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Great importance is attached by the author of the Lost Prince to Mr. Williams' journals. I cannot endorse this. For the four years I was with him, the custodian of his papers, I never saw these journals. I feel confident they had no existence at that time. There was, truly, a large mass of old papers, in every conceivable form—mostly old letters; but among the whole, nothing that would bear the name of journal.

Further, during the time I was with him, he had no custom of keeping a journal, or making any daily record of events. He claimed to have, and really did pass off, a most tenacious memory—his record was kept in his head.

These journals, as they appear in the Lost Prince, with much more show to me that they, like most of his dauphin documents, were after-thoughts, produced for a purpose, and were not written by Williams. Most of them are in tolerable English, while up to the time of my separation from him, covering the period during which many of these papers purported to have been written, Williams could not write a sentence in tolerably decent English—could not pen an order on a store for a pound of tea, without some bad blunder. Whoever, then, wrote these journals and a hundred other papers, (witness his supposed letter to Dr. Stephen W. Williams, on pp. 443–44, of the Lost Prince, with many others,) it is clear to my mind it never was Eleazer Williams.

STEVENS POINT, Aug. 21, 1879.

until the revolutionary party forced him to flee to Holland; whence, in 1793, he sailed for America, bringing means with him; married a Miss Dennie, possessing a tinge of Indian blood, and became wealthy in farms, mills and houses, in Madison County—having about 3,000 acres of valuable lands. After this, in 1817, he returned to France, and realized quite a large sum from the princely estates of his family.

It was out of this fact that Mr. Williams manufactured the mysterious innuendo that De Ferriere obtained this wealth from the Bourbon family.