

1924-1925



"DEEDS SPEAK"

Annual Report

and

TRANSACTION NO. 25

of

THE
WOMEN'S
CANADIAN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

OF TORONTO

Organized November 19th, 1895
Incorporated February 14th, 1896



"DEEDS SPEAK"

Women's Canadian Historical Society
OF TORONTO

TRANSACTION NO. 25

CONTENTS

The Colony of French Emigrés in
York County, 1798.

1924-1925



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

<https://archive.org/details/annualreporttran25wome>

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Women's Canadian Historical Society

OF TORONTO

1924-1925

Organized, 1895; Incorporated, 1896.

OFFICERS

Honorary President.....	MRS. COCKSHUTT, Government House.
Past Presidents.....	*MRS. S. A. CURZON.
	*LADY EDGAR.
	*MRS. FORSYTH GRANT.
	*MISS FITZGIBBON.
President.....	MISS MICKLE, 48 Heath St. East.
Vice-Presidents.....	MRS. JAMES BAIN.
	LADY STUPART.
	MRS. EDGAR JARVIS.
Corresponding Secretary.....	MRS. BALMER NEILLY,
	39 Woodlawn Ave. East.
Recording Secretary.....	MISS ROBERTS, 20 Earl Street.
Treasurer.....	MRS. W. A. PARKS, 69 Albany Ave.
Curator.....	MRS. SEYMOUR CORLEY,
	69 Dunvegan Road.

CONVENERS OF MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

MRS. HORACE EATON,	MRS. W. A. PARKS,
141 Lyndhurst Ave.	69 Albany Ave.
	MRS. WM. JARVIS, Farnham Ave.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MRS. DUCKWORTH.	MRS. LEADBETTER.	MRS. SINCLAIR.
MRS. JOHNSON.	MRS. SETTLE.	MRS. WM. JARVIS.

HONORARY MEMBERS

MISS CARNOCHAN.	HON. MR. JUSTICE RIDDELL, LL.D.
CHARLES MAIR, F.R.C.S.	F.R.S.C.
PROF. G. M. WRONG.	RT. HON. SIR GILBERT PARKER, Bart.
MISS K. M. LIZARS.	MISS MACHAR.
DR. LOCKE.	BLISS CARMAN.
REV. JOHN McLEAN, Ph.D.	JOHN D. KELLY.
CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.	PROF. PELHAM EDGAR.
PROF. A. H. YOUNG.	MRS. J. W. F. HARRISON.
COLONEL WILLIAM WOOD.	PROF. H. T. F. DUCKWORTH.
W. D. LIGHTHALL, F.R.S.C.,	PROF. JOHN SQUAIR.
F.R.S.L.	

*Deceased.

President's Address

In the death of Janet Carnochan, of Niagara, we have lost an Honorary member, and the cause of Canadian History an untiring supporter. Her enthusiasm was never-failing and she lived to see a great change in public sentiment. Years ago people doubted whether Canada had a history, now every new development is eagerly welcomed. * * * * *

Throughout its whole existence the late Mrs. Robert Sullivan was a faithful member of this Society. To her, we owe transactions Nos. 6 and 10. In 1914 she read a paper on "Henry Dundas and Sir George Yonge," from whom our streets were named. Gentle and brave she will long be remembered by all who knew her.

The Conveners of Memorial Committee, your Treasurer and President, interviewed the Government as to the permanent home for the Society and were assured that the plan as outlined for the Victoria Memorial Hall would shortly be carried through. In the meantime our fund is steadily growing. . . .

In regard to old Fort York a good deal of research has been done—it was necessary to clear the ground and find out what body was in charge, etc.

The exterior of Howard House, has been renovated and put in thorough order by the Park's Commissioner during the year, thus saving a priceless example of an early Toronto home to the city and country.

For years our members have been urged to build up their country by buying whenever possible goods made in Canada or in the Empire. I am glad to note that other societies and the public are giving attention to this subject.

In conclusion, some of our wants may be stated: Members are asked for good photographs of fine old houses in the country or in different towns as well as from Toronto. As ever war letters are desired. War books are disappearing from our shelves, many of these would prove invaluable in our library, and members are asked to contribute these.

* * * * *

SARA MICKLE.

Recording Secretary's Report

During the past year there have been seven regular and eight executive meetings of the Women's Canadian Historical Society which have been well attended. The historical papers of a very high order.

October—"History in the Making by Our Soldiers," by Mrs. A. Van Koughnet.

November—"Settlement and Resettlement," by Prof. C. N. Fay.

December—"Canada's Gifts to World Progress," by Dr. L. B. Jackes.

January—"Old Toronto Houses," by Dr. F. Grasett.

February—"Notes on Founding Christ Church, Campbellford," by Miss Hilda Bonnycastle.

March—"Berkeley House," by Mrs. Edgar Jarvis.

"Notes on a Visitor's Book at Brock's Monument, 1821," by Miss K. Symons.

April—"Colborne Lodge," by Mrs. A. G. H. White.

"Personal Reminiscences of the Howard Family," by Mrs. John Bruce.

On March 10th an open meeting was held at which Dr. W. A. Parks gave an illustrated lecture, entitled, "With the British Scientists on the Western Excursion."

On May 28th a meeting was held at High Park where the historic treasures bequeathed by the late John G. Howard, donor of High Park, were viewed by the members of your Society. Following the inspection of Colborne Lodge, the afternoon was concluded with "tea" in one of the beautiful open spaces of the park.

At all meetings different members have brought interesting historical records or relics for exhibition; these have added much to our pleasure and to our knowledge of early conditions.

The following new members have been welcomed: Lady Moss, Miss Bond, Miss Janet Price, Mrs. F. Molyneux, Mrs. John Bruce, Mrs. S. J. Radcliffe, Mrs. D. P. Rogers, Mrs. J. W. Daniel, Mrs. Wallace Bruce, Mrs. A. E. Lavell, Mrs. George Russell.

With deep regret your Society records the death of Colonel G. T. Denison. He was among the first of the many dis-

tinguished men who have honoured and encouraged us by becoming honorary members of the Society. An ardent patriot, his love of country stirred the loyalty of others; and his long and honourable service to this city and to this country, to which he gave of his best, should ever be remembered with gratitude.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN ROBERTS,

Recording Secretary.

Corresponding Secretary's Report for Year Ending April, 1925

During the year Transaction No. 24 was printed.

This contains:

1. Notes on the Founding of Christ Church, Campbellford, by Hilda Bonnycastle.

2. "Canada in 1834"—Recollections of Mrs. Rothwell, taken down by her daughter, Mrs. Edward Leigh:

(a) Some incidents in Mrs. Rothwell's Life, by her granddaughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Cameron;

(b) Letters to Mrs. Rothwell from the Rev. Philip Harding, giving some account of his mission at Apsley, Ont.

Copies of this Transaction were sent to members of the Legislature and to our list of exchanges.

We regret to report the death of Mrs. Ellis, a very valued member of long standing in the Society.

An inquiry regarding the overland journey of some Toronto men, in 1862, to the West, was received from Dr. Wade, of Kamloops, B.C., who is collecting material for a book. The files of the Toronto *Globe*, in the Parliamentary Library, were gone through and the information found in them, was forwarded to Dr. Wade.

Publications received:

Washington Historical Quarterly from Seattle, for April, 1924, also July, 1924.

The Report of the Canadian Historical Association.

ETHEL S. NEILLY,

Corresponding Secretary.

Treasurer's Report

GENERAL ACCOUNT, 1924-25

RECEIPTS

Balance in Bank, April, 1924.....	\$95.41	
Members' Fees.....	60.00	
Treasury Grant.....	200.00	
Sale of Transactions.....	2.00	
Monthly Teas.....	52.15	
Bank Interest.....	6.25	
Loaned to Memorial Account.....	1.00	
		<hr/>
		\$416.81

EXPENDITURE

Printing Transactions.....	\$105.40	
Printing, Post Cards, etc.....	89.59	
Postage and Stationery.....	3.40	
Tea Service at Sherbourne House.....	31.30	
Flowers.....	12.50	
Rent for use of Sherbourne Club, '23-24	25.00	
Rent for use of Sherbourne Club, '24-25	25.00	
Fees Canadian Historical Society.....	5.00	
Expense for Open Meeting, 79 St. George Street.....	9.50	
Loaned to Memorial Account.....	1.00	
		<hr/>
	\$307.69	
Balance in Bank, April 16th, 1925....	109.12	
		<hr/>
		\$416.81

MEMORIAL FUND ACCOUNT, 1924-1925

RECEIPTS

Balance in Bank, April, 1924.....	\$376.93	
Interest on Bond and Loans.....	640.86	
Donations.....	14.50	
Life Membership (Mrs. Harry Hooper)	25.00	
Loaned from General Account.....	1.00	
Sale of Transactions.....	6.00	
		<hr/>
		\$1,064.29

EXPENDITURES

Dominion of Canada Bonds.....	\$617.10	
Interest Brokerage and Postage.....	6.41	
Balance due John Stark & Co. for purchase of \$6,300 Dominion of Canada Bonds	11.00	
Rent for Safety Box.....	3.00	
Return of Loan to General Account...	1.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$638.51	
Balance in Bank, April 15th, 1925....	425.78	
	<hr/>	\$1,064.29

SECURITIES

War Loans and Victory Bonds.....	\$8,700.00	
Canadian Permanent Securities.....	1,100.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$9,800.00	
Cash, Balance in Bank as above.....	425.78	
	<hr/>	
Total Cash and Securities.....		\$10,225.78

JEAN PARKS,
Honorary Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.
L. D. STUPART, *Auditor.*

Report of the Curator

Four photographs, two of the late Quetton St. George; one full length, wearing the Order of St. Louis; two of Glenlonly, formerly his home at Oak Ridges.

One scrap book: data concerning the Prisoners of War and the Bread Fund, giving a complete history of the movement.

Four etchings—Brock's Monument at Night, 1920.

Old Windmill Point, Lake Erie, 1922.

Old Barracks, Fort George, 1886.

The Cellar, Fort Niagara, N.Y., 1924.

These have been framed by the generosity of a member.

Three small bundles of papers, chiefly military; from Mrs. Edward Leigh's belongings, from her executor, Mrs. Elizabeth Cameron, a former member.

Second volume Simcoe Papers.

Two etchings—Interior Old Fort Niagara.

Gate, Old Fort Niagara. A copy of this etching was shown at Wembley.

Canadian war poems—Marching Men, Helena Coleman.

Songs of an Airman, Hartley Munro Thomas.

LUELLA CORLEY,
Curator.



HENRY QUETTON ST. GEORGE

It is supposed he is wearing the Order of St. Louis granted to his father, Laurent Quetton St. George by Louis XVIII. These much-prized decorations were left to relatives.

The Colony of French Émigrés in York County, Ontario—1798

Read before The Women's Canadian Historical Society of
Toronto, by Mrs. Balmer Neilly, at their
April meeting in 1924.

After the disastrous results of the first French Revolution, the supporters of the Royalist party in France found themselves in dire difficulties. Their homes in many cases were destroyed; they were driven from their estates which were seized by the Revolutionists; many had a price put upon their heads, and were forced to assume new names to conceal their identity in order to make good their escape from their country. Many of them fled across the channel and threw themselves upon the generosity of England, and England was generous.

It has been impossible to ascertain just how many sought a refuge there. In one place the statement is made that 8,000 of the Roman Catholic clergy found sanctuary in England, and were well treated by a Protestant people. Wm. Jarvis writing to Rev. Samuel Peters, in England, from York, under date of August, 1799, says: "The Count (meaning de Puisaye) informed me while at dinner with us, that there were about 20,000 in like situation with himself, who wished to emigrate to Upper Canada." A fair inference would be that the party who sought refuge in England numbered at least 30,000. Upon arriving in England, those who were able to work, made every effort to earn a livelihood, but many, very many there were, who were quite dependent on the charity and liberality of an alien race. From Forneron's and Stephen's History of the Émigrés of the French Revolution, we learn that voluntary subscription, headed by the King, resulted in something over \$200,000 being raised, and at a later date a second sum of nearly \$170,000 was raised by similar means. In 1793 the government levied a special tax for the same purpose, and by this means a generous sum was raised annually. In all, it has been estimated that approximately \$9,000,000 was provided by the generosity of the English people, to assist these unfortunate exiles. But England had English poor, and so this amount could not be provided indefinitely to assist aliens. Besides these émigrés were a proud people, of great spirit, many of them having been officers in the Royalist forces, and therefore of the proud nobility of France. To be forced to rely upon the benevolence of strangers for even bare sustenance, must have been a chafing and almost unendurable position for these spirited people.

Outstanding among the Refugees, was one, Joseph Genevieve, Comte de Puisaye, and because he was the moving spirit in the Expedition in

which we are interested, perhaps a brief sketch of his career would not be out of place here.

Born at Montagne 1754, the youngest son of a noble family, he was intended for the Church, and partially educated for the priesthood. But as was perhaps natural in a youth of his rank, at that period in France, the lure of a military life induced him to enter the army and he joined the regiment of Conti Cavalry at the age of eighteen, as sub-lieutenant. On the death of his father he purchased a commission in the Swiss Guard, which were a part of the king's household. On the Convocation of the States General he was chosen by the nobles of La Perche to represent them. In this capacity he chose the popular side and was one of the few of the nobility who advocated reforms and supported the demands of the common people. In 1791 he was placed at the head of the National Guards in the district of Evreux, and made an effort to raise an army which was to be used to secure the safety of the King. However, the eventful 10th of August, when the palace was stormed, and the Swiss Guard massacred, put an end to that plan. But the army was held together in order to withstand the hated and unjust tyranny of the Convention. De Puisaye was chief of the staff of the army of the department of the Eure, when the Jacobins took possession of Vernon in 1793, and he was ordered by his chief to dislodge them. His soldiers were either disloyal to him, or terrified by the Convention, for, it is said, "They ran away with the most scandalous precipitation, and never after could be persuaded to approach the enemy."

After the execution of the King and upon the death of the leader of the Royalist forces in Brittany, De Puisaye found himself at the head of that part of the army. At that time (1793) he was wandering in Brittany with a price upon his head. Lamartine says: "He remained concealed for a whole year, in a cavern, in the forests of Brittany, where by his manoeuvres and correspondence he managed to kindle the fire of revolt against the Republic." He also adds: "He was at once an orator, a diplomat and a soldier," and ranks him rather as an adventurer, a character eminently adapted for civil war, which produces more adventurers than heroes. He had, it is said, uncommon natural talents which had been carefully cultivated. He was well informed, eloquent, resourceful, self-possessed, having great presence of mind, was dignified of bearing, and of tall and commanding stature. (Those of you who have any curiosity concerning his appearance, may see a very charming picture of himself and his wife in the John Ross Robertson collection in the Library.) In 1794 he went over to England and laid his plan before Pitt who was then the Prime Minister, Henry Dundas, Home Secretary, and William Wyndham Grenville, Auditor of Exchequer, asking their aid. They promised to assist him, and to send over a force of 6,000 émigrés in the pay of Great Britain, a regiment of artillery, and equipment and arms for 80,000 men. They expected 80,000 Royalists from Brittany to join them. Imagine

their surprise and resentment when they were informed that during de Puisaye's absence in England, a truce between the Royalists and the Convention had been formed. He sent an emissary to Brittany to repair the damage, and himself succeeded in reassuring Great Britain.

On the 27th of June, the expedition arrived in Quiberon Bay. Then followed the terrible disaster and massacre of the émigrés by the orders of the Convention. Treachery, disloyalty, a divided command and poor organization all played their part in the disaster, but de Puisaye alone was blamed. Many believed he had betrayed the Royalist cause. However, he had a loyal supporter in Baron Grenville, the Treasurer of the Exchequer, who, in a letter dated Park Street, Westminster, July 30th, 1798, to President Russell, exonerates de Puisaye of any responsibility in the disaster. Thiers, in his History of the French Revolution, says that it is certain at Quiberon de Puisaye did all that he possibly could have done. Other historians disagree with him, and say that he was ambitious for personal glory. Also that he accepted a large sum of money from the British government. This was denied by Dundas, but after coming to Canada de Puisaye had wealth, while the other émigrés had nothing but the most extreme poverty. At any rate de Puisaye resigned his commission as lieutenant-general, left France and went to England.

But this restless, active mind could not long remain inactive and among the Archives of 1888, we find a plan, a most elaborate plan (a), which I have appended to this paper, drawn up, but neither dated nor signed. The project is thought to have been formed in the mind of de Puisaye and the plan forwarded to the Government by him.

The proposal was to form a Royalist settlement in Upper Canada. The military plan of settlement was most carefully drawn up, every contingency seemed to have been thought of and every chance of failure seemed to have been guarded against in it, and it was accepted almost in its entirety by the British Government.

There was a threefold reason for the adoption of the plan.

The British Government wished to do something generous for the émigrés. They also wished to colonize Canada and also to rid themselves, as readily as possible, of the terrible burden entailing the support of so many helpless people. In the Dominion Archives there is a letter from the Duke of Portland to President Russell dated Whitehall, July 5th, 1798, in which he informs President Russell, that the Government proposes to grant a settlement in Upper Canada to M. de Puisaye and to about forty of the Royalists, and wishes President Russell to take measures to allot them lands in as suitable situations as possible, in the proportion granted to the American Loyalists, considering M. de Puisaye as a field officer and the other officers according to their rank. He says they will be provided with necessary funds and equipment to settle the land. However, when the expedition started the Government found itself out of funds and the

necessary capital had to be advanced by de Puisaye from his private means, with the promise of reimbursement from the British Government when the expensive war should be over.

Among the Sessional Papers in the Parliamentary Library here, is one called "Regulations for the Colony." It is not necessary to include in this paper the entire record, but sufficient to say that by it the King of England graciously permitted an establishment of Royalists in Upper Canada, and directed that the corps be under the command of the Comte de Puisaye. The colony was to be financed and rationed by the Government, until such time as the settlers were sufficiently self-supporting; and land was to be granted in a suitable position, the amounts according to the military rank of the various settlers. The Royalists were to have free passage, agricultural implements as well, and were to be accorded every assistance possible by the Colonial Government.

There is no record of the matter having been advertised in England, and it is thought that so many were eager to come that no difficulty in securing the required number was encountered.

The party set sail from Portsmouth early in 1798, in the *Betsy*, a government ship.

In letters to their friends, written before leaving London, St. George, Marseuil, and Coster St. Victor give them to understand that only sailors rations had been provided for them by the British Government for the voyage. Sailors' rations in those days must have been quite superior fare, as later on they speak of bouillon, chicken and red wine on board ship.

The journey to Quebec was apparently as uneventful as it was long, taking three months, and outside of the information that de Puisaye and Beauvoir became estranged on the voyage out, we know little. Quite an amusing incident of the trip is told. No doubt wearied terribly by the length of the voyage and the close confinement of the ship, and thinking to create a little diversion, de Puisaye called all the officers, privates and servants on deck and there, ever fond of playing the Prince, with quite a little ceremony, he, by the power vested in him, by him who called himself Louis XVIII, created Marseuil and Laurent Quetton St. George, Chevaliers de Saint-Louis. The privates and servants treated the matter as a joke, and thereafter dubbed the two gentlemen "Chevaliers de la Betsy." The vessel reached Quebec on October 7th, where one of the party died and two were drowned, and several others abandoned the party. Proceeding on their journey, some travelled by boat to Montreal and some overland, and by October 18th all were assembled to start on the next stage of the journey from Lachine to Kingston. The Assistant Commissary General, Mr. I. W. Clarke, had been appointed to look after the comfort and welfare of the strangers. They left Lachine on October 20th in twelve batteaux.

Two contained the travellers, and ten were loaded with their furniture and effects. Mr. Clarke says: "They were as comfortably provided for as possible, and they went off, to all appearance, in good spirits and well satisfied. I understand from the General that the people were tampered with on their way from Quebec, being told that they were going to a sickly, cold country and that they would do better to stay below. Some of them show a reluctance to going on, and had they had any time, there would, I believe, have been difficulties with them." Mr. Clarke hurried them on from Montreal in two days for fear they should elect to remain there indefinitely. Travelling from Montreal to Kingston in batteaux was tedious and slow, especially as the party had to sleep on shore each night. The men had been provided with a blanket, and the women, of whom there were two, each with two blankets. Sleeping in the open in autumn weather with one or even two blankets would seem an almost insupportable hardship. They arrived in Kingston in November, where they were kindly received.

In a letter from President Russell to the Duke of Portland, dated York, Upper Canada, November 3, 1798, he states that he has advised de Puisaye to allow his party to remain at Newark or Kingston, as there was no accommodation for a party of that size in York, advising him to come on alone and discuss plans for settling the party comfortably. This advice was followed by de Puisaye, and in a letter from President Russell to the Duke of Portland, dated York, November 21, 1798, he says that de Puisaye has arrived in York. In fact, he had arrived on November 18th, the journey from Kingston by boat having taken but two days. In the above letter President Russell says that Comte de Puisaye was satisfied with the choice of location made for the settlement, which was between York and Lake Simcoe, where the Surveyor-General (*b*) was instructed to lay off four townships to the north of Markham, Pickering and Whitby. Comte de Puisaye accompanied the Surveyor-General to explore the country. (Perhaps he then formed the unfavourable opinion which so soon led him to purchase land at Niagara.) The townships of Uxbridge, Gwillimbury, and a township in the rear of Whitby and the ungranted part of Whitchurch, was laid out for the new colony. Also there was land on Yonge Street, some twenty-two lots of two hundred acres each, near Bond's Lake, to establish a town, which was to be named Windham.

Many have wondered why the French Royalists, having so much to choose from, should have elected to settle on such unproductive soil. The reasons are numerous and varied, and apparently all quite good reasons. First, these émigrés themselves had asked that they be given land away from the other French settlements, namely, in Quebec and Detroit, as they felt they preferred not to mix with those of their own nationality already here, being of a different station in life from the average emigrant from France. De Puisaye favoured the location because it was

near the seat of Government (he did not favour it for himself, needless to say) because they would more readily receive any needed assistance as well as be more easily controlled, and President Russell adds, in his letter to the Duke of Portland, under date of November 3, 1798, "They may as well fill up an uninhabited space, through which Indians might advance to the destruction of this town (York) before we could receive sufficient warning of their approach." The latter seems rather a sordid reason to put forth, but such was the necessity of the times. In return the Comte de Puisaye gave promise (c) that no émigré, of whose principles they were not sure, would be admitted into the establishment.

Shortly before the New Year, some of those left at Kingston came on to York and from there out to their allotments. At first all lived in a temporary barracks, and by the middle of February they had felled trees enough to clear the land for and erect eighteen houses, finished on the outside but not within. Every assistance was lent the newcomers by the Government, both in rations and aid of every kind. In the spring several more of those wintering at Kingston arrived. Several, fearing the utter uselessness of people of their rank and unsuitability attempting to conquer such a wild, rough country, came no farther than Kingston, and decided (d) to make every effort to return to England as soon as possible.

The names of those who actually did come and settle in this new grant of land are given in a list dated York, Upper Canada, September 3, 1799:

LIST OF THOSE ÉMIGRÉS WHO ACTUALLY CAME TO CANADA AND SETTLED
AT WINDHAM, NEAR BOND'S LAKE.

Monsieur d'Allegre	Colonel.
The Vicomte de Chalus	Colonel.
Monsieur de Marseuil	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Monsieur Quetton de St. George	Major.
(e) Monsieur Boiton	Captain.
Monsieur de Farcy	Captain.
Monsieur de la Richerie	Lieutenant.
Madame Vicomtesse de Chalus	
Renon	Private.
Fauchard	Private.
(f) Private Sejaou or (Segent) now called Saigeon	
Le Bugle	Private.
Champagne	Private.
Polard	Private.
Furan	Private.
Letourneux dit Langevin	Private.
Fanny	His wife.
Laugel	Private.
Boyer	Private.

AT NIAGARA.

The Count de Puisaye.....	Lieutenant-General.
Count de Chalus.....	Major-General.
Marchand.....	Private.
Mrs. Smithers.....	Housekeeper to Count de Puisaye.
John Thompson.....	Servant to Count de Puisaye.
2 lost their passage from England.	
1 died; 2 drowned at Quebec.	
16 abandoned the enterprise.	
Canadian servants—	
Valiere and his family.....	Blacksmith.
Gareau.....	(Garrow.)
Mainville and his family.....	Labourer.
Antoine Lafleche	
La Bonhomme.	

Dated at York, Upper Canada, September 3rd, 1799.

While these houses were being built and the land cleared the Government lent every assistance possible, and although their orders from England were to assist these people in every way as they had the United Empire Loyalists, the Government, out of sympathy with them, really went much further, even transporting their supplies from York to Windham.

During the early spring, de Puisaye, thinking to better things, went over to the Niagara. There he bought a farm of 300 acres, paying in the neighbourhood of \$3,000 for it. The house was rebuilt and refurnished. It stood upon a lofty point above the Niagara River, and commanded a beautiful view of the swift-flowing stream below. (A picture of this is to be seen in the John Ross Robertson collection.) The furnishings of the house were from London and of the best, Turkey carpets were on the floors, beautiful engravings on the walls, mirrors also. A fine library containing 1,500 volumes, a chime clock and mahogany furniture, added notes of luxury almost unheard of in this country at that time. The grounds were planted with shrubs sent, some from England and some from the garden of Sir Richard Cartwright in Kingston. (The query is, where did he get the money?)

The improvements and furnishings cost in the neighbourhood of £5,400. But although he had removed to Niagara, he still was head of the establishment in York, coming to Toronto, where he also had a house, at intervals to oversee affairs in the colony.

He took with him to Niagara his housekeeper Mrs. Smithers, and his two servants, Marchand and Thompson, thus again dividing the tiny colony, which was having a hard struggle for existence, and life in Canada at that time was hard, and especially so for these French people of a totally different climate and country. The trees that were to be used for

their homes were giant pines, and the woodsmen were the most inexperienced and the land was cleared slowly and oftentimes, through inexperience, an unnecessary amount of labour and misfortune were entailed. When spring came the roads to York were impassable, and on this account a party of servants, to help with the work, who were expected in March from Montreal, were unable to reach Windham until June. During that time supplies could not be procured and the settlers, brave-hearted as they were, grew discouraged. However, the seed given them was sowed in the little plots of ground that each had cleared, and hope was revived, but the plots were either protected by very primitive fences or by none at all, and oftentimes the cattle and oxen ate up what grain there was. The Government plan provided a cow for every three families, or where there were children the cow supplied only two families. Each family was given a pig as well.

In the autumn of 1799, just a year after the arrival of these people from the Old World, we have some account of the progress of the little colony. In a letter from General Hunter to the Duke of Portland, dated October 11, 1799, from Quebec, he says in part: "When at York, I made particular inquiries into the actual situation of the French emigrants, and from the enclosed statement, furnished by Mr. Angus MacDonnel, their friend and agent at York, your Grace will observe that of the original number sent out from England, only 25 now remain in Upper Canada—five residing at Niagara, and twenty upon their lands at Windham. Those at Windham have cleared between forty and fifty acres of land and if I can credit their own statements, are entirely destitute of funds, on which account they earnestly request that I order some seed, wheat and barley, to be given them, without which they could not have it in their power to sow the lands they had cleared. I granted this request. There are also twenty-one artificers, labourers, etc., at Windham, employed by the French emigrants, to whom Mr. Russell has granted rations.

"Your Grace may rely that rations shall not be granted to the French emigrants longer than absolute necessity may require, and I shall not fail in keeping in view and taking for my guide the allowances that were made to the American Royalists on their first arrival in the Province."

One by one the families settled, each on the portion of land assigned, as a clearing was made and a home built. The plan was that each of the officers should live on the fifty-acre lot in Windham, letting the larger farms out. It finally had been decided, after much discussion between the Home Office, the Colonial Office, the Comte de Puisaye and the Comte de Chalus, who was placed in charge of the colony in the former's absence, that 5,000 acres should be given every Field Officer, Marseuil, Boiton, Comte de Chalus, Viscount de Chalus and Quetton St. George. Farcy was to receive 3,000, as he was a Captain. Le Bugle received 300; Furon also took up 300. But the other privates, being either satisfied that they could not manage the whole 300, which was their share, or not knowing

enough of the language to avail themselves of the opportunity, we do not know, but we do know from the records (contained in the Domesday Books) that Renon took up 157 acres, Sejan 148, Fauchard 95, Letourneux 95, and Marchand 115. Few of the officers ever received their full quota of land, except the Vicomte de Chalus, and that not until fully fifteen years had elapsed. There was also the difficulty of receiving valid titles to their holdings, on account of their alien birth and the fact that they were not British subjects, de Puisaye having been the only one of the émigrés who had taken out his naturalization papers and even he was never able to make good his title. The French called them "papers of denization," and the patents for their lands could be issued to them only after a seven years' residence in the colony. However, after much discussion and after the matter had been brought before the Governor several times, and each time laid aside, the patents to the land were finally issued to them, although they still were aliens.

After seven years' residence on these holdings, seven years of toil privation, hardship and suffering such as these people had not dreamed of enduring for even one year, is it any wonder that they wished to leave them forever. The land was most difficult to clear and cultivate, help was scarce and the soil poor and unproductive. While, for the most part, their life in the country must have been drab and colourless enough, they were sometimes able to avail themselves of the gay festivities in York. In one history we read an account of the Ball given by the Governor of York, at which the jewels of Madame la Comtesse de Chalus created a great sensation, wholly surpassing everything of the kind which had hitherto been seen by the ladies of Upper Canada.

One by one, as the patents were granted, they sold out their holdings as speedily as possible and hurried away, glad indeed to be free to leave such an inhospitable country. Sometimes inside of three months, sometimes inside of one month, and in one instance, in three days, after receiving the patents, the land was converted into coin of the realm. The prices varied from five to twenty shillings an acre, according to the situation. If the prices varied the name of the buyer rarely did. It usually was Laurent Quetton St. George, and at one time he owned in the neighbourhood of 26,000 acres, for he of all the émigrés had truly and greatly prospered.

Very early in his sojourn in the country, with his shrewd intelligence, he had foreseen the possibilities for trade, and also probably foresaw the unlikelihood of any wonderful success attending his efforts at farming in such a rough, strange land. He it was who of all the colonists, even more than the chief of the establishment, had determined to adopt fully and finally this country for his own. He it was alone who, in choosing a new name, for many of them had accepted a "nom de guerre," had chosen an English one, St. George, because he had landed in England on St. George's Day, and thereafter was known always, even after his return to France, as Laurent Quetton St. George.

Reading from Transaction No. 11 of the Women's Canadian Historical Society, we are informed that, upon his arrival, he expended his last ten dollars in buying a peddler's pack, to enable him to trade with the Indians and settlers. At any rate, we are very certain that he did not long delay in starting to trade, because in 1802, when the Comte de Puisaye went to England to solicit further aid for his colony, St. George accompanied the party as far as New York, and with the one hundred and twenty-five pounds advanced by de Puisaye, he made suitable purchases for opening the store at Niagara, which he and Farcy had agreed to do. De Puisaye had left these two in charge there and appears to have left Chalus (Comte) in charge of the colony in Windham.

In the Niagara *Herald* of August 7th, 1802, we meet with the following advertisement:

"New store, at the house of the French General, between
Niagara and Queenston."

"Messrs. Quetton St. George & Co. acquaint the Public that they have lately arrived from New York with a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which will be sold at the lowest price for ready money, for from the uncertainty of their residing any time in these parts, they cannot open accounts with any person. Will also be found at the same store, an assortment of tools for all mechanics. They likewise have well made trunks and empty barrels." One can imagine the fear and trembling which these young partners sent out the announcement, and can almost behold their joy and pride on seeing the notice in print, and rejoice with them when the venture turned out to be a great success.

With rare foresight, Mr. St. George sought out vantage points where stores might be established successfully. He himself made regular trips up along Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching, to trade with the Mississaugas and established stores at Amherstburg, under Mr. Boucherville's direction, and at Kingston, under the care of Mr. Boiton, and later in the year also at York. In 1805 he dissolved partnership with De Farcy, and himself moved to York. In different issues of *Success* and *Oracle*, issued in 1805-6, he advertised at great length. But on September 20th, 1806, he suddenly announces that he will advertise no more. He now, once and for all, begs the Public to examine his former advertisements where they will find a list of the supply which he brings from New York every Spring, a similar assortment of which he intends always to have on hand, and adds that almost the same assortment may be had in his Kingston and Amherstburg stores. He does not mention his stores at Queenston, Niagara or Lundy's Lane, the inference being that they were much smaller stores with a more limited stock.

(g) The list of goods for sale in these three stores I have appended to this article.

In a postscript to an advertisement appearing in the *Gazette* of December 10th, 1803, Mr. St. George says he is very sorry, on account of his customers, that he has not received his East India goods and groceries. He is sure they are at Oswego, and should they not arrive for this Season, they may be looked for early in the Spring.

Tradition says that he built the first brick building in Toronto on the northwest corner of Princess and Queen Streets. The brick for the building was brought from Kingston. Until 1815 he carried on an active and prosperous trade, and he became one of the wealthiest, as well as one of the most widely known and highly respected merchants in Upper Canada. Some of his goods he bought in Montreal, some in New York, as you have seen from his advertisements, and some from England, and no doubt much of his success was due to the courteous treatment accorded his customers.

However, in 1815, after Louis XVIII had been restored to the throne and was showering favours on those who had remained loyal to the crown, many of the émigrés in Canada decided to return to their native land, and Quetton St. George, with a longing not to be denied, yearned to see his beloved France once more. No doubt they had left behind friends whom, after an absence of fifteen years, they wished to revisit, and no doubt they had the idea that their estates, which had been wrested from them, might be restored. At any rate, we find that at this time the Comte de Chalus, the Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Chalus, and Mr. Quetton St. George returned and shortly after De Farcy followed. Previous to this, Boiton had returned in 1810. In 1805, when St. George and Farcy had dissolved partnership, the latter carried on business for himself in Niagara for a short time, but being a poor business man, which was probably the reason for the dissolution of partnership with St. George, he soon gave up his store. He then removed to his holdings at Windham. The farm evidently was not a financial success either, as he found it necessary to apply for a loan when returning with his family to France in 1816. Marseuil asked that he be given passage back, but this was unfortunately impossible at that time, and we do not know whether he ever was able to return to his native land or not, but he never did return to Windham.

So we see with de Puisaye, St. George, the Comte de Chalus, Boiton, the Vicomte de Chalus, Farcy and Marseuil had all gone from the colony by 1816, leaving behind them only a very few of the privates and servants.

Unlike the others who left, Laurent Quetton St. George had no thought of not returning. He was going to France for a season, but he had adopted Canada as his home. He had taken an English name. He had made a success of the years he had spent in the new land, and because he had left his mark upon it, and it was his own, he loved it. He had made warm English friends here and friendships made and kept through times of hardship and adversity are hard to sever. Among his papers,

carefully treasured for over a hundred years, we find one, perhaps most precious of all, dated York, 1815. It is a testimonial as to the high standing and integrity of Laurent Quetton St. George, and is signed by many of the prominent citizens of York at that time—W. W. Baldwin, who was St. George's close friend, Bishop Strachan, Charles James Scott, D'Arcy Boulton, John Small, Receiver-General McGill, John B. Robinson, Solicitor-General, and others. Some of the other papers which testify to his former standing in France are:

A certificate of honourable service of M. Laurent de Quetton, 1791-94, signed De Conde.

Commission as Lieutenant, 1795.

Commission as Major, 1796.

Certificate of Service, by Count de Bearn.

Certificate of Service, by Comte de Chalus.

Certificate of Service in legion of Mirabeau.

Then his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, signed by Louis XVIII, 1816, immediately after his return to France.

Also his commission as Chevalier of the Military Order of St. Louis, 1816, which was one of several very fortunate happenings for Mr. Laurent Quetton St. George upon his return to France. A second was the restoration to him of their estates in Montpellier, a third was his marriage to Adele de Barbeyrac de Saint-Maurice, and the birth of their little son, Henri Quetton St. George, which was perhaps the reason for his failure to return to Canada, for he never did return. He had left his affairs in good hands. His dear friend, William Warren Baldwin, he had left in charge of his affairs here, who administered them for thirty years, and many were the letters that passed between them. Before leaving Canada he had formed a business partnership with John Spread Baldwin and Julius Quesnel. The articles of agreement are drawn up, signed and dated York, April 15, 1815, and apparently the two partners left here were carrying on quite a brisk trade, for in a letter under date of December 1st, 1818, John Spread Baldwin writes from York to Quetton St. George, Lieutenant-Colonel and Chevalier de St. Louis, and says: "This year we imported goods to the value of £9,000. Yes, nearer £10,000, and paid cash for almost the whole amount. We got thirty chests of tea from England, for which we paid £450."

No doubt many and wonderful were the tales and adventures told to the wife and little son, of the vast new country and the Indians, and the wonderful lakes and rivers, and of the kind, good friends left here, and it is quite possible that he might have returned, bringing them with him, but for his untimely death. (De Puisaye died in England in 1827, and it is thought St. George died about the same time.) After his death, Wm. Warren Baldwin continued to manage the estate in Canada, which

comprised at that time 26,000 acres, but there was the difficulty of the alien birth of Mr. Laurent Quetton St. George proving a barrier to the heirs being able to claim the estate. In writing to Mrs. St. George, under date of York, October 21, 1829, Mr. W. W. Baldwin explains the difficulty and informs her that a special act of Parliament had been passed to enable him to secure the estate for her son. Even after that time there was still some difficulty about the settlement, but in 1831 Parliament passed an Act which finally concluded the matter. In a letter from John Spread Baldwin, dated York, October 1, 1829, written to Madame St. George at Montpellier, France, he deplores the high cost of the skins which she desires and which had been sent to her—forty marten skins and two black fox. The total cost was £64 or \$320. She also wanted a bear skin, which he says he did not send, partly because she had not said which she preferred, a brown or a black bear skin, and partly because the expense of the other skins had been so great. He goes on to say that the black bear skins were used only for sleigh robes, and while the brown ones made quite handsome wraps, the ladies were not using them for furs at the present time. Man-like, he had told Mr. Quesnell (his partner) "To have two black fox skins sent down to Montreal from the Hudson's Bay post, thinking they would cost \$20 each, and as they are by far the most luxuriant furs found here," he says, "those two fox skins cost £12 each and the marten £1 each." He adds, "The expense of the fox skins surprised Mr. Quesnell," and adds, "If you do not care to wear such an expensive fur, I hope you can dispose of it in Paris, without much loss, but rather hope that you will wear it."

On March 31st, 1831, Mr. Wm. Baldwin writes to Madame St. George in regard to coming out to Canada, and assures her of a very warm welcome, both for herself and her son, and says that should she come, she can be assured of an excellent French teacher for her boy, to whom his own son goes; we presume Mr. de la Haye of U.C.C.

In September, 1830, Mr. Baldwin writes that, in the event of his death, his sons, Robert and William, who are named as his executors, would manage her estate, and sends kindest regards to her and little son.

In 1844, in a letter to Madame St. George, from Robert Baldwin, of York, he advises her of his father's death, and also states that the supervision of her late husband's estate now falls on him, but that on account of his enforced absence from York, he will be unable to look after it personally. However, he assures her that his brother William will do so to the best of his ability.

Some two years later Mr. Henri Quetton St. George, son of Mr. Laurent Quetton St. George, came to Canada. He was a man of most distinguished looks and bearing, possessing courtly manners and a broad culture. He had a love of all things beautiful and had very artistic tastes, being himself no mean artist, as a painting executed by him and hanging in an honoured place in one of Toronto's old mansions will testify.

He loved good horses, was a splendid horseman himself, and had many of them. He was a great admirer of the ladies and a most devoted lover of children. So deep had been the friendship between his father and some of the families here in his time, that even thirty years later, when the son came, the old friends accorded him a warm and sincere reception. We do not know what train of circumstances led him to Canada. Possibly the glowing tales of the far-off land, related to him in childhood by his father, haunted his memory. Possibly the friendly letters which came so regularly and frequently from the friends here, urged him to come and see his estate here. Possibly it was a keen curiosity to see for himself what sort of land, what sort of people had taken such a paramount place in the heart and affections of his father. We do know that the boy had been brought up to love all things English and later on when a man to wish himself looked upon as an Englishman, and his home as an English household.

With him he brought his wife, a very beautiful, fascinating woman, with whom his marriage had been arranged, and whom he saw only a fortnight before their marriage. Neither she nor her mother, who accompanied them to Canada, could speak a word of English when they came. They at that time had one child, Jeanne.

On their arrival they went to live on the farm near Windham. Mr. St. George had a letter of introduction to Captain MacLeod, of Drynoch, but whether it was from some member of the Baldwin family, who were his father's warm friends in York, or whether from some one who had known Captain MacLeod in the old land, we do not know; at any rate the two families, who were neighbours, became fast friends.

Like his father, he soon found himself firmly attached to the new country and its hospitable people and to his home here. In fact, he seems to have come to the country with the definite idea of making it his permanent home.

His wife, having always been accustomed to living among very different surroundings and among people who spoke her language and whose tastes and interests were akin to her own, found herself desperately lonely in the new home.

In her extreme desolation she named the place "Glenlonely." After a time her mother returned to France, leaving Mrs. St. George and her child here. As you may well know, there was not a very great deal of gaiety in those days on an estate twenty miles from Toronto, and small wonder that this woman from the sunny south of France found the stillness and quietness oppressive. With a Frenchwoman's innate love of finery and soft, lustrous materials, she delighted in dressing her little daughter Jeanne in very exquisite silks and velvets.

When some of the ladies, intimate enough to do so, remonstrated with her and pointed out the unsuitability of the clothing for this country and climate, she, having learned some little English, excused herself in



"Glenlonely," the home of Quetton St. George, at Oak Ridges, showing lake and boathouse.

the matter by exclaiming "Oh, but I do so love to expense money." It was the death of this child, shortly after, that made the life here intolerable, and Mrs. St. George returned to France, where she lived part of the time on the estate in Montpellier and part of the time in an apartment in Paris. Mr. St. George continued his life in Canada, returning to France to visit quite regularly. Later a second child was born, a daughter, Madeleine, who when a young woman returned with her father to Canada, resolved to make her home here with him.

Previous to this, Mr. St. George had a brewery at Oswego, but that venture had proved a failure; and then a wine shop on King Street was opened, with Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Todd as partners. We read that "He built a solid and enduring house opposite Mr. Wood's on the corner, just opposite Wood & Alexander St." on the west side of Yonge. "It was a structure of brick, when as yet all the surrounding habitations were of wood. It had a tinned roof, a graceful porch, and a careful and neat finish and was at one time one of the lions of York." We have no picture of this house, but we have a picture of the beautiful old house at Glenlonely, which was of wood, had very steep roofs and also a graceful porch.

During the years when Mr. St. George had the wine shop in Toronto, he lived in his house on Yonge Street, driving out to his farm each week to supervise affairs there. He always had a pair of fine horses which he himself drove, and usually made a call, either going or coming, at Mashquah, the home of Mr. W. A. Baldwin, just west of Yonge Street, north of St. Clair, almost always remaining for dinner and frequently for overnight. Possibly it was his love of the bright company of the young people, as much as his friendship for those of his own age, that prompted these visits. He was particularly happy to have his own daughter with him and made every effort for her entertainment, as did his friends. She was a most strikingly beautiful girl, as all who have ever seen her testify, and her father had great ambitions for her future. She was as talented as she was beautiful, and we are told was very much admired by all who knew her. She, too, was a clever artist. Two pictures, one of herself and one of her partner, each in fancy dress, worn at a fancy dress ball at the Grange, and painted by her, hang in one of Toronto's old homes. During her stay in York she was a frequent visitor at the Grange. Her proposals of marriage were numerous, and tradition says that she had received one from a prince. Is it any wonder that her father had hopes of a very bright future for her?

It was about 1871 (immediately after the Franco-Prussian War), when at the age of nineteen or twenty, that she lived here. Her heart was broken over the fate of France at that time and perhaps that fact, coupled with the very deep impression made upon her by the eloquent preaching of one of the Redemptionist Fathers, who had come out from France and preached in St. Michael's Cathedral, that induced her to become a sister in a French orphanage. Is it any wonder that her father

was bitterly disappointed, when the wonderful hopes he had entertained of a brilliant marriage for his only child came to naught? Thinking, we believe wrongfully, that undue influence had been brought to bear on her in making the decision, he became embittered against the Church and left the Catholic faith. His daughter Madeleine returned to France and spent her life labouring and serving among the little ones of the poor in a convent at Neuray, just outside of Paris, and left her father a broken, lonely old man, to spend his days in the country of his adoption.

Years after, when some of those young people, who had known her in Canada, travelled to France and went to visit her, they found "One of the most beautiful women I have ever seen, attired in the coarsest of cotton garments, but with the look of a Madonna," and my informant tells me that she asked more questions in ten minutes than she had ever thought possible, so that we know memories of the days spent and the friends left in Canada still persisted. It was her misfortune to see her beloved France torn once again by war before death came to her some four or five years since. Her mother lived in Paris during the last years of her life, and was visited there by some of the friends who had known her here. They found her in a handsome apartment in Paris and, although an old, old lady, exquisite black-haired and beautiful still, and surrounded by the beautiful things which she loved.

And here in Canada lived a lonely old man, in his quaint and beautiful home. Dr. Scadding, writing in 1873, says: "Mr. Henri Quetton St. George, on land inherited directly from his father, the Chevalier de St. George, engages with energy in all the various pursuits of a practical farmer, at the same time dispensing to his friends a refined hospitality. If at Glenlonely, the imposing turrets and pointed roofs of the old French chateau are not to be seen, what is of greater importance, the amenities and gentle life of the old French chateau are to be found. Moreover, by another successful enterprise added to agriculture, the present proprietor of Glenlonely has brought it to pass that the name of St. George is no longer suggestive as in the the first instance it was, of wars across the seas in La Vendee and fighting on the Garonne, but redolent in Canada far and wide, only of vineyards in Languedoc and of pleasant wines from across the Pyrenees."

The pleasant memories of hospitality dispensed by the lonely old master of the quaint house with its deep cupboards and its beautiful interior, are still vivid in the minds of those who visited him as children, who loved him and whom he loved. Recollections of the wonderful adventures, planned for the young people who were invited to his house parties, of the wonderful rides on his excellent horses, of picnics and dances and gay, good times planned for them by their gracious host, are still glowing spots in the memories of many among us to-day. Frequently he entertained whole families—mothers, fathers, children and servants, and even the family cow, were housed and entertained during a two

months' visit. Those who visited him as children were entertained later with their lovers and sweethearts, and they in turn took their children to visit at the loved home, so that he appears to have entertained three generations of his numerous friends. As his wife loved to "expense money," he loved to dispense hospitality in his home, so beautifully situated by the little lake, approached by means of a winding avenue bordered on either side by stately rows of dark pines, planted there by the owner of the land. The house itself was surrounded by lilacs and shrubs which he had planted there, some of them having been brought from France. On his return from one of his trips to the old land, he brought out a young mimosa tree and planted it beside the entrance door. The farm was laid out in fields surrounded by barberry hedges, some of which are still to be found there, in spite of the stringent regulations passed by a government which deemed them injurious to the wheat. One of my informants tells me that there seemed to be miles and miles of these beautiful hedges on the place at one time. But most of these are gone, as is the old house, and the old time, and the old master. Before his death he asked that he be laid to rest beside his dear and trusted friend, Mr. W. A. Baldwin, and so it was done. Nearby is laid another dear old friend, Captain MacLeod of Drynoch. In the little cemetery at St. John's Church at Oak Ridges a plain, grey, granite slab, placed there by loving friends, bears the inscription:

In most
loving memory of
HENRY QUETTON
St. GEORGE
born at
Lengarren, France,
March 15, 1820,
Died at
Glenlonely
January 5, 1896.

Historians tell us that this colony of French émigrés in York County was not a success; in fact, that as a colony it was a complete failure. But who can measure the worth to a community of one man of Quetton St. George's artistic tastes and fastidious habits? Who can estimate the effect of his influence or qualify the venture as a success or failure which has produced one man whose memory holds such a treasure for each and every one whose privilege it has been to meet and know him?

Notes

- (a) See Note "F" Series "Q," Archives, Vol. 286-2, page 478.
- (b) Mr. D. W. Smith.
- (c) Letter from President Russell to Duke of Portland, dated Upper Canada, November 1st, 1798.
- (d) Letter from the Marquis de Beaupoil to General Prescott, dated January 28th, 1799. Dominion Archives.

In spite of these cheerful prospects, the work of dissolution had begun, and on the 28th of the same month the Marquis de Beaupoil, in a letter to General Prescott, signed "Mrs. de Beaupoil St. Aulaire," asks permission to leave and come to Lower Canada. After acknowledging his obligations to Great Britain and the gratitude he felt for the favours bestowed, he says:

"You are fully aware, General, that in this country, the man brought up and inured to the labours of the field, is assured of obtaining his subsistence by his labours; that the rich man who brings capital, may even by paid labour, find means of support in agriculture; but that he who has neither strength nor money, if he borrow to clear the land, certain of never repaying, has no other prospect than that of losing his time, his land, his liberty, his family and his probity.

"When the Count de Puisaye proposed to me to come with him to Canada, he told me that there would be a military corps in which I should command the Gentlemen Emigrants who were to come there; that the Royalists who would arrive to form it, would labour in common for their officers as for themselves, and he required from me only a letter of request to be his authority in applying to the Minister. . . . But the military corps in which I should have found a salary; those peasants of Brittany whose arms were to assist me, are but a chimerical hope, it is only here I have obtained proof of this. This deception places me with my family in the most heartrending situation that we have experienced since we have been emigrants."

He then asks leave to go to Berthier or Riviere du Loup until he could exchange the concession made him for a small piece of cleared land, or until he could receive from the kindness on his arrival in Canada of Mr. George Davison, sufficient means to take him to Europe. A letter from Coster St. Victor, of 12th May, 1799, contained similar statements of the inducements held out to him, and also asked leave to sail for Europe. These letters explain the allusion made by General Hunter to the misunderstanding between M. de Beaupoil and de Puisaye. At the same time, it is only justice to the latter to refer to the plan laid down for the settlement, which appeared to justify the representations made to Beaupoil and St. Victor of the position they were to occupy, and the method of clearing the land and preparing it

(e) Boiton—later Boyton then Boynton. Descendants still living in York County and other parts of Ontario, record of wife and infant child buried in Kingston Cemetery in early 1800's.

(f) Sejan, then Segent, at the present time Saigeon, descendants now living in York County, Ontario.

(g) Some of the goods "Just arrived from New York":—

Ribbons, cotton goods, silk-tassels, cotton binding, wire-trimmings, silk belting, fans, beaded-buttons, block-tin, gloves, ties, cotton bed-line, bed-lace, rollo-bands, ostrich-feathers, silk-lace, black veil-lace, thread lace, laces and edging, fine black veils, fine white veils, fine silk mitts, love-handkerchiefs, Barcelona handkerchiefs, silk handkerchiefs, black crepe, black mode, black Belong, blue, white and yellow Belong, striped silk for gowns, Chambray muslins, printed dimity, split-straw bonnets, leghorn bonnets, imperial chip bonnets, best London ladies' beaver bonnets, cotton wire, Rutland gauze, band boxes, calicoes, cambrics, Irish linens, callimancoes, plain muslins, laced muslins, blue, black and yellow nankeens, jeans, fustians, long silk gloves, velvet ribbons, Russia sheetings, India satins, silk and cotton umbrellas, white cottons, parasols, Bombazetts, black and white silk stockings, damask table cloths, napkins, striped nankeens, bandana handkerchiefs, catgut, Tickenburg, brown holland, Creas a Morlaix, Italian lutestring, beaver caps for children.

Then we have:—

Hyson tea, Hyson Chaulon in small chests, Young Hyson, green Souchong and Bohea, loaf, East India and Muscovado sugars, mustard, essence of mustard, pills of mustard, capers, lemon juice, soap, Windsor soap, indigo, mace nutmegs, cinnamon, cassia, cloves pimiento, pepper, best box raisins, prunes, coffee, Spanish and American "segars," cayenne pepper in bottles, pearl barley, castor oil, British oil and pickled oysters.

Furthermore chinaware is to be had in small boxes and in sets; also Suarrow boots, bootees and an assortment of men's, women's and children's shoes, japanned quart mugs, tumblers, tipped flutes, violin bows, brass wire, sickles, iron candlesticks, shoemaker's hammers, knives, pincers, pegging awls, and tacks, awl-blades, shoe brushes, copper tea-kettles, snaffle bits, leather shot belts, horn powder flasks, ivory, horn and crooked combs, mathematical instruments, knives and forks, suspenders, fish-hooks, sleeve links, sportsmen's knives, lockets, gold earrings, topaz earrings, gold watch-chains, gold seals, gold brooches, cut gold rings, plain gold rings, pearl rings, silver thimbles, silver spoons, shell sleeve buttons, silver watches, beads.

In stationery there was to be had pasteboard, foolscap, letter paper, black and red ink, powder and wafers.

The list of books which were to be had is rather important, as well as imposing:—

Telemachus, Volney's Views, Public Characters, Dr. Whitman's Egypt, Evelina, Cecilia, Lady's Library, Ready Reckoner, Looking Glass, Franklin's Fair Sex, Camilla, Don Raphael, Night Thoughts, Winter Evenings, Voltaire's Life, Joseph Andrews, Walker's Geography, Bonaparte and the French People, Voltaire's Tales, Fisher's Companion, Modern Literature, Eccentric Biography, Naval Biography, Martial Biography, Fun, Criminal Records, Entick's Dictionary, Gordon's America, Thompson's Family Physician, Sheridan's Dictionary, Johnston's Dictionary, Wilson's Egypt, Denon's Travels, Travels of Cyrus, Stephani de Bourbon, Alexis, Pocket Library, Everyman's Physician, Citizen of the World, Taplin's Farriery, Farmer's Boy, Romance of the Forest, Grandison, Campbell's Narrative, Paul and Virginia, Adelaide de Sincere, Emelini, Monk, Abbess, Evening Amusement, Children of the Abbey,

