

speaking to him at the grate, and to ask if he could do him any service. Mr. Nelson desired no other favour than to have a letter sent to England, to inform Sir Purbeck Temple of his condition; which was done, and soon after a demand was made of his release or exchange. He was sent to the Bastille, and just before the peace of Ryswick was allowed to go to England upon his parole, and security given by a French gentleman for his return. The peace being concluded, and he intending to return, was forbade to do it by King William; but to prevent any trouble to his friend, he went contrary to order, and surrendered himself. Being discharged, upon his return to England he was brought into trouble there for going back to France contrary to the King's order, but at length returned to his family after ten or eleven years' absence.

Some Account of John I Nelson.

(FRANCE AND ENGLAND; PARKMAN.)

At this time (1692) a gentleman of Boston, John Nelson, captured by Villebon the year before, was a prisoner at Quebec. Nelson was nephew and heir of Sir Thomas Temple, in whose right he claimed the proprietorship of Acadia, under an old grant of Oliver Cromwell. He was familiar both with that country and with Canada, which he had visited several times before the war. As he was a man of birth and breeding, and a declared enemy of Phips, and as he had befriended French prisoners, and shown especial kindness to Meneval, the captive governor of Acadia, he was treated with distinction by Frontenac, who, though he knew him to be a determined enemy of the French, lodged him at the chateau, and entertained him at his own table (*vide* *Champaign au Ministre*, 4 Nov. 1693).

Madockawando, the father-in-law of Saint-Castin, made a visit to Frontenac; and Nelson, who spoke both French