

Governor. The teachers were to be paid by the Receiver-General out of the general revenue, and to receive £100 a year, each.—Of the remaining Acts of this session, one was for the preservation of salmon in the Home and Newcastle Districts, in which the taking of salmon by setting any nets, weirs, or other engines, in any creek or river, or at or near the mouth of any creek or river, was prohibited under a penalty of five pounds for the first offence, and double that amount for any subsequent offence.—Three Acts were for the regulation of sundry details respecting the profession and practice of the law; one repealed the Act authorizing the payment of bounties for the destruction of wolves and bears; another provided for the settlement of certain matters connected with the setting apart of the district of Johnstown; the remaining Acts had reference to the collection and disbursement of the public revenue.—Captain Joseph Brant,* chief of the Six Nations, died on 24th November, aged 65 years.—December 2nd. Lieutenant-Colonel

Æneas Shaw appointed Adjutant-General of Militia for the Province of Upper Canada.—December 30th. The *York Gazette* of this date contains at length the King's Proclamation (dated 16th October, 1807), "For recalling and prohibiting British seamen from serving foreign princes and states."—The *Upper Canada Guardian*, the first "opposition paper" published in Upper Canada, made its appearance this year. It was edited by Mr. Willcocks, who had been Sheriff of the Home District, and was subsequently returned to Parliament to urge the views of the then rising opposition party.—The third session of the fourth Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada was opened at Quebec, on 21st January, by His Honor Thomas Dunn, Esq., President of the Province of Lower Canada. Seventeen Acts were passed during this session, one of which, an Act to incorporate the *Quebec Benevolent Society*, was reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, and was assented to by His Majesty in Council on 30th March, 1808. Of the remaining sixteen Acts, ten were to continue for a limited time, or to amend, existing Acts; two were to provide for the erection of market houses in the cities of Quebec and Montreal; one was for the prevention of desertion of seamen from merchant ships; another for the regulation of the fisheries in the District of Gaspé; an Act for the more easy recovery of small debts, and another granting to Jean Baptiste Bedard the exclusive right and privilege of erecting bridges in Lower Canada, according to certain models therein described, complete the list. The prorogation took place on the 16th April.—Notice is given in the *Quebec Gazette* of 19th February that an Act of the Imperial Parliament had been passed, 21st July, 1806, permitting until 1st January,

* Joseph Brant was of pure Mohawk blood. He first came into notice when, in 1756, he was sent by Sir William Johnson to Dr. Wheeling's Indian School in Connecticut, where he received a good education. In 1762 Brant acted as interpreter to a missionary named Smith; in 1775 he visited England. In 1779 he was present at the attack on Minisink, in Orange county. The allusion to Brant in *Gertrude of Wyoming* is too well known to need repetition, but it may not be out of place to quote the poet's remarks on being satisfied of the erroneous view he had formed of Brant's character. Campbell, repeating the substance of his conversation with Brant's son, whose acquaintance the poet had made in England, wrote as follows: "Had I learnt all this of your father when I was writing my poem, he should not have figured in it as the hero of mischief." Campbell adds, "It was but bare justice to say thus much of a Mohawk Indian, who spoke English eloquently, and was thought capable of having written a history of the Six Nations. I ascertained also that he often strove to mitigate the cruelty of Indian warfare. The name of Brant therefore remains in my poem a pure and declared character of fiction."