

In November (13th to 16th), 1838, a body of American sympathizers, under Von Schoultz, a Pole, embarked in a steamer named the "United States" and two schooners, one of which anchored opposite the Prescott Windmill. They landed and took possession of the mill. Some Marines and some soldiers of the 83rd Regiment, as well as a detachment of the 9th Provincial Battalion Glengarry and Dundas Militia, having arrived, a series of conflicts ensued around the mill. A few days later, the 83rd Regiment and a detachment of Royal Artillery came on the scene, when the "sympathizers," who had established themselves in some stone houses in the neighbourhood, congregated in the mill, and after a brief resistance, surrendered. Over forty of the "sympathizers" had been killed. The prisoners were taken to Kingston and most of them condemned to be hanged; but the sentence was carried into effect upon ten only out of the whole number. Von Schoultz, at his trial, was defended by Mr. (now Sir) John A. Macdonald. This is known as the Battle of the Windmill. *Canadian Illustrated News*, May 4, 1878; Jeffers' "History of Canada," pp. 257-8.

68. Date of the building of the old fort at Chambly, and from what does it take its name?

Ans.—Fort Chambly (or Portchartrain) was originally built of wood by Marquis de Tracy in the year 1665. The fort then erected was destroyed, and a new one built of stone in 1711, the remains of which are still standing, and the keystone of the gateway bears this date. The plans for this building were drawn by M. De Lery, the engineer of New France.

It undoubtedly took its name from Captain Jacques de Chambly (of the Carignan-Salières regiment, the first regular regiment sent to Canada by France) who superintended the work of its erection.

N.B.—The name has been erroneously stated to have arisen from the French "champ de blé," owing to its being situated in a prolific district, especially in the culture of that grain. This view is altogether untenable.

69. When was the first paper mill erected in Canada?

Ans.—In 1803-4, an American company (Thomas Mears, Ware and Jackson) commenced the erection of a paper mill at St. Andrews, P.Q. The first paper was made in 1805-6. A Mr. Brown bought them out in 1807 and ran it for about 25 years, when the lease of the water-power expired.

See Bouchette's Topographical Dictionary of Lower Canada. W. Harrington, agent of the Seignior of Argenteuil.

One reply gives, "At the junction of the Jacques Cartier River and the St. Lawrence, in 1810."

Hon. James Crooks established the first paper mill in Upper Canada at Flamborough, near Hamilton, in 1814-15.

70. Who erected the first distillery in Canada?

Ans.—In a "Journal of the Siege, by an Officer of the Garrison," it is claimed that a Mr. Drummond had at Quebec the first distillery in Canada, temp 1775.

Bouchette, in his "Topography of Lower Canada," p. 422, names the "Hon. John Young," at Quebec, giving the date about 1788.

It is also claimed for Quebec in a Directory by "Hugh Mackay." John (? James) Grant of Quebec had probably the first distillery after British regime commenced, which was still running in 1791. It is recorded "these two distilleries were sold by court of law in 1789."

It must be borne in mind that Mr. Handyside established a distillery at Longue Pointe in 1786, a part of the ruins of this building is still standing.

N.B.—It is not a little remarkable that fully half the competitors give the name of Talon: "Jean Baptiste Talon (Intendant), at Quebec, on the St. Charles River in 1668, not long in operation," giving as authorities for the same "Parkman" and "Archives of Quebec"; whereas it is distinctly recorded that Talon endeavoured to establish a brewery with a view to counteracting the use of spirits which prevailed so generally at that time.

71. What Treasurer or Receiver General of Lower Canada was a defaulter? Give name, date and circumstance?

Ans.—Receiver-General Hon. John Caldwell, suspended November 23rd, 1823; amount of defalcation, £96,117 13s. 0½d. sterling. Having been appointed by the British government, the Canadian Government endeavoured to recover the amount from England without effect. He was retained as a member of the Executive Council after the deficit was discovered, and afterwards made some restitution by giving up some Seigniorial rights, &c.—Christie's "History of Lower Canada," vol. iii. p. 29; Miles's "History of Canada," &c.

It may be said that M. Bigot in 1756 had charge of the money for the army, but was so dishonest that whilst the army and inhabitants were in great want, he was using the money for his own private gain.

72. When and where was the first Day School opened in Canada?

Ans.—The Recollets, who came in 1615, taught in Quebec, but the first school was opened at Three Rivers in 1616 by Father Pacifique Duplessis, a Franciscan.

In 1618 there was another school opened at Tadousac under Father Joseph Le Caron, also a Franciscan.

In 1632 Rev. Father Paul le Jeune, S.J., opened a school at Quebec (Relations des Jésuits, 1633, p. 23); he commenced with only two pupils,—a negro and an Indian boy,—and after a few months he had as many as twenty, chiefly Indian boys. He taught them reading and writing, and he wrote to France that he would not exchange his class for the best University. Most of his pupils came on foot every day from several miles in the country. This school was the foundation of the present Jesuit College.

Parish schools were opened in Montreal in 1737. A regular school system was established in 1816. The first day-school in Upper Canada was established by Dr. Stuart at Cataragui (now Kingston) in 1785, and at Frederickburg by J. Clarkin in 1786.

The present Common School educational system was established in 1841.

73. What is the date of the settlement of Kingston, and what is the Indian name derived from?

Ans.—The site was fixed upon by Courcelles in 1670, but there is no record that it was built upon before the time of his successor, Frontenac, in 1672-3.

It was called Cataragui from being near a small river of that name, it was also applied to the River St. Lawrence between Montreal and Kingston; it is also said to have taken the name from an Indian village near the site of the present city. It was subsequently called Fort St. Louis, Fort Cataragui and Fort Frontenac. The fort was destroyed by the British in 1758.

The present city of Kingston was founded in 1783-4 by United Empire Loyalists, and was incorporated in 1838.

The Indian name is spelt either Cataragui, Cataracoui, Catarocqui, or Cadurocqui. The meaning of the word would be hard to determine; in addition to the musical sound the Indian languages must have a variety of meanings—we select a few from the answers sent, leaving our readers to decide: Rocks above water, rocks in deep water, fort in the water, strong or swift running water, bad smelling water, noise of the water, very great or powerful, a strong fort, strongest fort in the country, rough or rocky, the grace (or life) of man, plaster from lime. Jeffers' History of Canada, p. 59; Miles' History of Canada, pp. 85, 86; New York Colonial Documents, vol. x., p. 503.

TRADE—FINANCE—STATISTICS.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

COMPANY.	1879.				1878.		Week's Traffic.		Aggregate.		
	Period	Pass. Mails & Express	Freight	Total.	Total.	Incr'se	Decr'se	Period.	Incr'se	Decr'se	
Grand Trunk.....	Nov. 1	\$ 64,415	136,556	220,978	186,977	\$ 34,001	\$	18 w'ks	203,979	\$	
Great Western.....	Oct. 25	39,017	74,772	113,789	88,023	25,766		17 w'ks	3,720		
Northern & Hamilton & North Western.	" 22	6,405	21,191	27,596	22,374	5,222		17 w'ks	46,240		
Toronto Grey & Bruce	" 25	2,621	4,98	7,601	6,082	1,519		17 "	8,416		
Toronto & Nipissing	" 21	1,371	3,698	5,069	3,914	1,155		18 "	3,028		
Midland.....	" 22	2,210	7,9	10,146	6,519	3,627		18 "	12,891		
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	" 25	1,503	1,814	3,317	2,721	596		18 w'ks	13,957		
Whitby, Port Perry & Lindsay.....	" 31	89	2,386	3,225	2,446	779		"		449	
Canada Centr. L.....	" 21	2,416	5,478	7,894	6,048	1,846		17 w'ks	14,247		
Q. M. O. & O.....	" 31	5,337	2,343	7,680	4,592	3,088		July 1	104,503		
Intercolonial.....	Month Sent	57,599	55,228	112,827	117,991	5,076		Month			
								3 m'nths		54,605	

* This is the aggregate earnings for 1879; 1878 figures not given.

BANKS.

BANK.	Value of Shares.	Price Bid per \$100 Nov. 5, 1879.	Selling Price per \$100 Nov. 4, 1879.	Last Dividend Rate per annum.	Equivalent of Dividend, based on price of Stock.
Montreal.....	\$200	\$143	154	10	7
Ontario.....	100	73½	78	6	8½
British North America.....	50	.....	.....	5	.....
Molson's.....	50	75	85½	5	8
Merchants.....	100	89	93½	6	6½
Toronto.....	100	120	130	7	5½
Commerce.....	50	117	111	8	6½
Eastern Townships.....	50	.....	.....	8	.....
Quebec.....	100	.....	.....	7	.....

SUMMARY OF THE WEEKS' EXPORTS.

From—	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Peas, bush.
New York.....	142,493	1,778,245	782,898	5,033	13,120	7,761
Boston.....	25,99	146,027	12,817	.....	.....	.....
Portland.....	85	18,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	10,740	288,716	96,153	18,617	51,214	292,746
Philadelphia.....	1,600	440,744	47,715	.....	50,005	.....
Baltimore.....	4,254	1,025,578	155,531	.....	.....	.....
Total for week.....	185,131	3,676,110	1,095,710	23,650	114,339	300,507
Previous week.....	127,997	3,617,390	1,104,813	43,163	124,659	112,788
Two weeks ago.....	127,794	4,614,154	1,260,252	13,105	84,599	158,916
Corresponding week 1878.....	84,376	1,461,873	635,429	58,585	70,076	38,281

FARMERS' DELIVERIES OF HOME-GROWN GRAIN

In the 150 towns in England and Wales for the week ended Oct. 11th, 1879, and for the corresponding weeks in the previous nine years and the weekly average prices:

	WHEAT—		BARLEY—		OATS—	
	Qrs.	Price.	Qrs.	Price.	Qrs.	Price.
1879.....	19,361	48s 8d	19,213	40s 9d	3,681	22s 2d
1878.....	60,130	39s 9d	63,443	40s 1d	5,087	21s 10d
1877.....	55,318	52s 2d	69,055	43s 6d	4,907	23s 9d
1876.....	53,721	46s 2d	50,261	39s 5d	4,471	25s 10d
1875.....	53,554	46s 0d	45,393	36s 10d	2,586	24s 0d
1874.....	56,188	43s 10d	77,072	42s 8d	3,420	27s 2d
1873.....	66,967	60s 2d	12,992	43s 1d	5,023	24s 2d
1872.....	76,737	58s 9d	39,762	41s 9d	5,451	23s 2d
1871.....	98,399	56s 5d	42,975	36s 2d	3,559	22s 6d
1870.....	86,106	47s 0d	72,022	36s 7d	4,217	22s 5d
Average for the ten years.....	62,648	49s 11d	55,219	40s 1d	4,240	23s 8d

IMPORTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM

For the month of September for the last three years:

WHEAT, from—	1877 cwts.	1878. cwts.	1879. cwts.
Russia.....	1,225,991	1,126,605	385,459
Germany.....	383,258	305,997	90,422
France.....	12,549	.....	5,000
Turkey, &c.....	96,209	3,808	348
Egypt.....	160,135	43,313	289,721
U. S. Atlantic Ports.....	1,026,764	1,922,396	3,831,018
U. S. Pacific Ports.....	51,616	273,427	417,287
Chili.....	84,825	49,994	202,724
British India.....	578,876	74,447	74,126
Australia.....	.....	207,785	264,526
British North America.....	321,786	542,618	874,554
Other countries.....	94,460	42,230	34,719
Total Wheat, cwts.....	4,036,469	4,592,620	6,469,904
Barley.....	819,301	1,147,930	1,165,888
Oats.....	1,120,712	690,344	1,483,762
Peas.....	64,364	125,698	27,806
Beans.....	407,338	88,832	242,361
Maize.....	2,331,918	2,968,098	1,994,374
Total Spring Grain, cwts.....	4,743,633	5,020,902	4,915,191
FLOUR, from—			
Germany.....	83,526	81,931	52,971
France.....	55,725	16,293	27,562
United States.....	160,506	232,329	720,899
British North America.....	17,723	40,117	60,728
Other countries.....	192,821	123,691	124,993
Total Flour, cwts.....	510,301	494,261	987,153
Grand Total, cwts.....	9,290,403	10,107,783	12,372,248