

bocker or Dutch-American race of the old colony of New Netherland, later carved into the Provinces of New York and New Jersey. In an article in the *Week*, I last summer sketched roughly the active and extraordinary part taken for over a century by the Dutch seignorial families, headed by the Schuylers, of Albany, in the campaign for the conquest of Canada. Two important items might be added to this record as follows: 1. That the Phipps expedition against Quebec in 1690 was planned by them at Albany and pressed upon the people of Boston by an embassy consisting of the patron, Robert Livingston, who had married a Schuyler (sister of his close friend Col. Pieter), and Captain Teunisse Van Vechten, whose mother was also one of the Schuylers. 2. Mr. Kingsford, in his late history, comes to the conclusion that the British colonies produced no able soldiers or statesmen to compare with those of New France, except the Schuylers (Pieter and John), and perhaps Colonel Vetch, who had great schemes for the destruction of the French-American power. Vetch's plans, however, seem to return to the same source, as his wife was a daughter of Livingston and thus the Schuylers were his relatives by marriage. Perhaps the lesson is that the seignorial system, under certain conditions, was unexcelled in producing successions of public men. In later generations, the DeLanceys, the Van Cortlands, the Beverley Robinsons, and such men, were the mainstay of the Loyalist cause.

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[Communicated by Mr. HENRY MOTT, Librarian of McGill College.]

QUEBEC, May 28, 1825.

"One of Gilbert & Son's thermometers, exposed in a high situation in Mountain Street, and upon which a high south-west wind played, rose in the shade on Friday last to 95 degrees Fahrenheit. Exposed to the sun in a similar situation it rose to 125 degrees of the same scale. We believe that this is the greatest heat experienced in this city, at this period of the year. It is very unusual."—*Monthly Register*, 1825.