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should they keep to their resolution to leave the Province, it is right to make them as useful as possible in the meantime. Two sloops have been applied for. The proceedings in Carteel's case were regular.

B. T. N. S. vol. 34, p. 163

October 17,
Halifax.

Cornwallis to Secretary of State (Bedford). "The French have begun their usual game." DeLutre (LeLoutre), missionary to the Indians, has once more induced them to begin hostilities; they had taken 20 Englishmen prisoners at Canso. On 8th September, they attempted to seize two sloops, having gone on board on pretense of trading. On the 30th, they killed four men, cutting wood near Major Gilman's. The Council resolved not to declare war, but to treat them as banditti and rebels; that they should be pursued to their haunts; that 50 volunteers should be raised in the settlement to scour the woods; that 100 should be raised in New England to join Gorham's rangers and go over the whole Province, that a further present of 1,000 bushels of corn should be sent to the St. John Indians to confirm their allegiance; that ten guineas reward be paid for every Indian taken or killed. A proclamation was published accordingly at Halifax, Annapolis and Minas. Captain Clapham raised 70 volunteers in three days, of whom he selected 50, who are now scouring the woods; Gorham sends out detachments all round the Bay; Gilman has gone to Piscataqua to raise 100 men. The corn is to be bought at Minas; How is to carry it to St. John, and is to try to get some of the Indians there to go against the Micmacs. Asks for instruction respecting two schooners, hired by Shirley during the war, the bills for the hire, &c., of which have been protested. About 300 houses in the settlement are now covered, two of the forts are finished and the barricade covered all round the town; the posts at the head of the Bay and at Minas are made secure. A detachment of Philipps's regiment to remain in the post at the head of the Bay, that Gorham may scour the country.

A. & W. I. vol. 31, p. 89

Enclosed. Letter (in French) ending: "Je te salue. Tous les sauvages de l'Isle Royal et de Malhickonneich 6 jours avant le St. Michel," i. e. 23rd September, 1749. The letter sets out the title of the Indians to the land, for the preservation of which they can trust only in God. Even a worm can defend itself when attacked, and the Indians being worth more should also defend themselves. Hope that when they see Cornwallis, he may say something that may lighten their hearts.

The text of the resolution of Council respecting the Indians. 92

The proclamation. 93

Cornwallis (in French) to des Herbiere, governor of Louisbourg, dated 21st September, calling his attention to Indian attacks and to the intrigues of Leutre (LeLoutre) among them; desires to know if he has entered this Province with his (desHerbiere's) permission, or against his orders: his conduct should be examined in either case. Whoever comes on his (des Herbiere's) account shall be well received, but if he brings no letter from him the laws shall be executed. The priests boast of having converted the Indians; if to commit all sorts of crimes is to be a Christian, it would be better they should remain honest heathens. Demands restitution of the schooner taken at Canso; were a French vessel taken in the same way into any port in Nova Scotia, he would believe his government very feeble or base if it were not returned and the pirates punished. 95

Answer by des Herbiere, dated 15th October, that he had sent back the prisoners taken by the Indians, but that the schooner had not been brought to any port on the island and that he had no control over the Indians, who are allies not subjects. Le Loutre is not responsible to him but to the general government of New France, having been sent to his mission by the King of France. Should Cornwallis find any French

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subject exciting trouble he should arrest him and he (desHerbiers) would punish if the prisoner belonged to his Province, or send him on to his own government. Laments the cruelties of the Indians, but no religion will change their nature. Learns that one of His Majesty's ships of war is still anchored at Port Toulouse and the commandant has sent to ascertain the reason. Should any of the ships of war desire to make a stay in one of the ports, they should apply directly to him (des Herbiers). If he can discover the vessel taken by the Indians he will try to get it out of their hands, but he cannot use force. 96

(A duplicate of this letter is at p. 123).

A letter of the same date (October 17) was written by Cornwallis to Lords of Trade, not identical, although to the same general effect.

F. 95, B. T. N. S. vol. 9

The enclosures are the same and marked F. 96 to F. 100, but the plan mentioned in F. 85 (August 20), is additional marked F. 102.

October 25,
Quebec.

LaJonquière to Cornwallis (in French). Personal compliments. The peace should lead to mutual friendship, which he is inculcating on his Canadians; is glad to find that he (Cornwallis) is doing the same in his government. Defends the letter of LaGalissonnière to Mascarene on various grounds and discusses in detail the bearing of the articles in the treaty of Utrecht on North American questions. (Copy sent by the Lords of Trade to the Secretary of State, 22nd January, 1750)

A. & W. I. vol. 596

October 28,
Quebec.

Bishop of Quebec (Pontbriand) to Cornwallis (in French). Proposes, as had been done by his predecessors, to visit Nova Scotia officially, as part of his diocese. Is aware that the Acadians are British subjects and will neither say nor do anything against the submission they owe to the King. Asks for permission to send priests to the Acadians, who have requested him to do so.

F. 108, B. T. N. S. vol. 9

(Copy sent by Lords of Trade to Secretary of State, 22nd January, 1750. A. & W. I. vol. 596).

November 1,
Halifax.

Cornwallis to La Jonquière (in French). It is difficult to believe that he should have approved of LaGalissonnière's letter. Clinton rather than he (LaJonquière) might have complained of distrust in relation to the prisoners. Is surprised that he not only approves of LaGalissonnière's letter, but that he has himself sent a detachment to St. John River, contrary to good faith and to the law of nations. Until the two Crowns come to a different agreement, holds that the whole coast of St. John and the other places to which French detachments have been sent are part of Nova Scotia. Has informed His Britannic Majesty of the state of affairs and whilst waiting instructions shall do his duty.

F. 107 B. T. N. S. vol. 9

(Copy sent by Lords of Trade to Secretary of State, 22nd January, 1750. A. & W. I. vol. 596.)

November 1,
Halifax.

Same to the Bishop of Quebec (in French). Cannot allow him to exercise his ecclesiastical functions in Nova Scotia. Did not refuse priests to the Acadians and had lately granted a passport to Abbé Maillard to go to Isle Royal (Cape Breton). Would be happy to procure good priests, which till now has not been the case. Was it well to send De Leutre (Le Lontre) as missionary to the Micmacs to incite them to cruelties towards those who had shown them friendship? Was it for their interest that he should prevent them from uniting with a civilized and Christian people and from enjoying the advantages of a mild government? Is certain that in giving this mission he (the Bishop) had not ordered the Indians to be led to their ruin and against the allies of his king. If any priest should presume to exercise his functions without permission from the Governor, he would at once be arrested and tried.

F. 109, B. T. N. S. vol. 9