

De Caen was a Calvinist, and head of the Company for which Champlain was agent at Quebec, and he had brought out the Jesuit priests to assist the Recollets in Canada. He obliged the R. C. priests to assist at the prayers of the Huguenots, which caused Champlain (then in France looking after the Company's, and his own private, interests,) supported by the Recollet Father, Joseph Le Caron, to complain to the King, and, in consequence, the King commanded De Caen to make no more voyages to Canada.

29. Who originated the project of Confederation?

*Ans.*—The question of a union of the British Provinces was introduced into the Legislature of Nova Scotia by Richard J. Uniacke in 1808, and he submitted a scheme to the Imperial authorities. In 1814 Chief-Justice Sewell of Quebec proposed a similar scheme to Lord Bathurst, which was warmly advocated by the Duke of Kent. In 1822 John Beverly Robinson (Attorney-General of Upper Canada) drew up a plan for the *Confederation* of British North America, and the matter was discussed in the British Parliament in 1823. In 1838 the project was entertained by Earl Durham; and in August of that year Sir John Harvey, Sir Colin Campbell and Sir Charles Fitzroy (Lieut.-Governors respectively of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island) came to Quebec to confer with the Earl on the subject. The man to whom we mainly owe the present scheme of Confederation is Sir A. T. Galt, who urged it in an eloquent speech in the Canadian Parliament in 1857, and he was admitted into the Cabinet on purpose to further its adoption.

30. Who piloted Sir Guy Carleton in an open boat to Quebec when Canada was invaded by the Americans, 1775?

*Ans.*—Captain Bouchette, a coasting trader of Lavaltrie, as related by his grandson in his "Topographical Dictionary of Lower Canada." He piloted Sir Guy Carleton through the American forces by night, in a canoe, with muffled paddles. Carleton was disguised as a *habitant*, and he narrowly escaped being taken prisoner by the Americans both at Three Rivers and at Point aux Trembles, near Quebec. He reached Quebec November 13th, 1775.

31. When and by whom was annexation to the United States proposed, and in what way?

*Ans.*—In the time of Sir Guy Carleton, when the invasion by the Americans was in progress, (1775,) annexation was proposed by Franklin and others, who came to Canada for that purpose, and issued addresses to the Canadian people,—a few inhabitants of Quebec, including, it is said, the celebrated Adam Lymburner, fell in with the movement, and proposed that the Province of Quebec should join the revolted Anglo-American Colonies.

In 1812, at the commencement of the war with the United States, General Hull tendered "the invaluable blessings of liberty, civil, political and religious to an oppressed people."

In 1849, after the sanction of the Rebellion Losses Bill, 350 persons, many of them of considerable local influence, at a turbulent meeting, held on the Champ de Mars, Montreal, adopted a manifesto, (April 26th, 1849,) declaring that annexation to the United States was the only remedy for the political and commercial condition of the country.

The annexation movement extended to Quebec and other parts of the Province. Still later, in the Eastern Townships, many principal inhabitants addressed a public letter on the subject to Mr. (now Sir) A. T. Galt, and received from him a reply favourable to annexation by peaceable means. The project was also concurred in by Mr. (Sir) John Rose and many others in Montreal; indeed, Mr. Rose may be said to have been the prime mover in the matter.

Hon. John Molson was one of the first to sign the manifesto, for which act he was deprived of his commission as J. P. and Colonel of Militia.

32. When and by whom was gold first discovered in the Province of Quebec?

*Ans.*—In 1832, by a woman, near the mouth of a tributary of the River Chaudiere named Souffe de Pins, or Gilbert, but it attracted no notice at the time. Another woman picked up a nugget weighing 1056 grains in 1834, a piece of which was broken off and examined by Lieut. Baddeley, R.E., and subsequently brought further into notice by the Seigneur, M. De Lery. Geological Records, May 1, 1848; Geological Survey of Canada, 1863, p. 518.

[NOTE.—L'Abbé Ferland's History, 1542, vol. i., p. 43, refers to gold dust having been found by Cartier in the dry bed of some rivulets near Quebec. No gold having been found since, where it was supposed to have been discovered by Cartier, the fact of its being gold is doubted.]

33. When and by whom was Bytown (now Ottawa) settled, and give origin of the new name?

*Ans.*—The site was originally granted to the officers of the incorporated Militia, and of the disbanded regiment of DeWatteville; but Bytown was founded by Col. By in 1827, and was settled by those engaged in the construction of the Rideau Canal. The name was changed from Bytown to Ottawa in 1854, and the city was chosen by the Queen as the Capital of Canada in 1857.

It is alleged that the Indians called the settlement from the first "Ottawak." The name Ottawa is derived from the tribe of Indians who had posts on the river above and below the site of the present city. The word *Ottawa*, *Ottawak*, or *Ottawac*, signifies "an ear," and was applied to the tribe, from the fact that they were the only Canadian Indians who "brushed back the hair."

The name is also called *U-ta-wa*, *Outouais*, and *Ot-taw-wagh*; it is also called (Champlain, p. 512, note by Laverdiere) *Ottawa*,—a corruption of *Andatouat*, which is derived from *Andata*, the Huron for woods, thus meaning "the men of the woods." By other authorities the word is said to mean "traders" and "river-guards."

34. What became of the eminence called the Citadel in Dalhousie Square, in Montreal, which appears in the old engravings?

*Ans.*—It was razed by order of the Fortification Commissioners appointed in 1801 (41 Geo. III., c. 16, also 45 Geo. III., c. 8) by the Lower Canada House of Assembly to remove the walls of Montreal. The Commissioners were Hon. James McGill, Hon. James Richardson, and Jean Marie Mondelet, N.P.

The Citadel Hill was 54 feet high, and was removed at two different periods. The first portion was removed in 1812, and was used in forming the present "Champ de Mars." In 1819, J. H. Dorwin (who is still living in this city, aged near 90) contracted for the removal of the remainder, which he effected in the summer of that year. The earth dug away was used in filling up a pond or swamp at the rear of the hill, about where St. Louis Street now

stands, and to level off in the same vicinity. The buildings which were on the hill at the time (1819) were removed to St. Helen's Island.

[NOTE.—Mr. Dorwin has been "interviewed" by a gentleman who has replied to the SPECTATOR'S queries, and he distinctly remembers the circumstances, and tells how he shot a snipe in "St. Louis Street" during the progress of the removal.

35. Which is the first mention of Niagara Falls in history?

*Ans.*—They are marked in Champlain's map of 1632.

The Niagara River is mentioned by Lalemant in his "Relation" of 1641. In 1648, "Relations des Jesuits," vol. ii., chap. i., by Père Paul Ragueneau. The mention is as follows: "A lake called Erie discharges its waters into Lake Ontario—par une cheute d'eaux d'une effroyable hauteur, dans une troisieme lac nommé Ontario."

Père Louis Hennepin, a Flemish Recollet, who accompanied La Salle in his first expedition to the Mississippi, 1678–82, wrote an interesting account of the Falls in "Voyages" published at Amsterdam in 1704, chap. 7, p. 44. The whole chapter is given to the description. "Chute d'eau de Niagara qui se voit entre le Lac Ontario et le Lac Erie." Hennepin's is the first account of an eye-witness.

In Cartier's account of his second voyage, in 1535, he records that on his arrival at Hochelaga he enquired of the Indians about the country farther west, and they informed him of the existence of a great lake and cataract.

36. When and by whom was the first petroleum well sunk in Canada?

In the summer of 1857 Henry Tripp, land surveyor, was surveying the township of Enniskillen, Ont. He noticed that the soil presented an unusual appearance (at the village called Oil Springs). He brought a sample to Toronto, and it was found to be petroleum. Surface wells were dug through the gum-beds and clay where the oil accumulated, by Henry Tripp and James M. Williams, Registrar, Hamilton, Ont.

In 1860 Leonard B. Vaughan came to Canada from Pennsylvania, U.S. He arrived in August and commenced at once the work of sinking an oil well at Petrolia. On November 6th he struck oil at a depth of 85 feet (32 feet through clay to the rock, and drilled 53 feet through the rock). The oil was of fine quality.

37. When was a Minister put in jail in Lower Canada for preaching a sermon, and what official acts did he perform in gaol?

*Ans.*—(1) During the time that Quebec was held by the British, Louis Kerkt (Kirk), commandant, during the winter of 1629–30 imprisoned a Lutheran minister (whose name does not appear to have been recorded) for six months in the Jesuit's residence on St. Charles River. He performed two marriages there, and he appears also to have christened Elizabeth, a daughter of Couillard, a French colonist. His offence is said to have been "fomenting rebellion."

(2) In 1674 L'Abbe Fenelon, who had preached a sermon at Montreal against the excessive *corvées* (forced labour) ordered for the building of Fort Cataraqui, which was held to contain reflections against the Governor (Frontenac) and who was accused of instigating sedition, was condemned by the Supreme Council to remain imprisoned in his lodgings at Quebec, guarded by a bailiff. (Judgment of the Council, 21st August, 1674.) Parkman, in his "Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV," (Boston, 1877) p. 38, calls Fenelon's confinement "a sort of honourable imprisonment." To protest as publicly as possible against the authority in virtue of which his arrest and confinement had been ordered, Fenelon performed the usual functions of a priest, regardless of the said authority, so that on August 23rd, 1674, the bailiff was ordered by the Council to remain always with l'Abbe Fenelon and prohibited from allowing him to leave his quarters *except to celebrate mass on Sundays and fête days* in whatever church he pleased. His official acts while imprisoned were therefore those appertaining to the duties of a minister of religion—baptisms, marriages, &c. Faillon's "Colonie Française," vol. iii., pp. 516, 517.

(3) About twenty-five years ago, when Rev. Mr. Burrage entered Sadlier's bookstore on Notre Dame Street and broke a number of busts and defaced several pictures of sacred subjects. He then commenced to address the assembled crowd. He was arrested and sent to prison as insane. Whilst in jail he baptized and also preached on Sundays.

(4) During the Episcopate of the first Bishop Mountain a marriage was solemnized by a Congregationalist minister, who being a Dissenter (and all marriages not performed by an Episcopalian clergyman were construed by his Lordship as illegal), the marriage was declared null. In his anger he preached a sermon against Bishop Mountain from the texts "Thou worm Jacob" (Isaiah xli., 14), "Every mountain shall be laid low" (Isaiah xl., 4), or as it was said, "Thy mountain shall be made a molehill." A libel suit was brought against him, and being decided in favour of the Bishop he was imprisoned. Whilst in gaol he performed a marriage ceremony.

38. What Governors of Canada died from accidents, and give the dates?

*Ans.*—(1) Jean François de la Rocque, Roberval—drowned at sea, 1549.

(2) Sir Isaac Brock, Administrator of the Government of Upper Canada—killed at the battle of Queenston Heights, October 13th, 1812.

(3) Duke of Richmond—died near Ottawa, August 27th, 1819, from hydrophobia in consequence of a bite from a tame fox.

(4) Lord Sydenham—died at Kingston, Ont., September 19th, 1841, in consequence of a fall from a horse.

To the "Question" Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—Will you permit me to ask your consideration of the following notes in connection with the answers which you publish to Questions 17 and 21?

To No. 17.—Where is lacrosse first mentioned?—you answer, in Ferland, vol. i., p. 133, and give the date 1608. Now Ferland certainly does not say that lacrosse was played in 1608; and, besides, he could have made such a statement only on some authority other than his own, his history being a recent publication. If you will refer to the page cited [vol. i., p. 133, and p. 134] you will find that it forms part of a chapter on the Indians, their customs, &c., and that "1608" is only a portion of the running heading of that chapter, and by no means intended for the date of the first mention of any of the customs therein described.

To No. 21 you say that the military fraternity of "The Holy Family of Jesus, Mary and Joseph," in 1661, was the first military organization, and Parkman is cited as the authority. You add that Faillon confirms this statement but gives an earlier date. Faillon does not give an earlier date for the formation of this fraternity; on the contrary, he distinctly states it to have been formed in 1663, *two years later*.—Faillon, vol. ii., p. 16, and p. 20 note. Faillon does, however, give an earlier date for a *previous* military fraternity—as stated in my answers to the Questions—that of "La Tres-Sainte Vierge," formed in 1653.—Faillon, vol. ii., p. 213, and vol. iii., p. 15, 3rd line.

Quisicosa.