). Asking, on the part of
the Prince of Mecklenburg, his influence with Lord Sydney in
behalf of Captain Graiffee. (Craiffe in this letter.)

Widow Nicole to the same (in French). Applying for the pension
due to the widow of an officer, or for other help.

John Montresor to the same. Urging the claims of the Widow
Nicole. His summer arrangements.

John Macomb to the same. Thanks for procuring the renewal of
the contract for the carrying place at Niagara.

A. Mabane to the same. Arrival of Major Mathews; has since
been in Montreal. He and Genevay making ready for Sir Guy
Carleton. Respecting the property of Haldimand. Anxiety for the
arrival of Sir Guy Carleton.

Major Mathews to the same. His arrival at Quebec and reception
by Brigadier Hope and visit to Dr. Mabane. The 53rd sent off to
the upper country. The good state of the Montmorency property.
Details as to the disposal of the General's effects. The capacity
of Brigadier Hope. Joseph Brant spoiled by his trip to London.
Sir John Johnson and Butler ordered by Hope to accompany him
to Niagara, but he (Joseph) is allowed to go alone. Brigadier
Hope throws on Sir John Johnson the responsibility for any mis-
chief that may be thus caused at Indian council. Joseph's ill-timed
talk. The insubordination of the Indian Department. Respecting
the Court Martial on Lieut. Tinling and the prejudice against Major
Ross. Mrs. Fairchild to sail soon. The 44th to sail in eight
days.

August 11, Broomsgrove

Lewis Guerry to the same (in French.) Asking his influence to
obtain a benefice from the Lord Chancellor.

H. Foxton to the same. Offering to carry his accounts through
the public offices.

Samuel Holland to the same. With wishes for his future happiness,
&c.
1786.
August 18, Quebec.


August 26, Whitehall.

W. Pollock to the same. To burn Foxton’s letter (p. 189). The accounts will be attended to.

September 1, Quebec.

K. Chandler to the same. Concerning the state of the grounds at Montmorency. Thanks for views sent.

September 7, Quebec.

Major Mathews to the same. That he has sent off the effects. Arrival of Sir Guy Carleton looked for. The abilities of Brigadier Hope; his hospitality injuring his private fortune. The Province tranquil, but doubts if the people have abandoned their desire for a change in the form of government. Brigadier Hope on the other hand blamed for too conciliatory a policy towards the opposers of government. Mr. Bailly’s statement as to manner of getting up the petitions for changes in the form of government and the conduct of the clergy in relation to the subject. The minds of the people so debauched that the Americans would have met with no opposition. The odious character of Rocheblave. Bailly and Père Berry desirous to inform Sir Guy of these intrigues. Advice to Dr. Mabane as to his course with Sir Guy. Account of Dr. Mabane’s house. Dishonest conduct of Mr. Cuthbert, one of the Council.

September 9, Plymouth.

Ensign Morrin to the same. Asks help towards purchasing a lieutenancy.

September 27.

Mrs. Debeaugillet to the same (in French). Asking the custom of the General and his friends for her wines.

September 29, Tunbridge Wells.

Colonel Johnson to the same. Gossip about the company at the wells.

October 15, Montreal.

L. Genevay to the same (in French). Has drawn for amount due.

October 22, Montreal.

Same to the same (in French). Is uneasy as to his situation after arrival of Lord Dorchester. Expresses his gratitude, &c. Has settled for the last payment for Montmorency and apprentice fee for Louis Collins. Death of Gugy; not much benefit to his heirs. The Countess has secured everything and no mention is made of his (Genevay’s) advances. Gugy’s life shortened by law suits, &c.

October 24, Quebec.

Major Mathews to the same. Arrival of Lord Dorchester (Carleton). He (Mathews) has received his commission as Lieutenant Governor; no appointments are yet made. Cuthbert and Allsopp struck off the Council. Regrets the loss Haldimand has incurred by purchase of property in the Province. Lord Dorchester declines purchasing Montmorency. Personal matter. Sailing of Royal Artillery.

November 9, Quebec.

Same to the same. The confusion consequent on the arrival of Lord Dorchester, &c., has prevented closing the settlement for the furniture. Inventory and list of effects sent. Lord Dorchester appears to intend to continue the old system. The extravagant hopes of Mabane. The character of Justice Smith. Rocheblave’s assurance. The cruel situation of Colonel Wiseman obliged to be under the orders of Major Ancrum.

November 10, Quebec.

Brigadier Hope to the same (in French). Thanks for remembrance. His state of doubt. If it cannot be arranged to leave him in Quebec, he will take his chances in England, but he will remain for the winter. The confidence placed in him by Lord Dorchester. He delays expressing an opinion on the new judge. Indians have
1786. held a great Council in the Shawanese country but their decisions not known. Page 226

December 9, Quebec. Major Mathews to Haldimand. The settlement for furniture with Lord Dorchester. The loss on Montmorency and no prospects of selling. What is best to be done with it? If matters become serious in the upper country he will join his regiment. Attack by Logan on the Shawanese. Meeting of Indians to be held on the Huron River. The evil effects that may follow. 230

December 10, Quebec. A. Mabane to the same. Suit by Kay retransmitted. Memorial respecting Lt. Governor Sinclair’s bills by the holders. The claim of Mr. Grant as Deputy Receiver General. His opinion of Lord Dorchester and the Chief Justice. 233

December 12, Banbury. Captain Freeman to the same. Applying for his influence to secure an extension of leave of absence. 235

December 24, Montreal (England). Captain Freeman to the same. Captain Barrard of the 2-60th, has been promoted to the majority of the 14th. 237

December 27, Turin. A. H. Haldimand to the same (in French). Thanks for assistance in his business, &c. 238

January 14, (Quebec). Major Mathews to the same. That he has settled with Lord Dorchester for the furniture, and Mr. Chandler for expenses, at Montmorency. No offers to purchase or rent the latter. Captain Genevay appointed Deputy Paymaster at Montreal. Other appointments. Meeting of Council. 240

Accounts. Duplicate of part with bill. 252

January 26, London. Daniel Delaney to the same. Offering to be one of the General’s esquires at his installation as a Knight of the Bath. 243

February 10, Quebec. Brigadier Hope to the same (in French). The divisions of the Council into committees to prepare reports, and questions submitted has renewed the agitation for changes. The hopes for the destruction of the Quebec Act. The indiscreet course of the new Chief Justice who desires to Anglify everything. His desire to put the loyalists on a different footing, to decide all questions of property by English law, and to have two different systems of law in the same country, has produced great confusion. Has explained his views to Lord Dorchester, and opposed in the Council innovations on the present system. Trusts he will be successful in the end as he has been on the first occasion. The frank conduct of Lord Dorchester encourages him to persevere and to remain in Canada, although his health suffers. Asks the General to defend him in London, if necessary. 244

February 12, Quebec. Major Mathews to the same. The declaration of the new Chief Justice that the past ordinances, pleadings, judgments, &c., had been irregular, and the interpretation of the Quebec Act erroneous, also denouncing the Coutume de Paris. The agitation among the French Canadians in consequence. Addresses presented on the subject. Conduct of Lord Dorchester and the Lt. Governor (Hope). Prospect of American war; the intention of the Americans to attack the Indians cannot stop there. 249

February 15, Quebec. A. Mabane to the same. Course of Chief Justice Smith; critical state of the Province. Reports of the Committee of merchants have awakened the jealousy of French Canadians. Attempts to rouse dissatisfaction in the loyalists. Dissensions in Massachusetts. Anxiety for news from the upper country as to the hostilities between the Americans and Indians. 254

February 21, London. Captain Armstrong to the same. Asking the General’s assistance to relieve Ensign Morrin of his difficulties. 256

HALDIMAND COLLECTION.
Armstrong to Haldimand. Acknowledging receipt of £50 for Ensign Morrin. Page 258

Mrs. Prevost to the same (in French). With news of her family, &c. 259

Colonel De Peyster to the same. The £50 sent for Ensign Morrin will be properly applied. His good conduct. 261

Lord Amherst to the same. With copy of letter. 335

George Hardinge to General Haldimand. Asking his influence to have him (Hardinge) employed as counsel in Quebec appeals. 262

General Riedesel to the same (in French). Announcing his promotion; his desire to see Haldimand, &c. 263

W. Porbeck to the same. Reports his course with the young gentleman placed under his care by Lord Southampton. 264

Major Mathews to the same. Account of the dissensions in the Legislative Council; the attack by Monk, Attorney General, on the judges; the course of other members, &c. No hopes of selling Montmorency. He (Mathews) sets off for Detroit. The serious aspect of affairs there. Threats of the Americans to take possession of the post. Indians speak of neutrality, being disgusted at their interests being neglected in the treaty of peace. Senecas foremost in treating with the Americans. Private business and messages. 265

Major Hunter to the same. Returns of the 60th. Bad quality of recruits obtained in the Province. Mismanagement as to the clothing. 272

William Porbeck to General Haldimand. Account of bad conduct of Mr. Fitzroy on the continent and asking advice as to what is to be done. 274

Brigadier Hope to the same (in French). The difficult part he has had to play during the winter amidst contending parties. Doubts as to Lord Dorchester's own views. He (Hope) has transmitted an answer to Chief Justice Smith's protest, and trusts that a decision may put an end to the strife. Does not think Colonel Carleton is coming to Quebec, but that his (Hope's) situation there will be permanent. The extraordinary proceedings with respect to the inferior judges of the Province. The confusion already caused, which will be increased. Trusts that in the upper posts the Indians will be brought back to allegiance, now shaken by neglect. 277

L. Genevay to the same (in French). Good wishes. Major Mathews gone to take command at Detroit. Reported that Lord Amherst is to be put in possession of the Jesuits' estates. Applies for the General's influence to be appointed to take charge of the estates. 281

Thomas Steele to the same. Transmitting petition from James Douglas for compensation as a witness in the case of Taylor and Forsyth. 284


Major Mathews to General Haldimand. Respecting the Montmorency and Pabos property. Cannot go to Makinak owing to business at Detroit. General Council of Indians postponed, and depredations going on. Pacific messages to the Indians from United States Congress. Troops sent in to establish posts. Does not anticipate that the Americans will attack Detroit, though it is not worth while opposing them. Proposed organization of Militia; remission of 'lois et ventes. There are a sad set of rascals in the Province, but they stand in awe of the guns. The settlement should
1787. never have been given up, but its bad government prevents its prosperity. The low class of traders. The want of law courts to settle disputes. Failure of Haldimand's plan of settlement. What Mathews proposes to do for settlement should Detroit be given up. The shameful state of the Indian trade and peculations. News of friends. 

Page 286.

August 12, Philadelphia. Major Prevost to Haldimand (in French). Respecting the General's lands. Thanks for kindness to his (Prevost's) son, &c. 293.


September 26, London. Roe & Ogilvie to the same. In reference to the desire of Major Mathews to get his nephew, Ensign Fraser, on full pay. 296.

October 2, Woodfield. A. Mabane to the same. Would have been glad had Lord Dorchester kept some of the troops. French squadron at Boston superior in force to the British fleet. May be used to attack Halifax. Prince William Henry is at Quebec in the "Pegasus." His unpopularity with the officers. His character, &c. 297.

October 5, Quebec. Same to the same. The delays caused by Chief Justice Smith in settling the complaints against Mr. Manly and other matters. The attack on Haldimand in the records of Council not corrected by Lord Dorchester. Chief Justice's influence over His Lordship. 299.

October 6, Quebec. K. Chandler to the same. Affairs at Montmorency. Prince William Henry's admiration for it. His (Chandler's) reduction. 301.

October 6, Montreal. Captain Loup to the same. Transmitting accounts. Asks to be recommended to Lord Amherst for a majority. 303.

October 8, Windsor. Lord Walsingham to the same. Asking for a copy of the map of the road from Halifax to Quebec. 304.

October 9, Aberdeen. Lieutenant Prevost to the same. Thanks for his kindness, &c. 305.

October 13, London. Mr. Ogilvie to the same. That Lord Amherst has recommended Mr. Fraser for an ensigncy. Asks for a note to Lord Amherst about Mr. Pearson. 306.

October 16, London. Captain Foley to the same. Asks the General's influence to get him promoted to the rank of post captain. 307.

October 20, Three Rivers. E. Wilkinson no address (apparently written to Mr. Gugy's brother) (in French). Relating to the affairs of the deceased Mr. Gugy, especially those connected with the St. Maurice Forges. 308.


October 22, Windsor. Lord Walsingham to the same. Desiring information as to the plans of the road to Halifax; the loyalist settlements, &c. Thinks the plans should be shown to the King. 314.

October 29, Marseilles. F. Demnier to the same. Respecting the promotion of his nephew, Captain Loup. 316.

October 29, Yverdun. Maudiot to the same (in French). Regrets that he will not see the General. Money matters. 318.

November 3, Lausanne. Forneret to the same (in French). Thanks for having obtained for his son an ensigncy in the Royal Americans. 320.

November 8, Montreal. Sir John Johnson to the same. His fears as to the result of the suit by Mr. Chew, as he has lost all his father's papers by the war. 326.

November 8, Montreal. L. Genevay to the same (in French). Major Mathews not returned from Detroit. Advance of American troops; Mathews does not believe they would attack Detroit, their intention being only to
intimidate the Indians. Details of the transactions of Mr. Gugy with the Forges, &c. Arrival of Mr. Cochrane. Page 327

November 8, Quebec.

Brigadier Hope to Haldimand (in French). Had determined to remain in hope of a decisive settlement of the system to be followed in the Province. His disappointment at no resolution being yet announced. The necessity for immediate and strong expression of the decision. A certain person (Dorchester) is beginning to open his eyes to the acts of those surrounding him. The judicious conduct of Prince William Henry has pleased the Canadians. Prospects of his future excellence. Americans threatened with internal dissensions. Mathews still at Detroit; his knowledge of the Indians. Impatient for news as to war with Holland. Delay of the mails from Halifax. 322

November 11, Quebec.

Jenkin Williams to the same. Is sending home an immense mass of papers relative to the judges. His opinion of the charges. Arrival of Mr. Cochrane. Coolness of the chief justice towards him (Williams). The cry for a Legislative Assembly. Ignorance of the old subjects of the laws of France. Intrigues of political emissaries. Danger of a Legislative Assembly. 332

November 20, London.

Ross & Ogilvie to the same. With list of officers of all the battalions of the 60th, &c. 336

December 9, Woodfield.

A. Mabane to the same. Arrival of Major Mathews and of Mr. Cochrane. Has explained to Lord Dorchester the latter's conduct in dealing with Treasury bills on credit. Difficulty in getting the accounts adjusted; Mr. Coffin, Mr. McGill and Mr. Powell selected for that purpose; their characters. The mischievous effects of Chief Justice Smith's influence over Lord Dorchester. The settlement of the Government of United States. Necessity of putting the Province of Quebec in a state of defence. 338

December 17, Falmouth.

Major Ross to the same. Loss of the transport on which he was a passenger. Loss of the General's camp equipage. 337

December 17, Dublin.


LETTERS TO GENERAL HALDIMAND AFTER HIS APPOINTMENT AS GOVERNOIR OF QUEBEC, 1788 TO 1790.

(The title should be "after he had ceased to be Governor of Quebec.")

B. 77.

A. Mabane to General Haldimand. Confusion in the Province. The petition for a Legislative Assembly in opposition to the addresses for a continuance of the old system. Counter petitions getting up. The factions desperate since the return of Hope. The bad effects of want of decision. Page 1

January 6, Woodfield.

January 7, Aberdeen.

January 10, Quebec.

B. 76.

B.M. 21,737.

Major Mathews to the same. Respecting the Hay and DuCalvet suits. The endless discords in the Province make complete chasms between friends. The critical position of Mr. Mabane's affairs.
1788. Williams in trouble. No hopes of selling the property (Montmorency).

January 10, London. Lord Amherst to Haldimand. Recommending that Captain Deschambault pay the difference to Captain Fraser, who desires to go on half pay.

January 23, Aberdeen. Lieutenant Prevost to the same. Respecting his debts and explaining his motive in writing a previous letter.

January 27, Marseilles. Colonel Gugy to the same (in French). Asking advice as to whether he should go to Canada at the request of Miss Wilkinson, to look after the affairs of his late brother.

January 29, London. Lord Amherst to the same. Informing him of the exchange between Deschambault and Fraser. The promotion of Major Harris to the Lt. Colonelcy, &c.

February 4, James Bone to Mr. Anger. Respecting General Haldimand's boat, horses, &c.

February 6, Quebec. Jenkin Williams to Haldimand. Stating the circumstances under which he received and transmitted the papers of the investigation on the past administration of justice in the Province, for which he is accused of neglect as Clerk of the Council.

February 21, Quebec. Major Mathews to the same. Messrs. McGill and Powell, of Montreal, and Mr. T. Coffin, are sitting as commissioners on Mr. Cochrane's accounts. Evidence has been led as to his (Haldimand's) disapprobation of Cochrane giving credit for Treasury bills. Private messages.

February 22, Quebec. James McGill to A. Mabane. Joint letter from Commissioners on the Cochrane accounts, asking evidence as to returns sent of balances due on bills of exchange in 1781, and whether General Haldimand notified his disapproval of the increase of debt by Shaw & Fraser.

February 23, Quebec. James Bone to Mr. Anger. To inform General Haldimand of the progress he is making with the boats, &c.

February 23, Chemptres. A. Mabane to James McGill et al. Answer to letter (p. 26) of the Commissioners on the Cochrane accounts, that Cochrane's proceedings were not sanctioned by General Haldimand.

February 25, Woodfield. Same to General Haldimand. The appointment of Messrs. Powell and McGill to investigate the affairs of Cochrane, is a proof of Lord Dorchester's want of knowledge of men and things in the Province. His Lordship entangled with Mr. Smith (Chief Justice). The infirm state of His Lordship's health.

March 17, Quebec. Major Mathews to the same. Thanks for appointment of his nephew to the 60th. Private news of Haldimand's movements received. Anxiety as to the result of the investigation into the conduct of the judges. Reported that Major Holland has been robbed. Loss of Haldimand's effects in the transport. Condition of Montmorency. Proposals for sale of it and Pabos.

March 18, Geneva. Count Pictet to the same (in French). The disappointment his brother has received in seeing Captain Benson promoted to a majority over his head. Asks Haldimand's influence to obtain a brevet majority for his brother, Captain Pictet.

March 21, Montreal. General Christie to the same. The confusion caused by the proceedings of the Attorney General supported by the Chief Justice to upset the Quebec Act and to introduce an inundation of Americans. The Chief Justice's attack on the judges. Lord Dorchester's non-interference; his precarious state of health and prospect of Haldimand succeeding. He intends to go home in summer as he sees no hope of employment. The promotions in the 60th. No hope of selling Montmorency.
Traytorrens to Haldimand (in French). Recommending Mr. Brun
de Morges. Page 36

No address. Respecting boats. 37

General Clarke to General Haldimand. Respecting the exchange
between Captains Hepburn and Romer. 38

Jenkin Williams to the same. Brigadier Hope going to London;
hopes that he may do some good for the Province. Mrs. Monk has
taken her passage. Mr. Mabane busy. He (Williams) and Mabane
have been roughly handled. The original papers connected with
the conduct of the judges returned. The condition of Montmore-
ncy. 60

Major Mathews to the same. The departure of Mrs. Monk re-
gretted; the public would rather have allowed her husband to go.
No hope of selling or letting Montmorency. The 53rd not to be
relieved this year. 63

The same to the same. Captain Gotsched's desire to remain in
Canada. Lord Dorchester at Montreal preparing for a tour in the
new settlements. He (Mathews) and Coffin go with him. Has no
desire for an excursion among the vagabond race. Has been sued
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Major Prevost to the same. Reporting the state of his (Haldi-
mand's) lands in Pennsylvania and proposals for their settle-
ment. 67

F. Deschambault to the same (in French). Has had a passage
of eight weeks from Gravesend; the character of Mr. Lymburner
and how he speaks of all in authority. The Canadians petitioning
for the continuance of the Quebec Act. Lord Dorchester supports
this. Chief Justice Smith and Monk full of innovations. Lanaudière
has settled two hundred rebels on his seigniory at St. Anne's. Lord
Dorchester leaves every thing to Chief Justice Smith. 72

L. Genevay to the same (in French). His reasons for not writing
fully to Brigadier Hope. Acknowledgments for kindness to him-
self and others. The gratifying change in M. Deschambault's tone.
Major Mathews has gone with Lord Dorchester. The progress of
the suits against the late Mr. Gugy. 75

L. Roderer de Diesberg to the same (in French). Respecting a
cook. 79

Severey to the same (in French). The death of M. de Traytorrens.
Invites the General to stay with him, &c. 81

J. Terroux to the same (in French). Congratulating the General
on his success, &c. 83

Colonel Williamoz to the same (in French). Regrets that he had
missed seeing the General. 84

Rev. J. Herrenschvandt to the same (in French). Congratulations
on his return to Yverdun, &c. 85

General Budé to the same (in French). Expresses regret for the
death of his friend at Yverdun. Death of Cunningham. Private
messages. The king's health greatly improved. Lord Heathfield
has had a shock of paralysis. 87

Board of Council to Lord Dorchester. Report of the Board of
Council appointed to hear Mr. Gray, on the charges made by him,
whilst he acted in the absence of the Solicitor General, for the
recovery of certain debts due on bills of exchange sold on credit by
Hon. Mr. Cochrane, with accompanying documents. 39

F. Deschambault to Haldimand (in French). Kind messages, &c.
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the merchants. Americans only are in favour to the exclusion of the new and old subjects, who show their dissatisfaction. Lanaudière supports Smith through self interest, and intends to put 200 rebel American families in St. Anne's and Maskinongé. Mabane has become more popular. Decision of the policy looked for in spring. Private news.

Ensign Forneret to Haldimand (in French), Sending acknowledgments and his desire to change into the 1st Battalion, &c. 92

Lord Walsingham to the same. Thanks for surveys and desires further information as to the road from Halifax to Quebec. 94

A. Mabane to the same. Mr. Gray sails for London, he will be of great use in the approaching discussions in Parliament as to Canada. Lord Dorchester's timidity. Mr. Gray has incurred the rancour of Chief Justice Smith and others for his attachment to Mabane. Hopes he may profit by any change in the law offices. Lymburner goes to agitate for a change. The clergy, noblesse and proprietors are opposed to it, and the Canadians would have repeated their memorial to continue the Quebec Act, but for the assurance of Lord Dorchester. What the Seminary is doing. The agitation caused by the grant of the Jesuits' lands. (Apparently refers to the grant of them made to Lord Amherst). The return of Brigadier Hope looked for.

L. Genevay to the same (in French). Expected arrival of Brigadier Hope. Anxiety to know the decision as to his (Genevay's) situation. Private matters. 98

Major Mathews to the same. Has received letters; thanks for the General having spoken in favour of Mr. Mabane and Mr. Williams to Brigadier Hope. Mabane's imprudent manner of speaking. The enmity to him of the Chief Justice, who has great influence over Lord Dorchester. Lord Dorchester's good intentions, but the dangerous influence of the Chief Justice, whom no one else trusts. His conduct on the bench. The character and abilities of Mr. Gray. The progress of settlement from Lake St. Francis to 50 miles above Cataraqui and from Toronto to Niagara, &c. Respecting Montmorency and Pabos. Will go home with his regiment. The honourable conduct of Captain Scott whilst commanding at Mackinaw.

The same to the same. Asks, by Lord Dorchester's desire, for a copy of the proceedings of the board on the losses by citizens of Quebec during the siege. 101

Jenkin Williams to the same. The ill-treatment he and his son have received from Chief Justice Smith. Expected arrival of the Lieut.-Governor (Brigadier Hope) &c. 107

A. Mabane to the same. Brigadier Hope's efforts in London; trusts their success may be shown in his transactions. States his (Mabane's) course towards Chief Justice Smith and Lord Dorchester. Address from Montreal Canadians on the subject of the Quebec Act. The pretensions of Lymburner; Mabane's view of his demands and those of his associates who usually move in public meetings; and their objects. Alarm caused by the grant of the Jesuits' estates. The action of the Seminary in abetting the designs of those who seek for a change of the laws.

Same to the same. Arrival of Brigadier Hope has encouraged the friends of Government. The evil effects of delay in the decision of the investigation as to the judges; abuse of the courts made use of to induce the London merchants to join in the cry for
a Legislative Assembly. Apprehensions of the upper posts being attacked by Americans. Lord Dorchester's plans of raising militia. The orders not to settle the lands on the frontiers of New England. The suspicious conduct of Caldwell's settlers. The illegality of the Act creating courts outside of the limits of the Province attended with danger. The confusion in the Province and the indifference to the rights of the Crown.

November 8, Quebec. Jenkin Williams to Haldimand. The object of Mr. Gray in going home. The good effects of Brigadier Hope's return. Lord Dorchester is well. The judges anxious to see Monk dismissed, and to have Chief Justice Smith punished. The return of the original papers has relieved his anxiety, &c.

November 8, Quebec. Major Mathews to the same. Repairs to Montmorency. Arrival and illness of Brigadier Hope. The unfortunate position of Mabane and Williams, the latter of whom runs the risk of losing his office. Gray's merits.

November 18, Quebec. Jenkin Williams to Haldimand. The object of Mr. Gray in going home. The good effects of Brigadier Hope's return. Lord Dorchester is well. The judges anxious to see Monk dismissed, and to have Chief Justice Smith punished. The return of the original papers has relieved his anxiety, &c.

November 26, Quebec. C. de Salgas to the same (in French). Asking the General's intercession on behalf of Robert Bolle.

December 25, Quebec. Major Mathews to the same. The claims, counter claims, &c., will give Parliament enough to do to settle Canadian affairs. The bad state of feeling in Canada. The growing unpopularity of the chief justice; the denial of the merchants that they desired Mr. Monk to go the length he did against the judges. The conduct of Dr. Mabane. Williams has resigned his office to practice. Mabane's pecuniary difficulties. The continued indisposition of Brigadier Hope.

1789.

January 5, New York. Colonel Maunsell to the same. Asking how Mr. Barton Prevost can obtain a license to practice law in Jamaica.

March 8, Calais. Captain Freeman to the same. His opinion of Paris. Restoration of the King's health, &c.

March 17, London. The same to the same. News of friends. The King's entire recovery. The disgrace of the Marquis of Lothian; the King's displeasure at the Duke of Queensberry and Lord Malmesbury's recall. The rejoicings on the King's recovery. Affairs of Mrs. Prevost and General Christie to be submitted to arbitrators. Quebec becoming a little Boston. Lord Dorchester's transfer of Colonel Harris to another battalion of the 60th, &c.

March 24, Meudon. Jacques Terroux to the same (in French). Respecting his (Terroux's) lands in Acadia.

March 30, Brienne. A. Wildermeld to the same (in French). Reflections upon the state of Europe and the opportunity there is for Britain to obtain Swiss troops on advantageous terms.

April 7, Geneva. C. de Salgas to the same (in French). Giving his reasons for not accepting Haldimand's invitation to accompany him to London.

April 13, Quebec. Major Mathews to the same. Death of Brigadier Hope. Anxiety as to the result of the King's illness.

April 13, Quebec. A. Mabane to the same. Death of General Hope.

April 14, Geneva. C. de Salgas to the same (in French). That he and Mr. Cramer will come to Yverdun to meet Haldimand. Rumours of the King's intention to visit Hanover.

April 28, Geneva. The same to the same (in French). Respecting his visit to Yverdun. The King has given Prince Edward command of the 7th Fusiliers. The King's visit to Hanover. Death of the Emperor reported from Milan.
Bertrand Haldimand to Haldimand (in French). That he is executing the commissions for Haldimand. Has procured engravings, &c. Page 152

C. de Salgas to the same (in French). The 7th Fusiliers at Edinburgh. Arrival of Prince Augustus from Hyères. Sends commissions, &c. The Emperor better. Anxiety as to the proceedings of the States General in Paris. Tumults in that city. Reported intrigues and gathering of troops. 154

S. Lemoine to the same (in French). Asking his influence to obtain a place. 157

Robert Devillers to the same (in French). Urging the necessities of her nephew Lemoine (see p. 157) and asking Haldimand’s influence in his favour. 158

François Long to the same (in French). Giving an account of the suicide of his (Haldimand’s) nephew, a partner in Long’s business, and asking assistance to help the firm in their financial embarrassment. 161

Captain Traytorrens to the same (in French). Relating to the suicide of Haldimand’s nephew, Henry. 164

A. Mabane to the same. The loss to the Province by the death of General Hope. The King’s recovery. The anxiety of the Canadians at the dreaded changes by the regency. His own dread of the fate of the investigation into the conduct of the judges. The dismissal of Monk as Attorney General and appointment of Gray. The satisfaction this gives to the friends of Government. The dismissal of Monk not an exculpation of the judges, who, he thinks, are entitled to compensation. Puts forward his claim to be appointed Lieut.-Governor. Remarks on the present system of Governorship, &c. 172

Bertrand Haldimand to the same (in French). The death of his brother Henry. Respecting the building of his (the General’s) house. Family news. 177

James Peachey to the same. Sending drawings of the falls, &c. Niagara. Confusion at the Mohawk Village on account of white men settling, &c. 183

F. Mieville to the same (in French). Thanks for favours. 185

A. Mabane to the same. Summarizing his last letter (pp. 72 to 76). Fears that Chief Justice Smith will exert his influence to get Lord Dorchester to have the decision as to the judges referred to Canada. Petition in favour of Mr. Monk. The relation between him and the chief justice. The conduct of the latter and his accountable influence over Lord Dorchester. He has created more trouble since being chief justice than all his predecessors. No necessity for a chief justice in Canada being an English lawyer. The changes that have taken place in the upper country; the evident intention to introduce emigrants from the United States, which will involve the loss of the colony. 187

Bertrand Haldimand to the same (in French). Respecting the General’s house at Champetit. 193

Bourgeois to the same (in French). Asking his influence in favour of his (Bourgeois’) nephew. 195

F. Devos to the same (in French). Arrival and detention at Falmouth, &c. List of debts attached. 196

General Haldimand, Certificate of Captain Tonge’s service in the Naval Department, Canada. 199

F. Deschambault to General Haldimand (in French). Acknowledgments. Will remit what he owes as soon as possible. 200

HALDIMAND COLLECTION.
1789.
July — ,
Quebec.

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L. Tessier to General Haldimand (in French). Asking payment for the expenses of the Fête at the Pantheon. 201

A. Mabane to the same. The 53rd to sail; Major Matthews goes with the regiment. The chagrin of Lord Dorchester at the dismissal of Monk and appointment of Gray; how accounted for. Arrangement respecting Cochrane's debts. The constitution of the commission on the Cochrane claims. Coffin the only honest man on it. Powell appointed judge at Detroit, an evidence of the views of Dorchester's administration. The unfortunate effect of Hope's death. The tendency of the emigration to the upper country from the United States is to leave the Province an easy prey to the Americans. Proposed change in the tenure of loyalist lands. 203

Alex. Gray, no address (apparently to Mr. Davidson). Enclosing the reports of the Board of Council (pp. 39 to 59) and giving his remarks on his (Gray's) claim. 206

A. Mabane to General Haldimand. The dissatisfaction in London with Chief Justice Smith. Could he not be removed to Nova Scotia? 211

General Christie to the same. Arrival after eleven weeks' passage. Death of General Hope. Reports that Carleton is to be transferred from New Brunswick to Quebec as Lieut. Governor, so as to give the country to the two brothers. The evil influence of Chief Justice Smith. Mr. Gray luckily appointed Attorney General. 214

Captain Freeman to the same. Arrival in six weeks. The sailing of Major Mathews. The Yankee influences in the country; the reign of King Log. The appointment of Gray as Attorney General a good omen. The secret joy of the American party at the death of Hope. Reports as to his successor—Brigadier Carleton or Dr. Mabane. The merits of the latter. Lord and Lady Dorchester's unpopularity. Society gossip. Arrival of General Christie. His law suits with Caldwell about some useless lands. Friendly messages. 216

Alexander Gray to the same. Asking his influence to have a proper settlement of his (Gray's) claims for charges in the Cochrane suits. His appointment as Attorney General. 220

Jenkin Williams to the same. Major Mathews will inform him (Haldimand) of the state of affairs in the Province. The appointment of Mr. Gray to the Attorney Generalship does not please Lord Dorchester. His own disappointment. Resignation of Judge Southouse. Rumoured appointment of Major Upham. The appointments of Ogden and Powell. He himself left without promotion, because he cannot be spared where he is, &c. 222

Captain Freeman to the same. Acknowledgments of kindness, &c. 224

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F. Baby to the same (in French). Friendly letter. 226

F. Deschambault to the same (in French). Respecting his own private affairs. The friends of Hope have no chance now. Desires to be placed on the new Canadian battalions, to assist in forming them, &c. 227

August 14, Niagara.

Joseph Brant to the same, Thanks for books sent. Has had trouble to form the Indians into a Confederacy. Has received his pension. The few Mohawks settled in the Bay of Quinte have been the means of dividing the nation. The gold watch promised by Mr. Nepean turns out to be only gilt. 229

K. Chandler to the same. Asks the General's influence to procure an ensigncy for his adopted son. 231
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<td>Niagara</td>
<td>Copy of the will of J. R. Traytorrens.</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 2</td>
<td>Marselles</td>
<td>Captain Wickham to Haldimand. Asks the General’s interest for promotion, and states his long services.</td>
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<td>September 7</td>
<td>L. Mandrot</td>
<td>L. Mandrot to the same (in French). Respecting a M. de Croussar.</td>
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<td>September 8</td>
<td>Treasury</td>
<td>Thomas Steele to the same. Desires on the part of the Treasury to know whether the sum awarded to Mr. Gray be less than he was led to expect on taking charge of the Cochrane suits.</td>
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<td>September 9</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>General Haldimand to the Treasury. That Mr. Gray is entitled to compensation for his services in the Cochrane suits, the amount to be ascertained by comparison of other professional charges in the suits (see p. 237).</td>
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<td>Lord Amherst to the same. Will attend to Mieville's wishes.</td>
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<td>England</td>
<td>The same to the same. Reports the death of M. Durand and application of M. Mieville.</td>
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<td>September 17</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>The same to the same.</td>
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<td>September 18</td>
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<td>F. Mieville to the same (in French). Stating his disappointment and the kindness of Lord and Lady Amherst, with certificate.</td>
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<td>Niagara</td>
<td>Lieut. Colonel Harris to the same. No word of the clothing for the 1-60th. Statement of clothing, &amp;c., wanted. Complains of the number of subalterns absent (two letters).</td>
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<td>Quebec</td>
<td>A. Mabane to the same. Arrival of Haldimand’s nephew. Unfortunate effects of Hope's death. Report that Colonel Carleton will succeed. The Federal Government established in the States. The influx of Americans preparing for an easy conquest of the upper country. If things go wrong by mistakes in England it is not for want of information. Anticipations of evil from the division of the Provinces.</td>
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<td>October 1</td>
<td>Niagara</td>
<td>F. Deschambault to the same (in French). Arrival of Devos. Personal news. Delays in decision by the resignation of Judge Southouse. Chief Justice Smith does what he likes; every office given to Americans. General dissatisfaction. Lord Dorchester's entire reliance on Chief Justice Smith. Apprehensions from the appointment of Col. Carleton. The Indians in the upper country at war with the Americans who are raising troops.</td>
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<td>October 10</td>
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<td>F. Devos to the same (in French). The wretched financial condition of Major Holland and other personal news.</td>
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<td>October 12</td>
<td>Newhouse</td>
<td>F. Christin to the same (in French). Personal acknowledgments, &amp;c.</td>
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<td>October 19</td>
<td>Montreal</td>
<td>General Christie to the same. Has had a long voyage. Political dissensions. The English and Americans joined by the Sulpiciens calling for a Legislative Assembly. The Canadians opposed to it. The evil effects anticipated from the influx of the supposedly loyalists. The bad influence of Chief Justice Smith.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 20</td>
<td>Woodfield</td>
<td>A. Mabane to the same. Arrival of provisions; not needed owing to good crops, &amp;c. Craige carries home material to refute the pamphlet. (Presumably, that circulated by Du Calvet.) Little hopes of justice for the judges in England, Lord Dorchester being unfriendly. Trusts Smith may not escape. Holland has had palsy. Major Clavie can give information about the upper country, where there is a wrong system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Captain Freeman to Haldimand. Accounts of Mr. Devos' progress. Illness of Major Holland. Rumours as to changes in the Government. Respecting Mr. Mabane and the wishes of Mr. Williams for his son. Scarcity last year is more than made up this year, &c. 266

Jenkin Williams to the same. Arrival of Mr. Devos. Mr. Monk going home. Believes that he will do all that malice can suggest against Dr. Mabane and him (Williams).

F. Devos to the same (in French). Illness of Major Holland, &c. Marriage of Captain St. Ours. The progress of his own education.

Major Murray to the same. Recommending Ensign Forneret for promotion.

L. Mandrot to the same (in French). Sending his accounts, Arrival of Mr. Buller, &c.

A. Mabane to the same. Respecting Major Holland's illness and application that his (Holland's) son should succeed him.

Count Dupré to the same. (In French): Applying for indemnification for losses caused by the rebels during the siege of Quebec.

Major Holland to the same. That he has sent his son to London to obtain the succession to the office of surveyor.

Lieut. Colonel Harris to the same. Thanks. Will attend to Mr. Devos. Encloses Surgeon Muirhead's application for leave to retire.

Augustus Prevost to the same (in French). Respecting the lands of General Haldimand in Pennsylvania. He (Prevost) intends to settle in Canada or Jamaica.

General Christie to the same. The influx of Americans. The course of Chief Justice Smith in reversing all judgments of the Court of Common Pleas. Reported that Lord Dorchester goes home; nobody so fit to succeed as Haldimand. Personal news.

Lieutenant Kearsley to the same. That he is at home on leave of absence, and asks continued leave should it be necessary.

General Haldimand. Certificate of appointments of Captain Tonge, Naval Department, Canada.

Ross and Ogilvie to Colonel Harris, 1-60th. Respecting the clothing of his battalion.

F. Devos to A. F. Haldimand (in French). That he has drawn on him.

P. Puller to James Ehinger (in French). Complaining of his grievances owing to the conduct of the coachman, &c.

Captain Tonge to General Haldimand. Respecting his memorial and that of other officers of the Provincial Marine.


Captain Freeman to the same. Respecting Mr. Devos. Private messages. Reports of Lord Dorchester going home, and of the upper posts being threatened by the Americans.

Major Mathews to the same. Sending extracts from Captain Freeman's letter. Recommending him to get a pamphlet against the repeal of the test act, which is bitter in tone towards Judge Smith. Reporting the sale of negro, &c.
1790.
March 18, London.
April 5, Montreal.
April 28, Meudon.

Ross and Ogilvie to Haldimand. That young Williams has been appointed ensign in the 2/60th. Page 303

W. Hans to the same. Applying for promotion in the 60th. Note at the foot of the letter from Joseph Brant. 304

Jacques Terroux to the same (in French). Stating his case against Benjamin Comte, &c. The attacks on him and his design to publish a refutation, with extracts from a letter. 305

F. Fuller to the same (in French). That he is to leave the General’s service as cook; respecting his wages, &c. 311

F. Devos to the same (in French). Confessing his follies. 131

Same to A. Mabane (in French). Asking him to intercede with General Haldimand for forgiveness for his (Devos') extravagances. 167

Same to General Haldimand (in French). Confessing his extravagance and determination to amend. 169


MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL AT QUEBEC—1778 TO 1784.

B. 78.

General Haldimand’s commission as vice-admiral presented. The oaths of office taken by him and the councillors (names given), &c. Page 2

Committee continued. Oaths of office administered to new councillors. 4

New councillors admitted. 5

Customs accounts examined and report ordered. 6

Report on customs accounts presented, with abstract, correspondence, &c. 7

Disallowance of an ordinance “concerning the distribution of the estates and effects of persons leaving the province without paying their debts,” to be entered and repeal proclaimed, with minute of the disallowance; accounts for last six months to be examined. 14

Report of the Board relative to the exportation of wheat, flour and biscuits read and approved, and export prohibited. 16

Deputy Receiver General’s accounts produced and filed. Report of the committee on disbursements for last six months entered. Report and abstract appended. 17

Extending the time for making the aveux et dénombrements for seigniories and the declarations for rotures. 22

Committee appointed to consider and report on the refusal of the bakers of Montreal to enter into recognizances as directed by the ordinances, also as to the exorbitant price of wheat there. 23

Report of Committee recommends the measures to be taken with the bakers; that the magistrates of Montreal report on the sudden
rise in the price of wheat, that measures may be taken to stop it;
and that a proclamation be issued to stop the exportation of wheat,
floor and bread.

Proclamation approved of, for measures to reduce the exorbitant
prices of wheat and flour. Leases of storehouses in the lower town
of Quebec to be examined; and the claims against Government for
the last six months to be investigated.

Accounts of Mr. Grant, Deputy Receiver General, presented with
report and details.

Proclamation against forestalling, regrating and engrossing
approved of.

Report on the leases of the King's wharf and storehouse in lower
town Quebec.

September 27. Instructions to the Governor General ordered to be copied and
translated.

December 4. Samuel Holland admitted to the council. Time to render fealty
and homage extended.

January 15. Proclamation to order the habitants to thresh out their grain
immediately, so that it can be removed to places of safety in case of
invasion, approved and ordered to issue, with copy.

February 2. Renewal of proclamation of last year as to threshing out grain.

June 24. Hon. Henry Hamilton admitted as Lieutenant Governor in room
of H. T. Cramahé.

December 12. Petitions from Conrad Gugy for grant or lease of the St. Maurice
Forges, and against the building of a wharf on the beach in lower
town, Quebec. Copy of instructions as to granting Crown Lands
asked for. Instructions relating to St. Maurice Forges presented.

December 19. Application by Mr. Gugy to lease the St. Maurice forges reported
on favourably. The journals are given, showing the various votes
taken in committee, meetings of which were held on the 12th, 17th
and 18th December.

January 17. Agreed to renew the proclamation respecting the threshing of
grain.

Report on the petition to prevent Mr. Murdoch Stuart building
wharf on the lower town beach, Quebec; report dated 6th January,
1783.

April 14 to August 25. Scheme of a lottery to build a prison at Montreal submitted.

Report of Committee on lottery scheme, approving of the same,
adopted.

Further petition against the wharf on the beach, Quebec, referred
to Committee.

Report of Committee that the question of the property men-
tioned in the petition is one to be settled by a court of law.

Petitions for license to export flour, &c., agreed to. The proposal
to call the Legislative Council together to repeal the ordinance pre-
venting the exportation of flour refused by the Governor, and
ordered that licenses to export be issued to all applying.

Licenses granted to export grain.

Licenses granted to export cattle.

Application for license to export. Act fyled respecting the holding
of patent offices in the colonies.

Applications for license to export granted.

December 16. George Davison appointed Legislative Councillor. Colonel Cald-
well presents a paper respecting a procès-verbal for a road through
his land.

1784. The Governor (Haldimand) presents his additional instructions
respecting the allotment of lands to reduced officers, soldiers and
loyalists.
1784. April 14 to July 21. 

Plan proposed by Governor Haldimand for settling the loyalists. Leave of absence to Mr. Williams, Clerk of Council. Papers relative to the accounts of the Deputy Receiver General, laid before the Council. Further respecting the Deputy Receiver-General's accounts. He is granted leave to go to England to settle them there. Petition by John Lees, to have flour from Philadelphia admitted, granted. Orders given that the lessees of the St. Maurice Forges put them in order. Report to admit cargo of flour from Philadelphia adopted.

Minutes of the Legislative Council at Quebec—1779 to 1784.

1779. January 11 to January 16.

Report received that the Governor and all the members of Council had qualified. The Governor's speech is by permission entered on the Minutes in French and English. Address in reply to be drawn by committee. Ordinances "To regulate the Courts of Civil Judicature" "For regulating the Militia" and "To empower the Commissioners of the Peace to regulate the Police of Quebec and Montreal." Report of address in answer to speech adopted, &c., and the ordinances, the titles of which were read the previous day, considered in committee. Address, in reply to the speech, presented to the Governor, in French and English. First readings of ordinances. Second and third readings of ordinances. Ordinances assented to. Governor's speech. Additional instructions to the Governor laid on the table. Committee appointed to consider the high price of wheat and flour, and fixing the fees of office. Routine proceedings. Motion to revise the ordinance as to post horses and carriages, to prevent imposition on the public. Evidence given as to the price of wheat. Proposed ordinances. Memorandum as to post men between Quebec and Montreal. Motions as to the price of wheat and flour, and heads of ordinance agreed to. Debate as to the King's additional instructions to the Governor. Mr. Allsopp's motion as to the additional instructions rejected. Adoption of Colonel Caldwell's, as to whether an ordinance as directed would be for the advantage of the province, and would tend to more speedy justice. Reasons for votes given by several members engrossed in the Minutes. Committee appointed to represent the views of the Council as to the inexpediency of the proposed ordinance. Resolution passed that no copy of papers laid before the Council be taken. Motion that extracts or notes may be made adopted. Mr. Fraser's motion to reconsider the vote on the resolution to fix the price of wheat and flour laid on the table. Draughts of ordinance respecting wheat and flour and of an address to the Governor. Opinion of the Attorney General to be taken as to the power of the Council to fix the price of wheat and flour, with additional questions moved by Mr. Allsopp. Committee to draught an ordi-
180. Reports as to forestallers, &c., and ordinance respecting post houses. Page 44

Report of the Attorney General as to the power of the Council to fix the price of wheat and flour, &c. Believes the Council has no power to fix the price. Heads of an ordinance to reduce the high price of wheat and flour to lie on the table. Report as to law fees. Motion that the Attorney General cannot address the President of the Council unasked. First reading of ordinance to prevent the exportation of wheat and flour. Page 47

Read the heads of an ordinance declaratory of the laws of England as to forestallers, &c. Mr. Finlay’s proposal as to the mode of debating and passing bills. Page 59

Second reading of ordinance to prevent the exportation of wheat, &c. Resolved that the price of wheat be not fixed. Resolved that the Attorney General cannot address the President of the Council unasked on any subject under discussion. Page 60

Discussion on the laws relating to forestallers, &c. Committee appointed to draw up rules for conducting the business of the Council. List of fees, &c. Page 62

Draughts of ordinances relating to fees; to prohibit the export of wheat, and that relating to forestallers, &c. Page 65

Further proceedings with respect to ordinances and table of law fees. Page 66

Proceedings with respect to the ordinances on fees. Page 67

Discussion of the ordinance relating to forestallers, &c. Page 68

Ordinance as to forestallers passed. Address to the Governor. List of all judgments of the Court of Common Pleas appealed to be prepared. The ordinance respecting posts. Page 71

Draught of the ordinance respecting posts returned to the Attorney General for amendment. List of cases appealed, which is given. Page 77

Ordinance relating to posts passed. Address presented to Governor. Page 79

Address to the Governor transmitted to Committee for reconsideration. Mr. Allsopp’s protest. Copy of address respecting the courts of law sent to the Governor. Page 79

Address to the Governor adopted, giving the reasons for the Council’s opinion that the passing of an ordinance in conformity with the royal instructions would not tend to the good of the Province, nor to a speedier or more impartial administration of justice. Address presented. Action of Mr. Allsopp thereon. Page 97

Further proceedings and protests, &c., in reference to the address to the Governor as first sent and as amended. Page 103

Governor desires the Council to close proceedings. Explanation and apology by Mr. Allsopp for the expressions used in his protest. Motion to reprimand Mr. Allsopp introduced by Colonel Caldwell, but allowed to lie on the table. Page 105

Prorogation of Council. Page 110

Meeting of Council. Governor’s speech. Page 111

Altering the title of the ordinance against forestallers, &c. Motions, &c., presented. Page 112

Proceedings with respect to the ordinances against forestallers, &c. Page 114

Attorney General’s opinion as to the power of the Legislature in respect to the infliction of penalties by the ordinance regarding fore-
1780. April 4 to April 12. Adjourned on account of the Court of Appeals. Ordinance passed and appeal entered. Ordinance as to forestallers assented to.

1781. January 16 to January 20. Opening of the session and Governor's speech. Resolutions passed to continue ordinances with respect to Courts of Civil Judicature, to the regulation of the Militia, to empower the Commissioners of the Peace to regulate the Police in Quebec and Montreal, were read a first time. Committee appointed to draught an address to the Governor. Ordinances read second and third times and passed. Address to the Governor read, presented and replied to.

August 30. Opinion of the law officers of the Crown that the Legislative Council have power to fix the price of wheat and flour and to compel the sale of the same. Ratification of the ordinance relating to Posts. Copies of private instructions from the King laid before the Council, relating to courts of justice.

1782. February 2 to February 16. Opening of session and Governor's speech. Committee to draught address to the Governor. Draughts of ordinances to prevent the exportation of grain; to prevent forestalling, &c., to regulate Post houses, read a first time, and the ordinances founded on these read a first time. Statement of attorneys at law heard. Address to Governor approved of. Ordinances read a second time. Proposed ordinance by Colonel Caldwell. Colonel Caldwell's proposal negatived. Progress of the ordinances.

Address presented to the Governor with his reply. Progress of the ordinances, with those relating to fees and to the writ of habeas corpus. Resolved that every member present shall vote on all questions submitted.

Heads of ordinance relating to prerogative court read in committee. Ordinance relating to the abandon of cattle brought in. Ordinances assented to. Ordinances brought in by Mr. Allsopp and the royal instructions read. The first Ordinance as to Juries agreed to be read. The other two, relating to habeas corpus and its suspension, deferred. Progress of ordinance relating to abandon. Ordinance proposed as to intestatees states, and declaring the age of majority.

Ordinance respecting intestatees rejected. Committee appointed to frame heads of ordinance as to the age of majority. Consideration of motion as to assize of bread deferred. Question as to the power of the Council to fix the price of bread rejected. Progress of the ordinances as to the age of majority, and as to abandon of cattle.

Consideration of ordinance as to grants deferred till next session. Ordinances concerning the abandon of cattle and fixing the age of majority passed. Ordinance respecting the age of majority assented to, that concerning the abandon of cattle reserved, and Council prorogued.

Second reading of ordinance to regulate the Courts of civil judicature; first reading of ordinances for regulating the militia, and to empower the Commissioners of the Peace to regulate the police of Quebec and Montreal.

Progress of ordinances.

Progress of ordinances; presentment of Grand Jury of Montreal as to the insufficiency of the prison there, and asking authority to raise money by lottery to build one. Resolution as to habeas corpus to be considered at next meeting.

Ordinance to be framed to authorize the raising of money by lottery to build a prison at Montreal. Draughts of ordinances submitted. Resolution as to the authority for confirming procès-verbaux laid over.

Agreed that the Governor and Council of State are to confirm procès-verbaux. Reasons of dissent.

Lottery ordinance read a first time. Committee to consider the most effectual means to stop the progress of the St. Paul's Bay disorder. Motion for ordinance to have burial places outside of towns rejected.

Reports as to rules of procedure of the Council presented. Second reading of Lottery ordinance and those relating to Militia and Police.

Third reading of Lottery ordinance. Report as to the St. Paul's Bay disorder.

Address founded on report on St. Paul's Bay disorder, to be presented to the Governor. The Councillors agree to subscribe voluntarily toward a fund to relieve the distress caused by the St. Paul's Bay disorder.

Address signed. Ordinances assented to. Address read on the St. Paul's Bay disorder. Reply and prorogation.

Rules of procedure agreed to. Committee appointed to draught an address in reply to the speech. Committee appointed to draw up heads of an ordinance to register Deeds of Houses, Lands, &c.

Address in reply agreed to; proposed ordinances respecting Physicians, Surgeons, &c.; to continue that respecting Posts; respecting the Examination of Notaries, &c. Motion for committee to consider the state of the St. Lawrence navigation. Fees to be considered.

Presentation of address and reply.

Draught of ordinance for better securing the liberty of the subject. Motion to consider the navigation of the St. Lawrence; the state of the fisheries, and the proper means of raising the militia.

Captain Schank examined on the navigation of the St. Lawrence. Resolved to discuss no other business till the Governor's recommendations have been considered. Post and Fee ordinances read.

Report on lottery presented.

Report of Committee on Register of Deeds presented. First reading of Habeas Corpus ordinance.

Proceedings on the Post ordinance.

List of buoys necessary for the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

Progress of ordinances.

Council in Committee of the Whole on Habeas Corpus.

Proceedings on the Habeas Corpus ordinance.

Proceedings on the Habeas Corpus ordinance. Admission refused to strangers asking admission to hear the debates.
Rules proposed for admitting the public to hear debates; dissent from resolutions to exclude, &c. Renewed application for admission and refusal. Further application and answer, dissents recorded. Progress of the Habeas Corpus ordinance. Page 212

Progress of the Habeas Corpus ordinance. 223 to 226

Habeas Corpus ordinance fully considered. 228

Progress of the Fee and Registry ordinance. 229

Dissents as to the Habeas Corpus ordinance. Observations from the religious orders and convents received. Proposal adopted to delay further Legislation. Proposed address respecting the Quebec Act. Post ordinance to be transmitted. 229

Petition for a Legislative Assembly proposed by Mr. Grant. Third reading of the Habeas Corpus ordinance. Amendment to the Habeas Corpus ordinance so far as it related to religious communities adopted. Progress of Post and Fee ordinances. 242

Dissent from the vote to amend the Habeas Corpus ordinance. Further proceedings connected with this ordinance. 249

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Voting on motion by M. St. Luc on the continuance of the Quebec Act. Address founded on the motion transmitted. 254

Dissent against M. St. Luc's motion. Letters to and from the Bishop of Quebec concerning the clause in the Habeas Corpus ordinance affecting religious communities. 256

Further dissent from M. St. Luc's motion. Presenting address to the Governor; the reply; ordinances assented to and prorogation. 271

LETTERS FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE AT QUEBEC 1778-1780.—VOLUME I.

B. 80. B.M., 21,740.

1778.

June 23. To Captain McKay. That the Commander-in-Chief desires to see him. Page 1

June 25. To Major Campbell. That La Motte and Indians have been on a scout without notice. Nothing of the kind must occur again. 1

June 25. To Brigadier Powell. That the printer Mesplet is to leave the Province. 2

June 29. To the same. That Ensign Williamson must apologize to Rev. Mr. De Lisle. That the printer Mesplet and his man must leave the Province. Private Harrison to be tried by a regimental court martial. 2

June 29. To Lt. Colonel Campbell. Instructions will be sent as to the conduct of the Indians. 3

June 29. To Major Nairne. Has been ordered five shillings a day extra. 4

June 29. To Robert Knox. There being no necessity for more than one doctor for the Canadian Army, he has leave to go home. 4

July 2. To Brigadier Powell. Sending the paroles. Court-martial on deserters. 5

July 3. To the same. Warrant for courts-martial. 5

July 4. To Captain Marr. To send carpenters, &c., to be under the orders of Lieutenant Twiss for field service. 6

July 5. To Captain Forbes. Respecting court-martial. 6

July 6. To S. Evans. Can do nothing for his son. 6
To Brigadier Powell. Courts-martial. Ensign Williamson to be tried by a court of inquiry. Lieutenant Twiss to have artificers placed under his charge. Page 7

July 6.

To Lt. Colonel Campbell. Fraser and O'Neill are to go on a scout for intelligence. To be supplied with Indians. 8

July 7.

To Colonel French. Requesting assistance to Messrs. Fraser and O'Neill, sent to collect intelligence. 9

July 7.

To Lieutenant McCumming. Returning contingent accounts of the 31st. 8

July 8.

To Brigadier Powell. Respecting Ensign Robinson's absence without leave. Dr. Knox has leave of absence. Scouting parties. 9

July 9.

To the same. Court-martial arrangements. General Haldimand's intentions as to going to Montreal. 10

July 9.

To Brigadier Maclean. List of officers of the Royal Highland Regiment. 11

July 9.

To W. Barr. Regret at the ill state of his health. 11

July 10.

To Captain Fraser. Courts-martial. 12

July 10.

To Captain Twiss. If the works at St. John's are advanced, he is to go to Isle aux Noix to put it in a proper state of defence, thence to Montreal. Captain Schanks to go to St. John's. 12

July 11.

To Captain McDonnell. To proceed to Montreal to join the party from Sorel and await orders. 13

July 12.

To Brigadier Maclean. Court of inquiry to be held. 14

July 12.

To Captain Fletcher. Court of inquiry to be held. 14

July 13.

To Lieutenant Robertson. Leave of absence. 15

July 13.

To Mr. Parkhurst. Leave of absence. His place to be filled, if necessary, during absence. 15

July 14.

To D. Claus. Warrants sent for yearly allowance. Accounts of each department to be kept separate. 16

July 14.

To Lt. Colonel Campbell. Officers of his department to be paid in sterling. 16

July 15.

To Brigadier Powell. An extra Brigade Major unnecessary. The command of the post of Oswegatchie to be transferred by Captain Potts to Ensign Davies. 17

July 15.

To St. John Johnson. Calling for volunteers to scout towards Lake Champlain. 17

July 15.

To Brigadier Maclean. Respecting the dates of certain commissions. 19

July 16.

To Captain Longfield. Cannot now be granted leave of absence. 19

July 16.

To Lt. Colonel French. Ensign Blakley's application for leave of absence cannot now be granted. 20

July 17.

To Brigadier Powell. Artificers ordered for Captain Twiss. Men refused by 53rd, have been examined and returned as fit for garrison duty. 20

July 17.

To Lieutenant Twiss. Application for artificers for the upper country approved. Officers ordered to join him. 21

July 18.

To Lt. Colonel Campbell. Reward to be offered for the capture of Louison, a negro. 21

July 19.

To Ensign Blakley. Leave of absence granted. 22

July 19.

To Captain Disney. Returns of officers and troops on board his ship to be sent to the Secretary of War on arrival. Two deserters on board under sentence for Africa. 18

July 20.

To Lt. Colonel St. Leger. Camp equipage, &c., to be delivered for the use of Sir John Johnson's corps. 22

July 21.

To Lt. Colonel Bolton. Monthly returns and news of Major Butler's success received. Will transmit general orders direct. Succession of Ensign Caldwell to the lieutenancy. 23
1778.
August 4. To Lt. Colonel St. Leger. A party of the 34th to be sent on board the provincial armed schooner "Mercury." Page 24

August 5. To Sir John Johnson. Men to be discharged belonging to the late Mr. Bisten's Corps as they can find employment. 24

August 5. To Captain McAlpin. Germans to be employed in scouting towards the St. Francis, &c. 25

August 5. To Lt. Colonel St. Leger. A detachment of the 34th to be put on board the "Mercury." 26

August 6. To Captain Gamble. Men for scouting ordered to posts up the Chaudière. 27

August 9. To Captain Edge. Instructions issued to Mr. Peters, with a party of royalists and Indians to make diversions on the frontiers. 28

August 9. To Lieut. Colonel French. Two gun boats to co operate with Mr. Peters. (See p. 28.) 29

August 10. To Captain Potts. Thanks for information to Lieutenant Twiss. Is to remain with Captain Aubrey with the detachment that was at Oswegatchie. That at Deer Island is not to be separated. 29

August 11. To Captain Chambers. His appointment put in general orders. 30

August 13. To Lt. Colonel St. Leger. Two companies of the 34th to be left at Quebec; the rest to be ready to march, &c. 31

August 13. To Lt. Colonel Macbean. Artillerymen, except the infirm, to be moved from Quebec, &c. 31

August 17. To Captain Aubrey. Form of return sent. 32

August 20. To Lt. Governor Cranbé. To discover how letters from Mr. Franklin to Mr. Cushing came into the Province. To try to ascertain the situation of Passamaquody and the intention of the rebels. Escaped prisoners retaken. 32

August 20. To Sir John Johnson. To try to make the clothing of his corps do during the fine weather. The corps to be moved upwards, but where is not yet known. 33

August 20. To Captain Chambers. Directions for the safety of the cruisers. All the gun boats to be made ready for service as quietly as possible. Bateau with men has come down the lake. 33

August 22. To Captain Potts. Deer Island to have a fort in preference to Catarac. All the men not needed are to go to Niagara. 35

August 22. To Lt. Colonel Bolton. Deer Island to be fortified. 36

August 24. To Major Dundas. March of the troops to be effected without cause of complaint to the inhabitants. All disorders to be severely punished. 36

August 25. To M. Deschambault (in French). The difficulty of obtaining men for the King's work does not admit of demands on the inhabitants for private services; any such must be given willingly, not by compulsion. 37

August 26. To William Barr. The house selected for hospital approved of. 38

August 26. To Commissary Day. Pork from Deer Island to be examined. 38

August 26. To M. Lotbinière, fils (in French). Can do nothing with respect to his application for the site of the guard house without the consent of the Council. 39

August 27. To William Willoc. Cannot put him on duty until his exchange as a prisoner is settled. 40

August 27. To Major Dundas. Lieutenant Duvernet ordered to join the Artillery. 40

August 27. To Captain Aubrey. The care and proper examination of provisions to prevent waste and hasty condemnation. 41

August 27. To William Barr. Approves of place selected for hospital. 42

August 27. To Lt. Colonel Carleton. Respecting stores for Niagara and remarks on regimental returns. 43
1778.
August 30. To Lt. Colonel Campbell. The Governor will receive the Mohawks. Page 44

September 1. To the same. Necessaries to be supplied to the Mohawks. 44
September 8. To Brigadier Powell. Grenadiers for Montreal. 29th to go to Isle aux Noix. 46
September 8. To Brigadier Ehrenkrook (in French). Reports received. Captain Hamback's troops ordered to Montreal and 29th to Isle aux Noix. 46
September 10. To Robert Walter. Acknowledgment of his faithful discharge of his duties in the transport service. 47
September 10. To Major Faunce. Deserters to be sent to Sorel. 48
September 14. To Lt. Colonel Macbean. Thanks for the forwardness of the work. Bateaux sent from Sorel with provisions. Tools not wanted at St. John's, and Chambly to be brought to Sorel. 48
September 23. To Captain Chambers. Mr. Grant's proposal to supply seamen on the lake approved. 49
September 26. To Mr. Rumsey. Ordnance sent from Sorel to be taken into store. 49
September 26. To Major Dundas. Detachment to join the corps of Captain McAlpin to be assisted. 50
September 28. To Captain Aubrey. Bateaux to be sent to Lt. Colonel Bolton at Niagara. 50
September 29. To Lieutenant Young. Leave of absence granted. 52
October 7. To Major Nairne. Respecting exchange of prisoners. Major Macdonald's long absence to be inquired into. Allowance of £20 to captains cannot yet be made. The question of recruiting. 53
October 7. To Major Dunbar. Will inquire as to the long absence of Major Macdonald. 54
October 7. To Lt. Colonel Carleton. Deserters sent to Montreal to be forwarded to Captain Aubrey. 54
October 7. To William Barr. Mr. Sparham to be continued as surgeon's mate and arrears of pay settled for. 55
October 8. To Major Faunce. Discharge sent for two men. Deserter to be sent home. 56
October 11. To Captain Smith (in French). To look out for two rebel prisoners. 57
October 11. To Lieut. Colonel Campbell. Lieutenant Crawford to be placed on the Indian Department. Party of Indians from St. Régis to be supplied to Sir John Johnson. 57
October 12. To Lieut. Delgarno. To go to Niagara with a detachment. 58
October 12. To Captain Hamback (in French). To have the German troops ready to be reviewed. 59
October 12. To Captain Barner (in French). To collect the German troops at Nicolet for review. 60
October 13. To Lt. Colonel Bolton. Respecting leaves of absence. 61
October 17. To Brigadier Powell. Detachments to be sent to join Major Carleton's expedition. Secrecy to be observed. 62
October 17. To Lt. Colonel Macbean. For a supply of ammunition, men, &c., to be furnished to Major Carleton. 63
October 17. To Captain Chambers. To cooperate with Major Carleton's expedition on Lake Champlain. 63
October 17. To Lt. Colonel Campbell. Captain Fraser's secret expedition.

October 19. To Commissary Day. Lieutenant Brown and some Indians to be placed at Isle aux Noix for service.

October 19. To the same. The post at Oswegatchie to be supplied with rum.

October 19. To Ensign Davis. With a similar order.

October 19. To Lt. Colonel St. Leger. Works at Sorel to be prosecuted. Economy to be observed in use of the stores. Early information to be sent of rebel movements.

To Brigadier Powell. The complexion of the times makes every exertion necessary. Carleton's expedition to destroy all that can assist the rebels on Lake Champlain must be kept secret.

October 19. To Sir John Johnson. The trouble caused by pretensions among them, prevents the loyalists being yet formed into a second battalion.

October 23. To Captain Marr. The cutter to be handed over for engineering service.

October 29. To C. Gugy. Loyalists at Machiche to be mustered.

October 29. To Commanding Officers of 29th, 31st and 34th. Circular desiring the names of invalids sent home to be reported.

October 29. To Lt-Colonel Carleton. Exertions to be made to send provisions on to the upper posts. All bateaux at L'Assomption and elsewhere to be sent to Sorel for the winter.

October 29. To Colonel Claus. Arrangements for supplying the Indians with fresh provisions.

October 29. To Brigadier Powell. Detachment sent to Lt. Colonel Carleton approved of, as is also the detention of Canadian prisoners.

October 29. To Lt-Colonel Carleton. Will be supported in respect to the discipline of the regiment.

October 29. To Judge Southouse, Mr. Dunn prevented returning home. Will keep his (Southouse's) son in remembrance.

November 1. To Lt-Colonel Carleton. Prisoners to be sent to Quebec. Bateaux to be left at Carleton Island for service on Lake Ontario.

November 1. To Brigadier Powell. Instructions to be given as to men sent to Montreal.

November 1. To Sir John Johnson. Captain Butler's conduct in retaining men raised for Johnson's corps to be inquired into.

November 2. To Mr. Morningson. Medicine to be supplied for the use of the loyalists.

November 2. To Mr. Austin. Orders given as to the supply of medicines for the loyalists.

November 2. To Mr. Graves. Orders given to supply medicines to the loyalists.

November 5. To Simon Metcalf. His accounts transferred to Lt. Governor Cramahé.

November 5. To Conrad Gugy. Deserter's from Captain Zilberg's company must be assisted by ill affected persons; to investigate.

November 7. To Colonel Rauschenplat (in French). To furnish soldiers to assist in mounting artillery in the Lower Town, Quebec.

November 12. To Lt-Col. Bolton (Butler?) respecting promotions in his corps.

November 12. To Lt-Colonel Carleton. Rewards for the capture of German deserters.

November 12. To Captain A. Fraser. Leave of absence granted till his health is restored.

November 12. To Major Gray. Inoculation of loyalists to be deferred till proper precautions can be taken.
November 12. To Major Nairne. Leave of absence.

November 12. To Brigadier Powell. Rewards to seamen for capture of German deserters. Owing to want of corvée, only powder, &c., ordered to be sent to Sorel.

November 12. To Lieutenant Twiss. Approves of arrangement for hospital at Sorel.

November 12. To Lt. Colonel Carleton. Must desist attempting to get more provisions to the posts. Bateaux at the Cedars. Troops from above to be stationed on Isle Jésus; chasseurs to be placed at L'Assomption so as to extend detachment. Barracks at Machiche. Major Nairne's leave of absence, &c.


November 14. To Captain McAlpin. Orders sent to officers of militia of Nouvelle Beauce to supply the troops with wood.

November 14. To Captain Eidison. The invalids put on board his ship to assist, are to be landed at Portsmouth for London.


November 16. To Brigadier Powell. If Major Carleton brings any prisoners they are to be sent to Sorel. Mrs. Cooper for her services at Albany to receive a ration. Canadian prisoners to be released.

November 17. To Madame Cooper (in French). That she is to receive a ration from the day of her arrival. The four Canadians released.

November 16. To Lt. Colonel Carleton. Lieutenant England may remain at Montreal till his exchange is officially announced.

November 16. To Captain Marr. Is to have the services of an orderly for a limited time.

November 16. To Major Faunce. That Captain Marr is to have an orderly.

November 19. To Major Grey. With a letter to the Captain of Militia at Lavaltrie, respecting firewood.

November 19. To Captain of Militia, Lavaltrie (in French). To furnish Major Grey with firewood at a reasonable rate.

November 19. To Brigadier Powell. Detachment sent to Verchères, to keep the refractory inhabitants to their duty, approved of. Rewards for capturing deserters. Refractory to be sent down from Otter Creek. Major Carleton's expedition. Fresh provisions to be issued in lieu of salt, and bargain to be made with Indians respecting cattle taken.

November 19. To Commissary Day. Fresh meat to be issued in lieu of salt, owing to non arrival of victuallers.

November 19. To Major Carleton. Thanks for the success of his expedition; the details wanted. The Indians suitable to be sent to Isle aux Noix for service with Lieutenant Brown, &c.

November 20. To Lieutenant Twiss. Every facility will be given to have his accounts arranged.

November 23. To Lt. Colonel St. Leger. The R. C. Bishop sends orders to the curé to give the church at Sorel for divine service.


November 24. To Lt. Colonel Macbean. To supply the engineer service with spades, &c.

November 24. To Captain Marr. Three months' pay to be left in Captain Ellison's hands for the use of the invalids.

November 24. To Major Faunce. Demands for tools, &c., to be complied with.


November 24. To Major Nairne. A deserter to be delivered over to Prince Frederick's corps.
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Recipient</th>
<th>Correspondence</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>Brigadier Powell</td>
<td>With paroles, &amp;c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>December 3</td>
<td>Lt. Colonel Carleton</td>
<td>Acknowledging letter.</td>
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<td>December 4</td>
<td>Colonel Rauschenplat</td>
<td>To furnish a detachment for Engineer work.</td>
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<td>December 7</td>
<td>Lt. Colonel St. Leger</td>
<td>Regrets at the differences between him and Dr. Blake. Court of inquiry ordered,</td>
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<td>December 17</td>
<td>Lt. Colonel French</td>
<td>Inquiry as to a deserter.</td>
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<td>December 17</td>
<td>Sir John Johnson</td>
<td>Three refugees desire to enlist; inquiries to be made concerning them.</td>
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<td>December 18</td>
<td>Captain McAlpin</td>
<td>Detachment of the 34th to be sent to Point Levi from Nonvelle Beauce. Invalids</td>
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<td>December 21</td>
<td>E. Jessup</td>
<td>May come to Quebec when he can be spared.</td>
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<td>December 21</td>
<td>Lt. Colonel St. Leger</td>
<td>To release Mr. Henman. Mr. Jessup has leave to go to Quebec.</td>
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<td>December 21</td>
<td>Lieutenant Twiss</td>
<td>Mr. Jessup has leave to go to Quebec.</td>
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<td>December 24</td>
<td>Major Grey</td>
<td>Can do no more about wood. Pay for loyalists.</td>
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<td>December 31</td>
<td>Brigadier Powell</td>
<td>Will give directions asked for.</td>
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<td>January 2</td>
<td>Captain McAlpin</td>
<td>Respecting invalids.</td>
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<td>January 4</td>
<td>C. McDougall</td>
<td>Respecting leave of absence.</td>
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<td>January 4</td>
<td>Major Carleton</td>
<td>Suggesting that there should be no delay in making report on the expedition on</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 5</td>
<td>Captain McAlpin</td>
<td>Respecting men of the 34th and barrack lights wanted.</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 10</td>
<td>Captain Marr</td>
<td>With packet for Lieutenant Wade.</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 10</td>
<td>Lieutenant Wade</td>
<td>To take letter to Lieutenant Twiss at Montreal and receive his orders.</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 10</td>
<td>Lieutenant Twiss</td>
<td>He is to give Lieutenant Wade instructions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 14</td>
<td>Captain MacDougall</td>
<td>Leave of absence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 28</td>
<td>Major Nairne</td>
<td>Deserter may be enlisted, but to be watched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 28</td>
<td>Captain Campbell</td>
<td>Delay in mustering troops, till apprehension of an attack on the post is over,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 1</td>
<td>Major Hughes</td>
<td>Respecting repairs of arms for the 53rd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 1</td>
<td>Brigadier Powell</td>
<td>Sending paroles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 1</td>
<td>Captain Muoro</td>
<td>His three boys may be sent to Machiche.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 4</td>
<td>Brigadier Powell</td>
<td>Ammunition to be prepared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 4</td>
<td>Major Grey</td>
<td>An insane invalid discharged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 9</td>
<td>Lt. Colonel Campbell</td>
<td>An Indian to be paid for scouting services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 9</td>
<td>Father Gyrault</td>
<td>Indian has received order to be paid for scouting services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 15</td>
<td>Major Nairne</td>
<td>To obtain sixty rounds of ammunition for his regiment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 15</td>
<td>Sir John Johnson</td>
<td>The three refugees (p. 99) not to be enlisted at present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 15</td>
<td>Major Nairne</td>
<td>To furnish men to cut wood for the Montreal garrison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 15</td>
<td>Major Grey</td>
<td>Respecting subsistence of convalescents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1</td>
<td>Major Faunce</td>
<td>Respecting a deserter willing to enlist.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1779.
March 1. To Lieutenant Maurer. Sullivan, a thief, to be kept in the Provost prison.

March 1. To L. Genevay. Sending the character of Sullivan, a deserter, &c.

March 1. To Captain Harris. Major Nesbitt's proposed resignation has not reached headquarters.

March 2. To Ensign McDougall. That his name is not on the list of officers of the Royal Highland Emigrants. He should return to New York to Sir H. Clinton.

March 15. To Major Nairne. Will communicate his letter.

March 20. F. LeMaistre, Adjutant General, to General Haldimand. Sends papers, being too ill to come.

April 2. To Lt. Colonel St. Leger. Respecting the seniority of Captain Munro.

April 2. To Major Nairne. Regimenal rank of officers.

April 5. To Lt. Colonel St. Leger. Dr. Blake has leave to go to St. John's.

April 5. To Major Nairne. Men to be sent to cut wood between Point Claire and the Cedars.

April 7. To Lt. Colonel Bolton. The sergeant recommended will be appointed to the quartermastership.

April 8. To William Barr. Medicines to be packed for the 8th at Niagara.

April 8. To Lt. Colonel Campbell. Cannot admit his claim for increased pay until a decision is received from the ministry.


April 9. To Captain Mathews. His ideas respecting the posts approved.

April 12. To Major Grey. That he may remain at St. Sulpice for the benefit of his health.

April 12. To Lt. Colonel St. Leger. Major Grey has been allowed to remain at St. Sulpice for his health.

April 18. To Major DePeyster. Lieutenant Governor Hamilton's capture by the rebels prevents succour being sent. Passports deferred till state of upper posts ascertained. Provisions will be forwarded.

April 18. To Brigadier Powell. Promotions should appear in orders. Those guilty of neglect by which prisoners escaped to be punished. Scouts to be sent towards Albany and Schenectady. Fraser recommended for this purpose. Lieutenant Governor Hamilton's capture at Vincennes.

April 19. To the same. Papers sent for delivery. Rooms at Chambly to be fitted for safe-keeping of prisoners.

April 21. To Captain Aubrey. To repair with officers and men of the 47th to Niagara. If the island (Carleton Island) is likely to be attacked a portion of these troops to be left to assist in defence.

April 21. To Captain McDougall. To take command at Carleton Island, vice Aubrey ordered to Niagara.

April 21. To Major Nairne. Detachment to be sent to the Cedars to protect and assist in the transport of provisions to the upper posts.

April 21. To Lt. Colonel Carleton. Appointing him to the command of the garrison and town of Montreal.

April 21. To Captain Fraser. To take post at Oswegatchie to protect provisions for the upper posts.

April 22. To Lt. Colonel Campbell. Lieutenant Crawford to be placed in his department and to proceed with Captain Fraser to Oswegatchie.
1779.

April 22. To Lt. Colonel St. Leger. A detachment of Artillery at Sorel to be warned for service. Captain Schanks to call for it at Sorel. Lieutenant Crawford to serve with the Indians.

April 26. To Major Nairne. The cause of delay in forwarding arms.

April 26. To Brigadier Powell. To prepare for a survey on provisions at Chambly, St. John's and Isle aux Noix.

April 26. To Captain Daly. The question of the seniority of Captain Munro to remain till Brigadier Maclean arrives.

April 26. To Captain Marr. No building to be allowed on the King's ground, Quebec.

April 29. To Major Nairne. Davis to be watched.

April 29. To Captain Schanks. To call for it at Sorel.

April 29. To Major Carleton. Mr. Dowling's letter presented. Death of Captain Foy.

April 29. To Lt.-Colonel Carleton. Death of Captain Foy.

May 1. To John Drummond. How he is to get men for fatigue duty.


May 3. To Major Nairne. Court of inquiry on Lieutenant Mackinnon ordered.


May 10. To Captain Duncan. Explanations wanted as to monthly returns.

May 13. To Major Nairne. The distribution of arms.

May 13. To Brigadier Powell (?). Respecting his rank. (There appears to be some error in the address of this letter.)


May 13. To the same. Court-martial on Lieutenant Munro.

May 20. To Major Nairne. The vindication of Lieutenant Mackinnon. The subalterns to be censured.


May 20. To Lieutenant Dame. To join his regiment.

May 20. To Richard Murray. For payment of Mr. Jones' account.

May 20. To Mr. Jones. His accounts for prisoners has been sent to Mr. Murray.


May 23. To Lieutenant Thompson. Invalids to be put on board the "Viper."

May 24. To Captain Edge. Situation applied for has been filled up.


May 27. To Sir John Johnson. Recommending a settlement of Captain Munro's affair without a court-martial.

May 27. To Brigadier Powell. Arms to be repaired.

June 3. To Captain Fraser. Answer to his application deferred.

June 3. To Brigadier Powell. Regulations for the corvées.

June 3. To Captain Robertson. How the brigades of provisions are to go up the St. Lawrence.

June 21. To Captain Willoc. To be in readiness to go to Niagara.


June 24. To Lt.-Col. St. Leger. Investigation to be made as to papers found in the houses of prisoners; their proceedings, &c.

HALDIMAND COLLECTION.
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To the same. Artificers of the 31st to be continued on the works at St. John's.

To Dr. Blake. To come down to Quebec.

To Major Carleton. Respecting invalids of the 29th.

To Major Hughes. Invalids of the 53rd for England. Artificers of the 53rd to be left at the works at St. John's.

To Brigadier Maclean. Royal Highland Emigrants to go to their new cantonments to make room for the Germans.

To Major Carleton. Four companies of the 29th to St. John's. Detachment of Chasseurs from Laprairie to Isle aux Noix.

To commanding officer, Sorel. Persons employed on the works are to remain there when Sir John Johnson's corps of Royalists are ordered to move.

To Ensign Ireland. He may go to England to dispose of his ensigncy.

To Major Nairne. To join his regiment with all the officers and men, except those on the works (at Carleton Island).

To Captain Wood. Informing him that he has succeeded to a company in the 34th and that he is to join his regiment.

To Major Harris. His promotion in the 8th. To join his regiment.

To Major Hughes. To march the 53rd to Sorel, except the men on the works at St. John's.

To Sir John Johnson. Captain A. Fraser, of the Indian Department, to command at Carleton Island, &c.

To Brigadier Maclean. Man draughted. Arms sent to Montreal for distribution.

To Captain A. Fraser. To remain in command at Carleton Island.

To the same. Captain Forbes to return to his regiment.

To Captain Forbes. No necessity for his remaining at Carleton Island. To return to his regiment.

To Brigadier Maclean. A company of Berner's corps for Pointe aux Trembles and Longue Pointe.

To Captain Lernoult. His appointment as Adjutant General.

To Brigadier Maclean. A detachment of the 84th to take care of the Barracks at Lachenaie. Ensign Dame has been transferred to Butler's Rangers. Mr. Southouse succeeds as ensign in the 84th.

To Major Carleton. Detachment at Pointe aux Per to have three months' provisions and be relieved every one or two months. Respecting the muster master's absence on duty.

To Captain Mathews. To ascertain if seamen in care of the Provost Martial cannot be given up to the navy.

To Sir John Johnson. M. P. Langham to succeed Ensign Kreusser.
To Brigadier Maclean. His command includes the Island of Montreal to Oswegatchie. Ensign Prenties to choose between the 84th and the Commissariat.

To Lt. Col. St. Leger. Lieutenant Seiffert's detachment of artillery and that at Sorel to go to Quebec.

To commanding officer at St. John's. The Hesse Hanau Artillery for Quebec.

To Major Carleton. Hesse Hanau Artillery from Isle aux Noix to St. John's and Quebec.

To Brigadier Maclean. Respecting Ensign Macdonnell's application.

To the same. William Hale, a prisoner, to remain in the Provost, till the other prisoners come to Quebec.

To Lt. Colonel St. Leger. Mr. Blake's leave of absence.

To Major Carleton. Directions as to scouting, &c., from Pointe au Fer.

To Brigadier Major Dunbar. The soldier of the 28th to receive a ration, &c.

To Major Nairne. Leave of absence granted him.

To Major Harris. The establishment of the Royal Highland Emigrants. The barracks at Lachenaie. Deserters to be given up, &c.

To Major Dunbar. Ensign Prenties on the list of the Royal Highland Emigrants. Place preparing for prisoners in Brigadier Maclean's district.

To Major Carleton. Augmentation in the British corps.

To Sir John Johnson. Inquiry will be made by a board as to the respective ranks of captains in his corps.

To Major Dunbar. Prisoners to be sent from Montreal to Quebec, to make them more comfortable.

To Captain Shoele (in French). To send return of Seiffert's detachment of Artillery.

To Brigadier Maclean. Ensign Prenties ordered to join.

To Ensign Prenties. To join his regiment.

To Captain Forbes. His desire to go to the back posts will be considered in spring.

To Sir John Johnson. Respecting the embodying of two companies of artificers.

To Capt. McAlpin. The embodying of two companies of artificers, to assist Captain Twiss, has been ordered.

To Captain Twiss. Orders have been sent to embody two companies of artificers.

To Major Carleton. To take charge at St. John's during Brigadier Powell's absence. May admit deserter from the 64th.

To the same. The detachment of Prince Frederick's Regiment at St. John's may be changed every two months.

To Ensign Arden. Approving of his course as to prisoner.

To Brigadier Maclean. Arms to be given to the royalists stationed for scouting at St. John's.

To Capt. McAlpin. All officers not wanted at St. John's for scouting to join at St. Ours.

To Major Carleton. Arms for royalists stationed for scouting at St. John's.

To Lient Col. St. Leger. Mr. Blake's vacancy to be filled from the hospital staff.
To M. Lavaltrie (in French). The inconveniences that would arise from marching the Germans from his parish. Page 213

To Ensign Arden. A detachment to be sent to take charge of the barracks at Point du Lac.

To Lieut. Col. St. Leger. Men to be employed cutting wood at Sorel.

To Sir John Johnson. Sawyers to be sent to Coteau du Lac.

To Lieut. Col. Campbell. Arms from the Indians to be sent to store.

To James Cuthbert. Orders to cut wood on Sorel Seignory. Receipt to be given for quantity cut.

To Lieut. Col. St. Leger. The wood to be cut at Isle Randin instead of Sorel; the allowance to be made to the troops for cutting.

To Major Piquet (in French). Explanations wanted as to regimental returns.

To Lieut. Col. Campbell. How corvée men are to be applied for.

To Messrs. Ellis & Co. Respecting the purchase of a company by Capt. Sinclair.

To Major Harris. Respecting leave to Joseph Dettague. Proposal to bring back deserters. His establishment, &c.

To Major Piquet (in French). Respecting regimental returns.

To Ensign Arden. Respecting detention of Henny, a prisoner.

To Messrs. Ellis & Co. Respecting the purchase of Captain Macdongall's Company by Captain Sinclair.

To Brigadier Rauschenplat (in French). To have pickets cut for the engineers.

To Brigadier Maclean. Court-martial to be held on the disputes in the Royal Highland Emigrante.

To Lt. Colonel St. Leger. Men of the 53rd for Quebec, to serve as marines in the Treasury vessels.

To Captain Gamble. General Court-martial to be held on dissensions in the 47th. He is to take command of the upper posts.


To the same. Guns and ammunition to be forwarded to Carleton Island. No brass pieces to be given to the shipping. The waste of powder by vessels saluting each other to be stopped.

To Captain A. Fraser. The disputes at Carleton Island to be investigated; witnesses to be sent down, &c.

To Lt. Colonel St. Leger. Men of the 34th to be employed as miners at Chambly.

To Brigadier Maclean. Sending returns of arms issued to the Royal Highland Emigrants.

To Mr. Macnab. That he will hear of something to his advantage.
REGISTER OF LETTERS FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE AT QUEBEC.—1780 TO 1783.—VOL. II.

B. 81.

1780.

May 8, Quebec.
F. Le Maistre, D.A.G., to Brigadier Maclean. Mr. McNab has been appointed Assistant Commissary and Barrack Master at Carleton Island.

May 11, Quebec.
The same to Major Carleton. Return of ensigns in 29th Regiment wanted.

May 11, Quebec.
The same to K. Chandler, storekeeper, Quebec. Respecting bateaux.

May 11, Quebec.
The same to Brigadier Maclean. Men from Sir John Johnson's corps to be sent for engineer work at Coteau du Lac.

May 11, Quebec.
The same to Major Harris. Will release Ensign Woods. General Haldimand pleased with the reports of his (Harris') conduct. To discharge Sergeant Hincks and recommend him for Chelsea.

May 11, Quebec.
The same to Captain McAlpine. Brickmakers, Plass and Stone, cannot be removed from Sorel. Their places in Captain Leake's company to be filled up by loyalists.

May 11, Quebec.
The same to Captain F. Mackenzie. Questions as to rules affecting troops raised by order of the Commander-in-Chief.

May 11, Quebec.
The same to Lt. Col. St. Leger. Sawyers, &c., taken from the work at Coteau du Lac are to be sent back and Plass and Stone to be left at Sorel.

May 15, Quebec.
The same to Captain Butler. Not to send the mares if Mrs. Butler requires them for her chaise.

May 15, Quebec.
The same to Col. St. Leger. Prisoners to be sent from Chambly to Sorel to be kept on board the Treasury brig "Mary."

May 18, Quebec.
The same to Major Carleton. Two companies 29th to be sent from Isle aux Noix to St. John's.

May 22, Quebec.
The same to Lt. Col. St. Leger. Escape of rebel prisoners; efforts to be made to arrest them. Detachment at Three Rivers to go to Sorel when relieved by Germans.

May 22, Quebec.
The same to Major Carleton. Respecting escaped rebel prisoners.

May 25, Quebec.
The same to Brigadier Maclean. Escort to be sent with bateaux going to the upper posts.

May 29, Quebec.
The same to Lt. Col. Creuzbourg (in French). An officer and fifty men of the Chasseurs to be sent to Lachine for Carleton Island.

May 29, Quebec.
The same to Major Carleton. Post of Point au Fer to be reduced to one officer, two non-commissioned officers and twenty men; the rest to join their corps.

May 29, Quebec.
The same to Brigadier Maclean. Respecting the Chasseurs for Carleton Island (see p. 14).

May 29, Quebec.
The same to Capt. Fraser. Relief of Chasseurs at Carleton Island (see p. 14).

May 29, Quebec.
The same to Lt. Col. Creuzbourg (in French). To go to St. John's with the corps of Chasseurs, to proceed to Isle à la Motte.

May 29, Quebec.
The same to Brigadier Maclean. Captain Leake's company to relieve the Royal Yorkers at Carleton Island, who are to come to Coteau du Lac.

May 29, Quebec.
The same to Brigadier Speth. Creuzbourg's Chasseurs to camp at Isle à la Motte.

May 29, Quebec.
The same to Captain Leake. To proceed to Carleton Island to relieve the detachment of Royal Yorkers.
June 1, Quebec. F. Le Maistre to Brigadier Maclean. Artificers of the 84th to go to Montreal to be employed on the works there.

June 1, Quebec. The same to Major Dunbar. The 84th may be encamped in barns if these can be found near enough to Montreal.

June 1, Quebec. The same to Lt. Col. St. Leger. Lt. Col. Creuzbourg's Chasseurs to be withdrawn from Yamaska to go to St. John's.

June 1, Quebec. The same to Lieutenant Hamilton. Canadians to be rewarded for apprehending rebel prisoners. The custody of the prisoners at Three Rivers.

June 1, Quebec. The same to Lt. Colonel Creuzbourg (in French). His company at Yamaska to join him at St. John's.

June 4, Quebec. The same to Lt. Col. St. Leger. The corps of Chasseurs to come to Sorel from Quebec. The General approves of orders respecting scouts. Part of Artillery to move from Sorel to Quebec, the rest to remain. Prisoners to be landed at Sorel.

June 4, Quebec. The same to Major Carleton. Colonel Creuzbourg's Chasseurs for Quebec (see p. 22). Six gunboats to be sent down to Quebec. The post at Point au Fer to be reinforced.

June 5, Quebec. The same to Lt. Colonel Creuzbourg (in French). The change of destination of his corps to Quebec. The arrangements in consequence at Isle aux Noix, &c.

June 5, Quebec. The same to Major Carleton. Pardon to Finch. Rebel prisoners all retaken.

June 5, Quebec. The same to Major Dunbar. The General approves of Brigadier Maclean's steps to enforce obedience on the officers of militia at the Cedars.

June 5, Quebec. The same to Brigadier Maclean. Men to be sent for the service of the Barrack Master General. The same to Capt. Leake. To go with his company to Coteau du Lac to assist at the works. Respecting clothing, &c.

June 6, Quebec. The same to Captain Twiss. Captain Leake ordered to go to Coteau du Lac (see also p. 26).

June 6, Quebec. The same to Brigadier Maclean. Capt. Leake to remain at Coteau du Lac till detachment sent with timber to Quebec joins, and then proceed to Carleton Island.

June 6, Quebec. The same to Capt. Leake. Camp equipage to be supplied. To send return of accoutrements required.

June 12, Quebec. The same to Major Carleton. How the detachment at Point au Fer is to be made up; the men to be fit for scouting.

June 17, Quebec. The same to Lieutenant Mackinnon. Improper means of recruiting to be discontinued. A recruit to be given up.

June 19, Quebec. The same to Major Dunbar. That the prisoners in Montreal and Chambly are to be kept there.

June 21, Quebec. The same to the same. Captain Aubrey with evidences is to remain at Montreal.

June 22, Quebec. The same to Capt. Aubrey. That he is to remain in Montreal with the evidences he has brought down.

June 25, Quebec. The same to Capt. Norton. Landing of troops deferred.

June 25, Quebec. The same to Brigadier Loos (in French). Landing of troops deferred.

June 26, Quebec. The same to Brigadier Rauschenplat (in French). To come with the regiment to encamp at Point Levi. One of the companies to cross over, to be near the works.

June 26, Quebec. The same to Lt. Col. Creuzbourg (in French). He is to be under the command of Brigadier Rauschenplat, who comes with the regiment to Point Levi.
F. Le Maistre to Brigadier Loos. Instructions for the conduct of
troops in cantonment and on the march in the Province enclosed.
The conduct to be observed towards captains of militia. Respecting
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<tr>
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<td>(Circular).</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
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<td>October 29,</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>November 1,</td>
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<td>November 16,</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Le Maistre to Major Dunbar</td>
<td>Colonel Barnes to award punishment to his own men, &amp;c.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>The same to Lt. Col. Macbean</td>
<td>Three men of Lieutenant Fraser's company to be sent to Yamaska instead of three rebel prisoners.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>The same to Brigadier Maclean</td>
<td>That instead of a court-martial the interpreter Henry Brown is to be handed over to the civil power.</td>
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<td>The same to Lt. Col. French</td>
<td>Instructions for cutting wood, for the garrison of Quebec.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The same to Brigadier Loos</td>
<td>About cutting wood for the garrison of Quebec.</td>
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<td>The same to Lt. Col. Macbean</td>
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<td>Respecting artificers.</td>
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<td>The same to Brigadier Maclean. To investigate the engagement of seamen desirous of joining the Royal Regiment of New York.</td>
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<td>The same to the same. Members for court-martial. The non-report of what happened in the Royal Regiment of New York at Coteau du Lac is unmilitary.</td>
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<td>The same to Lt. Col. French</td>
<td>Men from the 31st to be sent as marines.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>R. B. Lernoult to Brigadier Maclean</td>
<td>Pardon will be given to any one concerned in the conspiracy at Coteau du Lac giving evidence for the Crown.</td>
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<td>F. Le Maistre to Lt. Col. St. Leger</td>
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<td>R. B. Lernoult, A.G., to Captain Johnson</td>
<td>Ordering his detachment to cut fire wood on the Chaudière.</td>
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<td>The same to Lt. Col. Creuzbourg</td>
<td>respecting the disposal of deserters.</td>
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<td>The same to Brigadier Powell</td>
<td>Sergeant W. Smith of the 47th to repair from Detroit to Quebec.</td>
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<td>Regulations for supplying Indians.</td>
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<td>F. Le. Maistre, D.A.G., to Sir John Johnson</td>
<td>That Nicholas Smith be sent to Quebec to go on board a man of war.</td>
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<td>The same to Brigadier Maclean</td>
<td>Punishment of prisoners.</td>
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<td>R. B. Lernoult, A.G., to the same. Trial of deserter ordered.</td>
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July 21, Quebec.

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LETTERS FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE AT QUEBEC, 1783.—Vol. III.

B. 82.

To David Smith. Informing him that he is to be tried at Niagara by court-martial.

B. M., 21,742.

HALDIMAND COLLECTION.

B. 81.
To Major Harris. Respecting courts-martial which he is to call on various officers.

To Brigadier Maclean. Respecting courts-martial.

To Brigadier St. Leger. Respecting courts-martial.

To Major Gray. Court-martial on Mr. Prenties cannot be called till a specific charge is made.

To General De Loos. Detachment of his regiment ordered to Point Levi.

To the same. Approves of contracting the quarters of his regiment.

To Brigadier St. Leger, desiring him to order a detachment from Major Jessup's Corps to Sorel, for the works at Isle aux Noix. More men to be sent if required.

To General Riedesel. Men ordered for the works at Isle aux Noix.

To the same. The 31st to be relieved from Point au Fer, by the 53rd and sent to Quebec.

To Major Harris. John Murray promoted to the Quartermastership.

To Brigadier Maclean. John Murray to be Quartermaster. The succession to Captain Lt. A. Maclean has been already promised.

To H. A. Kennedy. There are few sick in Lossberg's Regiment; to be sparing in medicine sent.

To General Riedesel. Order for ammunition for exercise sent.

To Colonel Macbean. To supply General Riedesel with ammunition.

To Brigadier St. Leger. Passport received for six prisoners from the upper posts. All prisoners to be collected and sent to the frontiers.

To Major Nairne. Respecting the trial of a deserter for being absent from his quarters.

To Brigadier St. Leger. To deliver a deserter to Major Nairne for trial.

To Colonel Macbean. Leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Ramsey, but not to Lieutenant Myers.

To General Riedesel. Leave of absence to Lieutenant Ramsey.

To Major Nairne. Not to leave Isle aux Noix.

To General Riedesel. All German troops ordered home.

Similar letters to DeLoos, St. Leger and Clarke.

To Major Gray. Lieutenant Prenties to be released and to return to his duty.

To Colonel Macbean. The artillery of German troops to be repaired and sent to Quebec.

To General Riedesel. Arrangements for collecting the German troops for embarkation, &c.

To Brigadier St. Leger. The 1st Battalion, King's Royal Regiment of New York, to march to Montreal.

To Major Nairne. No leave of absence can be granted till instructions are received.

To General DeLoos. Detachment of Hesse-Hanau troops to go to Quebec to the works there.

To the same. Detachment at Nouvelle Beauce to join at once.

To the same. Remainder of Hesse-Hanau Battalion to march to Point Lévi.
1783.
June 23. To Town Major Faunce. Men to be supplied for discharging the
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June 23. To General Riedesel. Lower block house at Yamaska to be
evacuated. Upper block house to be kept by a small party.
June 26. To Major Harris. Bateaux are sent to convey rum to Carleton
Island. Prisoners from Niagara to be sent down by their return.
June 28. To Lieutenant Ford. Leave of absence cannot at present be
granted.
June 28. To Lieutenant MacKay. To discontinue recruiting.
June 30. To Brigadier Maclean. Ordering Captain Grant back to his
duty.
June 30. To Major Ross. Post to be established at Cataraqui. A small
detachment to be left at Oswego. Every assistance will be given him
in the way of buildings. The present garrison of Oswegatchie to
join him. Batt & forage to be issued to the army.
June 30. To Major Harris. To give every assistance to Major Ross in
establishing the post at Cataraqui. No officer to stir from his duty
till further orders.
June 30. To Captain Grant. To return to his regiment.
June 31. To Lieutenant Macdonald. To go to Cataraqui, leaving a small
detachment at Oswegatchie.
June 30. To Brigadier St. Leger. Prisoners of war to be sent to the Col-
onies. Clothing for the 34th, &c.
June 30. To generals commanding districts. Circular ordering assistance
to be given towards the collection of prisoners of war by Brigade
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frontiers.
July 1. To Brigade Major Skene. Instructions as to the collecting pris-
oners of war and conducting them to the frontiers.
July 1. To Brigadier Maclean. That instructions have been issued to
Major Ross to establish a post at Cataraqui.
July 1. To Major Harris. Captain Fraser goes back to his regiment.
July 2. To Captain M. Fraser. To join his regiment at Carleton Island.
July 6. To General De Loos. Provisions to be removed from St. Thomas
to Quebec. The guard of German troops to join their corps when
that is done. Detachment of Hesse-Hanau troops to join their corps
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July 7. To Major Ross. The troops to be settled in the Province in the
best manner. The desertions from Oswego, &c.
July 7. To Major Jessup. Not to enlist till further orders.
July 8. To Colonel Macbean. To furnish Lieutenant Thompson with an
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July 8. To General De Loos. Detachment of Anhalt Zerbst soldiers to
be sent to Quebec to relieve men employed by engineer.
July 10. To Major Ross. Hospital mate Pendergast may come to Que-
bec.
July 10. To Hospital Mate Pendergast. Has leave to come to Quebec.
July 10. To General De Loos. The fatigue men relieved to join their corps
(the Hesse-Hanau).
July 14. To Brigadier De Speth. Orders to German troops in the district
of Sorel. The posts of Sorel, St. John's and Isle aux Noix to report
separately. The block houses at Yamaska, Dutchman's Point and
Pointe au Fer to report to St. John's. Barracks at Sorel are to
have a guard from the 29th.
July 14. To Brigadier St. Leger. Routes for German troops and subsequent arrangement of posts are sent.

July 14. To Captain Barnes. To ascertain where Lieutenant David Smith is, who is under orders to stand his trial at Niagara.

July 21. To Major Campbell. Respecting Christopher Schroeder a discharged soldier of the 29th, who has had his discharge burned.

July 21. To Captain Mompesson. He may go to Montreal.

July 24. To Colonel Macbean. To send a travelling forge to Quebec. An artillery officer need not replace at Detroit Lieutenant Meyers on sick leave.

July 27. To Colonel Lentz. That certain men of the Hesse-Hanau troops be brought to trial for encouraging Sergeant Robby, 29th, in robbery.

July 28. To Major Campbell. Court-martial to be assembled at St. John's on Captain Lieut. Brackenridge.

July 28. To Town Major Hughes. Relative to his garrison rank.

July 31. To Major Campbell. Discharge for Schroeder. If quarters at St. John's are too confined part of the prisoners may be removed to Chambly.

July 31. To Major Nairne. Four men of the 53rd may be tried for absence.

August 2. To Dr. Kennedy. Leave of absence granted. His allowance of stationary.

August 2. To Colonel Creuzbourg. Desiring the muster rolls of his corps of Chasseurs.

August 6. To Captain Powlett. Leave of absence.

August 7. To Major Campbell. Respecting the relative rank of two ensigns.

August 10. To Brigadier Maclean. Respecting Captain Tinbrook and the promotion of Lieutenant Rawlings.

August 17. To Brigadier St. Leger. Captain Steel's detention at Montreal from bad health approved of. Men of the 8th and 64th sent to Montreal to do duty in the garrison.

August 18. To Captain White. Respecting the transport of loyalists.

August 21. To Brigadier Maclean. The discharge of Private Tracy granted.

August 21. To Major Harris. Respecting improper allowance of firewood at Carleton Island.

August 25. To Major Gray. Respecting two men recommended as non-commissioned officers.

August 25. To commanding officers. Recruiting for provincial corps to be stopped.

August 25. To Brigadier St. Leger. Orders given respecting the prisoners of war.

August 25. To Brigadier Maclean. That the General cannot confer rank on an officer selling his commission; His Majesty alone could do this.

August 27. To Major Ross. Is concerned at the conduct of Hospital Mate Pendergast. Appointment of trader at Cataraqui approved. His Excellency is pleased that the works there are carrying on cheerfully.

September 1. To Brigadier Maclean. Court-martial ordered on Lieutenant Prenties, &c.

September 1. To Major Harris. Court-martial ordered on Lieutenant Prenties.

September 2. To Lieutenant Shipscote. To give Lieutenant Myers, a passage to New York.

September 4. To Major Harris. Discharge of Private Macdonnell.
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September 5. To Lt. Colonel Delancy. Returns of soldiers released and sent by the May transports, &c.

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September 11. To Lieutenant Ford. To attend Court-martial on Prenties at Niagara.

September 11. To Sir John Johnson. Lieutenant Clinch is only to receive pay in one corps. Mr. Abraham Cuyler is preparing a list of all loyalists; officers of provincial corps to assist.

September 12. To Major Campbell. The Court-martial on Captain Brackenridge.

September 15. To the same. He may muster the troops after the Court-martial.

September 16. To Captain Mathews. That he (the Adjutant General) will attend to the duty of examining the accounts of the Six Nation Indians.

September 16. To Colonel Hope. Respecting the succession in the 44th.

September 17. To Brigade Major Skene. Granting leave of absence.

September 18. To Captain Wiseman. Deserter to be forwarded to Sorel for Quebec.

September 22. To Purveyor, General Hospital. Medicine to be forwarded to Niagara.

September 22. To Brigadier St. Leger. German with supposed forged discharge to be detained. Deserters to be sent to Niagara. Captain Steel's state of health; his application for leave of absence.

September 25. To Major Gray. General court-martial to be held for the trial of John Mossier.

September 28. To Colonel Macbean. Directing him to carry out the orders respecting the movements of royal artillery to Sorel, Niagara, &c.

September 29. To Captain Maurer. Royal Artillery at different posts to be sent to Sorel.

September 29. To William Barr. Mr. Penuel Cole may go to Europe.

September 29. To Brigadier Maclean, &c. Circular to officers at posts that Royal Artillery are to come to Sorel.

September 29. To Colonel Macbean. He may remain at Sorel or come to Quebec.

September 29. To Brigadier St. Leger. A detachment of Royal Artillery is on the move to replace men at Carleton Island, Cataraqui, Niagara and Oswego.

October 2. To Brigadier Maclean. Arrangements for relieving artillery men in charge of stores at the posts of Carleton Island, &c., where there are no storekeepers.

October 2. To Lieutenant Wade. Arrangements for relief by Royal Artillery at Carleton Island, &c.

October 2. To Brigadier St. Leger. The German soldier Cosch to be released. Captain Steele may remain at Montreal. Instructions for Lieutenant Wade.

October 2. To Lt. Colonel Nairne. May sell his majority; is to be succeeded by Captain Mathews.

October 6. To Lieutenant Brock. Will endeavour to obtain him leave of absence.

October 6. To Major Harris. Cannot obtain leave to come to Quebec. Instructions sent as to Prenties. Dismissal of hospital mate Connor and of Simmington, turned off on account of their share in the riot at Niagara. The trial of Prenties, &c., at general court-martial to be pressed.

1783.

Deserters from Losberg's Regiment to be released but not to quit the Province.

October 7. To Captain Burnett. Leave of absence.
October 13. To Major Gray. Mosier, a reported lunatic prisoner, to be kept in confinement.
October 14. To Lieutenant Southouse. To proceed with detachment of the 29th from Sorel to Three Rivers. His duties there.
October 18. To Colonel Macbean. Remitting half of the punishment of two deserters.
October 18. To Lt. Colonel French. Remitting one-half of the punishment of deserters.
October 20. To Brigadier St. Leger. Eleven prisoners of the 34th have been sent down to be tried by the civil courts.
October 20. To Major Campbell. Deserter from the 62nd secured.
October 23. To commanding officers at posts. Engineer works to cease and working parties to join their corps. The 29th and 53rd to be ready to move.
October 23. To Lt. Colonel Butler. That Mr. L. Genevay has been appointed to the tenth company of Butler's corps. Subsistence to be charged from 17th September, 1781.
October 24. To Captain Twiss. Leave of absence.
October 26. To Captain Hamilton and Ensign Bliss, 8th. To join their regiment at Niagara.
October 27. To Brigadier Maclean. That Lieutenants Crofts and Arden, 34th, and Brock, 8th, may come to headquarters to go to Europe.
October 27. To Colonel Macbean. Detailed list of artificers in 4th Batt., R.A., to be sent.
October 30. To Lieutenant Wingrove. May remain at Montreal for his health.
October 30. To Brigade Major Dunbar. His memorial has been laid before the General.
November 4. To Captain L. Maclean. He is to take charge of the invalids.
November 6. To Major Hayes. A witness to be sent down for a trial at Montreal.
November 6. To Town Major Faunce. List of invalids who have been sent home.
November 7. To Lieutenants Aikman and Brooker. Leave of absence.
November 8. To Colonel Hope, 44th, ordering an escort for provisions to Kamouraska.
November 8. To Colonel Macbean. To send list of promotions in the artillery.
November 12. To Lieutenants Hollier and Coates, 29th. Leave of absence.
November 13. To Captain Rouville. E. Deschambault has been nominated lieutenant.
November 13. To Lieutenant Wade, R.A. That a person has already been named to take charge of stores at Niagara.
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November 17. To William Barr. James Connor may be reinstated as hospital mate. Page 98
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December 22. To commanding officer, 53rd. To be ready to move at the shortest notice to Montreal. 108
December 24. To Brigadier St. Leger. Lists of 34th in the lower parts of the Province received. Every attention to claims for service, and none granted without proof. 108

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**GENERAL ORDERS by SIR GUY CARLETON AND GENERAL HALDIMAND.—1776 to 1783.**

B. 83.

**Distribution of troops and order of march:**

July 24, Chambly.

July 25, Chambly.

July 26, Chambly.

The division of recruits between the 47th and 53rd. Bridges to be repaired by the troops. An upper Sawyer to be looked for among the troops. No calèches or horses to be supplied to officers except by Brigadier's order. Two companies of the 21st to march to St. John's.

A sergeant's party to look after rebel skulkers who are trying to assassinate straggling soldiers. Description of Whitecourt, the
leader of the party of rebels. To take them prisoners, if possible, that they may be hanged. Officers and non-commissioned officers to be instructed in fascine making, to be able to teach their men.

By Lieutenant General Burgoyne.

Troops ordered to be in readiness to march; are to take up their quarters on Monday. 7

Prisoners to be sent under escort to Quebec by Sorel. 28

Precautions against parties of the rebels skulking in the woods. 29

Returns of ammunition to be given in. 30

Change of rations to the troops. 32

French Canadian prisoners condemned to work at the fortifications of Isle aux Noix. One hundred rounds a man to be obtained for each regiment and stored.

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Working party to attend at the fort for orders. Bricklayers from the regiments to be sent to St. John's. 34

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September 14, All horses in the parish wanted for army service. After Tuesday
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Brigade during illness of Brigadier Nesbitt.
September 18, The care and inspection of convalescents
Chambly. List of promotions.
September 19, The 47th to be ready to march.
Chambly.
September 21, The 47th to take up ground at St. John's. The men to be detailed
Chambly. to attend the hospital at Montreal.
September 22, The posts of the army at La Colle, Isle aux Noix, St. John's, &c.
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July 30, The guard at Ste. Thérèse to assist in loading, unloading and trans-
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August 1, The two companies opposite St. John's to be under Brigadier
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August 18, That the countersign is not to be demanded at common posts
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to assist in drawing boats through the rapids. Another detachment
to Ste. Thérèse to clear the banks of bushes, &c.
By Sir Guy Carleton.

By Major General Phillips.

Major Carleton appointed Quarter-master General.

Captain Carleton appointed Aide-de-Camp, and Colonel Maclean
Adjutant General.
May 28, Quebec.

The transports, &c., to proceed up the St. Lawrence as high as the wind, &c., will permit, and then the troops with baggage and fifteen days' provisions to land and proceed by the north shore. The transports at Quebec with British troops to land all sick to be taken care of. They are to proceed as high as the wind will permit, and the troops to land and proceed by divisions. Minute directions given as to march, &c., and details of regiments composing the different divisions.

June 3.

Captain Edward Foy to be Deputy Adjutant General. Lieutenant Neil Maclean, 21st, to be Captain in the Royal Highland Regiment. All reports of artillery and engineers to be made to General Phillips. Returns ordered to be made.

June 4.

Captain Tunderfelt to be Aide-de-Camp to General Carleton. Sick of German regiment to be taken to hospital by water.

June 5.

The troops to pay cash to Canadians for all purchases; 240 dragoons of General Riedesel's regiment to be landed.

Sergeants, corporals and privates of British regiments to be divided into three classes. Regulations as to this given in detail.

June 6.

Major Cox to be Superintendent of Recruits.

June 9.

Soldiers of different regiments to be prevented firing off their pieces separately. How the firing is to be done.

June 10.

Regiments, whose transports are up, to re-embark, except those for the "Thetis" as she is sickly. Returns of each regiment to be made. Those embarked to proceed immediately to Point du Lac.

June 11.

All camp followers and strangers in or near Three Rivers, to give in their names or be taken up as spies. How shots are to be fired off when they cannot be drawn. Regulations for the troops on board transports. Rewards for taking prisoners with their arms. Staff appointments.

June 12.

The order of the troops in camp. Mr. Day, Commissary General, to be applied to for provisions either on board or on shore. Regulations as to rations. The British Grenadiers and Light Infantry to land.

June 14.

Landing of the troops and order of sailing of the ships. Staff appointments.

June 15.

Remainder of the first Brigade to land at Sorel. Brigadier Nesbitt to follow the rear of the rebels with troops, provisions, &c., specified. The other arrangements detailed.

June 16.

The 39th to land on the north shore and march to take possession of Montreal. The rest of the British, Brunswick and Hanau troops to land on the south shore, as well as the brigade of artillery.

June 19.

The troops to halt to-morrow.

June 20.

Order of troops in camp detailed and arrangements for subsistence.

June 23.

Camp equipage to be got up. Transports to leave soon for Europe. Monthly returns to be sent in.

June 24.

Arrangements for the sick. All trafficking with the Indians for rum, &c., to be punished.

June 25.

Arrangements for transport by bateaux, &c., to the upper country.

The 10th British regiment to furnish two tents each to the Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the 47th.

Regulations to encourage the country people to bring articles to market and to prevent irregularities by soldiers and others. Orders as to bathing so that women bringing in produce shall not be annoyed.
1776.

June 29, Chambly. Arrangements for assisting the Commissary General in distributing provisions to each brigade. Returns of artificers in every regiment. No demand for horses, carriages, &c., to be made except through the Brigadier General. No annoyance to be given to those supplying them. Corvée ordered. Regulations as to drill and exercise.

June 30, Chambly. Staff appointments.

July 1, Chambly. Lists of volunteers and artificers to be given in. Brigades to send for orders daily.

July 2, Chambly. Distribution of troops at Montreal and Lachine, all strangers to be looked after; suspicious persons to be imprisoned.

July 3, Chambly. Artificers to be sent to Chambly under charge of sergeants. Cartridges to be used for exercise. Returns for paper, &c., to be given in so that material may be ordered for cartridges. Staff appointments.

July 4, Chambly. The weekly state to be given in. Working party to parade at the fort to conduct stores to St. John’s.

July 5, Chambly. Not to be alarmed at the firing of cannon, as the artillery are to practice.

July 6, Chambly. Guard detailed to watch stores, &c., at the portage.

July 7, Chambly. How monthly returns of regiments are to be made up. Staff appointments, &c.

July 9, Chambly. Weekly returns not to include Grenadiers or Light Infantry.

July 10, Chambly. Commissions issued.

July 11, Chambly. Batt and baggage money to be paid. Ship to sail in two days; all letters to be ready. Appointments. Party to be sent to the portage to carry boats to St. John’s.

July 12, Chambly. The guard at the portage to be relieved every four days. All offal to be buried. Workmen for Captain Laws to be continued.

July 13, Chambly. Tents given to the 47th Grenadiers and Light Infantry to be returned.

July 15, Chambly. The district of Montreal and parishes to the Cedars not to furnish carts, horses or men. Inhabitants of Ste. Thérèse to be employed only to St. John’s.

July 16, Chambly. Troops to be trained in boat exercise.

July 17, Chambly. Appointments.

August 7, Chambly. (Sent from Quebec 4th August, 1776.) That no letters are to be received from the rebels; all such persons coming to the army, except to implore the King’s mercy, to be taken prisoners. All communications even the commander’s to be burned. The people misled by designing leaders, mercy to be therefore shown them. Persons from the rebellious provinces to be returned home if they wish it.

October 4, Chambly. Reprimand to the 31st and 47th Regiments for their insolent, shameful and ungrateful clamour at evening parade.

October 21, Crown Point. The first Brigade to occupy the ground left by Brigadier Fraser. The officers of General Howe’s army to join their regiments at Quebec.

October 24, Crown Point. Returns of provisions to be made.

October 25, Crown Point. Fresh beef given yesterday is over and above the allowance to troops.

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William Hughes. Commission as major, 53rd.

October 8.
Thomas Hughes. Commission as lieutenant, 53rd.

October 8.
Simeon Lord. Commission as captain—lieutenant, 53rd.

October 8.
Richard Davis. Commission as captain, 53rd.

October 8.
Thomas Scott. Commission as captain, 53rd.

October 8.
Walter Butler. Commission as captain, Butler's Ranger's.

December 20.
William Caldwell. Commission as captain, Butler's Ranger's.

December 24.
Peter Tenbrook. Commission as captain, Butler's Ranger's.

May 4.
Lieutenant Shanks, R. N. Appointed commissioner of the naval yards and docks on the lakes, and on same date, Master and commander in the naval armament on the lakes.

June 28.
Chambers, Commander R. N. Appointed master and commander on the rivers and lakes.

June 28.
Captain Grant, R. N. To command the naval armament on Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan.

June 28.
Lieutenant Blacket. To act as second lieutenant in the naval armament on the rivers and lakes.

June 28.
John Butler. Blank commissions for officer in the Rangers.

June 28.
John Coleman. Appointed master builder on the lakes.

July 1.
—Anthon. Appointed surgeon's mate at Detroit.

July 14.

July 14.
C. Kreuser. Commission as ensign, King's Royal Regiment.

July 24.
David Smith. Commission as lieutenant, Royal Highland Emigrants.

July 24.
Robert Guthrie. To be surgeon of the corps of Rangers to serve with the Indians under Major Butler.

July 24.
S. W. Prenties. Commission as ensign, Royal Highland Regiment.
1778


August 1. John Macdonald to be captain in Butler's Rangers.

August 1. Andrew Bradt to be first lieutenant in Butler's Rangers.

August 5. James Allison. Appointed lieutenant and commander of the armed schooner "Mercury."


October 5. Ensign Wilmer. To be lieutenant in the 53rd.


October 25. James Fisher. To be surgeon's mate to the garrison of Quebec.

October 25. Benjamin Pauling. To be first lieutenant, Butler's Rangers.

October 28. George Armstrong. Commission as lieutenant in 8th or King's Regiment.

October 28. Anthony Monin (or Monier). Commission as ensign in the 8th or King's Regiment.


December 2. Thomas Bennet. Appointed adjutant to the 8th or King's.

1779

February 8. Peter Hair. To be captain in Butler's Ranger's.

February 8. John Turney. To be first lieutenant in Butler's Rangers.


April 7. Patrick Gibson. Appointed quartermaster to the 8th or King's.

April 13. Andrew Ayres. Appointed lieutenant commander of the armed schooner "Mercury."


April 19. — Latham. To be lieutenant in the 53rd.

April 19. — Mure. To be captain in 53rd.


May 1. Anthony Conroy. Appointed second lieutenant in the naval armament on the rivers and lakes.

May 1. Hypolite LaForce. Appointed master and commander in the naval armament on the rivers and lakes.

May 1. J. B. Bouchette. Appointed master and commander in the naval armament on the rivers and lakes.

May 1. Lieutenant Blacket. Appointed first lieutenant in the naval armament on the rivers and lakes.

May 1. William Stead. Appointed first lieutenant and commander in the naval armament on the rivers and lakes.

May 2. O’Hara. Appointed first lieutenant in the naval armament on the rivers and lakes.

May 2. — Rankin. Appointed lieutenant and commander in the naval armament on the rivers and lakes. Page 35
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<th>Event</th>
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<td>January 7</td>
<td>John Moir. Commission as first lieutenant and commander on the lakes.</td>
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<td>March 10</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Captain La Force. Appointed to superintend the civil department of the dockyard at Carleton Island.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 21</td>
<td>Captain Ross. Commission as major in the Second Battalion of the Royal Regiment of New York, which it is proposed to raise.</td>
</tr>
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<td>September 23</td>
<td>Maurice Aikin. Appointed adjutant, 34th.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 9</td>
<td>Empowering masters of arrived ships to grant licenses for fishing vessels.</td>
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<td>November 1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colonel Butler. Dates of officers' commissions in Butler's Rangers, with names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1780)</td>
<td>Joseph Brant. Date blank. Commission as captain of the Northern Confederated Indians. Along with this were sent a number of other commissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No date</td>
<td>General Haldimand. Blank form of commission for officers in the Rangers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1780)</td>
<td>Lieut. Perrault. To be captain of a company of the militia in the town of Quebec (in French).</td>
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<td>General Haldimand. List of commissions signed by him with regiments, names of officers and dates.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1783</td>
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<td>May 27</td>
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<td>October 1</td>
<td>Kenelm Chandler. Appointed barrackmaster of Quebec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1784</td>
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</tbody>
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**REGISTER OF NAVAL AND MILITARY COMMISSIONS, 1778-1782.**

**B. 85-2.**

This is almost a duplicate of the previous volume, the names being differently arranged.
### Warrants issued for the Ordinary Service of the Army—1778-1781—Vol. I., Part I.

#### B. 86-1.

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<td>August 31</td>
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<td>August 31</td>
<td>For subsistence of the Brunswick troops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>For subsistence of a detachment of Hanau troops.</td>
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<td>August 31</td>
<td>For pay of the 34th.</td>
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<td>August 31</td>
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<td>April 24</td>
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**BM., 21,746-1.**

For subsistence of other regiments.

For subsistence of eight companies of the 31st Regiment.

For pay of the 34th Regiment.

For subsistence of the 29th Regiment.

For subsistence of the 53rd Regiment.

For money to pay off the detachment of the 20th serving with the 53rd.

For money to pay off a detachment of the 62nd serving with other regiments.

For subsistence of sergeants of the 9th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 29th, 31st, 33rd, 34th, 47th, 53rd and 62nd Regiments going with clothing and baggage.

To pay off the soldiers of the 24th serving in other regiments.

For the pay of the Hesse Hanau Chasseurs.

For the subsistence of the 8th Regiment.

For subsistence of the Brunswick troops.

For subsistence of a detachment of Hanau troops.

For pay of the 34th.

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For subsistence of the 29th Regiment.

For subsistence of a detachment of the 47th Regiment.

For subsistence of the 8th Regiment (two).

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For subsistence of a detachment of the 47th.

For pay of the 34th.

For subsistence of the 53rd.

For subsistence of a detachment of the 47th.

For pay of the Hesse Hanau Chasseurs.

For subsistence of the 53rd.

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For subsistence of the 53rd Regiment.

For subsistence of the 53rd Regiment.

For subsistence of the Hesse Hanau troops.

For subsistence of the Hesse Hanau Chasseurs.

For subsistence of the Hesse Hanau Chasseurs.

For pay of the Hesse Hanau Chasseurs.

For pay of the Hesse Hanau troops.

For subsistence of the 5th Regiment.

For pay of the Hesse Hanau Chasseurs.
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<td>For subsistence of the Brunswick troops.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>For subsistence of the 1-84th Regiment.</td>
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<td>1781</td>
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District of Montreal. Warrant to Brigadier St. Leger, with contingent account.

Transport. Warrants to Captain Herkemer, with returns of bateau men, &c. (two).

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Indian. Warrant to Sir John Johnson.  180

Staff. Warrant to Colonel Maclean for pay as brigadier.  181

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King's Rangers. Warrants (three) to Major Rogers, with returns.  197

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Staff. Warrant to Colonel Hope, for Quartermaster General's Department.  205

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Hospital. Warrant to Wm. Barr.
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Hospital. Warrants (three) to W. Barr, with returns.


B. 94. B. M. 21,754.

This volume contains abstracts of the warrants in the preceding volumes I to V.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH H. T. CRAMAHÉ AND H. HAMILTON, LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF QUEBEC.


Lt. Governor Cramahé to General Haldimand. The confusion as respects the command of the naval force. Report of loss of ships of war, at Rhode Island. The transports ordered to sail. Extracts from the Gazette report the engagement of the 27th July, 1778. Page 1
The same to the same (in French). Enclosing a memorial from Father Girault for the Indians of Lorette of 8th August. Respecting a sergeant of Johnson's Corps; Mabane recommends an additional

HALDIMAND COLLECTION. B. 93
1778.

August 17, 
Quebec.


August 20, 
Montreal.

General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Cramahé (in French). The success of the “Triton” should hasten Fearson’s movements to clear the Gulf. Is sending back most of the Indians of the upper posts, leaving about 59.

August 24, 
Quebec.

Lt. Governor Cramahé to General Haldimand. The policy towards the Indians. Reporting the movements of the fleets; a large fleet from England is ordered to rendez-vous off the capes of Virginia. Asking for a detachment of the 34th to go to Bic. Suggests the policy of buying the “Triton’s” prize. Captain Hervey’s wishes about pilots, &c.

August 25.

Boucher to the same (in French). Representing the right exercised by all notaries to sell by auction.

August 26, 
Quebec.

Lt. Governor Cramahé to the same. Arrival of ships of war in the river, with German troops. Pilots have been sent down.

August 27, 
Quebec.

The same to the same. Respecting the special claims of vendue masters, &c.

August 27, 
Quebec.


August 31, 
Quebec.

The same to the same. The delay in the arrival of the fleet. Reported that the French fleet is off Cape Sable. Harvest nearly completed; will write about the Canadian corps to be raised. Repairs to chateau.

September 3, 
Quebec.

The same to the same. Arrival from Halifax; sick will be looked after. Lord Howe checking the French fleet; arrival of troops at Halifax. Fleet to rendez-vous at Halifax. Concerning Sorel Seigniory. How the ship “Gates” can be employed; bad state of the “Mercury.”

September 5, 
Quebec.

The same to the same. Forwarding despatches. Arrival of transports. Resignation of Lord Barrington reported.

September 7, 
Quebec.

The same to the same. Arrival of Anhalt Zerbst troops. Fresh provisions ordered. The transports cannot go up the river owing to their draught of water. Arrival of provisions.

No name or date.

Ships joining the fleet at Rhode Island under Lord Howe. The conduct of the French there and their retreat to Boston.

September 10, 
Quebec.

Lt. Governor Cramahé to Captain Foy. Part of D’Estaing’s men captured at Long Island. War declared by France. Respecting Captain Hall once prodigiously in love with Madame de Longueuil. The “Mercury” supplied with new sails, &c., might get a letter of marque. Seamen not to be got. His views as to the best manner and time of raising Canadian corps, and the best way to call them out. Returns of arrivals.

September 14, 
Quebec.

The same to Haldimand. Respecting provisions. “Mercury” ready to sail. The conduct of the newly arrived to be looked after; Myers is well known to deserve it. Mr. Transwell proposes to open a school. Mr. La Force desires to serve on Lake Champlain. Scarcity of seamen.
1778.

**September 17, Quebec.**

Lt. Governor Cramahé to Captain Foy. Sending newspapers.

**Arrival at Boston of three scoundrels from St. Anne's below, who have been sent to Congress.**

Page 44

**September 17, Quebec.**

The same to General Haldimand. Sailing of the “Mercury.” New works. Prize goods seized. The desirableness of keeping war ships during winter. Blockhouse for Beauce. The few Indians come down this year are supposed to be on the New England side. Captain Bouchette's merits.

45

**September 21, Quebec.**


47

**September 21, Quebec.**

The same to the same. Brunswick troops ready to march. Reinforcements for Beauce. Seizure of prize wines. Papers sent.

48

**September 24, Quebec.**

The same to the same. Timber for King's service will be got out by De Lorme. Others who would supply timber and their character; how other building material can be obtained. Arrivals in the Gulf. Destruction of vessels and fisheries by American privateers. Provisions for Sorel. Canadian crews for vessels to be engaged.

49

**September 28, Quebec.**

The same to the same. Forwarding dispatches. The printer has been warned; his articles to be inspected before publication. News for Gazette. Rauschenplatt going to Montreal. Men leaving the fisheries unless an armed vessel is sent. Necessity for troops at Beauce. News of the fleets. Application from officers.

52

**October 1, Quebec.**

The same to the same. Provisions for Sorel. Movements of vessels. Admiral Keppel's fleet. News of privateers. Crew of the “Seneca” seek discharge, as for two years they have not been able to perform their religious duties.

53

**October 3, Quebec.**

The same to the same. News of the fleets; the action of Keppel with the French; the recapture of vessels in the Gulf that had been taken by the rebels. Loyalists impatient to leave Sorel.

57

**October 5, Quebec.**

The same to the same. Forwarding memorials, &c.

59

**October 7, Quebec.**

The same to the same. Despatches. Manning the “Brilliant.” Invalids proposed to be put on board to make up the fighting crew.

60

**October 8, Quebec.**


61

**October 10, Quebec.**

The same to the same. Considerations on the subject of providing lime and stone.

63

**October 11, Quebec.**

The same to the same. Papers sent. Sailing of transports. Mr. Dunn stopped from sailing.

65

**October 15, Sorel.**

General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Cramahé (in French). Disapproval of Captain Pearson ordering off the ships. Trusts they may be able to provide for the defence of the Gulf in spring. It will be shameful if the French fleet were to lie quiet in Boston. Will leave Sorel for Quebec on the 20th.

66

**October 15, Quebec.**


67

**October 19, Sorel.**

General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Cramahé (in French). Will leave to-morrow. Wishes to have no ceremony.

69

**October 19, Quebec.**


70

**October 19, Quebec.**

The same to the same (in French). Memorandum as to supply of provisions, &c.

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<td><strong>Sessional Papers (No. 12.)</strong></td>
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<td>May 14, Quebec</td>
<td>Attorney Gen. Monk to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Opinion as to proceedings to be taken against forestallers, &amp;c. Additional opinion dated 24th May.</td>
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<td>December 29, Quebec</td>
<td>Deguise to General Haldimand (in French). That Mr. St. Luce condemns all his (Haldimand's) manoeuvres.</td>
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<td>February 10, Quebec</td>
<td>Lt. Governor Cramahé to General Haldimand (in French). Considerations as to the embargo laid on the exportation of wheat.</td>
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<td>February 20, Quebec</td>
<td>The same to the same (in French). Remarks on and objections to the proposal to fix the price of flour and wheat.</td>
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<td>February 21, Quebec</td>
<td>Haldimand to Cramahé (in French). Defending the propriety of the proposal to fix the price of wheat and flour.</td>
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<td>March 3, Quebec</td>
<td>Cramahé to Haldimand (in French). That all will be ready to receive his assent to bills passed by the Council.</td>
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<td>March 24, Quebec</td>
<td>The same to the same (in French). That he approves, with some amendments, the law against forestallers, &amp;c.</td>
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<td>August 17, Quebec</td>
<td>The same to the same (in French). That M. Tonnancour has full authority to seize M. Grasseon and to use armed men for this purpose.</td>
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<tr>
<td>No date (January 1781?)</td>
<td>General Haldimand to Lieut. Governor Cramahé. Insists that the proclamation to thresh the wheat of the habitants should be issued. Urges that the Council give the necessary authority.</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 5, Quebec</td>
<td>Lieut. Governor Cramahé to General Haldimand. Objects to the compulsory threshing of grain as likely to lead to disaffection. Suggests that the grain barns should be bought for Government. Resigns his office of Civil Secretary.</td>
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<td>May 28, Quebec</td>
<td>General Haldimand to Lieut. Governor Cramahé. Sending Lord George Germaine's letter.</td>
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<td>May 29, Quebec</td>
<td>Lieut. Governor Cramahé to General Haldimand. Will go to Britain in accordance with orders.</td>
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<td>1783-1784</td>
<td>Lieut. Governor Hamilton to General Haldimand. Remarks and suggestions as to the Pilotage Regulations.</td>
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<td>September 22, Quebec</td>
<td>The same to the same. Requests instructions in anticipation of the General's sailing.</td>
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<td>October 21, Quebec</td>
<td>The same to the same. Asking categorical answers to questions as to powers, &amp;c.</td>
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<td>October 21, Quebec</td>
<td>The same to the same. Enclosing questions to be answered as to his powers, &amp;c., (pp. 107 to 109).</td>
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<td>October 27, Quebec</td>
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<td>November 14, Quebec</td>
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CORRESPONDENCE WITH OFFICERS COMMANDING AT MICHILLIMAKINAK AND NIAGARA, 1777 TO 1783.—VOL. 1.

B. 96-1.

1777.

November 10, Niagara.


November 22, Niagara.

Same to the same. Acknowledges instructions respecting the pay and promotions in the Naval Department, and for the settlement of Colonel Claus's accounts. Chance of attack by rebels, and weak state of defences. Butler there with Indians; immense consumption of provisions by them. Transmits copy of order to Capt. Powell to destroy the transport "Charity" and send up provisions.

December 14, Niagara.

Major Butler to Captain Le Maistre. As the general refuses to sign blank commissions, desires to know if he can employ officers to raise a corps of rangers. Respecting his own commission. Has sent to bring rangers from Pennsylvania. Sends muster roll and list of officers.

December 14, Niagara.

Same to General Carleton. That the Onondagas, Tuscaroras and Oneidas had taken side with the rebels and been taking prisoners from Burgoyne's troops. By notice through the Senecas they have come in and acknowledged their fault. The Six Nations preparing to act vigorously, chiefly against Pennsylvania and Virginia. Was not able to get Indian force to Burgoyne's help till too late. Clinton's and Howe's operations.

December 14, Niagara.


January 28, Niagara.


January 31, Niagara.

Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Carleton. Provisions for the upper posts. Rebels intend to invade the Indian country. With help from Canada the Six Nations would resist. A force needed at Deer Island to prevent cutting off supplies from Lachine. Large number of Indians at Niagara and immense consumption of beef. Measures for strengthening the works. Western Indians driving off the rebels. Confirmation of the defeat of Washington. Clinton has left a strong force at Fort Montgomery. Repairs to ships for lake operations, &c.

February 2, Niagara.

Major Butler to the same. The Indians will not attack the frontiers of New York till spring, Gates having guarded the exposed points. Their resolution to defend themselves from rebel attacks and rejection of invitations to a conference. Their desire for a post at Onta-
### 1775


**February 4, Niagara.** Colonel Bolton to the same. Enclosing letter from Governor Abbot that the people were building a fort. Spanish intrigues among the Indians on the Wabash. Respecting artificers' accounts, and his desire to be relieved of money affairs.

**April 8, Niagara.** Same to the same. Indians collecting their fighting men to oppose Schuyler. Butler to consult with them. The great influence of the Seneca chief over the Six Nations. Vessels ready for Deer Island. Rebels not aiming at Oswego but strengthening Stanwix. Preparations to attack Montreal. Applies for increased rations to the seamen.

**April 8, Niagara.** Same to the same. Provisions to be forwarded for the upper posts. State of the Naval Department to be prepared. Indian accounts; commissions, &c. Inquiry as to rotation of service. Report made by a fusilier escaped from the rebels. Sending account from Colonel Claus. Rations for seamen.

**April 10, Niagara.** Major Butler to the same. Preparations for acting with the Indians. Rangers ordered up to cooperate in Indian expeditions during the winter. Advice of Schuyler to the Indian Council not attended to. Reports from Albany. The enemy is not coming to Oswego. Fort Stanwix reinforced. Reported rebel expedition to Canada. Requests the exchange of his son, a prisoner Accounts transmitted.

**April 10, Niagara.** Same to Captain LeMaistre. With list of appointments in the rangers, &c.

**May 1, Niagara.** Same to Gen. Carleton. Preparing for his expedition. Fidelity of Indians. Prisoners taken by them.

**May 1.** Same to LeMaistre. To start next day on his expedition. Accounts certified for provisions, &c.

**May 10, Niagara.** Lt. Colonel Bolton to Gen. Carleton. Commissions for the rangers. Detachment to Deer Island. Arrival of provisions. Seamen for lakes. Receipts for merchants' goods. Prisoners for Montreal. The Naval Department. Rum for the upper posts; its expenditure among the savages. Trouble with merchants' goods. The expense of the posts. It would have been better to have let the Indians keep them. The climate does not suit him, &c.

**May 12, Niagara.** Same to the same. Bills drawn for Indian expenses. The great number of Indians collected. Major Butler gone with the Indians on an expedition. Statement respecting Naval Department.

**May 15, Seneca Country.** Major Butler to the same. Captain Butler's escape from the rebels. Arrival with rangers; finds the Indians are anxious to attack the rebellious colonies. The Susquehanna river to be the rendez-vous. Indian victory on the Ohio. Parties out in Jersey and Pennsylvania. Brant with rangers towards New York. Hopes to complete the rangers.

**May 21, Niagara.** Lt. Colonel Bolton to the same. Death of Captain Powell (8th) at Deer Island. Memorial as to promotions of the junior officers. Escape of Capt. Butler from Albany.
1778

May 30, Michillima-kinak.

Major DePeyster to General Carleton. War between the Chippe-was and Minominie. The Ottawas and others sent off. The high price of rum and scarcity. Cannot satisfy the Indians. Necessity of armed vessels to awe the savages.

Page 1

June 4, Quebec.

Walter Butler to the same. Memorandum by Captain Butler, dated at Quebec, by order of the Major, on the state of the rangers, their requirements, &c.

133

June 5, Niagara.


207

June 5, Niagara.

Same to the same. Rations for the Naval Department. Is anxious for instructions as to the Indians, &c.

210

June 6, Niagara.

Same to the same. Sends prisoners taken by the Indians, and a man escaped from the rebels. Scaps and prisoners coming in daily.

212

June 29, Michillima-kinak.

Major DePeyster to the same. Indian warriors (550) sent to Montreal. Applies for leave. Restlessness of the Indians; the consequent disadvantage to trade. The Indians may be managed by patience; but constant supervision needed. Non arrival of vessels and weak state of garrison.

3

July 14, Niagara.

Lt. Colonel Bolton to the same. Victory of the rangers at Wyoming.

212

July 20, Michillima-kinak.

Major DePeyster to the commander-in-chief. Giving notice of bills drawn.

5

July 24, Michillima-kinak.

Same to the same. Supporting the request of the people for a priest.

76

August 10, Montreal.

General Haldimand to Major DePeyster. Recommends the exercise of economy. Desires the regulations for posts to be sent. Rules when bills are drawn.

78

August 15, Michillima-kinak.

Major DePeyster to the commander-in-chief. The adverse reports published among the Indians. The good conduct of M. Chevalier and his influence with the Indians. A little attention paid to his son in Montreal would do good. Has given M. Chevalier some authority at St. Joseph's.

6

August 28, Montreal.

General Haldimand to Major DePeyster, LaFouche and his party satisfied. Have returned home. The treatment they are to receive there. (Written by Captain Foy).

80

August 29, Niagara.


213

August 30, Montreal.


82

August 31, Michillima-kinak.

Major DePeyster to the commander-in-chief. The rebels in possession of the Illinois. Rocheblave, the commander, in irons, and traders plundered.

8

September 2, Montreal.

General Haldimand to Major DePeyster. News of the Illinois might be obtained through the missionary.

84

November 16, Michillima-kinak.

Major DePeyster to General Haldimand. No further news from the Illinois. Has called on the Indians to drive out the King's
enemies. Memorandum on trading at the Grand Portage, Lake Superior. Steps taken to preserve order there.

September 17, 1778.
Major Butler to General Haldimand. The intentions of the Indians, &c. Detachment of rangers and Indians sent under Captain Butler to German Flats, and expected to return to Niagara for supplies. Arms wanted for the rangers. Arrangements for scouting on the Susquehanna and Ohio. The services of Joseph Brant.

September 18, 1778.
Lt. Colonel Bolton to the same. Care of arms and ammunition. Not possible to get Indians to reinforce Detroit. Efforts of the contractor to supply provisions. Cannot send men to Fort Schlosser. The large stock of merchants' goods. The weakness of the garrison. Can hold out against savages, but not against troops with artillery.

September 21, 1778.
Major DePeyster to the same. The rebels firmly fixed on the Illinois. Message to various Indian tribes not to have dealings with rebels, or to injure the traders. Arrangements to keep the Indians on their good behaviour. Indians offer, if led by Gautier, to enter the Illinois this winter. The weak state of the fort.

September 22, 1778.
Lt. Col. Bolton to the same. Accounts of the Indian Department, with remarks. Captain Aubrey can send no reinforcement from Carleton Island.

September 24, 1778.
Major Butler to the same. Incursion by Indians and rangers on German Flats. Reported advance of King's troops on Albany. Bills, &c., for subsistence.

October 3, 1778.
Lt. Colonel Bolton to the same. Assistance asked for Lt. Governor Hamilton's expedition.

October 4, 1778.
Major Butler to the same. Sending report of expeditions. The rebels coming into the Indian country.

October 7, 1778.
Major DePeyster to the same. The Indians have had to be supplied afresh, having wasted all the supplies received in Montreal. Traders ordered to turn up the Mississippi to avoid the rebels on the Illinois. Respecting leave of absence.

October 12, 1778.
Lt. Colonel Bolton to the same. Indian accounts. Expedition under Captain Butler to meet rebels from Wyoming. Course of the Indians in event of failure. Reports as to French help. Is sending men to assist Captain Butler. The want of bateaux to bring up provisions, &c. The forwarding improperly of Taylor's goods.

October 24, 1778.
Major DePeyster to the same. Will endeavour to get the Indians to reinforce Lt. Governor Hamilton for his expedition up the Illinois, but cannot do much. The good character of M. Chevalier's plan for recovering the Illinois. The necessity for an armed vessel.

October 26, 1778.
Major Butler to the same. Transmitting returns of the rangers, &c.

October 26, 1778.
Lt. Colonel Bolton to the same. With Indian accounts. How are sailors to be dealt with when accused of crimes?

October 27, 1778.
Major DePeyster to the same. Sending Messrs. Langlade and Gautier to co-operate with Lt. Governor Hamilton; sends plan of proceedings. The delay in sending rum and goods. The low water in French River has damaged the canoes.

October 28, 1778.
Lt. Colonel Bolton to the same. Indian accounts. Death of Lieutenant Shourd. Recommending junior officers for promotion.

Same to the same. Reinforcements from Carleton Island. Difficulty of cultivating around Niagara. Suspicions of the Indians as to their lands, &c. The inadequate supply to feed the Indians who are expected. The abilities of Captain Andrews in command on Lake Ontario. The retreat of the rebels from Tioga. Butler's designs on Cherry Valley, with rangers and Indians. Progress of Hamilton's expedition. Defensive works at Niagara being built. Amount of powder to Detroit. Distressed families sent to Montreal. 

Same to the same. With summary of letter from Major DePeyster as to steps to reinforce Hamilton's expedition. Alarm of the Indians at the approach of the Virginians to attack their village. Naval preparations at Detroit. Reinforcements to Captain Lernoult. Reports of enemy's proceedings. 

Same to the same. Scarcity at Carleton Island. Recommending Lieutenant Bennet for promotion. 

Same to the same. Success of Butler. Expected news. Naval accounts. 

Major Butler to the same. Destruction of Cherry Valley. Most of the cattle taken on the expeditions have been used for the subsistence of the rangers and Indians. As many as possible will be driven to Niagara. 

General Haldimand to Major DePeyster. The expense of troops at the portages should be borne by the merchants. Economy to be observed, especially with respect to provisions for the Indians. An armed vessel may be employed. Will grant him leave of absence when possible. 

Same to Major Butler. Lists of Indian officers and accounts sent; referred to Colonel Bolton. The cruelties of the Indians at Cherry Valley properly disapproved of. 

Major DePeyster to General Haldimand. The failure of the expedition to reinforce Lt. Governor Hamilton. A priest (Guilbault) had, with a party of rebels, compelled 400 inhabitants at Vincennes to swear allegiance to Congress, &c. 


Major Butler to the same. The earnest desire of the Indians to have Oswego secured. Oneidas siding with the enemy. The good effect on them of a post at Oswego. Precautions taken against an attack by the enemy. Indians satisfied with their presents. Parties of Indians remaining at Niagara. 

Lt. Colonel Bolton to the same. Capture of Post Vincennes. Capt. Lernoult fortifying his post. Large body of rebels near Sandusky is intriguing with the Indians. News of friendly Indians to the south and loyalists advancing up the Mississippi. Indians to be employed about Fort Pitt. 

Lt. Colonel Bolton to the same. Accounts sent. Arms to Major Butler. Early season; chance of rebels and Oneidas cutting
1779.

off supplies. Recommending Brant and his Indians; their humanity.

March 4, Niagara.

 Lt Colonel Bolton to Gen. Haldimand. Report as to the inexpediency of proposed cultivation of ground round Niagara in present circumstances. Recommends the ground at Mississauga and the settlement there of loyalists.

March 5, Niagara.

 Same to the same. Sending letter proposing an exchange of Mrs. Butler and family for prisoners taken at Cherry Valley. Block house at the upper landing nearly finished. Progress of works. Musket flints wanted.

March 8, Niagara.

 Major Butler to the same. Intrigues of rebels with Indians partly successful. How he is trying to counteract them. Various parties sent off to Lake Erie, Fort Stanwix, &c. Skirmish at Wyoming. Returns and accounts sent.

March 24, Niagara.

 Same to the same. Rebel force at Sandusky and Fort Pitt under McIntosh. Movement of Indians to harass them. Capture of three Virginians and despatches taken. Dearness of provisions with Capt. Lernoult.

March 29, Michillimakinak.


April 2, Niagara.

 Major Butler to the same. The bad effect of Hamilton's disaster on the Indians. Sends speech made by the Caughnawagas to the Cayugas. Steps taken to counteract the rebel designs. Activity of the Senecas, &c., during the winter, and their successes in different places. Report by a prisoner.

April 2, Niagara.

 Lt. Colonel Bolton to the same. Letter from Captain Lernoult, with account of Hamilton's capture. Reinforcements sent to Detroit. The bad effect on the Indians, &c.

April 8, Quebec.


April 8, Quebec.

 Same to Major Butler. The success of the rebel intrigues with the Indians. Joseph Brant to return to Niagara. Difficulty of forwarding provisions prevented taking post at Oswego last year. To get the Indians to cultivate near their habitations. Will negotiate exchange of prisoners.

April 11, Niagara.

 Major Butler to Gen. Haldimand. Sending Indian accounts.

April 18, Quebec.

 General Haldimand to Major DePeyster. The capture of Hamilton. Passports will not be granted till the designs of the rebels are known. Captain Brehm to communicate.

April 18, Quebec.

 Same to Major Butler. The bad effects on the Indians of Hamilton's disaster. Every exertion to be made to keep the Indians firm. Oswego cannot be occupied owing to the same difficulty about provisions. Butler's son sent to join his father.

May 2, Michillimakinak.


May 6, Quebec.

 General Haldimand to Major DePeyster. To seize Howard's goods, he having gone off without license.

May 6, Quebec.

 Same to the same. Indian presents to be sent to Lt. Colonel Campbell. To take as little from the merchants as possible. Rum to be sent by way of Detroit.

General Haldimand to Major DePeyster. Regulations for merchandise to the upper posts. Hamilton's provisions at the Miamis seized by the rebels. The traders conveying goods to the rebels to be reported. Calvé may be employed if he is as faithful as reported.

Same to the same. No ships yet arrived. Every security to be taken against the designs of the rebels. Merchants not to carry up goods. Is forwarding provisions, &c. Anxiety to send up reinforcement.

Major DePeyster to Gen. Haldimand. Has drawn for Indian goods.

Same to the same. The secrecy observed by the Indians as to Canadian designs. Arrival of Gautier with Winnebagoes, &c., who have gone off. Offers from the Sioux, Wabasha, of assistance. Effect of Hamilton's defeat. Indians to be sent to Detroit. Rebels employing Canadians to buy up horses. State of provisions, &c. 

General Haldimand to Major DePeyster. Cannot, from his qualifications for the present post, remove DePeyster to Detroit. Governor Sinclair will be sent when there is more tranquillity. Orders given respecting vessels.


Same to the same. Desires to know the reason of his being kept in so inconsiderable a command.

General Haldimand to Major DePeyster. Respecting passes to traders (written by Captain Mathews).


Same to the same. The armament, &c., needed; work at the fort done and required.

Same to the same. Advice of bills drawn (three).

Same to the same. Progress of works of defence. State of affairs among the rebels at the Illinois. Gautier sent off to reconnoitre; has orders to burn the enemy's fort.

Same to the same. Advice of bills drawn (two).

Same to the same. Good news from Detroit. Lt. Governor Sinclair goes to Quebec.

Same to the same. Advice of bill drawn.
1779.
July 2
July 8, Michillimakinak.
July 3, Quebec.
July 3, Quebec.

Major De Peyster to General Haldimand. Advice of bills drawn (nine).

General Haldimand to Major DePeyster. That he may now be removed from Michillimakinak.

July 8, Quebec.
July 9, Michillimakinak.
July 9, Michillimakinak.
July 13, Quebec.

Same to the same. Passes granted to traders. Prudence of not allowing Indians to go to the Illinois. Parties may be used to obtain information. To prevent a breach between the Chippewas and the Sioux. DeCalvé to be employed, &c. Bad state of provisions to be made the best of. Indian corn to be bought. Indians kept at Quebec to see the fleet, so as to do away with the false reports about the French. Respecting the passes for goods.

Same to the same. Acknowledging receipt of letters, &c.

July 21, Michillimakinak.
July 21, Michillimakinak.
July 24, Quebec.
August 9, Michillimakinak.
August 13, Michillimakinak.
August 17, Quebec.
August 19, Michillimakinak.
August 22, Michillimakinak.
August 28, Quebec.
August 29, Quebec.
August 30, Quebec.
August —, Quebec.

Same to the same. Letter from St. Joseph's. Reinforcements would arrive a day or two after and change the face of affairs. A hundred men at the fort would render it independent of Indians. General Haldimand to Major DePeyster. Enclosing instructions to Lt. Governor Sinclair.

Same to the same. Advice of bills drawn.


Major DePeyster to General Haldimand. Expedition to intercept the rebels and relieve Detroit. Has bought the "Welcome."

Same to the same. Advice of bill drawn.

General Haldimand to Major DePeyster. Approves of his proceedings.


Same to the same. Advice of bill drawn.

Major DePeyster to General Haldimand. Plans to intercept Clark and Linicot on their march to Detroit.

General Haldimand to Major DePeyster. Acknowledging receipt of letters, &c.

Same to the same. Letter from St. Joseph's. Reinforcements would arrive a day or two after and change the face of affairs. A hundred men at the fort would render it independent of Indians. General Haldimand to Major DePeyster. Enclosing instructions to Lt. Governor Sinclair.

Same to the same. Advice of bill drawn (three).

Same to the same. Thanks for being relieved. Scouts report no rebels on the march.

General Haldimand to Major DePeyster. Respecting Lt. Governor Sinclair's powers.

Same to the same. To take command at Detroit.

Same to the same. Instructions as to his duties at Detroit.

Same to Major Butler. Must try some stroke to get provisions owing to the late arrival of victuallers. The field must be kept so long as the rebels threaten the Indian country. A white man must be sent to obtain information. The Oneidas coming to their senses. The enormous expense of Indian Department.
1779.
August 28, Major DePeyster to General Haldimand. Advice of bills drawn (four).


September 3, General Haldimand to Major Butler. Further about the relief of the Six Nations by detachment under Sir John Johnson.

September 5 to September 15, Major DePeyster to General Haldimand. Advice of bills drawn (five).

September 20, Major Butler to General Haldimand. Destruction of the Genesee Village by the rebels. Respecting the expenses of the Indian Department.

September 24, Major DePeyster to the same. Indians gone to wintering grounds. They ask only powder, &c., for next campaign.

October 1, Same to the same. Advice of bill drawn.

October 5, Same to the same. Arrival of Lieut. Governor Sinclair. All things quiet; the bad subjects got rid of. Misconduct of North-West traders, &c.

October 9, General Haldimand to Major Butler. Acknowledging accounts. The defence of Niagara. The establishment of a post at Oswego deferred. Arms cannot be sent at once. To try to make the Indian excursions useful for obtaining provisions for Niagara.


November 13, Major Butler to General Haldimand. Pay bills, &c., forwarded, with remarks as to allowances to the Rangers.

1780.
February 12, General Haldimand to Major Butler. The attempts of the Indians to economise provisions; will do everything possible for them. The expense of the rangers, and arrangements for lessening it. Butler to be made Provincial Lieut. Colonel. The exaggerated expectations of Captain Butler. Trying to effect exchange of his family.

1781.
September 22, Colonel Butler to General Haldimand. The completion of the battalion of rangers. Asks certificate.

November 1, General Haldimand to Major Butler. Declining to promote Captain Butler for reasons stated (written by the military secretary).

1782.
May 19, Same to Colonel Butler. Indian goods forwarded. The necessity for economy (written by military secretary).
CORRESPONDENCE WITH OFFICERS COMMANDING AT MICHIllIMAKINAK AND NIAGARA.—1777 TO 1783.—VOL. II.

B. 96-2.

1778.

July 31,
Quebec.

General Haldimand to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Butler’s success over the rebels. Captain Mathews sent up as engineer. Arrangements about the rangers. Division of the naval force. (Letter not finished.)

Page 77

The same to the same. (Part of this letter at pages 77-78.)

Care to be taken to prevent the fleet being surprised. Rules and regulations for the upper posts, &c.

87

August 27,
Montreal.

The same to the same. Arrangements to be made in consequence of rebels overrunning the Illinois. To obtain the co-operation of the Ohio, Delaware and Shawanese Indians with Hamilton. To reinforce Detroit and draw from Carleton Island. Complaints about contractor at the carrying place. Leave of absence given to Captain Bouchette. Captain Andrews to command on the lakes.

92

October 7,
Sorel.

The same to the same. Detachments to be sent to Niagara.

The officers of the 47th have been separated, as they disagree. The expense of transporting provisions; suggests cultivation round the posts. The Naval Department put under his charge.

138

October 19,
Sorel.

The same to the same. Recapitulating letters from Major DePeyster.

95

October 31,
Quebec.

The same to the same. Movements to relieve the Five Nation Indians. The true account of the French fleet, &c., now sent will reassure the Indians. Respecting provisions. Taylor’s goods to be detained. Reported expedition against Detroit.

97

December 25,
Quebec.

The same to the same. Enclosing letter.

100

December 25,
Quebec.

The same to the same. Recapitulating contents of letters with remarks and answers.

101

December 25,
Quebec.

The same to the same. Caution to be observed in letting goods pass his post.

108

1779.

April 1,
Quebec.

The same to commanders of posts. Rules for the guidance of the commanding officers, should the communication between the upper posts be interrupted, &c.

129

April 5,
Niagara.

Lt. Col. Bolton to General Haldimand. With bills for Indian Department.

1

April 8,
Quebec.

General Haldimand to Lt. Col. Bolton. The great difficulty of sending up provisions. Indian presents; supplies to be forwarded to the upper posts. Repairs of vessels approved. Pleased at the preparations at Detroit. Estimate of freight on Lake Erie to be sent. Prisoners and useless people to be sent down. The gratitude of Joseph Brant.

109

April 9,
Niagara.

Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Expected arrival of British and Russian troops at New York. The distribution in the Jerseys, Long Island and Rhode Island. Arrival of fleet from Cork and capture of French ships. News read to the Indians; their satisfaction. Hope the news will have a good effect on the other Indians. Washington at Morristown. His regiment of guards cut to pieces at Tapp-en. Troops for Canada; 5,000 loyalists have joined the army. Trying to ascertain the object of the enemy building bateaux at Stillwater. Defeat of rebels at Fort Pitt by the Indians. Commissions wanted for protection to Indian officers in case of capture.

Lt. Col. Bolton to General Haldimand. Rebels on the march for Onondaga and Wyoming. Butler ordered to assist the Indians. Their success at Onondaga. The service to be rendered by troops at Oswego. One thousand Indians can be raised to assist Clinton's movements up the North River. Fort Pitt to be watched. Vessels wanted at Fort Erie in case McIntosh should advance towards Detroit. Arrangements ordered for fresh beef to Oswego.

The same to the same. Unfavourable news from Detroit. Little reliance to be placed on the Indians; Canadians debauching their minds. Progress of the works. Good effect of the arrival of a detachment. Virginians building boats at Milwaukee; Indians have accepted a belt from them. The truth of this to be ascertained. The effect on the Indians should Detroit fall. Detachment of 47th ordered to Detroit. More troops wanted at Niagara. Indians constantly employed scouting. Have defeated the rebels. Ammunition to Detroit; more wanted.

The same to the same. Bill drawn for naval department. Acknowledging orders.


The same to the same. Wishes for additional small vessels. Rebels assembling at Albany. Detachments for Wyoming. Buttor and Joseph to reconnoitre at Fort Pitt. Heavy guns wanted.

General Haldimand to Lt. Col. Bolton. The difficulty of sending up provisions, prevents the holding of Oswego. The great consumption by the Indians. Butler to send out scouts to ascertain the force of the rebels, and their designs. The functions of the rangers. The consumption of rum to be checked. The impossibility of forwarding artillery; how it is to be supplied.

The same to the same. Mr. Johnson, Colonel of the Six Nations, going to take charge of his civil duties; his position and the regard that may be paid him before the Indians.

The same to the same. That arrangements have been made to lighten his duties, &c.

The same to the same. Supplies for the Five Nations. Troops and victuallers to leave Britain. A small army under Sir John Johnson to be sent up. Arrangement of Indian forces. Vessels to be ready to embark these troops in 15 days (This letter is marked fictitious).

The same to the same. With commission as commandant at Niagara. Efforts to be made to keep the Cayugas and Delawares faithful. Indians to settle at the Genesee River. Necessity of commanding officers co-operating; arrival of reinforcements. Captain Lernoult to be adjutant general.

Lt.-Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Rebels under Sullivan retired to Tioga. Their losses from Butler's attack. The want of men prevented the Indians doing what they could, as they were looking after their families. The large number to feed. Is trying to dispose of them. Want of troops. Men employed building, &c.
1779.

October 7, Quebec.

General Haldimand to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Regulations for cabin and steerage passage by King’s vessels on the lakes. Page 16

October 10, Quebec.

The same to the same. Enclosing despatch from Lord George Germaine, as to expeditions to the Illinois country. 132

October 10, Quebec.

The same to the same. The disposal of the freight and passage money of the King’s ships for the benefit of the officers and their widows. 133

November 10, Niagara.

Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Successful Indian expedition against rebels for Fort Pitt. Distressed state of rebels at Post Vincent, &c. Rebels have burned their fort at Tioga and gone towards Philadelphia, by Washington’s orders. Indians will not leave the country, but will send their families to villages not destroyed and gather their corn. 20

November 11, Quebec.

General Haldimand to Lt. Colonel Bolton. The situation of Lt. Governor Hamilton. The unsuccessful attempt of Sir John Johnson against the Oneidas. Prisoners to be kept as hostages. Indian women and children and the sick to be sent down. Respecting provisions. Men for Detroit, and the works at Carleton Island. Delays at the carrying place at Niagara. Posts to be erected to protect the goods. Fleet arrived. 134

1780.

February 12, Quebec.

The same to the same. Promoting Major Butler to be Lt. Colonel. 123

April 1, Quebec.

The same to Commanders of Posts (Circular). Instructions in case of communications with posts being cut off. No capitulation to be binding except for the post under immediate command of each officer. 141

April 16, Quebec.

The same to Lt. Col. Bolton. Return of scouts from Penobscot. A strong party to go to Johnstown to assist loyalists to escape. To send assistance if the letter reaches in time. 142

April 17, Quebec.

The same to the same. Determination to take post at Oswego if possible. To carry on work actively at Niagara, as a detachment will be ordered down from Oswego. Scouts to be established towards Susquehanna and Presqu’Isle. The movements of the Spaniards to be watched upon the Ohio and Wabash. 143

May 16, Niagara.

Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Instructions sent to Detroit, &c. DePeyster will watch Spaniards on the Ohio, &c. Troops to reinforce Michillimakinak. The difficulty of keeping the Indians without presents. Evidences for court martial to be sent to Montreal. Arms for repair, &c., sent also. Want of ship’s guns. The saving in gunpowder in not saluting. Indians still keep one of Mrs. Moore’s family a prisoner. Mode of serving the Indians with provisions. 23

July 7, Quebec.

General Haldimand to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Mississauga lands near Niagara to be taken for the loyalists. Rules for their tenure and occupation, &c. 145

July 13, Quebec.

The same to the same. Further as to the settlement of loyalists. Public works at Michillimakinak. How the settlement of loyalists, &c., is to be carried out and the places to be settled. Artificers among them to be sent to Michillimakinak. The inaction of the Indians. The practicability of sending men from DePeyster’s force to Michillimakinak. 147

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HALDIMAND COLLECTION.
1780.


September 1, Quebec.

General Haldimand to Lieutenant Col. Bolton. Proposed expedition to destroy the crops on the Mohawk River and to cut off the Oneidas, with minute details and instructions.

November 10, Niagara.

Brigadier Powell to General Haldimand. Good reports from Detroit. Return of rangers. Enemy has abandoned the design of advancing. Canadians left to bring up cannon. Rangers to assist at works in Detroit. Fears of the loss of the “Ontario” with Colonel Bolton. Asks for promotion to go in the Regiment. Prisoners sent to Montreal.

November 15, Quebec.

General Haldimand to Brigadier Powell. Loss of Colonel Bolton and the “Ontario.” Vessels to be repaired and one built at Carleton Island to replace the “Ontario.” Intention of rebels to burn vessels and destroy powder magazines during the winter. Captain La Force to command ships on Lake Ontario.

1781.

January 6, Quebec.

The same to the same. Further on the loss of Captain Bolton and replacing of the “Ontario.” The difficulties arising from want of transport for provisions. The naval arrangements on the lakes. The good effects of the failure of the rebel expedition. Rebel prisoners of rank to be kept at Niagara.

April 11, Quebec.

The same to the same. Remarks on Lt. Colonel Butler’s dissatisfaction at the appointment of Captain McKinnon to the rangers. Additional men may be raised for the corps, &c.

June 24, Quebec.

The same to the same. Plan for reducing the expenses of the Indian Department.

July 27, Niagara.

Brigadier Powell to General Haldimand. That there must be a discretionary power left with the superintendent in dealing with the Indians.

September 17, Quebec.

General Haldimand to Brigadier Powell. The expedition to Mohawk River given up. Parties to be sent out to harass the rebels and destroy their crops, &c. Detachment to be stationed at Crown Point. No women or children to be hurt but the Oneidas to be extirpated. General directions for these expeditions.

September 20, Niagara.

Brigadier Powell to General Haldimand. Respecting the accounts and books of the Indian Department. (The letter addressed to Major Mathews, Secretary.)

September 27, Quebec.

General Haldimand to Brigadier Powell. Proceedings to be taken against Forsyth and Taylor for wronging the Crown.

November 13, Niagara.

Brigadier Powell to General Haldimand. The expedition to Mohawk River. The death of Captain Butler and Docksteder. Safety of the “Caldwell” and bateaux. Rangers, who were reported missing, have returned.

November 16, Quebec.

Brigadier Powell to General Haldimand. The return of Major Ross; his bravery and the dastardly conduct of the Indians. Death of Major Ross’ son.

November 16, Quebec.

The same to the same. Reported defeat of the army of Lord Cornwallis to the south. Expected attack on Canada. The Vermonsters promise, but do nothing. Arrangements to be made for scouting and vigilance at all posts. Necessity of economizing provisions.

1782.

February 18, Quebec.

The same to the same. Oswego to be occupied and details of measures to be taken in anticipation of an attack on Canada.

March 23, Niagara.

Brigadier Powell to General Haldimand. Preparations for Indian expedition under Major Ross. Rangers sent out last winter not
1782. April 31, Montreal.

General Haldimand to Brigadier Powell. New York, not Canada, likely to be the object of attack. Probable that the attack on Detroit is given up. Major DePeyster, however, to take all precautions. Cannot lessen the troops in Canada. How Detroit is to be reinforced, &c. Page 34

May 5, Montreal.

The same to the same. Respecting the judgment against Taylor and Forsyth and their subsequent accounts. (Written by Secretary, Captain Mathews.)

May 17, Niagara.

Brigadier Powell to General Haldimand. State of Indian store; could not avoid purchasing to keep the Indians after Cornwallis' defeat. Purchase of seed corn, &c.

May 28, Montreal.

General Haldimand to Brigadier Powell. The bad conduct of the Six Nations; their discontent to be inquired into, &c.

June 21, Quebec.

The same to the same. Operations to be confined to defence.

August 7, Detroit.

Brigadier Powell to General Haldimand. Asks if Major DePeyster may obtain leave of absence. Should Lieutenant Hay succeed Hamilton as Lt. Governor.

September 9, Quebec.

General Haldimand to Lt. Colonel Dundas. The discontent of the Indians; every measure to be taken to remove it.

September 9, Quebec.

The same to the same. The Indians to be closely watched.

October 31, Quebec.

The same to Brigadier Maclean. Reinforcements for Niagara. Scouts to be kept up during the winter. Officers sent to join the 8th. Flour to be supplied and Indian corn purchased. Rum to be economised. The 8th to be collected towards Canada. Allowance to be made to Colonel Butler for Indians.

November 6, Niagara.


December 12, Niagara.

December 16, Niagara.

The same to the same. Report of meeting with Six Nation Indians and the speeches delivered.

1783. January 7, Detroit.

Major DePeyster to the same. Rebel movements on the Ohio and at Fort Pitt. His efforts to prevent Indian expeditions. Reduction in Indian Department. Rocheblave's claims.

January 28, Niagara.

Brigadier Maclean to the same. Re-arrangement of the Indian Store Department to secure efficiency and economy.

February 3, Niagara.

The same to the same. Scouting expeditions sent out to encourage the Indians. Bad state of the pork.

February 4, Quebec.

General Haldimand to Brigadier Maclean. Acknowledging letters, reporting the proposed incursions of the rebels to Detroit, &c., not having been carried on. Management of the garrison entrusted to Dundas approved of. Care of provisions. Want of barrack stores for detachment. The attack on Indians of Standing Stone village.

February 5, Niagara.

Brigadier Maclean to General Haldimand. Irregularities in Indian issues. Purchase of rum.
1783.
February 7.
   General Haldimand to Brigadier Maclean. The treacherous attack of the rebels on the Shawanese. To try to mollify the Indians, Approves of the speech to them. He (Haldimand) sends a speech to be delivered to the Indians.

February 8, Quebec.
   The same to Lt. Colonel Dundas, Precautions to prevent rebel incursions into the Indian country.

February 8, Quebec.
   The same to Brigadier Maclean. Approves of appointment of Colonel Butler to Indian Department and of the reduction of wages to artificers.

February 9, Quebec.
   The same to the same. Precautions to be taken to prevent desertion of Provincial troops from Oswego.

February 9, Quebec.
   The same to the same. Respecting Indian goods. Contract for building a mill. Attention to be paid to cultivation. (Written by the secretary, Captain Mathews.)

February 10, Quebec.
   The same to the same. Respecting Indian goods. Return of the 34th to Carleton Island. Scouts to be kept out from Detroit. To urge the Indians to action if necessary. No leave of absence to be given to any one.

February 18, Quebec.
   The same to the same. Cannot decide on his (Maclean's) application.

March 11, Quebec.
   The same to the same. Armament for Lake Erie. Progress of the mills. Scouts to be kept out, part whites, part Indians. Respecting hospital supplies. Artificers, &c., for Carleton Island. Rebel attempt to take Oswego.

March 11, Quebec.
   The same to the same. Rebels retired from the Indian country. Approves of detachment to help the Indians. The bad state of the pork, &c.

March 11, Quebec.
   The same to the same. Rum not to be given to Indians except under certain restrictions.

March 11, Quebec.
   The same to the same. Respecting Indian accounts.

March 12, Quebec.
   The same to the same. Respecting Indian goods.

April 14, Quebec.
   The same to the same. Merchandise may be forwarded from Carleton Island and from the carrying place at Niagara.

April 21, Quebec.
   The same to the same. Reported treaty of peace, defining the boundaries; its effect on the Indians and necessity of watchfulness. Enormous expense of Indian Department to be reduced.

April 22, Niagara.
   Brigadier Maclean to General Haldimand. Enclosing letters regarding attack on Oswego. No arrival from Carleton Island or Detroit. The faithless conduct of the rebels. (Letters from Sir Guy Carleton and Major Rose attached.)

April 24, Quebec.
   General Haldimand to Brigadier Maclean. Investigation ordered into Colonel Johnson's accounts for supplies to Indians at Niagara.

April 26, Quebec.
   The same to the same. Peace confirmed. The unsatisfactory boundaries. No mention of Indians. Precautions respecting them.

April 28, Quebec.
   The same to the same. Cessation of arms and discontinuance of works ordered.

April 27, Niagara.
   Brigadier Maclean to General Haldimand. Proclamation of cessation of hostilities received. Will obey orders. Answer to Willett's statements respecting Wyoming.

May 2, Niagara.
   The same to the same. Bad condition of pork received from Carleton Island.

May 5, Niagara.
   The same to the same. Enclosing letters as to the conduct of the Indians. Has written to Washington in vindication of their actions.
1783.

(Letter from Mr. Morgan, secretary, dated 31 March, 1783, added).

For letters enclosed see 79 to 86.

General Haldimand to Brigadier Maclean. Receipt of despatches from the Ministry. Acknowledges letters and remarks on their contents.

May 22, Quebec.

The same to the same. Arrangements for settling the Indians in Canada and for meeting their present wants.

May 23, Quebec.

Brigadier Maclean to General Haldimand. Reporting interview with the Six Nations on the terms of peace, the boundaries, &c., and forwarding speeches.

June 7, Niagara.

The same to the same. Forwarding letter from President of the U. S. Board of War, with enclosure, relative to the United States envoys addressing the Indians, resolutions of Congress &c., 251

August 1, Niagara.

The same to the same. Has stopped traders with rum for the upper posts. Remonstrances against admission of Indian traders enclosed.

September 14, Niagara.

The same to the same. The peaceable disposition of the Indians.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH OFFICERS COMMANDING AT MICHILLIMAKINAK.

1778-1785—VOL. I.—PART I.

B. 97-1.

1778.

April 3, Fort Gage.

Rocheblave to General Carleton (in French). Taken prisoner by the rebels. The futile attempt to reach Vincennes. Recommends his wife and family left destitute, as he is to be sent to Congress for detention. His losses and those of Mr. Lord.

May 30, Michillimakinak.

Major DePeyster to General Carleton. Sending down the Indians who are ready. Rise in price of rum, from importation being stopped. Has ordered all the rum to be bought up. The bad effects of want of it on the Indians. Necessity of having a vessel, &c. List of Indian licenses.

June 7, St. Ursule, Illinois.

Richard McCarty to John Askin. The good faith of the Indians. The ravages and plundering of the rebels for want of a few troops.

C. Gautier to General Carleton (in French). Journal from leaving Two Mountains on the 28th September, 1777, for the purpose of raising men among the Indians till his return to Michillimakinak, 22nd June, 1778.

June 29, Michillimakinak.


Louis Chevalier to Major DePeyster (in French). Keeping watch over the dealers in brandy. Forty Indians going to Illinois, have been induced by him to remain.

July 23.

Major DePeyster to the merchants of Michillimakinak (in French). That he will lay their petition for a missionary before the General. Petition subjoined.

July 24, Michillimakinak.

The same to the Commander in Chief. Recommending that a priest be allowed the inhabitants, but that the church be removed to the village. List of subscriptions (in French) added.

B. 96-2

HALDIMAND COLLECTION.
1778
August 10, Montreal.
General Haldimand to Major DePeyster. Advice of bills drawn received. Urging economy. Copies of all standing orders to be sent to Colonel Bolton for transmission. Rules for posts sent.

August 11, Montreal.
Elisha Brown. Deposition by him and John Goodrich as to the assistance rendered by French Canadians to enable them to escape.

August 15, Michillima-kinak.
Major DePeyster to General Haldimand. Sending letters from McCarty at the Illinois, and Chevalier at St. Joseph's, giving account of rebel proceedings.

August 22.
The same to the same. Sending a pass given to the Puants by George Roger Clark, a rebel colonel. The band have made use of it to attack the rebels.

August 28, Montreal.
General Haldimand to Major DePeyster. La Touche and his band sent home. The course to be followed with these Indians to secure their attachment.

August 30, Montreal.
The same to the same. Recommending M. Grosellier. Instructions forwarded for Lt. Governor Hamilton. To send his views about an expedition to the Illinois. Chevalier's son to ascertain why the St. Joseph Indians have not come down.

August 31, Michillima-kinak.

September 2, Montreal.
General Haldimand to Major DePeyster. As to arrangements for obtaining news from the Illinois.

September 15, St. Joseph.
Louis Chevalier to Major DePeyster (in French). The obstacles in consequence of the state of affairs in the Illinois. The fair promises of the rebels to the Indians, who are completely gone to their side. The difficulty of getting a good man to negotiate. Asks instructions.

September 16, Michillima-kinak.
Major DePeyster to General Haldimand. Has sent a messenger with a belt to rouse the Illinois Indians. The arrangements for protecting the trade of the Grand Portage at the west end of Lake Superior.

September 21, Michillima-kinak.
The same to the same. The belt sent for the Illinois not forwarded, the rebels being in full possession. The danger to the Mississippi trade. His interview with various tribes and the precautions to be taken to secure their fidelity. The expense of rum, &c., to send the Indians home pleased. The necessity of sending up Mr. Gautier to lead them. The impossibility of fortifying, and the little trust to be placed in Indians. Returns of ordnance, &c.

October 7, Michillima-kinak.
The same to the same. Will study economy. The waste by the Indians of stores given them at Montreal, and their claims. Respecting instructions, leave of absence, &c.

October 20, Halifax.
Lt. Governor Sinclair to General Haldimand. His representations to General Howe. His gratification at serving under Haldimand.

October 24, Michillima-kinak.
Major DePeyster to the same. The Indians too much dispersed to be of service to Lt. Governor Hamilton. Will try to get the young men, and also through M. Chevalier, the St. Joseph Indians. The character of Chevalier. Plans for recovery of the Illinois. Necessity for an armed vessel. Desires to know the reason for being left at his present post.

October 27, Michillima-kinak.
The same to the same. Arrival of Langlade and Gautier; they are sent off to assist Hamilton. Langlade to go to Grand River; Gautier to St. Joseph's to collect the Indians to assist Hamilton. The short
1778.

arrival of rum. The late arrival of goods. The low water in French River.

December 25, Quebec.

General Haldimand to Major DePeyster. The danger of allowing the merchants to have trading posts all over the country. They ought to bear the expense of protection. Urging the strictest economy, especially in provisions. To encourage fishing at the posts. How trading passes will be granted. Armed vessel at the post sanctioned. His (DePeyster's) services.

December.

List of Indian goods furnished in the fall of 1778.

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January 29, Michillimakinak.

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July 3, Quebec.

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Cardinal to Brigadier Maclean (in French). Memorial as to his imprisonment and giving an account of his transactions with Gratiot and Papin, &c. 536

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No date.

Lt. Governor Sinclair. Order to bring all provisions, &c., to the fort, with list of proprietors of the general store at Michillimakinak, number of canoes, &c. 575

No date.

Samuel Robertson to Lt. Clowes. Refusing to apply for bail on the terms proposed, with the form. 578

No date.

Nicolé Lefèvre to Joseph Lefèvre, Montreal (in French). That they are threatened by the Indians. 580

No date.

Lt. Governor Sinclair. Order as to the Indian trade, and regulations. 581

No date.

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No date.

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No date.

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No date.

General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Sinclair. That two vessels are to be put under his direction for transport. 587
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—1778 TO 1783.—VOL. II.

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1781.  B.
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February 12,  Michillimakinak.
February 23,  Michillimakinak.
February 23,  Michillimakinak.
February 24,  Michillimakinak.
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May 12,  Michillimakinak.
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May 14,  Quebec.
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General Haldimand to Governor Sinclair. That there has been no bad opinion entertained of him. He has released Cardinal. Page 1

Lt. Governor Sinclair to Gen. Haldimand. Advice of bills, with accounts.

Same to Captain Mathews. In answer to the complaints of Chevalier and Aineé.

Same to the same. Party of rebels who plundered St. Joseph's defeated. Progress of work at the island.

Same to General Haldimand. Advice of bills drawn (two).

24th October, 1780, to date from same. Return of ordnance stores, &c.

General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Sinclair. To send charges against the prisoners. To repair the vessels.

Captain Mompesson to the same. Why Cardinal and others were sent down prisoners to Montreal.

Robert Mathews to the same. With form for bills drawn.

Lt. Governor Sinclair. Returns of garrison, barracks, stores, &c.


Captain Mompesson to Major DePeyster. Enclosing orders (No. 2, at page 29) of Lt. Governor Sinclair, and an account of his proceedings.

Simon Girty to the same. The proceedings of the rebels under Brodhead at Cushoking. Clark to march for Sandusky. The Wyandots and Christian Indians want men to assist them.

Major DePeyster to John Aýkin. That his conduct was satisfactory and his loyalty unquestioned.

Same to Brigadier Powell. That the difficulties with Lt. Governor Sinclair are likely to become more serious than ever. Asking that the present detachment be exchanged.

Lt. Governor Sinclair to Gen. Haldimand. Work at the fort and employment of the vessels. Cardinal is a runaway bankrupt. Mr. Campion was at St. Joseph's where he repelled the attack. Asking what course he is to take with the marauders. The fidelity of the Indians. Want of tools, &c.

Same to the same. Advice of bill drawn.

Major DePeyster to Brigadier Powell. Intelligence from Post Varennes and the Indian country.

Captain Mathews to Lt. Governor Sinclair. Transmitting memorial from Messrs. Kay and McCrea for settlement of their claims.

1781.
May 31, Quebec.

General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Sinclair. Remarks on news respecting the fort, &c. The Indians and the traders; the latter must be protected. Has no objection to the Indians going to war against the common enemy. How faithful traders are to be rewarded. The application of traders for recompense for losses at St. Joseph’s cannot be complied with; compensation can be given only to such as have been in the King’s service. The treatment of prisoners. Page 46

June 1, Quebec.

Same to the same. Acknowledging receipt of information as to the attack on St. Joseph’s.

June 1, Quebec.

Same to the same. Medicines have been sent.

June 1, Quebec.

Same to the same. Desiring to have reasons for refusing payment to Chevalier and Ainsé, and also for refusing to allow the former to return to Michillimakinak.

June 21, Michillimakinak.

Lt. Governor Sinclair to Brigadier Powell. Explanations of misunderstanding between him and Captain Mompesson, with copies of orders.

June 28, Quebec.

John Askin to General Haldimand. Enclosing papers relating to his services and to Lt. Governor Sinclair’s complaints; desires to wait on the general.

June 22, Michillimakinak.

Lt. Governor Sinclair to General Haldimand. Carpenter traders to Lt. Governor Sinclair. Acknowledgment (in French and English) that they have received payment from the Government of all expenses at St. Joseph’s.

July 3, Michillimakinak.

Lt. Governor Sinclair to Captain Mathews. Cannot see what claim Messrs. Chevalier and Ainsé can have on the Government for services at St. Joseph (See certificate p. 60).

July 8, Michillimakinak.

Captain Matthews to Lt. Governor Sinclair. Certificate from merchants as to Chevalier’s claim received; the claim to be examined.

July 8, Michillimakinak.

Lt. Governor Sinclair to the same. Advice of bills drawn (three).

July 10, Michillimakinak.

Same to the same. Progress of the works on the island. Arrival of distant Indians; their fidelity. The Indians near the Mississippi deserve confidence.

July 21, Michillimakinak.

Merchant traders to Lt. Governor Sinclair. Advice of bills drawn.

July 21, Michillimakinak.

Lt. Governor Sinclair to Lt. Governor Sinclair. Advertisements for the sale of Indian goods. Carpenters and tools will be sent; tools already sent.

July 31, Michillimakinak.

Lt. Governor Sinclair to Michillimakinak. Early permission for the canoes to proceed to the North-West and Michillimakinak desirable.

July 31, Michillimakinak.

Joseph Howard to the same. Enclosing receipt for stores to a party sent against the Illinois.

August 6, Makinak Island.

Lt. Governor Sinclair to the same. Advice of bill drawn.

August 20, Michillimakinak.

Captain Mathews to Lt. Governor Sinclair. Certificate from merchants as to Chevalier’s claim received; the claim to be examined.

August 25, Quebec.

Lt. Governor Sinclair to Gen. Haldimand. Sending estimates of goods required for Indian Department, with remarks.

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<td>Same to the same. The advantage of granting passes early for the North-West, &amp;c.</td>
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<td>October 22</td>
<td>Same to the same. That he has bought goods from conductor of the King's canoes.</td>
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<td>October 22</td>
<td>Same to the same. Explanations as to the cause of the Indian expenses at his post.</td>
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<td>Antoine Girardin to Lt. Governor Sinclair (in French). Sending an account of the state of the feeling among the inhabitants of the Illinois.</td>
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<td>No date</td>
<td>Gen. Haldimand to Lt. Governor Sinclair. Instructing him as to his course with the traders. Desirable to encourage the North-West trade. Passes granted for 100 canoes to trade on the Mississippi. The danger of allowing all the men employed by the Government to trade.</td>
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<td>March 9</td>
<td>Lt. Governor Sinclair to General Haldimand. Enclosing letter relative to presents for the Indians, &amp;c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 9</td>
<td>Same to the same. Explanations as to the large expense of the Indian Department.</td>
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<td>March 31</td>
<td>Same to the same. Further explanations as to Indian and other expenses.</td>
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<td>April 29</td>
<td>Same to the same. Returns of stores, &amp;c., with certificates.</td>
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<td>June 7</td>
<td>Same to the same. Progress of the works. The reports from the Mississippi are pacific.</td>
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<td>June 8</td>
<td>Lieutenant Turney to Major DePeyster. Wyandots want clothing, ammunition, &amp;c. Indians at Detroit to be ready to assist against the enemy coming to the Shawanese country.</td>
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<td>June 8</td>
<td>Wyandots to Major DePeyster. Thanks for assistance. Expedition from Kentucky coming against them. They want help, as they will invade the enemy's country if he does not come to their's.</td>
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<td>June 11</td>
<td>Captain Caldwell to Major DePeyster. Defeat of the rebels, with number of killed, wounded and prisoners. Lake Indians to be urged forward, as Clarke will attack the Shawanese. Provisions, &amp;c., wanted. Recommending certain Indians for their good behaviour, &amp;c.</td>
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<td>June 12</td>
<td>Lt. Governor Sinclair to General Haldimand. Respecting the refusal to accept bills for the post, &amp;c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 19 and 20</td>
<td>Merchant traders to Lieut. Ford. Correspondence relative to the delivery of Indian corn.</td>
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1782.
June 28, Michillima-kinak.
Lt. Governor Sinclair to General Haldimand. Two letters enclosing documents.

July 5, Michillima-kinak.

July 13, Michillima-kinak.
Merchant traders to the same (in French). Memorial that a priest may be sent to administer the offices of religion.

September 16, Michillima-kinak.
John Coates to the same. Returns of Indian Department and of number of Indians resorting to the post.

September 17, Michillima-kinak.
Lt. Governor Sinclair to the same. Reasons for purchasing corn and for the price he gave.

September 18, Michillima-kinak.
Lieutenant Clowes to the same. Returns of officers and others on the works.

September 19, Michillima-kinak.
Ensign Fry to the same. Return of Naval Department at the post.

September 20, Michillima-kinak.
Lt. Colonel Hope to Captain Robertson. Report on the regulations for the command of the post, to prevent abuses. The report is signed also by Sir John Johnston and James Stanley Goddard.

September 20, Michillima-kinak.
Hockings, Engineer. Report on the works at the fort, and plan for putting it in a state to prevent its being taken by surprise.

September 21, Michillima-kinak.
Lt. Colonel Hope to Gen. Haldimand. Will send the report as to the regulations for the fort by Lt. Governor Sinclair, who has given up command to Captain Robertson.

October 18, Montreal.
Louis Chevalier to the same (in French). Memorials and accounts relative to his claims.

October 19, Quebec.
Lt. Colonel Hope to the same. Distances, portages, &c., by Lake Nipissing and French River to Michillimakinak. His inquiries there, at Detroit, Niagara, Carleton Island, Oswegatchie, Coteau da Lac and Montreal. The abuse in the Indian Department. The bad state of the pork sent to all the posts.

October 21, Quebec.
General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Sinclair. His presence required at Quebec during the examination of accounts.

October 24, Michillima-kinak.
Watters, Engineer. Return of Indian corn in store.

November 1, Michillima-kinak.
George McBeath to Capt. Robertson. For a pass to bring supplies to the post.

November 1, Michillima-kinak.
Captain Robertson to Capt. Mathews. Enclosing letter from Geo. McBeath, recommending his application for a pass to bring supplies to the post.

November 2, Quebec.
General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Sinclair. Refusing leave of absence, as he must be present when accounts are investigated.

November 24, Michillima-kinak.
Watters, Engineer. Returns of Indian corn issued from store.

December 20, Quebec.
Samuel Robertson to Gen. Haldimand. Memorial for redress against Lt.-Governor Sinclair, with accounts.

December 28, Michillima-kinak.
Captain Robertson to the same. Two surveys of provisions enclosed in his letter.

December 29, Michillima-kinak.
George McBeath to Capt. Robertson. Repeats application for a pass.
1782.
December 29,
Michillimakinak.
George McBeath to Capt. Robertson. On the probable scarcity of corn and how he proposes to purchase.

December 30,
Michillimakinak.
Captain Robertson to Capt. Mathews. Advice of bills drawn, sending also returns, list of medicines wanted, &c.

1783.
February 2,
River St. Pierre.
Amable Curot to Captain Robertson (in French). Giving an account of the murder of Frenchmen of which the Sauteaux were accused, but which was committed by the Sioux.

February 10,
Michillimakinak.
Captain Robertson to Captain Mathews. Sending papers. Reducing the presents to the Indians. Fort will be completed in spring. Desires to have his own company at the fort. Returns of corn.

March 5,
LaBâie.
Captain Langlade to Captain Robertson (in French). Attack on traders by the Puants at Wisconsin Portage, and robbery. Murder of a French trader by Sauteaux or Sioux.

March 24,
Michillimakinak.
John McDonald to General Haldimand. Return of corn issued from store.

April 20,
Michillimakinak.

April 27,
Michillimakinak.
Captain Robertson to Captain Mathews. Advice of bills drawn. Old guard house burned. Lieutenant Clowes leaving for Quebec, and Mr. McBeath for Prairie du Chien to prevent the Indians from coming to the post. Returns of Indian presents.

April 26,
Michillimakinak.
Same to George McBeath. Instructions for his guidance among the Indians at Prairie du Chien; to urge peace.

April 20,
Michillimakinak.
Same to Captain Mathews. Enclosing instructions to George McBeath.

May 24,
Prairie du Chien.
Indians. Council of Renards, Sacques, Sioux, Puants and Foles Avoines Indians, with reports of their speeches.

June 16,
Sault St. Marie.
Cadoll to M. Gautier (in French). Death of Indians around Lake Superior from small-pox.

June 27,
Michillimakinak.
Same to Captain Brehm. Anxiety of the Indians about their future situation. They ought to be treated handsomely. Suggestions as to new arrangements if posts are to be retained. His vexation at bills being refused after the savings that had been effected.

July 6,
Michillimakinak.
Same to Brigadier McLean. Requesting to know what supply he can depend on to settle for the rum borrowed from traders. His unpleasant position.

July 10,
Michillimakinak.
George McBeath to Captain Robertson. Urging his claim for a settlement of the goods, money, &c., advanced for the King's service.

July 14,
Michillimakinak.
Captain Robertson to Captain Mathews. Calling his attention to the claims of Mr. McBeath.

July 14,
Michillimakinak.
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Captain Robertson to Captain Mathews. Advising that bills are drawn. The propriety of sending Mr. McBeath to Prairie du Chien and the saving effected. Page 224

Same to Colonel Claus. Indian internal war. No demand sent for goods on account of the evacuation, &c. 226

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Surgeon Mitchell to Capt. Robertson. Respecting allowance for medical service, &c., to Indians and Canadians. 233

Captain Robertson to Capt. Mathews. Advice of bills drawn. Scarce of corn. Indians sent out wintering. 234

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Capt. Robertson to Capt. Mathews. Indians quiet. Scarcity of corn, and of hay, the latter owing to the want of bateaux. Enclosing memorial of traders. Asks for an Indian office on retirement. Proposes to come direct to Toronto, &c. Respecting Negro prisoners. 240

Same to the same. Advice of bills drawn. Cause of expense. 243

Same to General Haldimand. Stating his services for consideration. 244

Same to Major Mathews. Respecting his son. The post is nearly out of Indian goods. Loss of two horses. Captain Mathews' promotion. 246

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Captain Robertson to Gen. Haldimand. Encloses journal. Would have a fort built at Thessalon by October, 1785. Is sending supplies for settlement at Thessalon. Arrival of Ottawas. Behaving as usual; rum wanted for the Indians, &c., with list of artificers, medicines, &c. 259

HALDIMAND COLLECTION.
Philip R. Fry to Capt. Mathews. Respecting his claims as a loyalist.

Captain Robertson to Gen. Haldimand. Desire of men of the 84th (loyalists) to settle at Thessalon. Fertile tract between Lakes Ontario and Huron. Uses for Indian interpreters. Indians quiet. Asks to be appointed Indian agent.

Same to Major Mathews. Necessity of having a magistrate. Good fall for mills on the river Thessalon and large pinery. Two families desiring to settle. Plan of part of Lake Huron.

Same to General Haldimand. Applies for tract of land between Lakes Ontario and Huron, with Messrs. Frobisher, McTavish, and others, to carry on the North-West trade.

Same to Captain Mathews. Advice of bills drawn.

Dr. Williamson to Captain Hope. The serious state of Lt. Governor Sinclair's health.

Captain Robertson to Gen. Haldimand. Arrival of the 34th and relief of the 8th. The inadequacy of the garrison, should Indians attack it, and the danger to traders. The fertility of Thessalon. Proposals for settlement.

Captain Hope to Colonel Hope. The state of Lt. Governor Sinclair's health; his ravings.

Captain Robertson to Major Mathews. That the North-West Company are sending 800 packs to Montreal.

Same to the same. The difficulty of keeping the works in repair. Indians have not yet given up their ideas of attacking the post.

Same to the same. Urges that he should be enabled to settle with the traders for goods borrowed. Abusive language of a Chippewa chief.

Pierre Durrand to Gen. Haldimand (in French). Memorials and accounts for work done and effects left, with letters from Major DePeyster, &c.

Captain Robertson to Major Mathews. Indian accounts will be sent to Sir John Johnson. No work has been done at the posts to be ceded, except such as is necessary for protection.


Lt. Governor Sinclair to Gen. Haldimand. Several letters from this date onwards on the subject of his claims on account of bills protested; most of them are undated.

Plan for reformation of expenses in Indian Department.

Merchant traders to Gen. Haldimand (in French.) Memorial for compensation for losses at St. Joseph's.

Lt. Governor Sinclair. Reasons for not discouraging the Mississippi Indians from visiting the post.

Proposal and plan for building blockhouses.

HALDIMAND COLLECTION.
LETTERS AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE UPPER POSTS.—1778—1782.


1778.

January 20.

Memorandum concerning the trade to the great portage at the west end of Lake Superior. The value of the interior trade about £40,000 sterling annually, employing nearly 500 men. Detailed statement of how the trade should be regulated and disorders prevented.

January 20.

Memorandum about the trade to the upper country. The vessels that should be employed for carrying up the goods, &c.

May 10.

Expenditure of rum at Niagara, from 11th May, 1777 to date.

September 8, Niagara.

Haldimand. Orders to the commanders of the posts and captains of militia to furnish transport to Capt. Brehm so as to save delay.

Same to Brehm. Letter authorising him to proceed from Lachine to Detroit so as to ascertain the actual state of the posts on the route.

April 4, Quebec.

List of papers given to Capt. Brehm.

April 8, Quebec.

Instructions (in full detail) as to the observations he is to make on the route from Lachine to Detroit.

April 9, Quebec.

Brehm to Haldimand. That he will proceed as ordered, so soon as he learns that the ice has left the river.

April 14, Montreal.

Same to the same. Has ordered St. George du Pré to mend the road to Lachine, Bellestre not having attended to it. The ill disposed of the Six Nations inclined to cut off the convoy between Oswegatchie and Deer Island; will order an escort. Leaves the question of armed Canadian officers going with the bateaux to His Excellency’s judgment. Upward navigation not yet practicable, but intends setting off in an hour’s time in hopes to find means to proceed. Report that rebels have been seen near Oswego. Will inquire at Carleton Island and act accordingly.

April 16, Montreal.

Haldimand to Brehm (in French). Disagreeable letters received from Niagara and Detroit. Hopes he will have arrived before the news reaches him, and that from the instructions given, he may secure the posts and have repairs made. If the rangers and Indians are active, they should prevent the rebels from penetrating to the posts. He (Haldimand) will do everything on his side to send provisions, &c. Carleton to go to Montreal to hasten the convoys and Schanks will leave in a few days for Carleton Island with everything necessary for the lake marine, and with 100 sailors and officers. Will not issue passes for Detroit and the upper country till better informed; hopes to have more Canadians for the bateaux. Hopes that part of the garrison at Carleton Island and of the provisions have been sent to Niagara, so that Bolton can send reinforcements to Detroit. Is sorry to hear from Lernoult that the inhabitants are not well disposed; hopes that he (Brehm) may find means to bring them back to their duty and to have the worst arrested; it is only by vigorous action that the embarrassment can be removed. In concert with Lernoult, he may select some one to take charge of the Indians, until the return of Hamilton or Hay, but he is not to be allowed to incur expenses. Encloses an open letter for De Peyster. Sends this by Capt. Butler, on whose activity and zeal he relies to delay the march of the rebels.

1779.

April 19, Quebec.

Victoria. A. 1887
Brehm to Haldimand. Delay caused by ice, contrary winds and hurt to his bateaux. Two vessels ready to sail to Niagara. Is going on board the "Haldimand" and will call at Oswego on the way. Would have gone by bateaux but for the report of rebels being there, and he would not run the risk of being taken. Captain Aubrey has ordered the sloop to sail to and sound Irondequoy Bay, 45 miles from Oswego; the nearest to it is Great Sodus Bay, which has already been sounded. The "Haldimand" being loaded with merchandise, he will not risk her in the bay. Medicines provided. Mr. Dennis, Commissary at the Cedars, represents the necessity of checking the desertion of bateaux men, if the upper posts are to be supplied. Has fixed upon a better place there for a storehouse, which he has written to Maurer for carpenters to build. Scouts from Oswegatchie to be sent to Fort Stanwix and Schenectady, to ascertain the rebel movements and to learn from the Indians how the rebels can come in to cut off convoys. The St. Regis Indians not to be trusted. Glennie, artillery officer, to go to William Henry and Cataqua, to make a return of the cannon, etc.; Aubrey cannot send a reinforcement to Niagara. The work on the post well advanced, but more men wanted, who would act as a reserve for the upper posts and easily get down to Montreal if needed. A scout of 30 Indians sent to Fort Stanwix, who, as well as a party gone to Oswego, will report direct to His Excellency.

May 1, On board the "Haldimand." Same to the same. Hair, an Indian officer, returned from a scout to Fort Stanwix, reports a talk of an expedition of 10,000 men to be raised to invade Quebec; that a party left to attack Carleton Island in winter, but returned on account of bad weather. The garrison and defence of Fort Stanwix. Does not know how the proposed expedition is to go. Two Indian villages destroyed by rebels, and women and children carried off. Nobody has been towards Oswego this spring, and no preparations at Fort Stanwix.

May 7, Quebec. Haldimand to Brehm (in French). Had received a letter from Ensign Davies, that a party of 30 rebel Indians who had been hanging round his post had killed two men and taken away four prisoners, but made no mention of him (Brehm) having passed the post. His uneasiness relieved by receipt of a letter from Carleton Island. Will make use of his information as to the expedition, and the means for the safety of convoys. Has stopped all canoes trading to Niagara and Detroit. Will be obliged to let provisions be sent.
1779.

for the men who winter in the north, in case of them running the risk of dying from hunger; may, perhaps, have to allow those from Michillimakinak to go by the Grand River, but hopes to receive news from him or Major DePeyster. Owing to the death of Foy, he has named him (Brehm) to the office of barrack master-general. Will have him gazetted. The abuses slipped into the departments. Sends him the barrack regulations for a model, trusting he will set himself to remedy abuses. The troops must be provided for as well as circumstances will permit, but abuses and expenses must be diminished. Macdougall to command at Carleton Island, taking his company of emigrants. Aubrey to move to Niagara. Another company of emigrants to relieve the 31st at Oswegatchie. Fraser, with Indians, sent there to protect the communication. After Aubrey's arrival at Niagara, Bolton may send 150 men to Detroit. Does not believe the Virginians will dare to attack Niagara so long as the Five Nations are faithful. The only way the enemy can come is by Oswego, and it would be as easy to attack Detroit, where he learns the inhabitants are not too well disposed. Depends on the information from him (Brehm) to bring them to a knowledge of their true interests. Capt. Shank carries all stores for the marine, &c.

May 8, Niagara.

Brehm to Haldimand. His arrival after being twice driven back to Carleton Island. The necessity of having whites with the Indians at Oswegatchie and Carleton Island, as the Indians cannot be trusted alone. No suitable officers at Niagara. It would be of great service if Canadian officers were sent, or if Campbell could get any from Montreal. Bolton recovered; his qualities for the command. Discusses the prospects of Indian co-operation and means of securing it. Is trying to obtain information as to the number of horses and cattle for provisions when Oswego is to be occupied. The Indians have promised 1,000 warriors to protect those who are to re-establish that post. The impolicy of reducing rations and rum to the seamen on the lakes during the present critical time. If insisted on, how the reduction should be made. Difficulties in the provincial marine in respect to rank of officers. The carrying capacity of the vessels. Bolton's desire to have authority for discretionary powers direct from headquarters. Asks to have one of his officers at Carleton Island, so that he would obey orders on an emergency. He (Brehm) suggests that Fraser is the best man at the island, and might be desired to obey orders from Bolton. The value of the services that might be rendered by the emigrants to Oswego, the upper posts or Niagara. DePeyster runs more risk from Chicago, by the Illinois river, than Lernoult. Bolton sending out parties towards Tuscarawas and Fort Pitt, but Clarke, having taken Vincennes in February, may have time to attack DePeyster. Proposes leaving for Detroit. How Oswego may be put in defensible order. Respecting the pay of soldiers employed in the engineer's department. The policy of allowing the accounts to be made up in different ways, according to circumstance. The differences of the duties and expenses of seamen on Lakes Champlain and Ontario. The new gun boat is sent to Carleton Island. Aubrey instructed to use her as seems best. The importance of Oswego for the safety of convoys to Carleton Island. P. S. 9th. Butler's request to have two three-pounders, called grasshoppers, with ammunition. Their use against the rebel stockaded forts. How Robison should be settled with for the rum.
1779.

May 9, Niagara.

Robison’s account for rum appended. Page 58

Taylor & Duffin. Estimate of the cost of a bateau load of rum at Niagara. 9

May 9, Niagara.

Thomas Robison to Bolton. Offer to contract for the supply of rum. 60

May 12, Niagara.

Taylor & Duffin to Brehm. Offer to contract for the supply of rum. 61

May 12, Niagara.

Brehm to Haldimand. Transmitting offers for the supply of rum. The ruinous state of Fort Erie. It could be made defensible, but men are required for the work. Bolton has asked for tools for Detroit and Michillimakinak; is most apprehensive for the safety of the latter. The supply of draught horses and waggons that Stedman can furnish for Oswego; he can also furnish a certain number of oxen, chains, &c. Other preparations for Oswego. If the rebels could get a sufficient number of the Six Nations to join in their interest, they would soon take the place. Respecting bills and Indian accounts. Bolton expects a vessel from Fort Erie. 62

Robison to Brehm. Offer to furnish the seamen on Lake Ontario with slop clothing. 65

May 14, Niagara.

Brehm to Haldimand. With return of ordnance stores wanted. Captain Mathews to set off in a few days. 66

Same to the same. Arrival of Butler, Joseph Brant and the Canadian Indians. What Bolton has done for the protection of the upper posts. Explains the policy of the Indian nations. The late rebel expedition into the Oneida country has increased their apprehension, so that Bolton has great difficulty in persuading the Indians to assist one another, and wishes for cloth for green jackets to the whites who accompany the Indians, so as to enable them to conceal themselves. The reduced rations of provisions and rum may be enforced when a new set of seamen arrive. The quantity of merchandise at Niagara and Erie. The detachment of the 47th, when it arrives, will be sent to Fort Erie to work there, till vessels come to take them to Detroit. Will go there to lay out the work, so as to cover the fort from small cannon and surprises. Does not expect much good out of the inhabitants of Detroit. A detachment may alter their way of acting. Butler to go with a strong scout towards Tuscarawas. Some money wanted to enable the scouts to purchase provisions from friends of Government on the frontiers. Dockstader, with 108 Indians, has attacked a strong body of the enemy between Fort Pitt and Tuscarawas, killed 21 and taken 9 prisoners. Sends offers for rum, &c. 67

Same to the same. Had arrived from Fort Erie in 34 hours. Lernoult cannot carry out Hamilton’s promises to the Indians; their discontent; the Hurons refuse to act; they hope the French will return. The rebels have five forts between Fort Pitt and Detroit. The Wabash Indians expected cannon, ammunition, men and provisions to drive the rebels from Vincennes. The Shawanese, &c., expected the same to drive the rebels from the above five posts. Thinks 500 or 600 men would be enough, if provisions were supplied to the families of the Indians until they can again plant their lands. The change for the better in the behaviour of the inhabitants and Indians by the late reinforcement. The absolute necessity of an Indian agent being sent up, or the Western Indians will be lost. The intrigues of the rebels among the Indians; the stores have their effect. An Indian chief, arrived from the Mississippi, has invited them to make peace with the rebels and to go to Fort Pitt.
for that purpose. Returns of provisions, &c. The state of the fort.

If finished before it is attacked, it will be very tenable. Is surprised

that Dr. Anthon has not yet got his appointment as surgeon to the

General Hospital; his past services. The delicate state of Lern-

oult's health; he and Bolton able officers and it is lucky they are

here. Will require to remain longer to get full information as to

the forts, &c.

May 30,

Brehm to DePeyster, Michillimakinak, desiring him to send
details of the state of the fort, &c., and what can be done for its
defence. He is to get a side or sides of the fort proof against small
cannon; to report the movements of the enemy; the feelings of
Indians, &c.

June 3,

Same to Haldimand. For want of sailors his (Haldimand's) de-
spatches cannot be sent by vessel to Michillimakinak, but will send
them by bateaux. Is sending order to DePeyster (p. 76). Will
wait for an answer. From an intercepted letter it appears that the
post is not in such danger as was imagined, or he would have gone
there. How he proposes to obtain information to prepare for expe-
ditions to dislodge the rebels from their forts in the Indian coun-
try.

June 12,

Haldimand to Brehm (in French). Is pleased to learn that affairs
reported by him (Brehm) are in a better situation than he had
hoped. Is making every effort to send provisions, &c., for the
defence of the posts. Fears most the want of provisions and trusts
that the commandants will do everything possible to save them.
The only news from Halifax is that it is determined to push the war
with vigour. Sends newspapers to Bolton which may reach and
amuse DePeyster; hopes that communication will be kept up with
his post, as often as possible. Shanks might build a light
vessel suited for this navigation. Exorbidant bills drawn by Capt.
Grant, of the Naval Department; they are to be carefully scruti-
nized and everything irregular struck out. To report exactly the
whole state of affairs as it is neither the time, nor are these the cir-
cumstances, in which any one can be spared.

June 13,

Same to the same (in French). Acknowledging the receipt of
letters. Is sending all the provisions possible to the posts, even at
the risk of depriving this part of Canada of supplies. No ships from
Europe yet; Major Holland arrived from Halifax, reports the nation
resolved on war. Has sent 50 men to push on the works at Carleton
Island, taking artillery, &c, asked for by Bolton, who had received
orders to send to Detroit the necessary artillery, replacing it by that
now sent. Trusts to his (Brehm's) activity and zeal to carry out
the orders given him respecting the post. Has sent orders to arrest,
if necessary, the principal disturbers in Detroit, and even to take
hostages to be sent to Niagara to secure the fidelity of the rest.
Respecting Grant's accounts for the marine; Schanks to have them
all carefully examined, and make a report. If Grant cannot settle
the accounts according to the prescribed rules, he is to be sent to
Quebec, to be examined concerning the enormous expenses. The
enormous consumption of provisions caused by useless people at the
posts, may occasion their loss.

June 12,

Plan, apparently of post at Oswego, referred to in Brehm's
letter.

June 13,

Return of the bateaux and progress in the settlement of
Detroit.

Haldimand Collection.
Brehm to Haldimand. Had taken advantage of the time he had to wait for news from Michillimakinak to run down to Sandusky and the mouth of the Miami to look out for places for storehouses. Has found two islands suitable for the purpose, of which sketches are sent. Has received intimation of his appointment as barrack master, for which he returns thanks. Works in progress by Lernoult and his garrison. The trouble taken to get water into the post. Bolton expects an expedition against him; does not think it possible, but Bolton is right to be cautious.

July 5,
Detroit.

Same to the same. On account of DePeyster's safety, trade may be carried on to the North-West and merchandize sent up without risk. Will send such supplies as he can to the posts, leaving the rest to be sent from Quebec. No cannon nor musket paper for cartridges to be got on either communication. The inconvenience of not having a list of stores sent. The great expense of stores and the cause; suggests a central storehouse at Niagara, and how to be supplied. Remarks on the proper method of dealing with barrack stores, &c. Blankets, furniture, &c., should be sent to all the posts to be delivered at Niagara. McKee reports that it is doubtful if the Shawanese, Delawares and Sandusky will resist the rebels much longer, if no troops can be sent to support them. Rebels using every means to detach the Indians. The difficulty of defending such an extent of territory with so few troops. Proposes to build bateaux at the Cedars, instead of at Montreal; collect the stores and send them off from there whence they can go much earlier to the upper posts than from Montreal. Other advantages urged. Will wait arrival of Shawanese chiefs before leaving for Niagara.

July 5,
Detroit.

Same to the same. The returns show the impossibility of lessening the expenses at the posts, where this would have been done long ago, but for the fear of discontent and mutiny. Urges a larger allowance to Mr. Baby; his views as to the necessity of having troops and officers to lead them, if the Indians are to act in a large body, supported by those of McKee.

July 8,
Detroit.

Same to the same. Sends this letter with Maisonville as an evidence of his services being recognized. Understands that he is applying for the post of Grand Voyer to the settlement. Is sorry that he (Brehm) cannot leave by the vessel he intended, but Lernoult wished him to remain on account of defences. The increasing expenditure of rum, on account of the number of Indians.

July 23,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Brehm (in French). To examine carefully the most suitable place for provision, &c. stores at the Cedars, and also for log houses to lodge a company; the rest of the detachment might be quartered on the nearest inhabitants. The inconvenience of establishing a yard at the Cedars for building bateaux, all the materials, the workmen and their families being collected at Montreal. Has allowed 40 canoes to leave for the Grand Portage, and 20 others for Michillimakinak. Does not believe it would be prudent to let them go further.

July 27,
Niagara.

Brehm to Haldimand. Indian corn bought as ordered. Will pass over Indian demands as they cannot be complied with. Lernoult anxious that the commission of justice of peace he has issued may be confirmed. Sends returns of craft, &c., in case of an expedition to the west ward. Reports of the state of the garrison enclosed. Fine powder wanted for the Indians; gives the cost of purchasing on the spot. Reinforcement of 100 men wanted by Lernoult to
defend the town. The fitness of Capt. Lernoult for the office of Adjutant General; his weak constitution is against his being employed to command an expedition. How he found the old post at Presque'Isle; a few Indians had been hunting in the neighbourhood. Arrived here (Niagara) on the 22nd, will remain for some days, and go by the Genessee, Iron lequat, Grand Sodas and O-wego to Carleton Island. Fort Erie has only partly got an abatis for want of men, they being kept employed at loading vessels. Trusts an allowance will be made to the subaltern commanding at Fort Erie, the expenses being so great. Gives instance of additional expenses at the posts. Has seen Capt. Schanks, and recommended him to keep his temper, as he believed Capt. Grant was acting under orders.

Page 98

Brehm to Mathews. Enclosing account of Stedman's respecting the carrying place, for instruction as to the date when the new contract was to take effect. Asks him to get copy of the new Army List for Col. Bolton, and one for Capt. Lernoult.

August 2, Niagara.

August 2, Niagara.

August 18, Cedars.

1780.
April 24, Quebec.

May 11, Montreal.

1781.
April 6, Yamaska.

Charles Grant to the same. Memorandum on the trade with "the Savages of the upper countries." The memorandum enters into minute detail of the trade and has the following note at the end: "The North West is divided into sixteen shares, all which form but one Company at this time." Todd & McGill, 2 shares; Ben. & Jos. Frobisher, 2 do; McGill Paterson, 2 do; McTavish & Co., 2 do; Holmes & Grant, 2 do; Wadden & Co., 2 do; McBeath & Co., 2 do; Ross & Co., 1 do; Oakes & Co., 1 do.

"Memorial of the merchants and traders from Montreal to the Great Carrying Place on Lake Superior and the Interior Country commonly named the North or Mer de l'Ouest," for passes to enable them to send forward stores, &c.

Information by Capt. Edge against de Rosier, an inhabitant of Yamaska.
Complaint by Edward Harwood soldier in the 53rd, follows.

December 6, Quebec.
Haldimand to Brehm (in French). Is glad to find that he has gone to St. John’s, &c., along with Capt. Twiss, to examine and arrange for stores, wood, &c. Believes that the vessels would be safer at Isle aux Noix than at St. John’s. The ice may allow more exact soundings to be taken. Wishes to have his views communicated to Twiss, so that no useless works may be begun. If the news as to Cornwallis be verified a visit from the rebels in spring is not improbable. Thinks that the measures taken by St. Leger and Chambers will prevent any attempt to burn the ships during the winter.

December 22, St. John’s.
Brehm to Haldimand. Had arrived with Twiss across the woods from Yamaska upper blockhouse. Asks for an allowance for fuel to Fraser and his people there. Hopes the number of men he asked for will be sent before his return, otherwise it will be too late to have firewood for Montreal.

January 10, Quebec.
Mathews to Brehm. Ordering an investigation by him and a board of officers (named) into complaints from Yamaska of depredations, &c., being committed by the 53rd.

January 16, Yamaska.
Report of evidence taken before the board of officers named for the purpose, in regard to the complaints of depredations, &c., by the 53rd at Yamaska.

January 17, Sorel.
Board of officers to Mathews. That they cannot send report till the evidence for the defence has been heard.

January 21, Quebec.
Mathews to the board of officers. That they are to close the examination into the Yamaska complaints as soon as possible.

January 25, Sorel.
Report of evidence in defence taken by the board of officers appointed to investigate the complaints of depredations at Yamaska by the 53rd Regiment.

September 9, Oswego.
Robert Kerr, Surgeon, reporting that cattle and spruce beer are necessary for the sick.

September 9, Oswego.
Field returns of the troops at Oswego, signed by Brigadier Watson Powell.

September 10, Carleton Island.
Survey of Government farm, returns of provisions, stores, &c. (Separate returns.)

September 11, Oswegatchie.
Returns relating to stores, works, &c., at Oswegatchie. 165 to 169

September — Carleton Island.
Barrack return of Fort Haldimand.

No date.
Return of stores, bateaux, &c., taken from Detroit on Hamilton’s expedition. The first return is unsigned, the second is signed by Henry DuVernet, Lieutenant of Artillery.

No date.
Sketch of memorial to be presented to His Excellency by the Canadian voyageurs in the southern part of the upper country (in French).

No date.
Memorandum relative to trade in the upper country, by Lakes Ontario and Erie.

“Memorandum relative to the trade in the upper country, as far as it is carried on by the Grand River, either to Michilimakinak or La Grande Portage, collected from the opinions of different persons concerned in that trade and well acquainted with the nature of it.”
LETTERS FROM OFFICERS COMMANDING AT NIAGARA, 1777–1778.

VOLUME I.

B. 100. B.M., 21,760.

(There is an error in the dates in the title; the papers extend to 1780.)

1777.

January 13, Niagara.

Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Carleton. Rebels intend to invade the Indian country. The Indians are ready to meet them if helped. A force needed at Deer Island to prevent the rebels cutting off supplies from Lachine. Consumption of beef by the large number of Indians. His efforts to keep up a supply of provisions and to repair the fort. The western Indians have driven off the rebels and the Six Nations refused to meet Schuyler in council. Confirmation of the defeat of Washington. Preparations to have the vessels ready for spring. The exertions of Captain La Force. Return of stores. Page 9

November 22, Niagara.

The same to the same. Acknowledging receipt of instructions. Does not wish to have charge of money matters, but will do what he can. Rebels may attack his post. Has not been able to strengthen the works owing to the weak state of the garrison. Owing to Indian consumption has been obliged to order flour from Detroit. Has ordered the "Charity" to be destroyed at Deer Island. 1

December 14, Niagara.


1778.

February 4, Niagara.

The same to the same. Sending letter from Governor Abbott, Post Vincent, as to affairs there. Artificers employed at Detroit in the Naval Department; respecting their accounts. 14

April 4, Navy Hall.

April 8, Niagara.


April 8, Niagara.

The same to Captain Le Maistre. Acknowledging advice of provisions for the upper posts. Indian accounts. Appointments in the rangers. Draughts for regiments and officers for recruiting service. Reports of defeat of Washington, &c., brought by a soldier of the Fusiliers escaped from the rebels. Refers to the representation as to shortening the seamen's rations. 23

May 10, Niagara.


HALDIMAND COLLECTION. B. 100

May 21, Niagara. The same to the same. Death of Captain Powell at Deer Island. Captain Mompesson to take command. Forwarding memorial in favour of officers of the 8th. Escape of Captain Butler from Albany. He goes to Quebec. 30

May 27, "Seneca." Captain Bouchette. Certificate signed by the officers that to save the vessel in a gale six of the after guns had to be thrown overboard. 33

June 2, Niagara. Deputy Commissary Pollard to Lt. Colonel Bolton. The addition to the seamen's rations took place on 24th July, 1776. 34

June 5, Niagara. Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Carleton. Orders as to seamen's rations will be obeyed. His disagreeable situation in consequence of the influx of Indians with scalps and prisoners in the absence of Colonel Butler. Regrets at Carleton leaving. 31

June 5, Niagara. The same to Captain Le Maistre. Officers will be sent as soon as possible on the recruiting service. His difficulties about Indian accounts. Attention will be paid to traders. The "Seneca" obliged to throw over guns. All damages repaired. Insufficiency of rum for the posts. The influx of Indians. Accounts sent of Indian expenses. 34

June 6, Niagara. The same to commanding officer at Montreal. Prisoners sent down. Indians coming with scalps and prisoners. 37

July 8, Laruwansk. Major Butler to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Account of his expedition to Wyoming. Defeat of the rebels. Capture of eight pallisaded forts, 1,000 dwelling houses, mills, &c., and capture of horned cattle, sheep, swine, &c. Party sent to the Delaware. The settlement of Schohary the next point; sends articles of capitulation. 38

July 14, Niagara. Lt. Colonel Bolton to Captain Le Maistre. Forwarding Butler's account of his successes at Wyoming. 44

August 29, Niagara. The same to General Haldimand. Accommodation for reinforcement at Deer Island. Commissions for rangers filled up. Command of the lakes to Captains Schank and Grant. Forwards copies of all instructions, &c. How the accounts of the different departments are kept. Account to Robert Smith. 45

September 6, Sandusky. Simon Girty to Captain Lernoult. Movements of Indians and projected expedition. 55

September 18, Niagara. Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Precautions as to ammunition. The assistance to be looked for from the Indians. Orders to the armed vessels as to the defence of the posts. The exertion of the contractor to forward goods. The defence of the post. Scouts out everywhere to watch the enemy. The immense quantities of goods forwarded by the merchants likely to tempt the rebels. Description of the fort and insufficiency of garrison, &c. 50

September 22, Niagara. The same to the same. Advice of bill drawn for Butler's expedition. Not a man to be had from Carleton Island. 54

October 3, Niagara. The same to the same. Preparations by Lt. Governor Hamilton for his expedition against the rebels. 56

October 6, Connutasag. Sir John Johnson to Colonel John Carleton. Collecting Indians against the rebels. Urges relief being sent to helpless people on the way to Niagara. Hopes to give the rebels an eternal thrashing. 60

Indian Department. List of Indian officers for commissions. 65

No date. Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Advice of bill drawn. Captain Butler collecting a force to meet the rebels from Wyoming. Reports of a French fleet, &c. The conduct of the Indians should
New York be evacuated. Reinforcements sent to Captain Butler. The services of the Indians. Bateaux wanted to bring logs for new fort. Expects large demands from Indians. Mr. Taylor has managed to get through his goods regularly.

Lt. Colonel Bolton to Deputy Commissary Pollard. Authority to demand supply for 1,800 men for one year.

Joseph Tucker to Colonel Stacy. Intercepted letter showing the movements of the rebels.

A. McKee to Captain Lernoult. Report of an expedition against Detroit.

Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Has refused to certify Indian accounts at Montreal, &c. How are sailors guilty of crime to be tried?

The same to the same. Death of Lieutenant Stroud; recommending a successor.

The same to the same. Advice of bill drawn for the naval department. Recommending Mr. Baker for promotion, with memorial from the boatswain of the "Seneca" for his discharge.


Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Detachment from Carleton Island. The good conduct of the 8th. The impossibility of cultivating round the fort till peace is restored. The jealousy of the Indians, and their propensity to plunder the contractor. The difficulty of obtaining supplies. The abilities of Captain Andrews, naval officer, on Lake Ontario. Rebels have retreated from Tioga, leaving a garrison at Wyoming. Seneca Indians assembled. Expedition by Butler to Cherry Valley. Joseph (Brant) is gone towards Minnesink. Hamilton's expedition has reached the Miamis. Repairs and additions to the fort, &c. Gunpowder received. Refugee loyalists sent to Montreal.

The same to the same. The Indians dispersed before Lt. Governor Hamilton's expedition was known. Hurons at Sandusky want an asylum for their wives and children, and assistance against the Virginians. Attack threatened on Detroit. Armed vessels ordered up. Detachment sent there. Unfavourable reports brought by Ensign Foy.

Captain Butler to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Account of his having burned the settlement, except the fort, and carried off prisoners and cattle. Reports of New York being left by British troops who had gone to Boston. Destruction of rebel shipping at Egg Harbour. Meditated attack on Carleton Island, &c.


The same to the same. Enclosing letter from Captain Butler, with account of his expedition. Rangers and Indians expected. No word from Detroit. Sending accounts.

Captain Andrews to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Report as to the work to be done to put the naval department in good order during the winter.

J. Coleman to the same. The bad state of the snow "Haldimand."

Lt. Colonel Bolton. Return of provisions issued to, and the number of, Indians.
February 8, Niagara.

Lt. Col. Bolton to General Haldimand. Provisions for Carleton Island. Threatened attack; state of the shipping and their movements. Launch of a gun boat. Accounts for freight of merchandise. Indian expenses. Mr. Taylor's conduct in running his goods through was extraordinary; but he has reduced prices. Bateaux ordered; will be useful in spring. The activity of Mr. Stedman in forwarding goods.

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February 12, Niagara.
The same to the same. Agreeable news from Lt. Governor Hamilton and Captain Lernoult. The latter throwing up works. Little trust in the Canadians at Detroit. Position of the rebels at Sandusky; their efforts to seduce the Indians. Hurons send word of the caution of the rebels, and of messages from the south, that Indians and loyalists are coming to clear the Ohio. Indians to be employed at Fort Pitt in harassing the enemy.

101

February 14, Niagara.


105

February 28, St. Joseph.

Louis Chevalier to General Haldimand (in French). The character of the Pottawattamies; their credulity, fickleness and timidity. His efforts to get men to join Hamilton's expedition to the Illinois.

191

March 4, Niagara.

Lt. Colonel Bolton to the same. Report on the proposal to cultivate round Niagara. The great objections made by the Indians.

106

March 5, Niagara.
The same to the same. Message from the rebels as to exchange of prisoners taken at Cherry Valley; Major Butler's wife and family proposed to be exchanged. Desires instructions as to upper posts. Works at Niagara.

109

March 17, Fort Erie.

Captain Mathews to Lt. Colonel Bolton. The ruinous state of the works.

123

March 24, Niagara.

Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Report of Girty, interpreter, as to the movements of the rebels under McIntosh; their fort at Tuscarawas and proposed attack on Detroit. The Six Nations determined to oppose them. Indians displeased at Hamilton going so far when they were to be attacked so near; assistance sent them from Detroit. Rebel despatches intercepted showing the weak state of Fort Pitt. The scarcity of provisions at Detroit.

112

March 25, Niagara.

Lt. Colonel Bolton to the same. Reporting the damage to the works at Niagara.

121

April 2, Niagara.

Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Enclosing letter from Captain Lernoult with account of the taking of Lt. Governor Hamilton, and the necessity for reinforcements. Has sent 100 men, but detachments needed at Niagara, and an engineer. Rebels reported erecting a fort near Presqu’Isle. Hopes the Naval Department will be under Andrews.

117

April 5, Niagara.
The same to the same. Advice of bill drawn for Indian Department.

125

April 9, Niagara.
The same to the same. News of large arrivals of troops, British and Russian, being expected at New York. Cornwallis commanding at the Jerseys; Robertson at Long Island and Pigott at Rhode Island. Provisions arrived and French ships captured. Indians elated at the news. Washington at Morristown; his regiment of guards cut to pieces at Tappan. Loyalists joining the army. Indian
1779. 

expedition been successful near Fort Pitt. Officers in Indian Department are anxious for commissions.

April 21, Connatasago. Captain Johnston to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Sending assurances of fidelity from the Onondago Chief, &c. 135

April 21, Connatasago. The same to Lt. Colonel Butler. Arrival of rebels at Conawaramba and preparations of the Indians to resist them. They want assistance and desire Butler to come himself. 136

April 22, Connatasago. The same to the same. The rebels on the march and have secured some women prisoners. Immediate help wanted. 139

April 28, Montreal. Butler's Rangers. Orders and receipts for pay to men. 130

No date (April?) Major Butler to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Reports of a scout as to the damage to the Onandagos. Rebels have not been near Oswego; they had intended to send 3,000 against the Five Nations. Reports from Georgia, &c. 134

May 8, Niagara. Lt. Col. Bolton to General Haldimand. Report of rebel movements on Onondago. Assistance sent to the Indians. The occupation of Oswego will secure the Indians, who can send 1,000 men to co-operate with Clinton. Butler to keep a look out towards Fort Pitt and Wyoming. A small vessel sent to Fort Erie to watch McIntosh. Plan to supply Oswego with fresh beef. 132

May 13, Genesee. Lt. Colonel Butler to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Reports from Albany of rebel movements against Cayuga. Indians alarmed. The rangers going to their assistance. Rebel prisoners. News of the intentions of Congress to protect the frontier settlements, &c. 140

May 14, Detroit. G. Monforton to Captain Lernoult (in French). Movement of the Looops to get the Hurons to make peace with the rebels. The movements of the Ottawas. 154

May 15, Canadasago. Colonel Butler to Lt. Colonel Bolton. News from New York. Reported expedition up the North River. Reports from Georgia of successes there and in part of the Carolinas, &c. Barrack accounts. Little hopes of supplying Oswego with fresh beef. 141

May 19, Canadasago. The same to the same. Getting in provisions; their scarcity. Indians living on roots, &c. Continental troops ordered from Schoharie to Fort Stanwix. Rebel preparations. Will send to try to get a prisoner from Fort Stanwix. 155


May 21, Niagara. The same to the same. State of six Companies of the 8th at Niagara. 148

May 21, Canadasaga. Colonel Butler to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Will try to get provisions from the Indians. Can get horses from them, but doubts as to oxen. Rebel troops recalled from Fort Stanwix and the Mohawk River to Albany. The Oneidas discontented with their conduct. Oneida scouts for Oswegatchie. Will get the Indians to harass the rebels at Fort Pitt and other posts. 187

May 25, Niagara. Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Advice of bill drawn. 149

May 28, Canadasaga. Colonel Butler to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Will try to get the Six Nations to send a belt and speech to the Western Indians. Escaped Onondago families settling among the Senecas to plant corn. Asks
1779.

that Captain McDonald may be allowed to remain during the summer with the Indians. Speech to be sent to the Western Indians. Indian reports from Albany of expedition against Niagara. Precautions taken. Recruits joining.

May 31, Niagara.

Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Sailing of Captain Brehm from Fort Erie to Detroit. Will give him every assistance. Anxious to have the works finished. Butler watching Fort Pitt, and scouting towards Oswego, &c. Desirous to strengthen Forts Erie and Schlosser. Arrival of provisions. Rebels have given up building large vessels and are building bateaux. Indians firm. Faithless conduct of the Canadians at Detroit. Desires to have more British seamen on board the lake vessels. Naval accounts, &c.

(May 1779?)

Captain Bird to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Treachery of the Indians except a few led by Girty. Delawares try to get his scalp for the reward offered by the rebels, who will meet with little opposition on the way to Detroit.

June 1, Niagara.

Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Remarks on Mr. Robison's accounts (Naval Department). The same to the same. Sending Captain's Brehm's despatches. Usefulness of a despatch boat. Rebel troops assembling at Albany. Captain Butler, and Joseph (Brant) to reconnoitre the environs of Fort Pitt. Scouts out as usual. Guns would be of service for the fort.

June 5, Canadasaga.

Colonel Butler to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Alarm at Cayuga groundless. Parties sent off to the Mohawk River. Letter to General Clinton as to reinforcements to Detroit. Indian assurance of friendship. Scarcity of provisions. The delay of expedition to the Ohio on this account. Desires to know what to do with German prisoners. Return home of Canadian Indians.

June 7, Canadasaga.

Miami Indians to Captain Lernoult (in French). Friendly message, and transmitting the threats of the Virginians.

June 8, Canadasaga.

Colonel Butler to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Pawling returned with only two cattle.

June 18, Canadasaga.

The same to the same. The failure of provisions. His corps must proceed to Irondequat to be supplied from Niagara. Rebel prisoner reports advance of British troops up the North River. Ticonderoga taken by troops from Canada. Rebels dispirited. Oneidas reported friendly. Expected rebel attack on Indians. Men at Fort Stanwix. Draughts made at Albany for an expedition. People flying for refuge; escaped prisoners from Burgoyne's expedition among the rest. Released prisoners sent to Niagara. Doubts of Indians as to Sir John Johnson coming to Oswego. Canadian Indians have taken scalps and prisoners at Fort Stanwix.

June 20, Michillimakinak.

Major DePeyster to Captain Lernoult. Reports of rebels collecting at Post Vincent, and their defeat. Neither believed. Desires to have the "Welcome" back to have a dash at some corn.

June 23, Detroit.

Captain Lernoult to Lt. Colonel Bolton. The belt from the Miamis has stirred up the Hurons, who are leaving to help at Sandusky. Small vessel to be used between Forts Schlosser and Erie. The demands of the Indians. The rebels about to push them hard. Reinforcements wanted to keep them right. The precarious position of Captain Bird; is trying to send him men.

Colonel Butler to Lt. Colonel Bolton. The Indians incited to refuse to sell cattle, &c., except at high rates and for cash. A party was sent off to seize cattle belonging to the rebels, to obtain information and to annoy them. Another party to the Mohawk River.
Provision and powder to be sent to Iroquois. Success at Schuylerville. Bad state of powder sent. Oneidas in council; they propose to desert the rebels.

June 27, Niagara.
Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Advice of bill drawn. Captain Lernoult has stopped the exportation of flour till the wants of the garrison are supplied. Camp equipage wanted. Effect on the Indians should Captain Bird succeed. Good effect on the Indians and inhabitants by the arrival of reinforcements. Attacks on Shawanese village by rebels; their repulse. Indians have sent to Captain Bird for assistance. Rebel movements about Fort Pitt. Correspondence intercepted by Girty. Six Nations desirous to keep Captain McDonald. Joseph and party, on their way to Detroit, have returned to assist the Cayugas. Distress of Indians for want of provisions. The supply at Detroit, &c.

July 1, Niagara.
The same to the same. forwards letters; sending down released prisoners from the 8th and Royal Artillery and others.

July 3, Canadasaga.
Colonel Butler to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Reported expedition against Niagara, with details of troops to be engaged. Provisions wanted for the Indians who are collecting to oppose its advance.

July 5, Detroit.
Captain Brehm to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Demands of Major DePeyster for guns, &c., for Michillimakinak, sent to Quebec.

July 6, Niagara.
Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Respecting the accounts of the post, &c. Cannon and ammunition forwarded; sending returns. The works going on as fast as possible with the weak garrison and the demands on it.

July 6, Michillimakinak.

July 7, Canadasaga.
Colonel Butler to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Friendly messages from various tribes of Indians hitherto with rebels. Their sincerity doubtful. The rebels building a fort at Cochrane's Lake. They propose to cross to Tioga on the Susquehanna to reduce the Six Nations and attack Niagara. Reported execution by rebels of Lieut. Hare and Sergeant Newberry. Rebels not yet all assembled at Wyoming.

July 15, Niagara.
Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Want of guns, ammunition, iron and steel. Large party of rebels at Cayuga turns out to be only a scouting party. Distressed loyalists and prisoners sent down. The attack on Shawanese town has left Captain Bird among the rebel Delawares. Miss Molly and family leave for Quebec.

July 24, rear Fort Wallace.
John McDonnell to Colonel Butler. The movements of the rebels from Wyoming to attack the Indian country. Their numbers. Will drive off the cattle and harass them as much as possible.

July 29, Oghwago.

August 1, Niagara.
Captain Brehm to the same. All merchandise at the posts to be destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

August 1, Niagara.
Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Death of Lieutenant Yonge; successor recommended. Sending letters with news. Pro-
visions sent to the rangers and Indians. Rebels collecting to attack Detroit.

Return of powder received and issued to Indians.

Colonel Butler to Lieut. Colonel Bolton. Various reports as to the motions of the rebels towards the Indian country. Necessity for supplies of provisions. Expedition sent to capture Oneidas to be held as hostages. If this produces a rupture with the Six Nations it will wipe out a bad nest.

John McDonnell to the same. Capture of Fort Freeland and success over a force coming to relieve the fort. Destruction of five forts and 30 miles of settled country. Plunder and cattle taken, &c.

Account of the capture and escape of George Girty from the rebels on the Mississippi. The distressed state of the rebels owing to their bills being protested and the people refusing continental currency. Assistance given by Indians and Canadians. Girty takes prisoners and is assisted by the Miamis.

Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Prisoners sent down. Captain Lernouit collecting cattle to save salt provisions. Demands of the Indians. Urgency of the rebel Delawares that the others should join them. Plans of the enemy; their defences at Tuscarawas.

The same to the same. Enclosing letter from Captain McDonnell (see pp. 223 to 225). The humanity of the Indians towards the old men, women and children. The prisoners to be treated as prisoners of war, &c.

Joseph Brant to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Rebels at Otsego Lake preparing to attack the Indian country, but are very sickly. He has carried off prisoners. Rebels from Tioga resisted by Indians and compelled to desist whilst destroying corn, &c., at Shimongtown. Part of the rebels gone up the Susquehanna. Indians in high spirits, engagement expected, &c.

M. Lorraine to Captain Lernoult (in French). Account of Clarke's movements towards Detroit. The distress among the rebels.

Lieutenant Bennet to the same. That owing to the defection of the Indians and the want of provisions he has determined to return to Detroit.

Lt. Colonel Butler to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Expected engagement. The affair of the Shimmong. Subsequent movements of the rebels to Oswego, &c. The force is all continentals, the best they have. Indians determined to make a stand at Cayuga Lake. The difficulty of transporting the light field pieces.


Colonel Butler to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Account of the action near Nanticoke Town. The strength of the rebels. The serious effect of the retreat on the Indians; their families flocking to Niagara to be fed. Note dated 2nd September, that the rebels were rapidly advancing and his men sick.

Lieutenant Docksteder to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Attack on Indians on the Ohio. The probable destruction of Delaware Town. Going against the enemy, but the chiefs want assistance.
1779,
September 3,
Canadasago.

Lt. Colonel Butler to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Boats wanted at the Genessee to carry off the sick. Enemy near Sheekquago; will attempt to harass them. They are reported 6,000 strong, divided into two parties, one for Tioga.

Page 252

September 7,
Niagara.

Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. The position of Butler and the little hope of efficient Indian assistance. The effect that previous reinforcements would have had cannot be now gained by twice the number. Collecting reinforcements to send to Butler. The alarm of the Indians. The Mohawks and Senecas the only ones who will probably stand firm. He will defend the post to the last extremity. Regulations about the sale of provisions. Additions of 8th and 10th September give an account of the movements of the rebels at Venango and Canadasago.

* 257

September 8,
Canawagas.

Lt. Colonel Butler to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Rebels in possession of Canawagas, 3,000 strong. Collecting forces to resist them. Their movements up the Alleghany. The Indians in better spirits. The good policy of a reinforcement. List of goods wanted.

262

September 10,
Canawagas.

The same to the same. The preparations to meet the rebels. The Indians in good spirits. Rebel movements on the 11th and 12th added.

266

September 11,
Miamis.

N. Bartelette to Lt. Colonel Bolton (in French). Arrival of a party of Indians with a flag from the French and Virginians, who were an advance post of the rebels.

288

September 13,
Albany.

P. Schuyler to Colonel Butler. To negotiate for an exchange of prisoners.

317

September 13,
Niagara.

Daniel Bliss to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Applying for spruce beer for the men on Carleton Island.

263

September 16,
Niagara.

Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Forwarding accounts of expenses of Butler's expedition and for the naval department. Rebels 4,000 strong at Genessee; others at Venango, with detachments up the Alleghany. Preparing to receive them at Niagara. Indian villages destroyed; their dissatisfaction at no force being sent to Oswego. Orders not to risk the regulars for fear of weakening the garrison. The fidelity and activity of Joseph Brant and Sienger-ochte, Seneca chief. Butler's movements. The probability of the rebels not attacking Niagara. Sending officers to Montreal to avoid holding a court martial.

269

September 22,
Niagara.

The same to Major Nairne. Thanks for reinforcements. Rebels falling back to Tioga after destroying the Genessee. The difficulty of following them from want of horses for carrying provisions. The necessity of reinforcing the upper posts. The good resolutions of the Indians.

274

September 25,
Detroit.

Captain Lernoult to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Provisions sent. James Girty sent to rouse the Indians to harass the enemy, reported from the Miamis to be at Onias. Will send what corn can be spared. Need of reinforcements, &c. Report from Sandusky of rebel movements.

289

September 26,
Tioga.

— to Dr. Stagg. Rebel account of the engagement near Nanticoke Town.

253

September 26,
Tioga.

Indian chief to Captain Lernoult (in French). Speech, calling for assistance, with reply.

276

September 28,
Fort Haldimand.

Sir John Johnson to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Rebels retired to Tioga. He proposes to rendezvous at Ascerotus, sending a detachment round by Oswego. His preparations in provisions, guns, &c. Desires to know the accommodation for men at Niagara during winter.

281
September 30, Niagara. William Edgar to Bolton. Representing the loss incurred by the mode of drawing bills. Page 291

October 2, Niagara. Lt. Col. Bolton to General Haldimand. The want of support at the engagement of Nanticoke prevented the Indians from coming. Their numbers at Niagara; cannot feed them; trying to get them off. How the vessels are employed. Work at Fort Erie. The necessity of hurrying forward provisions. The proposed expedition of Johnson. Detachment sent to Detroit. What is to be done with the prisoners? 234

The same to the same. With accounts against the Naval Department. 294

October 3, Niagara. The same to Sir John Johnson. Brant's report of Sullivan's movements to Tioga, &c. Is afraid it is too late in the season to dislodge them, but will send the help he (Johnson) requires in men, &c. The accommodation for men at Niagara. Reinforcements needed there and in Detroit. Orders received to complete the works and build barracks, &c. 294

Mathew Elliot to Captain Lernoult. The account of Girty's defeat of the rebels bound for Fort Pitt. 310


The same to the same. Respecting leave of absence to Captain Bouchette. 305

November 21, Niagara. The same to the same. Success of Girty's expedition against a party of rebels for Fort Pitt. Sullivan gone towards Philadelphia, abandoning and burning the fort at Tioga, leaving behind horses, cattle, &c. Ensign Hamilton put under arrest. The Six Nations resolved not to leave their country. Return of stores, &c., follows. 306

November 15, Niagara. The same to the same. His exertions to get the Indians to return home, and to get the women and all inefficient out of the fort, 'in expectation of an attack in spring. The armed vessels keeping on the lake as long as possible. Change of distribution in troops to assist in carrying on the works. Detroit quiet. State of the rangers from want of clothing, &c. 313

Alexander McKee to Major DePeyster. Discovery by Indian scouts of the rebel proposals and of the intrigues carried on by the French among the Indians. 319

November 16, Shawanese Village. Captain Grant to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Reporting the movements of the armed vessels. 324

November 22, Detroit. Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Sending bill for transporting provisions. Naval regulations received and ordered to be enforced. Concerning barrack expenses, and the exchange of prisoners. 323

December 4, Niagara. The same to the same. Thanks for his attention to the King's Regiment (8th), and their good services. Hopes to be better supplied than expected. Oneidas still prisoners in the fort. Indian corn welcome. Reinforcements needed. The slight chance of an attack in winter, but it is not impossible. No instructions received about the Naval Department. 328
1779.
December 7, 
Niagara.


No date, 
Niagara.

List of storehouses, &c., at Niagara belonging to Taylor & Forsyth, which have not the commanding officer's permission. 333

1780.
January 5, 
Detroit.

Merchant traders to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Bond of indemnification to him in respect to the regulations as to the storing, transporting, &c., of their goods. 334

John Burnet to the same. Exonerating himself from the charge of having drawn and detained the pay of Lieutenant Carnegy and his servant. 338

January 6, 
Detroit.

Captain Grant to the same. Desiring an inquiry into the management of the Naval Department. Preparations for repairs, &c., during winter.

January 6, 
Detroit.

Major DePeyster to the same. Asks for two companies of light troops to meet expected attack. Respecting the Naval Department. 340

February 15, 
Michillimakinak.

Lt. Governor Sinclair to Senior Naval Officer. Desiring to have naval stores for repairs and for building a small vessel. 342

February 15, 
Michillimakinak.

The same to Major DePeyster. Works on the island. The convenient situation for sending supplies to Niagara. Has directed the removal of the post of St. Joseph. War party sent out with the Sioux. 345

March 10, 
Detroit.

Major DePeyster to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Rebels have left the Illinois. Arrival of Indians. Failure of rebels to build a fort at Cooshoking, but have surrounded the Indian hunting ground at Kentucky with the forts. The Indians want assistance to enable them to act. Will send a small force. The Wabash Indians to divert Clark. Lt. Governor Sinclair's requisitions cannot be complied with. The Wyandot amiss. Accounts sent by Captain Grant. Distress for want of bread. Two officers drowned. 347

March 11, 
Detroit.

Captain Grant to the same. The collection of timber, &c., will enable vessels to be built quickly. Lt. Governor Sinclair's demands cannot be complied with.

March 27, 
Louisa.

George Mainwether to Colonel Clark. That he intends to settle in Kentucky, and wishes a town established at the Falls. (An intercepted letter.) 351

April 19, 
Niagara.

Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. No news of the enemy. Sending letters and accounts. Settlement with seamen about provisions and rangers about pay. Has given the latter a grasshopper gun. Men sent to Detroit and detachment to be sent to Michillimakinak. Good report of the garrison at Carleton Island. He has been promised provisions but is not yet in distress for them. Getting out timber to build a scow, &c. The release of Mrs. Butler and family. The severity of the winter and his (Bolton's) illness. The exertions of the officers, garrison and rangers. The necessity for troops to co-operate with the rangers and Indians. 23rd April. Arrival of Indians with prisoners and scalps. 7th May. Has sent off rangers and merchants to Carleton Island. 361

April 20, 
Niagara.

Surgeon McCausland to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Asking for spruce beer for the garrison, on account of the scurvy, &c. 366

May 3, 
Shawanese Village.

A. McKee to Captain Bird. Is sending forward horses to assist at the carrying place. Escape of prisoners; suspected that it is with connivance of a trader. 367
May 13,
Niagara.


May 16,
Detroit.

Major DePeyster to Lt. Colonel Bolton. The severe winter. Vessels just sent off to Fort Erie, &c. Letters received from McKee. Captain Bird's praise of officers of his expedition. Lieutenant Caldwell's leave of absence. Prisoners brought in seeking to escape the tyranny of Congress, and settle in Kentucky, which the Indians will not permit. The policy of not having it occupied by Virginians, &c. Pottawattamies returned to St. Joseph's, owing to lying reports from Post Vincennes. Captain Grant's exertions to put the armed vessel in order. The progress of the garrison works. Safety of the Wyandot.

May 16,
Niagara.

Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Has sent despatches, &c., to Detroit. Scouts will be kept out to watch the Spaniards, &c. The progress of the works. Rangers to be sent to Detroit. The difficulty of determining what goods are required for Indians at the posts. Indians cannot be kept without presents. Orders as to the court martial, repair of arms, &c. The saving of gun-powder from not saluting. The families taken prisoners by Indians to be sent down when the daughter of one of them is delivered up. The state of the artillery. Indians out scouting.

May 21,
Niagara.

Surgeon McCausland to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Representing his services not only to the troops, but to the loyalists, &c., for consideration.

May 28,
Falls of the Ohio.

Nathaniel Randolph to John Clarke. Believes the danger to them exaggerated, and that the Indians are in their power. All that is necessary is to take proper measures for safety. Respecting the survey of lands. (An intercepted letter.)

May 30,
Falls of the Ohio.

Merth Price to John Fox, Louisa. The goodness of the country, but the dangers to any one coming of being scalped, &c. The division among the inhabitants owing to disappointment about lands. Threatened invasion by British and Canadians with Indians. Will use every effort to secure lands, &c. (An intercepted letter.)

May 33,
Kentucky.

William Elliot to John Hoomes, Carolina. Is going to Green River. Wants clothing. Will secure an additional 1,000 acres of land. Indians have been scalping, and British and Canadian troops advancing. Spies to be sent out. Clarke, Broadhead and Slaughter marching against the troops. Spies to go to the Miamis and take a prisoner. His proposal to trade to New Orleans. (An intercepted letter.)

June 1,
Detroit.


June 3,
near the Ohio.

Captain Bird to Major DePeyster. The conduct of the Hurons. Rebels gathering at the falls of the Ohio to resist. His reasons for at once attacking.

June 4.

Alexander McKee to the same. Progress of the expedition towards the Ohio. The wavering of the Hurons.
Sessional Papers

[No. 12.]

1780.

June 4, Michillimakinak.


June 7, Niagara.

Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Major Lernoult to leave for Quebec. Returns of goods wanted by the merchants; of Stedman's accounts of provisions transported over the Carrying Place and of Indians gone to plant corn.

June 8, Detroit.

Major DePeyster to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Detachments will be sent to Michillimakinak. The want of officers and men. Looking for the rangers to send to Bird. Indians sent to Post Vincennes and the Falls of the Ohio; Bird to Kentucky; Hurons towards Fort Pitt. Respecting returns of goods. Movements of armed vessels. 381

June 8, Niagara.


June 11, Ohio River.

Captain Bird to Major DePeyster. The progress of his expedition towards the Falls of the Ohio. The constant delays of the Indians, &c.

June 14, Niagara.


June 17, Miami.

D. J. Montour to Charles Baubin (in French). Sending copies of intercepted letters, &c.

June 25, Detroit.

Captain Grant to Lt. Colonel Bolton. The movements of the armed vessels.

June 27, Detroit.

Major DePeyster to the same. Sends intercepted letters. The necessity of strong forces to help the Indians if more than temporary success is expected. Troops should be in readiness for early action next spring. The demand of the Chickasaws. Their report of Spanish successes on the Mississippi. The Wabash Indians repentant. The mischief done by the settlement at Vincennes. Other Indian talk.

July 1, Licking Creek, Ohio.

Captain Bird to Major DePeyster. Details of the attack on the Ohio forts; Indian excesses and retreat.

July 1, Oneida.

John McDonnell to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Expedition to the Oneidas; they promise to act with the troops. The first proposed expedition abandoned.

July 1, Tuscarora-town.

Joseph Ferris to the same. Needs provisions to bring them to Niagara. Loyalists coming in. Brass and party fired upon at Hell Barracks.

July 2, Niagara.


July 2, Niagara.

Sir John Johnson to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Return of Indians deemed in the rebel interest, who have joined Johnson.

July 4, Detroit.

Major DePeyster to the same. Sending Captain Bird's letter.

July 6, Detroit.

The same to the same. Sending provisions to Michillimakinak. Attack of Indians on Spanish settlements of St. Louis. Attack on
1780.

July 8, Shawanese Village.

July 11, Niagara.

July 15, Niagara.

July 24, Ottawa Village.

August 4, Detroit.

August 5, Detroit.

August 6, Detroit.

August 8, Niagara.

August 10, Quebec. (August?)

August 14, Niagara.

August 19, Carleton Island.

September 3, Detroit.

September 4, Niagara.

September 9, Niagara.

September 13, Niagara.

September 15, Wakitamikie.

September 15, Shawanese.

September 17, Wialooan.

September 18, Detroit.


Alexander McKee to Major DePeyster. Details of expedition to the Ohio (see pp. 407 to 413). Reported capture of Charlestown by the British.

Colonel Guy Johnson. Return of Indians gone under Joseph Brant.

Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Indian movements; supposed rebel Indians coming in.

Captain Bird to Major DePeyster. His proceedings after leaving the Ohio. Arrival of Clark at the Falls. The loyal expressions of the farmers who are fleeing from the persecution of Congress, and would gladly settle at Detroit and act as militia.

Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. With letters as to the Ohio expedition.

Major DePeyster to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Arrival of about 350 prisoners taken by the Indians; most of the loyalists and some prisoners have joined the rangers. Land on which they may be settled.

John Clairy. Deposition as to the movements of rebels from the Ohio to attack the Shawanese.

Major DePeyster to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Desiring instructions as to contingents of troops to be given to help the Indians.


Captain Schanks to Captain Grant. Two vessels to be handed over to Lieut. Governor Sinclair.

Captain Grant to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Remonstrating against the transfer of two vessels to Lt. Governor Sinclair.


Captain Andrews to Lt. Col. Bolton. Arrangements as to the armed vessels.


Surgeon McCausland to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Representations as to the want of medicines for the garrison, &c.

Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Disagreeable quarrels at Michillimakinak. His own ill health. Desires to retire from the command of the upper posts and lakes.

September 15, Captain Hare to Major DePeyster. Is sending out scouting parties, &c.

Alexander McKee to Colonel Johnson. Scouting parties sent out. The help from the rangers.


Major DePeyster to Lt. Colonel Bolton. With news from Michillimakinak, and enclosing letters from Captain Hare and Mr. McKee.

B. 100

HALDIMAND COLLECTION. 739
1780.
September 18, Niagara.
Lt. Colonel Bolton to Captain Fraser. Cannot have Indians ready to meet Sir John Johnson at Oswego. Troops ready but cannot be sent without Indians.

Page 470

September 20, Michillimakinak.
Captain Mompesson to Major DePeyster. Respecting provisions. The Milwaukee Indians not behaving well. The Sacques and Renards are hostile.

469

September 30, Niagara.
Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. The expedition under Sir John Johnson would have been better a month earlier. Sickness in the garrison. Danger to vessels off Oswego. The best men sent on the expedition. Is astonished at the number of Indians collected. Will send men to Carleton Island, but it is not prudent to strip the fort for reasons given. Report of Clinton's victory over Washington, and that all the militia are called out.

471

The same to the same. Desires leave of absence on account of his health.

475

September 30, Detroit.
Captain Grant to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Respecting the charge against Mr. Harrow and the need of repairs to the "Felicity."

476

October 15, Niagara.
McCausland, surgeon, to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Respecting medicines, with return.

477

October 28, Detroit.
Major DePeyster to the same. Danger of sending vessel up the lakes after the 20th November. No enemy at Chicago; and everything reported quiet.

479

November 10, Niagara.
Brigadier Powell to General Haldimand. The enemy have abandoned their designs on the fort this fall. Movements of rangers. Apprehended loss of the "Ontario" with Lt. Colonel Bolton. Recommends the promotions in event of Colonel Bolton's death.

482

November 13, Detroit.
Major DePeyster to Brigadier Powell. Return of vessel with troops to Michillimakinak, on account of stormy weather.

484

November 13, Detroit.
The same to the same. The return of the sloop with detachment. The necessity of the rangers being replaced by other troops.

485

November 13, Detroit.
The same to the same. Attack by French on the Miamis; their repulse and their leader taken prisoner, and his papers secured. The expedition really intended for Detroit. The danger from the French Canadian inhabitants. Need of reinforcements and cannon. P. S. LaBalme, the leader, killed; his aide-de-camp mistaken for him when taken prisoner.

486

November 18, Niagara.
Brigadier Powell to General Haldimand. The loss of the "Ontario" confirmed. The death of Captain Andrews a serious blow to the naval service. The effects of a divided command require the appointment of an officer with supreme power. Disputes between LaForce and Bouchette. Want of naval stores. Return of the lost on the "Ontario." The bad situation of the rangers' barracks. Proposal to build two schooners. Plan for defence of the post. Indian parties out against Pennsylvania, &c. They have been put on short allowance. List of officers of the 8th entitled to promotion owing to Lt. Colonel Bolton's death.

488

November 20, Niagara.
The same to the same. Sending returns of loyalists who desire to settle in Canada. Those for Johnson's corps are ordered to join his 2nd Battalion. Sending accounts, &c.

495

November 22, Niagara.
The same to the same. Recommending Lt. Bennett for promotion.

497

November 25, Niagara.
The same to the same. With despatches and Colonel LaBalme's aide-de-camp. Respecting detachment of the 47th to Michillimakinak.

496
Brigadier Powell to General Haldimand. The movements of the vessels. There are provisions at the post to last till May. Reports from Colonel Guy Johnson. Corn and seed wheat wanted. Stations of different detachments. Nothing picked up from the "Ontario."

Lieutenant Turney to Brigadier Powell. Has taken seven prisoners near Wilkesbarre Fort on his way back and needs provisions.

Brigadier Powell to General Haldimand. Returns of engineers' work, Quartermaster General's account and contingent account.

David Mitchell to Major DePeyster. Applying for leave to retire from the 8th.

Brigadier Powell to General Haldimand. Sending Turney's report. Has given him leave of absence and recommends him.

Lieutenant Duvernet to Brigadier Powell. Return of ordnance absolutely necessary at Detroit.

Major DePeyster to General Haldimand. List of bateaux loads of merchandise and liquors ordered by the merchants of Detroit for 1780.

Dease to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Transmitting the prayer of the Indians that Harpin, a prisoner, be not released, as he is an inveterate rebel and a murderer. (This letter was probably written in July 1780, see p. 423.)

List of medicines wanted for Niagara.

Henry Simons to Brigadier Maclean. Memorial for his pay and asking leave to return to Butler's corps.

The same to General Haldimand. Memorial setting forth his grievances.
Major DePeyster to Brigadier Powell. Attack on St. Joseph by a detachment from Cahokia's under a half Indian, named Jean Baptiste Hammelain; all the traders' goods carried off, and the traders made prisoners. Lieut. Du Quindre sent in pursuit, who at Petite Fort attacks the detachment, kills four of the party and takes seven prisoners, among them Brady, a superintendent of Indian affairs. Brady gives information of Clarke's movements against Detroit. Shattered state of the works. The rangers have arrived safe at the Miamis.

Same to the same. Letter from Captain Mompesson with account of an ugly accident at Michillimakinak. The reason of the accident to the "Hope." If she must go it would be the loss of the best transport on the lake. Cannon left at the Glaze has arrived. No word at Michillimakinak of the affair at St. Joseph. Arrival of Indians from the latter place, to make a merit of their loyalty.

Brigadier Powell to Haldimand. Disagreeable news in the last letters from Detroit, particularly seeing the demand for shipwrights at Carleton Island. Has sent them, owing to the importance of the transport service on Lake Ontario. State of over than expected. The increasing demands of the Indians from failure in hunting. Returns of cannon, &c., at Detroit sent down.

Same to the same. Respecting promotions in Butler's Rangers. Brant with a strong party of Indians and with thirty rangers under Lieut. Bradt, is trying to cut off convoys of provisions for Fort Starwix, and to watch the enemy's movements towards the upper posts. Lieut. Doxstader, of the rangers, particularly recommended.

Message (in French) brought on behalf of the French at Vincennes and of the Panguichias by the Ouiattonons addressed to the Miami tribes urging them to join with the French and march on Detroit. Answer by the Miamis, refusing and appealing to the chiefs to abandon the French alliance.

Abraham Coone to DePeyster. Four Indians bring in Graverot from Fort Pitt; it is with difficulty he is saved from them, and is now sent to him (DePeyster). He should be taken care of till his good will to Government is assured.

Capt. Alexander McKee to the same. Constant alarm of the Indians since the destruction of their village. Simon Girty with a party of Hurons and Shawanese has brought in three prisoners. These report that the enemy have been laying in buffalo beef for an
expedition into the Indian country under Clarke. If unsuccessful they say their settlements south of the Ohio must fall. If not, they will penetrate to Detroit. The necessity of the Indians joining to oppose this. Expedition against Michillimakinak also proposed, but prisoners did not know much of this. The most intelligent sent down.

Copy of account due to Lieut. Bradt for provisions for himself and party to Fort Stanwix.

Speeches (in French) from the Miamis to the commandant at Detroit (DePeyster) asking for assistance on an expedition against Post Vincennes.

Captain Thompson (Butler's Rangers) to DePeyster. Precautions being taken at the fort. Sends message brought from the French at Post St. Vincent (Vincennes) (see p. 10) and the answer of the Miamis (p. 11). Sending papers, pocket-book, &c., brought in by a party of Indians on the Ohio, where they killed two Virginians. Eagerness of the Miamis for an expedition to Vincennes as it is the only place that gives them uneasiness. Mortality among the horses. Sending prisoners. Marta plundered by La Balme's party. Indians for the Ohio.

DePeyster to Powell. A further attack on St. Joseph; the necessary delay in raising a force to pursue the enemy, who had carried off prisoners and plunder, allows them to escape. Means must be taken to defend the Indian country. The Canadians cannot be depended on. Arrival of Albert Graverad, a deserter; reports Broadhead in command at Fort Pitt and Beamer Creek. Many would leave if a road were opened. Clarke has three thousand men for an expedition against the Indian country and Detroit. Expects difficulty in procuring flour, &c., from local sources. Grant writes on naval matters. Lieut. DuVernet going down. Sending down Canadians taken in arms at the Miamis and St. Joseph. Will send down some dangerous people.

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J. Williams, Master Builder, to William Robertson, Naval Department. Requesting a survey on the schooner "Hope," which he believes unfit for service.

Robertson to Williams. Ordering an investigation and report on the state of the schooner "Hope."

Surveyor's report on the state of the schooner "Hope."

Other papers on the same subject, from 31st March to 2nd April.

R. McCausland, Surgeon of 8th Regiment, to Powell. Stating the insufficiency of the allowance of £50 made to him for medicine at the post, with reasons given in detail.

Grant to the same. Respecting the state of schooner "Hope" and other vessels.
DePeyster to Powell. Further respecting the bad condition of the "Hope" and other armed vessels on the lake. Page 39

Same to the same. The difficulty of obtaining provisions on the spot. Is sending down the prisoners, in consequence; the most dangerous first. 41

Same to the same. Recommending that Lieut. Ralfe Clinch, of Butler's Rangers, be appointed to the vacant ensigncy in the 8th or King's Regiment. 41

Same to the same. McKee, with principal chiefs of the Mingoes, Delawares, Wyandotes and Shawanese, has arrived with reports of Clarke's proposed invasion of the Indian country. Wishes it were in his power to help the Indians. Kentuckians removing their effects to Bryant's Station for security; magazines gathered in different quarters burned by the Indians under Elliot. The arrangements he is making in various quarters. He has scouts out in every quarter. McKee proposes to go to Niagara with two or three chiefs to speak with the Six Nations. 42

McCausland (Surgeon). Receipt for £50 for medicine, &c., to loyalists and others. 45

Powell to Haldimand. All possible assistance will be given to the upper posts, so soon as the movements of the enemy are ascertained. Guns to be sent to Detroit. Difficulty of transporting provisions. Mompesson carrying on works of defence at Michillimakinak. 46

Same to the same. With advice of bills drawn. Surgeon McCausland's claim. Returns of posts on the upper lakes. 48

Same to the same. Capt. Butler going to Canada. The rangers make a very good appearance. Lieut. Bradt raising more men. Butler thinks he can raise two companies. The expenses incurred by the men when out on scout should be reimbursed. 50

Philip Stedman's account for transportation of stores, &c. 52

Information given by Capt. Jos. Salmon, of the Pennsylvanian militia, respecting the defeat of Tarleton by Morgan. Arnold blocked up in James' River. Cornwallis retiring to Carolina. Washington at West Point. The British fleet successful in the West Indies. The people tired of the war. Mutiny among the Pennsylvanians. 53

Powell to Haldimand. The bad state of the armed vessels on the lake. The necessity for building. 54

Same to the same. DePeyster instructed to send for rangers and Indians in event of Detroit being threatened. Guns forwarded and provisions left at Fort Schlosser and Fort Erie to be sent to Detroit. Prisoners shall be forwarded as they arrive. 55

DePeyster to Powell (?). Intelligence brought by Elliot from the Shawanese country of the rebel forces, given by deserters from Wheeling. Clarke has only a few men, Virginia having referred him to Congress and the latter allowed only two companies. Clarke building boats on the Redstone above Fort Pitt to carry him and eight families to the Falls. Indians have sent for assistance to intercept Clarke. 65

James Cochrane to DePeyster. Indian reports of the advance of the rebels on Cayeskin (?). They have taken the village and made all the Indians prisoners but ten. They are making for Sandusky. 57

Powell to Haldimand. Sends intelligence from the Susquehanna. Asks for instructions as to Taylor and Forsyth's buildings. Store

Haldimand Collection.
houses, &c., for the use of merchants at the lower landing place. Prisoners sent down.

DePeyster to Powell. Clarke will probably enter the Indian country with about 1,000 men. The steps taken to meet him. Wabash Indians flocking to the Miamis. Scouts not yet back from Vincennes. Letters giving an insight into LaBalme’s mission forwarded 27th. The substance of Cochrane’s letter confirmed by the council of Indians. They demand troops for Sandusky. Will despatch the “Gage” to Niagara, should it be necessary.

David Betton (Captain of the “Dunmore”) to Powell. That he should succeed Captain James Andrews, deceased.

Lt. Governor P. Sinclair to the same. The accident to the vessels of no consequence. Hopes an armed vessel can be spared for the use of the post. Returns sent. Defences to the storehouse. Asks for instructions how to deal with the traders. The credit claimed by DeQuindre for saving the traders’ property at St. Joseph belongs to Etienne Campion.

Powell to Haldimand. Arrival of McKee with two Indian chiefs from Detroit; probably to ask rangers and Indians to go to Sandusky. Character of Captain Betton. Prisoners sent down. Schooner “Faith” to be employed in transport only. Johnson to complete purchase of the Mississauga lands.


Report by the master and boatswain of H. M. sloop “Angelica” on the state of the sloop “Welcome.” J. Williams, master builder, declares her unseaworthy.

Powell to Captain Mathews. Sending second copy of letter from DePeyster, respecting a detachment of the 47th for Michillimakinak.

Same to Haldimand. Respecting the date of a court martial. Details of the different parties of scouts sent for intelligence, but not yet returned. Other parties to be sent out shortly.

Same to the same. Acknowledging the receipt of letters. Joseph Brant wishes to give up his company. He is well treated, but would be happier if he resigned, and he (Powell) thinks it would have more weight with the Indians if allowed to do so, but recommends that his pay be continued. The intentions in favour of Mrs. Andrews have made her happy.

Thomas Scott, Commissioner of the Peace. Recommending for relief John Jacob, a negro man from Montreal.

Joseph Brant to Isidore Cline (Chenez) & Elliot. Report from Moraviantown that two thousand rebels, in four parties, are on the march from Sandusky. Not to move till the news is confirmed by his own spies. He asks for some rum and pork. George Girty reports that the Shawanese Indians want ammunition and some men from DePeyster to assist them. They have out spies. He asks that the Indians from Detroit be encouraged, as it will not be long before the enemy are to be met with.

Powell to Haldimand. Bad state of the defences of Fort Erie. The engineers marking the boundaries of land purchased from the Massasages (Mississauga). State of the lake vessels. The “Welcome”
1781.

May 20, Sandusky. 
Isidore Chenez, & Elliot to DePeyster (in French). Boulanger brings news of the enemy's approach. The chief of the Grand Village sends to ask the help of the other nations. The Indians threaten to leave if they do not get bread and pork. Those arriving have neither ammunition nor clothing, although Mr. Baby had furnished both before leaving Detroit. The enormous consumption of food by the Indians leads to the fear of running short.

May 22, Niagara. 
Powell to Haldimand. With returns of posts. Orders sent by Lt. Col. McBean to destroy unserviceable guns at Carleton Island not obeyed till Major Ross would hear from him (Powell). In the quarrel between Sinclair and Harrow the former's conduct appears to be consistent with the duties of his command.

May 24, Niagara. 
Mrs. Andrews to Powell. That she proposes to retire to L'Assumption, as best suited for the education of her children. Acknowledgments for the kindness of the commander-in-chief.

May 28, Niagara. 
Mrs. Powell to Haldimand. Rebels moving on Sandusky. DePeyster has not asked for more rangers. Shall not recall any unless something extraordinary happens, but wants the detachment of the King's and rangers sent back. Skianquiraka, with 200 warriors, wishes to make a diversion at Fort Pitt. Brant wants to do the same at Oswego. He has not opposed the wishes of either. Desires to know Haldimand's plans for the employment of the Indians. Prisoners sent down. Provisions sent to Michillimakinak, but cannot send ordnance.

June 5, Michillimakinak. 
Sinclair to Powell. Demand for provisions. The estimate will probably be exceeded owing to the number of Canadians required on the works, and the unusual number of Indians. Progress of barracks, &c. Sioux, Winnepaws, Menomenies, Ottawas and Chippawas renewing their professions of friendship. The western Indians have protected the traders. The latter Indians desire to know why they are prevented from checking the marauders.

June 7, Niagara. 
Powell to Haldimand. Lieutenant Turney exonerated from blame without a court martial. Success of the recruiting parties. Fall of the powder magazine at Detroit. It had long been in ruins.

June 7, Niagara. 
Same to the same. Respecting rangers brought in with the recruits. The quartermaster of the King's, 8th, sent down for clothing. Part of the camp equipage, given out to other corps, should be replaced to the 8th.

June 7, Ranger's Barracks. 
Butler to Powell. Arrival of 15 recruits with 5 rangers that had been taken prisoners by the rebels. (This, by Powell's letter, was an error; only one ranger had been a prisoner; the other four had
been sent out as scouts). Other 22 recruits at the Genesee. No news except the dissatisfaction of the inhabitants. No word of Bradt or other recruiting parties. Intelligence sent in by Sergeants Coon and Vroman follows.

June 12, Niagara. Intelligence brought in by Sergeants Coon and Vroman. Had sent into Albany and heard that Fort Stanwix with all the provisions had been burned. Rebels to fortify Fort Herkimer. That Ethan Allen had taken possession of Fort Edward in the King's name. Ten Broeck confined by Allen, but released, and had since resigned. Allen had since summoned Albany to surrender. Arms and ammunition in the hands of 300 well affected near Albany who proposed to join any of the King's troops against Albany. Nine thousand British troops arrived at New York. Flour plenty, but beef and pork scarce. Loyalists would not remove to the east of the river.

June 18, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Proposed means of obtaining intelligence the same as was done through "Hudibras." Butler has 47 men for the 9th company; commissions should be sent to the officers.

June 24, Niagara. Abstract of the Engineer's account from 25th December, 1780, to date, signed Charles Terrot, Lieut., acting Engineer.

June 24, Niagara. Abstract of the Quartermaster-General's account from 25th December, 1780, to date.

June 27, Detroit. Return of works done in the Engineer's Department from 25th December, 1780, to date.

July 2, Niagara. DePeyster to Powell—extracts. Prisoner brought from near Fort Pitt says that Broadhurst after striking the Cooshockings had gone to Philadelphia. No account can be got of Clark. Still reported he is coming to Detroit. June 28. Report that Hamilton is on his parole at Chesterfield Court House. June 29. The mill wanted by Haldimand on Hog Island cannot be begun till next spring.

July 2, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Transmitting various papers by Major Gamble. The correspondence he (Haldimand) desired is opened. Grant going to Quebec to explain the state of the vessels on the upper lakes, &c. The 9th company of the Rangers complete and clothed. The large number of the Indians supplied with provisions owing to the want of seed for planting last year. Bradt arrives with only four recruits.

July 3, Niagara. Same to the same. Respecting a commission in the rangers for Mr. Deede.

July 4, Niagara. R. McCausland, Surgeon. Receipt for payment for medical services.

July 5, Montreal. Brigadier Allan Maclean to Capt. Mathews. Respecting Isaac, a negro, and his wife, seized and sold as a slave. The purchaser threatens to have Isaac arrested, he having fled to Quebec.

July 6, Niagara. Intelligence brought in by loyalists of movements at New York; that Ethan Allen was very busy and had been joined by rebel Oneidas; that the rebels had burned Fort Stanwix for want of provisions and were at German Flats. That the rebels had driven people differing in sentiment with them over the Hudson River, who had joined Allen. Report of a great battle near Philadelphia.

July 12, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Butler, believing the 10th company of rangers will soon be complete, is greatly in want of an adjutant. A surgeon's mate also wanted. Mates and sailors arrived for the
lake service. La Force has no instructions; half of the men to be sent to Detroit. Seven loyalists have arrived and joined the rangers.

DePeyster to Powell. The Oneidas have joined heartily, and have attacked a party of Indians and rebels under McCarty; the latter, with some of his people killed; all his papers taken. They contain no information except that he and all on the Illinois were heartily tired of the Virginians.

Powell to Haldimand. Sending documents relating to disputes at Michilimakinak; letter from DePeyster, &c. At the suggestion of Johnson and Butler, 150 Indians and rangers have been sent to Curry's Bush, near Schenectady, under Caldwell, who has been instructed to communicate with Fort Edward, on Lake Champlain, if Allen is there on the King's side; other scouting parties out. The Indians so anxious for war that it is difficult to restrain them.

John McAlpin to Powell. Is longing to have his little son sent by this fleet. From his losses and treatment by Burgoyne, he only served on assurances from him (Powell). The losses he has sustained without any pay or allowance from Government. Thanks to Haldimand for his kindness in securing a passage for Mrs. McAlpin to New York.

Col. Butler to the same. Explaining the orders given to shoot down deserters from the rangers, when on the rebel frontiers, and its good effect in preventing desertion. The settlement of the accounts of Henry Simmons, in answer to his petition.

Powell to Haldimand. Asking the ensigncy for Henry Tydd, in succession to Ensign Magrath, deceased, of the 5th Regiment. Same to the same. Acknowledging despatches. Desires to know (no answer having been returned) how he is to charge the cost of sending despatches. Johnson objects to the foresters, attached to the Indian Department, being joined to the 10th company of rangers. Betton will remain at Detroit till Grant returns. Had orders been sooner received the rangers would not have been allowed to go out.

Same to Mathews. Returning petition of Simons (Simmons) with Butler's answer; the discharge, receipts, &c.

Same to Haldimand. Colonel Johnson will answer the Adjutant General's letter when he recovers from his ague. The prejudicial effect on the Indians, if the superintendent is not allowed to purchase certain articles from the traders.

Charles Shaw (Dy. Superintendent Indian Affairs) to DePeyster. Pensacola attacked by French and Spanish forces. General Campbell obliged to capitulate. Augusta also taken after two months resistance by Col. Brown. The spirited speech of a Delaware chief to the Cherokees; the zeal of the latter checked by their poverty and the menaces of the Virginians. The Creeks also well inclined, and disgusted with the Spaniards. Cornwallis in South Carolina; the inhabitants have again revolted. Hazle taken prisoner at Augusta; is on his way to Detroit. The Delaware families who came south are to be incorporated with the Cherokees.

Return of negroes brought into the province from the Colonies by scouting parties belonging to the Indian Department.

Powell to Haldimand. Asking instructions as to whether carriage of officers' effects over the carrying places is to be charged to them or paid for by the Government.
1781.


August 14, Detroit. Medical certificate of the state of health of Lieut. Irvine, 47th Regiment.

August 16, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Two carpenters ordered from Detroit to Sinclair, Michillimakinak. Joseph Brant recalled; his wish to meet the enemy before his return. Doubts as to the strength of the force that can be depended on, owing to sickness. The weak state of the 8th, and of the rangers. The men of the 8th nearly worn out with fatigue. Threatened scarcity of provisions, which bear no proportion to the rum sent. Sending people given up by the Indians, and recruits.

Same to the same. Appointments and promotions in the rangers.

August 16, Niagara. Captain Caldwell to Powell. Report of his expedition into the rebel country, with 80 Rangers and 250 Indians. Destruction of mills, houses, &c., and capture of cattle. (There is neither signature nor address on this letter).

August 19, Ochquago. Powell to Mathews. Commissions for Butler’s corps received. Illness of Lernoult. Lieut. Cowes of the navy has found no remains of the “Ontario,” lost on the south side of the lake.

September 17, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. Transmitting letter from Caldwell, (p. 137)

Rangers reported in that letter as missing, have not returned. The houses in the Ochquago district built of stone and defensible, with large quantities of grain. From the tone of the newspapers brought in, he believes that affairs in the south are not so bad as represented. Reports of scouting parties. They have not been able to bring in a prisoner.

September 18, Niagara. Same to the same. With intelligence from DePeyster. Capt. Brant will probably remain above to see the issue of Clark’s intended enterprise. The missing Rangers all returned but one who has deserted.

September 20, Niagara. Same to Mathews. Reporting the accounts of the Indian Department; the examination suggests that if not satisfactory Mr. Taylor’s books might be audited at Quebec.

September 20, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. That he is sending his own and DePeyster’s despatches by Lieut. DuHamel.

September 24, Niagara. Return of provision saved in store from 25th June, 1779, to date.

Return of rum issued to Indians.

Return of vinegar issued to Indians.

Return of pork.

Return of fresh beef.

(All these returns are to 24th September, 1781.)

September 26, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. With Lieut. Irvine, 47th, who has received leave of absence.

September 28, Upper Shawnees’ Village. McKee to DePeyster. The success over Clark makes the Indians careless; the difficulty of inducing them to continue to watch his motions. His proposal to bring Clark to an action, and prevail on the Indians to continue for a time. The success of the Miamis; the enemy were attacked again next morning as they came to bury their dead; nearly all killed and several officers taken prisoners, but the Indians only seeking plunder return home. The result of the expedition is that about 200 of the enemy were killed and taken, among them nearly thirty officers. The clamour of the country is against

HALDIMAND COLLECTION.

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Clark for his ill-treatment of the militia. The double dealing of the Moravian Indians, who are carried off with six of their teachers towards Upper Sandusky. Southern Indians still heartily engaged against the enemy.

September 29, Niagara.
Powell to Haldimand. With letter from Taylor & Forsyth, which may be of consequence.

September 29, Niagara.
Taylor and Forsyth to Powell. Defending themselves from charges brought against them in respect to their accounts for Indian supplies.

September 29, Niagara.
Powell to Haldimand. The late arrival of Capt. Grant from contrary winds will delay the execution of his (Haldimand's) commands. The people of the Mohawk Valley secure their grain in fortified houses. The forces should, therefore, be assembled at Oswego, from whence they should go to the south side of Oneida Lake, and thence against Duane'sborough, a place not yet molested. The troops and Indians to leave for the expedition on the 5th of October.

State of a detachment going upon an expedition under the command of Major Ross, referred to in immediately preceding letter (164.)

Powell to Haldimand. Sending accounts, receipts and returns.

Daniel Bliss to Powell. The savings in the issues of provisions accounted for. They were formerly a perquisite of the commissary. He represents his reduced salary and the stoppage of his perquisite as a hardship and asks the General's consideration.

Intelligence brought by Jacob Baskirk and Mathew Vandyke, of the rangers, arrived with recruits. Defeat of the rebels between White Plains and King's Bridge about the middle of June. Repulse at Fort Washington, and the French refuse to renew the attack. Reported action at Long Island, where the rebels landed 1,500 men and brought off only 500. Capture of vessels by the King's ships.

Intelligence by Sergeant Rowe, with another sergeant and five privates, of movements near Albany and in the neighbourhood of Lake Champlain.

Powell to Mathews. Respecting commissions in the rangers. Recommends McAlpine's claim for favourable consideration. His services and losses.

Same to Haldimand. The moving of the expedition already reported. Returns of the number to be added to from the Genesee, &c. Arrest of Taylor and Forsyth, with their two clerks, but released on bail. Taylor goes to Quebec with books, vouchers and other papers.

DePeyster to Powell. Respecting the sloops "Makina" and "DePeyster."

Thomas Finchley to DePeyster. Account of the cargoes of the sloops "Makina" and "DePeyster."

Powell to Haldimand. With letters from DePeyster and Captain Thompson of the rangers.

Guy Johnson. Bill of exchange for £4,847 12s. 1¾d. in favour of Taylor and Forsyth drawn on Haldimand.

Guy Johnson to Powell. Stating the duties of the foresters attached to the Indian Department; the necessity for their services. He proposes that they be formed into a company.
1781. October 20, Niagara. Powell to Mathews. Respecting the petition of some merchants of Detroit and the steps he had taken. Medicines wanted for the garrison. Page 185

October 20, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. Death by drowning of Capt. Thompson of Butler's Corps. Wilkinson recommended to succeed him. Transmits letter from Guy Johnson concerning the foresters (p. 183). Recommends that Johnson's wishes be complied with. The company of Butler's Corps at Detroit relieved by Caldwell's Company. Arrival of Brant at Detroit, disabled by a wound. The sloops "Angelica" and "Wyandot" sufficient for the service of Michillimakinac. Report brought by Sergeant Wood of the rangers, of an action near the White Plains, in which the rebels lost 1,500 men, and all their cannon and baggage. Leave to Capt. Dane, of the rangers, to go to Three Rivers. 185

October 22, Niagara. Same to the same. Arrival of the new vessel with flour and pease. Johnson leaves for Montreal on the 25th. Betton arrived to take command of the vessels on Lake Ontario. La Force goes to Canada. 189

October 25, Niagara. Same to the same. Colonel Johnson leaving for Montreal. Stores delivered by inventory to Butler, and all arrangements made for his absence. Johnson's representations as to the great expense of the removal to Montreal for him and his officers. Return of officers of the Indian Department going to Canada follows. 190

November 2, Michillimakinac. Sinclair to Powell. Respecting a petition against alleged undue indulgence to M. Barth in permitting him to navigate Lake Huron. The unfairness of the statement made to the General. 192

November 13, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Return of the troops from the Mohawk River. Capt. Butler killed at the passage of Canada Creek; death of Lieut. Dockstader. Safe arrival of the "Caldwell" and 11 barges out of 17 at Oswego, the others being destroyed for want of hands. Return of missing rangers; the rest will probably also return safely. 195

November 14, Niagara. Same to the same. Death of the surgeon of the 53rd; he would have recommended the promotion of Mr. Williamson of the 31st had he known. The good effect of regimental promotions. His desire that the majority of the 53rd had been filled up to preserve discipline. 196

November 15, Niagara. Same to Mathews. Enclosing letter from Sinclair respecting the petition of Detroit merchants complaining of vessels allowed to navigate the lake. DePeyster has sent down prisoners. 198

November 18, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. Transmitting copy of letter from Mr. Bliss respecting savings in the provision stores, with remarks. He recommends the case of Bliss for favourable consideration. Suggestions as to what might be done with the savings, and the method of drawing bills. 193

November 25, Niagara. Same to the same. Delay in receiving despatches. Brant's lameness detains him at Detroit. Part of the Indian presents still at Fort Erie. Explanation as to the number of rangers and their different duties. Commission in the corps. Lieutenant Turney anxious to see his family in Montreal, has been sent down with despatches. 199

December 6, Niagara. Same to the same. Transmitting proceedings of a court of inquiry on Captain Ten Broeck. 202

December 8, Niagara. Abstract of Engineer's and Quartermaster-General's accounts. Return of officers commanding at the upper posts. Provincial contingent accounts and returns of work done at Niagara from 25th June, to date, each in a separate table, from page 203 to 207. 203
Capt. Grant to Brigadier Powell. Has received orders to build a new vessel, the timbers for which are preparing. How the people have been paid. The sloops "Anglica" and "Wyandot" shall be ready for the supply of Michillimakinak. The master and 8 men of the "Welcome" which has been condemned at Michillimakinak, must man the "Angelica." Respecting the payment of merchants’ freight.

Return, signed by Brigadier Powell, of ordnance and ordnance stores necessary for the defence of the garrison of Detroit.

Major DePeyster to (Powell?) (extracts). Reporting that 2,000 French troops are destined for Detroit to take the route of the Falls of the Ohio; asks for two or three companies of rangers to keep up the drooping spirits of the Indians. At all events Clark will enter the Shawanese country with a larger force than ever. Two men of the King’s Regiment, taken with Hamilton and enlisted with the rebels, have returned to their colours. They reported that the day before they deserted, the rebel garrison left Post Vincent and marched to the Falls of the Ohio, occasioned, it was said, by the inhabitants refusing to furnish provisions.

Pownall to Lord North. Respecting pension promised to Brigadier Maclean.

Copy of letter on this subject from Pownall to Maclean, dated 26th March, 1776, prefixed.

Powell to Haldimand. Will do everything in his power for the expedition ordered; will detain Schiendaraghty and 200 of his best men, who were preparing to go to Fort Pitt. The indifferent quality of the Indians sent last fall, owing to the limited time. No intelligence; is afraid that small parties of rangers have fallen into the enemy’s hands, and that David, the Mohawk, may also be taken. It is doubted whether Brant will recover the perfect use of his leg. Leaves of absence, &c.

Same to the same. With extracts from DePeyster that he had sent to dislodge traders from the Forks of the Theakicky, and letter from Grant about the freight of the merchants.

Lord North to Maclean. Had recommended the pension before resigning the seals, but the King did not then choose to grant it. Whatever can be done as a private man His Lordship will do, but he must cease to serve him as a minister.

Intelligence brought by Timothy Frank from Fort Herkemer; reported capture of Cornwallis and that 14,000 French troops were expected.

_____ to DePeyster. Arrival of Simon Girty at the upper town with a prisoner and scalp, taken about nine miles below Beaver Creek. Prisoner stated the rest had gone to Fort Pitt to consult as to the force necessary to attack Sandusky. He (the prisoner) believes they would come so soon as they thought they had enough, and that they now forced men to come. When they set off they intend to lose no time.

McKee to the same (extracts). The attention of the enemy employed by the report of a considerable army, English and Russian, to be landed early in the spring in Virginia. Prisoners brought
in by the Delawares on the Ohio, with two boat loads of flour going to the Mississippi. Most of the war parties will be returned in a few days; proposes to leave this.

April 12, Sandusky.

Simon Girty to DePeyster. Left Upper Sandusky on 17th March, with the Half King’s son and eight others. Could not see those he was instructed to see, the Virginians having scouts so thick in that quarter. Had killed one soldier and taken another prisoner. General Irwin had returned to Fort Pitt from Congress, where he had been for two battalions, but it was not known if he had got them. He had called a council at Fort Pitt, where it was determined to start with 500 foot and 300 horses for Sandusky to march from Fort McIntosh. The Moravians from Upper Sandusky who went for their corn were all killed by the Virginians, 96 men, women and children. An escaped Delaware from Fort Pitt reports that all the Delawares living there as friends of the Virginians had been killed by them. All the small parties returned except one. They have brought 14 men’s scalps and 4 men prisoners, so that neither women nor children suffered; one Indian killed and three wounded. He leaves for Upper Sandusky to-morrow with powder, ball and knives for the Wyandots, Mingoes and Delawares. Has had to purchase stores; asks for a small supply that he may give to deserving Indians he knows of.

April 14, Niagara.

Powell to Haldimand. Transmits demand from DePeyster, which he cannot comply with; if the rangers are sent there would not be enough left for the ordinary service of the garrison; in event of an attack a reinforcement would be wanted. Could not send the 8 inch howitzers wanted by DePeyster. Accidental shooting of McGarvey, master of the “Adventure.” Application from Sinclair for flour. Preparations for planting corn for the use of the garrison. None of the rangers, nor the Sergeant, sent out for intelligence, are yet returned.

April 18, Niagara.

Same to the same. “Seneca” delayed by ice; she was obliged to return to the island and only arrived yesterday evening. She and the “Mohawk,” with troops, to sail to-day; will send 50 Indians by the next vessel. Arrangements for encamping troops and supplying blankets, &c. The detachment takes five weeks’ provisions and 100 rounds of ammunition; not a good flint in store. Major Ross in want of intrenching tools.

April 20, Chenussio.

Returns of detachment referred to.

April 20, Pine Creek.

Robert Nelies to the same. Arrival after a fatiguing March. Capture of a block house up Bald Eagle Creek, with ten prisoners. The captured officers report the rebels and French preparing to attack Canada on the 1st of May. The surrender of Cornwallis.

April 21, Chenussio.

Allen to the same. Return of a Tuscarora; his party took five prisoners at Wyoming, but had to escape and let the prisoners go, except what they killed and scalped. Prisoners said that 600 men were at Wyoming.

April 21, Detroit.

DePeyster to Powell, (extract). Will do all in his power to secure the post; is sending Joseph with his band of Senecas; Lieut. Butler taking down 19 recruits for Butler’s corps. The small num
ber of rangers; the upbraiding of the Indians for the few troops that can be sent with them. Indian stores to be brought up from Fort Erie. Lieut. Governor Sinclair's complaints of the scarcity of flour; some sent him. Page 28

April 22, Detroit. Capt. Grant to Powell. Has fitted out the "Hope" for Fort Erie. States how the lake vessels are to be employed, namely, the "Dunmore," "Wyandot," "Angelica," "George," "Faith" and "Felicity." Scarcity of grape shot. Sending down Francis Brown, a native of old France, who desires to be made a prisoner of war rather than to serve. His knowledge of the lakes makes him an improper person to remain in the country.

April 23, Niagara. Intelligence by Michael Schively, taken near Goohan. French defeated to the southward by the British, with the loss of 10,000 prisoners. The French preparing to establish themselves at Baltimore attacked by the militia; the inhabitants of Philadelphia would not allow them to erect buildings there. Successes of the British fleet and blockade of Philadelphia. Arrival at New York of 12,000 Hanoverians. Desertion in the rebel army. Powell to Haldimand. Major Ross has taken post at Oswego; he wants Indians. They had refused to go on account of the unfavourable report he made of them last fall. He (Powell) has talked them over, and two parties are setting out. The rangers with Major Ross, sent down last month, will leave him less at a loss. Report from the Mohawk, that the enemy are to attack Canada in the summer; to attack Niagara in April. Collecting Indians. Communication not yet open with Detroit; expects Brant when it is. Arrival of scout with two scalps and prisoner taken at Bowman's Creek. Reported preparations at Schenectady for the invasion of Canada.

May 3, Nanticoke. Corporal Winney reports that on the 23rd April, the rebels were raising 300 militia; 150 to range the Blue Mountains, the rest to range from Mombac to Pochketogkhin. Three hundred more to be sent to the Mohawk. The rebels expect an army of the King's troops by way of Lake George. Had been joined by escaped prisoners, four recruits, eleven women and children and six Indians.

May 5, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Transmitting copies of despatches. Will detain Brown (p. 30) till he hears how he is to be disposed of. Same to the same. Transmitting extracts of letters from Sinclair and DePeyster. Desires that His Excellency would give his opinion as to Mississippi traders to the Lieut. Governor. The prisoners mentioned by DePeyster will be sent down by the first opportunity.

May 7, Niagara. Copy of intelligence received from different prisoners respecting rebel movements.

Intelligence by Lieut. Johnson of the Indian Department, with a letter from Sergeant Vroman, of the rangers. No preparations at Albany or Schenectady to invade Canada. That Allen and the new State had declared for England, and had enlisted about 2,000 men; had fought with Van Rensellaer, sent to disarm them. Men with despatches to Carleton had destroyed them on being discovered. Sinclair to Powell (extracts). The works getting on. Wants provisions, ordnance and shot, and two artillery men.
May 11, 1782.  
Powell to Haldimand. The news from Clifton confirms that already received; has sent off rangers, and desired DePeyster to keep them as well as the men they were sent to relieve. The post (Niagara) rather requires reinforcements than any to be sent from it, on account of the enemy's movements. Has sent some more Indians to Oswego, but retained Brant. Capt. Ancrum of the 34th, commanding at Carleton Island, complains of the weakness of the garrison; suggests that part of Johnson's 2nd Battalion might be left there. Is sending down Lieut. Van Camp and 14 others, prisoners. John Rose, of the rangers, and his wife, sent down for murder. Six loyalists sent away to save provisions.

May 12, 1782.  
Butler to Powell. Report on the state of the Indian store, and the necessity of supplying the Indians who had been settled with by ticket, but now demand the goods.

Corporal Sherwood reports having left Minisink on the 24th April. Brinks, a loyalist from Philadelphia, reported Burgoyne at Charlestown; had two battles with the rebels, whom he defeated, and had taken a great many prisoners. The rebels had ordered in all prisoners in their hands to be exchanged. Successes of Rodney. (The mistake as to Burgoyne probably made by Brinks.)

DePeyster to Powell. Skirmish of scouts with the enemy on the Ohio, near Wheeling, on the road to Sandusky; a deserter reports them 1,000 strong, going against the villages of Sandusky; the chiefs have sent for assistance, which he is sending; but only a small number. He trusts there are enough to encourage the Indians.

Sending down prisoners, five of these being men delivered up by the Delaware. The destruction of works caused by heavy rain.

Same to the same. Arrival of despatches. The "Faith" ready to sail for Sandusky with the rangers. Report of proposed attack on Sandusky confirmed. Should it not take place, and that Clark should intend to visit the Wabash, Caldwell would cross over to assist the Miamis. Hopes that this is a sufficient answer for not sending back the remainder of the late Capt. Thompson's Company. The state of provision.

Return of prisoners follows.

May 13, 1782.  
Same to the same.

May 14, 1782.  
Same to Mathews. Remarks on the accounts of the Indian Department, as prepared by Johnson, and under examination in Quebec.

May 15, 1782.  
Same to Watson. Respecting the Indian store and what is necessary.

May 16, 1782.  
Grant to Powell. That DePeyster is sending down Thorn, late of the Naval Department, and also a shipwright.

May 17, 1782.  
DePeyster to the same. Hazl., interpreter, reports the defeat of Green by Col. Alured Clarke, on the 1st March, near Savannah.

May 18, 1782.  
Intelligence by deserters respecting the state of Fort Pitt; the number of the garrison; the scarcity of provisions. No preparations making for an attack on Sandusky.

May 19, 1782.  
Powell to Haldimand. Calling attention to the state of the Indian store, as reported by Butler; the necessity for purchasing, &c.

May 20, 1782.  
Same to the same. Arrival of the "Danmore" with prisoners at Fort Brie, to be sent down to Canada. Scarcity of flour at Detroit; had sent some. Want of rain had stopped the mills.

June 1, 1782.  
Same to Mathews.

June 2, 1782.  
Same to Watson.

June 3, 1782.  
Grant to Powell.

June 4, 1782.  
DePeyster to the same.

June 5, 1782.  
Intelligence by deserters respecting the state of Fort Pitt; the number of the garrison; the scarcity of provisions. No preparations making for an attack on Sandusky.

June 6, 1782.  
Powell to Haldimand. Respecting promotions in the rangers.

June 7, 1782.  
Capt. Caldwell to DePeyster. Return of the enemy's killed and wounded 250; among the prisoners, Col. Crawford and some of the
officers; Major McClellan killed. The loss on the British side slight. The Delawares still in pursuit; the Lake Indians very tardy. Will have occasion for as many as possible, as Clarke, it is believed, is on the way to the Shawanese country. Want of stores and provisions, including tobacco. Part of the Indians going to Detroit, they have been very useful. The good services and value of Lindewatter, who remained with him. But for his (Caldwell's) wound, believes that none of the enemy would have left the place. McKee setting out for Shawanese Town.

Deposit by Archibald Cunningham as to certain Indian provisions reported to have been improperly stored.

DePeyster to Powell. Repulse of the enemy at Sandusky; Indians pressing for more assistance. The ruinous state of the works; the excessive rains threaten to destroy them.

Enclosed report from Turney (p. 68) from McKee (p. 70), both dated Sandusky, 7th June, and from Captain Snake (73), dated 8th June, at the same place, with details of the fight at Sandusky, the letter from Captain Snake, on behalf of the Mingoes, Shawanese and Delawares, asking for more provisions, &c.

George Forsyth to Powell. Representing the situation of himself and his partner Taylor, should they be forced to settle up their affairs immediately.

Powell to Haldimand. Entering into details respecting Indian provisions (p. 67); respecting Mr. Forsyth's affairs, who is preparing to sell by wholesale.

Servos to Butler. Sending reports; the prospect of a cessation of hostilities; Amherst had ordered the return of cattle taken by a scouting party. Rebel movements.

Powell to Mathews. Had received the judgment transmitted, which he returns. Sends a letter from Dr. McCausland respecting the judgment.

Same to Haldimand. Respecting Thorn's discharge; his excellent character; recommends him for further employment. Information brought by two deserters, who are desirous of serving with the rangers. Brant setting out with 200 Indians for Oswego. Lieut. Du Vernet, relieved at Detroit, is on his way to Canada. Butler can have a letter sent to New York and an answer brought back.

Same to the same. With returns of Indians for Oswego; the same number gone to Fort Pitt.

Lieut. Turney to DePeyster. Wyandots return thanks for assistance; want provisions and clothing. They ask the Indians about Detroit to be ready to leave when a runner is sent.

DePeyster to Powell. General Irving to take the route to Tuscarawas; a party of militia, to enter the Shawanese country; and Clark to advance against the Wabash, with a train of artillery. It is in reality a concerted plan against Detroit.

Same to the same. With letter from Caldwell; a large encampment of the enemy has been seen at Tuscarawas.

The letter from Caldwell, dated 13th June, gives Girty's account of the torturing and death of Col. Crawford and two captains at Pipes Town. Crawford and four captains belonged to the Continentals. Other rebel prisoners taken by the Shawanese.

Return of work done between the 25th December, 1781 and this date.

Provincial contingent account paid by Brigadier Powell, commandant of Niagara and posts thereon depending, from 25th December, 1781, to date.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Subject</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 26,</td>
<td>J. Douglas</td>
<td>Mathews</td>
<td>Charge against Messrs. Taylor and Forsyth of changing their accounts</td>
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<td></td>
<td>to Mathews</td>
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<td>against the Government.</td>
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<td>June 27,</td>
<td>Powell to</td>
<td>Haldimand</td>
<td>Affairs settled with the Indians; will not now bring up matters in</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Haldimand</td>
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<td>dispute. The exaggerated statement of the number of the Six Nations</td>
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<td>that can be raised. The utmost is 600 warriors, who are now employed.</td>
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<td>June 27,</td>
<td>Niagara</td>
<td>Gives reasons in detail for not allowing Joseph (Brant) to go to</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Same to the</td>
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<td>Oswego. Has stated in his letter of the 13th the number of Indians who</td>
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<td>same</td>
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<td>went to Oswego; these, with those who went unsolicited to Fort Pitt,</td>
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<td>June 29,</td>
<td>Niagara</td>
<td>afford proof that the Indians are still staunch. Has, at the request of</td>
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<td>Same to the</td>
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<td>the Indians, christened their village the “Loyal Confederation Valley.”</td>
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<td>same</td>
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<td>Arrival of Indians at Oswego; complaints that they were not provided</td>
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<td>June 29,</td>
<td>Niagara</td>
<td>with powder, ball and moccasins; Butler says they were well provided</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Same to the</td>
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<td>with everything. Brant is reported as being a great expense to</td>
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<td></td>
<td>same</td>
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<td>Government.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 1,</td>
<td>Powell to</td>
<td>Haldimand</td>
<td>Brant’s complaint of deficiency of supplies to the Indians.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Haldimand</td>
<td></td>
<td>Capt. Johnston to Butler. Sending a rebel deserter from Fort Pitt; 300</td>
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<td>men there; its ruinous state. British expected at LeBoeuf to attack</td>
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<td>June 30,</td>
<td>Niagara</td>
<td>Fort Pitt. The frequent desertions owing to bad treatment. Confirms the</td>
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<td>Same to the</td>
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<td>report of rebel defeat by Caldwell at Sandusky; they are much</td>
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<td></td>
<td>same</td>
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<td>disheartened, and have no troops on the frontier, except at Fort Pitt.</td>
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<td>July 3,</td>
<td>Tice to</td>
<td>Powell</td>
<td>Respecting claim made by Robert Smith for cattle, &amp;c., alleged to have</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Powell</td>
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<td>been taken.</td>
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<td>July 4,</td>
<td>Powell to</td>
<td>Haldimand</td>
<td>Powell to Haldimand. Is shocked at the barbarous treatment of Crawford</td>
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<td>by the Delawares (p. 87). It must have been in retaliation for the</td>
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<td>massacre of the Moravians, with whom the Delawares are closely</td>
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<td>connected. In consequence of the intentions of the enemy, will send</td>
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<td>a company of rangers to Sandusky, and if Caldwell does not require</td>
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<td>them, will instruct him to send them to Detroit, where they are</td>
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<td>required for repairs to the works. Will recall 100 men from Oswego,</td>
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<td>so that he can send another company of rangers to Detroit, if necessary.</td>
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<td>Intends himself setting off for Detroit in about ten days, and</td>
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<td>proposes waiting there to see the event of Clark’s expedition.</td>
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<td>July 6,</td>
<td>John Friel’s</td>
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<td>John Friel’s account to 24th March, 1782.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>account</td>
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<td>Tice to Powell. Has examined Robert Smith’s account, which is</td>
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<td>to 24th</td>
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<td>not satisfactory. Tice, on the expedition with Caldwell and Brant, can</td>
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<td>March,</td>
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<td>give information respecting it. Barbary Davis and Forder, two</td>
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<td>1782.</td>
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<td>prisoners, were sent to Canada on the 11th May; the other prisoners</td>
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<td>shall be released as soon as possible.</td>
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<td>Powell to Haldimand. Report by DePeyster from Caldwell that all the</td>
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<td>lake Indians had joined him and were ready to proceed to Wheeling. No</td>
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<td>enemy mentioned as coming from Fort Pitt. Scouts returned from the</td>
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<td>Wabash without intelligence. The rangers would be too late to join</td>
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<td>Caldwell; DePeyster would, no doubt, employ them on the works at</td>
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<td>Detroit. Desires to know if all of them should</td>
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1782. remain there, or part be recalled and sent to Oswego. Inferior quality of the powder sent to the Indian Department. It should not be taken into store to replace that lent, or even given to the Indians if that could be avoided.

**July 11, Niagara.**

Powell to Haldimand. Representing that colonels acting as brigadiers to the southward have been appointed to act as major-generals, among them one junior to himself, and asking that he be placed on the same footing as the officers to the southward. Page 109

**July 11, Niagara.**

Same to Mathews. Returning petition and accounts, with remarks. Sends newspaper with paragraph relating to the appointment of colonels acting as brigadiers to the southward to be acting major-generals.

**July 22, Wakitaunickie**

McKee to DePeyster. Had joined Caldwell at Sandusky and started with the Indians for Wheeling, but recalled by the Shawanese when near Kooshocking, reporting that the enemy were preparing to march to the Shawanese towns; the lake Indians were with difficulty persuaded to turn. The enemy reported to be on their march below Big Bone Lick; a party left to watch them. Another body of the enemy discovered on the Big Miami River. Messages sent by the chiefs of the lower villages to the other villages for assistance. Caldwell and the lake Indians expected, and a meeting to assemble to determine the movements to be made. Another rumour reports that the enemy were near the mouth of the Miami River, with two large boats and cannon, and a number of Indians. It is the most formidable army that has come into their country, and seems intended for more than attacking their villages. The lowness of the Miami will retard their progress and give time to collect. 23rd Caldwell arrived with Lake Indians; all the force collected will be kept between the enemy and Detroit, which must be their object. Reported that the French of the Illinois and Post Vincent have joined the enemy.

**August 16, Detroit.**

DePeyster to McKee. The practice of the Shawanese putting all their prisoners to death must be stopped. If not, the troops must be withdrawn. The Lake Indians complain of the treatment of the three prisoners taken near the Falls (p.87). Is confident that he (McKee) will instil humane principles into the Indians. False reports spread of the slaughter of the wives and children of the Ottawas.

**August 7, Detroit.**

Powell to Haldimand. The disagreeable consequence of the appointment of Jehu Hay to be Lieut. Governor of Detroit, as Major DePeyster can scarcely serve under an officer so inferior to him in rank.

**August 7, Detroit.**

Same to the same. Had detained a letter (enclosed) hoping for more particular accounts of the strength and movements of the enemy; there is reason to suppose that they have either gone back or are at such a distance that it must be at least a month before they can reach Detroit in force. Everything quiet; would leave in a few days. The ruinous state of the defences from the heavy rains; but by indefatigable zeal they will be defensible before the enemy can appear. Caldwell is supposed to have 2,000 Indians with him, which with two armed vessels at the mouth of the Miami must retard or defeat the enemy. Everything reported to be quiet on the Wabash.

**August 10, Detroit.**

Report of ordnance necessary to render Fort Lernoult, Detroit, more complete.

**August 12, Niagara.**

Lieut.-Colonel Dundas to Mathews. Subsistence have been served; persons will be ordered to repair immediately to Montreal. Butler
1782.

August 17, Niagara.

has inquired about Abigail Dodson, in the hands of the Indians; she will be withdrawn and sent to Montreal.

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Powell to Haldimand. No account being received from Caldwell and the Indians reporting that they saw no appearance of the enemy, he had left Detroit on the 9th, but was obliged to return, the “George” having been damaged and nearly upset in a gale. Had opened letter with orders respecting officers of the King’s regiment for Makanak, concerning which he had advised DePeyster and sent a captain to Detroit on his arrival here. Desires instructions in case DePeyster should obtain leave to come down, when the Lieut. Governor goes to take charge.

August 17, Niagara.

Same to the same. Orders to prevent offensive operations have been sent to DePeyster and Sinclair. The shocking cruelties of the Indians have been ordered to be stopped (p. 117). The rebel prisoners shall be sent down as soon as collected. The flank companies of the 84th sent to Oswego. Owing to the weak state of this post from fever and ague among the rangers, will desire Major Ross to send back the detachment of the King’s. Has desired DePeyster to send back from Detroit all the rangers but one company. Asks instructions as to the lake vessels for the winter. Has sent return of ordnance wanted at Detroit. The “Adventure” arrived at Fort Schlosser to assist in the transport between it and Fort Erie. Letter from Capt. Grant, who is in the “Faith” on the Miamis station. Lamothe’s conduct in volunteering to serve under Caldwell, though his junior, is to his credit. Stores wanted for the engineer department.

August 17, Detroit.

DePeyster to Powell. Orders received to draught the 47th into the King’s Regiment have been executed. Arrival of different parties of Indians. Three Chippewas from the Falls of the Ohio brought in the papers of Capt. Hart, whom they killed near a small fort. Caldwell encamped on the banks of the Ohio till he gets certain accounts of the enemy. Arrival of Capt. Grant with the “Faith” and gunboat.

August 18, Detroit.

Charles Terrot to the same. Had applied for tents, &c., to Capt. Barnes, but such applications must be made through him (Powell.)

Copy of the requisition is appended.

August 18, Niagara.

Powell to Mathews. Shall order a board of officers to inquire into the accounts of the officers and foresters of the Indian Department (see pp. 138, 145, 147). Is of opinion that the inquiry will have to be postponed. None of them pretended to say that Col. Johnson ever refused to give them money. Their complaint is, that they have never been settled with. The mistake made by Lyons, the baker, respecting his account, owing to his not being able to write. The order as to rebel prisoners not rightly understood. Many are usefully employed here. If only the prisoners of war are meant, they are already ordered to be sent down. Lt. Governor Sinclair had bought a quantity of rum at Makanak. Respecting the supply of that article. Provisions have come up in bad order. Robert Land and a companion from New York ask for a pass to return. Requests to have instructions.

August 24, Niagara.

Return of provisions and stores in the magazine.

August 25, Niagara.

Field return of troops at Niagara and dependencies.

August 25, Niagara.

William Johnston, Captain, Indian Department, certifying that he had settled with Colonel Johnson for the full amount of his pay
till the 25th September, 1780, and had not since asked for any settlement.

Proceedings of a board of officers appointed to examine into the accounts of the officers, &c., of the Indian Department.

Butler to the board of officers. Respecting the demands of the officers of the Indian Department for settlement of their accounts.

Lieut. Wilkinson to the board of officers. On the same subject.

Butler to Powell. Resigning his command of the Indian Department, finding that Dease has a senior appointment. Had not been aware of this till the commission was produced before the board of officers, and cannot help feeling injured by Col. Johnson's concealment of the matter.

McKee to DePeyster. The reports of the enemy's movements so circumstantially given prove to be false. The large body of Indians collected had dispersed in disgust. Report in detail of the attempt to get certain intelligence. Arrival at Bryant's Station, and unsuccessful attempt to draw out the garrison. Arrival at the Blue Licks, where the enemy attacked, but were totally defeated. There were about 200 picked men from Kentucky, commanded by Colonels Todd, Trigg, Boone and Todd with Majors Harlin and McGearry, most of whom fell in action; 140 killed and taken with nearly 100 rifles, others of the rifles being thrown into a deep river. Prisoners reported a Colonel Logan expected with 100 men, but after waiting for him, they crossed the Ohio, he and Caldwell arriving here last night to send back help to bring in the wounded. There were about 200 picked men from Kentucky, commanded by Colonels Todd, Trigg, Boone and Todd with Majors Harlin and McGearry, most of whom fell in action; 140 killed and taken with nearly 100 rifles, others of the rifles being thrown into a deep river. Prisoners reported a Colonel Logan expected with 100 men, but after waiting for him, they crossed the Ohio, he and Caldwell arriving here last night to send back help to bring in the wounded. There were about 200 picked men from Kentucky, commanded by Colonels Todd, Trigg, Boone and Todd with Majors Harlin and McGearry, most of whom fell in action; 140 killed and taken with nearly 100 rifles, others of the rifles being thrown into a deep river.

Powell to Haldimand. Proceedings of the Board of officers on Indian accounts; refuses to admit of Butler giving up the charge of his department (p. 149); the cordial co-operation between him and Dease.

Powell to Mathews. Sends proceedings of the board for examining Indian accounts. Still thinks they cannot be settled till Johnson's books are sent up. Transmits letter from Butler to the board.
(p. 145.) Asks that it be laid before His Excellency, as a reason for his report.

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Powell to Haldimand. So soon as he has mustered the rangers and foresters, he will repair to Oswego and Carleton Island and afterwards to Quebec to receive commands. Transmitting intelligence.

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DePeyster to Powell. Transmitting the intelligence received from Caldwell and McKee; they are not agreeable to the last orders, but they may soon have another brush without seeking the enemy in their own country. Was doubtful of the fidelity of the Wabash Indians lately come in; exacted proof of their attachment by sending 30 warriors to join Caldwell, and to bring intelligence from Post Vincent. They brought Dalton, the commandant there, with his commission and papers; his wife and family sent for. He declares himself tired of the rebel service and wishes to settle in this country. He (DePeyster) will take care of Dalton's wife and family on their arrival and sends down Dalton to tell his own story. He says the enemy are determined to attack Detroit, but doubts their ability.

166

September 4,
Niagara.

George Forsyth to the same. Represents the state of the affairs of his firm and requests leave to remain in the upper country for the ensuing winter to have the debts collected, &c.

169

September 5,
Detroit.

Capt. Burnet to the same. Grant ill; had found the provisions at the Miami at the mercy of the wind and weather; had built a block house for their lodgment, which ten men could defend against a hundred. Favourable accounts from the Indian country. Naval movements.

167

September 5,
Niagara.

Skene, Brigade Major, receipt to Lieut.-Colonel Dundas for payment of garrison books, &c.

171

September 8,
Fort Pitt.

Peter Coleman to John Floyd. Giving a statement of the defeat and burning of Crawford; escape of John Knight, surgeon's mate, &c.

172

September 10,
Carleton Island.

Return of the Naval Department, civil and military, at Carleton Island.

173

September 12,
Niagara.

Powell to Haldimand. Has drawn for the expenses of the post till the 24th of last June.

165

September 12,
Niagara.

Dundas to the same. Enclosing letter from DePeyster with copies of letters from Caldwell, &c.

174

September 13,
Niagara.

Same to Mathews. Will send Dalton, late rebel commandant at Post Vincent, to Quebec. That he has written to His Excellency with DePeyster's letter, &c. (p. 174). Dalton's denial that an attack was intended on Detroit; the indulgence given him since he has been a prisoner; the 49 prisoners shall be sent to Canada as soon as possible. 18th Sept., arrival of the "Seneca." Daltons commissions, &c., sent to Maurer to be forwarded to Quebec. Thompson, a merchant, has applied for leave to send a person to Toronto, opposite Niagara, to trade with the Indians; asks for instructions.

175

September 19,
Niagara.

Same to Haldimand. Respecting leave of absence to Capt. Burnet of the lake marine.

177

September 22,
Niagara.

Same to the same. Recommending that Adjutant Thomas Bennett be allowed to sell his adjutancy to Lieut. George Armstrong.

179

September 22,
Shawanoese Country.

McKee to DePeyster. Report of two unsuccessful attacks by Indians on Wheeling and a small fort between it and Beaver Creek.
Capture of a prisoner belonging to an army of 1,200 men on the march to attack the Huron villages. The measures taken to resist the enemy. 26th September, two escaped to Fort Pitt. Delawares reported the arrival of Irvine with five hundred more troops; he is to meet Clark at the Shawanese villages. It will be difficult to collect Indians sufficient to oppose this army. Page 180

October 5, Niagara.
Dundas to Haldimand. Had received letter by hands of Lt. Col. Hope, who would report the state of affairs. Good behaviour of the Indians with Ross, but there are too few; Sir John Johnson will send more. The illness of Butler; he is recovering. Will carry out the order respecting the Indians; does not imagine that there is any cause to mistrust them, but will have every vigilance exercised. 182

Same to the same. Hope and Sir John Johnson sailed this morning. Has since heard from DPeyster; encloses letter. DPeyster fears that the Indians will be driven from their villages this fall and hopes for reinforcements to support them. Reports from Wheeling. Caldwell brought to Detroit very ill with an intermitting fever; 40 of his men the same, as well as the crew of the “Faith” and most of the Indians in the lower town of Sandusky. Grant has gone to assist the “Faith’s” crew and to take off the provisions and ammunition, to be landed at the foot of the rapids. DPeyster distressed for want of Indian goods.

October 13, Montreal.
Capt. George Lawe to Maclean. With details of his distressing situation.

October 14, Quebec.
Brigadier Maclean to Mathews. Leave of absence for Major Harris recommended. The clear state of the regimental accounts. The gratitude of Capt. Lawe to the General; his distressed state.

Same to the same. Enclosing a letter from Capt. Lawe; his distressing situation. The answer to the application of Major Harris for leave of absence may be sent to himself.

Same to Haldimand. Respecting the application of leave of absence for Major Harris. Respecting the accounts of his regiment.

October 14, Montreal.
Same to the same. Has sent list of the successions in the 84th Regiment. The advantages arising from the settlement of disputes as to rank, &c. Asks that the successions may go in the regiments, as is the case in the 31st and 44th. Trusts that all the disputes that have arisen in the regiment will cease by the removal of the men who were the cause of them.

October 17, Montreal.
Colonel Allan Maclean. Memorials setting forth his services in raising the corps of Highland Emigrants (84th), the promises made of remuneration, &c., and praying that he may be allowed to sell out to Major John Adolphus Harris.

Same to Mathews. Respecting command money at Niagara; how the difficulty with Col. Dundas may be smoothed over. Alarm at a sudden attack of sore throat, &c. Hopes to be perfectly well to-morrow.

Same to Haldimand. Urging the prayer of his memorial (p. 196) so that he may not leave his family in distress.

October 18, Montreal.
Capt. Malcolm Fraser to the same. Memorial praying for promotion, stating his services.

Dundas to the same. DPeyster reports that all the scouts have returned from the neighbourhood of Tuscarawas, without seeing the enemy, who it is supposed did not feel themselves strong enough. The movements of rangers and Canadian Volunteers. DPeyster afraid of the demands of the Indians, there being little or nothing in
store for them; what is to be done? Sir John Johnson aware of the state of the stores.

October 23,

Detroit.

DePeyster to Dundas. Had despatched the "Dunmore" and "Wian-dot," with Brant and McDougall's detachments. Report from Pipe-town of the mustering of men at Fort Pitt, under Irvine, for Sandusky. Clark to move against the Shawanese towns and try to form a junction with Irvine at Sandusky. The report enters into details. Had in consequence countermanded Brant, and made other preparations, but will not make any movement till he has certain intelligence of the enemy being in motion.

October 25,

Pipe-town.

October 25,

Cherokee Country.

McKee to DePeyster. Recapitulating the reports respecting the movements of Irvine and Clark.

October 30,

Oswego.

John McDonald to McKee. Arrival of three rebel armies; delivery to them of the whites by the Indians. His escape, with that of a few others, to Chicamaga, where the northern Indians have been of great service. Will take the Shawanese down to St. Augustine. Recommends the bearer of the letter and his companions.

November 2,

Niagara.

Dundas to the same. Doubts the truth of the large force reported by DePeyster as attacking the Indians. Has ordered the Indian villages to send out scouts for their own security. The bad state of the roads from rain; Stedman can get little more provisions or merchandise over the carrying place this fall. 4th November. Further letter from DePeyster, that if the reports be correct, he must detain the rangers.

November 6,

Niagara.

Allan Maclean to Haldimand. Report on the state of the garrison of Oswego and Carleton Island, and suggestions as to the best means of defence for the winter. The quantity of provisions and stores is one reason for not having a weak garrison at Carleton Island. The great credit due to Major Ross for his zeal in carrying on the works.

November 12,

Niagara.

Same to the same. Thanks for letters received. Every attention shall be paid to have a regular communication from post to post established. Sergeant Brass shall have assistance for constructing his mill. Confirmation of his disbelief in the reported preparations for attacking Detroit. These reports are periodical and usually false. The management of the garrison of Niagara could not be in better hands than those of Dundas. He growls at the consumption of rum; has diminished it already and will probably diminish it still more in the course of the winter.

November 13,

Oswego.

Ross to Allan Maclean (extract). Is of opinion that the rebels will attack the post in March. The Indians are all leaving; will be needed then. The belief spreading that the king will not succeed, and the colonial troops are beginning to think for the sake of their property that it will be best to make peace with the rebels. Desire to desert increasing; there should be British troops in the garrison. Asks him (Maclean) to communicate these views to the General.
1782.

November 16, Niagara.

Allan Maclean to Haldimand. Has ascertained personally the bad state of the roads. A large quantity of provisions must remain at Carleton Island over and above what the stores will hold; how the flour, &c., are to be covered, with other details. Arrival of the "Seneca" with Indian presents for Detroit which shall be at once forwarded. The cannon and shot, by the same vessel, for the shipping on Lake Erie, must remain till spring. John Montour and his brother (five brothers having been killed during the war) have returned with three young female prisoners and four scalps. The report brought by the prisoners is that the assembled enemy had returned home on receipt of a letter from Washington.

November 21, Niagara.

Same to the same. Will attend to the letters received. Arrival of 5 companies of the 34th with Col. Hoyes from Lachine, on the 19th and one company with Cotte on the 20th. The other three companies at Carleton Island waiting for the "Seneca," Distress for want of accommodation; details of the distribution of the troops at Detroit, Fort Schlosser, Fort Erie, &c. Want of barrack stores, supply of sum to Detroit and Carleton Island, part of which Dandas had to purchase. No more shall be purchased without His Excellency's approbation.

November 24, Niagara.

P. M. Wilkinson to Allan Maclean. Reports the wet and damaged state of the Indian presents, and the want of such invoices as would enable the deficiency to be checked. Necessary articles are not in the packages, whilst others, unnecessary at this season, are in large quantities. Asks for a survey.

November 25, Niagara.

Allan Maclean to Haldimand. Enclosing reports from DePeyster. Is astonished that the Indians should be off their guard after the intelligence they had, so as to be surprised. The distribution of troops. Arrival of Indian presents.

November 26, Niagara.

Same to Mathews. Confirming the correctness of the report on Indian goods contained in Wilkinson's letter (p. 239), which he requests should be laid before His Excellency.

December 10, Niagara.

Brigade order. That all instructions respecting the Indian Department are to be given by Col. Butler.

December 11, Niagara.

Extract of speech delivered to Brigadier General Maclean by the principal chiefs and warriors of the Six Nation Indians.

December 16, Niagara.

Allan Maclean to Haldimand. Transmitting speech of the Six Nation Indians, with his answer. Their desire for a speedy reply from His Excellency, and that their hands should not be tied, as they were in a different situation from the troops, &c. They had resolved to act like men to avenge the massacre of the Shawanese. Transmitting the order issued as to the management of the Indian Department by Butler (p. 248). The orders given as to the pay of artificers, &c.

December 20, Niagara.

Return of Indian presents delivered to the office and issuing store, from 1st October to 30th November, 1782.

December 23, Niagara.

Allan Maclean to Haldimand. Supporting the request of Major Roe for British troops at Oswego. Many of the colonial troops being really rebels, are ready to desert at the first opportunity.
December 24, 1782.

Niagara.

Allan Maclean to Haldimand. Vessels for Detroit have been driven back and been laid up. The slovenly and irregular manner in which the Indian presents have been sent up from Canada. A survey has been made on the goods, showing the assortment unequal to the purpose, with a large quantity of unnecessary articles. The "Seneca," with three companies of the 34th and 600 sets of bedding, compelled to return to Carleton Island. Will send a separate account of goods borrowed from each merchant to make up for the deficiencies in the Indian supplies; the articles borrowed to be returned in spring. Butler's ill-health; he is the only man able to manage the Indians. No word from DePeyster; is, therefore, in hopes that things are not so bad as represented. Had sent off an express to Detroit to satisfy the Indians that reinforcements would be sent there in spring.

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December 24, 1782.

Niagara.

Philip Stedman's account against the Indian Department.

December 24, 1782.

Niagara.

Abstract of the Quartermaster General's account at Niagara, and its dependencies, between the 25th June and date.

December 24, 1782.

Niagara.

Abstract of the engineer's account for the same, for the same date.

December 24, 1782.

Niagara.

Return of the officers commanding at the upper posts, namely, Niagara, Detroit, Michillimakinak and Oswegatchie, from 25th June to date.

Provincial contingent for the same and the same date.

December 24, 1782.

Niagara.

Return of work done in the engineer's department at Niagara and its dependencies, from 25th June to date.

December 24, 1782.

Niagara.

Articles to be cleared up by the 1st Battalion of the 84th Regiment, before the arrears can be paid to the officers.

How the preceding articles were cleared up.

December 26, 1782.

Niagara.

Allan Maclean to Mathews. Explaining how the invoices of goods borrowed from the merchants for the Indian Department have been made out. Prays that, out of charity, any old newspapers come in since the 10th of October may be sent up to help him to kill time in the winter.

Memorandum of new picketing wanted at Niagara, with list of the different places where it is to be used.

LETTERS FROM OFFICERS COMMANDING AT NIAGARA.—1777 TO 1784.

B. 103.

B.M., 21,763.

1782.

March 28, Montreal.

The petition of William Hories and others, praying that steps may be taken to have their children returned to them, who are now in the hands of the Indians.

494

1783.

January 7, Detroit.

Major DePeyster to Brigadier Maclean. Detention of scouts from Fort Pitt by bad weather. The enemy had advanced to Standing Stone; had destroyed Chillicothe village, a trader's house and pack, near the Glaise, and killed ten Indians. Their sudden retreat owing to the dispersal of the army from Fort Pitt, by order of Congress. Should this not be the forerunner of peace, there will be warm work in the Indian country next campaign; is, therefore, glad to hear of expected reinforcement. Two companies of the 34th and two of Rangers, or one more at least, should be sent to keep up
the drooping spirits of the Indians. Butler should be requested to withdraw Caldwell from the post; he is au fait of the Indian country and the Indians are fond of him. The severity of the weather. Letters will be forwarded to Michillamakinak with information to Captain Robertson. Will detain the Indian express till they have a meeting with the copper-coloured gentry, which will be of infinite service. McKee not arrived owing to bad roads.

Capt. Grant to Maclean. Vessel sent to the Pinery in the fall only returned, having been caught in the ice. The mildness of the winter, with the absence of many of the Department, will prevent him collecting the quantity of timber expected. New vessel to be ready by March; will mount 14 twelve pounders on board of her, and 14 nines on board the "Gage," and 10 fours on the "Faith," besides those for the row galleys, detailed. There will be vessels sufficient for transport in addition. Will look to him (Maclean) for sailors and marines.

January 8, Detroit.

January 11, Niagara.

January 28, Niagara.

January 28, Niagara.

February 2, Niagara.

February 3, Niagara.

February 4, Niagara.

February 5, Niagara.

1783. 1887.

Estimate of deficiencies in the issuing store, Indian Department.

Brigadier Maclean to Capt. Mathews. Remarks on the issue of rum to the Indians by Mr. Stedman at Fort Schlosser; his objections to the practice. Suspects it is done partly with a view to keep the Indians from molesting Stedman's cattle; there is no doubt of Stedman's honesty, but proposes to give Capt. Fraser an allowance of rum for the Indians, so as to relieve Stedman of the responsibility. The proposal is Butler's, which he (Maclean) has adopted.

Same to the same. Respecting goods for the Indians borrowed from the merchants, and to be returned. The merchants are willing to furnish more on the same conditions. Sends returns.

Same to the same. Respecting the distribution of Indian presents, and the necessity for changes in the department. The suitableness of Wilkinson for the position of general storekeeper.

Same to Haldimand. Asking instructions as to Capt. Grant's demands for soldiers to act as marines on Lake Erie; has no sailors to give him. The timber for a saw-mill and a grist mill ready; if the iron work is sent up in the spring they will soon be fit for use. Desires to know from Twiss the wages for millwrights. Some one is wanted to take the place of Bliss, a commissary, who wishes to resign. Movements of scouts. Want of medical necessaries for the sick of the 8th and 34th. Regrets that the sick can get no fresh beef, whilst there is plenty issued at Detroit.

Same to the same. Major DePeyster reports that not much damage has been done to the rebels. Alarming reports from the Indians, to which he does not give credit. Had sent a detachment to their help, which returned finding that the report of the enemy's approach was a false alarm. The movement had, however, a good effect on the Indians, and put them in good humour. Scouts ordered to the Genessee country to be sent forward under Butler's direction. The damage to the pork when the warm weather shall set in on account of bad barrels. The steps to be taken to prevent loss, so far as possible, from this cause.

Estimate of Indian presents issued by James Clement, from 25th to 30th November, 1782.

Maclean to Mathews. Inquiry as to the cause of deficiencies in goods for the Indians; exonerates the issuer from dishonesty, the deficiencies have arisen from carelessness. The rejection of rum, it not being up to the standard proof.
Haldimand to Sir Guy Carleton. The information from Maclean of barbarities committed on the Indians at a Shawanese settlement (Standing Stone Village) by the Virginians. Has used every means to restrain the Indians from retaliating. Asks him (Carleton) to represent the matter to Washington. Reported evacuation of Charlestown.

Page 33

March — Examination of Waterman Baldwin, a prisoner from Wyoming. What he had heard of rumours of peace, and the movements of the Americans, &c.

March 5, Detroit.

DePeyster to Maclean. Arrival of Fricker with letter. Arrival of McKee; things quiet in the Shawanese country. Difficulty in getting the Indians to return to their village. The prospect of a reinforcement gives great confidence to the Indians. Will not know the need for the detachment till the scouts return, so that there is time to wait the arrival of the "Hope." Fifty Cherokees have come to Wakatomakee, 27 of whom have come to Detroit with letters to McKee, showing that the rebels had very formidable intentions against the Indian country in general. Letters from Michillimakinak; the winter had set in again after the River and Lake St. Clair had been free of ice.

March 15, Oswego.

Major Ross to the same. Asks for a reinforcement to hurry on the defences. His Excellency agrees that the garrison should be more composed of veterans; his opinion of the troops there. The situation critical; the post will probably be the earliest object of the enemy in spring. The proposed supply of well chosen Indians will be very useful and remedy desertion. Those at the post not active, and failed to discover the enemy though so near. All the presents for the expected Indians should be given at the post, so as to attach them. Arrival of Oneidas, who had to be clothed; they go off well contented.

March 21, Oswego.

Same to the same. Sends His Majesty's speech, the most humiliating that ever came from the Throne. Reports of an early attack on Oswego, if peace does not ensue. The shabby conduct of Congress, in attempting to secure Oswego before the definite conclusion of peace, so that it might belong to the United States. Willet's threat to return in spring; his precipitate flight; 300 of his officers and men frozen and dead on the road. Although he (Ross) wants veterans, he has no reason to suspect either the principles or conduct of the troops with him; on the contrary, they showed the greatest spirit when expecting attack. "Poor fellows. I have a paper now in my possession which particularise the names of fifty men of the garrison whose little property is now under confiscation."

March 29, Niagara.

Maclean to Haldimand. Will attend to instructions in late letter. Sending a coffer with papers for Maurer from Michillimakinak. Sending the depositions of two prisoners taken near Wyoming (p. 41). Commissary Bliss to leave in May on account of bad health. The one sent in his place not to be too great a gentleman, as the pay will not keep up one of that sort.

March 29, Niagara.

Same to the same. Work on the mills shall be forwarded with all expedition. Declines to consult with Butler or others respecting the best methods of building. Finds it a maxim "that has been long adopted in this part of the world, that whatever can be got from Government is well got where no censure can ensue." He will go on the spot and report in a few days. Return sent of the farms about Niagara. Respecting the want of invoices for Indian goods.
Maclean to Ross. Is anxious to give him a reinforcement, but there
ought to have been some definite number applied for. He must
specify how many are required and how many can be accom-
modated. Wishes that he (Ross) had written to the General
through the winter about a reinforcement, as enough of troops
might have been sent to Niagara for that purpose. The General
does not speak of a reinforcement, but only of sending to Niagara
men suspected of being ready to desert, to be replaced by regulars
from thence. Quotes from his (Ross') own letters to show how
impossible it was to comply with his wishes as to the 84th. As to
losing property on the Mohawk River, not one of the 84th ever had
an acre there to lose. The loss it would be to a regiment to
have it parcelled out in small numbers. If he suspects the 84th he
should send the whole, officers and men, to Niagara to be replaced
by regulars. In a P.S. is glad to find that he (Ross) has changed
his mind about his garrison.

Same to Haldimand. Ross anxious for reinforcements; 50 men
have been sent of the 34th Regiment from Carleton Island.
Apprehends that the garrison of Oswego will be sickly in May
next. Is sorry for the sake of Major Ross that Willet had not the
spirit to attack Oswego. Is glad to learn, however, that Willet had
lost half his men by frostbite. Commissary Maclean at Carleton
Island does not know what to do with the large quantity of
provisions next spring. Has ordered him to complete Detroit and
Michillimakinak for twelve months from next June. Desires
instructions if the order is not approved of. P.S.—Reduction in the
Indian Department ordered by Sir John Johnson. Is sorry for
Wilkinson's removal, who is an honest man. Suggests his appoint-
ment as commissary in lieu of Bliss.

Sir Guy Carleton to Washington. Applying for a passport for
the bearers of despatches over land to Haldimand, respecting peace
preliminaries being ratified.

Maclean to Haldimand. Transmitting accounts of the Engineer's
and Quartermaster General's Departments; provincial contingent
accounts and return of officers commanding at the posts in the
district.

Washington to Maclean. Informing him of the ratification of
preliminaries of peace; that the necessary documents had been
sent to Haldimand, but that on account of the distance and the
delay that must take place in receiving orders from Quebec, he had
sent this unofficial notice to prevent hostile movement on either
side.

Inquest on the body of the Indian murdered by Jonathan
Pray (77).

Ross to Maclean. Letter from Carleton reports that 1,200
Continents were to leave Newburgh, probably to attack Oswego.
Asks for the assistance promised. "No peace likely to be; happy
news I hope."

Sir John Johnson; instructions to Samuel Thompson, store
keeper for the Six Nation Department at Niagara.

Maclean to Haldimand. The reported killing of the Indians and
plunder of a trader at Standing Stone Village is not a fresh outrage,
but the one previously reported. The Council of the Six Nations
highly pleased with Haldimand's speech and sentiments; sends the
answer; has no doubt the Indians will behave well and obey His
1783. Excellency's instructions. I am sorry that four Delawares have returned with the scalps of a man and boy and with a prisoner, a young lad of seventeen. They had been as far south as Fort Pitt and at Hannah's town, about 40 miles east of it. The four Indians reprimanded. At the Council of the Six Nations, the Indians warned that unless they refrained from such proceedings, they could expect no protection. Cruel murder committed on a Delaware, supposed to be by a man named Jonathan Pray. If found guilty, he trusts Pray will be sent up, to convince the Indians that they will get redress.

April 22, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Transmitting correspondence with Ross at Oswego respecting reinforcements. The want of easterly winds has prevented the arrival of troops from Carleton Island, but hopes that the reinforcements will reach Oswego to-day or to-morrow. I am surprised that no vessel has yet arrived from Detroit, as the winds have been fair. "It is a cruel thing for men of honour to have to do in such cases as the present with such worthless and faithless people as the rebels, for while I was busy in using every means in my power to prevent the Indians from going to war they were preparing to cut the throats of the Indians. I was forced to send three solemn embassies to stop four large parties last week only. However, please God, we shall be prepared for the worst."

April 23, Tousihoa. Journal of Captain Lewis Powell and Brant. Speech of Sayen-garaghta that the Indians are in readiness for the expedition ordered, &c.

April 24, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Sending down two prisoners for the murder of the Indian (p. 77). All are alive on the reports that the Indians are coming to attack. No vessel has arrived from Detroit. Has sent off an express to DePeyster. It is impossible to say where the enemy will attack. Walker, surgeon's mate of the 84th, wishes to resign. Has sent to Quebec for a substitute to be passed by Dr. Mabane.

April 24, Niagara. Same to the same. The steps that have been taken for the preservation of the provisions have anticipated His Excellency's orders. The quantity of fish caught has saved the consumption of pork. Inquiry should be made of the consumption of fresh beef at Detroit, &c. Bliss, the commissary, has been obliged to give up his charge owing to ill-health. An honest sergeant of the 34th Regi.
1783.

April 26, Bocher de Bout.

McKee to DePeyster. Reporting a rumour that the enemy were coming to invade the Indian country by way of Beaver Creek. The statement that Higgins had gone off to the enemy is false, as he was at his place yesterday.

April 27, Niagara.

Maclean to Haldimand. Reporting that he had received the proclamation of a cessation of arms. He would see that no hostile act was committed. The complaint of Colonel Willet respecting Wyoming was without foundation; that no men had been there from this district; six men on a scout had taken two men in a canoe 40 miles from Wyoming and brought them in safe; that Willet had forgotten the conduct of his savages at Standing Stone Village, and that it was a matter of surprise that the Indians could be restrained considering the many reasons they had for acts of retaliation, &c.

April 28, Niagara.

Same to the same. Pointing out the distress in which he shall be involved by the reduction, and asking leave to go to England to look after his interests.

April 30, Detroit.

DePeyster to Maclean. Has received letters from Niagara by express in thirteen days. Is impatient for the arrival of vessel; has ordered off the "Hope" and "Dunmore"; will detain the latter on the chance of hearing from McKee, as two days will either confirm or contradict his letter (p. 107). He believes that the Indians will comply with Haldimand's wishes, if the enemy let them alone, which they will not. Is sending down some prisoners and a band of Munceys.

May 1, Detroit.

Resolution of Congress to communicate to the Indians that preliminaries of peace have been settled; that the British troops are to evacuate the posts, and that the United States are disposed to enter into friendly treaty with the different tribes.

Estimate of a building, the property of Mr. Forsyth.

May 1, Detroit.

Maclean to Haldimand. The orders to employ the King's vessels on the lakes in carrying merchandise on the first trip shall be attended to. The clothing of the 8th and 34th Regiments, and 400 barrels of pork have arrived; bad condition of the pork; Bouchette reports that they were the best at Carleton Island out of 4,400 barrels, a report confirmed by the arrival of the "Limaide" with 734 barrels, in a worse state and there are no barrels to repack, and resalt the pork. If the terms of peace are as reported the Indians will be outrageous; Sir John Johnson should be here at once; his presence was never more needed. Col. Johnson ought also to be here, as he has made promises to the chiefs known only to himself and them. When news arrived from Carleton at New York of the hostile intentions of part of Washington's army, the Indians to whom belts were sent were perfectly firm in their attachment.

Same to the same. Transmitting an address from the farmers respecting the precarious titles to their farms. They do not wish to resort to colonial law and cannot repurchase their farms. There is a tract of land of twelve miles along the lake which the Mississaugas will part with, and they (the farmers) would sooner go to Japan than settle among the Americans, where they could not live in peace.

May 3, Niagara.

C. B. Lincoln (U. S.) to Officer commanding at Oswego, stating that Congress has directed him to inform the Indian nations that peace has been agreed on, and to announce the pacific disposition.
of the United States to the tribes. Asks that Mr. Bull, charged
with the message, may have assistance to this end. Page 123

May 3, U.S. War Office.

General Lincoln to Ephraim Douglas, informing him of the terms
of his message to the Indians; in accordance with the resolution of
Congress Mr. Bull is charged with a similar message to the Indians
of Oswego and Niagara.

May 3, Philadelphia.

Same to officer commanding at Niagara Introducing Mr. Bull
in the same terms as letter to officer at Oswego.

May 3, Fort Nelson.

A similar letter to DePeyster follows.

Speech from Major Wall to the Shawanese.

Maclean to Washington. Acknowledging receipt of his letter,
and stating that a copy of His Majesty's proclamation had been sent
him, which he had communicated to Major DePeyster at Detroit, to
prevent the disagreeable consequences that might arise to the people
of the United States from the improper conduct of General
Clark in the Indian country. The complaint of Colonel Willet, that
Wyoming had lately been cut off by Indians was entirely unfounded.
No attempt had been made against that or any other settlement
since he (Maclean) had the honour to command the upper posts.
The Indians had implicitly obeyed orders, notwithstanding great
provocation, and committed no act of hostility, except the killing and
scalping of two men by three young Delawares, who had been
absent hunting, and who on their return were severely reprimanded.
The extraordinary expedition of Willet against Oswego
caused the sending out of small scouts to watch, one of which
brought in two prisoners unhurt, on this side Wyoming, who were
sent to Canada to be restored to their friends. Assures him (Wash-
ington) of the care he has taken to prevent acts of hostility and to
show him Haldimand's anxiety on this point, he encloses an extract
from a letter from Haldimand, dated in February, forbidding acts
of hostility or retaliation. The Indians meditated no acts of cruelty
against the frontiers, their forbearance in view of the unnecessary
acts of cruelty on the part of officers and men of Congress has been
very meritorious. Transmits a newspaper published in Albany,
containing base and scandalous falsehoods which must be intended
for the most wicked purpose of inflaming the minds of the ignorant
multitude to commit acts of wanton cruelty against the Indians.
The permitting such publications would be a disgrace to any nation.
The blessing of peace being now restored, he trusts in God that all
animosities shall cease.

May 4, Niagara.

Same to Mathews. Enclosing valuation of a horse taken from
Taylor & Forsyth for the use of Government.

May 4, Fort Nelson.

Major Wall (U.S.) to McKee. Sending James Sherlock to nego-
tiate an exchange of prisoners with the Indians.

May 5, Niagara.

Maclean to Haldimand. Enclosing the correspondence with
Washington. Trusts that his letter to Washington (p. 132) is
approved, but he thought it his duty to defend the Indians against
false aspersions.

May 5, Niagara.

Same to Mathews, reminding him of the Albany paper he had
sent, containing the most diabolical falsehoods against the Indians,
which His Excellency had desired to be kept from the Indians.
The war being ended, he had thought the best use to which he
could put the paper was to transmit it to Washington.

May 5, Niagara.

Same to Haldimand. Advising that he has drawn for £2,702 6s.
N. Y. currency, in favour of Philip Stedman for services on the
carrying place at Niagara.
Inventory of Indian presents sent to Colonel Butler for the use of chiefs, &c.

May 5, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Acknowledges receipt of various letters. With respect to the boundaries, alas! they were perfectly well known on the 23rd April, to every ranger in Butler's corps. Few of the Indians yet know them, and he would endeavour to keep them in good humour. Joseph Brant, though brave and faithful, is the most troublesome, being the best instructed. He has gone to see Sir John Johnson, and is perfectly satisfied with his (Maclean's) conduct to the Indians. The alarm sent by Carleton of an attack is groundless. Sergeant Walker reports that the American troops were being dismissed. Will attend to forwarding the merchandise; will investigate Guy Johnson's accounts; Joseph Brant can throw some light on them. No vessel yet arrived from Detroit.

May 9, Niagara. Same to the same. Has drawn for £208 7s., N. Y. currency, in favour of Simon Mactavish for rum supplied, and explains how Mr. Mactavish suffers loss by the transaction. The account follows.

May 10, Niagara. Same to the same. Has drawn for £208 7s., N. Y. currency, in favour of Simon Mactavish for rum supplied, and explains how Mr. Mactavish suffers loss by the transaction. The account follows.

May 11, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. Sends a report received from DePoeyster, which he does not believe. The naval stores sent up last fall are partly at Fort Erie partly at Fort Schlosser; the engineer stores are at Schlosser, all perishable articles are under cover. David and Aaron thought of settling at Genesee, but will wait till Joseph arrives. All quiet, and he hopes will remain so if rum and presents arrive. Wishes Sir John Johnson were here. Sends copy of instructions given by Sir John to Thompson, who has arrived to take charge of Indian presents, &c., as he thinks these run counter to the general instructions. It was from belief in the absolute powers of Sir John Johnson, that the king's stores suffered so much under Dease. David and Aaron report to Butler that they had an invitation from the western Indians to attend a conference. Does not believe that a message was received and has forbidden David to go.
DePeyster to Maclean. The newspaper mentioned has not reached farther than Fort Erie, but every one in Detroit knows of the boundaries. Grant sends word why a vessel did not leave Detroit so soon as he (Maclean) expected. Has sent off half of the Michillimakinak presents. What has arrived for Detroit has been borrowed and expended during the winter; the state of the stores.

Discusses the question of the reduction in the Indian Department, &c.

Maclean to Mathews. Result, in detail, of his investigation into the expenditures for Indians and prisoners charged in Guy Johnson's accounts.

Maclean to Mathews. Commenting on the order to use the rum sparingly that was being sent from Carleton Island, after the payment of the rum borrowed. Cannot understand the order, as the repayment will absorb nearly all that is now sent. The reduction he has made in the issue of rum. The issues for two months after he arrived at Niagara were not small, as Dease was no slouch at expend.

Same to Haldimand. Reports the state of the feelings of the Indians as to the boundaries and of the reports brought by the Oneida Indians of the bloody threats made by Schuyler against the Indians and whites, especially Sir John Johnson and Butler. "The Indians from the surmises they have heard of the boundaries, look upon our conduct to them as treacherous and cruel; they told me they never could believe that our King could pretend to cede to America what was not his own to give, or that the Americans would accept from him what he had no right to grant. That upon a representation from the Six Nations in the year 1768, the King had appointed Sir William Johnson a commissioner to settle the boundaries between the Indians and the Colonies. That a line had been drawn from the head of Canada Creek (near Fort Stanwix) to the Ohio; that the boundaries there settled were agreeable to the Indians and the colonies, and never had been doubted or disputed since; that the Indians were a free people, subject to no power upon earth; that they were the faithful allies of the King of England not his subjects; that he had no right whatever to grant away to the States of America their rights or properties without a manifest breach of all justice and equity and they would not submit to it. They added that many years ago, their ancestors had granted permission to the French King to build trading houses, or small forts, on the water communication between Canada and the Western Indians, in the heart of their country, for the convenience of trade only, without granting one inch of land but what the forts stood upon, and that at the end of the last war, they granted leave to Sir William Johnson to hold these forts for their ally the King of England, but that it was impossible from that circumstance only to imagine that the King of England should pretend to grant to the Americans all the whole country of the Indians lying between the lakes and the fixed boundaries as settled in 1768, between the colonies and the Indians, or that any part of it could be claimed by the Americans or granted by the English to them." They did not wish to go to war with, or expect friendship from either. "They would not be the aggressors, but they would defend their own just rights, or perish in the attempt to the last man; they were but a handful of small people, but they would die like men, which they thought preferable to misery and distress if deprived of their hunting grounds." The charge of treachery and cruelty is repeated, of which only Christians were
1783. capable; the Indians would not act so to friends and allies. He (Maclean) believed that the language though strong was a true translation. He had sent them away content, telling them that the Oneidas had deceived them, and that the Americans would not wish the loss by war of their own people for the sake of a few miles of desert. They promise to be quiet and silent till he (Haldimand) had heard from England; that Haldimand had always been their true friend and had always kept his word with them, but ask that when Sir John Johnson comes, Washington be requested to send Schuyler to meet him. The report of Schuyler's threat had already made a number of the Delawares quit Buffalo Creek, cross at Fort Erie and go to Grand River, 50 miles beyond Fort Erie. Maclean repeats the request that Joseph Brant be kept in Canada at present.

May 19, Albany.

Extract from an Albany newspaper giving a report of a meeting held to declare undying hatred to the loyalists, and to adopt every means for their expulsion. The resolutions passed at the meeting, held on the 6th May, 1783, are given in full, signed, "Sam. Bacon, Clerk."

May 24, Niagara.

Maclean to Haldimand. Stating that he had ordered DePeyster to forward all the presents for Michillimakinak, and had called his attention to the exact terms used in the order for the reduction of the officers in the Indian Department. Indians are very quiet but anxious to hear from His Excellency and to see Sir John Johnson. Rum wanted.

May 24, Shawanese Town.

McKee to DePeyster. Has delivered to the Indians the message urging them to restrain their warriors and has made known the proclamation of peace; a belt has been received from Sandusky, sent by the Six Nations. The Mingoes are the leaders in mischief and some trouble may be caused by them; they are constantly passing in large parties between this and the southward by the settlements of Virginia. The good behaviour of the Delawares and their wise and prudent advice to the other nations. A properly authorized deputation of the Six Nations would do good. The apprehension the Indians have of the disposition of the Kentuckians. Hopes that for the general good, the usual supplies will be sent to the Indians. 186

May 26, Quebec.

May 29, Shawanese Town.

McKee to Major Wall (U.S.) Informing him that the Indians have agreed to refrain from all acts of hostility as well as to the terms of exchange of prisoners. Those named are all at Detroit and will, no doubt, be sent home on the first opportunity.

May 29, Shawanese Town.

Same to DePeyster. Informing him of Major Wall's proposal for an exchange of prisoners. The Indians are ready to agree.

June 1, Detroit.

DePeyster to Maclean. He will send off the rest of the goods to Michillimakinak. Sends a statement of the goods necessary to enable him to take a decent leave of the Indians at the post.

June 5, Detroit.

Same to the same. Respecting an exchange of prisoners; their good treatment at Detroit. Major Wall may be assured that everything has been done to restrain the Indians, and successfully. Major Robertson wants rum at Michillimakinak.

June 10, Niagara.

Maclean to Haldimand. He reports that the Indians are behaving well, and will believe no bad stories. All public works at the posts stopped; the men at the mill allowed to go on with the work. It would be a great pity not to finish the mill, as the want of it would drive away settlers. No iron yet arrived for the mills, so that he is

Haldimand Collection.
afraid the work on them is to stop as well as the rest and asks for
definite orders. The want of rum.

Maclean to Haldimand. Transmitting DePeyster's letter respecting
the exchange of prisoners. The farmers have been bringing in
wheat, now in store, for which they received flour; they will bring in
twice as much this year, which will be useless if the mill is not fin-
ished. The saw mill would, in six months, pay the expense of
building it.

Same to General Lincoln (U.S.) That his letter has been received
and that the mission with which Mr. Bull was charged had been
officially executed some time ago by order of General Haldimand.
Points out that Mr. Bull could not be allowed to visit the Indians,
and that when his (Lincoln's) letter was delivered, Mr. Bull's mission
was at an end.

Same to Haldimand. Sends the correspondence with General
Lincoln. The Mr. Bull, who brought the letter, is a poor old Moravian;
his son and daughter had been put to death in the massacre of
the Moravians at Fort Pitt, by Col. Davidson; the remnant are
settled about twenty miles from Detroit, where Bull and his com-
panions wish to join them, and never place themselves near Con-
gress, as they would rather retire beyond Hudson's Bay. Sends
Albany papers; a few more resolutions like those at Saratoga
(p. 183) would soon set war going again. Schuyler, there is little
doubt, is the principal person concerned in these inflammatory pub-
llications, as he is a large purchaser of the confiscated estates of
loyalists.

Ephraim Douglas to M. Elliot. Announcing in friendly terms
that he is charged with a mission from the United States Con-
gress to the Indians, and asking him (Elliot) to be present at the
meeting.

DePeyster to Maclean. Is disappointed at not receiving goods
for the Indians, as much clothing is due them. Is almost harassed
out of all patience, but has hitherto kept from communicating the
articles relative to the boundaries, although the Indians nearly all
know. Has thoughts of calling a council of chiefs on the 1st of July,
and as that will be attended with expense, is glad to know that Sir
John Johnson is expected.

Lt. Col. Dundas to Haldimand. Applying for leave of absence on
account of private affairs.

Maclean to Haldimand. Respecting promotions in the 84th Regi-
ment, and arrears in the regimental accounts. How they are pro-
posed to be paid up.

Same to the same. Reporting, in great detail, the cause of the
damaged state of the pork received from Carleton Island.

Same to the same. Representing the mischief that would be caused
by the report that Sir John Johnson had gone to Cataraqui to arrange
for the settlement there of the Mohawks. The want of rum; states
how that borrowed from Hamilton and Cartwright was settled for;
one puncheon of rum will have more effect on the Indians than all
the ability of Sir John Johnson.

Same to the same. Acknowledges receipt of letter refusing leave
of absence: and admits the justice of the reasons.

Abstract of the Engineer's account.

Of same date follow: Engineer's account. 222. Return of work
done in the Engineer's Department.

Maclean to Haldimand. Enclosing correspondence with DePeyster
relative to calling Indian councils, which produce only expense.
1783. Has not yet received orders as to the reduction in the Naval Department. The report of the affair at Standing Stone Village was given in the express words of McKee's letter. Is sorry the iron work for the mill was not sent up in spring; it will oblige him to supply the farmers with provisions to keep them from starving as they cannot make use of their wheat.

June 26, Niagara. Maclean to DePeyster. Expected arrival of Sir John Johnson with clothing for the Indians. Discussing the question of the proper way to deal with the Indians; whether to call a council of the chiefs, or to do as he (Maclean) had done, to send officers among them to advise them as to the course they should follow.

June 27, Detroit. DePeyster to Haldimand. Has sent Lt. Wilmot to conduct to Quebec the discharged men of the 8th or King's Regiment, and recommends that he be appointed to conduct them to England.

June 28, Niagara. Maclean to the same. It is scarcely possible to know how to behave with the designing, hypocritical Americans. They have emissaries constantly among the Indians. The danger of dealing with them. If there are any white men among those sent last, Col. Butler and he are of opinion that the consent of the chiefs should be obtained to bring them here, to be sent to Carleton Island till His Excellency can be heard from and to send the Indians back, escorting them to a distance from the frontier. The Americans may pretend they cannot prevent their Indians coming to see the Indians in Canada, but this is all a farce; if there may not be some sinister design, they would act openly.

June 29, Detroit. DePeyster to Maclean. "The enclosed is this instant come to hand. I have despatched Mr. Elliot to fetch in this favourite of Congress lest he do mischief among the Indians."

July 2, Toechoa. Report of a council held with the chiefs and warriors of the Six Nation Indians and their confederates, at the council fire kindled at the Onondaga settlement, Colonel Butler presiding.

July 3, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Recommending the oldest lieutenant in the 84th for promotion.

July 7, Detroit. DePeyster to Maclean, reporting his conference with Douglas and McCully, sent by the United States Congress to treat with the Indians. He has recommended them to go to Niagara, to which they have agreed.

Same to the same. Is happy that Douglas and McCully have embarked; suggests that they had better return home by Lake Champlain. They would not wish to be martyrs, and it would be an eternal slur upon him (DePeyster) should any drunken Indian or any one whose suffering had been too great to listen to reason, do them an ill turn. Besides, they will be prevented from dealing with the Indians, whose chiefs they were unable to see when they were at Detroit, which is by no means a place for American deputies to reside in.

July 8, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Explaining the state of the accounts of the senior captain-lieutenant of the 84th Regiment.

July 8, Niagara. Same to DePeyster. Speaking in strong terms of the conduct of the Americans in attempting to deal with the Canadian Indians without reference to the authorities.

July 9, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. Enclosing papers and correspondence with DePeyster, relative to the mission of Douglas and McCully.

July 10, Niagara. A. V. Fraser to Maclean. Asking permission for McFarlane, the master carpenter, to trade with the Indians about Toronto.

B. 103 Maclean to Haldimand. Sending report of Butler's journey among the Indians, and transmitting copy of the speeches at council
The speech attributed to Schuyler, he (Maclean) believes to be a fabrication, as, although he has no great opinion of Schuyler, he cannot believe he would use such expressions. Arrival of Brant and John, greatly pleased with their reception at Quebec. They went off with Capt. Powell, and returned pleased with their reception by the chiefs. He (Maclean) was angry with Butler for recommending the Indians to send two men of consequence to meet the vagabond Oneidas. Brant has succeeded in having runners sent after the two who had gone, with orders to bring them back.

July 16, Niagara.
Maclean to Matthews. Transmitting a memorial from Schieffelin at Detroit.
Memorial follows.

July 17, Niagara.
Same to Haldimand. Enclosing letters from DePeyster respecting the commissioners from Congress. Stating how he received and treated Douglas and McCully and sent them off satisfied, by the way of Oswego.
Copy of letter to Douglas, dated 16th July, follows.
And from Douglas to Maclean, of the same date.

July 17, Detroit.
DePeyster to Maclean. Hopes that the missionaries from General Lincoln have been sent round by Oswego or Lake Champlain; it would be dangerous for them to travel from Detroit to Fort Pitt. Reports have been received of the Kentucky people having attacked and carried off horses belonging to Indians hunting on their own ground on this side of the Ohio, and that the Indians had pursued them, had killed three men and had one of their own mortally wounded. Has investigated and found the Kentuckians were the sole aggressors, the Indians being peaceably disposed. Tomorrow he is to be cursed with a visit from 70 Cherokees and other southern Indians, 200 in all, bringing letters from St. Augustine. It is said that when they left war was reigning in that quarter more than ever, so that he supposes they must have been several months on the road. Does not know what to do with these gentry; they will look very black at his empty hands after coming such a distance. The two Moravians will remain quietly at their own plantation near Detroit.

July 19, Niagara.
Maclean to Haldimand. There will be 1,100 barrels of flour wanted if the same number as before of troops and Indians are to be virtualised till 24th May, 1784. There is more than sufficient of pork and every other provision; flour will be wanted for 129 days at Detroit; where there is sufficient of the other stores except of butter, of which plenty can be spared from Niagara. There is plenty of flour at Carleton Island to supply both posts. No provision returns have been received from Michillimakinak for three months. Again calls attention to the necessity of finishing the mill to grind wheat for the farmers. Some of Butler's men want their discharge which has been refused till he (Maclean) hears from His Excellency. Some deserters from the rangers and Johnson's Corps have been sent back from New York, but a deserter of the 34th is left at liberty. This distinction is evidently intended to prevent these men from claiming their property and to prevent other loyalists following their example.

July 19, Niagara.
Same to the same. Enclosing list handed him by Douglas of prisoners taken by the western Indians, some of them as late as May, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. The list has been sent to DePeyster, with instructions to recover the prisoners and restrain the Indians, as otherwise His Excellency could neither assist nor
1783.

July 22, Niagara.

Maclean to Mathews. Introducing and recommending John McFarlan, carpenter, who wishes to settle at Toronto.

July 22, Niagara.

Same to the same. Reporting that the seamen on Lake Erie are deserting. Does not know how the transport is to be managed.

July 23, Oswegatchie.

Major Ross —— Sending letter by Albany merchants, whom he had made some difficulty in passing, having no orders as to trade. Leaves the matter to the person to whom the letter is addressed. (Address not given, probably Maclean at Niagara).

July 24, Detroit.

DePeyster to Maclean. Is glad to find that his conduct with regard to the missionaries from Congress is approved. Lasselle is willing to take back his stove and settle with Bliss. Sending provision returns, &c.

July 30, Detroit.

Report of a Council held with Shawanese, DePeyster presiding.

July 31, Niagara.

Maclean to Haldimand. Sir John Johnson has left for Canada perfectly well pleased. The admirable behaviour of the Indians. They look on Haldimand as their best friend, and he (Maclean) thinks there will be no difficulty in managing them. Encloses letter from DePeyster, who thinks that the Virginians on the frontiers will bring on an Indian war if they can. He, Johnson and Butler think it would be proper to give the earliest possible intelligence of the true state of affairs to the commanding officer of the United States for the northern district, to prevent the bad effects of misrepresentation of the Kentucky people to Congress. Sir John Johnson, has already clearly written on the subject to Schuyler. He (Maclean) had also written to Willet on the subject, to prevent an attack on the Indians. Robertson complains of the want of rum. Some of the principal chiefs of the Six Nations wish to go to Sandusky to meet the western Indians, so as to form one Confederacy. There are 35 nations, of whom the Six Nations would be at the head. Sir John Johnson will explain the proposal to His Excellency.

July 31, Niagara.

Same to Major Willet. Transmitting a copy of DePeyster's letter respecting the attack by the Virginians of Kentucky on the Indians, and calling his attention to the mischief which may thus be caused.

August 1, Niagara.

Same to Haldimand. Has stopped three bateaux from Schenectady loaded with rum to trade at the upper posts, and shall detain them till orders are received from His Excellency. Is surprised that Ross did not stop them at Carleton Island. The liquors brought have been put in a place of security. He had entered into explanations with the traders as to the impropriety of their conduct, &c. The danger these traders run of being attacked by half drunken Indians, from some of whom Mr. Todd, of Montreal, had a narrow escape. He has directed one of the traders to write to his friends to stop all other boats from coming up. 2nd August. Transmitting a letter.
from the merchants (Canadian merchants; see p. 307), respecting the arrival of these traders. Has informed them of the steps taken to prevent other boats from being brought up.

Page 299

DePeyter to Maclean. The Indian presents by the “Faith,” now unloading, appear to have been pillaged. Has made every inquiry as to the prisoners mentioned in Douglas' list, but to no effect. They must have been taken by the Cherokees. Reports the account given by the Indians of the attack on them and the robbery of their horses (p. 273). Interpreters have been sent to find the hunting parties on the Ohio to warn them of the necessity of keeping the peace. McKee wanted here to wait Sir John Johnson's instructions respecting the Six Nations; so long as the hatchet remains in the hand of the Indians it will be difficult to restrain them. Is surprised at not hearing from Sir John Johnson; desires to have orders respecting the employment of McKee and Duperon Baby, both of whom are necessary.

304

Letter signed by Hamilton and Cartwright, John Thompson, Samuel Street & Co., and Douglas and Symington, addressed to Maclean, remonstrating against traders from the United States being allowed to come with goods to the upper posts.

307

DePeyster to Maclean. Reports the desertion of seamen and the unsuccessful attempt to capture them.

311

Maclean to Haldimand. Applying for a commission of ensign for his son, who has served in the Argyleshire Fencibles.

312

List of the Indian officers, &c., drawing provisions at Niagara.

314

Maclean to Haldimand. Has drawn for contingencies of the upper posts and transmits accounts, as also copy of correspondence with DePeyster. Complains of the irregularities of the Indian Department when sending goods; no invoices accompany them; DePeyster has made the same complaint. Is sorry that more rum has been consumed than he could wish; Butler had carried 60 gallons with him when taking presents to the Mississaugas; is glad that Butler went, as it will save the expense of Indians coming here. Butler has taken two trusty men to leave with the Mississaugas till His Excellency's pleasure is known. Sends return (p. 314). Forty chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations go to Detroit to-morrow with the Creeks and Cherokees, as arranged by Sir John Johnson.

318

Samuel Street to Brigadier Maclean and Lt.-Colonel Dundas. In consequence of the low price of rum, and the prospect of it being lower, he offers to sell at fourteen shillings a gallon and to supply the troops at twelve shillings, with a shilling for drawing, as allowed to sutlers.

322

Maclean to Mathews. Stating the hardship that Hamilton and Cartwright would be subjected to, on account of low price of rum as compared with the rate when they lent to Government. They have always been foremost in assisting the Government with loan of goods. Suggests other arrangements regarding the sale of rum. DePeyster reports the price of flour at Detroit at £5 currency per 100 pounds, but hopes it will soon be £3 10s.; there is not a drop of rum at Detroit, and the naval department begin to cry out. He (Maclean), to prevent the seamen from deserting, has sent a puncheon to be served out to those at Fort Erie, the same as at Detroit. It's a pity such a cursed liquor as rum was ever found out. He has more plague with rum than with all other business. The seamen must have it, for it is a part of their wages, and they will desert or mutiny if they do not get it.
Letter, dated 14th August, from Cartwright, respecting the rum referred to in preceding letter follows. Page 329

Maclean to Haldimand. Respecting the spread of desertion among the seamen. 331

Dundas to Haldimand. Explaining certain of the proceedings in a court martial. 333

Same to the same. Asking leave to dispose of his commission as Lieut.-Colonel of the 8th or King’s Regiment, to brevet Lieutenant-Colonel DePeyster. 335

Maclean to Mathews. In obedience to orders, he will send an officer of the Indian Department to give evidence before a board of accounts. Witnesses for the trial of the man that murdered the Indian will be sent as soon as collected; a list of them is sent. Declares that he never recommended any one for leave of absence, but could not prevent Dundas from doing so. Is anxious to be informed if His Excellency approves of his conduct in respect to the messengers of Congress, and to receive further orders. Desires to know, also, if rum may be sent from Carleton Island, and if the mill stones and iron for the grist mill may be expected this season. 336

DePeyster to Maclean. McKee being in charge of the internal economy of the Indian Department, it is not possible to assemble the chiefs in time at Detroit. The presents are to be sent to Sandusky, where the Six Nations will meet their brethren. Reports the pillage of Indian goods in transit. The impossibility of obtaining medicines; asks for instructions respecting the giving up of prisoners. 340

Maclean to Haldimand. Transmitting letters from Gumersall commanding at Oswego; that traders are still coming in from New York, although they know that no regard can be paid to the papers of Washington or Governor Clinton. Cassety was sent down from Detroit in irons, sometime ago, as being an outrageous rebel. Orders have been given to stop all the traders at Oswego. 342

The letter, dated 11th August, from Gumersall follows. 343

Maclean to Haldimand. Asks for instructions how he is to settle with Mr. Street for rum obtained from him by Sir John Johnson. 345

The same to Mathews. The witnesses at Niagara summoned by the Attorney General are ready to sail with the first fair wind, but cannot be in Canada at the date mentioned. The Attorney General should be more punctual in summoning witnesses. Transmits DePeyster’s letter respecting the depredations committed on the Indian presents. 347

Report of Indian conference held at Sandusky. 349

Haldimand to Dundas. That he has complied with the request to dispose of his lieutenant colonelcy (p. 335). 351

Maclean to Haldimand. Sees no danger from the Indians in sending back the Schenectady traders, as the Indians appear to have no ill-will to them. They have now only three men and one of their boats had gone to Toronto, 40 miles off, but she will be back to-morrow, when the three men and the rum shall be sent to Oswego on board the “Mohawk,” with orders to Gumersall to have them sent safely across Lake Oneida. The Indians are well disposed; Schuyler sent them a speech lately, denying he ever sent them any threatening messages. It depends on Butler to keep the Indians quiet, and he needs no help; he wishes their winter clothing sent up. Sends a return of the quantity of flour and peas wanted for the posts. 352
Maclean to Haldimand. The Indians, with the approval of Butler, sent a belt and message to Schuyler assuring him that they were well disposed to peace and friendship with Congress. The Six Nations will do nothing without the advice of Butler. Page 355

Same to the same. (Private.) Urging, in the most pressing terms, the leave of absence to enable him to go to England to look after his personal interests; the prospect being that before long he will be left with only eight shillings and sixpence a day to maintain himself and family. 356

Same to Major Lernoult. Gives an account of the robberies committed on the merchandise in transport, the depredations being committed chiefly between Forts Schlosser and Erie. The men of the 34th are the most guilty; twelve are sent down in irons, others will be tried by court martial at Niagara. Monthly returns sent. Evidence wanted for the report of the trial of rioters. The report of the course of inquiry on the thieves shall be sent next ship. Does not know what to do with all the prisoners. 360

Letter from Captain Fraser, of the 34th, dated Niagara, 23rd September, explaining how the thefts could, from the nature of the packages, be committed without detection, follows. It was enclosed in Maclean's letter. 363

Dundas to Haldimand. Respecting the sale of his commission and the condition on which his resignation was sent to the Adjutant General, &c. 367

Maclean to the same. Explaining the reason for allowing the Schenectady traders to leave their rum at Niagara, and the terms they had agreed to, so that it should be at their own risk. Arrival of the wives of two officers of the rangers with a number of children from Schenectady. Sends report from Gumersal at Oswego, to show the character of the men coming with passes from Washington and Clinton. Cassety, one of them, induced a sergeant and private to commit robbery and desert. Transmits letter from DePeyster and report from McKee of the cruelty committed by the Americans on our people in direct violation of the treaty, whilst having the impudence to come here without dread. The Six Nation Indians who went to Sandusky have returned well pleased, having made a league, offensive and defensive, with the southern and western nations and agreed, unless attacked, to live at peace with the Americans. The Six Nation deputies have brought back thirty-six of the western and southern Indians, to have a general council for confirming all that has been done. Mrs. Hanson, one of the ladies from Schenectady, wishes to return, but will not be permitted, as such promiscuous intercourse cannot be allowed. 370

Surgeons McCausland, of the 8th, and Ronaldson, of the 34th Regiment, to Maclean. Stating that they have made application for 16 pounds of Peruvian bark, but desire to make a second in case from any accident the first did not arrive. 375

Maclean to Haldimand. Having given up hope of getting leave of absence, he has sent his nephew with a letter to Quebec, and requests that he may obtain leave of absence to go to England to deliver his (Maclean's) letters and look after his business. Requests Haldimand to mention his (Maclean's) name to Lord Nor.h and his distressing situation. 376

Same to the same. Sends returns of command money due to the commanders of posts. The shameful delay at home in settling the payments. In this desert country, where there is no public house but those of the commandants, they had to keep a table for passen-
1783.

October 6.
Niagara.

October 7.
Ft. Schlosser.

October 9.
Detroit.

October 13.
Detroit.

October 17.
Niagara.

October 17.
Niagara.

October 23.
Niagara.

October 30.
Quebec.

November 2.
Niagara.

November 2.
above Presqu'Ile.

March 14.
Niagara.

November 17.
Niagara.

December 2.
Niagara.

He could speak freely as he had no claim himself on the command money.

Maclean to Mathews. Transmitting the application from the surgeons for Peruvian bark.

Account of provisions, stores, &c., housed at Fort Schlosser, by James Allan from 21st April to date. (The certificate is dated 24th June, 1784.)

DePeyster to Maclean. Has borrowed 17 barrels rum to send to Michillimakinak, which, with that borrowed already for the naval department, make 22 barrels owing. Some has since arrived but has been taken over by the commissary. Asks for enough to pay off the debt. Two men from Red Creek, one a Girty and the other McCarty, have come to see what encouragement there was to settle under the British Government. Several hundred more would be glad to come as they see nothing but persecution before them.

Deed by the Ottawas at Detroit of seven miles in front, and seven miles in depth of the tract of land on the south side of the Detroit River, directly opposite Isle au Bois Blanc, near the mouth of the river, to Jacob Schieffelin, signed by the chiefs and registered at Detroit on the 16th October, signed by T. Williams, recorder.

Major Hoyes to Haldimand. Recommending, as president of the court martial, that clemency be extended to Lieut. Prentice, found guilty of the crime charged against him.

Haldimand to Major Hoyes. Directing him to transfer the command of Niagara to Colonel DePeyster, and to hand him over all papers or orders received from Brigadier Maclean.

Hoyes to Haldimand. He has received information from Major Ancrum of the loss of H.M.S. "Faith," with flour and provisions. The steps taken to save the vessel and relieve the crew, but owing to the stormy weather, is afraid that the vessel may have gone to pieces before assistance could reach. Escape of a prisoner; is pursued but not yet retaken.

Letter from George Andrews, master of the "Faith," gives details of the wreck. It is dated 22nd October.

Lieut. Armstrong, of the 8th Regiment, to Hoyes. Reporting that the "Hope" has gone ashore in a heavy gale of wind.

Hoyes to Haldimand. Reports the stranding of the sloop "Angelica," on the 18th October, on the south side of the lake; no lives lost and boats sent to save the cargo. Encloses the letter from Armstrong respecting the loss of the "Hope." The "Wyandot" could not be sent to the relief of the "Hope" without great danger. She has, therefore, been loaded and sent to Detroit. Ammunition, firelocks, &c., sent to the men at the wreck. An officer and interpreter sent to assist. The "Felicity" was at anchor off Presqu'Ile. Assistance has been sent by Major Ancrum to the "Faith," stranded at Long Point.

Same to the same. The master of the "Faith" reports that the hull has separated from the bottom, but that the best part of the cargo had been got out before that. Bateaux sent to bring the cargo to Fort Erie.

Same to Mathews. Sends returns of loyalists. The recapture of the escaped prisoner.
1782.

December 24, Niagara. Provincial contingent account at Niagara, &c., from 25th June to date.

Page 410

December 24, Niagara. Return of work done in the Engineer's Department from 25th June to date.

Page 411

December 24, Niagara. List of officers of three reduced Canadian companies—two, namely, Boucherville's and Beaubien's, served until the Convention at Saratoga; the other, that of Rouville, served until date.

Page 415

List furnished by Ephraim Douglas of captives taken by the Indians since the beginning of spring of 1783.

Page 417

Hoyes to Mathews. The bateaux sent to the "Faith" have returned to Fort Erie with the best part of the Indian goods, but only seven barrels of flour; the vessel is entirely lost. There are 116 barrels of flour in pretty good order taken from the "Hope." Arrival of American traders at the Indian village of Ginoussi brought by invitation of Ebenezer Allen, now a prisoner. Brant and other chiefs have advised their brethren to have no intercourse with these traders, and to prevent them from bringing their goods within the limits of the Indian lands. Asks for leave of absence till spring.

Page 419

February 20, Boston. Lieut. (John) Brock to Lieut. Wilmot. Has lost the opportunity of sailing for England and waits the next ship. Friendly reception by Governor Hancock, but his conduct since has been very ungentle. Report raised by a barber's boy that they had abused the judges of the Supreme Court, and other false stories about them. Meeting of 150 persons to see what to do with him and his companion. Friendly conduct of Mr. Russell, their moderator. The Governor refuses to see them (Brock, &c.), but proposes to meet at a tavern with some respectable people to investigate the charges. The lies told about them given in detail. The Governor's conduct is owing to the necessity of humouring the people, the election being nigh. Attack on them by the paper published by Adams and Nourse. (Lieut. John Brock was the eldest brother of Isaac Brock.)

Page 421

March 17, Niagara. Hoyes to Mathews. The Indians sent to Albany with a letter from Brant to Schuyler have returned; the chiefs are satisfied with what has been done. Leave granted to Newkirk, a ranger, to visit his friends at Albany. Repeats the request for leave of absence, his ill health being an added reason.

Page 422

May—Niagara. Same to the same. The letter of the 29th March, with enclosures received. That for DePeyster sent to Fort Erie. Butler has been informed of Lord North's letter and the General's orders respecting the settlement of the rangers, and is preparing to fulfil His Excellency's intentions. Is glad to find that it is intended to grant him leave of absence, if no news arrive to prevent it. Will forward to Detroit the goods saved from the wreck of the "Faith." Ebenezer Allen is sent down to Canada as a prisoner. There is very little room in the commissary's store.

Page 423

June 5, Niagara. Same to the same. Reports that he has drawn bills for various services.

Page 425

June 5, Niagara. DePeyster to Haldimand. Has arrived the previous day and received the papers from Hoyes. Has granted leave for Captain Churchill to go to Quebec who has hopes of being allowed to go to England. Mr. Baby has also been allowed to go to Quebec; his services deserve every indulgence that can be shown him. Has ordered rum to prevent the sailors from deserting; the Indians will also require some on account of the new purchase of their land. Has brought down the Grenadier Company of the 8th Regiment in hopes of re-enlisting so fine a body of young men.

Page 426
De Peyster to Haldimand. Enclosing an address from the officers of the 8th, or King's Regiment, requesting that the regiment be relieved from the posts. Address follows, of the same date.

Abstract of engineer's account at Niagara, &c., from 25th December, 1783, to date.

Abstract of the Q. M. G. account at Niagara, &c., from 25th December, 1783, to date.

Return of the officers commanding at the upper posts from 26th December, 1783, to date.

Return of provisions wanting to victual the garrison of Niagara, &c., to date.

Provincial contingent account at Niagara, &c., from 25th December, 1783, to date.

Return of work done in the engineers' department from 25th December, 1783, to date.

De Peyster to Haldimand. Has reduced the 8th and 34th Regiments and disbanded the rangers. Orders were sent for the reduced troops to come from Detroit and Michillimakinak, but he fears that the contrary winds will detain them long. The delay of the people in signifying their desire to cultivate the Crown lands; they seem to dislike the tenure. Seventy of them have gone off, not to return. The discharged men of the King's Regiment and about thirty rangers are sent off in the "Seneca." Some able laborers and good artisans wish to remain here without land; he thinks it would be a benefit to allow them. The disappointment of the best of the Indians at not being allowed to settle at the head of the lake. Nobody wants to go to Cataraqui. A deputation of Indians have desired leave to settle at the head of the lake and on the Grand River, according to a solemn agreement they had made with the western nations. It is only a few with John the Mohawk who wish to be at the Bay of Quinté. Has ordered rum.

Same to the same. Reports that he has drawn a set of bills for contingent expenses.

Same to the same. Asks instructions as to a settlement with Brass, for building the saw and grist mill. Bad condition of Fort Erie and of the bateaux for the transport of provisions, &c., to that fort. Arrival of the detachment of rangers from Detroit; they demand additional pay. Delay in the arrival of the 84th from Michillimakinak, as the vessel sent for them had returned to Detroit empty. Some of the men are working at Tessalon, but for what purpose he does not know. Sends deed which had been given to Scheiffelin (p. 385) but which the Indians say he had obtained from some of their chiefs improperly.

Hoyes to Mathews. With return of work done in the Engineer's Department at Niagara, &c., to 24th December, 1783.

De Peyster to Haldimand. He has drawn two sets of bills; return and abstracts are enclosed.

Same to Mathews. Explaining why some workmen had been employed on public works; they are now discontinued. Has drawn bills for work done from 25th December, 1783.

Same to Haldimand. Sends a list of subscribers (apparently of those willing to cultivate Crown lands). The survey not yet finished, nor tools for husbandry yet arrived.

Petition of John Laughton, naval storekeeper, for a grant of land.
1784.
July 29.
Niagara.
DePeyster to Haldimand. Introduces Captain Caldwell, and recommends his proposal to form, with other disbanded rangers, a settlement among the Hurons. Page 453

September 3.
Niagara.
Same to the same. That he has sent Tinling the engineer and surveyor to Quebec, to give full information respecting the situation of the loyalists at this post. The bad state of his (DePeyster's) health. 455

September 9.
Fort Stanwix.
Joseph Brant to Captain Aaron, a Mohawk. Desiring him and Tagan- niya, the Cayuga Chief, to come to the Council at Fort Stanwix. 456

September 10.
Niagara.
Dease to Sir John Johnson. The Indians communicate to him every information they receive respecting the meeting at Fort Stanwix. A messenger from Congress named Dean has also been with the Indians; he had avoided Fort Stanwix, where he knew the Governor of Quebec was, and refused to meet Joseph Brant; the message was not in writing, contrary to the statement made by Washington that no verbal messages were to be sent or received. Does not believe that there is much cordiality between Congress and the State of New York. Has tried to dissuade the Indians from making Fort Stanwix their meeting place, and has pointed out the doubt respecting Dean's message. Fraser will give all other information. Has had messages from the Mississaugas; there are some errors in the description of their land and some claims to be settled. Capt. Nelles, allowed to trade with the Mississaugas on the Grand River where the Delawares are settled; wishes to take up his land there. 458

September 20.
Detroit.
Jehu Hay, Lieut. Governor, to DePeyster. Declining to send returns except to head quarters. 22nd. A report has just been received that a body of men is marching from the Falls of the Ohio towards the Wabash, supposed to be against the Indians of that country. 462

September 22.
Detroit.
DePeyster to Haldimand. Has drawn, as ordered, for £465, N.Y.C, being the amount of account due to Brass, for building a saw and grist mill. 465

September 30.
Niagara.
Deposition of Isaac Arnold, employed by Jacobus Teller, late of Schenectady, that he and others were fired upon by four young Indians, at a place about 60 miles above Fort Erie. They appeared to be Mohicans or Delawares. Teller and Bartley were killed and deponent wounded. Whilst he and Stuart were escaping he saw Van Alstine knocked down by an Indian and, he believes, tomahawked. 466

October 1.
Niagara.
DePeyster to Haldimand. Is disappointed that the 8th Regiment is not to be relieved this fall. His own health being re-established waives his pretensions to leave of absence in favour of Lieut.-Col. Hoyes. In answer to Hay's report, he explains the plan he had carried out for the defence of the town; for means of communication and for the removal of a nuisance, by inducing the proprietors to fence their back lots, and gives further explanations as to the insecurity of the pickets at the water side, the inconvenience of the wood yard, &c. 469

October 5.
Niagara.
Same to the same. Reports the murder of Teller and two of his men by Mohican Delawares. Deposition of Arnold (466) is enclosed. Has written to the Governor of New York and to Justice Glen of Schenectady. A party has been sent in pursuit of the murderers. 474

October 5.
Grand River.
John Young, jr., to DePeyster. Gives details of the murder of Teller. The Indians are in great uneasiness. The Delawares are in council and will try to discover and bring in the murderers,
whom they believe to be some straggling fellows. They wish for a description of the goods in the boat to recover them if any were stolen. (The letter is dated in error, it was received on the 3rd.)

October 8, Niagara.
DePeyster to Mathews. Asks for instructions in regard to Captain Bennett’s claim for command money (p. 464.)

October 16, Yamaska.
Return of stores repairable, and repairs wanting at Yamaska block house. Three men belonging to the Loyal Rangers and one family are living near the lower block house.

October 16, Sorel.
Report of repairs wanting in the garrison of Sorel.

No date.
Return of negroes and negro wenches brought into the Province by parties under the command and direction of Sir John Johnson. The columns have for titles: “names, former masters, property of loyalists, rebel property, by whom brought in, price sold for, where they are at present.” Under “Remarks,” various details are given respecting these negroes.

No date.
Memorial from Major Harris, 18th Regiment, asking leave to go to London to have the arrears due to the battalion settled.

No date.
Report of repairs wanting in the garrison of Sorel.

No date.
Memorandum of merchandise absolutely necessary for the Indians depending on Detroit.

No date.
Memorial of farmers residing on lands on the west side of the River Niagara, pointing out that they have not had all the provisions promised, nor the blacksmith who was to be sent; asking for leases; to be allowed to sell to the merchants the produce left after supplying the garrison, &c.

No date.
Proposed disposition of the vessels upon Lake Erie. (This must have been prepared before the end of 1783, when the “Faith” and “Hope” were lost.)

No date.
DePeyster to Brigadier Powell. Asking his advice as to the measures he should take with a refractory grenadier of the 8th Regiment.

No date.
List of tools issued to the New York loyalists.

February.
Statement of the distribution of the troops stationed in the upper posts of the Province. The details of the return are dated 31st December 1783, 1st January and 1st February, 1784.

LETTERS TO OFFICERS COMMANDING AT NIAGARA, 1779-1783.

B. 104.

1779.
April 7, Quebec.
Haldimand to Bolton. The services of Captain Potts and purchase of his successive steps entitle him to indulgence. The abilities of the sergeant (referred to but not named) recommend him to promotion.

April 8, Quebec.
Same to Butler. Will accept two of the bills, but cannot accept the third, for barracks for the rangers, owing to irregularities, which are detailed.

April 8, Quebec.
Same to Bolton. Brehm has been sent to Niagara and Detroit to report. The difficulty of getting up a supply of provisions for the upper posts. This prevented the taking possession of Oswego last fall; that must be done this year. Indian presents ordered. The enormous expenses of the upper posts for exceed the benefit.
1779.

Approves of the arrangements respecting the vessels; Lernoult’s good disposition at Detroit for defence. Sends answers to Butler and DePeyster. Will allow the exchange of prisoners to take place, so as to enable Butler to recover his family; all prisoners to be ordered down. Armourers will be sent up to put the artillery arms in order. The thankfulness of Joseph Brant. Page 5

April 18, Quebec.

Haldimand to Bolton. Accounts received of the unfortunate affair at St. Vincennes. The movements of the rebels and state of the forts require the powerful exertion of every officer to guard against. Brehm’s mission respecting the upper posts. The saving to be effected in provisions, &c. Till he (Bolton) receives reinforcements, nothing can be done with respect to the rebels hovering on the coasts between Lake Erie and Detroit, except to harass them with small and multiplied parties of rangers and Indians. Scouts should also be on the Mohawk for observation, to see if the enemy are moving on Oswego and their plans. Every exertion must be used for the preservation of the upper posts. Capt. Butler’s abilities, &c.; he is to return to Bolton’s post. Sending blank commissions. Schanks on the road to the upper posts with boats and naval stores. 9

April 30, Quebec.

Same. Circular to officers commanding at Niagara, Michillima-kinak, Detroit and Carleton Island, copies being sent to the senior naval officers on Lakes Ontario and Erie, respecting the rules to be observed in regard to orders concerning naval operations, the rations to seamen, &c.

12

May 1, Quebec.

Same to Bolton. James Clark of the 8th Regiment to be discharged so as to take the position of naval storekeeper on the lakes. 15

May 23, Quebec.

Same to the same. Every exertion being made to send large supplies of provisions so as to enable reinforcements to be sent. Hopes that Captain Aubry, with detachment of the 47th, has already joined. Care to be taken with the stores and to guard against error in the returns of those in store. As large a proportion of entrenching tools as possible will be sent to Carleton Island with 100 seamen and naval stores, under Schanks, who is to stay at Carleton Island to begin a new vessel of about 200 tons and afterwards proceed to Niagara, unless sooner wanted there. Macdougal, of the Royal Highland Emigrants, to command at Carleton Island. Bateaux are building at Still Water and Albany, about 400 being reported to be finished and material for double that number collected, but they are said to be too large to navigate the Mohawk or Wood Creek. Small scouts to be kept out constantly towards the Mohawk River and Oswego. 16

May 23, Quebec.

Same to the same. A court of inquiry ordered to investigate the differences between Capt. Aubry and Lieut. Banbury, 47th, and Lieut. Glennie, Royal Artillery, at Carleton Island. 19

June 7, Quebec.

Same to the same. Approves of the precautions taken with respect to the Indians. His anxiety to take possession of Oswego, but preparations are required, especially as regards provisions, which have not yet arrived from Europe. The advantage of using fish to save pork. The supply of rum; the exorbitant price charged at Niagara, &c. Has sent four grasshoppers and two royals, with ammunition. Has sent clothing at Brant’s request. The enormous expense in the Indian Department. Hopes, by late newspapers, that the war will be carried on with vigour this campaign; accounts from Albany make the number of bateaux not sufficient for an expedition against the Province, and the fleet in the West Indies is superior to that of the French. Hopes Butler will be useful; recommends Brant. 21

Same to the same. Has received the disagreeable news from Lernoult of the wavering disposition of the Indians; trusts that the
reinforcements will have a good effect. Is concerned that Lernoult has so little help to conduct Indian affairs; his confidence in him makes him easy as to the safety of the post. Desires that every useless mouth should be removed from Niagara. Hopes that some families may be sent to the opposite side of the river to cultivate the land. Cannot risk the removal of Major DePeyster from his post, his influence being so great with the Indians. Is sending Major Nairne with a detachment of 50 men, till there are provisions for more, to take command at Carleton Island. Respecting the sending of Miss Molly and her family to Montreal. To send a list of the stores wanted for Niagara. Is impatient for the arrival of Brehm. Urges the completion of the works necessary for the security of Niagara and Fort Erie.

June 10, Quebec.

Haldimand to Bolton. Arrival of Holland through the woods from Halifax; he reports that an exchange of prisoners was in agitation and that the troops taken under Burgoyne were to be sent to the Province. Has received abstract of naval disbursements; the irregular bills drawn by Capt. Grant. Will endeavour to secure English seamen for the lake service. Armament for Detroit. Heavy guns will be sent from Oswegatchie to Niagara if procurable. Means of securing provisions. Hospital arrangements at Detroit. Measures to be taken for frequent communications between Detroit and Michillimakinak.

Same to the same. Only his extreme anxiety for the preservation of Detroit would have induced him to write to Capt. Lernoult the letter enclosed. (This refers to letter of same date sending authority to arrest disaffected persons, &c. B. 122, p. 354.) Its contents not to be known to any person. The naval disbursements to be carefully checked. Is sending for him by Major Nairne, $300 or $400 in silver.

June 23, Quebec.

Same to the same. Has received letters, &c.; the bill for £3,219 4s. 4d. shall be answered. His concern at the distress for provisions in the upper posts; it has prevented him from taking post at Oswego. His exertion to bring up the provisions from the victuallers. How Butler is to act to procure provisions for his rangers and Indians, and alarm the settlers. The duties of the rangers. The enormous expenditure of rum at Detroit. The impossibility of supplying Detroit and Michillimakinak with artillery, owing to the transport of provisions; ammunition may be supplied from Niagara. Has sent up German artillermen; how they are to be paid and treated.

August 9, Quebec.

Same to the same. To arrange for a vessel to have frequent trips between Detroit and Michillimakinak. The misrepresentations made to the Indians as to the price of their cattle, which has made it so difficult for Butler to purchase any. A search to be made as to the authors of this statement. To send Toussaint Pothier down as a prisoner, if charges are proved against him. Arrangements to supply Michillimakinak with corn.

August 18, Quebec.

Mathews to the same. The terms of Mr. Stedman's contract for conveying merchandise over the carrying place at Niagara.

August 26, Quebec.

Haldimand to the same. Has received accounts, &c. Cannot take post at Oswego this summer, nor send reinforcements to the posts. The improbability of the rebels penetrating in force to Detroit or Niagara. Their force on the Susquehannah must watch Clinton and can serve only to awe the Six Nations and prevent incursions. The necessity of supplying the rangers and Indians, so as to enable them to keep the field. To send down all unserviceable people from Niagara and Detroit when the year's campaign is over, so as to save
provisions. Will satisfy the troops as to rations, represented by Brehm as not equal to those at the lower posts. Command money and clerical pay will be allowed, whilst there is so much writing.

August 26, Quebec.

Haldimand to Bolton. The serious intentions of the rebels against Detroit. The light infantry company of the 34th, commanded by Captain Harris, sent to Niagara, to be sent to Detroit if necessary; all the men of the 32nd who have recovered to be sent there also. This reinforcement and the state of the works, should prevent any success by Clark. A detachment of British artillery ordered to replace the Germans, and orders sent to the artillery officers in command.

August 27, Quebec.

Same to the same. Colonel Johnson of the Six Nations has had leave to go to the Indian country to execute the duties of his office; everything relating to the military line to rest with the commanding officer of the garrison. To guard carefully against any misunderstanding that may arise between Johnson and Butler as to the rangers, which are under the command of Butler, subject to his (Bolton's) orders; at the same time Johnson's consequence should be supported with the Indians.

August 30, Quebec.

Same to the same. To ease him of the load of business, the officer commanding at Detroit is to inspect the accounts, &c., of the different departments of that post.

September 3, Quebec.

Same to the same. Report of the progress of the rebels into the Indian country received. A reinforcement to be pushed up to join the rangers and Indians under Sir John Johnson. Campbell to collect a large body of Canadian Indians to accompany the Mohawks under Fraser. The troops detailed to number 180 rank and file exclusive of Indians and of the light company of the 34th, already gone. His anxiety about provisions, but much must be risked to preserve the friendship of the Indians, who have behaved well. The arrangements for the troops carrying provisions, for furnishing vessels to cross the lake; for keeping up intelligence, &c. In event of a favourable result, and that there should not be the necessary supplies for the winter, as many men must be sent down as will leave the rest sufficient provision. Barrack arrangements in event of the detachment wintering, to be made at Fort Erie, Little Niagara and the Landing. The necessity for the Indians hunting and providing cattle for themselves must be strongly represented to them. Detachment of the Royal Artillery to be sent up to relieve the posts.

September 3, Quebec.

Same to the same. Giving him discretionary power in his command, and giving him a letter of particular service, so as to secure him in the command of the fort and garrison, should a senior officer be sent with troops.

September 3, Quebec.

Same to the same. Respecting assistance to be given to the Five Nations to resist the progress of the rebels. Is informed of a reinforcement of 3,000 British troops and a large fleet of victuallers leaving in June. Has, therefore, sent up 860 picked troops, besides artillery, to be commanded by Sir John Johnson. Capt. Fraser will have command of at least 300 Indians; hopes that this will secure the Indian villages for the year; additional measures will be taken in spring. Vessels ordered to pass the troops across the lake from Carleton Island; any vessels at Niagara to be sent there.

September 12, Quebec.

Same to the same. Regrets his inability to give him leave of absence at so critical a time. Trusts the measures taken to release
From Victoria. Sessional Papers (No. 12.)

Page 59

1779.

September 13, Quebec.

Haldimand to Bolton. Letter of particular service (p. 58) to secure him in the command of the fort, &c.

61

September 14, Quebec.

Same to the same. Has received demand for reinforcements, which had been already sent. Information as to the enemy’s situation should be sent at once to Carleton Island for Sir John Johnson’s guidance. Is glad, since the rebels have visited the Indian country, that they are advancing so far that they can never reach Niagara and their difficulties will increase.

63

September 16, Quebec.

Same to the same. Johnson to take two brass field pieces from Carleton Island, as it may be necessary to reduce stockades erected by the rebels in the Indian country. Two corps would be useful against these picketed forts. An artillery officer with men ordered to take the management of the guns.

65

September 20, Quebec.

Same to the same. Respecting the independent command applied for by Lt. Col. Johnson in the expedition to the Indian country.

66

September 23, Quebec.

Same to the same. Granting leave of absence to Caldwell.

67

September 26, Quebec.

Quebec.

Is concerned at the contents of his last letter. Everything will be done for the assistance of the Six Nations; provisions will be pushed forward; has no apprehension as to the safety of Niagara.

68

October 5, Quebec.

Same to the same. Arrangements for the rations to be allowed to seamen and artificers on the lake service.

70

October 6, Quebec.

Same to the same. Received Butler’s account for the expenses of his expedition. Is not surprised at the enemy reaching Genesee, as there was no force to oppose them. Hopes that the arrival of Johnson will reassemble the Indians. Would not encourage them to settle on the Genesee. If they do not send down the greater part of their women and children, they will reduce the garrison and themselves to great distress. All unnecessary troops, &c., to be sent away. The greater part of the detachment may be sent to Carleton Island to be ready for service in spring. Increase of the garrison at Michillimakinak. Is pleased at the happy understanding between Joseph (Brant) and Scherederaschita; shall endeavour to find a present for each of them. Hopes that the barrack bedding has arrived. Respecting the intercourse between Johnson and Butler; thinks they can get on.

72

October 7, Quebec.

Same to the same. Inquiry to be made respecting the claim of the lake seamen for 13 months’ pay in the year, and to have it settled. The system of payment to be continued as heretofore in the naval department.

77

October 7, Quebec.

Same to the same. Regulations issued by Captain Schanks for the naval department may be varied, should necessity arise, but only by a written order.

79

October 7, Quebec.

Same to the same. How the wages of officers and seamen in the lake service are to be paid.

80

October 7, Quebec.

Same to the same. Regulations for the passage money of persons crossing the lake in the King’s vessels.

82

October 10, Quebec.

Same to the same. The measures to be taken to reduce the number of those drawing provisions so as to enable the garrison at Niagara to get through the winter.

84

October 10, Quebec.

Same to the same. Lord George Germaine’s secret circular sent to be communicated to DePeyster, &c.

86

October 10, Quebec.

Same to the same. The amounts paid for freight to be transmitted to Thomas Dunn, Esq., at Quebec. His desire to apply it for...
the benefit of the widows or for the old age of the naval officers. The passage money to be given entirely to the officer commanding the ship carrying the passengers.

October 11, Quebec.
Haldimand to Bolton. Management of the naval department does not altogether meet his approbation; will submit the accounts to a committee. Cannot determine about surgeons for the navy till Dr. Kennedy returns.

October 12, Quebec.
Same to the same. Certain irregular payments of seamen to be repaid.

October 12, Quebec.
Same to the same. Leave of absence for the winter granted to Captains Laforce and Bouchette, Lieut. Mignearu and Canadian seamen, so that they might see their families. How the vessels might be disposed for the winter.

October 16, Quebec.
Same to the same. He and Johnson to make arrangements for winter quarters of the troops. A sufficient garrison to be provided at Carleton Island, and Indians to be camped all over it. The regulation of the naval department. Commission to Captain Andrews to command on Lake Ontario forwarded. Respecting commissions in Butler's Rangers. Cannot treat with the rebels at present for the exchange of Butler's family; the policy adopted by them towards Burgoyne's army. All exchanges must stop until he hears from the southward.

November 11, Quebec.
Same to the same. Is much concerned to find how Hamilton and those with him have been treated; does not, however, think the rebels will venture to take their lives. Sir John Johnson's disappointment in his purpose of cutting off the Oneidas; they will poison the minds of the Five Nations so long as they continue to exist. Prisoners of the Oneidas to be kept in close confinement and to answer with their lives for any that may be taken of the Five Nations. Hopes Indian women, children and invalids have been sent down. Will wait with anxiety for news in spring; does not fear any attempt during the winter. Miscellaneous instructions as to the Indians; congratulation on the happy accordance between him and Johnson. Reported sailing of a reinforcement of 2,000 men from New York for Canada. Promotion of Lernoult.

1780.
February 10, Quebec.
Same to the same. Letters received containing accounts of success on the Ohio, &c. Is pleased the Indians declined to leave their country, seeing the state of the provisions; hopes to have a supply early in the spring. His approbation of the zeal of the naval officers. Approves of the German troops being sent to Carleton Island. A court martial to be held to investigate the differences in the 47th. To save the corn sent from Detroit, to be sent, with some additional, to the Indians that are settled on the Genesee. Scow ordered to be built immediately for Niagara. Money due to Tenbroek to be applied to indemnify the rangers for losses. Has cautioned Captain Fraser at Carleton Island, although he has little fear of an attack. Negotiations for the exchange of Butler's family. Arrangements to be made respecting the equalizing of the pay of the rangers.

February 12, Quebec.
Same to the same. Promotion of Major Butler to be Lt. Colonel of the rangers.

April 1, Quebec.
Same to commanders of the upper posts. That in event of communications being cut off, each officer commanding is to be responsible for his own post, and to make no stipulations for any other.

April 16, Quebec.
Same to Bolton. The assistance to be given in changing the situation of the fort at Michillimakinak.
Haldimand to Bolton. The return of Mrs. Butler and others; arrangements for the exchange of prisoners. Extract of letter from Fraser, at Carleton Island, respecting the employment of a baker for the Indians. Page 113

Same to the same. Scout arrived from Penobscot, but with no special news. Projected expedition under Johnson to go to Johnstown, to favour the escape of loyalists and harass the enemy. A co-operating party to be sent from Niagara, if it can be got ready. 117

Same to the same. Complaints of abuses in the trade carried on by merchants holding passes. Asks a report on the subject before more passes are granted. 119

Same to the same. The inconvenience of having so many officers, &c., called to Quebec as evidence in the court-martial required by Capt Aubrey. Will send officers to Niagara to form, with those there, a proper court-martial. 121

Same to the same. Will, unless prevented by non-arrival of provisions, take post at Oswego. To push on all the work at his post, as it will be necessary to call a large part of the garrison to push matters at Oswego. Scouts to be established towards the Susquehanna and Presqu'Isle. The Spaniards having taken the new posts on the Mississippi, and probably on the Ohio and Wabash, scouts must be kept out continually to discover their intended operations. The latter duty to be more immediately under DePeyster. 122

Same to the same. The means to be used to diminish the enormous expenses in the Indian Department to be considered and an examination made. 124

Same to the same. Butler to be allowed to leave for Canada to settle his family, but he must return immediately. Reported defeat of the Spanish fleet by Sir George Rodney. 124a

Mathews to the same. A surveying party to be sent out to explore a route for communication with Michillimakinak by way of Toronto. 125

Same to the same. To seize all goods arriving at Niagara by bateaux and canoes, and to deposit them in the fort. 126

Haldimand to the same. Is pleased to learn that notwithstanding the amazing number of Indians victualled the garrison has not suffered during the winter. The means to be used to save provisions, the transport of which is attended with so much expense and labour. The arrangement of pay for the rangers approved of. Disapproving the appointment of an additional interpreter. No plan of operation can yet be settled until arrangements are made for taking post at Oswego. The good effect the operations of the rangers would have on the Ohio, and in encouraging the Indians to act with vigour. Is waiting with impatience the arrival of reinforcements. Sinclair has purchased his company in the 84th and will take command at Michillimakinak. Orders as to the management of the provision store, &c., there. The expense of spruce beer. 127

Same to the same. With report of the board appointed to examine Capt. Grant's account. 132

Same to the same. Confirmation of the accounts of Rodney's victory and of other naval successes. Returns received show the care taken in the expenditure of powder; his economy approved of, it is of absolute necessity to give up all salutes so as to avoid the risk of a deficiency. The reports from the rebels show the scarcity of provisions and the policy of pressing them. The expenditure of medicine; how the surgeon is to be reimbursed. The artillery collected
for exercise has left the posts weak. Indian papers, &c., received. Regulations for sending up goods by the merchants. The court martial asked for by Aubrey assembled. Johnson's return from a successful expedition. Page 133

Haldimand to Bolton. The land granted by the Missisaugas to Johnson to be reclaimed for the support of loyalists driven from their homes. How the land is to be held, &c. 138

Mathews to the same. Sending blank commissions for officers in Butler's Rangers, to be filled up on Butler's recommendation. Commissions for the Indian department. A corps of bateaumen to be raised. Rules for the guidance of merchants trading to the upper posts transmitted. 141

Haldimand to the same. Proposal to cultivate land at all the posts for the support of the loyalists and the supply of the troops, &c., given in detail. 142

Same to the same. Letters from Bird and McKee leave little doubt of Bird's success, but is still anxious about him, owing to the fickleness of the Indians. Sinclair has sent parties to cover Bird and to intercept convoys of provisions; couriers engaged to act between Michillimakinak and Niagara. Harper, the rebel prisoner, will be kept safe. 146

Same to the same. Bird's success rendered incomplete by the fickleness of the Indians, who deserve censure rather than presents. Everything will be done to assist Sinclair at Michillimakinak; one or two small vessels will be attached to the post; the "Hope" and "Welcome" to be sent for that purpose. 148

Same to the same. Has received copies of letters from DePeyster and papers intercepted on the Ohio. The miscarriage of the attack on the Spanish settlements; the hostilities between the Indians of St. Joseph and in the neighbourhood of Vincennes to be stopped. Cannot send Sinclair a reinforcement. The bad conduct of the Indians on Bird's expedition. The answer to be made to the complaints of the Potawatamies of their traders being removed. Until lately, they have had slight pretensions to protection. Captain Macdonald's successful negotiations with the Oneidas; the conduct of the Indians with Bird, &c., leads him to suspect them all; greater discrimination will be made hereafter between those whose conduct merits reward and others. The terms to be made with those going with the troops. 150

Same to the same. Report of Joseph's success received. Arrangements for dividing settlers, part to Detroit, to Niagara and to Carleton Island; those at Detroit to be settled on Hog Island. Log-houses to be built. All settlements to be made strictly according to the rules laid down. Is surprised that DePeyster has not yet sent the detachment to Michillimakinak. Troops cannot be sent from Quebec. The Indians could have suppressed the rebel insurrection had they resolutely opposed them, but if they will not defend their own country, they must wait patiently for reinforcements, a word that, like provisions, is easily said, but the whole good of the service must be considered. 154

Same to the same. Introducing Mr. Perrault returning to the Illinois. 158

Same to the same. In consequence of the treacherous conduct of the Oneidas and the impossibility of effecting anything against the enemy whilst they remain in the rebel interests, he has determined to send a strong force under Sir John Johnson to the Mohawk by way of Oswego, the force to be drawn from Niagara to cut off
the Indians and destroy the crops on the Mohawk. The arrange-
ments.

September 1, Quebec.
1780.

Haldimand to Bolton. The preceding letter (31st Aug.) appears to
have been a draught, this being partly a duplicate, but entering
more minutely into details of arrangements for the expedition. 162

Same to the same. The French armament arrived at Rhode Island,
is suspected to be for an attack on Quebec; precautions recommended.
The 34th, therefore, to be withdrawn from Niagara and brought by
Johnson to Quebec after the expedition (159, 162). Little fear of
an attack on Niagara; the rangers will form a respectable force;
they are to be employed on all necessary work. The detachment
of Johnson’s corps to be left to garrison Carleton Island, with what
regulars can be spared. 168

September 9, Quebec.
Same. Circular to commanders of posts, to afford Robertson, sent
with money for the payment of the naval department, such assist-
ance as he may need. 170

September 12, Quebec.
Same to Bolton. The evil effects of disputes as to rank at Michillim-
akinak; the discontent among the troops and petition to DePeyster. The steps to be taken to remedy this state of
affairs. 171

September 29.
Same to the same. Engineers and Q. M. G’s, accounts received.
How repairs and works are to be carried on. The transport of pro-
visions delayed by the harvest has been vigourously resumed. Is
alarmed at the scarcity of flour at Niagara. Trusts that Col. Johnson
gives every assistance to economize. No useless mouths to remain
for the winter. 175

October 7, Quebec.
Same to the same. That he has appointed Brigadier Powell to
take command of the lakes and posts in the upper country. After
giving him every necessary information he (Bolton) is to set out
for Quebec on his way to Europe. 177

October 9, Quebec.
Same to Powell. With letters to Bolton, to be read and sealed.
Instructions as to provisions, &c. The detachment of the 34th re-
called from Niagara; one company to be left at Carleton Island,
the others to join the regiment on their return from the expedition.
Major Ross to command at Carleton Island; his garrison. 179

October 9, Quebec.
Same to Bolton. Nothing more can be done about Michillimak-
inak than has been already directed. To give Powell information
about these disputes. Despatches to be forwarded to Detroit. 180

October 9, Quebec.
Same to the same. The delay in the transport of provisions will,
it is feared, prevent the arrival of the quantity expected at the
upper posts. A minute investigation of the quantity in store,
particularly flour, is to be made before giving up the command. An
exact return of all persons drawing provisions, including Indians,
to be made, to enable Powell to arrange so as to prevent bad conse-
quences. It will depend chiefly on Johnson to diminish the im-
mense consumption by the Indians; necessity requires that to be
immediately done. 181

November 15, Quebec.
Same to Powell. Fate of Bolton and loss of the “Ontario.”
Means taken to make the loss of the vessel of as little detriment
as possible. The “Haldimand” and “Seneca” to be repaired and a
new vessel built at Carleton Island. Only repairs to be done to the
vessels on Lake Erie. The enemy will this winter attempt to set
fire to the vessels and powder magazines. 183

November 15, Quebec.

Matthews to Powell. Commissions enclosed for Butler’s Rangers.
Capt. Mackinson, from half pay, appointed to the 8th Company.
Besides the eight companies of rangers, other two may be added, if
it can be done speedily and without hindrance to the service. 185

B. 104
Haldimand to Powell. The fatal accident, now confirmed, has been of great concern to him. (The loss of the “Ontario,” with Col. Bolton and all on board, p. 183.) Means taken to make good the loss of the vessel. Material has been prudently prepared by Capt. Fraser. Reiterates the caution about the consumption of provisions, &c. Changes will be introduced into the naval service to remedy obstructions arising from the divided rank of the officers. Has received the papers taken at the Miamis. “The miscarriage of that enterprise by the enemy was most fortunate, as it put us on our guard against one of greater consequence, frustrated the hopes of disaffected Canadians and confirmed the wavering Miamis in our interest.” All intelligence concerning that quarter to be sent to DePeyster. The want of accommodation for prisoners at Quebec; the difficulty of dealing with LaBalme’s secretary, who cannot be kept a close prisoner nor be left on parole among the Canadians. Will have to send him to an outpost in the spring. Others like him to be kept at Niagara where they can do no mischief.

April 11, Quebec.

Same to the same. Papers received; the examination of a prisoner, who has been sent to Carleton Island; report of Lieut. Turney’s scout. The prisoner mentioned is already at Coteau du Lac to be forwarded by the first bateaux.

Same to the same. Will order a general court martial at Butler’s request.

April 11, Quebec.

Same to the same. The event at St. Joseph’s is fortunate, and should convince traders of the impropriety of keeping large quantities of goods in remote quarters. The accident to the two small vessels at Michillimakinak has increased the burden of transport; approves of the collecting of assistance for building at Lake Ontario. No merchandise to be carried in the vessels till all provisions are sent to the posts. Is relieved to find that the stock of provisions held out; the Indians have no consideration. They must be made to understand that they are to return to their labour and subsist upon the produce of the corn given them to plant.

April 11, Quebec.

Same to the same. Concerning the appointment of Captain Mackinson to the rangers, and Butler’s remarks thereon, which are uncalled for. Has no objection to the addition of two companies to the rangers, if it can be made expeditiously and without hindrance to the service. Respecting the appointment of Thomas Butler and Allen to the rangers.

April 20, Quebec.

Same to the same. Is pleased to find the navigation so early open, and naval preparations advanced. Has no reason to fear for Detroit; a force has penetrated to Virginia which could not be opposed by the enemy. Detroit must be attacked by a regular siege. There is no doubt that every effort will be made by the enemy to hold Kentucky. The Indians might have kept them out, and might still drive them out if they are unanimous and resolute, but not if they keep falling back on Detroit. DePeyster may assist them with a small detachment. Calculations as to the enemy’s course and preparations to meet them. A scout to Sandusky might be useful to separate on return so as to communicate with Niagara and Detroit. Respecting provisions and the plan of cultivation recommended. The removal of the posts to the island at Michillimakinak. Difficultly of procuring surgeons.

April 21, Quebec.

Same to the same. Remarks on bills drawn for the upper posts.

April 21, Quebec.

Mathews to the same (private). His official letters will be answered in a few days. It is believed that a general attempt is to be
made on the Province; that for the upper country will be by way of Oswego. No attack will be made on Detroit, which must fall if the attack on the lower post and by the Mohawk succeeds. To prevent this, scouts are to be kept continually out. Provisions and cannon sent to Fort Stanwix; Washington at Albany; Hudibras has had to fly, which shuts up that source of information. To assist him by consulting with Butler, so as to procure intelligent men; some might go in as deserters and settle down so as to send information; how it can be done; they will be handsomely rewarded. Sure men to be employed from Quebec on the same business, so that reports can be compared.

Haldimand to Powell. Remarks on the extravagant demands of the rangers for provisions when on scout. 210

Same to the same. Despatches from Major DePeyster and Grant received; the condition of the "Hope" should have been discovered before the opening of navigation. No new vessel can be built on Lake Erie just now; but material to be collected. Arrangements for transport and to watch the Miamis, &c. Respecting the duties of the officers in the naval department as to surveys, &c. Means will be taken to relieve the necessities of the widow of Capt. Andrews. Representations from Miss Molly; Johnson to give support to Joseph (Brant). 212

Same to the same. Despatches, Indian speeches, &c., sent by DePeyster have been received. Am sorry that the desire of the Miamis to cut off Post Vincennes cannot be complied with. His earnest wish that it were practicable to extirpate that reprobate settlement. Respecting prisoners; the Indians may be assured they never fight twice against the prisoners sent down. Campbell will be retained at Chambly, so long as he has the inclination to harm them. 215

Mathews to the same. The care to be taken of goods at the carrying place. 217

Haldimand to the same. Captain Butler ordered to attend the court martial at Niagara. War with the Dutch has had a prosperous beginning, by the capture of St. Eustache, &c., and nearly 200 sail of ships. The exchange of the Convention Army has taken place in part. 218

Same to the same. Approves of building a store at the lower landing. No buildings to be erected on the King's grounds at any of the posts in the upper country, except such as can be removed, and to be of little value, as no indemnification will be given for removal. 220

Same to the same. Respecting the regimental promotion of surgeons. Joseph Brant may be detached from the Indian department should he persist, but he is expected to act in harmony with it when his services are required. 222

Same to the same. Approves of the guns not being destroyed at Carleton Island; will confer further with Macbean on the subject. 224

Lernoult to the same. Order that no rum, liquors, or any articles whatever are to be bought from the traders. The penalties on purchasing presents from the Indians, 225

Haldimand to the same. Is glad to hear that in spite of the winter damage, the "Welcome" and "Angelica" are in use at Michillimakinak. Nothing further can be done for the protection of St. Joseph's. If traders go at their own risk they must take the consequences; no one whose loyalty is suspected to be permitted to go amongst the
Indians. The difficulty of dealing with the settlers on the Mississippi; Sinclair to improve every eligible opportunity to distress them.

Page 227

June 24, Quebec.

Haldimand to Powell. Has received the various reports and intelligence; sees no reason to remove any part of the force from Niagara, the safety of Detroit not appearing to require it; besides it is uncertain what occasion may arise for the services of the rangers and troops now at Niagara. However, should a detachment have been sent to Sandusky on the representations of McKee, not to recall it, as that would alarm the Indians and encourage the Virginians settled on the frontier, whose only object in the disturbances is to obtain by stealth the valuable lands belonging to the Indians. Is glad that the provisions and merchandise have passed from Carleton Island; hopes soon to replace the former, being in daily expectation of the arrival of the Cork fleet and of one that wintered at Halifax.

June 24, Quebec.

Mathews to the same. Transmitting a petition from Henry Simmons, a ranger in Butler's Corps; that and his accounts to be looked into and settled. Sergeant William Smith, of the 47th, to be sent to Quebec. Approves of the ship carpenters being kept at Carleton Island.

June 24, Quebec.

Haldimand to the same. Has received report of Butler's success. Is glad he has settled the dispute between Capt. Dame and Lieut. Turney, of the rangers; the latter is an active, useful partisan, and would have been a loss to the corps.

June 24, Quebec.

Same to the same. Whoever has or have been the cause of the continual discussions at Michillimakinak can have the service but little at heart. A speedy and radical cure must be applied. Capt. Aubrey and a detachment to be sent there, he being recommended to pay attention to harmony.

July 17, Quebec.

Same to the same. Daase's application recommended by Col. Johnson would be gladly complied with, but for reasons stated.

July 22, Quebec.

Same to the same. Reports received. The activity of the Oneida Indians watching with some white men the routes of the recruiting parties and scouts between the colonies and the province has kept up a communication for the rangers. The report as to Ethan Allen is premature, there is a commotion in Vermont, but Allen has not gone the length reported, and his intentions are not yet known. Reports from Sinclair and DePeyster respecting the work at Michillimakinak; materials to be sent that can be spared from Detroit. Sinclair should be more particular in his demands. Regrets that Captain Grant's business could not have been transacted at a season when he could have been better spared. Blank commissions sent to the rangers. Is concerned that so many Indians should be victualled, being afraid of the consequences should provisions not arrive. No resource from the crops in Quebec, they being already in a great measure destroyed. Everything dictated by humanity to be done for the Indians, but the greatest economy must be observed at the post in the distribution of provisions.

July 23, Quebec.

Same to the same (secret). Is sending all the information he can get by scouts, as he has not heard a word from Europe, New York or Halifax. A French fleet reported at Boston, which gives the enemy superiority by sea. Two actions reported by Arbuthnot and Hood, neither very fortunate. Cornwallis had a victory at Guildford Court House, but is said to be retreating fast. Is afraid the report of the death of Phillips is too authentic. The French had
1781. landed at St. Lucia but embarked precipitately leaving ordnance and stores. Clinton had written in May respecting victuallers and the expected arrival of Riedesel, with convention troops, &c., but, if news from Albany is to be believed, he and the troops would be better to remain there. It is difficult to decide if the enemy aim at New York or to penetrate into the Province. The Vermonters keep a party constantly between Skanesborough and Tyconderoga; Will try to disperse the Oneida scouts. The services of Joseph Brant.

August 4, Quebec. Haldimand to Powell. Reports received. The rangers being now together, he will look out for an adjutant for them. Will wait the arrival of the fleet to get a good surgeon’s mate for the rangers. Is glad that the Indians are anxious to be employed and that he has indulged them. Report of preparations for an attempt of consequence. A part of the French army from Rhode Island in conjunction with rebel troops completely routed upon White Plains. Hopes that the report may prove true. Refers to the necessary economy in provisions.

September 4, Quebec. Same to the same. Has received his letters, that two carpenters have been sent to Michillimakinak and Joseph Brant recalled. Arrival of the provision fleet. Though backward, he believes that a sufficient supply will be conveyed to the posts before navigation closes. Is convinced of his (Powell’s) efforts to economize; his saving in rum gives real pleasure. Complaint by Myers of being deprived of recruits; a stop to be put to this.

September 5, Quebec. Same to the same. Express and other expenses to be charged in contingent accounts. The foresters to be kept distinct from the rangers; return of their duties to be made; sees no reason to increase their number; hopes they find their own clothing like the rangers. Approves of the party being sent out under Caldwell; hopes that there is no truth in a rebel report of the success of Willoc.

September 6, Quebec. Mathews to the same. That in consequence of the high price of things at Detroit, the stores and baggage of officers may be carried over the carrying place at the expense of Government, but they are not to abuse the privilege.

September 6, Quebec. Same to the same. The petition of Symons (spelled Simmons, p. 231) returned, with a satisfactory confutation of its charges. He is to be struck off from provisions and other indulgences.

September 6, Quebec. Same to the same. Complaints respecting abuses in the lake navigation sent to be investigated and a remedy applied.

September 6, Quebec. Haldimand to the same. Respecting promotion in the rangers and the system on which it should proceed. Sergeant Smyth, of the 47th, appointed adjutant.

September 6, Quebec. Same to the same. If he can do so with justice to the others, he will, on Powell’s account, give Mr. Kydd an ensigny.

September 6, Quebec. Same to the same. Respecting the regulations for the reduction of expenditure in the Indian Department; they must be enforced.

September 7, Quebec. Same to the same (most secret). The negotiations with Vermont; his doubts of the sincerity of the leaders; object of the movement to Crown Point.

September 7, Quebec. Mathews to the same. Aubrey’s memorial received and answer sent. Leave of absence. Reward to Lieut. Turney for his services.

September 7, Quebec. Haldimand to the same (private). For want of provisions is obliged to give up projected expedition by the Mohawk River; must confine himself to alarming the frontiers and destroying the enemy’s
grain. A large detachment to take post at Crown Point to remain there as long as possible. To make the alarm more effectual, as many parties of the rangers and Indians, as can be disposed of to advantage, are to be sent to the Mohawk and frontiers of Pennsyl

vania; to consult with Butler respecting arrangements for routes, &c., to be communicated to him (Haldimand), so that if necessary orders might be sent from Crown Point to concentrate, so as effectu

ally to destroy all kinds of grain, forage, mills, &c., which can con

tribute to the support of the enemy. The strongest injunctions to be given to avoid every species of cruelty. To extirpate the remaining unfriendly Oneidas who impede the scouts, &c., and are useful to the rebels. The force on the Mohawk to reach by the time news can spread of the expedition to Crown Point, so as to make the consternation general. Major Ross will receive orders to have parties ready for the same purpose. He (Ross) may at his option take command of the expedition or take the general conduct of affairs at Carleton Island. He has received orders about vessels.

September 21, Quebec.
Haldimand to Powell. Legal proceedings to be taken against Taylor and Forsyth. Col. Johnson to be ordered to Montreal to give evidence. Butler to take charge of the Indian department in Johnson's absence. 270

September 27. Same to the same (private). Strict investigation to be made into the transactions between Colonel Johnson and Taylor and Forsyth. 268

October 8, Quebec.
Mathews to the same. His letter respecting the inquiry into Taylor and Forsyth's affairs received; his conduct approved of. 272

Haldimand to the same. The pleasing contents of despatches from DePeyster. It is fortunate Joseph (Brant) remained in the quarter to stir up Indians; it is hoped that their present success will rouse them more than hitherto. There is no doubt that the success of the enemy's incursions in that quarter has been owing to disaffection, or a desire on the part of the Indians to prolong the war for the sake of presents. Private reasons have caused delay in sending the detachment to Crown Point; it is probable that parties from Niagara will not arrive much sooner at their destination. 272a

Same to the same. Respecting the arrangements for the expedition under Johnson and Butler; report from Ross at Oswego; he will arrive at his destination fully as early as the troops from this quarter, which did not leave St. Joseph's till the 17th. The enemy on their guard. Ross has a fine detachment but not so many as expected. Minute return of the rangers wanted. 273

Same to the same. The professions of innocence by Forsyth and Taylor, who complain of their bills not being accepted. Will continue to refuse till their conduct is cleared up. 275

November 1, Quebec.
Same to the same. Has received letters transmitted from McKee and Thompson to DePeyster. The following up of the success over Clark, abandoned for want of perseverance by the Indians, and of clothing and provision for the rangers. It is unfortunate, as the defeat would have been more signal. 276

Same to the same. Certificate of the bad state of Capt. Irwin's health received. Bills drawn for the expenses of the post shall be honoured. 277

November 1, Quebec.
Mathews to the same. Letters received. His Excellency will cheerfully serve Mr. McAlpine, should it fall in his way. The words "to serve with the Indians" to be expurgated from the commission of the officers of the rangers, at the request of Butler, and...
1781. new commissions to issue. Sending commissions for additional officers.

November 1, Quebec. Haldimand to Powell. Has received reports of the detachments for the intended excursion. Proceedings against Taylor and Forsyth.

November 2, Quebec. Same to the same. Transmitting memorial of Capt. Ten Brock of the rangers, with documents, and ordering a court of inquiry on his case.

November 16, Quebec. Same to the same. Nothing can be done for the officers of the Indian department brought down for the suit against Taylor and Forsyth, beyond what has been done.

November 16, Quebec. Same to the same. Declining to appoint Lieut. Wilkinson to a vacant company for reasons given.

November 16, Quebec. Mathews to the same. Has laid before His Excellency DePeyster's letter upon the subject of private vessels navigating Lake Huron contrary to orders.

November 16, Quebec. Haldimand to the same. Arrival of the "Limnade" with provisions. Is pleased that the necessary supply has been forwarded to the posts. Instructions as to vessels on Lake Ontario sent to Capt. Betton; they are to be observed as nearly as circumstances will admit.

November 16, Quebec. Same to the same. Has received report of the return of Ross with his detachment to Carleton Island; satisfaction with his conduct on the expedition, notwithstanding the superior force opposed to him. Shameful and dastardly conduct of the Indians. Leaves it to him and Butler to paint to them his displeasure and to let them feel it in the distribution of presents; sincerely laments the loss of Capt. Butler; the consolation to Col. Butler in this heavy misfortune.

November 16, Quebec. Same to the same (private). Critical position of affairs to the southward; reported capture of Lord Cornwallis' army. Nothing but a decided superiority in the Bay can relieve him. If true, Canada will be the first object this winter or early in spring and the attack will be general. A few thousand French troops cooperating with the rebel armies may create great confusion. Care to be exercised about the posts; scouts to be kept out. Is now destitute of every channel of intelligence from the imprudence of recruiting parties from the rangers above and Provincial corps here. Indian officers must be stationed in every village where intelligence can be procured. The duty of the Indians; the vigilance to be observed at all the small posts; all strangers must be seized, as Indian and other spies are already appearing. To save provisions and to send as many Indians as possible out of the way.

February 18, Quebec. Haldimand to the same. The increasing necessity for taking possession of Oswego, owing to the turn affairs have taken to the southward, and the high probability of the Province being attacked. Preparations to be made for that purpose by Major Ross; is persuaded that he (Powell) will do all in his power to assist Ross to take 270 men from Carleton Island; 200 to be sent from Niagara, Ross to be in command. Success depends on everything being kept secret. It must not be mentioned even to Butler. To be given out that the preparations are intended for Detroit, and when the troops embark declare they are for Carleton Island. It would be desirable to recall Joseph Brant, especially as this is a favourite measure of his. Care to be taken to prevent Indians from resorting to Oswego, except those absolutely needed. Respecting the bateaux, &c.

April 21, Montreal. Same to the same. Sir Henry Clinton reports that he believes New York, and not Canada, to be the object of the enemy's design.
1781. If so, he does not believe a force can be spared to act against Detroit, or it must have reached the knowledge of DePeyster, who would communicate it. Is persuaded, therefore, that all is quiet in that quarter, but to order DePeyster to take every precaution possible for the safety of the post, and to secure all the provisions he can from the settlement. The great uncertainty of whether a diversion may not have to be made in favour of Clinton. He cannot, therefore, reduce his force. If Detroit must be reinforced, one or two companies of rangers must be withdrawn from Oswego. The loss will be the less felt, as Sir John Johnson's second battalion is to be sent there. Sinclair to be directed to send as many Indians as he can collect. Copies sent of regulations for the freight of goods.

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April 28, Montreal. Haldimand to Powell. Letters sent by Rocheblave. For his services and losses he has been allowed to take up a small cargo of goods to Detroit free of expense. DePeyster to employ him in whatever manner he may be found useful.

Same to the same. Recommending Capt. Lamothe, who is on his way to Detroit where he may be useful to DePeyster.

May 5, Montreal. Mathews to the same. The suit decided against Forsyth and Taylor. Their subsequent claims. An investigation to be made as to certain items charged.

Haldimand to the same. Respecting the pretensions of Mr. Commissary Bliss to carry on private trade. It cannot be permitted, nor leave given to him to appropriate the King's stores.

(Mathews) to Powell. Orders respecting the allowance by Sinclair to private vessels to navigate Lake Huron.

Haldimand to the same. His objections to the promotion of Sergeant Secord, but from a desire to gratify Butler he waives these.

Same to the same. Is much pleased at the progress of the works at Oswego, and is persuaded that he is contributing every assistance. Movement of troops towards Oswego. Leave given to Capt. McDonald, paymaster, to come to Montreal on business. Is disappointed at the delay in the payment of their freights by the traders. He will enforce the regulations.

Same to the same. Recommending Douglas, who for his services is to be made sutler at Niagara, in room of Taylor and Forsyth, who are ordered to leave.

Same to the same. Despatches received. Is much concerned at the difficulties in procuring a sufficient number of the Six Nations to cooperate with Ross at Oswego. Their pretenses. Butler to make searching inquiry into the cause of their discontent, and by whom fomented. Their bad conduct during the expedition last fall. His disappointment at their conduct.

Same to the same. The nakedness of the Indian store; the necessity of purchasing obviated by the arrival of the presents. The attempt to set aside his order prohibiting purchases, which he is determined to enforce. Reports of the enemy's movements to Sandusky. To encourage the raising of Indian corn; to purchase wherever it is to be had. Returns wanted of the progress of agriculture and stock raising.

Same to the same. Acknowledging receipt of accounts and returns.

Same to the same. Despatches and reports received. The small reinforcement sent to Detroit will encourage the Indians. Is surprised that he prevented Joseph from going to Oswego, seeing the good effect it would have had. A rebel army cannot approach.
1782.

Niagara without early notice and in six days he could always reinforce himself from Oswego. To send Joseph there immediately. Page 323

May 21, Montreal.

Haldimand to Powell. Brown, a French seaman, in his letter to Capt. Grant, has expressed proper sentiments. His pay, &c., will be continued, but he must be kept as a prisoner of war at Niagara. In present circumstances nothing better can be done for him. 326

June 21, Quebec.

Same to the same. Sir Guy Carleton writes from New York that it is the desire to bring about an accommodation with America, and he therefore purposes to confine his operations to defence. Orders to be given to prevent all offensive operations until further orders. 328

June 30, Quebec.

Same to the same. Pointing out the misapprehension under which he labours in reference to the inquiry into the provision account and to the retention of Cunningham’s letters. The little consequence of censures from indifferent persons, to which all officers in command are subject. Cannot relieve him of his command. Approves of his indulgence to Forsyth. 329

July 1, Quebec.

Same to the same. The complaints of the Indians at Oswego, that Butler had not supplied them, especially with shoes and ammunition. They are to be informed that they will be supplied from Niagara, the want of goods in the King’s store having been the cause of the delay. List of witnesses sent in the case of the murder of McCorkmack. 332

July 4, Quebec.

Same to the same. Thorn, sailing master, to return to his former station at Detroit. 333

July 5, Quebec.

Mathews to the same. Papers received respecting Indian goods. Inquiry to be made respecting the accounts of the rangers and foresters not settled by Johnson since he received charge. 334

July 8, Quebec.

Haldimand to the same. Report of the good conduct of Brant and the Indians at Oswego. Hopes that the party under Schandaraghta will not be drawn to the frontier settlements, but will confine themselves to the defence of the Indian villages threatened by Clark. 336

Mathews to the same. His Excellency is sensible of the propriety of Butler’s application for a secretary, but must defer that and other applications till the arrival of Johnson, when he will make a general arrangement of the department. The storehouse and council chamber wanted may be carried on as speedily as possible; iron and glass will be sent; they may be taken from the engineer stores at Niagara. Respecting the application of Secord to build a saw and corn mill. 338

July 9, Quebec.

Haldimand to the same. Report received of the rebels moving towards the villages of Sandusky; hopes that Schandaraghta will be able to oppose their progress, without drawing troops from Oswego, which post must be completed this season, so as to cover Niagara. His objection to traders on the Mississippi. Will soon fill up the vacancies in the rangers. 341

July 11, Quebec.

Same to the same. Since the enemy has invaded the Indian country and forced the troops and Indians into action, has infinite satisfaction that they received so signal a check. Laments the fate of Col. Crawford; it will interpose obstacles in the transactions with Congress. Approves of a company of rangers being sent to Sandusky. The light company of the 84th sent to Carleton Island to move to Niagara if necessary, or replace the party drawn from Oswego. He (Powell) to regulate his stay at Detroit as he thinks fit. The unreasonable complaints of Joseph and his Indians, but they must be conciliated, and Joseph has merited much attention.
Hay appointed Lieut. Governor at Detroit, but cannot be sent there till after Johnson's arrival and the general arrangements in the Indian department.

July 22, Quebec. Mathews to Powell. Enclosing subpoenas. The application of Gilbert, a Quaker from Pennsylvania, for the restoration of one Abigail Dodson, a prisoner among the Indians. Butler to make immediate inquiry for her and have her sent down to Montreal.

August 5, Quebec. Halldimand to the same. To come to Quebec before the departure of the autumn fleet, leaving the command of the post with Colonel Dundas till a Brigadier shall be sent up. The rangers to be mastered and detailed returns made of them.

Same to the same. The enormous expenses of Sinclair at Michilimakinak; he is ordered down to explain. Lieut-Colonel Hope, Captain Roberts, of the 84th, and Mr. Goddard sent up to investigate.

September 9, Quebec. Same to Dundas. The refusal of the Oneida Indians to act; their discontent at not being allowed to go to war. Johnson's presence at the upper posts may have a good effect. The efforts and line of argument to be used by him (Dundas) and Butler to quiet their minds.

September 9, Quebec. Same to the same. The danger, if the enemy hears of the Indian discontent, of an attempt to corrupt them. Not to show distrust, but to have them narrowly watched.

October 7, Quebec. Same. Orders to the commanding officers of posts to assist in forwarding the Indian presents.

October 11, Quebec. Mathews to Maclean. That His Excellency desires the command money at Niagara should be left to Lieut-Colonel Dundas.

October 14, Quebec. Halldimand to the same. On account of the want of barrack room and to secure Carleton Island during the winter, part of the troops to be transferred there from Oswego. This is to be done as late in the season as possible, to forward the works and to guard against an attack, which was most likely to happen in November.

October 21, Quebec. Same to Dundas. Has received his letters by Colonel Hope. Cannot answer them till the departure of the fleet, but has communicated anything material to Maclean.

October 21, Quebec. Same to Maclean. Permission for Ensign Law's father to go home. The advanced season will, he hopes, render rebel attempts on the Indian country unsuccessful. The defence will depend greatly on DePeyster. Regular communication to be established during the winter between all the upper posts, which might be done by small scouts of two or three active men, one an Indian. How the communication between the different posts may be carried on. Materials for the mill undertaken by Sergeant Brass cannot be sent now; they will be sent to Coteau du Lac in the winter and pushed forward in spring. Every preparation made for the work to go on when the materials arrive.

October 31, Quebec. Same to the same. In consequence of letter from Sir Guy Carleton, 34th ordered to Niagara to reinforce the posts under his (Maclean's) command; does not think they will be attacked this season, but to be ready to send such detachments in spring as cannot be sent now. Cannot send positive rules; Maclean must act according to local circumstances. Gives general directions as to vigilance; scouts to be kept out, but ordered not to commit acts of hostility; reiterates the orders as to frequent communication between posts. Has ordered Lemaistre and Willoc to join their regiments in consequence of the absence of captains. Traders and farmers may...
receive flour by sending in wheat till mills are ready for grinding.
To purchase and store the 20,000 bushels of Indian corn at Buffalo
Creek. Economy in the distribution of rum. The King’s regiment
(8th) to be concentrated. Allowance of provisions to Butler in
consequence of his expenditure for Indians. Page 360
November 1,
Quebec.
Mathews to Maclean. Capt. Mompesson and Lieut. Clowes to be
sent down to the court martial at Quebec. The papers left by Lt. Col.
Hope to be sent down from Michilimakinak, if they can be got. 366
Same to the same. Commissions sent for officers of Butler’s
Rangers. The error in making TenBroeck’s commission senior to
Macdonell’s to be rectified. Baron de Shaffilisky and Mr. Luke
appointed.
Instead of originals, only certified copies of Hope’s papers (p.366)
to be sent just now.
Certain commissions in the rangers to be dated when the returns
do not show the precise dates.
November 14,
Quebec.
Haldimand to Maclean. Agrees as to the propriety of keeping a
respectable garrison at Carleton Island, it and Oswego will be suffi-
ciently strong the rest of the regiment having been ordered up, for
that purpose. To avoid sending the rangers lower down than
Oswego, or separating them too widely. Orders as to covering pro-
visions at Carleton Island.
February 7,
Quebec.
Same to the same. Has received report of the deliberations of the
Six Nations in consequence of the late attack on the Shawanese
and massacre of Standing Stone Village. Laments, since the rebels have
taken advantage of the humane system of forbearance lately adopted,
that he cannot afford the assistance the Indians so reasonably expect.
Exertions to be made to prevent retaliation; the difficulty of finding
arguments in support of that policy. Is satisfied with the line of
argument he (Maclean) has used in his answer to their speech, but
as it is necessary that he (Haldimand) should reply to their applica-
tion, he sketches at some length the nature of what he desires to say
to them on that subject, as well as on their complaints respecting
provisions, &c. A copy to be sent to DePeyster, the Six Nations
having sent a deputation to the Indians at Detroit.
February 8,
Quebec.
Same to the same. Approves of the reinstatement of Butler in the
direction of the Indian department; of the reduction in the wages of
artificers and labourers and of his general measures of economy.
February 9,
Quebec.
Same to the same. To meet the apprehended desertion of men
from the Provincial troops, those most suspected to be removed
from Oswego to Niagara and replaced by regular troops from thence.
To arrange with Butler to have an active party of Indians constantly
at Oswego, to be prepared for any service.
February 9,
Quebec.
Mathews to Maclean. The goods ordered to replace those bor-
rrowed from the traders. To arrange with Col. Butler as to the best
manner of contracting with Brass for the building of the proposed
mill. The encouragement to be given to the cultivation so happily
begun at Niagara. Returns of the farms and their produce, to show
the yearly progress, have not yet been received; repeats the order
given on this subject.
February 10,
Quebec.
Haldimand to the same. The return of the 34th Regiment, unable to
reach Detroit, cannot be of any bad consequence, but the failure of
the Indian presents to reach may be distressing to the service at
Detroit, unless the traders lend goods as was done at Niagara.
Respecting the shipment of Indian goods; neglect of invoices, &c.,
will be prevented in future. Is concerned that three companies of
the 34th, with bedding, were given back to Carleton Island. Hopes
1783. 

they will return early in the spring. From the silence of DePeyster believes that all is quiet at Detroit. Scouts must be kept out constantly to obtain intelligence. The Indians must be made, if possible, to act more conjointly than they have ever done. "If they mean to defend their country vigourously, and with success, they must in some measure adopt our system and be advised by officers of knowledge and experience, who may be sent to conduct them."

February 10, Quebec. 

Haldimand to Maclean. All officers and servants of the Crown in every department to be with their respective duties in spring. No leave of absence to be granted, except on the most pressing necessity. Page 387

March 11, Quebec. 

March 11, Quebec. 

March 11, Quebec. 

March 11, Quebec. 

March 11, Quebec. 

March 11, Quebec. 

April 14, Quebec. 

April 14, Quebec. 

April 14, Quebec. 

April 21, Quebec. 

April 24, Quebec. 

April 26, Quebec. 

April 26, Quebec. 

May 22, Quebec. 

May 23, Quebec.
1783.
May 23, Quebec.

Haldimand to Maclean. Is satisfied with the behaviour of the Indians and hopes to preserve their affection. Holland to go to Cataraqui to examine the north side of Lake Ontario, to settle those of the Six Nations who may prefer that situation, to the risk of being subjected to the power of the States. Has talked the matter over with Joseph Brant. Sir John Johnson ordered to Niagara to quiet the apprehensions of the Indians till some arrangement can be made for the future.

May 24, Quebec.

Same to the same. Cannot grant him leave of absence in the present state of confusion and discontent among the Indians.

May 25, Quebec.

Same to the same. Bills and accounts received for the Q. M. G. and Engineer's departments and for the contingencies of Niagara, with returns. Cannot consider the memorial of the farmers at present, but they will be regarded in the general arrangements. Is surprised and concerned at the bad state of the pork received from Carleton Island. Strict investigation to be made into the cause.

May 26, Quebec.

Same (?) to the same (?). Reduction in the officers and seamen of the naval department ordered. Sdhank to communicate the same to the commanding officers of the different lakes.

May 26, Quebec.

Same to the same. Official instructions as to the assistance to be rendered to Sir John Johnson in his endeavours to quiet the apprehensions of the Indians.

July 26, Quebec.

Mathews to the same. Captains Powell and Lottridge and Lieut. Dockstader to attend a board of accounts as witnesses on the request of Col. Johnson. Sir John John-on to give orders accordingly. Cannot grant Dundas and Le Maistre leave of absence at present. Evidence wanted at the trial of the murderer of the Indian to be in Montreal by the 1st September.

July 31, Quebec.

Mathews to the same. Forwarding a summons from the Attorney General to be complied with.

September 11, Quebec.

Haldimand to the same. Cannot comply with the request to grant land to six men of his regiment until the plans are completed, as the strictest impartiality must be observed in the distribution. The instructions to Collins, the surveyor, for the laying out of the settlement at Cataraqui, to be followed in all other parts of the Province where loyalists shall be settled. Cannot understand Butler's having marked out 30 lots for different persons, unless the few farms already occupied are meant. He had made applications on behalf of his corps for settlement on that side of the river, but the business cannot be anticipated, although there is every inclination to serve Colonel Butler's corps. Ross distressed for want of a person who understands the construction of mills, and wishes for a visit from Brass, of Butler's Rangers. It is probable that he will find many amongst the loyalists accustomed to that business; if not, Brass may be sent if he can be spared.

September 12, Quebec.

Mathews to the same. On account of the favourable report of the conduct of the firm of Hamilton and Cartwright, such arrangements are to be made as shall save them from loss on the rum lent to Government last year. Mr. Street to be dealt with in the same way. Douglas to sell rum to the garrison at market price, the exclusive privilege being all in which he can be supported.

No date.

Same to the same. Letter from Capt. Gumersall enclosed concerning Cassidy (Cessety in former letters) sent down some years ago, from Detroit, for treasonable practices. It would be imprudent to permit him to return to the upper country on account of the
1783.

danger to himself, as well as for other reasons. He is to be sent back to the Colonies. Page 435

September 14, Quebec.

Haldimand to Maclean. In spite of the many demands, will endeavour to gratify his request in favour of his son. 437

September 15, Quebec.

Mathews to the same. Prisoners to be given up if a flag of truce is sent for them from Fort Pitt, otherwise they are to be sent to Montreal, to be forwarded to the Colonies. Strict investigation to be made respecting the depredations committed on Indian presents. Medicines for Detroit asked for by DePeyster. The delay in applying for the necessary evidence lies with the Attorney General. Should there be the least appearance of danger to the prisoners on their way to Fort Pitt, it is not to be risked. 438

September 15, Quebec.

Same to the same. Arrival of Indian officers as evidence in the inquiry into Johnson's accounts. To continue the same conduct towards persons arriving from the Colonies, on similar missions to those of Bull and Douglas, until further orders. Rum has been ordered to be sent him from Carleton Island, as well as the mill stones and iron for the mill. Desertion among the seamen. Approves of Harris having sent men from the troops on board the "Seneca." 439

October 1, Quebec.

Haldimand to the same. Granting leave of absence. Respecting the arrangements to carry on the service by Butler and Lt.-Col. Hoyes. To bring exact returns of all the departments, &c. To visit Cataraqui on the way down to report as to its progress. Leave of absence to LeMaistre. 440

No date.

Same to the same. Formal leave of absence. 444

CORRESPONDENCE WITH OFFICERS AT NIAGARA—1777-1784.

B. 105.

B.M., 21,765.

1777.

December 14, Niagara.

Butler to LeMaistre (?). Desires to be informed, since His Excellency declines to issue blank commissions, how he is to act so as to secure suitable officers for the new corps. Is sorry to find that Bird's request cannot be complied with. Would be pleased to know what is to be his rank; he had flattered himself that he was to be given the rank of major in the army. Has sent to the frontiers of Pennsylvania to bring up the rangers absent on leave, so as to complete the corps of rangers as fast as possible. Enclosed are muster roll of Walter Butler's company, list of officers recommended for commissions in two other companies of rangers and in the Indian Department, &c. His son, Thomas Butler, previously recommended for a commission, is not now mentioned, he being a prisoner with the rebels. Page 1

December 14. The same to Carleton. Had sent off a scout from Deer Island to Ontario; took passage by a vessel for Niagara on being informed by the Senecas that most of the Onondagas, Tuscaroras and Oneidas were in the rebel interest, having taken the hatchet from Philip Schuyler and Vockert. This prevented them from going by the Ontario route. His son and others are still in irons and cruelly treated. By the advice of the Senecas and Cayugas, he sent a message to the disaffected Indians to bring the axe in immediately and deliver it up in presence of Bolton, and that none but real friends should attend the meeting. All the Onondago and Tuscarora chiefs, however, with the greatest part of their young men attended, delivered up

66

HALDIMAND COLLECTION.

B. 104
1777.

the axe and promised to follow only the advice received from the
British. Nothing, they said, but to relieve their people from confine-
ment would have induced them to act otherwise. The whole of the
Six Nations, except the Oneidas, are determined to act heartily;
many parties are now out; the operations will be chiefly on the
frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Notice of the disposition
of the Six Nations sent to Sir William Howe, Gen. Clinton and Guy
Johnson. The Indians, though collected in such numbers here, have
behaved remarkably well, and the report of Burgoyne's ill success
does not seem to have warped them in the smallest degree. Would
have joined Burgoyne with a body of Indians, but had neither pro-
visions nor clothing necessary, and before a body could be collected
the fate of the army was known. Report of the success of Clinton
on the Hudson have been received, and that he had retired to a
strong post at Fishkill, supposed for the winter. News was also
received of Howe's glorious success.

Page 4

1778.

Butler to Colonel Claus. Respecting the pay and allowances
to certain of the men of the Indian Department.

The same to Le Maistre (?). Reports the continued friendly feel-
ing of the Six Nations. The Senecas and Cayugas are determined
to give the men from Wyoming a warm reception should they come.
They have spies out watching their movements. Brant, Aaron and
the Mohawks preparing to move to defend the Indian villages
should they be attacked, and he (Butler) would march also with the
rangers and Missisagases to assist. Has received a report that
thirty rangers have been taken prisoners on the Susquehanna, the
rebels having attacked them with 200 men. Has received a report
confirming the account of Howe's victory over Washington, and that
the King's troops are in possession of the Jerseys and Pennsylvania.
Washington had retired towards Virginia; Clinton was at Fort
Montgomery and Putnam at a post six miles from him, higher up
the river. Reports from Fort Stanwix are contradictory; all reports
agree that the Western Indians have left the enemy's country on
the Ohio a heap of ashes. The Six Nations urgently request that
Fort Ontario should be occupied, as it gives easy entrance to their
country and a safe retreat to them in case of attack.

February 2, Niagara.

February 3, Niagara.

Butler to Carleton. Sending account of Howe's proceedings at
Philadelphia, Germantown, &c. Death of Washington at the Brandy-
wine. The attempt to seize Congress at Lancaster; the escape of
the members to Yorktown; dissatisfaction of the people of Balti-
more with Congress; sends returns of the rangers.

Returns and accounts follow.

April 10, Niagara.

The same to the same. The Six Nation Indians are preparing to
strike at the rebels; he (Butler) will, with the rangers, cooperate
with them. Has ordered the rangers from the Susquehanna, and
the loyalists from the back settlements to join; nearly 100 of these
have agreed to serve with the rangers. The Indians have not been
idle during the winter, having been employed on the Susquehanna.
Report brought by an Indian that Schuyler advised the Indians at
the council to be neutral, and that he intended coming to Oswego
and hoped to have a free passage through the country; if not, he
would treat them as enemies. The Six Nations are not inclined to
regard his advice, but are preparing to act opposite to it. Accounts from Albany contradict the report of the rebels building boats and preparing to come to Oswego. There are 700 men at Fort Stanwix, which is being fortified and provisioned. Numbers of the rebels have gone to Canada to seize Montreal. The Marquis Da Fiet (Lafayette) commands the northern army instead of Gates. Urges that his son (Walter) may be exchanged. Encloses pay list of the officers and rangers of the Indian Department not yet incorporated.

Page 27

April 10, 1778.
Butler to LeMaistre. Stating how he had filled up the blank commissions for the rangers. The rest of the letter refers to the internal economy of the corps.

April and May (?)
Accounts of subsistence, &c., sent by Colonel Butler with remarks.

May 1, 1778.
Return of the corps 430. Account current.

May 1, 1778.
Butler to Carleton. Acknowledging letter of 14th March, with thanks for its contents. States his belief in the fidelity of the Indians. Two or three hundred of the Senecas are out against the Southern Provinces.

May 1, 1778.
The same to LeMaistre. That he has fixed with the Senecas to leave to-morrow. Explaining details of accounts against the Indian Department.

May 4, 1778.
LeMaistre to Butler. Stating that His Excellency will not forget the sufferings of his (Butler’s) son, and will not lose sight of getting him exchanged. Captain Tice and his party have been ordered to their post. Money has been advanced to them, but this the general will not do again in similar cases. Blank commissions have been sent for the rangers. The position of adjutant and quartermaster is to be given to non-commissioned officers.

May 15, 1778.
Butler to Carleton. Is sending this by Captain Butler, who had escaped from the rebels, by whom he was sentenced to death. He (Major Butler) has had a meeting with the Seneca chiefs, who are anxious to attack the frontiers of the rebellious colonies. He is to have a general meeting of the chiefs and warriors to arrange for them proceeding with him to Yonandala, on the Susquehanna, which he has fixed on as a convenient place of rendezvous, where a number of friends of the Government are to join. A party of Senakies has just arrived, after defeating the rebels in an action on the Ohio. There are still 150 warriors out on the back of Jersey and Pennsylvania. Lieut. Frey and Joseph Brant are on the frontiers of New York trying to bring off the Mohawks. It is intended to strike that part of the country in a body. Is in hopes to complete the body of rangers he was empowered to raise. Captain Butler would give verbal information.

June 4, 1778.
Walter Butler. Memorandum of information sent by his father (Major John Butler) respecting the movements of the Indians, rangers, &c.; his intentions with respect to completing the corps; of adding French Canadians to it, &c. His desire to have commissions for the Indian officers as a protection to them in case of being made prisoners.

August (?)
Return of the distribution of the rangers now employed on the frontiers of the Indian country, by Lt. Colonel Bolton. There is no date; the conjectural date on the margin is nearly correct.

September 17, 1778.
Butler to Haldimand. Giving a detailed account of the meetings with Indians, of their preparations for war, their condition that Oswego should be held as a refuge for their women and children, &c. He has sent off Captain Butler on an expedition against the German Flats. The party will number 500 or 600. Asks that
sufficient goods be sent up to satisfy the Indians at the close of the
season. Asks for arms for the loyalists who are joining the rangers.
Before leaving the Indian country he had arranged the rangers as a
chain of scouts from the German Flats to the Susquehanna and
Ohio, with orders to act with the Senecas. The high value he sets
on the services of Joseph Brant.

September 21,
Onondella. W. Caldwell to Butler. Reports his return and the success of the
expedition against the German Flats. Had fallen in with an
enemy's scout and killed three of the party; the Indians allowed
the rest to escape. The Indians left on guard came to Onondella
and robbed the inhabitants, &c. But for the information of a scout
he believes he could have taken the forts there. Spoke to none of
the inhabitants except to Mr. Shoemaker's family, who could not or
would not give any information. The bad weather was unfortu-
unate.

Page 45

September 24,
Niagara. Butler to Haldimand. Has received a report that Caldwell, with
the rangers and about 160 Indians, had marched to attack the Ger-
man Flats. Capt. Butler was raising a large force to co-operate.
Captain Butler believes that the King's troops are not far from
Albany. A person has been there who reported that all was in con-
fusion, the inhabitants removing their goods and the militia called
out. Has drawn bills. Accounts for provisions coming in.

Page 56

September 30,
Cansadasa. Captain John Johnston to Butler. Is collecting Indians to assist
Capt. Butler. Runners have brought word that three parties from
Wyoming were coming to demolish the Six Nation country. One
of them defeated at Tioga by the Indians; most of them cut to
pieces; some drowned. Is doing all he can to meet the main
body, which is advancing. Hopes to give satisfactory news in his
next.

Page 51

October 4,
Niagara. Butler to Haldimand. Enclosing letters from Johnston (p. 53),
and from Capt. Caldwell (p. 56).

Page 55

October 24. Pay list of Captain Walter Butler's company, from 24th Decem-
ber, 1777, to date.

Page 58

The other pay lists of the different companies of the corps follow
for the same date to page 78.

October 26,
Niagara. Butler to Haldimand. Sending returns. He has drawn for the
subsistence and bounty of his corps. Is unable to send muster rolls
and receipts for the companies absent, but will do so on their
return. Sends list of names of those whom he recommends for
commissions. Hopes that he will soon have his corps complete, and
asks for additional commissions. Has received a report that Augh-
quaga has been burned by the rebels.

Page 73

November 1.
November 12.
Cherry Valley. Walter Butler to General Schuyler. Proposing an exchange of
prisoners. His efforts to restrain the Indians; they would have
been more successful but for the destruction of their village of
Aughquaga, which had greatly incensed them. If he (Schuyler)
still persisted in keeping Mrs. Butler and family, these efforts might
not be so great as they had been.

Page 83

November 12. List of persons sent back to General Schuyler, taken prisoners at
Cherry Valley; an equal number of families expected in return.
The list is nominal.

Page 438

December 1,
Niagara. Butler to Haldimand. The particulars of the destruction of
Cherry Valley will be sent by Bolton. So soon as the Indians come
in from their expeditions he will ascertain their wishes as to taking
post at Irondequot. The cattle taken are nearly all consumed by
January 2, Albany.

Brigadier Clinton (U.S.) to Capt. Butler (Walter). Stating that a letter relating to an exchange of prisoners had been transmitted to Governor Clinton, who had consented to the proposal. States the arrangement for the exchanges. Reflections on the want of zeal shown by the British officers in restraining the excesses of the Indians, and on cruelties committed when no Indians were present.

January 26, Niagara.

Return of Indians at Niagara, from 30th December, 1778, to date, with the arrivals and departures of the several parties of different nations in that time. The names and numbers of the different nations are given in detail. The table shows: Present, 1,581; gone, 1,042; total, 2,623. The return is signed by Colonel Bolton.

February 12, Niagara.

Butler to Haldimand. Reporting that the Indians think a post at Irondequot would be of no material service in protecting their country, and would wish to have the post at Oswego. The Indians in general, but not the Oneidas, have resolved to come to no terms with the rebels, who have sent to build a small fort to protect the Oneida villages. A post at Oswego would shake the resolution of the Oneidas and strengthen the others, who are afraid of an attack during the winter. The scouts, who are out in every quarter, will give the earliest notice of movements on the frontier, and a large party of rangers is ready to move. Suggests that messages to the Indians should not be sent direct from Quebec, but sent through Colon. Bolton. A number of Mohawks, Onondagos and Ochquagos are to remain at Niagara, having now no homes to go to.

February 18, Niagara.

Walter Butler to Brigadier Clinton. Respecting the exchange of prisoners. He is to proceed to Quebec to have Haldimand's determination on the subject. He denies the cruelty charged in his (Clinton's) letters (pp. 88, 89), not a man, woman or child was killed at Cherry Valley, except those who were killed in arms in the field. Enters into details of the destruction of the Indian village and the violations of parole by the continental officers, &c.

March 8, to March 16.

Butler to Haldimand. Sending details of the intrigues of the rebels with the Indians and their efforts to intimidate them; what he is doing to counteract these designs. One party sent by way of Lake Erie to bring in a prisoner. Another to Fort Stanwix. Delawares have had a skirmish with the enemy at Wyoming. They have taken three prisoners and seven scalps. Captain Butler carries with him the muster rolls and pay lists of the rangers, and will give every information relative thereto. He (Col. Butler) has drawn for expenses of building barracks for rangers and distressed families.

Remarks on the pay lists of the Indian Department.

April 2, Niagara.

The same to the same. Letter enclosed shows that Hay of Detroit had not a favourable opinion of the Indians. The disaster to Hamilton will not improve them. Does not yet know how it will affect the Six Nations, it may incline them to listen to the artful messages sent by Congress. Sends copy of a message delivered by the Caughnawagas at the Cayuga Village; the Cayugas took no notice of the message. The Onondagos have been invited to come in, to settle among the Senecas and Cayugas, and...
rekindle their council fire. The Senecas, Delawares and others have been very active during the winter, and have had various successful skirmishes along the frontiers. There are now between 400 and 500 out in different places. Several parties from the Ohio have brought prisoners from Fort Pitt. The people through all that part of the country are moving down to Lancaster. About 200 Indians from Detroit have been successful at Tuscarawas and had gone down the river to attack a convoy of provisions; has not yet heard the result of this last expedition. A prisoner has given information about Fort Pitt. He has always endeavoured to restrain the Indians from cruelty and will observe the additional instructions on this point. Remarks on the bounty to rangers, to which he (Haldimand) objects, as not being agreeable to Carleton's instructions. Sends copy of an account for this allowance, which was passed by Carleton without objection. Bolton has ordered 50 rangers to be ready to set off for Detroit under Caldwell.

April 8, Quebec.

Haldimand to Butler. Acknowledging receipt of reports of the intrigues among the Indians, and their success in reducing the Onondagos, chiefly through the influence of the Oneidas. Sends answer to a message from the Five Nations. The fidelity of Joseph Brant; he goes to Niagara with Brehm; he (Butler) is to conform to the orders which will be presented by Brehm. Respecting the Indians and economy in provisions; the importance of getting the Indians to cultivate their land. His pleasure in seeing Capt. Butler; the steps to be taken to obtain the exchange of Mrs. Butler and the family.

April 11, Niagara.

Butler to Haldimand. Reporting that Bolton had drawn for Indian expenses; the arrival of messengers, &c.

April 18, Quebec.

Haldimand to Butler. The anxiety the defeat of Hamilton causes him; has reason to be satisfied with the fidelity of the Five Nations. The confidence he has in his (Butler's) exertions to maintain all the Indians in the humour of acting for the service of the Crown. The impossibility of getting provisions to Oswego is the reason for its not being occupied; every exertion will be made to have this done.

The same to the same. Has granted a temporary warrant for the subsistence of the corps. When the accounts are finally settled, every allowance will be made so far as consistent with Carleton's orders.

The warrant follows at 126, and a pay roll of the officers, &c., of the Indian Department at 128.

April 18, Quebec.

Walter Butler to Brigadier Clinton, Continental Forces. Respecting the exchange of prisoners. The letter is not dated.

May 20, Niagara.

The same to Haldimand. Major Butler, with the corps, is on the frontiers; the Five Nations were afraid of an invasion of their country from Fort Stanwix and the Susquehanna. He is now at Canadasaga, among the Senecas, watching the enemy's motions. Bolton has desired him (Walter Butler) to set off for Detroit, with a party of rangers and as many Indians as he could collect, to try to rouse the western Indians to take an active part; could this be effected, there would not be a rebel in arms in the Indian country in the course of a few months. The service Brant could render were he to be allowed to go. Calls attention to advances he has made to Captain Tice, whose pay has not been drawn for; asks that the amount be stopped out of Capt. Tice's pay.

May 18, Niagara.

Same to Captain LeMaistre. Substantially the same as the letter of the 20th May.
1779. 
May 28, Canadasago. Butler to Haldimand. Acknowledging receipt of letters. The destruction of Onondaga made it necessary to march to the Indian country to reassure the Indians; the presence of rangers and the prospect of Oswego being occupied has given them confidence. They are constantly out in parties as far as Fort Pitt, and along the frontiers. I am sorry he missed seeing Captain Brehm. Asking that Captain Macdonald, who is a lieutenant in the Royal Emigrants, may be left with the rangers, as the service would suffer were he to leave. The Indians are most anxious he should remain.

May 31, Canadasago. The same to the same. Respecting bills and accounts. P. S. of 1st June, reports that a body of the enemy was advancing, it was believed for Cayuga. Is preparing to go to meet them. Notwithstanding the scouts, the Oneidas have managed to bring the enemy by a route that brought them to within a day's march of Cayuga undiscovered.

June 8, Canadasago. The same to the same. Canadian Indians are on their way home, having failed to see the Oneidas, as they cannot agree on a place of meeting. The different statements by the Caughnawaga Indians lead to the belief that they are playing a double game, or are divided. The Five Nations request that an investigation be made by His Excellency. The reported attack on Cayuga turns out to have been unfounded.

July 21, Canadasago. The same to the same. A Caughnawaga Indian reports that three of the principal men of the village are in constant correspondence with Schuyler, by means of a negro, who carries messages not only from them but from French and other white people in the rebel interest. One of these is named Causo (Cazeau), living in Recollet street, Montreal. A party, probably Hazen's or Livingstone's, are about the head of Lake Champlain trying to seduce the Canadians. Nearly all the Caughnawagas regret their dealings with the rebels. The rangers have been obliged to leave from want of provisions and to encamp near the Genesee Falls. The cattle in the Indian country consumed and the usual crops of corn, &c., not raised by the Indians, on account of their constant expeditions. Many of them had to live on roots through the winter. There is little chance now of driving cattle from the frontiers, as they are defended by a chain of forts, placed at a small distance from each other. Points out the great advantage of Genesee Falls as a place of encampment. The arrangements made for obtaining information of the enemy's movements are given in detail. The uncertainty as to the real disposition of the Oneidas is discussed; it seems probable that they are waiting to see how things turn, before they declare themselves.

July 22, Canadasago. The same to Lt. Colonel Campbell. Sent by the Caughnawaga who gave information respecting correspondence with Schuyler (p. 144). Hopes that through him, the hidden traitors may be brought to light.

July 23, Canadasago. Same to Bolton. Sending report brought by an Indian of the fighting on the North River between Clinton and Washington and defeat of the latter at Fishkill. Part of the British forces were taking up the chain fixed across the river at the Highlands. If there were provisions his (Butler's) force might be of essential service. Brant Johnson has brought in prisoners from German Flats; he reports that 2,000 men were at Lake Otsego, that nearly 200 bateaux with provisions had been carried over to the lake and that the force was to join another body coming up the Susquehanna. The intended expedition would, it was thought, be abandoned for want of provisions.
1779. A prisoner reports that between 500 and 600 men are in Fort Stanwix, that the small forts at the German Flats are garrisoned by militia, and that the families chiefly live within the forts; he confirms the report of the hanging of Hare and Newberry, and that Captain Ten Broeck is a prisoner at Esopus. The Indian reports the defeat of Gates about sixty miles east of New York. Reports movements of scouts.

July 24, near Fort Wallace.

John McDonell to Butler. He was met here by a party of 20 warriors, who had brought in prisoners, &c., from a little before Fort Wallace. He has no doubt of the intention to attack the Indian country from Wyoming; Sullivan and Maxwell had arrived with the last division, a long train of artillery and a brigade of provision boats. This division numbers 5,000 Continental troops. Hand had 2,000 before that, they have 1,000 pack horses and 170 boats, the whole force said to be 8,000 men; he does not believe they have half the number. Has sent off scouts to report the enemy's movements; how he proposes to harass them if they advance. He will collect all the cattle he can, provisions being of so much consequence.

August 2, Canadagoa. Butler to Mathews. As a considerable quantity of clothing and other necessaries will be required when his men return to quarters, he hopes that a pass may be issued to Robinson. It would be a great hardship if the men, after starving in the woods, should not obtain comforts in quarters. Presents are also required for the Indians. He believes that Gen. Clinton is on the North River and has taken the forts in the Highlands. It is evident that the rebels mean to invade the Indian country, both from Wyoming and Lake Otsego. Their numbers must be considerable, as they have three Generals at the former place—Maxwell, Sullivan and Hand—from the latter place, General Clinton is to command. The two bodies intend to make a junction at Tioga on the Suequehanna.

August 4, Canatattago. Walter Butler to Captain Butler. Reporting that Col. Butler had information of an agreement between the Canadian Indians and the Oneidas for mutual concealment, and desiring him to be on his guard. The news has been sent by Mr. Cartwright, Colonel Butler's Secretary.

August 4, Canatattago. Colonel Butler to Walter Butler. Sending an account of Joseph's excursion to Minnisink; the people there were mostly secured in forts; his partial success. Joseph reports that Clinton had taken the forts in the Highlands and was following Washington to Albany. The expedition from Wyoming had been delayed in case assistance was wanted at the North River.

August 8. Memorandum for Captain Brehm relative to the expense of building barracks for the rangers at Niagara. The report, which is in detail, is signed by Walter Butler, and dated from Genesee River.

August 8, Genesee River. Memorandum by Walter Butler, to be laid before General Haldimand, of the execution of officers of the rangers who were taken prisoners by the rebels; asks that steps be taken to restrain them from such acts of barbarity, or the rangers will be under the necessity of themselves doing justice. Capt. Brehm is requested to state, that if the rangers had provisions, they would be of essential service to Sir Henry Clinton on the North River.

August 27, Ranger's Barracks. Walter Butler to Major Butler. Giving an account of the conduct of Captain Ten Broeck, when he had an opportunity to escape with him (Walter Butler).

August —, Quebec. Haldimand to Butler. Acknowledging letters, &c. To procure provisions for his rangers and Indians, he must make a stroke until
provisions can be sent. The late arrival of the victuallers prevents a full supply being sent, but Bolton will furnish enough to enable them to keep the field, which must be done so long as there is a prospect of the rebels advancing into the Indian country. He (Haldimand) believes that Detroit is aimed at, if there is any intention of attacking one of the posts; a trusty white man is to be sent to discover the enemy’s movements on the Susquehanna, as he believes the reports of Indians and deserters are merely sent as a cover to a feint. Is pleased that the Oneidas are at length coming to their senses; it will save a disagreeable piece of business; Capt. Macdonald has leave to remain for the campaign. Calls attention to the necessity for curtailing the enormous Indian expenditure.

September 3, Quebec.
Haldimand to Butler. Informing him of the reinforcement he is sending up to the help of the Five Nations, against the attack preparing on Tioga. He is sending 380 picked men under Sir John Johnson, besides Indians. The risk is great, on account of the scarcity of provisions.

September 13, Quebec.
The same to the same. Sending a formal notification of the despatch of the force under Sir John Johnson.

September 20, Niagara.
Butler to Haldimand. The reinforcements have been sent too late to save the country of the Five Nations, which has been invaded and the corn and villages destroyed. For want of provisions he (Butler) had to retreat to Niagara. The enemy are retreating, but he cannot yet tell by what route. Two parties are leaving to ascertain. All the economy possible has been used in the Indian Department. The expenses must increase instead of being lessened, owing to the Indians being driven from their country. Notwithstanding their losses, they seem unshaken in their attachment to His Majesty’s cause.

September 28, Ranger’s Barracks.
Memorial by the four captains doing duty with rangers, addressed to Butler, asking that a captain should be appointed to each company. The memorial is signed by Walter Butler, William Caldwell, John McDonell and Peter Hare.

October 17, Quebec.
Haldimand to Butler. Remarks on the report of the invasion of the Indian country and the sufferings from want of provisions. The latter is a clear proof of the danger that a large force would have incurred, without the possibility of sending it supplies. Is gratified at the fidelity of the Indians. They may depend on receiving every assistance possible, &c.

November 11, Quebec.
Mathews to the same. Is sending commissions as Captain to Mr. Dame and Mr. Thompson. Mr. Ten Broeck’s name is struck off. His Excellency proposes to take some means to give a gratuity to the rangers for their services in such a way as shall not be made a precedent for similar claims being made. The arrangements proposed to be made for the exchange of Mrs. Butler and family. His Excellency acknowledges his (Butler’s) zeal and services.

November 11, Niagara.
Butler to Haldimand. Reports the reasons given by the Indians for their refusal to go to Carleton Island. They are prepared to help themselves by hunting or to submit to hardships, and will remain faithful to Government. Some Mohicans and Cayugas have gone to the Island; some Onondagas and Delawares will probably also go. The rebels have precipitately abandoned Tioga. The corps being now nearly completed, he asks that Carleton’s promise that he should be made Lieut. Colonel be carried out, and his son be appointed Major. Asks for leave of absence for Captain Butler.
Butler to Haldimand. Forwarding pay bills, &c., due to the
rangers, with remarks on certain charges for bounty, &c. Mr. Paw-
ling's commission as Quartermaster has not yet been received; sug-
gests the appointment of a good sergeant to the adjutancy. Page 190

The same to the same. Stating that he will give Colonel Johnson
every assistance in his power. Is sorry that it was not in His Ex-
cellency's power to procure liberty for his (Butler's) family; hopes
it may be done now by Schuyler's proposal. 192

List of men's names that have joined Col. Butler during the sum-
mer of 1779. 195

List of prisoners in the hands of the Congress, belonging to the
corps of rangers, loyalists and their families.

Walter Butler to Mathews. Returns thanks for His Excellency's
attention to the release of his father's family. Calls attention to the
wants of the families of some of the rangers; provisions are so
high that the men cannot purchase them for their families, sent
down from Niagara to ease the demands on provisions there. Sugg-
est that Captain Dame should be sent to Niagara. 196

Mathews to Walter Butler. Orders have been sent to Captain
McAlpine to make inquiries respecting the families mentioned in
his letter (p. 196) and to give such relief as circumstances admit
of. 198

Haldimand to Butler. The reasons given by the Indians for not
leaving the country appear to be reasonable (p. 187); if they by
hunting, &c., relieve the strain upon Butler and enable him to get
through the winter without distress he shall be pleased. Enters into
details respecting the pay and allowances of the rangers as compared
with the regular forces; he will do all in his power for the officers
and men but he has also a duty to the King to observe economy.
Has taken upon himself the responsibility of naming him (Butler)
a Provincial Lieut. Colonel. Is sensible of Captain Butler's zeal and
activity, but cannot promote him over the heads of so many officers
of merit and long standing as compose the army in this Province.
A flag will be sent in a few days, requiring that Mrs. Butler and
family be sent into the Province in exchange for Mrs. Campbell's
family. 199

Walter Butler to Mathews. Is very sorry to learn that the flag
for Albany had passed St. John's as he had intended sending by it
some money to his mother. Is sensible of His Excellency's favour
in the promotion of his father, but is at a loss to know why he
himself has been passed over. Captain Dame is waiting for orders
to leave for Niagara. There is nothing going on but feasting and
dancing; he finds it as hard as scouting. To change the scene,
McDonell and he intend to make the tour of the mountain every
other day on snowshoes.

Statement showing the daily expenses of the corps of rangers
under the old and new arrangements. 205

Butler to Haldimand. Returns thanks for his promotion; he
constantly inculcates fidelity on the Indians, who still appear
warmly attached. Scouts have been out during the winter; one
party returning with prisoners, through carelessness let them untie
themselves at night, so that after killing five Indians they escaped.
Brant and others still out. The scarcity of provisions among the
rebels; their currency worth only one silver dollar for a hundred
of paper. Points out the necessity of contingent money for the
rangers, owing to the liability to have their arms, &c., damaged.
Asks leave to come down to settle his family when they arrive;
The text contains a mixture of historical and military matters, including discussions on the actions and movements of various individuals and units, as well as their correspondence. Specific topics include the detention of a captain, the movement of troops, and the requests for commissions. The document also mentions the receipt of recruits and the provision of supplies and food for the soldiers. The text is marked with dates and locations, indicating the geographical context and timeline of the events described.
1780. hardship he was not allowed to go to London. Asks that two
prisoners be allowed to work in Montreal at a place whence they
could not escape.

December 4, Niagara. Butler to Mathews. Has been ill since the expedition; will have
the subsistence accounts prepared. Has made temporary appoint-
ments to the seventh and eighth companies. Trusts that His Excel-
lency will appoint his son Thomas to a first lieutenancy. Regrets
to hear of his (Mathews') continued illness.

December 7, Niagara. The same to the same. Asks for permission to raise two addi-
tional companies to comply with the King's general order respect-
ing provincial corps. Lieut. Ferris, returned from the frontiers,
reports the friends to Government are in high spirits. Had the
rangers remained a day longer at Schoharie, Ferris would have joined
with a large number, who became discouraged when they found the
force gone. Articles wanted for the settlers at Niagara.

December 17. The same to the same. That he has appointed Bernard Fry and
Andrew Bratt to be captains and Joseph Ferris and Thomas Butler to
be first lieutenants in the vacant companies of rangers. McDonell's
commission was dated when he was still at school, but Thomas had
joined the corps before him. Captain Butler has arrived and will
attend to the accounts. The winter wheat came too late and has
been transferred to the commissary to be used for provisions. Four
or five farmers have settled and built houses; they will want seed
early in spring. The harness is not of the kind wanted; if dressed
leather were sent some of the rangers could make it. Turney and Wim-
ple, with twenty rangers, have returned from a scout in Pennsyl-
vania; they had taken a fortified post and seven men. The crops
last season were very fine in that part of the country.

December 24, Niagara. Accounts of the rangers for subsistence drawn for those who have
been prisoners, &c.

February 18, Niagara. Butler to Powell. Points out the hardship to his officers of having
others put over them, the present case being that of McKinnon
made captain of the 8th company; represents particularly the case
of Lieut. Bratt, reduced by this new appointment. Asks leave to
raise two additional companies. In respect to bounty money, all
who were promised bounty were paid.

April 12, Quebec. Mathews to Butler. His Excellency has sanctioned the appoint-
ment of Thomas Butler to a first lieutenancy. The two additional
companies of rangers may be raised, if that can be done with facility
and expedition. S-es and other articles asked for (detailed) are to
be forwarded by the first bateaux.

April 18, Niagara. Butler to Mathews. Reporting the want of supplies for the
Indians and the necessity of goods being sent immediately to satisfy
them.

Abstract of pay bills, &c., for the rangers.

April 23, Niagara. Butler to Mathews. Returns thanks for the confirmation of his
son's appointment and for the leave granted to raise two additional
companies. Hopes that they will soon be completed for reasons
given. Reports the movements of the scouts; the articles wanted
for the loyalists have been received; list of tools still required by
the farmers.

May 20, Niagara. Walter Butler to the same. Has arrived in eight days from
Montreal, with a return of his ague from falling into the water. Is
afraid that the rangers will be idle in this quarter, as Clark is not
in earnest. Should Allen and his Green Mountain lads return to
their duty he would like were a few companies of the rangers sent
to join them, if it would be for the good of the service. He has got
over the prejudice of serving with those who were once enemies. Colonel Butler wants a dozen breeding sows for the farmers. Michael Showers, of the rangers, has been allowed to settle; he wishes to have his family brought from Mashies (Machiche). They could come with some rangers left sick at Montreal. A smith is wanted. No news has yet been received of the success of the recruiting parties. Gives his opinion as to promotions. Page 264

Abstract of pay bill for the rangers follows. 267

Butler to Mathews. Reporting the ninth company of the rangers has been completed; asks that commissions be sent for the officers. Has heard from Bradt respecting the progress of recruiting; a large number of royalists are daily going to join Ethan Allen. Gives reasons why he believes the tenth company will soon be completed; will try to get recruits to provide for men discharged who wish to farm. He believes that the result of the court-martial will show that there were no grounds for the villainous charges against him respecting the pay of the men, and that there were no discontents among them. Should Lieut. Peter Bal be acquitted on a technical plea, of the charge against him when he refused to come to the support of Captain McDonnell at Fort Herkimer, the corps will not do duty with him till it is properly cleared up. Tools, &c., have been received for the farmers. 268

Same to Powell. Respecting disputes as to the enlistment of recruits. 272

Mathews to Butler. The muster roll of the 9th Company of rangers has been received and commissions transmitted accordingly. The care to be taken in enlisting men for the rangers, as rebel prisoners engage and then desert, carrying back news to the enemy. His Excellency is pleased to learn of the progress of the farms; it is a pity the scheme had not been tried sooner. Neither the victual- lers of last fall nor the spring fleet are yet arrived, and nearly all the hay and grain in the country round Quebec have been destroyed by caterpillars. 273

Walter Butler to Mathews. Stating the pleasure he would have were he ordered on service. Com plains of the want of means of redress in civil matters; asks what should be done respecting a house built by Colonel Butler, which he is likely to lose. Calls attention to irregularities in receipts for provisions to rangers and loyalists. Caldwell has gone with 56 men and 100 Indians towards the frontier, and there are about 50 more out. Colonel Butler proposes to draw £1,000 for arms, clothing, &c. 275

Same to the same. Calling attention to the change in the title of Colonel Butler's command; also to statements of Colonel Johnson, that the amount of his account against Government arose from charges contracted in Colonel Butler's time. 278

Same to the same. Stating that whilst Lieut. Paulding is a good man and does his duty faithfully, he is not competent to be captain of a company. 279

Butler to the same. Requesting that the Paymaster General be directed to pay £5,000 for arms, &c., and that Captain Butler be allowed to come down for two or three weeks to settle regimental accounts. 281

Mathews to Butler. Acknowledging receipts of his letters in May, and that the articles wanted by the farmers had been sent. His Excellency is pleased at the report of the progress made by the farmers, and hopes that every exertion may be made to encourage the undertaking. 282
Mathews to Butler. Acknowledging receipt of letters. Captain Butler cannot have leave of absence for reasons given. Recommending Mr. Smyth who has been appointed adjutant. Page 283

Same to the same. Introducing Mr. Smyth. 284

Butler to Mathews. Enclosing muster roll of the 10th company and list of articles wanted by the farmers. The corps being now a battalion of ten companies, he suggests that the tenth company should be the lieutenant colonel's, with a captain-lieutenant, instead of a captain. Transmits memorial from Captain Butler, on the subject of a major for the corps. States that he has applied to Brigadier Powell for leave to Captain Butler to go to Canada. Joseph Brant in advance of Captains Thomson and McGee, had met and defeated a party of Clark's before Thompson and McGee could get up; killed 37, and took 64 prisoners. This should put a stop to Clark's views. 284

September 24, Quebec.

Same to Captain John Johnston. Expressing his regret at not being able to be of use to him; the sense he has of his (Johnston's) merits. 287

October 2, Niagara.

Same to Mathews. Sending pay bill and stating the money he would require; enclosing list of medicines. Returns thanks for having an adjutant appointed. Has ordered stores, which he requests may be allowed to be sent up with the King's bateaux. 290

October 9, Niagara.

Same to the same. Sending a list of the families of rangers, for whom he asks leave to come to the post to settle. 292

October 10, Montreal.

Remarks on persons mentioned in letter from Mathews. McGee is the man who has most influence over the Shawanese. 293

Mathews to Butler. Stating that the families respecting which he wrote (p. 292) will be detained till spring, as it is too late now for them to draw any subsistence from farming. 295

November 1, Quebec.

Same to the same. The memorial from Captain Butler has been laid before His Excellency. Its prayer (that Captain Butler be appointed major) cannot be complied with, for reasons given in detail. The return of the corps, showing its completion to ten companies, should have been certified by Brigadier Powell. It would have been sent to the King, with a recommendation. However, he will send Powell's report by a ship about to sail. The decision as to the tenth company being the lieutenant-colonel's, has been sent through Brigadier Powell. 296

November 2, Quebec.

Same to the same. Stating that warrants have been drawn up for pay bills, &c, and that leave has been granted to have the stores shipped by the King's bateaux, as requested. The list of medicines has not been properly made out now forwarded. 299

December 7, Niagara.

Butler to Mathews. Applying for goods for the Indians. The small quantity of seed corn issued last spring to the Indians is given as an excuse for their coming in to ask provisions. The chief part of the Onandagos have already come in, and he fears the rest will follow. Sending application from Dr. Carr, surgeon to Johnson's second battalion. The families mentioned have arrived, but add nothing to the consumption of the garrison. They had got a pass from some person at Machiche to Montreal, where they got one to Niagara from the commanding officer. Owing to the mild winter the farmers have been able to prepare the ground for sowing early. The farmers have sustained themselves since September, and have
only been on half rations from the beginning. Calls attention to the want of ammunition for practising. Page 303

December 7, Niagara. Butler to Mathews. Forwarding memorial and recommendations. 304

Memorial of John Dockstader, on behalf of his brother's widow, follows. 305

Memorial of John Stedman, contractor, for the carrying place at Niagara. 307

Mathews to Butler. Acknowledging answers to previous letters. Goods for Indians, seed corn, &c., have been sent. Dockstader's memorial received, but cannot be complied with for reasons given. (Dated, but with neither place nor signature) 310

Same to the same. Expressing in more formal terms substantially what is stated in the preceding letter respecting Indian goods. 312

Butler to Mathews. Asking for information respecting the "Betsy," reported to be lost, that being the name of the ship in which his son and Mr. Pollard went home. Cannot send account of the Indian goods, Colonel Johnson having taken all the books and accounts to Montreal. Recommending the appointment of Mr. Wilkinson as secretary of the Indian Department. A storehouse is greatly wanted. The Seneca chief, Sayengaraghte, with about 250 warriors, have gone off to attack a village near Fort Pitt. A party has been ordered to join them. Brant is going unwillingly to Sandusky, where he thought he could be of more use. The Indians are daily bringing in prisoners to their villages. 313

Same to the same. Asks if a mistake in the dates of Captain McDonell's and Captain TenBroeck's commissions could not be rectified; McDonell is best qualified to take command during his (Butler's) absence, and has acted since the death of his (Butler's) son, being much liked by the Indians. Commission asked for by Doctor Guthrie. Reports the trouble he has had with Indian goods. 317

Same to the same. Is happy that His Excellency is pleased with the progress of the farmers. Seven or eight of the rangers got their families from the frontiers last fall; they wish to be discharged and settle. They would soon be useful to the post and their places supplied by recruits expected from the frontiers. The Indian party already mentioned has set off; movements of other scouts. Peter and James Secord, farmers, are about to build a saw and grist mill; they will buy the stones and ironwork in Canada, but ask that they may be sent up in the King's bateaux. 319

Return of Indian presents sent to Oswego. 322

Return of the Six Nation Indians and volunteers, present at Oswego and on service from that place. 323

Butler to Mathews. That he will do everything in his power to save expense in the Indian Department. The distress he experienced last winter to supply the real wants of the Indians; he has never had much trouble with them for superfluities. There are still cottons, &c., wanted. A surgeon's mate is much wanted, as he believes the lives of some of the men would have been saved had a surgeon been available. Pawling has applied for a company. 324

Same to the same. To meet Brant's complaints at Oswego, that he and the Indians were not properly fitted out, he encloses a return of the presents given before embarking and sent to Oswego, with remarks. 326
Mathews to Butler. His Excellency is waiting the arrival of Sir John Johnson, to make a permanent arrangement in the Indian Department; he approves of the building of the storehouse and council chambers. The answer to the Western and Six Nation Indians, respecting Fort Pitt, was sent to Colonel Johnson. His Excellency has no objection to the discharge of the men proposed (p. 320) and will assist them for twelve months, provided they are not fit for service. The mill proposed by the Secords cannot be allowed as private property; an estimate of the expense is to be sent down; the material will be sent up and the Secords allowed a reasonable profit for working the mill. The sooner Secord is down the better; he should be furnished with remarks in writing respecting the proposed situation, the material wanted, &c. Smiths' tools, nails, &c., have, Captain Twiss says, been forwarded, but Captain Maurer will be written to on the subject. Page 328

Butler to Mathews. Respecting a bill drawn for the contingent expenses of the Indian Department. The officers and men of the department are getting uneasy about a settlement, but Colonel Johnson has all the accounts and papers; he has been applied to for an abstract, but has not answered. Brigadier Powell has written to explain the difficulties, so that he (Butler) hopes the bill will be honoured. The Indians continue to act with vigour; rangers are constantly on the frontiers for intelligence. 332

Same to the same. Asking that his regiment receive a distinctive name, and not be styled merely Butler's Rangers. Could complete one or two more companies this summer should His Excellency sanction the proposal. 331

Same to the same. Informing him of the return of Sayengaraghte from a successful expedition to the neighbourhood of Fort Pitt. Urges that the Indian presents be sent as soon as possible. 334

Return of barracks bedding and furniture at Niagara and dependencies. 335

Butler to Mathews. Stating that the mill proposed by the Secords was not to be private property, but for the benefit of the garrison and settlement; an estimate is sent. Brigadier Powell and Captain McDonell will explain everything. 336

Captain Tice to Mathews. Asking that no opinion be formed in respect to the charge against him forwarded from Oswego by Major Ross, until he has an opportunity of meeting the charge. 337

McCausland, Surgeon to the 8th Regiment, to Lieut.-Colonel Dundas. Giving reasons against the deduction made from him of the amount he has charged for medicine for the two additional companies of the regiment. 338

Mathews to Butler. Introducing Mr. Burke, to be put on duty as a surgeon; he is only to be given a trial. 341

Same to the same. His Excellency has transmitted the new commissions for the corps of rangers; he cannot sign commissions of officers appointed previous to his command, but they will retain their rank. Captain McDonell's bears a prior date to that of Captain TenBroeck. Baron Shaffilinsky and Mr. Luke are appointed second lieutenants. 342

Captain Potts to Haldimand. Returning thanks for his appointment as major in Butler's Rangers. 343

Report on Butler's contingent account. 344

Daniel Servos to Butler. Reporting that firing had been heard in the forenoon near Tioga, but nothing certain was known. The
1783.

January 23, Thary-haudera.

The chiefs ask assistance. Captain Nelles and Mr. Hare had arrived to collect warriors for Oswego. They had left but returned by this news. The enemy is reported to number 1,000. The chiefs expect to attack them in three days. (The letter is vague.)

February 5, Niagara.

Butler to Mathews. Transmitting Dr. Guthrie's application for allowance for attending loyalists and farmers. Recommending his request should be granted for reasons given.

March 12, Quebec.

Mathews to Butler. His Excellency will make some compensation to Dr. Guthrie, but details of the service must be given and regularly transmitted.

March 19, Niagara.

Nelles to the same. Repeating the gossip retailed against him (Butler) in Montreal.

March 31, Niagara.

Butler to Mathews. Sending vouchers, &c., for his account. The accounts of a peace make many of his men look about for settlements; if they could get land many would remain here (Niagara). The lands to the Twelve Mile Creek and westward to Lake Erie are good, and could be bought from the Indians for about £500 or £600 sterling; on these lands a considerable settlement could be made. The farmers are not satisfied with their uncertain tenure; more security would induce others to settle. The saw and grist mill are in forwardness and may be set going in June. Sends letter to show the arts used to lessen his influence (p. 353). They are without effect.

May 27, Quebec.

Haldimand to Brant. Informing him that a pension of £100 currency has been granted by him to Mrs. Mary Brant, for the zealous services rendered by her and her family; so far as it depended on him (Haldimand) it should be permanent.
Haldimand to Brigadier Maclean. Approves of his moderation and prudence in dealing with the three Schenectady bateaux, loaded with rum, and with the various attempts of the Americans to introduce themselves into the upper country. The letter enters into long details respecting the admission of Americans into the posts and of their attempts to trade with Indians in the upper country. A similar attempt made by Baron de Steuben to get to Quebec, but is met at Sorel, where the Baron proposed to make arrangements for taking possession of the posts “and desiring a safe convoy to the several posts to take measures for garrisoning them, &c. My answer was very polite, but very short and I proceeded with them to St. John’s where they embarked the day before yesterday to re-cross the Lake.” I am pleased that the Indians are so well disposed, &c.  

August 16.
J. Douglas to Mathews (?) Complains that Mr. Street is selling rum in the canteen at a much less price than it can be offered at, simply for the purpose of injuring him (Douglas), and asks the interference of the General.

August 18.
Le Maistre to Haldimand. Acknowledges receipt of the refusal of leave of absence, as his services are required. He cheerfully acquiesces in the decision, but trusts that as soon as the situation of affairs will allow, he may have the indulgence of going to Europe.

September 12.
Le Maistre to Haldimand. Acknowledges receipt of the refusal of leave of absence, as his services are required. He cheerfully acquiesces in the decision, but trusts that as soon as the situation of affairs will allow, he may have the indulgence of going to Europe.

October 1.
Haldimand to Le Maistre. Granting leave of absence, although it will cause inconvenience to the service.

October 15.
G. Bird to Mathews. Stating that he and other officers of the rangers, &c., had intended forming a settlement near Isle Bois Blanc, on land to be obtained from the Indians, who were to meet in council; that Schieffelin had heard of it and surreptitiously obtained a grant, which he had sent to Governor Hamilton for confirmation. McKee has written to Sir John Johnson and this letter may be shown to the General.

November 3.
Butler to the same. Congratulating him on his promotion. Asks for a commission for his son Andrew. Asks respecting Secord’s commission, which appears to have been mislaid by Brigadier Maclean. Two negroes under charge of Herkimer are the property of Bradt, but cannot be given up without the General’s order.

November 13.
Same to Haldimand. Asks that the commission held by Dame, which he intends to resign, be given to Dr. Guthrie.

November 19.
Captain Nelles to the same. Applies for leave to purchase a tract of land from the Mississaugas, along the lake, or elsewhere. Has made out an account of his losses for transmission to the commissioners.

November (?) Memorial of Captain Hondrick Nelles. Stating his services and praying for a grant of land. Not dated, but see p. 379.

December.
List of loyalists, with their families, &c., 380 to 400

December 3.
John Macdonell to Mathews. Returning the pay lists corrected, and also the subsistence account to the 24th current.

December.
Inventory, or summary of proceedings at the Indian Councils at Detroit, Niagara, &c., 1778 to 1783.

No date.
Return of the rise and progress of a settlement of loyalists on the west side of the River Niagara. The return gives names; acres of cleared land; size of dwelling houses; size of barns; acres of fall wheat sown, and of other crops to be sown in spring. The settlers number 46, with 44 houses, 20 barns; 713 acres cleared; 123 acres
sown in wheat; 342 acres to be sown; 124 horses, 96 cows, 64 young cattle, 35 calves, and 332 swine.

January 14, Niagara.

J. Macdonell to Mathews. Asking that Lieutenant Turney may be allowed the six months' pay kept in suspense, on account of the distressed state of his wife and family.

March 13, Niagara.

Nicholas Schylor to Haldimand. Applying for the restoration of a negro taken from him.

May 8, Niagara.

Macdonell to Mathews. Has corrected the pay bill in accordance with the account sent. Cannot answer certain inquiries, being entirely ignorant of how the business of the regiment was transacted at the early period to which these refer. Is sorry that the bills drawn in favour of Ellice & Co., have not been honoured. Cannot clear the regiment at its disbandment without specie; he, therefore, asks that a temporary warrant may be granted.

May 8, Niagara.

Butler to the same. Stating that list of promotions has not been enclosed in his letter as said. Complains of the inconvenience caused by the delays in settling his contingent accounts. Sends list of farmers, &c. (p 408). The lands he and four or five officers had settled on turn out to be on the King's reserve. He hopes that will not prevent their holding possession. Has delivered His Excellency's speech to the Indians. The land on the three lakes belongs to a number of Indian tribes; is afraid that the offer to purchase will have a bad effect on the minds of the Indians.

May 22, Niagara.

Same to Haldimand. That two of his sons intend settling. Asks for the contract for the carrying place between the landing and Chippewa Creek.

June 5, Niagara.

Joseph Brant to Mathews. On his arrival here found the Indians in confusion, owing to reports circulated on behalf of Schuyler; has, therefore, determined to continue the settlement where it is; to move across the river would have caused more confusion, of which the rebels would have taken advantage. He expects in a few days to begin the new settlement. Peter Ryckman, from Albany, has arrived, but his message is not yet known, except that it is not from the United States, but from the Governor, &c., of the State of New York. It seems the different States do not agree among themselves; at the same time he means to give as short an answer as possible, as he intends to make peace with the whole of the States. Is sorry the clothing has not yet arrived.

July 21, Niagara.

Butler to the same. Is surprised the descriptive return has not been received; sends another. The Indians from the west are expected to attend the council with the United States. Asks leave to charge pay for Mr. Wilkinson, dismissed by Sir John Johnson, but whom he was obliged to employ. Mr. Wilkinson believes that a number of the people settled in Nova Scotia are indebted to him; it is likely he will go there.

August 4, Niagara.

Petition of Jacob Anguish, a ranger, stating his services and his wounded condition, and asking that his situation be laid before His Excellency. The petition is addressed to DePeyster.

August 18, Niagara.

Captain Armstrong to Mathews. Owing to the illness of DePeyster, writes that the provisions to the loyalists, Indian Department and Indians will be issued according to instructions. Gives reasons why a number of the discharged officers of the Indian Department and others are receiving rations.

August 20, Niagara.

Same to the same. Reporting that the relief had taken place at Makinak; that part of the detachment had arrived here (Niagara) and the rest expected to-morrow.