

1682-3. times shared it with him, and his majesty deemed it best to recall both.¹

Their successors, and the instructions given them.

Mr. le Febvre de la Barre² was appointed governor-general, and Mr. de Meules intendant. Their several commissions bear date May, 1682.³ In the instructions which accompany them, the king recommended especially to the former to maintain a harmonious concert of action with Count de Blenac, governor-general of the French West Indies, because they were then convinced that these two colonies might derive great advantages from a mutual interchange of their products.⁴ His majesty, in the instructions which he gave Mr. de Meules, insisted strongly on what he had so frequently and so ineffectually ordered his predecessor, to give all his care to living in harmony with the governor-general; adding, that if he saw Mr. de la Barre, in the discharge of his functions, do any thing manifestly contrary to the good of the service, he should content himself with remonstrating with him, and showing him the orders which he had received; after that he was to leave him to act without annoying him, but to report to the council whatever happened detrimental to the interests of the state.⁵

¹ Perrot, Mœurs et Coustumes, p. 131.

² Le Febvre la Barre, in France had been maître des requêtes, a judicial officer, and then Intendant of Bourbonnais. Attracted by the colony of Cayenne, he formed to settle it the second French Equinoctial Company, which received letters-patent in October, 1663. Under it de la Barre was made governor and lieutenant-general. He arrived in Cayenne with de Tracy May 11, 1664: Montezon, Mission de Cayenne, Paris, 1857, p. 9. In July, 1665, this company was merged in the West India Company: Jefferys, History of the French Dominion, ii., p. 201. He went to France in 1665. He wrote "Description de la France Equinoctiale, cy-devant appelee Gvy-

anne, et par les Espagnols, El Dorado," published by Jean Ribov in 1666, 4to. During his absence in France the English captured Cayenne, but de la Barre was sent out with a fleet in 1666, and, after reducing Antigua and Monserrat, recovered Cayenne. He next defeated the English off Nevis: Grillet, in Mission de Cayenne, Paris, 1857, p. 193, etc.; Du Tertre, Hist. des Antilles. In Canada he lost all the reputation that he had gained in the West Indies.

³ See de la Barre's commission, May 1, 1682; Arrêts et Ordonnances, iii., p. 44; de Meulles, ib., p. 46.

⁴ N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 167; Canada Documents, I, ii., p. 153.

⁵ These instructions I do not find.