

**La
Société
Historique
Acadienne**

27IÈME CAHIER

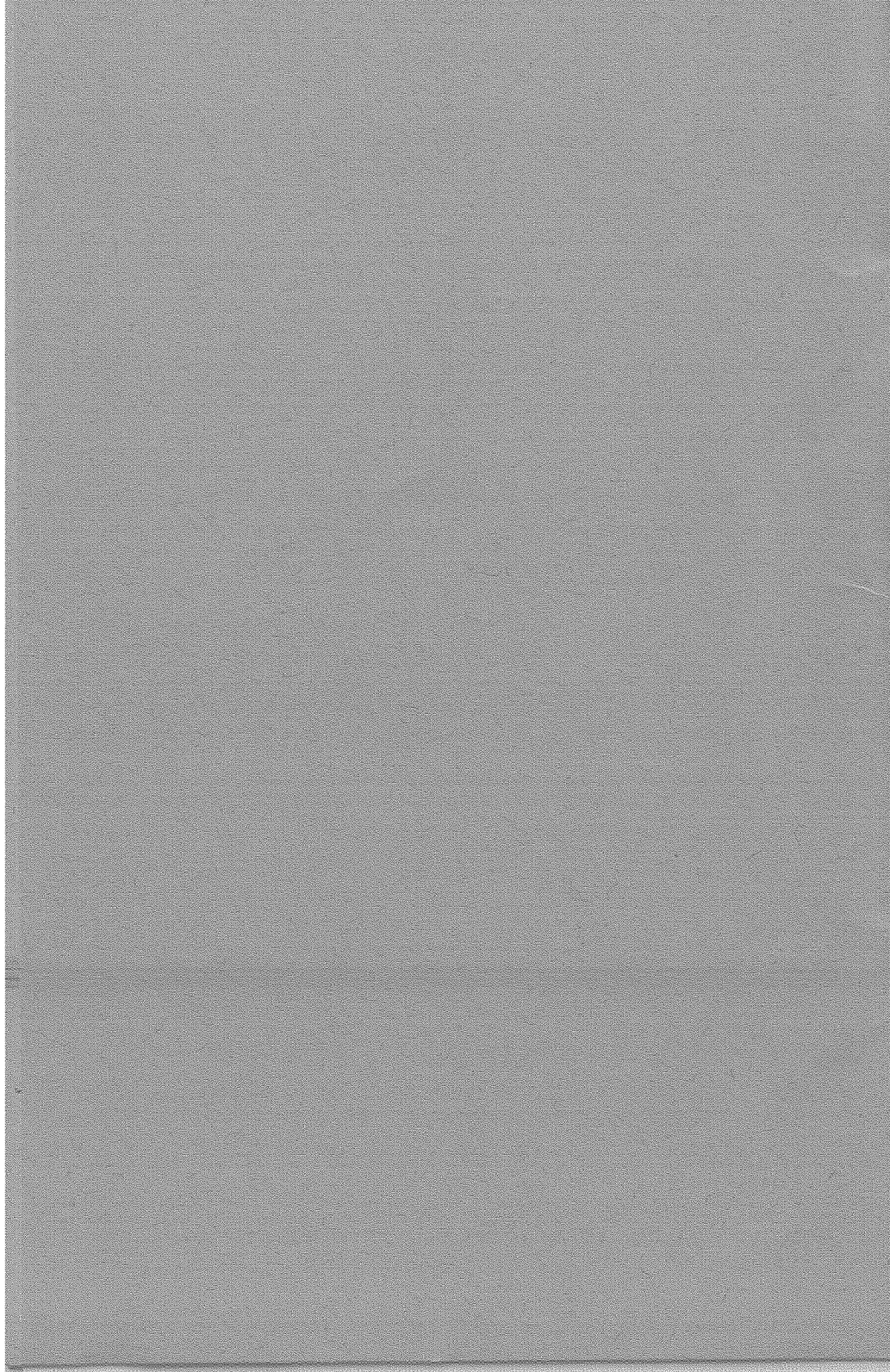
Vol. III no 7

**Papiers Amherst
(1760 - 1763)
Concernant les Acadiens**

présenté par Régis Sygifyoy Brun

AVRIL, MAI, JUIN 1970

MONCTON, N.-B.



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COTISATION: Janvier à décembre 1970

Individus	\$5.00
Bibliothèque et institutions	\$7.50
Membre à vie	100.00
Prix des Cahiers déjà parus	\$2.00 l'unité

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Courrier de la deuxième classe. — Enregistrement no 1369

Entre Nous

Nous sommes très heureux de présenter le présent Cahier, parce que nous considérons qu'il a une valeur exceptionnelle. Nous ne croyons pas nous tromper en affirmant que ces documents concernant les Acadiens tirés des Papiers d'Amherst sont très peu connus, n'ont jamais été publiés pour la presque totalité, ni exploités par les historiens. Or, ils traitent d'une période obscure de l'histoire des Acadiens (1760-1763) et sont d'une extrême importance par la lumière qu'ils projettent sur des faits que nous connaissions vaguement, par plusieurs listes de noms d'Acadiens qu'ils fournissent, etc.

A Régis Brun qui les a dénichés et qui les publie aujourd'hui, nous exprimons ici toute notre reconnaissance.

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* *

Le 17 avril dernier, la Société Historique Acadienne célébrait son dixième anniversaire de fondation par un grand banquet à Moncton. Le Premier Ministre du Nouveau-Brunswick, l'honorable Louis Robichaud, qui nous avait fait l'honneur d'accepter d'être le conférencier invité en cette circonstance, fut empêché de venir. Il se fit remplacer et fit lire son message par son Chef de cabinet, M. Robert Pichette. Ce message mérite de demeurer parmi nos documents historiques. Le volume du présent Cahier ne permet pas de l'y inclure; mais nous le reproduisons dans le prochain numéro où nous parlerons davantage des dix années fécondes de notre Société Historique Acadienne.

Nous voulons quand même tout de suite exprimer notre reconnaissance au premier ministre pour son témoignage sympathique de confiance et d'encouragement à notre Société.

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Nous prions nos membres et les personnes intéressées de ne pas oublier le voyage important que la Société Historique Acadienne organise pour 1970. Il s'agit d'une visite d'une semaine à nos frères, descendants d'Acadiens de la province de Québec. Ce voyage qui aura lieu dans la semaine du 24 juin sera le premier du genre dans l'histoire, car s'il y a eu dans le passé des relations de correspondance, des visites individuelles, il n'y a jamais eu de voyage de groupes entre les Acadiens des Maritimes et les descendants d'Acadiens du Québec. Or, il existe encore au Québec des villages qui sont demeurés entièrement acadiens depuis 1755: St-Grégoire et la région de Nicolet, St-Jacques de L'Achigan, Ste-Marie-de-Salomé près de L'Assomption, etc. Ces rencontres seront comme des retrouvailles entre frères si longtemps séparés et ne manqueront pas d'établir des contacts durables et précieux.

La Rédaction

LES PAPIERS AMHERST

Introduction et notes explicatives
par Régis Sygefroy Brun

INTRODUCTION

Espérant aider les historiens, plus spécifiquement ceux que l'histoire de l'Acadie et des Provinces Maritimes intéresse, ceux qui tentent de combler les nombreuses lacunes archivistiques qui se manifestent plus particulièrement pour la période suivant la Conquête, nous attirons l'attention sur des documents inédits dont nous faisons aujourd'hui la mise à jour, soit une partie des Papiers Amherst. Les originaux de ceux-ci sont entreposés au Public Record Office à Londres. La Bibliothèque du Congrès à Washington en possède une copie microfilmique, de même que le Centre d'Études Acadiennes de l'Université de Moncton qui en a acquis récemment une copie de Washington.

Évidemment, il ne s'agit que d'une partie très minime de cette volumineuse et riche série de documentation que constituent les Papiers Amherst. Nous avons essayé, en autant que cela fut possible, de faire un choix judicieux, ayant comme unique critère de tracer une fresque par les textes de la période 1760 à 1763 qui touchent les Acadiens.

Afin que le lecteur ne se sente point perdu et pour mieux le situer, il a été jugé préférable d'inclure au début quelques documents déjà publiés, soit en entier ou soit en partie. L'orthographe originale, qui est dans certains cas assez singulière, a été conservée.

Les Papiers Amherst (1760 - 1763)

Bourdon, Commandant de Ristigouche, aux habitants de la Baye des Ouines et de Richibouctou.¹ A Ristigouche, ce 14 février 1760.

A Messieurs les habitants de la Baye des Ouines et Richibouctou. Messieurs, — Je suis extrêmement surpris que vous ayés fait aucuns accords avec les Anglois sans m'en donner avis, Monsieur le Général ne sera pas moins surpris que moi d'avoir agi ainsi

1. Rapport des Archives Canadiennes (R.A.C.), 1905, II, A-3, 255.

sans savoir aucune nouvelle de Québec, vous vous êtes comme des étourdis mis dans un vilain Sac, ils vous regarderont comme juste avec mépris et ils auront raison vous voyant si vatillar et changeant, ou est donc ce zèle pour la patrie, cette fermeté pour la religion, quoi dans un moment tant d'années de jeûnes et de fuites faites au travers les bois, exposés à mille dangers sont aujourd'hui perdus.

Enfin je ne puis vous concevoir de ne pas ouvrir les yeux et de ne pas vous appercevoir qu'ils ne garderont jamais un serpent dans leur sein et que les prêtres qu'ils veulent vous donner ne sont que de faux prétextes qu'ils prennent pour vous mieux surprendre et vous récompenser des trahisons qu'ils prétendent que vous leur avés faites, Souvenés vous que Dieu est et qu'il abandonne ceux qui l'abandonnent.

Je vous prie de faire réflexion à cette lettre, il ne sera peut-être plus tems de demander grâce et miséricorde à Celui que vous avés abandonné; Dieu en a que trop fait de vous avoir mis au monde, et le Roi de France de vous avoir nourris, habillés depuis dix ans comme il l'a fait. . .

* * *

Habitans de Richiboucton au Commandant du Fort Cumberland.²
A Monsieur le Colonel Frye

(écrite entre le 6 février et 15 mars 1760)

Les habitans de Richiboucton étant informés que Mr. Manach avoit fait un accord se disant député de leurs pars, sitôt les habitans ont envoyés deux hommes à la Baye des Ouines savoir ce qu'il avoit fait, lequel il nous a envoyés l'article de soumission fait de sa part datée du 6 février, ce qui a beaucoup surpris, n'ayant jamais connu Mr Manach que missionnaire pour les sauvages et n'a jamais été employé de la part de ceux qu'il se dit être à la tête ny député de leur parti.

Monsieur, vous savés que nous avons reçu de son Excellence le général Witmort³ un édit duquel personne ny est contrevenue, auquel nous ferons réponse le plutôt qu'il nous sera possible, rien ne vous le prouve mieux que la façon d'agir des habitans par leur commerce et la bonne intelligence avec les sujets de votre gouvernement, c'est pourquoi nous nous en tenons à l'édit envoyé de la part de son excellence, et qui toutefois est de la part du roy. Soyés persuadé Monsieur, que de la part duquel cela est venue, nous oblige de révoquer tout ce que Monsieur Manach a fait, et de dire avec toute vérité que jamais nous n'avons fait d'élection pour envoyer des députés et même ceux qui ont signé cela n'a été

2. R.A.C., 1905, II, A-3, 251.

Cette lettre lui renvise au Colonel Frye le 15 mars par Joseph LeBlanc; voir lettre de Frye à MacKenzie le 15 décembre 1760.

3. Whitmore, gouverneur de Louisbourg.

que de la part de Monsieur Manach pensant n'estre que la paix suivant l'édit de la part de Monsieur Wilmort, qui n'est toutefois qu'une neutralité, en foy de quoi les habitans ont signé.

(pas de signature sur cette copie et aussi pas de date)

* * *

Manach à Vaudreuil⁴

De Richibouctou, le 10 mars 1760.

Monsieur, — J'ai reçu l'honneur de votre lettre par Monsieur de Niverville, qui est arrivé avec la nouvelle que les Anglois avoient embarqué les habitans de la Rivière St-Jean pour Chibouctou contre la bonne foi des accords que nous avons faits, avec lui le 19 Novembre, forcés par la raison de le faire et non pas par d'autre motif, vous verrés, Monsieur, par le manifeste que vous recevrés qu'il nous promet la possession de tous nos biens, le libre exercice de nôtre religion, avec cette condition que nous ne nous mettions ni directement, ni indirectement dans la querelle présente après Quebec pris et reçu la nouvelle que le Père Germain et Monsieur Maillard s'étoient rendus: les habitans et sauvages s'assembent pour me demander quel parti ils doivent prendre, je leur demandois à quelle intention ils venoient, Nous voulons, me répondirent-ils nous rendre et vous ne sçauriés vous même nous donner un autre conseil, autrement il nous faut infailliblement périr de misère, nous sommes à bout de tout, la plupart de nous l'auroient fait sans attendre que les anglois nous y invitassent eux mêmes il s'agit aujourd'hui de le faire tous ensemble, les conditions sont bonnes, l'extrait de l'édit émané du Roy de la Grande Bretagne, nous fonde et nous met à même de nous plaindre si on devoit à ce qu'on nous promet.

La dessus Monsieur, ont été faites les premières démarches, et depuis ce tems l'anglois n'a point manqué d'assister les pauvres familles qui s'y sont transportées ou qui sans s'y transporter ont été chercher des vivres, mais nous commençons grandement à nous appercevoir que ce n'est que pour nous mieux tromper qu'il en use ainsi, mais nous allons par une nouvelle députation savoir ce qu'il pense ou s'il ne veut pas répondre sur ce qu'il a transporté les habitans de la rivière St-Jean à Chibouctou, ou sur le mauvais traitement des gens de Petkekoudiac, nous saurons ce que cela ou son silence voudra dire, et alors les familles prendront le parti qu'elles voudront, mais Monsieur, où pouvoir se transporter sans vivres et comment échapper à cet ennemi qui passera les glaces pour nous venir enlever; mais encore quelle cruauté n'exercera-t-il pas envers nous si nous manquons aux promesses? Et dans le cas où nous sommes ne vaut-il pas mieux qu'il nous manque que nous de manquer? Enfin, Monsieur, vous verrés ce qui sera à propos de nous ordonner en pareil cas, pour que nous agissions en

conséquence, nos sauvages sont allans et venans au fort, et comment faire autrement, n'ayant ni hardes, ni plomb, ni poudre, ni hache, etc.

Je ne manque pas de leur dire que le tems changeront et qu'il ne faut se rendre que pour un tems, qu'il ne faut point oublier ce qu'ils doivent à leur ancien maître que s'ils reçoivent quelques avantages temporels, qu'ils doivent le faire sans s'engager car vous savés dis-je souvent qu'il est après Dieu, celui à qui vous vous êtes donné avec grande connoissance de cause.

Nous demandons sans cesse au Seigneur, le recouvrement de la Colonie et nous espérons de ses bontés le succès de vos armes.

Manach

* * *

Capt. Hill au Gouverneur Whitmore de Louisbourg
Fort Amherst,⁵ 14th. June 1760

This morning Captain Adlam came into this Harbour from Richibucto, and informs me of the following particulars, Vizt. That on the 9th. Inst. the Chief of the Tribe of the Richibucto Indians (who produced Articles of peace Signed by General Lawrence) Acquainted him, that there was on the third Instant at Miramichi, a Great Force of French in Arms, and Several Armed Vessells; and that at Rastigushi in the Bay of Challeurs, there was lately Arrived from France Several Men of War, with Land Officers on Board. . .

Capt. Hill

* * *

Whitmore à Amherst^{5(a)}

Louisbourg, July 1st. 1760.

On the 25th. May, a Detachment of One hundred & Sixty Men under the command of Capt. Hill of General Warburton's Regiment, Sailed from this Port; They arrived at Fort Amherst & Relieved the Garrison the 30th. As soon as Capt. Adlam & his Detachment were Embarked, he proceeded (according to his Instruction) to visit the lurking places of the Enemy. Upon his Entrance of the Harbour of Richibucto the 11th. ultimo the French Abandoned their Houses & fled to the Wood's, he found at Anchor One Brigg, & four Smaller Vessels, some miles up the River, did all he possibly could to bring them off, but they Grounded; He then sett them on fire, & burned them to the waters Edge, and Arrived here the 28th. with his whole detachment. . .

Whitmore

5. Fort Amherst près de Charlottetown.

5a. Jeffrey Amherst, commandant en chef des forces armées 1758; gouverneur-général de l'Amérique du Nord Britannique 1760-1763.

Elliot à Amherst

Halifax, Janry. 24th. 1761.

Sir,

I Do myself the Honor to Acquaint You that Conformable to General Murray's Orders I sailed from Quebec the 23rd. Sept. with 1 Caapt. 2 Lieuts, 4 Serjts. 4 Corpls, 2 Drs 100 private for Ristigoush under Convoy of the Repulse frigate, Capt. Allen: We arrived there the 20th. Octor. Monsr. Danjac the Commanding Officer of the French Troops took Eight & forty hours to Consider whether he should Comply with the Terms of Capitulation; On the 30th. the Troops laid down their Arms; 3 Copts, 4 Subs, 8 Serjts, 178 Rank & File, and Embarked in the Flag of Truce sent for them.

We were Employed till the 5th. Novr In getting on board the Stores from their Magazines, in which was 327 barrels powder, Musket ball, small Shot, Blankets, Coarse Brown Cloth, Flour, Pork, Wine, Rum, & Brandy, the particular Quantity cannot ascertain, there being a great deal more than the three Schooners I had with me could receive on board, the Powder was all brought away, the Shot I threw into the River, where it was impossible for them to get them out; the rest of the Goods I desired the Copts of Militia to divide equally amongst the Inhabitants.

There were five pieces of bad Cannon, three of twelve & 2 of nine pounders in their Camp; as Capt. Allen Assured me it was Impossible to get these Cannon on board, I broke their Carriages and Spiked the Cannon.

The Inabitants by the List I have got amount to one Thousand and three persons,^b about 700 of them, as I was informed able to Carry Arms; those that had Arms, by my orders Delivered them up. Ristigoush is a scattered parcel of Loghouses, in the midst of woods, and no Clear Ground near it; the Shallowness of the Water up the River makes it very difficult for anything bigger than a Canoe to get up; near to Ristigoush there is a village, with about one Hundred Mick Mack Indians; the heads of whom I made peace with by burying the Hatchet, giving them a few Blankets, & a little Provisions.

Capt. Allen retook two New England Sloops & some prisoners; these he Carried with him to Halifax, what other Vessells that were there, and might be of any Service were Burnt.

On the 5th. Novr. we sailed in the Evening, unfortunate for us we lost Convoy, the night we got throught the Gut of Canso, Came on a Storm which Continued three days, and obliged us to

6. Voilà la raison qui explique la présence de ce recensement dans les Papiers Amherst et non dans les Archives françaises. D'ailleurs Bazugier (voir sa lettre) affirme la même chose. Les trois lettres précédentes: celle de Hill, de Whitmore et d'Elliot, furent publiées dans "Historical Journal of the Campaigns in North America, 1757-1760, by Capt. John Knox", Toronto, Champlain Society, 1916. I.111, pp. 397-399, 417-421. D'ailleurs, ces trois lettres se trouvent dans les Papiers Amherst: E441, 81-83.

Iye too 'till the 14th. in the morning the weather Cleared up a little, And we Saw Land, which the Master of the Vessell took for Gaberouse bay, but was Canso; About ten O'Clock next night we struck on the North East barr of the Island of Sable, (puis suit la narration du naufrage du vaisseau, le séjour sur l'île et le retour à Halifax le 21 janvier 1762)...

R. Elliot

Major to the 43d. Regimt.

* * *

Etat de la Situation du poste de Ristigouche,
depuis le 27 Juillet, jusques au 5 Novembre 1760.

à Paris le Dernier Décembre 1760

M. Bazagier⁷ au Ministre

Evénemens

La fin de
Jollet

Les navires le Machault le Marquis de Malauze et le Bienfaisant, qui avoient armés à Bordeaux, et 4 de leurs prises se trouvèrent brûlés et coulés. une 5ème avoit été reprises en faisant la découverte au bas de la Rivière, la 6ème existoit; majeure partie des effets et munitions des uns et des autres avoient été sauvés au nouveau camp, mais il y eut du pillage au déblayement; les magasins n'étoient que commencés et on prenoit ouvertement; ce qui fut arrêté peu après en formant des billets de délivraison et sans lesquels rien ne devoit être enlevé.

Commen-
cement
d'Aout

Il fallut fretter un bâtiment accadien pour envoyer les dépêches de Monsieur de Vaudreuil, à la Cour; le Sieur Giraudais capitaine y embarqua les meilleurs effets de ses prises de la Pelleterie, ce qu'il voulut, il remit au magasin du Roi, des effets qu'il ne crut pas intéressants, 36 hommes dequipage et passagers y embarquèrent.

Aout

La chaloupe la Fortune armée de 25 hommes, capitaine Sieur Gramond, fit deux prises de 100 Tonneaux chacune considérablement chargées de vivres et marchandises sèches dans les parages de Gaspay, elles passaient de Boston à Quebec, une pour le compte du Roi.

Le bateau les Bons enfants fut armé de 35 hommes sous le commandement du Sieur Juny, et prit en Septembre sur les côtes de l'Isle St Jean une goëlette

7. Bazagier, écrivain de la Marine, nommé Commissaire à Ristigouche quand il y débarqua avec Dangeac et LaGiraudais le 19 mai 1760.

- chargée de vivres et marchandises, un autre qui transportoit un détachement de 15 hommes à Louisbourg, et un esquif où étoient deux familles accadiennes qui alloient au même port, ce détachement fut mis à terre, le bâtiment brûlé et une de ces familles passa à Ristigouche.
- Commen- Les accadiens armèrent aussi une goëlette 47 hommes
cent de forment son équipage, au commencement d'Octobre
7bre ils firent à la vue de Gaspay une bonne prise, ils fu-
rent poursuivis par une frégate qui leur fit échouer
leur bâtiment ils se batirent vigoureusement à terre
et menèrent le tout à Chipagan où ils étoient encore
à la capitulation.
- le 14 Sep- Le Sieur Lartique capitaine d'un batteau des ancien-
tembre nes prises fut expédié pour le duplicata des dépêches
pour la Cour; il avoit à bord 74 hommes, majeure
partie passagers français.
- à l'amy Monsieur de Niverville enseigne commandant à Mira-
7bre michey, emmena à son poste un caporal et 9 soldats
du camp, ils y étoient encore lors de la capitulation.
- En aout Il y a eu de petits batiments expédiés pour le cabo-
7bre & tage particulier, et le transport de munitions au Itoi,
8bre destinée pour les côtes et villages dependants de ce
poste.
- A la fin Monsieur Danjeac, reçut ordre d'évacuer et de repas-
de 7bre ser en France, mais le tems d'armer plusieurs petits
bâtiments partis délabrés n'ayant permis que de sortir
le 15 Octobre et n'ayant point de biscuit fait comme
on le souhaitoit en cas d'évènement Une flotte enne-
mie le rencontra le 19 dans la Baye des chaleurs et
le chassa à coups de canon, pierriers et fusils, il falut
rentrer et suivre la capitulation du Canada que cette
flotte avoit, sans pouvoir faire d'inventaire des maga-
zins.

Ces différentes positions mont déterminé à ra-
douber plusieurs bâtimens de mer et construire de
grands bâtimens de terre; defaire des marchés affré-
temens, réglémens procès-verbaux, instructions, rol-
les de revues de la troupe, des matelots et habitans
pendant la campagne et à l'évacuation, déclaration
de capitaines, anglois et françois et de pilote pris de
force et informé de l'affaire du capitaine Boucher qui
hyverna et fut pris à Gaspay en 1759 &c., appositions
de scellés en rade et à terre, inventaires ventes de
bâtiments et effets à l'égard des prises dernières et des

particuliers morts ou pris, des inventaires de situation des magasins du Roi, états particuliers et général de consommation et d'effets pris pour en tenir compte, et autres pièces indispensables au service du Roi, de l'amirauté et du particulier.

Le 11
Octobre

Le missionnaire Manach envoya de Beauséjour une lettre du 12 Septembre, par laquelle il réclame un coffre de chapelle qu'il laissa à Miramichy le 11 Juillet en désertant avec quelques familles; il veut prouver qu'en passant à l'ennemi il n'a pas moins ramplé son objet; il a dit il suivi ses sauves chés l'anglois même.

Dans le
cours

Monsieur de Niverville envoya des Plaintes constatées de la rebellion des accadiens de sa partie, lesquels prirent d'autorité les vivres dont il étoit chargé et refusèrent aussi en maîtres de lui passer un domestique par rapport à la ration.

Les habitans en général ont eu $\frac{1}{2}$ livre de farine par personne, jusques au premier de Mars 1761 avec 14L de lard et 9L de boeuf salé chacun pour tout le tems; objet que l'on pouvoit donner ensue de la farine; plusieurs d'entre eux se sont sentis du pillage et des dons précipités; mais les plus malheureux que l'on a reconnu ont été un peu mieux traités 10 à 20 L de poudre par famille selon la force de chacune leur furent aussi délivrées.

à l'éva-
cuation

Des effets qui auroient dû se donner aux habitans il ne s'en délivra qu'une très petite partie à ceux qui étoient dans le plus pressant besoin, lesquels furent aussi reconnus par d'exactes visites. Il restoit des billets pour travaux &c sur les magasins, il n'y en a eu que partie d'acquittés; ces magasins étoient néanmoins bien fournis.

La Capi-
tulation

L'état des habitans du poste montant à 1003 personnes fut donné au Major Elliot commandant anglois pour la terre, après l'avoir déterminé de laisser à ces Accadiens au moins les vivres du magasin ils en eurent effectivement les clefs après d'amples provisions faites par l'ennemi qui s'empara aussi des bâtimens chargés d'effets et munitions considérables: il a pu rester 800 quarts de farine avec 9 barriques de vin et du plomb Dans le paquebot sur lequel il a passé avec la troupe 60 marins, il faut acheter du boeuf et obtenir par grâce de mauvais vin pour la table quoique le poste étoit bien garni. Une goelette de la rade fut vendue à des marins françois par le capitaine Allain elle devoit passer à Bordeaux sous le

commandement du Sieur Bloux Les autres Accadiens, les Normands pêcheurs, les Analecites et Micmacks domiciliés, et ceux des autres villages avoient cy devant eu leur part.

* * *

QUANTITE DES PERSONNES dépendante du Poste

		Personnes
Il y a dans cette partie 300 hommes à même de porter les armes.	A Ristigouche 160 familles Accadiennes	1003 ⁽⁸⁾
	Sur le Corsaire accadien	47
Françols	A Miramichy 35 familles faisant	194
	A Richibouctou 11 familles	68
	A Caraquet 36 familles (3 villages)	150
	A Chipagan 5 familles	26
	A Gaspay, Pabot &c 17 familles normandes et mitifs faisant	100
		<hr/> 1588
Sauvages	A Ristigouche les familles Micmacks forment à Poquemouc, Miramichy Esedalc et Richibouctou faisant	350 212
	Total <hr/> 2050	

Na. Les habitans des trois postes de Miramichy, de celui de Chipagan, des 3 de Caraquet, étoient fort à plaindre en Juillet: ils se plaignoient être dans le même état depuis quelques années: ceux de Ristigouche sortoient de diverses côte sans doute aussi malheureux: ils sont tous adroits mais paresseux et indépendants s'ils ne sont gouvernés.

Les normands, de la partie de Gaspay, Pabos, Paspediat, la grande rivière n'étoient pas mieux cet été.

Lors de la capitulation les anglos ont brûlé deux batiments à canon qui restoient, encloué, rompu des canons, et demoli les deux premières batteries, il y a resté 7 petits batiments pour la pêche des habitans.

Bazagier

Archives des Colonies: C11A, vol.105, f.319

8. Le 5 août 1760 Bazagier rapporte qu'il y a à Ristigouche "... 144 familles Accadiennes. . . 703 personnes" (AC11A, 105,226); et le 3 septembre 150 familles Acadiennes—800 personnes.

Ristigouche Liste des habitants de ce Poste; dans les Familles
 1760 desquels Sont compris des Collateraux, des Orphelins
 1003 et autres.
 Personnes

Sçavoir

La Dame Epouse du Mr. Bourdon Lieutenant de
 Troupes, et Nicolas Gautier Aide major
 de milice 9 personnes
 Le sr. Lachaussée chirurgien major entretenu 5

Major de milice

Joseph Dugas, son beau neveu 20

Charles son frere

Capitaines.

P.re Gautier 6
 Joseph Vigneau 10
 amand Bujeau Père, et marchand 3
 abraham Dugas 10
 Paul leBlanc 5
 alexandre leBlanc 4
 amand hebert 4
 Benjamin alin 2

Lieutenans.

Joseph Guilbeau 7
 Jean Vigneau 5
 P.re Gravois 6
 P.re Bois 6
 Louis La'Treille 1
 amand Préjan 6
 amand Bujeau Fils 6

Familles ordinaires.

La ve. Gaultier la jeune	5	Joseph Beliveau	4
Michel Poirier	5	Magdelaine Doucet ve.	
La ve. p.re Arsonneau	4	Joseph Richard	9
Joseph Arsonneau fils de		Louis Belliveau	9
claude	4	Jean Jacques Bourgeois	8
Joseph Poirier	4	Jean arscenau fils de Charles	5
honoré LaBauve	4	Pierre Godet	4
amand hebert	4	Joseph Bourgeois fils	6
		Michel doucet	9
	145	Michel Brun	4

Familles ordinaires (Suite)

Pierre Poirrier	7	francois pitre fils	5
charles Babienau	3	Jean Godet	7
Jean Cyre	2	Ve Paul Richard	7
Joseph Guilleban	10	Joseph Richard fils de Michel	5
Mathieu Brasseux	9	de l'autre part	450
Jean Bte Perlal	7	P.re Richard	10
charles arscenau fils d.		Claude poirie	10
autre Charles	4	F.ois Blanchard	6
Jean Bte Commeau	7	Jean B.te pitre	4
Joseph Boudro	8	René poiré	9
Pierre arsonneau d.t Beucry	2	Jean Louis anjovin	3
F.ois Cormier	5	Joseph therieau	7
P.re Bernard	8	Jacques therieau	4
F.ois Josse	7	Simon Labauve	3
Joseph Boudreau fils de		ollvior Boudreau	5
francois	5	Jean Boudreau	7
Joseph Boudreau	2	Paul Bugo	8
Jean Grivois	5	charles deveau	7
Gregoire pellerin	6	Charles arscenau fils de	
charles Bujeau	4	feu charles	3
Marie Doucet Ve. Bernard		charles forest	8
Godet	3	Joseph pitre	4
Joseph Richard fils de pitre	5	La Ve. Jacques arscennau	5
La Ve charles Boudreau Lalné	6	Antoine Marin	3
ambroise Commeau	6	La Veuve Vincens	7
	334	Louis Larcher	3
Charles arssennau pere fils		charles pelerin	4
de feu P.re	5	Jean Gravois	3
Joseph Bourgeois fils		Jean Galand	10
d'autre Joseph	6	Joseph chiasson	4
la femme de Pierre onel			687
dit daniel	3	Charles galand	5
Jean danican	6	pierre Brun	2
La Ve. Charles Boudreau	4	Renné Landry	5
Joseph Robichau	2	Joseph Savoye	4
Charles pitre	2	charles Robichaud	7
Jean Cormier	8	claud Boudreau fils	
Michel Clre	6	d'autre claud	4
La Ve arscennau tante		Jean Grouard	6
nanette	7	P.re Gautrau	10
Jacques Bonnevie	6	F.ois Bourg	2
charles Richard	3	Joseph Bernard fils de	
charles Godet	6	Joseph	4
Pierre Brassus	4	P.re Landri	5
Jean Cronier	4	La veuve Joseph Savoye	7
Pierre arscenneau	5	La veuve Baptiste alain	2
P.re poirie fils d'ambroise	5	francois haché d. Galand	13

Louis haché	3	Marscel leblanc	1
Renné Leblanc	5	P.re Doucet fils de michel	1
Pierre Lejeune d. Briard	8	Baptiste migneau	
Paul Bernard	5		2
P.re Gravois	6	Joseph Bourg	
olivier Blanchard	4	P.re hebert	1
Jean arssenau d. Cointin	4		<hr/>
Joseph Cormiers	4		926
Michel nuirat	4	Laurens Polli.	
Jacques Bonnevi pere	8		2
	<hr/>	charles mesnard	
	814	Victor Commeau	
Joseph Bernard pere	9		2
La ve. Bonnaventure		Jean Godet	
Boudreau	6	Louis alain	7
antoinne Bethuier	4	Timothée Guilmard	6
(lui Seul a eu ses vivres		Louis marchand	1
qu'ajusqu'a la fin d'octobre.		Jean Boudreau	
les 3 autres ont reçus leurs			2
part)		P.re Doualron	
Louis Lemâlle	3	dominique Rassicot	1
michel Bourgeois	1	Pitre Richard	2
La Veuve francois doucet	3	Etienne Theriau	5
charles Bourg le vieux	13	alexis Theriau	7
Joseph Bourg neveu	9	Louis Godet	6
claud Boudrau	6	P.re Girouard	6
P.re Boudreau	7	Joseph Godet	6
La Veuve michel lanotie	6	Paul Godet	3
Louis mouton	3	Joseph Nuirat	4
La Ve. theraise Ve abraham		Pierre Godet	7
arssenau	1	charles poirier	7
alexis provençal	2	Joseph Granger	
Paul daigue	10	Jean Dugas fils de Pre.	
Renné Robichaud	5		8
P.re aché	7	Sr. Lagrèze	1
Jacques aché	10		<hr/>
charles Boudreau	1	Total.	1003. personnes
Germain petipas	1		<hr/>

à Ristigouche le 24.8.bre 1760.

Bazagier
commissaire

Endos List of French Inhab.s at the
post of Ristigouche delivered by
the Commissary to Major Elliot 24th. Oct. 1760
170 Families 1003 psons
deliv.d in by Lieut. Col. Elliot 29.h August 1761.

Papiers Amherst: E432, folios 131-134, Public Record Office, vol.210. — A
l'avenir, P.A., E432,131-134, P.R.O. 210. La pagination est celle de la Biblio-
thèque du Congrès de Washington.

Whitmore, gouverneur de Louisbourg, à Amherst

Louisbourg October 29th 1760

Sir

On the 7th ultimo I sent off two Arm'd Vessells with Stores and Supplys of all Sorts for the Garrison at Fort Amherst on the Island of St. Johns, and two days ago Ensign Russell of the 45th Regiment Arrived here from Thence, & all is well, the French on the Island have come in, and fixed with their Familys (which are only Six) near the Fort. . .

Whitmore

P.A., E441,37, P.R.O. 265.

* * *

Tulleken, commandant de Louisbourg, à Amherst

Louisbourg Octb. 12th 1762

Sir

In another Letter which I recieved from Capt. Sinclair⁹ of the same date with the one I enclose, He acquaint me that he had an application from Sixteen French Familles, Inhabitants of that Island (St. Johns) to know if he would allow them some Provisions; if not to beg Permission to go to Halifax to make application to the Governor there, as they must inevitably Starve if they continued on the Island without some assistance, Capt. Sinclair permitted them to go to Halifax in some small Vessels of their own, and further acquaints me, there are four French men now there who are very necessary as Pilots on the Coast; that they have make a request for Provisions for themselves and Familles to Prevent their starving, and denies my leave to grant their request, being well convinced of their great distress which I have given him accordingly. . .

I beg leave to represent to Your Excellency how very necessary it is to have a great quantity of Provisions in this Place than Just Sufficent to serve the Troops from one year to another: Seldom a winter passes, but some Vessels are lost on the coast of this Island (Cape Breton) or St. Johns, the unhappy Crews of which, or as many as survive, apply here or to some of the Outposts for relief, . . . and there is no other means of their being relieved but out of the Kings Stores. Besides there are many of the poorer French Familles which are left here & at St. Johns who must have assistance from us in the winter season or Perish. I hope Your Excellency will please to take this into your consideration and order accordingly . . .

Tulleken

P.A., E442, 69-71, P.R.O. 266.

9. Capitaine Sinclair est le commandant du Fort Amherst, près de Charlottetown, en plus d'être le commandant pour l'île Saint-Jean.

Colonel Frye¹⁰ au Capitaine MacKenzie¹¹

Fort Cumberland Chignecto
Dec.r 15th 1760

Sir

On the 16th Novr 1759 Peter Surett John & Michael Bourg arrived here as Deputies from the french People there Residing at Mirimichi Richibouctou and Bouctou where they offered to Submit Themselves and Constitnants to his Britanick majesty and Informed that by the Calamity of war / They were Reduced to Such Destressing Circumstances for want of Provisions They must all Perish before The following spring except I wou'd take pitty of them: in Consequence of which / after Debating the affair fully with them / I Promissed to Support Such of their Poor People Thot. the winter as cou'd not be Supported at Their Several places of abode for that term / Provided they wou'd Send them to this place and that they and all their Constitnants wou'd Engage to bay vert with their Effects in the vessels their Privateers had taken from the English in 1756 as soon as the Navigation open'd in the Spring in order to be Disposed of the Commanding officer in this Province Shou'd think fitt — They Consented to the terms and Return'd back to acquaint thier People of them — after which Vizt on the 30th of Jany Mr. Mannach thier priest Came with Sundry of thiers Principal men, When they Submitted them Selves and people in Due form by Subscribing to Articles Drawn Agreeable to the proposed terms The affair being settled many of them Came and put themselves under my Protection To others I Sent Provisions as it appear'd it was not in Their Power to Get here at that Season of the year — by which I Exceeded The promise I made them and Shou'd have been Esteemed by them as an increase of their obligations to fullfull their promise to me: — But so it was when the winter was near spent a Considerable number of Those that Came in: Deserted: — and on the 15th of march one Joseph Leblanc Came and Delivered me a Letter¹² Subscribed to by upwards of Sixty of Them / Whereby they Declared They did not Like the terms of Submission Made by Mr. Mannach and others: and that They had no Right to settle Terms for them — This being after Their Consenting to the terms by Receiving the benefit of them Throh the winter / Such an Impudent B? I sent them Answer to it of which the following is a Copy

To the French Inhabitants at Mirimechl Richibouctou and Bouctou

The 15th of the present month Joseph Leblanc Delevered a Letter Sign'd by upwards of Sixty of you whereby you Deny

10. Joseph Frye, colonel dans les Provinciaux Troops, présent à la chute du Fort Beauséjour, 1755, nommé commandant du Fort Cumberland au printemps de 1759, (Webster, Forts of Chignecto, 75.).

11. Roderick MacKenzie, capitaine, prit le commandement du Fort Cumberland, le 12 déc. 1760, remplaçant Frye. Il occupa toujours le même poste en mars 1762.

12. Requête des habitants de Richibouctou au Commandant du Fort Cumberland. R.A.C., 1905, II, A-3, 251.

that Mr. Mannach Frances Arsneau & others who have Signed articles of Submission for themselves and you to his Britannick Majesty had any Right so to do, and that you do not Like what they have done —

This is matter of Surprized you do not Like those Articles as They are Drawn not only to secure you in the free Exercise of your Religion but have Bound me to feed you in your Starving Condition and to Plead with His Excellency General Lawrence for all favours the Constitution of the English Government Can Possibly Aford you —

But since have done it you are to know I now Look upon you as Rebels and that I am freed from all obligations to do any thing in your favour: That I have began my Resentments of Infidelity to his majesty and ingratitude to me by Stopping any Provisions from Comming among you till you Address me in a Manner better becoming a Vanquish'd people Than Sending Such Impudent Letters, and that if you are not very Quick in Making satisfaction for your Insolence The Horrors of war waits you

Fort Cumberland
March 17th 1760

J Frye Coll Commanding
officer of the Garrison

Imediatly after Sending the forgoing Letter I Sent a Copy of it to his Excellency the Late B: General Lawrence together with a particular Account of the affair Viz That before I Sent the Letter away I got it Translated into the french tongue and Caused it to be read to the Bearer by which and what I Said to him in the Cause He Seem'd Verry Sorry he had been the Bearer of a Letter that had Given so much Disgust: and Said he understood the affair better than he Did before He Came from home — That he was well asured he was then able and that on his Return he wou'd Convinc those that Sent him of their Error and and that they w'd Come with all possible Speed to make Satisfaction For their afront They had offer'd. But instead of their Coming for That purpose some time in the month of April following They Sent me an other Letter Verry Little better than the first upon which I Sent a Letter to General Lawrence whereby / after Acquainting him with the Contents of Their's / begg'd he wou'd Send a Vessel or two, of force with troops to bay Vert where / if he approved of it / I cou'd join them with a Detachment from the Garrison under my Command and proceed to the Coast of the Letter writes in order to deal with them Agreeable to their Dements but for Reasons / which which no Doubt were Good / Best Known to himself made no Answer To my proposal: so for want of that forceable Argument to Convined Those People of their error the bulk of them united undr one Nebourvele¹³ an officer,

13. Grandpré, sieur de Niverville, lieutenant des Troupes de la Colonie, commandant du poste de Miramichi.

and used their outmosst Endeavour to hinder Mr Mannach and a few others / who are willing Dispos'd from fullfilling Their promise to me; However Mr Mannach and some of his adherents made Ships to get from among them and Arriv'd here The 15th July last all of whome are now here and to do them Justice must say They have behav'd as well as Can be Expected from people in Their Sircumstances, but as for those Obstinate ones that are Still out, I wish Sr you may have it in your power to Give them Due Correction —

I cannot say I have Given you Out of every Occurrence Between My Self and the french people while I Commanded here, but as I have Come as far as my time will allow of presume you'll allow me to Conclude by Subscribing my Self

Frye

Endos: Copy Col. Frye's Letter to Capt. Mackenzie about French & Indians, on his Surrendering the Com.d of Fort Cumberland 16 Decr 1760
Enclosed in Capt Mackenzie's Letter of that date & Accompanying Col Forsters of 28t. &

P.A., E436, 37-38, P.R.O.262.

* * *

Capitaine MacKenzie au colonel Forster¹⁴

Fort Cumberland Chignecto
Decr 16th 1760

On the 12th instant my Company arriv'd here in the Amherst Schooner, being the Sixth day from Minas. On our arrival, I show'd Colonel Frye my Orders & Instructions, in consequence of which I took the Command of the Garrison, and received from him, Instructions & Letters from the late Governor Lawrence relative to it. Col. Frye is now embark'd on board the above mentioned Schooner with what remained of his Detachment, and means to sail this Night or tomorrow morn'g.

He informs me, that his Letters to the late Governor were very full, as to the Situation of this Fort and Country, and of its French & Indian Neighbours, to the extent of Forty Leagues and upwards; I must take the Liberty, of referring, in some measure, to these, as I cannot possibly say anything hitherto from my own knowledge.

Colonel Frye has given me a letter, by way of Information, of what passed between him and the French, of which please to received Copy enclosed. From Twenty to Thirty Families of those whom the Letter mentions to have remained in their Submissions

14. Colonel Forster fut nommé en 1760 par Amherst "Commander of the Forces in the Province of Nova Scotia".

have ever since remained in the huts about the Fort, lately on the approach of severe weather, that they retir'd a few miles in the Woods for convenience of Firing. They continue to come in regularly for provisions, which has been always serv'd to them after the rate of 2/3 full Allowance, because of several Childrens, who wo'd not require as much Victuals as grown Persons.

As to those mention'd to have revolted, all the further information I have of them is; That they herd together abot forty Leagues distant, That they receiv'd Quantities of Provisions from Don Jacque who was oblig'd to put into the Bay of Chaleur; And that one Mr. Neverville a French Officer with a few Regulars is at the head of them, that their Number cannot be ascertain'd but is considerable.

Of the Thirteen Tribes of MicMacks, some have submitted and many more have not: Col. Frye tell me he sent their Submissions or Treaties to the late Governor and has no Copies. These Indians have I fou'd been indiscriminately receiv'd and sometimes fed.

Mr. Manach, a French Missionaire Sauvage, as he calls himself, resides here by desire of the late Governor, who likewise gave him a Passport, to go where he pleas'd. He intends to go on his Missionary Business as he inform'd me, the Beginning of next Month, to the place where Neverville now is, and where he say several Indians likewise reside. He declar'd he believes Mr. Neverville and these French wo'd be glad to surrender themselves but what Authority he has I know not: Nor can I well determine how to recieve an officer, who after the Surrender of the whole Country stands out in arms, or a Sett of People that have behave so perfidiously, other than as Rebels against the Law of Nations.

Yours Orders, Sir, will resolve me in every particular, which I will hope for by the earliest opportunity . . .

MacKenzie
P.A., E436, 35-36, P.R.O. 262.

* * *

Joseph Glaude, Commandant Micmac à Ristigouche, à MacKenzie
à Ristigouche le 7 Janvier 1761.

Monsieur,

C'est pour avoir l'honneur de vous Saluer en mem tant pour vous temolgnier Je vous envoie mes Jeunesses, Je vous demande Secour me voilà ici à Ristigouche, vous ete venu apporte les ordres du Roy quand vous etes arrivés nous etions tous les trois Commandant ensemble vous Monsieur danjaique¹⁵ et Moy, et quand Vous avés pris le Moreal vous avés fait la Capitulation

15. Gabriel François d'Angeac nommé commandant de Ristigouche en mai 1760 puis gouverneur des Iles St-Pierre et Miquelon 1761-1778.

pour le Moreau,¹⁶ et pour Ristigouche vous avé fait la Commode-ment ensemble avec Monsieur danjaïque, et avec Moi vous nous avés dit mes Enfants, mettés vos Armes abas, nous avons obéi a vos ordres, nous quittons les Armes en attendant la dessition de leur Couronne, nous avons fait l'accommodant ensemble vous et Monsieur danjaïque et Moy, C'est vos ordre que Le Roy Ctienne George nous ai donne, nous serons le printemps prochain cesque les leurs Couronne & Nous envois nous ses ordres et nous envierons par la première Lettre —

Monsieur Je me feral une Sensible plaisir de l'accommodement du Roy de France, et du Roy de la Grande Bretagne, ce que les deus Roys me dirons Je Suivrés toujours la Commandement que nous avons fait, Monsieur, il ne convient comme vous etre sur notre terrain, il ne convient qu'un autre une faire la peine Je Conte etre tranquille chez moy, et Je ne les suis pas.

Monsieur, Nous sommes Content etres tout les accomodement que nous avons fait quand les Bons Rois Seront accomodes ensemble, Voila croh(?) dernier de jour què nous marres dit nous avois pris les trois ensemble quand nous les avons pris vous avés tiré du Cannon pour Sallie la dernier parolles en buvand a la Sante du Roy, quand vous m'aves dit en pardant que Je n'aves qu'on reste tranquille chez moy, que Si aux Cas que quelle que en me froit in Insulte soit Anglois ou Canadien que Je n'aves que vous Ecrire à la pointe a beaucejour et que me vous me rendre Justice — Monsieur Je vous avertis et font pour les moins dix batimens, Je pense qu'il faire comme il onst fait par le passe et pentêtre plere aussitôt que vous avés etre parti, il ont amené uné gouillette qui est Charche des Effets appartenant au Roy Ctienne George, et Je peur qu'il ne Jette la faute sur Moy, avec les batiments qui font, et leur prise aussi tots que les Glaces seront partis qu'il feronts comme il ont fait Je Saures bien Content que vous series des le printemps à l'autre de la Riviere pour leur tirre les batimens, J'Estime biens mieux que vous Servfiez qu'eux et J'Epere que Nous Sertusons(?) les recompensed esfortlimens Je Serai Content que vous les retiens d'icy par ce que Je neveux —

Monsieur Je vous avertis que Je ne suis que Je ne suis pas Conten voilla mon Volsin qui est Le Cadien C'est lui qui est l'Auteur que Je ne pas Conten, & le Cadien nous les aves donne des — a discretion, en Outre, il se sont Rendue Maître de Riviere que nous avons, dans la première, Il vont prendre tout le poisson, & Nous sommes reduit a écrire de fait quand Je ne pour le voir, Il me rebuitte comme un Chien, Il moy dans batty que nosse point y retourne, et Je ne lui fait point aucune Insulte Je l'aprehendre sa mauvaïse et Je ne scai point ce qu'il farai par la Suite car Il ma bien menasse que il me feral encore de la peine plus qu'il ne m'en a fait.

¹⁶. Capitulation de Montréal le 8 septembre 1760.

Monsieur, Je suis avous, Je vous demande tous mes Bessoins, Je ne puis pas le demande a d'autres que Vous, Je vous demande des Vivres, et y Conserve des Vivres dans les magazins du Roy, nous men recovies un bille de Votre Main pour en avoir au Magazine Ses Monsieur Bijot¹⁷ qui a les Clez du Magazine, Je vous prie de ne point les Épargner par votre ordre que vous envoires les Vivres que je vous demande, ces pour mon yver et le printems, Vous me donneres des Vivres, et ce que J'avois bessoins Je ne puis pas m'adresser à d'autre que Vous, et tant ses Sauvages sont assemble Je seres Côtou que viendrés le plustôt que vous poves qui me frappe d'Insulte comme icy, Je Vous prie d'avoir la bonte d'etre le pelu(?) printemps pour les emmener l'un ou vous voudres ou bien que sen alle faire la Guerre alleur les habitans travaille pour moi restrons quand voudre il auront leur bille

Monsieur, Vous aures la bonté de ammevoier la reponse par le present porteur Junoir Si Ja Entendre votre arrives ou Si Je seai frai voir vos ordre

Monsieur l'hiver pass il parti pour aller à la pointe¹⁸ Il on ete nous tromp, il nous promette qu'il vous seront fidelle aussitot qu'il sont Sortes hor de notre presenge, il nous ont pris deux bateaux l'hiver dernie, et Ils sortes de notre presence.

Monsieur, Voila mes Enfants qui vonts porter des mes Nouvelles, et qui porte les Lettres Je vous prie, d'avoir la bonte de les assister de Quelque Chose, vous Savés que Ceux qui sont Courie pour les rois, vous Saves ce qui leur appartient ne leur refuse point ce qui vous demanderont Je ne sals pas leur Sentiment Ses mes Enfants vous me fairer un Sensible plaisir de me recevoir de vos Nouvelles par mes Enfants, et Je vous prie de les renvoyer le plutot que vous poves.

Monsieur, quand vous ete recevois m'aves donne votre pavillon, vous ne m'aves pas donne une Capitulation par Écrit Je vous prie de m'en envoyer une par Écrit par mes Enfants.

Monsieur, C'est pour avoir l'honneur de Embrasser J'Envoyes mes Enfants, Comme si J'ete present Je Serai Charmé que mes Enfants se rendre en parfaite Sante, et Je serai Conte de recevoir des vos nouvelles et votre Amitie. faite à Ristigouche le 7 Janvier 1761. . .

Joseph Glaude
Commandant de ristigouche

Endos Original Enclosed in Col Forsters
of the 15th. April & Returned 28th. Do. 1761

P.A., E436,90-91, P.R.O.262.

17. Amand Bujou ou Bujold marchand, négociant et capitaine de milice. Au poste de Ristigouche 1760 (P. Amherst E432,131) aux Iles St-Pierre et Miquelon en 1765 (Archives des Colonies, Série B, 120, 362).

18. Pointe à Beautéjour

Murray, gouverneur de Québec, au, général Amherst

Quebec 18th Jan.y 1761

My Dear General

By the conversation I have had with Robichault, and many others, it would seem of consequence, to have proper men to command at Fort Frederick,¹⁹ and the Posts in Nova Scotia; Honesty, and good will, at this Juncture, may attach the Micmacks to us for ever, Avarice, oppression, and Selfish momentary views, on the other hand, will certainly be productive of bad effects, should any part of Your conquests be restored to France. I wish what Robichault says may be false, I am sure it is right for me to give you information of every surmise that may effect your extensive command, or in the least obstruct the Zealous views you have to promote the good of your country . . .

P.S. Mon.sr Dangeac has several small Vessels, he will no doubt be active with them to annoy our Trade in the Spring, unless our Sea commanders take proper measures to protect it.

Murray

P.A., E425, 24, P.R.O. 239

* * *

Déclaration de Robichault

Quebec 17th. Jan.y 1761

Robichault an Acadian Woman left the Parish of L'Islette on the South shore²⁰, about the 15th. of August last, and arrived at Fort Frederick in Acadia the 27th. of the same month — that Monsieur de Niverville was at that time there with thirty Acadians or Canadlans and about fifty Miramichi Indians — that the 4th. of September this Party formed a Design upon a Store house situated about a quarter of a League from the Fort, and for this Purpose sent Beau Soleil and Balbeuf Canadians²¹ to Reconnoitre it; that this Robichault who had met them, found means to give intelligence of it by an Indian, whom she dispatched for that purpose with a note to the Store house, so that they had time to transport the Goods to the Fort — that since that time she has not heard a Word from that part, nor is her son yet arrived, tho' she expected him within the Month —

She further says that about Christmas Holidays an Acadian lay at her house, who said he was just come from Ristigouche and that there was a large Party of French at that Place Huttet a League within the Woods commanded by Monsieur Dangeac²² (Joint à la lettre de Murray du 18)

examin'd by me

17th. Jan.y Ja: Murray

P.A., E425, 26, P.R.O. 239

19. A l'embouchure de la rivière Saint-Jean.

20. L'Islet, rive sud du Saint-Laurent.

21. Beausoleil est un guerillero acadien, seul Balbeuf est Canadien.

22. Dangeac n'est plus à Ristigouche à cette date car il s'embarque pour la France le 29 octobre 1760 et touche le sol français le 3 décembre. (Archives des Colonies, Série F, 105, 567.)

Amherst au Col. Forster

New York 19th. January 1761.

Sir,

Agreable to mine of the 17th. Instant, I have fully Considered Captain McKenzie's Letter to You & Colo Frye's to him; In answer to them I can only Recommend Capt. McKenzie's Strict Compliance with the Instructions & orders of the late Governor to Colo Frye left with him by the latter upon his being removed from the Command of Fort Cumberland.

As the Letters mentioned to be wrote by Colonel Frye to the late Governor, are said to be very full as to the Situation of that Fort & Country, and of Its French and Indian Neighbours, to the Extend of Forty Leagues and upwards; no doubt Mr. Lawrence has taken them Into Consideration, and has given Instructions in Consequence thereof; If any thing has Since happened, Which may make it necessary to alter those Instructions, You on the Spot, with the advice & Assistance of Mr. Belcher, must be the best Judges of the Alterations, that may be to be made in them; And You will Accordingly with the advice aforesaid, do every-thing that Shall be found needfull for the greatest Security & protection of the Settlers.

The Provisions allowed by the late Governor to those Families that have Acquiesced in their Submissions, must for so long as he intended be continued as he Certainly though it necessary.

Those that have revolted, if they do not Submit, must be reduced & treated like Rebels; and as to their Numbers they cannot be Considerable; Whatever was done by Neverville in the bay de Chaleurs, prior to his knowledge of the Capitulation of Canada, was very natural; and he certainly had a right to Attempt every Enterprize, that had a probability of turning to the advantage of his Country.

. . . As to Manach the french Missionary, I must ? I would not allow any of his Stamp to go to & fro in the manner he Seems to be permitted by his passport from Governor Lawrence, but as the Governor had certainly very good reasons to grant him Such a pass, he must be permitted to Enjoy the priviledges of it, until there is any reason to Suspect his making Use of it to any bad purpose or Intent.

If Neverville & his party offer to Submit, their Submission may be taken. . .

Amherst

P.A., E437,29, P.R.O. 263.

Grandpré de Niverville²³ à MacKenzie à la Baye des Outinnes
Le 5e Février 1761.

Monsieur,

Dans la triste Situation que je me trouve Aujourd'huy ne pouvant me dispenser de Nous Envoyer le peu de Troupes que Je puis avoir; ne m'ayant Etre accorder que dix hommes; dont Il ne m'en Reste que huist.

Je me trouve Obligé de Vous les Envoyer par le manquement des Vivres que Je ne peut Leurs donner, Monsieur danjacq, mon Commandant ne m'ayant accorder que trespeu de Vivres pour Moy, et pour mes Troupes; Et Ils se trouve que J'en manque; ne pouvant attendres Jusques à la Navigation; Ainsy Je vous prie très Justament d'avoir la Bonté de les faires Réjoindre à leurs département; Joindre Mr. d'anjacq; Suivant comme la Capitulation à Eté faite à Ristigouche; et comme je n'ay Sçu aucune Nouvelles de ce qu'il c'est passer; à ce Sujet, Je m'attend que par la premiere occasion; vous aurez la Bonté de m'en donner quelques Instructions.

Pour Moy, Monsieur, ne Soyer pas formalisé Si Je ne l'a-compagne pas; La Raison Juste que Je vay vous alleguer, premièrement, La Longueur du Chemin que Je ne Scauroit entreprendre Sans aide, en outre une permission de Vous pour aller au Canada, vacquer à mes petites affaires de famille, qui n'aspire que mon arriver de Jour en Jour, ou Je me trouveray à La Navigation pour Embarquer dans quelques Un de Vos Batiments, et Seray Charmé de Sçavoir quel sont vos Intention pour les peuples dont Je suis Charger que Je suis apres faire faire assembler, pour faire tous en general Leurs Soumissions qui ne Scauroit ce faire par la présente Estant tous à prommitter, et n'etant pas tous à m'a porter que Suivant le discours de Ceux qui sont à ma Viie, et Il leurs tarde de S'ettre Rendû à Leurs devoirs. J'attend avec Impatience, l'honneur de Vôtre Reponse. . .

Grandpré de N.ville

Endos Copy. Mo.r Neverville's Letter to Captain
MacKenzie Dated Miramichi 5th Jan.y 1761. Original
Enclosed in Col: Forsters' of the 15th April 1761 & Return'd 28 Do

P.A., B436, 93, P.R.O. 262.

* * *

Murray à Amherst

Quebec 22d Feb.y 1761

Sir

Since I wrote to you Last I have received letters from the Acadians &c at Ristigouche, In number about four hundred, desiring

23. Grandpré, sieur de Niverville, lieutenant des Troupes de la Colonie. Frère d'armes de Boishébert. De 1755 à 1761 il fait de la guérilla en Nouvelle-Acadie mais il semble qu'il était plus intéressé, comme Boishébert, au commerce des vivres et des fourrures qu'à faire la guerre. En septembre 1760 Vaudreuil le nomma commandant au poste de Miramichi.

leave to Settle in Acadia, Cape Britton, Isle St. John, or Canada; as it has hitherto been a Maxim to remove those people from his Majesty's province of Nova Scotia and the conquer'd Islands. I do suppose Canada will be the determination in the mean time, I have told them to remain where they are till your pleasure is known.

The Messenger assured me that a Lieut. Nelverville of the Troupe de Colonie with twelve Soldiers were still in Arms; he was at a post at some distance from Ristigouche where Donjac surrender'd to Major Elliot, & disclaims the capitulation as it has not been formally communicated to him. It has been signified to him that he and his followers will be treated as Robbers and Banditti if he does not assoon as possible surrender. This summons will be deliver'd to him by the Capt. of Militia of Kamarska; I am told he is a great fur Trader, & that he will probably endeavour to sieze some Vessel, load her, and make off for France

Murray

P.A., E425, 35-36, P.R.O. 239.

* * *

MacKenzie à Joseph Glaude

Fort Cumberland
Feb'y 23d 1761

To Joseph Glaude Chief of the Ristigouche Tribe of MicMacs. I have seen your Children whom you sent to me, and was glad to hear from you;

. . . There is a Trading house establish'd here for the good of your nation, and it will be your advantage to bring the Peltry you can.

You see the French are no longer able to assist you and yet the great King George is so good to you, that he forgives all past offences, and receives you under his Protection, of which you are in need. He will cause Those Acadians whom you complain of, to quit your Hunting and Fishing Places, and to make you satisfaction; and will punish their Insolence in pretending to built vessels contrary to his order.

I am well pleas'd with the Information you Sent me as to the Vessels the Acadians are building, and may be assur'd, that you will be well Rewarded for any services you do to the English.

I will send a Copy of your Letter to the Governor at Halifax, who has Plenty of Vessels at his Command, and tho' I cannot, at present, tell you the exact time of their being there, you may depend upon it, that they will soon destroy all the Vessels of the acadians and will hang those they find in them, if they dare to put to sea.

As to the provisions you ask for, it is too far to Send any from this Place, and I am quite ignorant of what may be at Restigouche, as I have not as yet seen any of the English who were there, But I am certain, that if the English have Left provisions at that Place, the man who has the Care of them, will not see you in a Starving Condition, while you Remain faithful to the Great King our master.

I have wrote this to you in the French Language because you understand it best: But your Children Should Learn our Language, and we will learn yours

MacKenzie

P.A., E436, 95, P.R.O. 262

* * *

Grandmaison, capitaine de milice de Kamouraska, à Murray
Restigouche 26e. Mars 1761.

A Son Excellence, le Gouverneur Général du Canada

Étant parti de Quebec par ordre de son Excellence pour me Transporter a Restigouche pour y saisir le nommé Guillaume Cart, déserteur du Trente Cinquieme Régiment. Ésperer Sommer le Sieur de Niverville officier du poste de Miramichy de Se rendre avec sa troupe a Quebec ou autres lieux ou il y a des Commandants Sous les ordres de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Étant arrivé audit endroit de Restigouche le Vingtieme Mars avec Six hommes Non armée aux premieres Maisons du Camp le peuple apprit mon arrivée; et pour me Saisir Facilement du dit Guillaume et Executer les ordres de Son Excellence, je luy fis dire de vouloir se transporter au lieu ou j'estois, ce dit Guillaume Cart y est venu.

Je luy ay fait voir un ordre Ecrit en Anglois de la part de Son Excellence, Cet ordre me regardoit personnellement; pour le Commerce; Mon intention en luy montrant Cet ordre N'etoit que pour Sopper a la déffiance; Après la lecture de mon ordre il me demanda Sy j'estois Chargé de quelques Lettres pour luy en reponse de celles qu'il avoit Ecrites, je luy ay repondú que je N'en avois pas, et qu'il pouvoit peut être Sen trouver pour luy dans le paquet adressé au Capitaine de Milice Et pour accomplir parfaitement les ordres dont j'estois Muni, J'ay Deffendu au nommé Pierre Gravoy de ne point Livrer les Lettres dont-il etoit chargé; jusqu'a l'exécution de mes ordres. Partant de la Maison ou j'ay diné avec mes Courriers; Le dit Cart y Étant présent après dîner, je me Suint transporté Chés pierre Gautier premier Cap.ane de Milice, pour Luy demander huit hommes de Renfort.

Le dit Capitaine s'est porté volontairement à commander le Monde que j'exigeois, Son Commandement fait. Le dit Cart estoit a la porte et Ma demandé a aller Chés luy; Sous promesse de Revenir, My étant opposé avec mes Six hommes Esperant les forces qui devoient Survenir par ordre de ce Capitaine, En voulant Le Saisir, il S'est Trouvé le nommé Michel qui ma demandé Si j'avois des ordres pour prendre Cet homme, Je dis a Michel de Se retirer et que Jeslois a même de Montrer Mes ordres quand il Sagiroit.

Ce que J'ay montré Consecutivement, En luy en faisant faire la Lecture devant le dit Cart arrêté pour L'ors par mes Six hommes; Lequel Étant armé de Quatre Pistolets cachés Sous luy, Je fit faire passage Vis avis de mes Six hommes Non armées; Après quoi j'ay rentré Chés le Capitaine pour prendre un arragement pour faire Consecutivement la Recherche et Saisie du dit Cart.

Sur les huit heures du Soir partant de Chés le Capitaine pour Continuer mon Éxecution, le dit Cart Caché derriere la Maison a ma Sortie étant accompagné de Mes Six hommes et autres personnes, il ma Laché un coup de Pistolet.

J'envoye des Couriers a Monsieur de Niverville, J'ay appris par des Sauvages, que sa Troupe estoit partie pour la pointe, que par luy il estoit Sur le point de partir pour se rendre a Quebec. et que même il estoit pour passer dans Ses cantons, Jespere que Son Excellence aura Égard à ma blessure.

J'ay L'Honneur d'etre avec toute la Soumission possible.
fait a Restigouche fond de la Baye des Chaleurs le

26e. Mars 1761.

Signé Pierre Gauthier & Grandmaison

* * *

Je Soussigné Chirurgien Certifie qu'il est venu un homme chés moy le Vingt Mars a huit heures du Soir pour m'avertir de me Transporter Chés le Sr. Pierre Gautier, Capitaine de Milice, ou j'y ay trouvé le Sr. Grandmaison qui ma dit avoir été blessé d'un coup de Pistolet par Guillaume Cart. J'ay visité le Sr. Grandmaison pour lui faire le pensement; Je me Süis appercû que la balle passoit de L'humerus Gauche à L'omoplate. je luy ai fait le pensement nécessaire et lui ai demandé Cinquante Écû pour Continuer mes pensemens; laquelle Somme il m'a promis de me payer; quand même il arriveroit accident mortelle dans La Blessure; je lui ai donné le présent pour parfaite déclaration de Sa playe, Et pour lui Servir S'il est nécessaire.
fait a Restigouche Le Vingt Mars 1761.

Signé LaChaussé

Endos Pour Copie Cramahé

P.A., B425, 69-71, P.R.O. 239.

Capitaines de milice de Ristigouche à Murray 26 Mars 1761

A Son Excellence Le Gouverneur du Canada

Nous avons recû celle qu'il a plû Nous honorer en datte du 20 fevrier dernier: Par laquelle Nous dit qu'il Ny à aucune Dessision pour Nous, et que Nous en Êsperé tous lé jours; Ên attendant; Nous prions Son Excellence, de Nous accorder de Sortir du fond de Ristigouche pour pouvoir Trouver à Subsister Le Long de la Baye des Chaleurs, Qui est depüis la pointe de Miscou Jusques à Gaspée, Monsieur Grandmaison Informera Son Excellence de Sa Mission

Nous vous Envoyons la Copie d'une Lettre, que Nous Êtions Sur le point d'envoyer ala pointe, et ce Sur des plaintes que des Sauvages ont l'aites; et qui est un Êposé faux de la part de cette Nation; Nous avons L'honneur d'etre

Vos très humbles et très
Soumis Serviteurs

Signés Pierre Gautier,
J. Dugas
Joseph Vigneau dit Maurice
abm dugas

A Restigouche ce 26 Mars 1761

Endos Copy of a Letter from Capts of Militia at Ristigouche

P.A., E425,74, P.R.O. 239.

* * *

Mackenzie à Grandpré de Niverville

Fort Cumberland 26th March 1761

Sir

your Letter of the 5th Feb:y arriv'd on the 15th by the Corporal and Seven Private Men you Sent, whom I have receiv'd and entertain'd according to the Capitulation of Canada: They Brought only 5 Stands of Arms, and Said you Declar'd the rest. If you had not inform'd me you Sent them for want of Provisions, I shou'd have suppos'd that you had rather Sent them, in consequence of the Capitulation above mention'd, which it Seems you was acquainted with.

I wou'd answer'd your Letter Sooner but that I waited to hear from the General; This therefore is to acquaint you, that, it is His Excellency's pleasure, the submission of the People you are intrusted with, Shall be receiv'd, and I will expect to know by the Return of These Couriers, how soon you will be here with them. As to the Capitulation made at Restigouche, which you desire me to Inform you of, I have not as yet been made acquainted with it, but I am certain if there has been any Such, it must

correspond exactly with the above mention'd, of which you been already inform'd.

you ask my Leave to go to Canada, which I cannot grant: because, you Say you have been intrusted with these People; for it will be expected from you, first to deliver over your Charge; and then I doubt not but the Commanding officer at Halifax, will give you Permission to look after your private affairs: Please to inform all the Acadians and others residing with or near you, of the General's pleasure to Receive their Submission as Soon as possible and to Return the Bearers of this Letter immediatly to.

MacKenzie

Endos Enclosed In Col. Forsters of 15th April 1761.

P.A., E436, 97, P.R.O. 262

* * *

MacKenzie à Forster

Fort Cumberland
March 28th 1761

Sir,

On the 23d I had the honour of receiving Your Letter of the 3d Instant, Enclosing a Copy of His Excellency General Amherst's of the 19th January. The Expresses were fifteen days on their Journey, which is at least Eight days more than was necessary; and it is Evident those Acadians will always require very Strict orders to make them proceed with the least Expedition . . .

On the 15th of February, a Corporal & seven private men of the French Troupes de Colonies, arrives here with the Enclosed Letter from Mr. Neverville: I would not have hesitated a moment in Answering it, had I then known the General's and Your Sentiments; But as Governor Lawrence had ordered, not to have the least Communication with the Acadians who had Revolted, or Stood out, nor even to grant them Provisions if they should Come in, I could not take it upon me to Answer his Letter before now. — In obedience to Your orders I have the day before Yesterday Sent two men to Miramichi with a Letter of Which a Copy is Enclosed; but Mr. Neverville having previously informed me of their Desire to Submit, I made Use of no threatnings for fear of their Entertaining any Suspicion of being roughly treated. When they Should Surrender, as they already know, they have been Considered heretofore as Outlaws: There is very little difference in the Degree of Confidence to be put in any of them; and therefore I Chose for the Bearers of my Letter two whose families are here, but had an Inclination to go thither, either upon their private business, or to see their Friends, by which the Expence of hiring them is Saved. They have promised to be back in three weeks at farthest.

When I mentioned in my first Letter from this place that I had been Informed a Considerable Number of Inhabitants herded together upon the Coasts from hence to Ristigouche, I was from thinking them in the least so Considerable as to call His Excellency the General attention, but, that they might be so to the Province, vz all Trading Vessells up the River St. Lawrence, in Committing acts of Piracy, as they had done before. From the Information of the Acadians here, I Supposed there maybe from Two to Three Hundred Persons inhabiting about Miramichi, and from Seven Hundred to a Thousand about Ristigouche (exclusive of Indians). Their Ability is certainly very trifling, but their Intentions are not honest if we may Credit the undermentioned Letter. The Indians are Indeed Sensible of their present Dependance, Expecting better Terms Seem to be well Disposed.

February 18th a Son & Nephew of Joseph Claude, Chief of the Ristigouche Tribe of Mickmaks arrived with the Enclosed Letter. . .

February 19th Michelle Augustin & Louis François Chiefs of the Richibucto & Miramichi Tribes of Micmaks Came in with the Son of Claude Athinai, Chief of Another Tribe; (font les mêmes demandes que Joseph Claude). . .

The Expresses who went from here in February, before the arrival of the Indians or French Prisoners to be back in three weeks, which was the Reason of my not Sending Immediate Notice of the above as I Expected them daily Since the 7th Instant, and that I knew Your Letters would Contain something relative to these people.

I have been Informed since my last letter that the Acadian Families who have been Sent from this place are maintained by the Government at Halifax, that at full allowance, which is a third more than is given them here; If so, and that they are to be Continued in the Province transporting those here, Seems to be of no great Importance at present; especially as the Labour of Such a number as we now have will always meet with Encouragement. Gov.r Lawrence might have had motives for their removal that I am entirely Ignorant of, Which was the Reason of my mentioning them so particularly in my last; but as the numbers that may be Expected in Consequence of the Letter to Mr. Neverville, & the Eight Prisoners now here I Shall hope for Your particular Instructions by the first opportunity.

. . . It must be Observed, that as I Informed them (les contracteurs du bois de chauffage pour le fort) the Acadians are to be Continued here at least to the month of June, they depend upon them for the Cutting and nothing else, because they say it is the only part of the work they are fit for (being all good Axmen) and the Garrison most unfit for. . .

MacKenzie
P.A., E436, 99-102, P.R.O. 262.

Amherst au Col. Forster

New York 30th March 1761

. . . Capt. McKenzie's complaints of the Insufficiency of his Number for doing the duty of his Garrison, your Directions to him to Employ all the french people fit to Use an ax In Cutting fuel for the next winter, is a very Just and proper one, Which he may Easily Effect Since he will have no Enemy to fear and that he may make Use of part of his Garrison for that Service.

Mr. Belchier has transmitted to me a Charge against Manach, Which, if it can be proved, it is much better he Should be Sent to England, and I write to the President accordingly.

Governor Murray In one of his Last Letters Acquaint me that a Lieut. Neverville, & twelve men had not Complied with the Capitulation, & Still Stood out in Arms at Restigouche: My answer to Governor Murray Is, that if that Officer and his party could be Guilty of persisting in Such a folly, they must be made to pay for it, but that I would advice him to draw him into Canada in order to have him Closer in Sight: If the Neverville You mention Is the same and Governor Murray has not got him away, Capt. McKenzie Should offer to receive him on the terms of the Capitulation, and upon his Declining this offer to treat him as he Deserves.

Amherst

P.A., E437, 47, P.R.O. 263.

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Copie de la Lettre écrite au Capitaine MacKenzie
par les habitans de Restigouch

A restigouch le 30e Mars 1761.

Monsieur

Nous n'aurions pas été jusqu'a ce moment a prendre la Liberté de Vous assurer de nos respects, cela n'a été que L'attente des Couriers que nous avons envoyés a Quebec; qui ne Sont arrivés que le Vingt du présent avec une Lettre de Son Excellence qui nous marque de rester tranquille, et qu'il nous accordera des permis; ces Couriers étoient pour porter une Lettre a Son Excellence de Mr. Ellet major des troupes de Sa majesté Britannique qu'il nous avoit Laissé Lors de Son depart de restigouch tems auquel Il nous donna la copie de la Capitulation de Quebec.

Monsieur Vous pouvez etre assuré que nous n'avons manqué en rien, a ce qu'il a plû a Mr. Ellet de nous ordonner ainsi que de Mr. Allain commandant de la flotte; qui apres avoir Brulé et pris les Babilimens; qu'ils jugeoient a propos qui étoient tous les grands, nous ont Laissé les petits pour faire la pêche et pour aller le Long des côtes parmi les differents Gouvernement de ce pais.

pour cet Effet nous ont Laissé quelques Voiles et cordages qui Se Seroit trouvé dans les magazins, ce qui a fait prendre le parti a quelques habitans qui Se trouvoient Sans voitures d'en Construire, qui est Chaloupes et Esquifs pareils a celles qu'ils nous ont Laissé pour pouvoir Subsister, Sous L'obeissance du Gouvernement qu'il plaira a Son Excellence le Général de Quebec de nous prescrire.

Nous ne doutons pas monsieur que les Sauvages qui ont Eté Vers Vous cet hyver ne se Soient plaint, nous L'ayant dit a leurs arrivées, et leurs plaintes fondées Sur ce qu'ils navoient point de Vivres; Ils nont pas Sujet de le faire apres avoir reçu de Mr. Ellet, farine, Lard, poudre, et plomb, ainsi que marchandises, mais Vivant Sans economie, Se confiant Sur la providence Sans prévoiance, car cette nation a Vendû partie de leurs Vivres Sitot les avoir reçû; et S'il S'en trouve parmi les habitans c'est par L'épargne qu'ils sont fait et font journellement nayant reçû que cent vingt cinq Livres de farine, et quarante Livres de Lard par personne; qui S'est trouvé dans les Magazins que Mr. le major Ellet nous a remis, apres avoir donné ce qu'il lui a plu a Ses Sauvages; il ne S'est rien passé de nôtre connoissance depuis le depart des Vaisseaux, Sinou un corsaire avec une prise trois Semaines après le depart de ces mêmes Vaisseaux ce que nous avons fait Scavoir a Son Excellence à Quebec.

Votre tres humbles et tres obeissants
Serviteurs

J: Dugat Pierre Gautier Joseph Vigneau
Amant Bujeot

Endos Enclosed in Col Forster of 29th May
R.D. 18th June

P.A., E436, 123, P.R.O. 262.

* * *

Whitmore à Amherst

Louisbourg March 31st 1761

.....
Therewith Transmit to you an Extract of a letter that Brigadier Lawrence (about three weeks before his death) wrote to me, and what he requested was punctually compl'd with. This will serve to Shew you Sir, what were his Sentiments with Regard to the French that were Prisoners with us; It is my duty to Acquaint you that there are at present in this place and at St. Peter's One Hundred & fifty nine Men Women and Children; I beg the favour of you to acquaint Me how you would have them disposed of; whether they are to Remain as Prisoners, or be sent to France; if the latter it will be Necessary that a Ship be sent from the Continent for them, and that Platforms be laid ready to Receive them, as it cannot be conveniently done here.

I think it will be right to let a few of them remain as Interpreters of the Indian Language.

Whitmore

P.A., E441, 117, P.R.O. 265.

Halifax 29th Sept: 1760

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Lawrence à Whitmore

(Joint à la lettre du 31 mars 1761 de Whitmore à Amherst)

Sir

Notwithstanding what I had the honour to Mention to you with relation to the French Inhabitants in my Letter of the 23rd instant, I find myself under a Necessity of Complying with a Request that Mr. Maillard has made to me, that the Families of Louis and Joseph Petitpas may be permitted to attend him here: These two men have always had a particular Attachment to Mr. Maillard, and may be very usefull as Interpreters of the Indian Language and otherwise; wherefore I am to Request Your Excellency to Permit them to Come hither together with Six more families Vizt Abraham Lavandière, Amand Braulds, Sigismond Braulds, Jean Baptiste Romas, Jacques Petitpas, & Jean Petitpas; whom I intend to employ, as they are recommended to me by Mr. Maillard to be the most Skillfull people in making of Dikes & wares to keep off the sea from our Marsh Lands about Mines & Piziquid; and whose fidelity he assures me may be depended on.

If it be consistent with the plan which your Excellency may have laid for the future management of the French Inhabitants under Your Government, and that it can be done without Prejudice to his Majestys service, I should be desirous that the Families of Abraham Dugas, Mr. Perez, Michael Samson, George Manet, Joseph Boudrot & his Brother Louis Boudrot,²⁴ might have leave to Settle any where in the Country upon the Island of Cape Breton: Most of these people are particularly known to me, can Support themselves, and have merited the indulgence from their past Services to the English Government, and I have no doubt but they will still be useful from the intelligence they may have it in their power from time to time to give us: Mr. Bastide who is now with you, can remember and give you further information with Regard to the Good Conduct of some of these people when Louisbourg was before in our possession. . . .

Lawrence

P.A., E441, 117-118, P.R.O. 265

24. Plusieurs des familles dont Lawrence fait état descendent des Acadiens qui immigrèrent à l'Île-Royale de 1713-1734. (Pothier, B. Les Acadiens à l'Île-Royale (1713-1734). Société Historique Acadienne, 111, 3, 99-102.) Les Brauld apparaissent sur le recensement de l'Île-Royale de 1752.

Amherst à Whitmore

New York, 28th April 1761

I see by Your Letter there are 159 Men, Women, & Children remaining at Louisbourg & St. Peters, of which You desire to know how I would like to have disposed of. If they are Natives of France, I think they should be sent back to their Country, but it would be Saving to the publick, to divide them in any of the Ships of War that are going to Europe, which I think would be much better than hiring of a Ship on purpose on the Continent.

If any of these Prisoners are servceable to You, it would be better letting them remain than Sending them back to France.

. . . whom he (Lawrence) desire may have leave to Settle upon the Island of Cape Breton; These, if not Natives of France, I imagine, You would Except from those You sent to France; but of all this, You, on the Spot, are the best Judge . . .

Amherst

P.A., E441, 226, P.R.O. 265

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Whitmore à Amherst

Louisbourg June 18th — 1761

relating to the French Prisoners on this Island; I am uncertain whether any of them are Native of France; I shall take care to inform myself, and if any are, I shall sent them away as opportunities shall offer . . .

Whitmore

P.A., E441, 129, P.R.O. 265.

* * *

Forster à MacKenzie
Sir,

Halifax 14th April 1761.

I have communicated to Lord Colvill and Mr. Belcher what you write in regard to the Information of Joseph Claude, and his Lordship is resolved to exert himself for preservation of the Trade in the Gulph & River St. Lawrence, by sending early his smallest Ships and an armed Vessel or two to destroy any piratical Craft the French may have fitted out last winter at or in the neighbourhood of Mirimichi & Restigouche.

The Answer you made to Joseph Claude's Letter was very proper, as well as that you gave to the other Indians which came to the Fort. The Chiefs should all of them, if possible, be prevailed with to come to Halifax to make their peace with His Majestys Governor and Council . . .

If M. Niverville and his accadians should come in, they must be disarmed and have provisions at two thirds allowance till you can have an opportunity of sending them by water to piziquid, from whence they can march overland to Halifax & join those here, so as to be in readiness when his Majesty's Instructions concerning them comes over, which is looked for every day. As the vessels that go to Fort Cumberland return for the most part in Ballast you will agree with the masters, unless they be province vessells, upon the lowest terms you can for the trip to piziquid.

You have been wrong informed with regard to the provisions issued at Halifax to the French prisoners, they have never had more here than two thirds allowance . . .

Forster

P.A., E436, 103, P.R.O. 262

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Forster à Amherst

Halifax 15th April 1761

Sir,

Since my last of the 7th instant by Major Campbell, I received the enclosed Letter from Capt. Mackenzie the officer commanding at Fort Cumberland; the Sudden departure of this Vessel by Lord Colvill's orders, prevents me having an opportunity of making a Copy; Your Excellency has also the papers that were enclosed therewith, and the answer that I have returned to the Captain after advising thereupon with Mr. Belcher, that you may be the better able to comprehend the whole.

By my answer, which I flatter myself will meet with Your Excellency's approbation, you will perceive that I have agreed for the Garrison Fuel at Chignecto at fifteen Shillings Currency p. Chord; which is cheaper than ever it has been furnished for hither-to as I have been informed.

Forster

P.A., E436, 88, P.R.O. 262

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Murray à Amherst

Quebec April 18th 1761

I shall bring the Acadians from Ristigouche and with your leave shall send them to the Government of Montreal²⁵ as they cannot be subsisted in this, but at the Kings expence, and I beg you will send Mr. Gage orders to receive them. The Acadians in

25. Ce projet tomba à l'eau.

Canada before we were in possession of it, were quarter'd upon the inhabitants who had a small allowance from the french King for their board. With regard to those in question, that as some other method for their Subsistance must be thought of for the first year at least, And they must be settled in the upper Governments, that of Quebec being destitute of provisions for its own inhabitants.

I shall endeavour to learn what number of Acadians, if any, are still at Miramichi, now is the time to evacuate that country entirely of the Neutral French and to make the Indians of it our own . . .

Murray

P. A., E425, 61-66, P.R.O. 239

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Forster à Amherst

Hallfax 1st May 1761

Sir

By a letter I have just now received from Captain Mackenzie at Fort Cumberland, I learn that Mess^{rs}. Thompson and Gridley of Boston, have sent there an Agent to contract with some of the Accadians Families to carry on the Oil and Cod Fishery at the Bird Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in virtue of a Grant they say was obtained from Your Excellency by Coloney Gridley, till His Majesty's pleasure is known. This scheme appears to me, to be chiefly calculated by these Gentlemen to carry on, by means of the accadians, an illicit Trade with the Miemac Indians of this Province, with whom they are well acquainted, and to deprive the Government here of the power of keeping the Indians in Subjection and Dependance, by the Supplies which they must necessarily have in exchange for their Furs; otherwise it is pretty plain that Mess^{rs}. Thompson and Gridley, would not launch out so much money, as such a Fishery would require, upon a precarious Tenure: However, as I am not very versant in these matters, I have acquainted Mr. Belcher therewith, that he and the Council may Communicate to Your Excellency, their opinion how far such a Fishery under these circumstances may affect the interest of this Province.

Captain Mackenzie informs me that the messengers he sent to Mr. Neverville are returned and Report that he had set out for Canada eight days before their arrival at his post, which makes me conclude that he must have received some orders from Brigadier Murray in consequence of the Directions you had given for drawing him that way . . .

Forster

P.A., E436, 107, P.R.O. 262

Forster à Amherst

Halifax May 29th 1761

The enclosed Copy of a Letter from the French Accadlians that Settled themselves at Mirimichi & Ristigouch of their being Expelled from hence for refusing the oath of Allegiance to His Majesty, I received from Capt. Mackenzie a few days ago, their Application to the Governor of Quebec is not without some Art as by that means they suppose themselves in the Province of Canada, & Consequently under the General Capitulation; Altho they well know, that the English have ever held it incontestable that the Antient Boundaries of Nova Scotia extended along the North Shore as far as Cape Rosier beyond the Bay of Gaspey; If this point should be given up when we possess the whole, what handle may not be made of it hereafter.

Many, if not most of the inhabitants now at Ristigouch, are people who went thither from Mirimichi after having sent in their Deputies to Fort Cumberland to make their submission; even the very Subscribers of the Enclosed Letter. From the Conversation Capt. Mackenzie had with the Couriers that carried his last letter to Mr. Neverville, which the Inhabitants opened, & read he finds, that unless they can have Assurance of remaining in Acadia, they mean to live independent till they are forced.

Forster

P.A., E436, 122, P.R.O. 262

* * *

Bastide²⁶ à Forster

Halifax June the 15th 1761

Sir

As it appears from the returns which the Town Major has sent me of the Strenght of your Garrison, that you can give us but few men for working Partys and scarce any Artificer's, and having observed that a number of the French at present called inhabitants of this place, work in Town for Particular People, I think as we are in an intire want of Artificer's for carrying on the Kings Fortification works, these people may with much greater propriety be Employed to supply that defect . . . you will direct some publick Officer to go over to L'abbé Maillard the Missionary, with directions to procure a List of the names of all these Persons that are in a Condition to work, that they may be Employed Accordingly; The rate regulated by the late governor Lawrence I find is One Sh:g Curry p. day. Should they make a difficulty of working for these wages they may have the following Indulgence Vizt. That half the Number shall Employ themselves as Usual, and the other half in his Majesty's works

26. John Henry Bastide, Général, ingénieur-en-chef, nommé en 1761 surintendant des travaux de la Citadelle d'Halifax.

as above, if this likewise should not be neglected; I think they could not complain of it as a Hardship; if none of them should be suffered to work at all; . . .

Bastide

P.A., E438, 64, P.R.O. 263

* * *

Bastide à Amherst

Hallfax 22nd June 1761

Sir

.....
I hope to Succeed in getting a number of French, now here as Inhabitants, to work as Artificers at one Sh: pr. day . . . these people are generally good rough Carpenters and able axmen. I expect a List tomorrow or the next day — They will be Employ'd about Erecting all our Several Sheds and Artificers work Shops in the Lumber yard: their number will be near 150. We think this a lucky circumstance (being almost intirely in want of Such people) particularly as their working will give us So many more men for digging down the Hill, no more provincials being arrived as yet then about 400.

Some of these People's deputys must likewise be Employ'd as foremen: Viz one for Every 25 men to whom we Judge it necessary to give 6s. a day more; we beg this will meet with your Excellency's approbation . . .

Bastide

P.A., E438, 57, P.R.O. 263

* * *

Forster à Amherst

Hallfax 24th June 1761

Sir

.....
Mr. Belcher has applied for about a hundred and Twenty of the French Neutrals who are detain'd here as prisoners, to be sent up the Country to assist the new Settlers, and to repair the Dikes of the Marshes that are broke and the Lands overflowed by the high Tides; and General Bastide has also required about a hundred & fifty of them to be employ'd as artificers whereof there is great want . . . I had acquainted Mr. Belcher that he should have as many of these French people as were willing to go up the Country, but that I could not compell them to work unless they pleased; but since they find that they may have a Shilling a day at the works here they decline being employed any where else; nevertheless as there are already some of them at Mines & Piziquid, and some are upon the recovery that have

been sick, I am in hopes of being able to let Mr. Belcher in a Short time have as many as the Government will have occasion to employ there, or that the Inhabitants will be able to pay . . .

Forster

P.A., E436, 134, P.R.O. 262

* * *

Forster à Amherst

Halifax 24th June 1761

Sir

I esteem it my duty to acquaint you Sir, that when the French people were removed from the river St. Johns there was none left but Pere Germain priest for the Indians, with about Six French people, who served as their interpreters; but they are now encreas'd to about Sixty from Canada, and these report that many more of the Canadians intend coming that way very soon. If numbers come and Settle in the Country without the proper authority it will I apprehend, have a tendency to prevent the English possessing themselves of the lands on the Banks of that River; and if Canada is Ceded at the peace, they may have it in their power to spirit up the Indians as heretofore as well against the inhabitants of this province; this consideration however, I humbly submit to Your Excellency's Superior Judgment...

Forster

P.A., E436, 132-133, P.R.O. 262

* * *

Bastide à Amherst

Halifax 24th July 1761

. . . The Working Party this Morning consists of

Troops	365		
Artificer's			
Provincial		Carpenter's	26
Regular & Pro's		Masons	13
		Labourer's	13
		Frenchmen	118
		Deputys to D ^o .	5
		Overseer's	5
		Foremen	3

Total 548

Return of the Sick and absent Frenchmen this Morning

of Deputy Johnsons Squad		{	Solomon Mallet	}	
			Jos: Roy		Sick
			Simon Martin		
D ^o . Deputy Dugas	d ^o .	{	Jos: Brosard	}	Sick
			Mich: Blanchard		
D ^o . Deputy Baban's	d ^o .		Bonaventr. Bellfontain	Sick
D ^o . Deputy Bro's	d ^o .		Jn. Bapt. Labove	Sick
D ^o . Deputy Brusard		{	Paul Thebadeaux	}	
			Chs. Como		Sick
			Ambrose Blanchard		
			Total Sick		Ten.
Absent with Leave		{	Justin Como	}	
			Pierre Lalant		
Prisoner at ye. Island, John Brusard					
			Saml. Beardsley		
			Sub: Engineer		

Working Party how Employ'd — Frenchmen —

Lowering the Citadel Hill & bringing Brush from y.e Woods
 Assisting the Carpenter at y.e Lumber Yard making & repairing
 Wheel & Hand Barrows: Helving Pick Axes, . . . , Road Bridges,
 Sawing Timber and Railing in a Tool Park on the Hill.

P.A., E438, 96-97, P.R.O. 263

* * *

Bastide à Amherst

Halifax July 29 1761

Sir

The French have been our best resource and it is a pleasure to me that you approve of these in the Capacity of Artificer's. I shall try to find out and retain the best of them for sometime and Dismiss the rest, Since you do not approve of any being Occasionally Employed as Labourer's to which they always Submitted Cheerfully when Wanted, And One of them did more at all times than two Provincials. . .

The great Inducement to Employing French (besides the Advantages of their being Able men and the dispatch of the Work) was that wither they work or not they receive Provisions, and that Calculating the Bounty and pay the Provincial receive, the French work at the Rate of Three pence or four pence less pr. Day than the Provincial. . .

Bastide

P.A., E438, 106-107, P.R.O. 263.

le même au même

Halifax 1st Oct.er 1761

Sir

The French Men who work at present about the Province, and are I am informed near two hundred: might be employed for the services before mentioned (felling and Squaring of Timber) — if no inconvenience arise from It, whose Wages would be no more than what the Provincials receive as Troops, and not be paid When Sick or unable to Work. . .

Bastide

P.A., E438, 130-131, P.R.O. 263.

* * *

Pierre du Calvet²⁷ à Murray au montreal le 16e. 8bre. 1760.

Le Sieur Calvet à L'honneur de Représenter très humblement à Votre Grandeur qu'il aui celui d'Ecrire à Votre Excellence dans le Courant du mois dernier pour La Supplier très Respectueusement de Vouloir Luy accorder Votre protection dans La Scittuation ou cette guerre L'Expose.

Monsieur Le général haveland avoit promis a Messieurs Coll: Rogers, et Cormick Le jour de Leur depart pour Les detroits de parler à Votre Grandeur en faveur du Suppliant qui à eu Monsieur Cormick L'Espce de Sept ault mois cher Luy tant du temps qu'il estoit a Miramichy qu'à La Baye des Chaleurs, i travailler autant qu'il feut a Son possible vis à vis du Commandant dud. poste a pouvoir obtenir de L'envoyer a port Lajoye avec onze autres prisonniers en paquaboc, ou il feut Envoyé Le 12e. 7bre de L'année dernier, comme Votre Excellence à peu voir par Les deux Lettres dud. Sieur Cormick jointes à La premiere que Le Suppliant a prise La Liberté d'ecrire à Votre grandeur.

En consequence Le Susd. Sieur Cormick à conque une Estime distinguée pour Le Susd. Suppliant, à cet Egard Monsieur Le Coll: Rogers par L'Interest qui prend àcequi Regarde Mr. Cormick, et Le Susd. Suppliant parla à Monsieur Le Général haviland Lequel Luy promit de parler à Votre Grandeur pour L'informer de La triste Scittuation ou Le Susd. Suppliant Se trouve aujourd'huy -

Votre Excellence apeu voir par Les deux Lettres au Susd. Sieur Cormick qu'il nettoit point possible au Susd. Suppliant de passer en france par les Raisons qui y Sont marquées.

A cet Effet Le Susd. Suppliant représente tres humblement a Votre Excellence qu'il Se trouve aujourd'huy avoir en main une Somme d'argent en ordonnances qu'il Souhaitteroit traduire en

27. A la suite de cette lettre, du Calvet fut embauché par le gouvernement pour aller faire une enquête sur la situation des Acadiens dans la région comprise entre la baie des Chaleurs et la baie des Quines. Les résultats de cette enquête, effectuée en juillet et août 1761, sont compris dans les folios 160-166; 170-172 et furent joints à la lettre du 20 septembre de Murray à Amherst.

Especies, ou du moins une partie pour pouvoir avoir Son nécessaire pendant Le cours de L'hyver prochain, car Sans cela luy Sera Impossible de pouvoir vivre, veu que personne dans La Circonstance du temps ou nous Sommes ne vent rien donner pour cet argent, quoy qu'il ay toujours été Exactement acquitté par Le trezor en france, et nonobstant que Le Lectoy à naye (?) reprendre par L'arret du Conseil qu'il a rendu Le 15e. 8bre. 1759. -

Volla Monsieur Le Sujet pourquoy Monsieur le général haveland avoit promis à Messieurs Coll: Rogers et Cornick de parler a Votre grandeur pour Le Susd. Suppliant, et pour Les Raisons marquées dans les Susd.es Lettres à Mr. Cornick.

Sy par cas Votre Excellence ne pouvoit pas accorder cette grace au Susd. Suppliant par quelque Raison dans Laquelle il ne mest pas permis d'entrer, je Prie très humblement Votre Grandeur de Maccorder un Employ Soit a la Suitte de L'armée que Votre Excellence commande ou dans quelque place de La Nouvelle Kyorque, ou a L'endroit ou Votre grandeur jugera Le plus Convenable.

Calvet

Endos The Memorial of Mo.r Calvet
praying for some Employment.

P.A., E509, 113-114, P.R.O. 295.

* * *

1761
Juillet.

Livre pour le dénombrement des familles Accadiennes réfugiées le long des Côtes de L'Accadie, avec le nombre des Batiments qui sont dans La Susde. partie Va.

Commencé au Barécoy de la Malbaye
le 31e. Juillet 1761.

françois Grénier	9	1	1	6	1
Victor	7	1	1	4	1
Jean David	5	1	1	"	3
Dud. Jour auport Daniel à 6 L. de Pavos.					
f. { Pierre Langlois	6	1	1	1	3
{ Pierre Gard	4	1	1	2	"
{ Jean Castillon	1	1	"	"	"
f. { françois Boucher	1	1	"	"	"
{ françois Pichon d ^e Picard	1	1	"	"	"
du 6 ^e Idem à Paspédiack à 9 L. dud. port Daniel					
f. { Louis Dunis	5	1	1	1	2
{ Joannis Chapado	7	1	1	2	3
{ françois Dugues	2	1	1	"	"
dud. Jour aupetit Bonaventure à 3 L. de Gaspédiack					
Pierre Gauthier	5	1	1	1	2

86.Pers. 15.hom. 14.fem. 31.garc. 26.filles

Sultte de l'autre part

Amant Bigeot	2	1	1	"	"
Amant Bigeot Fils	3	1	1	1	"
Petit René leblanc	5	1	1	2	1
Joseph Boudreau	1	"	"	1	"
Nastazy au Coin	1	"	"	"	1
f. { françois dugué	9	1	1	4	3
{ françois heugard	5	1	1	1	2
du 7 ^e Idem à Cascapédiack à 3 L dupetit Bonaventure					
Joseph Cointin	5	1	1	1	2
Nanette Godet	1	"	"	"	1
Joan Cointin	3	1	1	"	1
Paul Bigeot	5	1	1	"	3
Charles Bigeot	3	1	1	"	1
Joseph Dolron	10	1	1	4	4
Josette Bigeot	5	"	1	2	2
f. { françois appellil(?)	1	1	"	"	"
{ Pierre Benjamin	1	"	"	1	"
{ Pierre Celestin	1	"	"	1	"
{ Joseph Roy	1	"	"	1	"
{ Joseph Bourg	1	"	"	1	"
f. { Estienne	1	1	"	"	"
Du 10 ^e Idem a Enepegegult a 36. L dud. Cascapediack					
Paul Leblanc	4	1	1	1	1
Charlotte Terlot	1	"	"	"	1
Marguerite Terlot	1	"	"	"	1
françois Ruot	1	"	"	1	"
f. { Nicolas Rochard	4	1	1	1	1
{ Abraham Dugas	8	1	1	1	5
{ Joseph Dugas	7	1	"	2	4

176.Pers. 31.hom. 28.fem. 57.garc 60.filles

761.

aoust

Suite de Cy Contre

	176.Pers.	31.hom.	28.fem.	57.gar.	60.filles
Charles Dugas	10	1	1	4	5
Ambroise Caumeau	6	1	1	2	2
Baptiste Girouard	6	1	1	2	2
René Flerieux (?)	10	1	1	4	4
Ad. Bourdon	3	"	"	"	2
Joseph Bourg	1	"	"	1	"
La Veuve Gautier	3	"	1	2	"
Joseph Leblanc	4	1	1	1	1
Alexandre Eberd	1	"	"	1	"
Alexandre Leblanc	4	1	1	1	1
Pierre Bois	4	1	1	1	1
Victor Babine	1	"	"	1	"
Perpetue Braux	1	"	"	1	"
Michel Bontin	1	"	"	1	"
Pierre Babine	4	1	1	1	1
Benjamin Alin	2	1	1	"	"
Blaude Blgeot	1	"	"	1	"
Mathurin Bigeot	1	"	"	1	"
Joseph Bourg	1	"	"	"	1
Marguerite Terlot	1	"	"	"	"
Pierre Godet	3	1	1	1	"
La V ^e Bernard Godet	5	"	1	2	2
Gregoire pellerin	4	1	1	1	1
Olivier Blanchard	7	1	1	4	1
Charles forest	8	1	1	2	4
Jacques Michel	3	1	1	1	"
pierre gravoy	7	1	1	4	1
Jean gravoy	3	1	1	1	"
Jean Jacques Bourgeois	3	1	1	1	"
Amant préjean	6	1	1	2	2

290.Pers.. 49.hom. 48.fem. 102.Gar. 91.fil.

1761

aoust

Suite de l'autre part

	290.Pers.	49.hom.	48.fem.	102.gars.	91.filles
Joseph Gullbeau	10	1	1	5	3
Charles Babineaux	2	1	1	"	"
Michel Bernard	2	1	1	"	"
Charles aCerres	4	1	1	1	1
Paul Doucet	1	"	"	"	"
René Cadet	6	1	1	1	3
Michel Doucet	7	1	1	4	1
Joseph Martin	1	"	"	1	"
Claude Martin	1	"	"	1	"
Pierre Gaudet	5	1	1	1	2
La Veuve Girouard	1	"	1	"	"
Amant Beaumont	2	1	1	"	"
Jean Beaumont	1	"	"	1	"
Jacques Tardif	2	1	1	"	"
Jean Gallant	7	1	1	2	2
Alexandre David	6	1	1	1	4
Charles Richard	3	1	1	1	"
Jacques Beaumont	3	1	1	1	"
Michel Bourgeois	2	1	1	"	"

Pierre Cle	2	1	1	"	"
Michel Sire	5	1	1	2	1
Jean Cornier	8	1	1	3	3
Pierre Girouard	6	1	1	2	2
Joseph Godet	7	1	1	3	2
f. Robert Gilbert	5	1	1	2	1
Thomas LaVille	2	1	1	"	"
françois Robert	6	1	1	2	2
Joseph Leblanc	11	1	1	4	5
Joseph Bourgeois	3	1	1	"	1
Michel Bourgeois	1	"	"	1	"
Pierre Bourgeois	1	"	"	1	"
Marie Bourgeois	1	"	"	"	1

414.Pers. 73.hom. 73.fem. 143.gar. 125.filles

1761

noùst Sultte de Cy Contre

	414.Pers.	73.hom.	73.fem.	143.Gar.	125.filles
René Poirier	9	1	1	4	3
Jean Mirat	3	1	1	1	"
Charles Godet	5	1	1	2	1
Jean Bourgeois	1	"	"	1	"
Michel Poirier	4	1	1	1	1
Joseph Poirier	4	1	1	2	"
Jean Richard	1	"	"	1	"
Papin Richard	1	"	"	1	"
La Veuve Michel Bourg	9	"	1	5	3
Joseph Richard	6	1	1	2	2
Pierre Richard	1	"	"	1	"
Joseph Bonnevie	2	1	1	"	"
Silvain Bonnevie	1	"	"	1	"
Theoliste Bonnevie	1	"	"	1	"

Du 11^e Idem à Caraquet
à 12 L. d'Enepegegult.

Prudhomme Robigeot	4	1	1	1	1
Charles forest	5	1	1	2	1
Michel Dupuy	4	1	"	2	1
Paul Leger	6	1	1	2	2
Joseph Préjean	3	1	1	"	1
Estienne Leblanc	8	1	1	3	3
Joseph forest	4	1	1	"	2
Jean Léger	3	1	1	1	"
Joseph (uzan (Léger)	8	1	1	3	3
Jean Richard	4	1	1	1	1
Charles Dugas	4	1	"	1	1
Enselme Ronssard	2	1	1	"	"
Amant Giroy	2	1	1	"	"
Pierre Melanson	4	1	1	1	1
Parot Melanson	6	1	1	2	2

529.Pers. 95.hom. 94.fem. 186.Gar. 154.filles

1761

noùst Sultte de l'autre pars

Cyprien Poirier	3	1	1	"	1
Charles Melanson	7	1	1	3	2
Michel Traun	6	1	1	2	2
Olivier Leger	3	1	1	1	"

Anne Mirat	1	"			
Pierre Leger	3	1	1		1
Jacques Leger	3	1	1	1	
Michel Bourgeois	2	1	1		
Jeanlhomme Blanchard	6	1	"		3
La V. Michel Richard	9	1	1	2	2
Joseph Richard	6	1	1	2	2
Paul Landry	3	1	1	"	1
Ignace Landry	1	1			
Jean Landry	1	1			
Guillaume Blanchard	3	1	1	"	1
René Landry	3	1	1		1
Pierre Brun	3	1	1	1	
Joseph Bourquet	6	1	1	2	2
Ambroise Labene	3	1	1	"	1
Jean Gedery	5	1	1	3	"
Baptiste Bourgeois	4	1	1	2	
Alexis Landry	9	1	1	5	2
Jean Cornier	1	"	"	1	
Joseph Cornier	1	"	"	1	
David Denis	4	1	1	1	1

Dud Jour à Isle de Caraquet
à 1.L ½ dud. Caraquet

Gabriel giraud di S ^t Jean	2	1	"	1	
Pierre Gallien	1	1			
Gabriel Albert	1	1			
françois Gionet	1	1			

630.Pers. 120.hom. 114.Fem. 220.Gar. 176.filles

1761
aoust Suinte de Ct' Contre f.164

Louis Lantin	1	1	"	"	"
Michaud Galland	4	1	1	1	1

Du 12^e Idem au grand Chyd.
à 4.L deladit Isle de Caraquet.

Claude Boudreaux	5	1	1	2	1
Joseph hebert	2	1	1	"	"
Claude Boudreau Fils	2	1	1	"	"
Pierre Siason	4	1	1	1	1
Michel Siason	4	1	1	1	1
Jean Arceneaux	5	1	1	3	"
Pierre Arceneaux	5	1	1	3	"
Pierre Onel	4	1	1	1	"
Joseph Arceneaux	1	"	"	"	1(?)
Angellique Poirier	1	"	"	1(?)	"
Claude Poirier	10	1	1	4	4

Du 13^e Idem à la Mission de Miramichy
à 15 L. dud. grand Chypagand.

Joseph Braux	2	1	1	"	"
Victor Braux	4	1	"	1	2
Dianne Savoy	14	1	1	7	5
Baptiste Savoy	7	1	"	3	3
Joseph Broussard	6	1	1	3	1
Joseph Broussard Fils	3	1	1	1	"
Charles Dugas	3	1	1	1	"
Baptiste Emanuel	9	1	1	3	4
Bélonv Emanuel	8	1	1	3	3
Jean Pitre	3	1	1	1	"
Petit René	4	1	1	1	1
Joseph Benoit	1	1	"	"	"
Amand Lanoux	3	1	1	1	"

1761

Suitte de l'autre part

aoust

	745.Pers.	144.hom.	134.fem.	263.Gar.	204.filles
Pierre Godet	7	1	1	3	2
Pierre Aubasque	5	1	1	1	2
Michel Aubasque	5	1	1	"	3
Baptiste Godet	6	1	1	1	3
Pierre Siason	3	1	1	1	"
La veuve grand Paul Lanou	6	"	1	3	2
Louis Godet	4	1	1	"	2
Paul Godet	2	1	1	"	"
du 15 ^e Idem à la baye Doulnes					
à 20 L. de la d ^e Mission de Miramichy					
honoré Blanchard	6	1	1	2	2
Paul Blanchard	4	1	"	2	1
Claude Labauve	1	1	"	"	"

(sic) 1
794.Pers. 154.hom. 143.fem. 146.Garc. 221.filles

(1) plutôt 276 garçons

Endos Copy of the Account of the Familles
at Ristigouche & a -

P.A., E425, 160-164, P.R.O.239.

1761
aoust.

Etat des Batiments qui sont au petit Bonne-aventure
appartenant aux denommées cy dessous.

Sçavoir.

1 Esquif d'Environ	10 à 11	Tonneaux	appartenant à petit Renné.
1 Chaloupe d'Environ	6 à 7	Id.	appartenant à Pierre Gautier
1 Idem.	6 à 7	Idem	à Jean Dugué
à Cascapédilack			
2 Idem d'environ	6 à 7	Idem	à Joseph et à Jean Cointin
à Enépegeguith			
1 Esquif d'environ	11 à 12	Idem	à Joseph, Charles et abraham Dugas
1 Idem	17 à 18	Idem	à Joseph leblanc et Joseph Dugas.
1 Batteau Idem	18 à 20	Idem	à Alexandre, Paul leblanc et à pierre Bois.
1 Esquif Idem	10 à 11	Idem	à René Tiriou et à pierre babine.
1 Chaloupe Idem	9 à 10	Idem	à pierre Godet, Paul, Alexis et à Charlot aserres.

Bateau idem	14 à 15 idem	à Ollvier blanchard
2 Batiments d'Environ	113 à 124 Tonneaux	tout ensemble
Bateau d'environ	15 à 20 Tonn.	appartenant à pierre, Jean gravoy et a Michel Bourg.
Idem	15 à 20 idem	à Joseph Gullbeaux
Chaloupe idem	10 à 11 idem	à Michel Doucet
Esquif idem	5 à 6 idem	à Jean Cornier
Bateau idem	20 à 25 idem	à Joseph Richard
Chaloupe idem	6 à 7 idem	à Gabriel Graud
Idem	6 à 7 idem	à pierre Gallen
9 Bathments d'environ	190 à 220 Tonneaux	Tout Ensemble
	a true Copy	

T. T. Cramahé Sec.

Endos Copy of the
Account of the Families
at Ristigouche & a

P.A., E425, 165, P.R.O. 239.

* * *

Acadiens de Miramichy à Murray

ce 11. d'aoust 1761.

Monseigneur

Après avoir reçu vos ordres par le Sr. Calvet que vous avéz envoyé pour Cet effet, nous aurions été bien Charmé d'avoir pu les Exécuter aussitôt Sinous avions eû des voitures propres et Capables de transporter nos familles à québec, c'est ce qui nous arrête et nous oblige à prendre la liberté de vous faire cette représentation, que Comme nous nous trouvons dans l'impossibilité de faire des voitures maintenant et que la Saison pour nous rendre à nôtre destination Seroit trop avancée Sans Exposer nos Familles à périr, nous vous Supplions devouloir bien nous permettre d'hiverner Sur la Côte de Miramichy ou nous avons Travaillé à nous faire quelques vivres Soit en racines Soit en poissons Jus pour tâcher de passer l'hyver. Dans le printemps nous ferons nôtre possible pour monter à québec, mais nous Sulverons toujours vos ordres, Si einonpoint à québec, ce Sora à la pointe²⁸ comme les autres qui partent tous les jours pour S'y rendre: c'est la grace qu'esperont devos bontés ceux qui Sont avec la plus parfaite Soumission

Les accadiens de Miramichy, Vôtre
très humble et obéissant Serviteurs
Signé Jean Bte. hébert, Joseph Brau
lesquels écrivent aunnom detous ceux
de Miramichy

P.A., E425, 166, P.R.O. 239.

28. C'est-à-dire la Pointe à Beauséjour, Fort Beauséjour.

Acadiens de la Baye des Chaleurs à Murray

Ce 24e aoust 1761

Monselgneur

Nous avons reçu avec tout lerespect possible La Lettre qu'il vous aplu nous écrire par le Sr. Calvet endatte du 7e Juillet dernier nous Sommes Très Sensibles à vos bontés, nous vous prions devouloir bien nous les Continuer, nous tacherons par nôtre zèle d'en meriter la Continuation.

Nous Serions Charmés Monseigneur de pouvoir exécuter vos ordres mais les voitures quenous avons Sont hors d'Etat de pouvoir monter à québec Sans nous risquer nous et nos familles.

N'ayantpoint reçu aucun ordre devôtre Excellence le printemps dernier, C'est ce qui a fait que nous Sommes retirés le long de Ses Côtes dispersés les uns des autres pour pouvoir y faire subsister nos dittes familles. Il Se trouve, Monseigneur, qu'aujourd'hy par le Soin quenous avons pris de faire la pêche que nous Sommes mis en état de pouvoir passer l'hyver icy Soit tant enpoisson Sec que vert es Racine; nous Supplons vôtre Excellence devouloir bien, nous l'accorder par la Saison trop avancée pour pouvoir monter à québec cette automne avec nos dittes Familles, nous vous prions d'être persuadé de l'affection quenous aurons Toujours pour exécuter les ordres qu'il vous plaira nous envoyer, c'est la grace que nous esperons de vôtre Santé et Conservation n'ayant pas d'autres moyens denous acquitter et de Signaler le plus profond respect avec lequel nous avons L'honneur d'être,

Signé Dugas

marque de Joseph gullbeau, celle de pierre melanson,
celle de Charles Dugas pour tous les habitants de la Baye des Chaleurs

A true Copy
Cramahé

P.A., E425, 170, P.R.O. 239.

* * *

Gabriel Giraud²⁹ à Murray

à Karaquet Ce 27 aoust 1761.

Monselgneur

J'ay reçu avec une humble Soumission La Lecture de la Lettre qu'il vous aplu honorer les habitans endatte du 7e. Juillet dernier.

J'ay L'honneur devons représenter Monseigneur, qu'il y a plus de trente années que Je Suis établi à Karaquet, et que les Accadiens ny Sont que depuis deux à trois ans, s'est Sur Cette longue pos-

29. Gabriel Giraud dit Saint-Jean. Il serait le véritable fondateur de Karaquet.

session, Monseigneur, que Je prends La liberté de vous prier de m'y Laisser avec ma Famille et d'être persuadé duzele avec lequel j'obéiray à tous les ordres qu'il vous plaira m'envoyer, C'est la grace qu'espere Celuy qui fait Journallement des voeux au Ciel pour vôtre prospérité et conservation et qui ne Cesse d'être avec toute la Soumission et le respect possible.

La marque de Gabriel Giraud

A true Copy

Cramahé

P.A., E425, 172, P.R.O. 239.

* * *

Forster à Amherst

Halifax 28th August 1761.

Sir,

Captain Mackenzie acquaints me that he has received certain Information that such of the Acadians as do not Surrender themselves intend to steal some of our Settlers Cattle for their Winters Subsistance, in which they will be greatly assisted by the Vessels they are possessed of from the Indulgence of the Commander of His Majesty's Ships sent up this Year to the Bay of Chaleur, who it seems has given them passes to go all along the Coast wherever they please, which I suppose must have been obtained under pretence of their Surrendering themselves to some of His Majesty's Garrisons.

The Government here propose to fit out one or two small Vessels which the Captain has at Bay Verte, to seize such of them as can be come at, by sending out small parties according to the Intelligence he receives, which I have approved of. These people are Spirited up in their obstinacy by one BeauSoleil an Acadian, and two or three others who have already rendered themselves so obnoxious to the English that they are conscions of the treatment they deserve at our hands, and therefore Stand out; If Captain MacKenzies parties are so lucky as to fall in with them the rest would soon surrender.

Upon my Communicating the above Intelligence to the Lt. Governor it was resolved in Council that a Communication should be opened to Chignecto by the head of Cobeguid Bay for the more speedy marching of Troops that way in case of need and at their request I have sent Twenty five Supernumerary provincials to assist in this Service

Forster

P.A., E436, 141, P.R.O. 262.

Murray à Amherst

Quebec 20th. September 1761

Dr Sir

Inclosed are papers relating to the Acadians at the Bay Chaleur, Miramichi &c the men of war who have been there all the summer gave them passes to fish and to go to Louisbourg and Beau-sejour by which the scheme of bringing them to Canada has for this year been frustrated: I have wrote a letter to the Lieu. Governor of Nova Scotia on this Subject, and shall expect your orders that I may take measures for the execution of them assoon as the navigation is open next Spring; for now it is too late to do any thing therein this Autumn.

Murray

P.A., E425, 154-155, P.R.O. 239.

* * *

Forster à Amherst

Halifax 12th. November 1761

Sir

Captain Mackenzie Set out about the 10th of last Month on his Expedition, but is not yet returned; enclosed I send to your Excellency a Copy of the Orders³⁰ I gave him to follow on that occasion which I concerted with Mr. Belcher.

P.A., E436, 157, P.R.O. 262.

* * *

MacKenzie à Forster

Fort Cumberland November 3d. 1761

(Journal de la razzia de MacKenzie dans la région de Miramichi)

Sir

I have the Honour to inform you that in Obedience to your Orders and Instructions of the 19th. September, I proceeded as Soon as possible after receiving them, to the River Nipisiguit (whose name I had formerly been misinform'd of) in the Bay of Chaleurs, in two Small Vessels belonging to the Acadians which lay in the Bay Vert; the one of Eighteen, and the other of about Thirty Tons burden. I took from the Garrison two officers and Fifty men besides two men of the Royal Regiment of Artillery and two Artificers, and armed these Vessels with two Carriage Guns and twelve Shell pieces; and having fitted them for the Service by the assistance of a Master of a Vessel and the Acadian Pilots, Sail'd from the Bay Vert on the 17th October after giving out that we were bound to St. Johns Island and Supply of Provisions for fear the acadians or Indians would have given Informa-

30. Malheureusement, la copie de ce document demeure introuvable dans les Papiers Amherst.

tion of our real Route. Captain Danks was fully informed of your Instructions relative to the Security of the Garrison before departure.

We made the Harbour of Nipisiguik, which is about Seventy leagues from the Bay Vert, on the 23d. and found the Acadians Surpriz'd by our unwelcome Visit, having known nothing of its till we were ashore in their houses; which they had built in the wood on each Side of the harbour. The People that have been most obnoxious to this Government liv'd there, and are now Prisoners here.

I Sho'd have mention'd that Etienne Echabock Chief of Pockmouch accompanied me, and promised to be active in assisting if there Should be occasion which he informed me would probably be, if the Acadians knew of our coming.

We came from Nipisiguik to Karakett, and from thence to Chlpagan, other harbours where the Acadians liv'd; and having Seiz'd all the Vessels and Craft belonging to them, fitt'd them with their principal Families, taking Hostages for their good behaviour, as it was necessary to cause them navigate them themselves.

We found in all thirteen Small Vessels, (Sloops and Shalloops) which were not Sufficient to transport one half of the Acadians; and as the Season was so far advanced, that we had reason to be wary of being froze in, I thought it best to return as Soon as possible with as many of their leading People as could be transported, and leave the rest in charge of the Indian Chiefs, who undertook to be watchfull of their behaviour till Sent for in the Spring; as well as, not to permit any of those that were taken away ever to return to this Country hereafter. We accordingly arrived yesterday at Bay Vert with Six of the largest Vessels, having been obliged to leave the others Seven Small ones to coast it along, being open and unfit to Venture at any distance from the Shore. These are not yet arrived.

One hundred and Eighty Seven persons are now here,³¹ ready to be Sent to Piziguld, and Sixty three more were embarked in the Small Craft above mentioned.³² Besides those, there are Sixty Eight Families³³ inhabiting the different harbours from Gaspee to Bay Vert, of all which please to receive particular Lists, exclusive of the half breed Acadian Indians, whom I dont know which Side to class with, and have therefore let alone.

Such of the above Acadians as I was informed had been privateering or pirating Since they Sent in their deputies to Submit to Colonel Frye are confined according to your orders, One or two

31. Voir E436, 169, première liste.

32. Voir deuxième liste, celle-ci ne fait état que de 61 personnes mais il y a erreur dans le calcul.

33. Autre erreur, la deuxième liste énumère 73 familles.

of these deputies and all the other principals that remain'd are in this number; So that there remains now on the Coast only one of any note among them (BeauSoleil) who lived at a distance from the rest and retired thirty leagues into the Woods upon having Intelligence of us; This fellow I believe may be Catch'd this Winter or Spring by a Scout upon Snow Shoes which I will be ready to try if you think him worthy So much notice.

At Nipisiguk we found an English Brigantine trading with the Acadians with a Pass from His Excellency Gen.l Murray. I Show'd the owner of Super Cargoe that Paragraph of my Instructions that related to Vessels trading upon the Coast, and tho' this Gentleman was pleas'd not to talk with due respect of the department of Nova Scotia, I Show'd all possible respect to General Murray's Passport. He went almost out of the Harbour before us, but got a ground in the Mouth of it. . .

Rod.k Mackenzie

Endos Copy Capt. Mackenzie's Letter to Colonel Forster, being a Report of his proceedings in the Gulph of St Lawrence Fort Cumberland 3d. Novr. 1761. Enclosed in Col: Forsters' of the 30th Novemr 1761.

P.A., E436, 165-166, P.R.O. 262.

* * *

- An Account of the Vessells taken by Captn McKenzie
- A Sloop about 20 Tons Burthen taken at Chipagnan owned by Peter and John Gauviere (Gauthier?)
 - A Sloop about 30 Tons Owned by Paul LeBlanc taken at nePezegulick
 - A Shallop about 20 Tons taken at sd place Owned by Rene Theriau
 - A Sloop about 20 Tons owned by Joseph Ruchard taken at Sd place
 - A Sloop about 20 Tons owned by oliver Blanchard taken at Do.
 - A Shallop about 20 Tons taken in sd place in possession of Joseph DiGaw. Claimed by Jos. Petibas
- the above 6 vessells were all Arrived at the bay of Vert
- A Shallop about 20 Tons taken at a place Called aKarckett Owned by Paul Laundris
 - An Oppen Shallop owned by Ament Boyent (Amand Bugeau) taken at Chipigan near the Bay of Challeurs
 - A Small open Shallop owned by Jean Cormier taken coming into Said Harbor
 - A Small open Shallop owned by Piere Gotlier taken in the Harbor of noPizigulick
 - A Small open Shallop taken in Do. by Michl. Doucet
 - A Small Do. Shallop owned by Pier Gaudet, taken in Sd place
 - A Small Do. owned by one Shillsbau (Joseph Guilbeau) who run away

in the Bay of Chaleurs & other Harbors by Captn Mckenzie.

50 barrels of Flower	5 Cask Salmon & Mackerel
7 bags Do	4 barrels Bread 2 bags Do
10 barrels & 2 Kegs Rum	2 kegs Tobaco 2 bags Do
1 barrel Shrub	2 Casks Indian Corn 4 Cask Do
20 pots Rum	1 barrel Salt 4 bags Do
11 barrels Mullasses	2 yard oil
1 pot "	16 beds
9 barrels wine	2 Cases with Course Cloath
7 barrels Sugar	5 pieces of Cordage
14 Casks Buttar	1 bag wheat
10 Barrels Cod Fish	2 bags Soap
17 Quintal Dry Fishes	4 bags Pease
2 Casks Hogs Lard	4 barrels Pitch
4 pieces Canvas	1 Anchor and small Cable
4 Sails	3 Casks of Grease

Endos List of Vessel's & Goods taken by Capt Mackenzie in the Gulph of St Lawrence from the Rebel Acadians

October 1761

Enclosed in Colonel Forster's of the 30th. Novr 1761.

P.A., E436, 167-168, P.R.O. 262.

* * *

List of Acadian Families lately brought in to Fort Cumberland

Novr. 8th. 1761.

Fathers of Families		No. of Persons
Alexandre	Leblanc	4
✓ Pierre	Bois	7
✓ Paul	Leblanc	9
Nicolas	Gautier's Family	6
✓ Joseph	Dugas	7
Joseph	Leblanc	4
Abraham	Dugas' Family	8
Michel	Poirier	6
René	Therlaut	10
Pierre	Babin	4
Nicolas	Rochard	4
Joseph	Poirier	4
Amand	Beaumont	3
Charles	Babineau	3
Amant	Prejeant	7
Rene	Leblanc	5
✓ Joseph	Gullbeau	10
Ollver	Blanchard	7

Fathers of Families		No. of Persons
Joseph	Richard's Family	5
Amant	Bujot	1
Pierre	Gravoir	7
Jean	Gravoir	4
Jacques	Beaumont	3
Joseph	Beaumont	4
Michel	Bourgeois	2
Charles	Richard	3
Joseph	Gaudet	} 50
Charles	Gaudet	
René	Poirier	
Jean	Nuirette	}
Pierre	Gaudet	
Pierre	Girouard	

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List of Acadians inhabiting from Gaspay to Bay Berte not surrendered at Fort Cumberland. 8th. Novr. 1761.

Heads of Families		no	Remarks
Charles	Foret	8	
Nicholas	Gautier	2	
Michel	Bernard	3	
Charles	Pellerin	5	
Pierre	Gaudet	8	
Joseph	Richard	2	These 61 Persons were embarked in small Vessels & 2 left behind to coast it along to the Bay Verte.
Paul	Landris	4	
Jean Jacques	Bourjois	2	
Marcelle	LeBlanc	2	
Jean	Legere	3	
Paul	Legere	6	
Louis	Bujot	5	
Jean	Cormier	8	
Michel	Sire	5	
Charles	Dugas	8	
Gregoir	Pellerin	5	These 51 Persons were left at Nipi-siguick on Account of sickness & want of Vessels to carry them away.
Pierre	Robichaut	6	
Michel	Doucet	9	
Ambroise	Como	6	
Veuve de Michel	Bourg	9	
Jean	Girouard	5	
Pierre	Sire	3	
Louis	Ahln	8	
Jacques	Legere	3	
Jean	Haché	6	
Oliver	Legere	4	

Pierre	Legere	3	Vessels to carry
Prudent	Robichau	4	them away.
Charles	DuGas	3	
Amant	Giroar	4	
Pierre	Mulanson	4	
Pierre	Mulanson	6	
Siprient	Poirie	3	
Ansilon	Brousar	2	
Charles	Mulanson	7	
Michel	Trahan	6	
Joseph	Bujois	6	
Guillaume	Blanchar	4	
Alexis	Landris	12	
Etienne	LeBlanc	8	
Joseph	Legere	8	
Joseph	Bourg	2	
Michel	Bourjois	3	
Baptist	Bourjois	4	
Ambrois	Babin	4	
Charles	Foret	5	
Joseph	Foret	4	
Michel	Dupui	5	
Jean	Richard	4	
Joseph	Prijean	3	
Jean	Guedri	5	
Rene	Landris	4	
Joseph	LeBlanc	6	
Pierre	Brun	3	
Jean	Gallan	4157
Glaud.	Boudrolt	5	269
Jean	Arsineau	5	These 53 Persons
Glaud	Boudrot jr	3	were left at Chi-
Pierre	Arsinneau	5	pagan for want
Pierre	Stesson	4	of Vessels.
Alexr.	Davi	6	
Veuve de Michel	Richard	9	
Joseph	Richard	6	
Francois	Blanchard	6	
Petit	Michell	4 53
20 Familles whose	Names I have lost	} These 100100	left at Mira- michi for the same Reason.
2 Do.			
Total not come in.		432	(34)

34. Avec la correction du premier groupe, 63 au lieu de 61, le vrai total: 434.

Endos Ilst of Acadian Familles not
come in to Fort Cumberland
8th. Novr. 1761.

Enclosed in Colonel Forster's of
the 30th. Novr. 1761.

P.A., E436, 169-170, P.R.O. 262.

* * *

At a Council holden at Halifax on
Saturday the 28th. November, 1761.

Captain Roderick McKenzie attending the Council this day, and having given an Account of His Transactions in the District of Chignecto, the Council Voted that the Thanks of the Board be given to Captain McKenzie for the Services he has done to this Province during the Time of his Command at Fort Cumberland, by his Active, Zealous, and Prudent Conduct in reducing and making Prisoners, upwards of Seven hundred French Acadians, who were in the Bay des Chaleurs in Arms against His Majesty's Government: And as a further Testimony of the Sense this Board has of the great Service he has thereby rendered to His Majesty and this His Province of Nova Scotia, it was also Voted that Colonel Forster be requested to transmit a Copy of this Vote, to His Excellency General Amherst.

Atrue Copy taken from the Council Records
by Jon Duport Sec: Con:

P.A., E436,172, P.R.O. 262.

* * *

Forster à Amherst

Halifax 30th. November 1761

Sir

On the 16th Instant I had the honor to receive your Excellency's Letter of the 4th. of October with the Extracts. . .

Captn. Mackenzie is returned from his Expedition, of which the enclosed is an account, I also transmit Copies of the Lists that were Sent therewith. Mr. Belcher the Lieut. Governor, with whom I consulted upon this occasion, advised that the Vessels which were Seized (tho of little value) Should be condemned in the Court of admiralty, that upon their being Sold, the purchasers might have a proper title to them, I have therefore given Orders to Capt. McKenzie to Libell them in that Court, & upon their being Condemned, to get them Sold at publick Vendue; there is likewise Some provisions, & Goods which are perishable, these I have given him orders also, to cause be Sold at publick Sale; and the money arising from both Sales, to remain for your Excellency to dispose of as you Shall judge proper.

... Mr. Belcher has relenquished in favor of the Captors, any Share that he might draw for his Majesty, or himself as Lieut. Governor, of the Value of the Vessels or Goods that have been taken.

The Prisoners are arrived here from Fort Cumberland & it has been thought proper to put the Ring-leaders into close confinement, for an Example to the rest, & to Shew them their breach of promise made to Colonel Frye Shall not go unpunished. . .

Forster

P.A., E436, 161-162, P.R.O. 262.

* * *

Richard Gridley³⁵ à Amherst

New York December 5th. 1761

Sir

Your Excellency was so good as to communicate to me some Suspicious, containd in a Letter you receiv'd from Nova Scotia; that I intended to carry on an Illicit Trade in the Gulph of St. Laurence, with the Indians fox Furrs &c. also that I had employ'd French men & French Neutrals there:— as to carrying on any Illicit Trade there, Permit me to Declare to you Sir, that I never was Directly, or Indirectly, concern'd in any Illicit or Contraband Trade; and it never enterd into my thoughts, to carry on such Trade in the Gulph of St. Laurence; with the Indians or any one else: I think such Trade dishonest, and it is my aversion: — As to employing French men, and Neutrals, it is true Sir, I have employ'd them there, only that I might learn their method of Catching the Sea Cows; as it was a Business they kept as a Secret from the English; I now know their method, and do not design to employ any of them longer than this winter; for its my inclination to prefer the natural Subjects of His Majesty to Foreigners: — I have no other Intention than Simply to carry on the Fishery at Islands Magdalene, in the manner I have already given Your Excellency with his Suspicious; I wish he had waited for Facts; I have heard some persons at Cumberland were fitting out Vessells for those Islands, how far that Gentleman was concernd in the fitting out I can say, but his Suspicious seem to me Arrise from Dissapointment. I have hitherto an unblemishd Character, & shall endeavour to maintain it; to do nothing unworthy Your Excellency's Countenance. . .

Rich:d Gridley

P.A., E527,103, P.R.O. 305

35. Voir lettre du 1er mai 1761 de Forster à Amherst: E436,107.

Amherst à Forster
Sir

New York 3d. January 1762

With regard to the Prize taken by Capt. Mackenzie I am to observe that were I to give the money arising therefrom to the Captors, it would be Deviating from a Rule, Which I have hitherto Strickly adhered to, ever Since I have been honored with the Command in this Country, having always Considered Everything of that Nature as belonging to the King; and if these Boats or Vessells are wanted for any Services, they ought to be Employed therein; If not, I would have You Consult with Mr. Belcher, and Dispose of the Monies arising from the Sale of them, on Some Charitable purposes which I am Sure will be most agreable to the Lieut. Governor; and I am Convinced the thanks of the Province will give more Satisfaction to Capt. Mackenzie, than he could receive by getting his Share of the Prizes.

Amherst

P.A., E437, 86, P.R.O. 263.

* * *

Forster à Amherst
Sir

Halifax 18th. February 1762

The Lieutenant Governor, to whom I communicated that paragraph of your Letter relative to Mr. Gridley, and the Copy of his to you respecting the Fishery at the Magdalene or Bird Islands, was of opinion that we Should write your Excellency a Joint Letter upon that Subject, which is herewith enclosed. I am thoroughly persuaded that Mr. Gridley's insinuations with regard to Capt. Mckenzie are without the Smallest foundation, nor Should I have been able to have resisted his most pressing Sollicitations to be relived early last Spring in order to be at hand to go upon Service had I known how to have Supplied his place with So dilligent, Sensible and Active an Officer as that important Post Ought always to have.

Upon receipt of your Excellency's Letter of the 3d. of January I caused a release to be made of the Judgment of the Admiralty Court by Capt. Mckenzie in favor of Lieut. Gov. Belcher & my Self, and we have thought proper to keep one of the French Vessels in the Bay of Vert, with a little Shallop to attend her, & have ordered another caused to Chignecto, to Save as much as possible the publick Expence; they can be made use of for various purposes, & the charge of the maintenance will be very trifling, as they can be navigated when there is occasion for them, by Some few of the Garrison assisted by French Neutrals as Pilots; The produce of the other articles which have been taken and Condemned Shall be applied in the manner You have pointed out to us, as Soon as they are Sold off at publick Vendue . . .

Forster

P.A., E436,183, P.R.O. 262.

Belcher et Forster à Amherst Halifax 18th. February 1762

Sir

We have perused the Copy of Mr. Gridley's Letter to your Excellency of the 5th. of December, with regard to his Fishery at the Magdalene Islands, wherein, after his denying any Intention to carry on an Illicit Trade with the Indians, by means of French Neutrals or otherwise, he reflects upon Capt:n Mckenzie as a Person interested in that Trade.

As we conceive insinuations of this Sort to be highly injurious to Captain Mckenzie's character as an Officer, we cannot, in Justice to him, avoid declaring to Your Excellency our Sentiments of that Gentleman's behavior in his Command, which has been entirely uniform in the promotion of his Majesty's Service both of a Civil & Military nature, agreeable to his Duty; and that from his disinterested Zeal for the publick good, we have the greatest Reason to believe, that he has upon no occasion been concerned in any Trade, or Schemes of Traffick, Profit, or Commerce whatsoever.

Mr. Gridley's having employed an Agent to engage Some of the French Neutrals in his Service, while they were prisoners under Captain Mckenzie's cares at Fort Cumberland without acquainting him therewith, or producing any authority for So doing, might be the cause of his having an unfavorable opinion of Mr. Gridley's Conduct; and as it was his duty to report every Occurrence that happened in his district, his having done So, we apprehend, ought by no means to authorize Mr. Gridley, to recriminate by an insinuation that had So little the appearance of Credibility.

Our desire to Set this matter in its proper light to Your Excellency, will, we flatter our Selves, apologize for the trouble we have given You. . .

Belcher, Forster

P.A., B436,187, P.R.O. 262.

* * *

MacKenzie à Amherst

Fort Cumberland March 3d 1762

Sir

Upon any other Subject, I would not take the liberty of troubling your Excelcy with so long a letter, as I am under the necessity of making this Apology for; But as you was pleas'd to do me the justice of sending to Colonel Forster Mr Gridley's Insinuations against me, I likewise depend upon your Excellency's patience to hear my Answer; even tho' my anxiety for your Excellency's good Opinion, and Indignation at so false an Artifice to hurt it, may cause me to say more in my own behalf than perhaps is necessary.

The following Extract of a letter I wrote to Colonel Forster, dated Fort Cumberland 26th April 1761, will show your Excellency all I ever said of Mr Gridley and his Fishery.

"On the 6th instant arriv'd in a Vessel from horton, one John Morris an Acadian³⁶ whose Father has live'd in New England some time. He brought with him a letter from Mesrs Thompson and Gridley Merchants in Boston to their Correspondent here, from which I take the liberty of transcrib'g the following Extract— The Bearer of this is John Morris in our service employ'd to contract with Mr Joseph Arsenau to go to the Bird Islands to carry on the Oyl and Cod fishery, Colonel Gridley having obtain'd a Grant of the same of General Amherst till his Majesty's pleasure is known."

"Joseph Arsenau is one of the Acadians who have been here since the Fall, but I have not allow'd him to enter into any Engagements with Morris as he has not your permission, and that I am entirely ignorant of His Excellency the General's Intention otherwise than by the above letter address'd to a Merchant of this Place. The Severity of the Laws restricting the Indian Trade, makes me likewise imagine that the Province may be perhaps jealous of these Acadians, who are well acquainted with all the tribes of MicMacs and have heretofore traded with them, since being with Vessels upon their Coasts, give the Fishers an opportunity of supplying the Indians from New England and preventing their coming here with their Furs, unless they are bound to some penalty in case of being discover'd in such practices. Therefore, Jos: Arsenau is the bearer of this, that he may represent his own case and obtain such permission as you may be pleas'd to give him. There is a Brother of his here, Francis Arsenau, who has a small Vessel drawn up in one of the Rivers falling in to the Bay Vert; He also wants liberty for himself and his Vessel to be employ'd in the same Fishery, and I suppose his Brother will apply for him to that purpose: In the meantime, I have allow'd him to go and refit her."

Being sent here to protect the Frontiers of the Colony, I never mean't to confine my Endeavours to the mere Security of this Fort, but to promote it's Interest in every possible respect; And if that was extending my Sphere too much, I certainly mistook my duty. It was this Opinion alone however, made me give my Sentiments so freely to Colonel Forster, without any personal malevolence to Mr Gridley, whose name I had never heard of before. At the same time, I was sensible of my being accountable to Colonel Forster for all the Prisoners under my care, of whom the Acadians above mentioned were a Part; And likewise, that

36. Jean Vigneau dit Maurice.

had your Excellency given any Order about them, I should have heard it from better authority, than Mr Gridley's Correspondent's Heresay.

Your Excellency's name having been made use of, was the reason I sent these Acadians directly to Halifax, to prevent loss of time and to be better instructed. They obtain'd leave to go to the Magdalene Islands, & went.

When the Summer fishing was over, the Arsenaus retur'd to Bay Vert in their Schooner, and one of them ask'd leave to go back with his family in the same Schooner, to remain on the Islands all Winter. At this time, I had Instruction from Halifax to arm two Vessels in the Bay Verte, for the protection of the new Settlements &; And soon afterwards, Orders to proceed in these two Vessels to the Bay of Chaleurs, as I suppose Colonel Forster have already acquainted your Excellency: Wherefore, I was oblig'd to make use of the Schooner above and another small Acadian Vessel, the only ones then at the Bay Vert fit for use, or that could be made usefull, without putting the Government to a considerable Expence; which was contrary both to my Inclination and Instructions. For the reason just mention'd, I told Arsenau, I was ordered to use his Vessel for a small Service that was required of me, and the instant that Service was done, he should have liberty to go with the Schooner where he would. I did not think myself under a necessity of telling Mr Gridley's Correspondent, what I was directed to do with these Vessels, but gave out, it was to supply Fort Amherst on St Johns Island with Provisions, to prevent any suspicion of my real design; which, if necessary to execute, was necessary to keep secret.

As soon as I return'd from the Bay of Chaleurs I perform'd my Promise to Arsenau, but he declin'd accepting my Offer, saying it was too late in the year.

I am not at all surpriz'd to find my behaviour, as above related, construe'd by narrowminded people as a Scheme of entering into an Oyl and fishing Trade, but flatter myself, your Excellency cannot entertain so mean an Opinion of me, otherwise you never would have taken the trouble of giving me an Opportunity to answer the scurritious Accusation. Should any further proofs be necessary, I would confidently call upon Colonel Forster and Lt. Governor Belcher, who I am conscious would do me the justice to declare; that no dirty Scheme of Profit, of any kind, has influenced my Conduct in any respect, since I have had the honour of receiving Orders or Instructions from them. And further, permit me to acquaint your Excellency that I made most earnest applications to Colonel Forster last Spring to be reliev'd from this post, as I was sorry to find, being here prevented my going upon Service with the first detachment of the Regiment; which I never would have done., if the sole pleasure & Advantage I propose to

myself as an Officer, did not arise from the hopes of being employ'd, and not from the low Views of Trade, that my present Situation might afford to a commercial disposition.

If I might take the liberty to ask a favour, It would be to grant me an opportunity of proving any Assertion in this letter, particularly the last; Since, very conscious of your Excellency's Candour, I promise myself the Honour of Continuing at all times.

Rod:k MacKenzie
P.A., E515,47-48, P.R.O. 300.

* * *

On Board the Swanton Schooner off
the Isle Jeremie y:e 14th July 1762

May it Please Your Excellency

We take this first opportunity of acquainting you Yesterday Morning we Sailed from Bic, and stood in for the Village of Boimbe, about four OClock came a Canoe with three Indians on Board who informed us that they belonged to the Bay of Chaleurs immediately by Land which is about fifty Leagues from Barnabi, them Indians likewise inform us that the Inhabitants are Numerous, and that Sergeant Carr is with them and that he never has been a Pirating as was reported, but there was three small Vessels send out last Year with Twenty Men on Board of each, they took three Sloops Bound to Quebec, those Vessells was Commanded by Mr. Rousseau, and when the Prizes was brought in Sergeant Carr and all the Party on Shore Shared alike, in the fall of the Year they send off two of the Sloops which they had taken in fishing to the Northward, and they was Retaken by the English, there is now a Small Schooner with forty Men, & a Chaloupe filled out from the same Party, and Commanded by Mr. Rousseau they are Cruising to the Northward, we thought proper to delay those Indians for further Intelligence and for fear of their going to alarm the place, as they intended to set off in two days by Land, one of those Indians is A Chief Man amongst them as he is the only French Interpreter they have, and I really believe he came to Barnabie for intelligence, he farther tells us that the Priest of this place is a going for Quebec in three days, he is a Recollet that came from amongst these People his name is father Ambrose.

He further informs us that the Merchants of Quebec have Supplied them with all kinds of Necessary's and that they Treat for all their Pelleteries &ca: with them and he saith that there is at present an English Merchant at Ristigouch, this Indian produces us a Certificate signed by Captain James Harnwood of His Majesty's Sloop Porcupine dated June the 22d. 1761 to Pass to Quebec, Chebucto or Beausejour to Treat with the English for Peace, but he tells us he hath been at neither of those places, we

Treat not as Prisoners but as Friends they want for Nothing and seem to be well content as they find we are going to the Bay Chaleurs, I hope they will be a great Service to us and we will reward them accordingly. . . we are making the best of our way to the Bay Chaleurs . . .

Thomas Fortye
David Allgeo

P.A., E425, f.66, P.R.O. 239.

* * *

Murray à Amherst
Sir

Quebec 4th. August 1762

I have secured the Father Ambrose mentioned in Fortye letter, if he know anything of Mon.s Houssonville's Expedition³⁷ he does not yet chuse to devulge it; I really believe he is ignorant of it: and I still am of opinion that nothing has been concerted between the Enemy and the Canadians. . .

Murray

P.A., E425,58, P.R.O. 239.

* * *

Bastide à Amherst
Sir

Halifax 1t Feb.y 1762

Your Excellency having objections to the French being employ'd as Artificers, and none in the Province appearing so fit for this kind of Business (where a Manwork's half the time in Water) as the French Ax men are, I shall endeavour to Select a proper Number of the most Able for this purpose. . .

Bastide

P.A., E438,190, P.R.O. 263

* * *

le même au même
Sir

Halifax August 12, 1762

I apply'd to Colonel Forster for all the men off duty in order to resume the work. . . and to Continue the new wharf (as far as we have timber, the French axmen who had been Employ'd in Erecting of it being Embarked with the rest;³⁸ these works are going on with others of less.r kind. . .

Bastide

P.A., E439, 52, P.R.O. 264.

37. Expédition navale française qui surpris, fin juin, le fort de St-John's, Terre-Neuve.

38. Cinq navires transportèrent, à la mi-août 1762, 1.500 Acadiens d'Halifax à Boston mais le séjour ne dura que trois semaines.

Beardsley à Amherst

Halifax June 23d 1763

Sir

there hath been more Work done on the Wharf, One Day with another, by these few Axmen (Regular Troops) (whose Number never yet Exceeded two and Twenty) than by the Fifty French Men that were employ'd last Summer upon the same Work. . . The Reasons I have given for employing these Regular Troops in preference to the Frenchmen, I hope will meet with Your Excellency's Approbation: . . .

P.A., E439,117, P.R.O. 264.

* * *

Forster à Amherst

Halifax 2d. August 1763.

Sir

This moment an express is arrived from Capt. Lieut. Bruce at Annapolis Royal with an account that there has lately been an extra-ordinary Meeting of Savages in that Neighbourhood, on the breaking up of which a large body posted themselves on the other Side of the River opposite to the Fort where they Still remain. The Accadians at work on the Fortifications have gone amongst them and report that they are more numerous than any body of them that has assembled in these parts for Several Years past; they are very inquisitive about the nature of the peace*; . . .

Forster

P.A., E436,374, P.R.O. 262

* Traité de Paris le 10 février 1763.

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