

bottom-lands between the river and fort, and undermined part of the walls; in consequence, the garrison left Fort Chartres, which was never thereafter occupied. It remained in fairly good preservation until early in the 19th century; but, when the tide of Eastern immigration spread over Illinois, the walls were torn down and used for building purposes.—See Wallace's *Illinois and Louisiana*, pp. 270, 313–318, for history and description of this fort.

57 (p. 233).—On the MS. of these extracts appears here the following note, apparently by Smith: "There are no annals from 1710 to 1719, among the papers I saw in the hands of Mr. Pyke, clerk to the Commⁿ for the Jesuits Estates."

In regard to the capture of Port Royal, see vol. lxvi., note 32. The French commandant who surrendered that place was Daniel d'Auger de Subercase, an officer of the royal troops, who had come to Canada in 1687. After a varied military service along the St. Lawrence and in Newfoundland, he was appointed (1705) governor of Acadia. He defended his province in several attacks by the British, but was compelled on account of insufficient forces to yield in October, 1710. The garrison and officers were shipped to La Rochelle. The Acadian habitants submitted to the victors; and in 1713 the sovereignty of England was confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht.

The English envoy here mentioned was Philip Livingston, who was born at Albany, N. Y., in 1686; he was admitted to the bar in 1719. On other occasions also he was sent to Canada on diplomatic business; and he held numerous positions of responsibility and trust in public affairs, both provincial and intercolonial. He died at New York, in February, 1749.

58 (p. 233).—"Card money," here mentioned, was first issued in Canada in 1685, by the intendant Jacques de Meulles (vol. lxii., note 7). "The cards were common playing cards, each cut into four pieces, and each piece was stamped with the fleur-de-lis and a crown, and signed by the Governor, the intendant, and the clerk of the Treasury at Quebec. They were convertible into Bills of Exchange at a specified period." Various subsequent issues, of less primitive style, were made—this card money serving as a safe and convenient currency for about thirty years. In 1714, about 2,000,000 livres of this money were afloat in Canada, which then had a population of 20,000. This excess of currency caused its depreciation; moreover, the French treasury was depleted by extravagant expenditures and the cost of the wars of that time, so that it could not meet the demands of the Canadian government. At the time referred to in our text (1718), the card money had therefore become worthless. For a time, the colony was forced to depend upon the specie it