

possessed; but this amount was so inadequate, notwithstanding the attempts of government to regulate its value, that a return to card money became necessary. A new issue was made,—by a decree of March 2, 1729,—which, while it was honestly administered, was safe and beneficial for the colony; but other issues were made, later, by the intendant Bigot, which he called “ordonnances,” and which—as they had no specie foundation, and were arbitrarily and recklessly made—soon were discredited and worthless. At the time of the conquest, the State owed 80,000,000 livres; of these obligations 41,000,000 livres was due to Canadian creditors, of which sum 34,000,000 was in “ordonnances.” Little of this large sum was realized by the holders of those claims. Much dispute arose over their liquidation, which was finally effected (March 29, 1766), but at an enormous reduction, by commissioners appointed by France and England.—See the following excellent monographs upon this subject: James Stevenson's “Card Money in Canada during the French Domination,” in *Quebec Lit. and Hist. Soc. Trans.*, 1874-75, pp. 83-112; Edmond Lareau's “Monnaie de Cartes au Canada,” in *Revue de Montreal*, vol. ii. (1878), pp. 433-438, 456-459; and Dionne's “Monnaie Canadienne sous le régime Français,” in *Revue Canadienne*, vol. xxix. (1893), pp. 30-32, 72-83.

59 (p. 235).—At this point occurs the following note by the editor of *L'Abeille*: “The word *present* is evidently by the author of the extracts, and refers to the time at which he wrote—that is, the first years of the [19th] century.”

The defenses of Quebec had been begun by Frontenac in 1691, and another effort to fortify the city was made (1702) by Callières. The work mentioned in our text was the result of Vaudreuil's earnest representations to the king that the safety of the entire colony was endangered by the weak condition of Quebec; his death (1725) appears to have caused its suspension. Beauharnais, after several unsuccessful attempts, finally secured the completion of the walls around the city, a work which was finished in May, 1749. This was done by Gaspard Chaussegros de Léry, a noted naval engineer. As stated in the *Journal*, his plans were accepted in place of those prepared by Jacques le Vasseur de Néré, a naval captain and engineer. Beaucourt, the colleague of the latter, was a son-in-law of Charles Aubert de la Chenaie (vol. xlviii., *note* 12); his full name was Josué Dubois de Berthelot, sieur de Beaucourt.

60 (p. 235).—Regarding St. Vallier and the General Hospital, see vol. lxiii., *note* 10.

Pierre François Xavier de Charlevoix was born at St. Quentin, France, Oct. 24, 1682, and became a Jesuit novice at Paris, when nearly sixteen years old. He remained there six years; then came