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Qvibus auxiliis •
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QUEBEC, JUNE, 1900.

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NORTH AMERICAN NOTES AND QUERIES

VOL. I

JUNE, 1900

No. 1

PROSPECTUS

THE appearance of this initial number of NORTH AMERICAN NOTES AND QUERIES is the result of repeated requests for the publication of such a periodical on the part of personal friends of the publisher, and of contributors and subscribers to *Le Courrier du Livre*.

The mutual exchange of peculiar information and knowledge between readers of the magazine, upon matters of both special and general interest, is the original purpose of its issue.

It is destined, we believe, to occupy a place which has hitherto remained vacant in the ranks of the periodical literature of the western world. Its permanency is assured by its present subscription list.

Its scope is indicated by its epigraph.

All the surrounding circumstances and accompanying conditions of every possible subject of legitimate enquiry, whether in the realms of Literature or of History, of Biography or Bibliography, of Archæology or Ethnography, of Folk-lore or Numismatics, of Philately, of Curiosa, or of general information, may be freely discussed, by all interested therein, in the columns of NORTH AMERICAN NOTES AND QUERIES.

The motto—*Quis ? Quid ? Ubi ? Quibus auxiliis ? Cur ? Quomodo ? Quando ?*—indicates a possible range of investigation,—into any and all suggested subjects of enquiry,—extending to the person, the fact, the place, the means, the motives, the manner and the time.

Almost every author and newspaper writer and a large proportion of the reading public as well, have accumulated a goodly store of rare and interest-

ing information in the shape of notes and newspaper cuttings upon a variety of topics.

These lines will be read by numbers of people whose miscellaneous stores of favorite extracts and literary and historical odds and ends have long been laid away in yellow edged bundles, portly portfolios or dust-covered pigeon holes, where the lack of a catalogue or index and the absence of any systematic attempt at classification, renders them practically valueless in their present shape.

Search would doubtless bring to light much of such hidden matter, of which the publication in NORTH AMERICAN NOTES AND QUERIES would prove convenient to its collectors and pleasing and instructive to its readers. A diligent overhauling of the scrapbooks, notes and cuttings of the readers of this initial number of NORTH AMERICAN NOTES AND QUERIES would doubtless be found beneficial as well as interesting.

With the aid and co-operation of our readers it is hoped that this paper will furnish a medium by which much valuable information may become a sort of common property for those who can appreciate and use it.

In every profession and walk of life, the men who seek the refining influences of an enlarged circle of knowledge must very often experience the want of a cheap, practical and convenient means of interchanging thoughts and views, of communicating to others their impressions of men and things, and of acquiring information. Such a means the NORTH AMERICAN NOTES AND QUERIES now offers.

It will be to the North American people what the London *Notes and Queries* is to Englishmen all over the world.

It will fill the place in North America of the English *Notes and Queries*¹, the French *Intermédiaire des Chercheurs et Curieux*², and *L'Echo du Public*³, the Italian *Giornale di Erudizione*, and the French-Canadian *Bulletin des Recherches Historiques*⁴.

1—Published in London and founded in 1849.

2—Published in Paris and founded in 1864.

3—Published in Paris and founded in 1896.

4—Published in Levis and founded in 1895.

Each number will contain :

1. Two or three historical papers by authors of repute ;
2. A series of Notes, historical, biographical, and literary ;
3. All the Queries received since the publication of the previous number ;
4. All the Replies to previous Queries received ;
5. A bibliographical index of the principal publications of the month ;
6. A list of books wanted by book-lovers or booksellers ;
7. A list of books for exchange by bibliophiles or others ;
8. Some engravings illustrating and completing the text.
9. Some historical portraits with biographical sketch.

A partial list of contributors to the columns of the early numbers of this periodical is printed in this issue and will receive additions from time to time.

NORTH AMERICAN NOTES AND QUERIES will be issued monthly, by the first of every month, and will contain not less than thirty-two to forty-eight pages of reading matter. The number of pages will be increased when necessary.



CANADA'S FIRST BOY BABY

BY GEORGE JOHNSON

GREENLAND belongs to this Continent and no doubt the first white baby that ever opened its eyes in America was born in the fiord to which Eric the Red gave the name of Gronelant. But we are not in the habit of associating Greenland with the Continent in our ordinary talk. As the first nursery of white babies in this western hemisphere, we will put Greenland to one side—where she is geographically. We want to get somewhat nearer home. Who was the first baby born of white parents along the shores of the Atlantic, say from Cape Breton to Boston, or to the Straits of Magellan, if you like?

The early settlers in Greenland were adventurous men and women. The men were good ship-builders, good seamen, bold and plucky. They put their consciences into their work as ship-builders. They constructed strong vessels and large ones too,—larger than those Columbus obtained to sail westward over the "Sea of Darkness," on his memorable voyage of 1492. In Norway Milton located

..... that tallest pine
Hewn on Norwegian hills to be the mast
Of some great admiral

which to the "superior friends" spear was "but a wand." From these Norwegian hills the Greenland settlers selected the timber for the vessels with which they pushed their way through the northern seas. Hence the largest vessel that Columbus had on his first voyage was only about the same size as some of the second class vessels of the Vikings, and not to be compared in strength or size with the great "Dragons" of the Norsemen¹.

1—The single-decked caravel which carried Columbus to the West Indies on his first voyage was about 90 feet long by 20 feet breadth of beam. The other vessels with Columbus were still smaller—one of them being named the *Nina* or *Baby* from its diminutive size in comparison with the other two.

Froude describes a Viking's ship he saw at Christiania that had been exhumed from its grave of peat in which it had been buried as the coffin of its owner, about the time when the Danes were driving the English King Alfred into the marshes of Somersetshire. Its dimensions were 80 feet in length by 17½ feet beam.

Having these vessels and being what they were, these Icelanders naturally enough wanted to know what there was in the neighbourhood of Greenland in the way of lands for settlement, or of natural products for home use.

Some of them in their voyages between Iceland and Eric's fiord had been carried far to the south by the wind in storm and tempest, or by the pressure of the polar current in foggy weather. They had taken back to the homes that nestled beneath the great ice mountains on the green lowlands of the Igaliko fiord, stories of other lands, from shipwreck on whose rock-bound coasts nothing but their good seamanship saved them. Thus very early, even before the centuries of the Christian era attained their teens, something, more or less misty, was known of our continent. That something was sufficient to stimulate the curiosity of Lief, the son of Eric the Red, who having been converted to christianity was the first to bring christian clergymen to Greenland. Lief got together a crew of five and thirty men and sailed in the summer of 1000 A. D., for the south country. He arrived on the coast in the neighbourhood of the Strait now called Belle Isle, and gave to the shores he had sailed along the name of Heluland it Mikla—the "Great Slate Land," or the "Stone Land," as Charles Roberts in his delightfully written History of Canada has translated it. Keeping on southward, Lief skirted a shore covered with great forests and this he called Markland², or Wood (or Bush) land.

This was one of the *Serpent* or *Crane* class which were inferior in size to the *Dragons*; Froude's ship being only a 34 oared vessel, while the *Dragons* had 60 oars, 30 on each side, and carried as many men as all three of the Caravels with which Columbus sailed from Palos on August 3rd, 1492.

2—In the 5th century of the Christian Chronology the one country which bore the name of England was what we now call Sleswick (from "wick," meaning the "seacoast," and "Schleys," an arm of the Baltic Sea). Each little farmer common-wealth of these English was girt in by its own border or "Mark," a belt of forest which parted it from its fellow village.—Cf. Green's *History of the English people*.

Taylor says the root is found in all the Indo-European languages and is probably to be referred to the Sanskrit *Maryā*, a "boundary," which is the derivative of the verb *smri*, "to remember."

The uncleared forest served as the boundary of the *gau* of the Teutonic settlers. Hence the Scandinavian *mörk*, "a forest," and the English word *murky* which originally denoted the gloom of the "forest primeval." A very interesting history is embalmed in this work *mark*. Max Muller has a most interesting lecture on the Aryian root word *mar*—a trace of which is in the word "mark"—namely the pounding, crushing or destruction which was invariably the punishment of the stranger who ventured to cross the forest belt of the English without sounding a horn to give notice to the villagers of his coming.

Seeing that Lief had just left behind him the rocky forbidding shores of Labrador (as we now call it) and was coasting along a densely wooded region, it was the most natural thing in the world to contrast this land with the other by naming it the Forest Land. This must have been the eastern and southern coast of our wayward sister, Newfoundland, who won't join in our Canadian tea party, but keeps aloof from our roof-tree. Dr. Fiske, however, thinks that it was the coast of Cape Breton without giving any reasons for his belief. On leaving Forest Land, Lief sailed westward and was for two days out of sight of land. When the "stiff northeastern" which blew him along, subsided, he found himself near a shore, along which he coasted till he came to a place where a river, issuing from a lake, fell into the sea. The spot pleased him so much that he concluded to enter the lake (or bay) and winter there. He built booths on the shore, very like the lumber-shanties of more modern times. One day one of his party came into the camp talking in a surprised sort of a style. He was not a Norseman but had somehow found his way from Southern Europe, possibly from the Mediterranean, to Iceland and thence to Greenland. Being a Southron (as the Scotch say) he knew grapes when he saw them and declared to his companions that in his rambles he had found bunches of that luscious fruit. Lief was so impressed with the fact that he called the country *Vinland*; the land of the Grape Vine, the Land of Wine.

Just where *Vinland* was situated we do not positively know. There has been as much speculation over its exact whereabouts as over that of the Garden of Eden. The general idea is that it was somewhere between Halifax and Boston. Dr. Störm (*Studies on the Vinland voyages*) thinks that *Vinland* was on the southern coast of Nova Scotia. Dr. Fiske thinks that the abundance of grapes as described by Lief points to a more southerly region and, therefore, mentions the shore between Cape Ann in Massachusetts and Point Judith in Rhode-Island, as the likelier region. Of course it is quite natural that doctors should differ; it has passed into a proverb that they do.

Wherever *Vinland* was, Lief passed the winter there and returned to Greenland in the spring with a cargo of timber and received from his countrymen the cognomination of the Lucky, "Lief the Lucky."

The success of Lief's venture induced his brothers to start of "strange

countries for to see." Thorwald found Vinland and Lief's booths, and spent a couple of winters there. Thorstein, another brother, took Lief's sturdy ship, in 1005, and tried to reach Vinland but encountered severe weather; died, was buried at sea; and Gudrig, his widow, returned sorrowfully to Greenland.

Sometime during the summer of 1006, Thorfinn Karlsefni arrived in the Greenland settlement from Iceland, fell in love with the charming widow Gudrig, and married her. She was as adventurous as she was beautiful and persuaded her husband to undertake the founding of a settlement in Vinland. Possibly she was tired of the climate of Greenland and objected to the long dreary winters. It might be that she wanted to keep her handsome husband from flirtations with the other belles of Brattahlid. Whatever the promoting cause she succeeded in winning him over to the idea, and in the course of the next summer the Greenland settlement of Brattahlid witnessed the departure of four ships with 100 men, several women and a goodly supply of cattle. They reached Vinland without misadventure, and to Thorfinn and Gudrig, soon after, a son was born and named Snorro, in honour of the Captain of one of the vessels. The boy Snorro, with his parents, lived in Vinland till he was a sturdy, flaxen-haired, blue eyed youngster of three summers. The colony was then broken up because of the hostility of the Indians and the remnant returned to Greenland.

This Snorro became the progenitor of a long line of eminent men. Any Canadian who visits Lucerne in Switzerland will be all the more enthusiastic over the colossal lion carved out of the living rock there to be seen, if he recalls the fact that Thorwaldsen³, the great sculptor whose work it is, was a descendant of Snorro, the first boy baby born of European parents in what is now Canada.

In these circumstances it becomes an interesting query. Where was Vinland? Is Vinland a myth land like the islands of Atlantis? I have already stated that an impartial student, Dr. Störm, thinks it was somewhere on the south of Nova Scotia, but that Dr. Fiske thinks it was somewhere along the coast of either Massachusetts or Rhode Island. Dr. Fiske tries

3.—The Thorwaldsen Museum in Copenhagen contains a large number of his statuary.

hard to be impartial, but evidently his desire to deprive Nova Scotia and to give his own country the honour of possessing Vinland has got the better of his historical judgment.

It must be remembered, in explanation of the uncertainty, that the Norse sagas were not written by the men who had the experiences. They are not narratives in the sense in which Armstrong's *North West Passage* is a narrative—a narration by a man connected with the Expedition. They are not narratives as Sherard Osborne's *Discovery of the North West Passage* is—a narration by a man well acquainted with Arctic exploration but not himself a participant in the particular expedition about which he writes. These sagas are the statements which were current in Norse households and which varied more or less from the original accounts, as any story told for generations would vary in the telling by father to son and by successive generations. In the course of time it would become impossible to distinguish between myth and history.

Yet the Vinland story seems to have made a deep impression upon the Norse families. It recurs again and again. Rafn, in 1837, enumerated eighteen manuscripts which contained mention of Vinland. There was beyond doubt a Vinland.

There are four or five facts which must be taken into account in any effort to locate Vinland.

1. Thorfinn's vessels, after they left Markland, were two days out of sight of land driving before a stiff "North-easter." That would be just what would happen to a sailing vessel to-day if it sailed from Newfoundland westward. It would be out of sight of land while crossing Cabot Strait connecting the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Atlantic Ocean. The "North-easter" would carry the vessel past Cape Breton and naturally the first land to sight would be the west end of Nova Scotia that projects south out into the ocean; the end that the steamers seek to-day on their way to New York from Liverpool. The longer distance to Boston could not have been covered by the Norseman's vessel in the two days. It takes a steamer twenty-four hours to go from Halifax to Boston, and it is as long a trip from Halifax to Newfoundland as from Halifax to Boston. It was probably this distance argument that led Dr. Fiske to place Markland in Cape Breton, ignoring the

fact that the distance between Cape Breton and Cape Cod could not well be covered in two days without seeing land in the meantime.

After sighting land at Cape Sable (as we assume) Thorfinn followed the coast and soon came to a bay which he named *Straumfiord*, the swirling eddies and varying currents there encountered by him, suggesting the very appropriate name.

Now it is a singular coincidence that Champlain, going over the same route from Cape Sable, penetrated a bay to which he gave the same name in French as Thorfinn had given in Scandinavian to a bay which he also penetrated. Thorfinn called his bay *Straumfiord*⁴ and Champlain called his *Baie des Courants*, for exactly the same reasons, the presence of swirling eddies and varying currents—the singularly disturbed state of the water being caused by the meeting of the high Bay of Fundy tides and the ordinary Atlantic tides.

2. Thorfinn coasted along the shore of the land he sighted for a time till he came to a river which flowed out of a lake so easy of access that it was the simplest bit of seamanship to take his vessel into the lake and anchor there. Now no where along the coast of Massachusetts is there such a river and such a lake or bay. There is, however just such a bay in Nova Scotia. It is the far-famed Annapolis basin. After sighting land at Cape Sable, Thorfinn by following the coast would come to what is known as Digby Gut, a passage that may very well be described as a short river leading into a bay or lake. It is narrow and the land is high on either side, like the rivers the Norsemen were familiar with. It is easily entered. The great lake can be seen from its mouth, and would invite the weary sailors as a haven of rest.

In some cases Vinland is referred to as an island and in others as a region. Apparently the original *vivâ voce* accounts which were told to their wondering brethren by the returned survivors were somewhat misty in this particular. This very mistiness tends to corroborate the idea that Vinland and Nova Scotia are the same. The latter is almost an island and some of

⁴—Alphonse Gagnon (*Les Scandinaves en Amérique*. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Canada, 1890) quoting the Saga says: "Thorfinn pénétra ensuite dans une baie qu'il nomma *Straumfiord* (*Baie des Courants*)."

the Norsemen who had sailed along its Atlantic Front and well into the Bay of Fundy and had seen that this bay penetrated inland as far as the eye could see would naturally speak of it as an island, while others would give it the more indefinite description of a "region." Possibly those of Thorfinn's company who climbed the precipitous side of the narrow river (now called the "Gut" or Gate) saw from the top the waters of the Bay of Fundy on the north and the waters of the Basin on the south while beneath them swirled the short connecting river by which they had passed from Bay to Basin, and thus seeing water on three sides concluded that the particular spot called Vinland was an island and had so spoken of it on their return to their ancestral home.

3. They found the bay and river full of halibut, ducks, salmon and fish of all kinds; Annapolis basin being salt water, there was then, as now, in them an abundance of halibut and other salt water fishes. There is not on the coast to my knowledge any other salt water bay or lake connected with the ocean by a short river with high precipitous sides, and be it remembered Thorfinn's bay or lake was salt water.

4. The Valley of the Annapolis, protected by the North Mountain range from the cold north and north-east winds and sheltered by the South Mountain range, has been from the earliest period famous as the "hot house" of North Atlantic coast. It has now, as it had 900 years ago, great strips of treeless land, on which corn grows and ripens. Any other part of the coast from Cape Breton to Cape Cod would be covered, in Thorfinn's time, with dense forest, just as it was when Champlain 600 years later sailed along the whole coast to Cape Cod and found no place to his liking, finally concluding that the Annapolis basin (Port Royal, they named it) was the ideal spot⁵. It has always been a grape-growing region. Haliburton mentions the grapes which were found growing on the banks of the St. John River, thirty or forty miles to the north of the Annapolis basin, and in less sheltered places, as exciting the wonder even of the French.

5—Champlain refers to the Port Royal country as "the most commodious and pleasant place that we have yet seen." There is a great similarity between the account of Thorfinn's "find" and De Monts'. Haliburton says De Monts "discovered a narrow Strait into which they entered and soon found themselves in a spacious basin environed with hills from which descended streams of fresh water. It was bordered with beautiful meadows and filled with delicate fish."

The lands on which Thorfinn found the "self-sown wheat," described as *Sjalf Sana hveitiaker*, were the meadows on which Poutrincourt sowed winter wheat and found to his surprise that it grew under the snow. The cereal described by Thorfinn was, however, more than likely the Indian corn⁶; for Poutrincourt states that the Indians in his time on one occasion carried off their children and their *corn*, and hid themselves on his approach. Haliburton quotes Poutrincourt to the effect that in 1608, the Indians gathered seven barrels of corn one of which they kept for the colonists from France.

5. Thorfinn describes the Indians of Vinland as swarthy and ferocious, *with big black eyes* and broad cheeks. This is a good description of the Micmac Indians of Nova Scotia. Dr. Fiske admits that it is not a description of the Indians of Massachusetts Bay, whose eyes are small and beady. Marc Les-carbot, describing the Micmacs of the Annapolis Basin, says their eyes were neither blue nor green, but for the most part, black as their hair—" *et néanmoins ne sont pas petits mais grandeur bien agréable*," (and moreover they are not small, but of a large size and fine). Here is a characterization that suggests a different tribe from those of the New England and New Brunswick coasts. The Abbé Maureault states that the Abenakis occupied Maine, New Hampshire and New Brunswick, "even to the borders of Nova Scotia"; and it is a notable fact that these all spoke the same language, but that the Micmacs did not speak that language, having their own. These big-eyed Micmacs, who regarded the other Indians as enemies, were evidently the descendants of those encountered by Thorfinn, Snorro's father, and their peculiarity of large eyes was described 600 years after Snorro's birth by a very careful observer, exactly as Thorfinn had described them at the birth of the boy.

6. The Vinland of Thorfinn is distinguished by "low lands, a *ness* or promontory facing north, with a bay or sound to the west of it opening to the north; an island in the bay to the northward or eastward and a place where a river flows out of lake into the sea." These were the general characteristics

6—Nova Scotia would not be considered to be in the Corn belt of this continent any more than New England. Yet the Census of 1851 gives the corn crop of 1850 at 37,475 bushels and 26,726 bushels of the total were raised in the Annapolis Valley. Of the total of 69,950 pounds of grapes raised in Nova Scotia in 1890 according to the census, 27,800 pounds were brought to maturity in the Annapolis Valley.

as given in the Saga ⁷. The Annapolis Basin fulfills all these topographical peculiarities.

These facts emphasize Dr. Störm's conclusion that Vinland was in Nova Scotia and suggest strongly that the particular part of Nova Scotia was the Annapolis Basin.

It seems then that on good grounds we can claim Snorro not only as the first white boy baby born on this continent, but as the first born on our half of the continent.

He was a good boy, grew up a good man and his descendants are scattered throughout northern Europe, and some of his blood may have come with the Icelanders who settled in our North West in 1875. No doubt he was all the better man for his experience of the Canadian Province of Nova Scotia. We ought to have Vinland and Snorro among our place-names.

THE ACADIANS IN LOUISIANA

BY THOMAS O'HAGAN, M. A., PH. D.

THE saddest—the most pathetic page in the history of the New World is that which deals with the deportation of “the peaceful and pious Acadians,” from their happy homes on the shores of the Basin of Minas. This sad epic has indeed stirred the heart of mankind,—nay it has inspired the most beautiful poem in American literature and assured for its author immortality.

The Acadians however were great not alone in their misfortunes but in their virtues and these virtues they carried with them into exile. In the valleys of the Teche in Louisiana where the victims of Governor Lawrence's cruelty found an abiding place, whither Evangeline sought the footprints of her Gabriel, the descendants of the Acadians live to-day—their peaceful lives flowing on like the streams that water the woodlands.

⁷—See Bishop Howley : Royal Society of Canada, Vol. IV, Sec. II, Page 92.

Some of the chief Acadian settlements in Louisiana are to be found at New Iberia and Saint Martinsville.

In his *History of Louisiana*, Charles E. Gayarré thus chronicles the advent of the Acadians into Louisiana: "Between the 1st of January and the 13th of May, 1765, about 650 Acadians had arrived at New Orleans and from that town had been sent to form settlements in Attakapas and Opelousas under the Command of Andry."

This was just two years after the treaty of Paris had been signed and Louis XV had ceded to his cousin Charles III of Spain the French colony of Louisiana. It is pathetic to think that the Acadians who had been forced into exile at the point of the bayonet because of their attachment to *la belle France*—its faith and its language—were in their exile to find that their new home was to be while not among strangers—aliens in thought, religion and language—yet in a country where the white flag of France would not float above them, where the sceptre of Spain would hold sway.

They chose as their home a land more fertile than that which stretches along the Bay of Fundy—a land watered by the Teche. Here the descendants of the Acadians have lived for almost a century and a half tilling the rich soil and tending their herds. Primitive indeed they have remained according to the modern idea of progress; yet they have assuredly advanced in the higher and nobler things of life, counting the virtues of honesty, purity, piety, and peace, the foundation of true civilization.

The first child born of Acadian parents in Louisiana was Marguerite Ann, daughter of Olivier Thibaudaux and Madeleine Broussard. Here is the entry in the Parish Archives of St. Martins, of which the present pastor, Father Langlois, is the well known botanist and corresponding member of L'Athénée Louisianais:

"L'an mille sept cent soixante cinq le onze may je p^{re} capucin Missionnaire apostolique curé de la n^{ie} accadie soussigné ay Baptisé avec les ceremonies ordinaires de l'église marguerite anne née la veille de legitime Mariage d'olivier thibaudaut et de magdelaine Broussard ses pere et mere. le parrain a esté René trahan et la Marraine Marie thibaudaut qui ont déclaré ne savoir

signer de ce requis selon l'ordonnance aux attakapas les jours et an que dessus.

(Signé) f JEAN FRANCOIS c Curé
MASSE
ANOYU

It is worthy of noting that Acadian Louisiana has nurtured some very able men. A descendant of this very family—Thibodaux—became president of the State Senate in 1824 and for a time acted as Governor of Louisiana. Thibodaux, Broussard, Landry, Leblanc and Bourgeois are the largest families in Louisiana of Acadian descent.

In the register of Saint Martin's Church is to be seen the name of a distinguished Louisianian, a professor in the Oratorian order in France and curate of Saint Martins for many years. Etienne Viel translated in beautiful Latin verse, the twenty-four books of Fénelon's *Télémaque*. Saint Martinsville was also the home of Alcibiade De Blanc, ex-justice of the Supreme Court, and in Lafayette parish lived Alexandre Mouton, ex-governor and United States Senator. These are a few of the men of eminence of Acadian blood in Louisiana of the past.

Now as to the language of the Acadians of Louisiana, I have never seen it clearly demonstrated as to what part of France the ancestors of the Acadians belonged. From their language it has been surmised that they came from somewhere in the neighborhood of the mouth of the river Loire. In Louisiana each locality among the Acadians has its peculiar patois. You will hear expressions used in the upper limit of the Acadian settlement that you will not hear in the lower limit—the dialect of each parish differing from that of the others.

No doubt the English language and the Spanish and Creole patois have exerted a great influence on the Louisianian Acadian patois.

Because of the vast extent of prairie in the Attakapas country where the Acadians settled in Louisiana, they compared it to the ocean and so when they start across this prairie they say *aller au large* or *mettre à la voile*.

The peculiar part of the syntax of the Acadian, says Prof. Fortier of Tulane University, is the use of the pronoun of the first person singular with a plural verb, as *j'étions, j'avions*.

Here is a part of a letter written by an Acadian which is interesting to the student of Acadian dialect :

“ D'abord l'public s'a intéressé à connaitre notre histoire, mouan j'va dire tout ca j'connais et pi les autres vont conter ca ils savions. Pour ca connais j'ai toujours attendu dire que les premiers Cadiens qu'a venu icite étions arrivés du Nord par le Mississippi. Ils venions des Illinoués et s'étions éparpillés tout le long du fleuve, et ceuzes qua quitté la grand bande avions arrêté côté nous autres.”

WHERE WOLFE AND MONTCALM FOUGHT

BY THE EDITOR

FEW battle grounds may boast so many successive conflicts as the blood-stained heights of Quebec where “died Wolfe victorious.” The Plains of Abraham furnished the arena for the short, sharp and decisive fight of the thirteenth September 1759, which sealed the fate of a continent. The following year witnessed upon another portion of these same heights, the repulse of Murray and British arms by General de Lévis. The third battle of the Plains,—the battle of the Antiquaries,—is that of 1900. The object of the assailing party is the establishment of historic truth concerning the locality of Wolfe and Montcalm's final fight. The citadel of error was strongly intrenched by idle tradition, and though the latter has been overwhelmed by the well-martialled masses of the documentary evidence of Wolfe and Montcalm's contemporaries, superstition dies hard, and the garrison of blunders still holds out behind the ramparts of misapprehension and obstinacy of will.

Nearly every tourist or student of history who visits the wall-girt city of the North to see the famous battlefield, walks or drives or takes the trolley car along the highway that bisects the scene of Montcalm and Wolfe's great struggle, and instead of paying reverence to the soil that was once “watered by the blood of heroes,” as the guide books have it,—he passes beyond it to an enclosed grazing ground outside the limits of the city and nearly half a mile away from the actual scene of conflict.

A race-course has been in existence from the early part of the present century upon the field that tradition and many modern historians have pointed

out as the Plains of Abraham, and is plainly marked upon the accompanying plan. The two lines of battle formed by the rival armies, as they were drawn up prior to the fatal conflict on the morning of the thirteenth September, 1759, are also indicated, and none of the fighting of that eventful day occurred any nearer to the race-course field than the British line of battle formed up as shown upon the plan. To state the case clearly and to render the statement as intelligent as possible to those who are acquainted with the topography of Quebec, or who will take the trouble to consult a good plan of the city, the British army was drawn up in battle array, facing the town, almost on the present line of de Salaberry street, between the Protestant Home and St. Bridget's asylum, and extending from near the heights overlooking the St. Lawrence across the Grande Allée and St. John street. The opposing line faced it upon Claire Fontaine street, close to the summit of Perrault's hill, then known as the Buttes à Neveu; and before the commencement of the eventful advance, a distance of about twelve hundred feet separated the two armies. Before the fight commenced they approached a little closer. Then the French advanced a hundred paces or so to the charge, and though skirmishing had gone on for some little time, they fully opened fire upon the invading force when within a hundred and thirty yards of their front column. The British reserved their fire, while the advance and assault of the French army continued, until a distance of only forty yards separated the foremost ranks of the contending armies. Then a rain of British bullets followed the rattle of musketry, with such deadly aim that those of the foe who were not mown down, immediately gave way, to gallantly rally, it is true, for a final stand, but only to be dispersed in utter confusion by the charge of British swords; the two armies having faced each other in a stand up fight for not more than seven or eight minutes in all. The fugitive troops were followed by the various regiments of the victorious army, hundreds of them being subsequently slaughtered, some under the walls of the city in full view of those upon the fortifications, some in the vicinity of St. Louis and St. John's gates and many on Côte Ste. Geneviève and the bank of the St. Charles, where the butchery was witnessed from the General Hospital.

The pursuit and slaughter of the defeated forces was thus spread over a large section of country, while the brief, decisive battle that sealed the fate

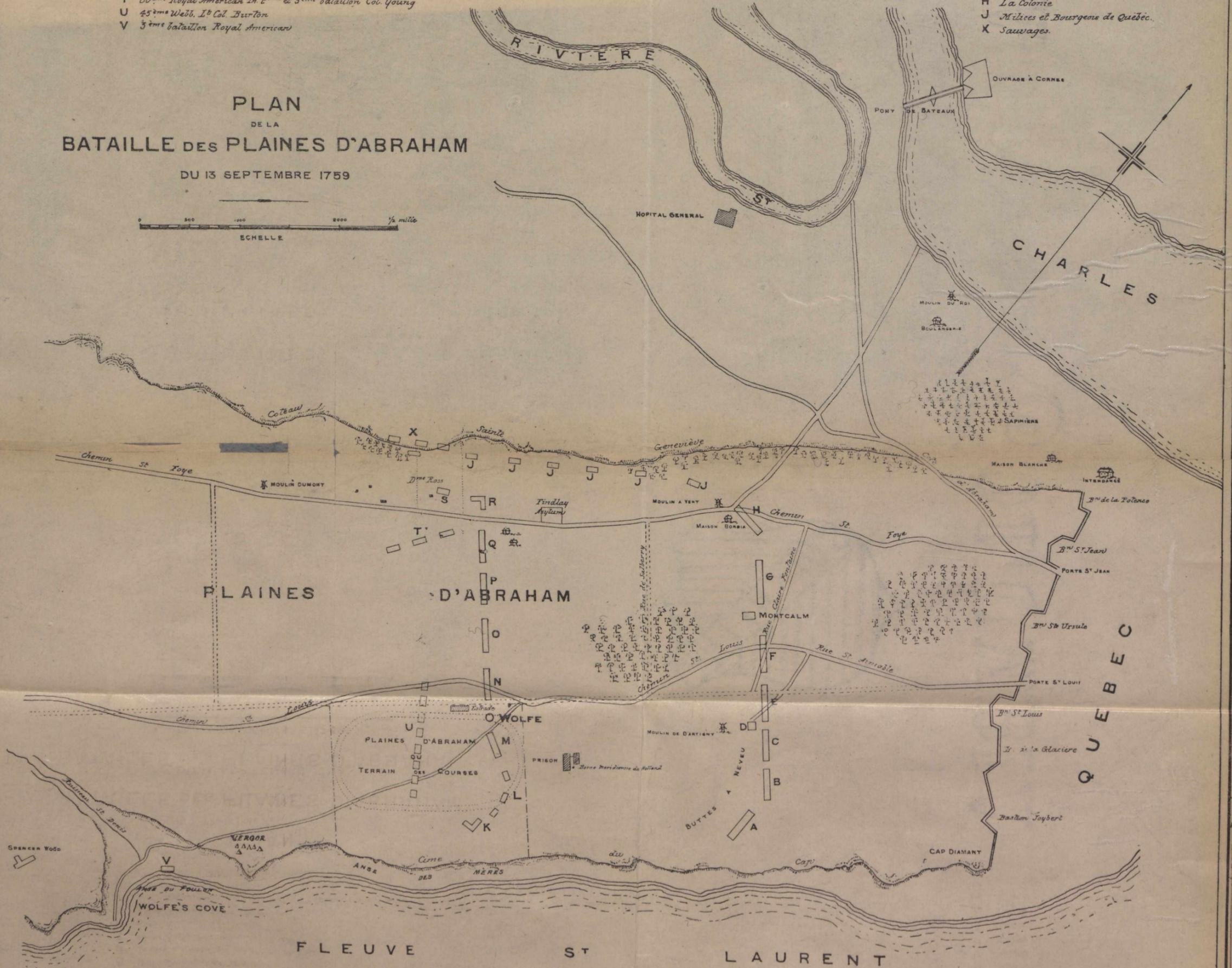
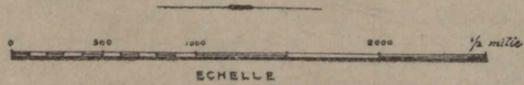
LEGENDE: ARMÉE ANGLAISE

- K 35^{ème} Otway - Lt Col. Fletcher
- L Grenadiers de Louisbourg, 3 bataillons 22^{ème}, 40^{ème} & 48^{ème} Lt Col. Carleton
- M 28^{ème} Brags, Lt Col. Walsh
- N Kennedy - Lt Col. James
- O 47^{ème} Lascelles, Lt Col. Hale
- P 78^{ème} Fraser Highlanders, Lt Col. Fraser
- Q 58^{ème} Anstruthers, Major Agnew
- R 15^{ème} Amherst, Major Irvine
- S Col. Howe Infantry
- T 60^{ème} Royal American In. 2^{ème} & 3^{ème} bataillon Col. Young
- U 45^{ème} Webb, Lt Col. Burton
- V 3^{ème} bataillon Royal American

LEGENDE: ARMÉE FRANÇAISE

- A Milices de Montréal et de Trois-Rivières
- B Royal Rouillon
- C Guerne
- D Senezergues
- E Béarn
- F Languedoc
- G La Sarre
- H La Colonie
- J Milices et Bourgeois de Québec
- K Sauvages

PLAN
DE LA
BATAILLE DES PLAINES D'ABRAHAM
DU 13 SEPTEMBRE 1759



A. B. Tardif 1900

Mr CASGRAIN'S PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF THE PLAINS



— PLAN OF QUEBEC —
 — COPIED ON A.G. DOUGHTY'S ORIGINAL PLAN —
 — BY GEO. ST MICHEL FOR —
 — NORTH AMERICAN NOTES AND QUERIES —
 — "MARCH 1900" —

of New France and caused the death of the two rival commanders was fought entirely upon the battlefield proper, extending from the line of de Salaberry street at one end to that of Claire Fontaine on the other, and somewhat to the north of St. John street on the one side, and to the south of St. Louis street or the Grande Allée on the other. It was probably but a short distance east of the line of de Salaberry street but on the south side of the Grande Allée, that General Wolfe received his fatal wound; doubtless a little to the west of where now stands the Female Orphan Asylum, but somewhat nearer to the St. Lawrence. It will be seen at a glance by those conversant with the topography of Quebec, that there was but a short intervening distance to carry him in a straight line from the spot where he fell, to the shelter of a little rising ground in the rear, where the hero breathed his last in the moment of victory, and where the memory of his glorious death is perpetuated by his briefly inscribed monument.

It is no exaggeration to say that the mass of documentary evidence lately collected by Mr. A. G. Doughty upon this subject, and contained in his paper¹ just published by the Royal Society of Canada, leaves no possible ground for reasonable doubt as to the exact locality where Wolfe and Montcalm fought. With perfect safety one may go further still, and claim, without any fear of successful contradiction, that if all who have undertaken to pronounce upon the site in question had discarded mere tradition, and had gone, as Mr. Doughty has gone, to original sources of information, the blundering misapprehension which his authorities correct would never have existed. Though Mr. Doughty has been instrumental in bringing to light in England, France, and the United States, a large mass of hitherto unknown documentary evidence concerning the battle of the Plains, which has an exceedingly important bearing upon the subject, there were sufficient original sources of information at the disposal of all modern historians to have kept them within the bounds of historical accuracy. Thus Parkman has made no mistake in regard to the site of the battle, avoiding without difficulty the pitfalls by which Hawkins² was entrapped, and into which he has been followed by so many of his Canadian imitators.

1—*The probable site of the battle of the Plains of Abraham*, by A. G. Doughty, M. A.—*Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada for 1899*.—Ottawa, 1900.

2—*Hawkins's Picture of Quebec*.—Quebec, 1834.

Describing the formation of Wolfe's army, facing the city, just previous to the battle, Parkman³ says:—"Quebec was not quite a mile distant, but they could not see it, for a ridge of broken ground intervened, called Buttes à Neveu, about six hundred paces off." The regulation military pace consisting of thirty inches, it will be seen that Parkman places the British line, before it advanced to meet Montcalm's attack, at five hundred yards from the upper side of what is now Claire Fontaine street. This is exactly where the rear line of the British invading force is marked upon the accompanying plan, and is nearly a third of a mile from any part of the ground now used as a race-course and pointed to by many local historians as the Plains of Abraham. As Mr. Doughty points out, Parkman marks an advance from this position before the fighting began. "The British advanced a few rods," he says, "then halted and stood still."

Hon. Thos. Chapais⁴ and other modern writers have contended against the prevailing error.

Professor Silliman of Yale, who admits that from a boy he longed to stand upon the spot where Wolfe died, visited Quebec early in the century, and wrote as follows⁵:—"The Plains of Abraham lie south and west of Quebec, and commence the moment you leave the walls of the city. The battle was particularly severe on the French left and the English right. This ground is very near the St. Lawrence, and but a little distance in front of the Citadel, and all the events that passed there must have been distinctly seen by those on the walls of Quebec."

Amongst the authorities, contemporary with Wolfe and Montcalm, cited by Mr. Doughty, is M. Daine, mayor of Quebec, who writing to the minister on the 25th October, 1759, speaks of the battle as having been fought close to the walls of the city.

Every particle of documentary evidence contemporary with the battle bears out the contention that no part of the famous struggle occurred upon the present so-called Plains. On the other hand there is ample proof that almost the whole of the ground east of Wolfe's monument, at all events all

3—*Montcalm and Wolfe*, By Francis Parkman. Vol. II, page 282.

4—In the *Courrier du Canada*, of the 15, 16, 17 and 18 of May, 1899.

5—*Remarks made on a short tour between Hartford and Quebec, in the autumn of 1819.*—New Haven, 1820.

of it between De Salaberry street and the city walls, including the land between the Grande Allée and the cliff east of the Observatory formed part of the battle ground. Part of this is still the property of the federal government, but much of it has already been built upon; and the Quebec newspapers of 1790 show that strong feeling was exhibited by some of the inhabitants when this ground, upon which the battle was actually fought, was parcelled off, though it was then described as the spot where "the bleeding patriot who sacrificed his life for his country, expired." The Marchmont property, adjoining the Plains, was offered for sale as building lots a few years later without eliciting a single protest, and there is no record either of any having been made against the building operations upon the opposite side of the St. Louis road from the present race-course; a clear indication that those who at that time favored the maintenance intact, of the historic battlefield, could not have believed, as some erroneously do in our day,—that any part of the momentous struggle occurred so far west of the city walls.

It is impossible within the limits of a single magazine article to deal in detail with all the early authorities on this subject cited by Mr. Doughty. They include the journal of Captain John Knox, the official dispatch to Mr. Pitt,—dated the 20th September, 1759,—of Brigadier-General Townshend, upon whom devolved the command of the forces after Wolfe received his fatal wound, the journals of Colonel Malcolm Fraser, of Chevalier Johnstone and of General Malartic.

Still more eloquent in support of the selection of the proper site of the great battle are a number of plans of which copies are now in Mr. Doughty's possession. Some of these were received too late for insertion in the paper just issued by the Royal Society of Canada, and will appear, together with much more new matter, in Mr. Doughty's forthcoming book on *The battle of the Plains*. One of these will show that the condition of the ground known as the race course was not suitable for military operations on the day of the battle, and will supply the exact position of the British army at different hours, from its landing till the end of the battle.

Another authority in the paper before me, is a copy of the plan drawn by a captain in His Majesty's navy, with a view of the action gained by the English; brought from Quebec by an officer of distinction. This

plan was published by Thomas Jeffreys, geographer to the King, and was inscribed to the Right Honorable Wm. Pitt, Secretary of State. Though drawn upon a very small scale, it has been carefully examined by Mr. Louis A. Vallée, C. E., member of the Society of Civil Engineers, and government director of railways in the Province of Quebec. Tested by scale and compass, Mr. Vallée reports that the distances from one building to another that are now in existence, such as the seminary and general hospital, at extreme ends of the city are absolutely correct. It is, then, to be assumed, that similar care was exercised in marking the relative positions of the rival armies upon the same plan. These are the same positions as are given upon the plan accompanying the present article. That they have been correctly transferred from the plan published by Jeffreys, is testified by both Mr. Vallée and Mr. Elzéar Charest, architect, and director of public works of the Province of Quebec.

Hawkins's Picture of Quebec, which has been too long considered as a reliable authority upon matters connected with the siege of Quebec, is doubtless much to blame for inculcating error in connection with the fight. It pictures what it calls the site of the battle, namely the present race-course, as commanded by a four gun battery on the day it was fought, describing its ruins as visible, in 1834, near the site of the present race stand. Now the new plan found in the Imperial war office shows, that no battery at all existed there on the day of the battle, but that the English erected one there a few days afterwards to preserve their line of communication. Because of the ruins which he had seen in 1834, Hawkins jumped to the conclusion that it was the site of the four gun battery described by earlier writers as built by the French to command the approach from the river, and as situated to the left of Wolfe's landing place; though he was ready to place it on the right, and a mile nearer to the city than it really was. Seven years later, Hawkins probably saw his mistake, for he published another plan without the erroneous insertion of the French battery upon the race-course. This rectified plan attracted but little notice however, while the blunders contained in his book continue to the present day and have been heedlessly repeated by so many of his literary successors that his myths have become tradition and have thence passed into more than one modern history of the siege of Quebec.

It cannot even be admitted that Wolfe's army, on its way to the battle ground, from its landing place on the further side of the race-course property,

ever passed over that property at all. It has already been said that one of the plans now in Mr. Doughty's possession shows its unsuitability for the passage of troops at the time of the struggle. All the contemporary authorities prove, too, that when the army had scaled the heights, it did not march directly towards the city, but formed up facing the north, marched across to the Ste. Foye road, and continued along it until it approached a little nearer the walls than Maple Avenue, and then wheeled to the right in the direction of the St. Lawrence to form up in line of battle.

Hawkins is not alone to blame however in propagating the popular blunder concerning the race-course. The extension to it of the name of the neighboring Plains of Abraham, and the knowledge that the decisive battle was fought on land belonging to Abraham Martin or Maître Abraham, whose name was given it, was enough to satisfy the crude investigators of modern times that the race-course was the scene of the memorable conflict. It is important to note that no part of the present race-course ever belonged to Martin at all.

Mr. Doughty, in his Royal Society paper, not only gives a list of the successive proprietors of the race-course, but also copies of some of the deeds, as well as of those granting to Abraham Martin the land upon which the battle was actually fought⁶.

The author is entitled to much credit for the exhaustive character of his investigation. Neither time, work nor money has been spared by him in the prosecution of his work. His study is based on original sources of information, and supported by the most careful of modern writers. That his interpretation of original plans, made at the time of, or immediately subsequent to the battle, is mainly correct, is attested by professional men who have scientifically examined them. These plans are supported by others,

6.—Through the courtesy of Mr. Doughty, I am able to give a fac-simile of the original deed executed by the Company of New France on the 16th May, 1650, ratifying the concession of twelve acres of land,—on which part of the battle was subsequently fought,—which concession was made on behalf of the said Company to Abraham Martin, on the 4th December, 1635. It was this Abraham Martin after whom this and the surrounding property were called "the Plains of Abraham." The deed possesses further historic interest from the fact recorded in it that Sr François Derré, who gave the original concession to Abraham Martin on the 4th December, 1635, simply acted for Sieur de Champlain, who was at that time "detained in bed by sickness." Champlain died on the 25th December, 1635.

recently discovered in Europe. Finally, the best written testimony agrees with the plans.

It is noticeable that the journals and letters of Knox, Townshend and Fraser are shown to agree upon all essential points. This is important because Knox was in the right division of the invading army, Fraser in the centre, while Townshend commanded the left of the line. While the latter might not have been able to describe with accuracy what occurred in the centre or right of the line, the three authorities taken together supply a full account of the entire operations of the day. Their testimony completely disposes of the supposition that any part of the historic fight occurred upon the present race-course property.

Reference has already been made to the fact that one of the newly found plans proves that the redoubt, on or near the site of the present race stand, about which so much has been made by Hawkins and others, did not exist on the day of the battle. Proved wrong in this important detail, upon which it may be said that the whole fabric of their imagination in the matter rests, the latter must of necessity fall to the ground.

Another of the old plans, but just brought to light, is of itself so ample and precise as to leave no reasonable doubt regarding the scene of the conflict. Not only does it give the exact position of the British army at different hours, from the landing till the end of the battle, but, as previously intimated, it shows that the condition of the ground now known as the race-course was not suitable for operations on the day of the battle.

This land may pass into history as the subject of the wordy contention of 1900, but the light of investigation has been too completely turned upon its claims to distinction as the site of the great battlefield, to permit it to be longer considered as the blood-stained ground "Where Wolfe and Montcalm fought."



AN EPISODE OF THE INVASION OF CANADA IN 1775

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. CRUIKSHANK

WHEN Sir William Johnson died in 1774, he was succeeded in office as Superintendent of the Northern Indians by his nephew and son-in-law, Guy Johnson, of Guy Park, on the Mohawk River, while Colonel Daniel Claus, another son-in-law, continued to act as Deputy Superintendent of the Indians in the Province of Quebec.

About the middle of May 1775, Guy Johnson was informed that the revolutionary party in New England were planning his arrest and forcible removal from office, in consequence of which he fortified his house and armed a party of his friends for its defence. The only instructions he had at that time received were contained in a letter from Lord Dartmouth, dated 1st February, 1775, in which the latter observed:—"The preserving the good will and affection of the Six Nations is an object which we should never lose sight of and I hope through your zeal and endeavors we may avoid any ill consequences that may be expected to follow, through the measures which may have been pursued by the Virginians." This was merely a reference to the conflict with the Western Indians generally known as Lord Dunmore's War.

Soon after this, however, Johnson received a letter from General Gage, then closely besieged in Boston, stating that the besiegers had assembled a body of Indians who in conjunction with their riflemen were constantly harassing his sentries and outposts. Several of his wounded soldiers had already been tomahawked and scalped by these auxiliaries. "No time should be lost" he urged, "to distress a people so wantonly rebellious." This appeal combined with the difficulty of his own situation seems to have decided Johnson's future course of action. A few days later, accompanied by the officers of his department and nearly a hundred other loyalists, he proceeded to Oswego to hold a Council with the Six Nations. A memorandum in Claus's handwriting, relating the principal incidents of the invasion of Canada in which the Indians were concerned, up to 11th November, 1775, when both he and Johnson sailed from Quebec for England, has been preserved which reads as follows, the spelling being modernised:

"In the beginning of May, 1775, Col. Allen took Tiyondarogon (Ticonderoga) garrison by surprise after midnight and immediately prepared [for] crossing Lake Champlain in bateaux in quest of the King's vessel, and finding she had got to St. John's proceeded with about 150 men to that place garrisoned by a sergeant's party and landed out of sight of the place. His party consisted mostly of inhabitants about Lake Champlain that had daily intercourse with the people at St. John's. They gradually entered the place as if accidentally, without being suspected (the taking of Tiyondarogon or other disturbances about Boston and the colonies not being known or heard of there) till they took an opportunity of surrounding the chief part of the

garrison without their barracks, then securing the rest of their arms within, and seized the King's sloop laying at the wharf. One of the soldiers having made his escape to Montreal and carried the news to Lieut. Col. Templer of the 26th Regiment who sent off a party with a field piece to St. John's and would have surprised the rebels and made them prisoners, had not one Binton, a merchant of Montreal got to St. John's before the party and apprized them of it, and they were not out of common-shot when the troops arrived at St. John's, unluckily favored with a fair wind to carry them over the lake to Tiyondarogon. This expedition to St. John's happened about the middle of May. The rebels then in the course of June sent reinforcements and provisions and ammunitions to Tiyondarogon and having interrupted the return of the few troops left in Canada and being in possession of all the vessels and craft on Lake Champlain, set the invasion of Canada on foot, constructing bateaux and making other preparations.

On the 1st of June, I left my house on the Mohawk river to proceed to Canada by way of Oswego (a great round about, the communication by Lakes Champlain and George being cut off by the rebels) and at the same time assisting Col. Johnson to assemble the Six Nations and apprise them of the rebels' proceedings. [I] arrived about the middle of July at Poughquissasue or St. Regis, an Iroquois town on the river St. Lawrence, and summoned those Indians to a congress at Caughnawagay *alias* Sault St. Louis, the fire or Council place of the Indians in Canada, where I arrived the 1st July. Colonel Johnson brought some of the Six Nations with him and proceeded immediately to Montreal. I remained opposite Coghnewagay to meet and confer with those nations upon the situation of affairs and they being summoned, immediately attended and expressed their great satisfaction of seeing me there and related to me all that had happened since the affair at St. John's in May and what consternation and alarm the rebels had occasioned in Canada and the fear of the defection of the Canadians on account of the defenceless state of the country, that the Governor sent for them and desired as their assistance to have a lookout to watch the motions of the rebels who were expected to pay another visit soon in Canada. They replied that this being an affair of moment and a surprise upon [them] they must first consult upon it, being strangers to the nature of the dispute between the King and his children, the colonists, in short were at a loss how to act; that at our taking Canada in 1760 they were desired and treated with to consider the King's English subjects as their friends and brothers for the future, forgetting all former hatred against them which they then promised and hitherto [had] fulfilled. Now they were desired to act against them, when the inhabitants of the country who had more reason to do so were backward or defected, a thing they could not so easily determine upon. At which they said the Governor seemed displeased and angry, acquainting them that in case of their persisting in their denial they must expect to have their lands taken from them and be deprived of other privileges they enjoyed. They answered that if their lives were at stake they would not rashly or inconsiderately enter into a war the nature of which they were not acquainted with, that considering themselves independent or free agents in that respect they could say no more about it and so the meeting broke up.

They therefore repeated again they were very happy at my arrival and begged and entreated me to give them a full account of this extraordinary and unexpected dispute. Accordingly I began with the original settling of the colonies, Government's care, indulgencies and protection of them at an immense expense to the British nation, some instances of which they themselves were sensible of, in their protection in not becoming French subjects in the beginning of the late war, and the consequent conquest of Canada which seemed to them peace and tranquillity after many years of war and troubles. I then recounted to them the colonists', particularly the New Englanders', most ungrateful returns for these favors and blessings from the time of the Stamp Act to the destroying of the tea at Boston; the necessity of Government sending an armament to enforce the laws of the Kingdom, the New Englanders becoming the aggressors at Lexington, their unwarrantable and rebellious invasion of Canada, a country not in the least concerned in the dispute, their being then in possession of the territory about Lake Champlain which His Majesty allotted to them for hunting and fishing, their danger of losing those means of their subsistence in case the rebels should get footing there; their ill usage of the Indians in general and stripping them of all their lands if not guarded against by the Crown; the striking example of their own people living among the colonists, some of whom they made slaves or servants and got their lands from them in a fraudulent manner, which would be the case with all the Indians should they become the masters of the Continent of America, with several other touching arguments on the subject, with which they were so struck and roused that immediately they determined on attacking and laying waste the New England frontiers. I advised them just to declare their sentiments to Sir Guy Carleton at the public meeting to be held at Montreal in a few days and that I was of opinion that they ought first to wave the New Englanders of their territory at Crown Point and Tyondarogon and if they refused to acquaint them with their resolutions.

Accordingly in the beginning of August a congress of upwards of 1500 Indians including 600 warriors took place at Montreal when the Indians in public Council made the above offers and proposals to Sir Guy Carleton who in his answer thanked them for their goodwill but did not approve at all of the scheme; that all he wanted or desired of them was to keep a party of 40 or 50 of their young men at St. John's to have a lookout from that garrison, or watch the rebels at Crown Point but they were not to go beyond the line of the Province of Quebec. After this meeting Sir Guy Carleton went to Quebec which was towards the middle of August. The Indians were something disgusted at their offer being rejected, however, they kept such a party of about 50 of their warriors at St. John's who were attended by two Indian officers, made some diversions, killed a Capt. Baker, and wounded some of his party. In the Captain's side pockets were his journals and other papers relative to his discoveries at St. John's and Chambly.

About the beginning of September a relief of Indians was sent to St. John's and before the relieved party came away, the news was brought that the rebel army was in sight, upon which Major Preston ordered the Indian

officers with all the Indians to march out of the fort and meet the rebels without any other white men. Accordingly they came up with the rebels about $1\frac{1}{2}$ [miles] from the fort on the west shore who were landing and partly landed. The Indians attacked them with all the advantage they could, the rebels being about 10 to 1 Indian; made them give way at two different points and at last obliged them to retreat to Isle Aux Noix, 15 miles from St. John's. The Indians had 8 killed and some wounded and the rebels [it] was thought upwards a hundred; they carrying off their dead in their boats. The works at St. John's on the side where the rebels were, not being finished, they must have soon carried the place and Montreal and Quebec being ungarrisoned and open, they must have made an easy conquest.

Gen. Schuyler who must have commanded that expedition fell sick after the repulse and returned home when the command devolved on General Montgomery who after this defeat sent very threatening messages to Coghawagay (the nearest Indian town to his army and 200 rebels to cross from where he was to attack their town) acquainting them with his displeasure at their late inimical behavior at St. John's against him; their being the most numerous nations in the attack and desiring them to send deputies to him at the Isle Aux Noix immediately, otherwise he would march against their town, burn it and destroy their families.

The Coghawagay Indians were much alarmed at these messages, seeing themselves exposed to the resentment of the rebels and no appearance of protection from Government and the disaffected behavior of the Canadians and being left in the lurch by the troops when they attacked the rebels at their landing, had no resource or means left to extricate themselves from obeying the summons and saw themselves obliged to send deputies with great dread and fear of ill treatment. However on their arrival at Isle Aux Noix, they were well received by Mr. Montgomery who reprimanded them at the same time for interfering in a dispute they had no business with, and hoped that they would not do so for the future, as he did [not] want the assistance of the Indians and it was to be supposed that so powerful a prince as the King of England did not want the help of savages. In the meantime he kept these deputies of the Coghawagays by way of hostages until their people were removed from St. John's making them a present of 1000 dollars; then proceeded to visit St. John's a second time which was about the 20 Sept. and succeeded. However the garrison had time to prepare themselves since the first attempt and he was obliged to besiege it regularly. After this the Coghawagay Indians were stigmatized as traitors altho' they repeatedly offered to join any body of troops or Canadians that should be sent to raise the siege at St. John's and being one day informed of such a party to be sent they in a body went to meet therein at La Prairie but finding it a false report they returned home.

About the latter end of September Col. Allen attempted with about 200 men to take Montreal by a *coup de main* but being met by a body of troops and Canadians they were dispersed and some killed, and Mr. Allen was pursued by two young Indian officers and a few rangers and Indians and taken prisoners with a party of his best men. After this affair the Canadians

came to Montreal under an appearance to lend their services. They were armed, accoutred, &c., and ordered to be ready when called upon, but many of them disappeared. Towards the middle of October, the rebels having exhausted their ammunition and provisions, planned the taking of Chambly well stocked with these articles.

It is to be remarked that after St. John's was invested, that post could be of no service to the former, but could have added great strength to our troops at the Sorel or Montreal. Accordingly the rebels tempted with so valuable, [an] acquisition and at so little risque (the place being defenceless against artillery) brought two light pieces of iron cannon thro' the woods out of reach of St. John's fort and soon made a breach into the thin walls of Chambly so that Major Stopford who commanded, saw himself obliged to surrender with his garrison, where the rebels found above 100 barrels of powder and shot in proportion, and 200 barrels of provisions by which means, they were enabled to take St. John's, otherwise by their own confession [they] must have quitted Canada having but a few rounds of ammunition, and very little provisions left. The rebels were fortunate enough to take a parcel of provisions and clothes intended to be thrown into St. John's for the troops which articles they much wanted at that season. The latter end of October Sir Guy Carleton made an attempt to relieve the garrison at St. John's and endeavored to cross at Longueuil with a body of Canadians and Indians but the former seemingly could not be depended upon and the latter thereby drew the rebels upon them only, lost their chief warrior and others wounded or taken.

The effort proved abortive and St. John's was obliged to surrender for want of succour and provisions [in] the beginning of November, and soon after Montreal. It is to be observed that after the rebels' repulse from St. John's by the Indians, Montreal and Quebec were put in as good a state of defence as the time would permit. Several armed ships arrived at the latter place and Capt. Hamilton in the *Lizard*, the 9th of November. The 11th of November I embarked for Europe."

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY

ADMIRAL EDWARD BOSCAWEN

BY KODAK

ADMIRAL EDWARD BOSCAWEN was born in 1711, in the County of Truro, which he represented in the parliament of 1748. He first distinguished himself at the taking (1739) of Porto-Bello, a Spanish station in the West Indies, and in the unfortunate expedition against Carthage, where he stormed a battery at the head of a portion of his crew. In 1744, he was promoted to the *Dreadnought*, a sixty-gun ship, and in 1747, he signalized himself under Admiral Anson, at the battle of Cape Finistère.

Towards the close of this year (1747) he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral, and dispatched with a squadron to the East Indies. He failed in an attempt on Pondichéry, but was successful in making himself master of Madras. When he returned to England, he obtained a seat at the admiralty board.

He was selected, in 1755, to command the North American squadron, sailed in the spring from England with eleven ships of the line. He was soon followed by Admiral Holbourne, with six line-of-battle ships and one frigate. He cruised off the banks of Newfoundland, in the hope of intercepting the French squadron, sixteen ships strong, under the command of Bois de la Mothe, at the entrance to the St. Lawrence. But on account of deep fog which favored its passage, the French squadron arrived safely at Quebec, with the exception of the *Alcide* and the *Lys* which were captured after a resolute engagement that lasted five hours. It was a rich prize, as on the *Lys*, besides several officers of distinction, there were about 80,000 pounds sterling.

War was irremediably declared between France and Great Britain, and only ended with the treaty of 1763 and the cession of Canada.

But the crowning point in Admiral Boscawen's career is undoubtedly the capture of Louisbourg in 1758.

Boscawen sailed from England with a considerable fleet on the 19th of April, 1758, arriving at Halifax on the 9th of May, whence he sailed with an army of fourteen thousand men, under the command of Major-General Amherst. On the 2nd of June, he anchored, with his fleet, consisting of one hundred and fifty-seven sail, in the Bay of Gabarus, a distance of about six miles westward of Louisbourg.

After a siege of twenty-four days under a fierce fire, the chevalier Droucourt in command at Louisbourg was compelled to surrender. He was unable to resist so overwhelming a force, and had abandoned all hope of relief from Europe or Canada. "He could not do otherwise. He yielded to irresistible necessity" ¹. He surrendered on the 26th of June, 1758, and Boscawen took possession of Louisbourg on the 27th.

Admiral Boscawen, whose nickname was "Heart of Oak", is charged by Edouard Richard ² with a portion of the responsibility for the cruel deportation of the Acadians, since he approved of the scheme when it was submitted to him by Governor Lawrence.

In 1759, Boscawen, then in command in the Mediterranean, pursued the Toulon fleet, under De la Clue, through the straits of Gibraltar, and coming up with it in the Bay of Lagos, completely defeated it, burning two ships and capturing three.

In recognition of his services to his country, Boscawen was awarded, in 1760, a pension of £3,000 a year, with the rank of general of marines. He died in 1761. (*See frontispiece for portrait.*)

1—Campbell's *Lives of British Admirals*, vol. IV, p. 121.

2—*Acadia: Missing links to a lost Chapter in American History*, vol. II, p. 35.

NOTES AND NEWS

FRANKLIN'S PRINTING PRESS

Not every American visitor to Montreal may be aware of the fact that the first printing press in that city was set up by Benjamin Franklin in 1775, and was utilized for the purpose of issuing manifestoes to the Canadians inviting them to cast in their lot with the American people. The press was afterwards removed to the United States, but the vault in which it was set up is still shown in the Château de Ramezay,—the quaint old building, whose history is contemporary with that of the city, and which is carefully preserved as a relic of the French Regime in New France, and specially interesting to Americans from the fact that in 1775-76 it was the headquarters in Montreal of General Richard Montgomery and of Brigadier General Wooster who succeeded him. An interesting account of it appears in Mrs. Mary Wilson Alloway's *Famous Firesides in French Canada*. (Montreal, 1899.)

REPUBLICANISM IN CANADA

It was a great uncle of His Excellency the Earl of Minto, Governor-General of Canada,—Mr. T. Frederick

Elliott,—who acted as secretary in Canada of the Commission appointed by the Imperial Government to enquire into the grievances of the colonists which culminated in the insurrection of 1837-38. In 1835 he wrote a remarkable letter from Quebec to Mr. Taylor, a member of the British House of Commons,—some passages of which read strangely like the statement, in later years, of Sir Etienne Taché, that “the last gun in defence of British sovereignty in Canada would be fired by a French-Canadian.”

Mr. Elliott, describing in his letter what were known at that time as the English and French parties in Canada, says: “Whenever either of the two at the present moment speaks of separation, I look upon it as mere bombast or artifice to bend the course of government; but depend upon it that if ever these heats in Lower Canada should go so far as to hazard the connection with the mother country, the English will be the foremost to cut the tie. They, of the two parties, are by far the best disposed to sympathize with republican institutions.”

The letter from which the above extract is taken is mentioned in the following terms in the *Greville Memoirs*: "I have just seen an excellent letter from Frederick Elliott to Taylor, with a description of parties and politics in Lower Canada, which has been shown to the ministers, who think it the ablest *exposé* on these heads that has been transmitted to them. Lord Howich tells us he hopes this clever letter will be shown to Lord Glenelg, to Lord Melbourne and to the King."

PLAGIARISM

The firm of G. P. Putnam's Sons announce that the story recently published by them under the title of *Aboard the 'American Duchess,'* a story purporting to be the work of an American author who writes under the name of George L. Myers, is a plagiarism of a story published some years back by Mr. Headon Hill, of London, entitled *The Queen of Night*. Mr. Hill's material has been appropriated by the American writer.

THE GUTENBERG CELEBRATION

The Burgomaster of Mayence, Dr. Heinrich Gassner, has just issued a circular giving further particulars respecting the celebration of the five-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gutenberg which is to take place at

Mayence in June next. It is proposed to have an academic festival on Sunday, June 24, commencing with a cantata composed by Dr. Volbach, the director of the Mainzer Liedertafel and the Ladies' Vocal Association. An address will be delivered by Albert Köstu, Professor of German Literature at the University of Leipzig. Afterwards Haydn's *Creation* will be performed. Then there will be a procession to the Gutenberg Monument, where wreaths and flowers will be deposited. All the bells in the city will be rung and the streets are to be decorated. An exhibition will also be held, of models and specimens of the work of the various branches of the graphic arts. An illustrated programme of the whole celebration is to be prepared, and when its form has been definitely adopted by the Celebration Committee it will be printed. It is hoped and expected that representatives of the printing and kindred industries will meet in great numbers on the occasion, and thus "do homage to Mainz's greatest son."

A JAPANESE AUTHOR

Among the new books announced by the Doubleday & McClure Company, is a volume entitled *Iroka; Tales of Japan*, by Adachi Kinnoyuke, a genuine Japanese. Kinnoyuke's wri-

tings, couched in the rich and luxurious word-setting that only an artist, and an oriental artist, can frame, will dazzle the lovers of choice word-painting and charm those who delight in the revelation of a soul at once able to know and give life to the great emotions. Mr. Adachi is a genius with rare gifts, and his deft talent and skill in wordcraft combine to make him a notable figure among the literary workers of California.

FRANKLIN AND NOVA SCOTIA

In Benjamin Franklin's will there is a reference to lands that he possessed in Nova Scotia, of which I do not find any mention in our histories. He bequeathed them to his son, the Loyalist governor of New Jersey, in these words:—

“ I give and devise all the lands I hold or have a right to in the province of Nova Scotia to him, his heirs and assigns for ever. I also give to him all my books and papers which he has in his possession and all debts standing against him on my account-books, willing that no payment for, nor restitution of, the same be required of him by my executors. The part he acted against me in the late war, which is of public notoriety, will account for my leaving him no more

of an estate he endeavored to deprive me of.” The disagreement between Franklin and his only son, William, is a curious chapter in the great controversy that split the Empire. They agreed up to a certain point in the agitation. According to Hutchinson, the last Loyalist governor of Massachusetts, when Franklin arrived in England in 1774, Galloway, who was against violent measures, expressed to him the hope that he was in favor of conciliation, and would earnestly strive to attain that end. Later on the younger Franklin told Galloway that his father would give him no satisfaction as to the course he intended taking, but that he suspected his intentions. The upshot was, as Hutchinson tells the story, that one evening when Galloway and the two Franklins were supping together, Benjamin broke silence, inveighing against the corruption of English public life, the weakness of the King's party and the strength of the Opposition, made up largely of friends of the colonies, and expressed the conviction that the latter, with their great resources, would ultimately prevail in a struggle for independence. For ten years thereafter, father and son, were at variance. In August, 1784, when the war was over and

peace had been declared, Franklin received a letter from his son to which he replied that nothing had ever grieved him so much as his son's desertion. William had, he complained, taken up arms against him in a cause wherein his "good fame, fortune and life were all at stake." Then he tried to be philosophic, remembering that "all men were subject to errors," and that men's opinions "are often as inexplicable as they are irresistible." After a few sentences in this strain, he added:—"This is a disagreeable subject; I drop it. And we will endeavor, as you propose, mutually to forget what has happened relating to it, as well as we can." Five years later, not long before his death, he made the will above quoted from. The ex-governor survived until November, 1813. His son, William Temple Franklin, who edited Dr. Franklin's works, died in Paris, in May, 1823.—R. V. in *Old and New*.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS

Messrs. D. Appleton and Co. have in press an angling book by Mr. Eugene McCarthy, of Syracuse, author of *The Leaping Ouananiche*, entitled *Familiar Fish and how to catch them*. The introduction is by Dr. David Starr

Jordan, president of the Leland-Stanford jr University, of California.

The supplement of the *Genealogy of the Cleveland and Cleaveland Families* is in preparation. It will be the fourth volume of that extensive genealogical work and will contain several portraits and illustrations.

Dr. N. E. Dionne has recently completed an extensive history, in French, of the city of Quebec; but no arrangements have yet been made for its publication.

The Battle of the Plains of Abraham, by A. G. Doughty, which is to be ready in June, will contain an account of the movements of the army from the 26th June, until the 12th of Sept. 1759, founded on the journals of officers present, including sources hitherto little known. There are to be twenty illustrations to the book, including copies in color of some manuscript plans by officers of Wolfe's army, hitherto unpublished; fac-similes of very interesting souvenirs of the two generals, obtained after much research in Europe; copies of two drawings made on the field of battle; portraits of Wolfe and Montcalm; views illustrating the battlefield, etc., and a colored plate of the battle made from a picture especially painted for this

work. The plates and the painting are being executed in the best style by a well known publishing house in the United States.

THE AUTHOR OF "THE HABITANT"

Dr. W. H. Drummond has a rapidly increasing fame and popularity. Some few weeks ago he read a number of his poems in Chicago, and later still has been to Halifax and St. Johns on a similar mission. In the east, as in the west, the genial author was the subject of an enthusiastic welcome and a most flattering reception.

DR. JIM

"Dr Jim," the leader of the Jame-son Raid, comes of literary stock. His father was the son of Thomas Jamieson, soap boiler, Leith, and was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh. His name was spelt *Jamieson* when he was admitted a member of the Society of Writers to the Signet in 1829; the *i* was subsequently dropped. He seems to have forsaken the law for journalism and authorship. He was for a time editor of the *Wigtownshire Free Press* and afterwards removed to England. He contributed much to the magazines, including an article on *Who wrote Shakespeare?* to *Chambers's Journal* in 1852. He also wrote a blank verse

poem, *Nimrod* (1848); a novel, *The curse of Gold* (1854); and a tragedy, *Timoleon* (1852). By his marriage to the daughter of Major-General Pringle of Symington he had eleven children.

FRENCH CANADA IN SONG AND STORY

Books that deal with the picturesque phases of life to be found in French Canada appear to be quite the mode in England as well as the United States. This is illustrated by the success upon both sides of the water of Dr. Drummond's *The Habitant*, Gilbert Parker's *Battle of the Strong* and *Seats of the Mighty*, Chas G. D. Robert's translation of de Gaspé's *Les Anciens Canadiens*, W. P. Greenough's *Canadian Folk-life and Folklore*, Mrs. Mary Alloway's *Famous Firesides of French Canada*, and Dr. L. H. Fréchette's *Christmas in French Canada*. The latter book has already reached its seventh thousand and now we have Mr. George M. Fairchild's *A ridiculous courting and other stories of French Canada*, while Fréchette is hard at work upon a collection of French-Canadian legends that are to be given to the public at quite an early day.

We have learned with much sorrow of the death of Lady LeMoine, and beg to tender to Sir James and family our most sincere sympathy.

CURIOSA

EXALTATION OF ALE

A poem attributed to Beaumont, and entitled : *The ex-ale-tation of Ale*, begins as follows :

Not drunken, nor sober, but neighbour to both,
I met with a friend in Alesbury Vale ;
Hee saw by my face that I was in the case
To speake no great harme of a pot of good ale.

A BOOK-MARK

Rand, McNally & Co. print upon the title page of their books a book-mark with the following inscription :

About this volume you have bought ;
When read, pray place it on your shelf,
And lend it not ; your neighbor ought,
Like you, to buy it for himself.
Lend him whatever else you choose—
Your cash, to buy the book unread.
Your gloves, hat, trousers, toothbrush, shoes—
But not the Author's brain and bread.

A SATIRICAL POEM

I have just come across a queer and vehement poem by Marmontel which is not recorded in Brunet's *Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur de Livres*. The title follows :

Epitre / à son Excellence / M. l'abbé
/ Comte de Bernis, / Conseiller d'Etat,
Ambassadeur auprès de leurs Ma-
jestés / Impériales. / Sur la conduite
respective de la France / de l'An-
glettre. / Par M. Marmontel. / A
Paris, / Chez Claude Herissaut, rue

*Neuve Notre-Dame / à la Croix d'or et
aux trois Vertus. / M. DCC. LVI. /
Avec Approbation et Privilège du Roi.*

It relates to the war between great Britain and France, and is particularly interesting to Canada and Acadia. It has seventeen pages and I found it in a volume bound in with several other contemporary pieces under the general title of : *Pièces diverses*.

EELS AND DRUNKARDS

The Eel was anciently said to possess the Power of enforcing Sobriety, upon the most devoted subject of the Jolly God. An old writer says : " If you would make some notorious Drunkard and common swil-bowle, to loth and abhorre his beastlie Vice, and for ever after, to hate the drinking of Wine : put an Eele alyue, into some wyde mouthed Potte with a Couer, having in it, suche a Quantitie of Wine, as maye suffice of it selfe, to suffocate and strangle the Eele to Death. Which doone, take out the dead Eele, and let the Partie, whom you would have reclaymed from his Bibacitie, not knowing hereof, drinke of that Wine onely euen as much as he listeth."

NOTES AND QUERIES

QUERIES

1. **YANKEE DOODLE.**—What is the origin of the *Yankee Doodle* song?

YANKEE.

Topeka, Kansas,
March 20th, 1900.

2. **COPPER COINS FOR CANADA.**—What is the total number of copper coins struck in (a) France, (b) Britain, (c) Canada, for circulation in Canada?

DAVID BOYLE.

Toronto, Ont.,
25th Feb., 1900.

3. **HAVRE.**—On an old map of Quebec, I found *Havre* marked on the North shore of the St. Lawrence. What is the place now called?

DAVID BOYLE.

Toronto, Ont.,
25th Feb., 1900.

4. **WORKS OF HALIBURTON.**—I would like to have a complete list of the works of Judge Haliburton, the author of *Sam Slick*, as well as an account of the different editions they have passed through.

BLUE-NOSE.

Annapolis Royal, N. S.,
Feb., 28th, 1900.

5. **FRENCH GENEALOGY IN AMERICA.**—Is there any publication giving genealogical notes on the French families established in America, especially in Louisiana, since the close of the eighteenth century? And what are they?

VICOMTE DE BONALD.

Toulouse, France,
March 3rd, 1900.

6. **FREEMASONS OF ROYAL DESCENT.**—With the exception of the Prince of Wales, have any princes or kings been members of the Masonic Order? If so, can anybody furnish a list of them?

A NON-MASON.

New Orleans, Cal.,
26th March, 1900.

7. **OLDEST HOUSE.**—Can any of your readers give me the date of the oldest dwelling-house erected within the actual limits of the city of Quebec? Was it built of stone, brick or wood? And by whom and where?

QUEBECER.

Quebec,
March 5th, 1900.

8. **MADAME ST. LAURENT.**—Where can a picture be seen or had of Madame St. Laurent, the confidential friend of Prince Edward, Duke of York, Queen Victoria's father, during the whole of his residence in Canada.

X. Y.

New York,
March 26th, 1900.

9. **NAME OF AUTHOR WANTED.**—Whence come the following lines quoted at page 63 of *The Ouananiche and its Canadian Environment*?

Whose angle rod was made of sturdy oak,
His line a cable that no ship ere broke;
His hook was baited with a dragon's tail,
He stood upon a rock and bobb'd for whale.

A. T. ATWOOD.

Jersey City, N. Y.,
March 15th, 1900.

10. **GHOST SCENE IN HAMLET.**—What foundation is there for the statement recorded in an old volume,—

printed in 1771, according to the scrap book of a friend,—that Shakespeare shut himself up all night in Westminster Abbey when he wrote the ghost scene in Hamlet?

Z.

Montreal,
March 20th, 1900.

11. WOMEN DISGUISED AS MEN.—I have seen somewhere that several women have been known, during a good portion of their lifetime, to have disguised themselves under the garb of man. Can any one give me some particulars about this practice, and let me know if any instances of the kind have occurred in America.

CURIOUS.

Vancouver, B. C.,
March 23rd, 1900.

12. WILLIAM PENN'S DESCENDANTS.—Did any of William Penn's descendants settle in England? I have a copy of a book published by Murray in London, in 1833, and entitled *Maxims and hints for an angler and miseries of fishing*. The author is R. Penn, F. R. S., who is claimed to have been a great-grandson of the founder of Pennsylvania.

T. J. WOODS.

Fairmount, Pa.
March 26th, 1900.

13. ORIGIN OF EPITHET FACTOTUM.—The following expression in Cavendish's *Life of Wolsey*: "He was Dominus fac totum to the King" seems to point to some ecclesiastical origin of the word. Does any one know the exact origin of this word?

B. B.

Ottawa, Ont.,
March 27th, 1900.

14. MADOC'S EXPEDITION TO CANADA.—Can any of your readers direct me to

the different authors who have treated of the alleged expedition of Madoc to America; or to any papers upon the subject which have appeared in any periodicals or transactions of learned societies.

A STUDENT.

Boston, Mass.,
March 11th, 1900.

15. AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.—I quote from an old sporting book entitled: *Rural Sports*, by the Revd. Wm. B. Daniel (London, 1813), the following paragraph:

"The *Certainty*, with which the AMERICANS, manage their *Rifle Guns*, PRIEST, in his *Travels in AMERICA*, gives this Account of. "During the late War, in 1775, a Company of *Rifle-men*, formed from the back Woodsmen of VIRGINIA, was quartered here (*Lancaster*, in NEW ENGLAND) for some time: Two of them *alternately* held a *Board*, only *nine inches square*, *between his Knees*, while his *Comrade* fired a *Ball* through it, from a Distance of *one hundred Paces*! The *Board* is still preserved: and I am assured, by *several* who were *present*, that it was performed, without any Manner of Deception."

Is this legendary board still in existence, and where? or is this simply a gratuitous affirmation?

A SHOOTER.

New Brighton, N. Y.,
March 5th, 1900.

16. USE OF COFFINS.—How long has it been the custom to inter the dead in coffins? In a *table of Duties*, dated 11th December, 1664, and preserved at Shoreditch church, (England), it is mentioned:

"For a buryall in the New Church Yard without a coffin, 00 00 08.
"For a buryall in y^e Old Church

Yard without a coffin seauen pence
00 00 07.

"For the grave making and attendance of y^e Vicar and Clarke on y^e enterment of corps uncoffined the church wardens to pay the ordinary duteys (and no more) of this table."

It appears by this quotation that coffins were in use then, as it is mentioned that some deceased have been interred without them; but were coffins long in use before that date, and have we in North America any instances of persons other than the aboriginal inhabitants having been interred without them?

W. J. J.

Albany, N. Y.,
March 31st, 1900.

17. CHARGES AGAINST SIR GEORGE PREVOST.—The author of *Men and Manners in America*, writes:

"We passed Plattsburg, the scene of the unfortunate naval action in 1814. I was then serving in the colonies, and had a good deal of correspondence with Commodore Sir James Yeo, relative to the charges he afterwards exhibited against Sir George Prevost. The historian who would illustrate by facts the almost incredible amount of folly, ignorance, and imbecility, by which the arms of England may be tarnished, and her resources wasted with impunity, should bestow a careful examination on the details of the Plattsburg expedition. He will then precisely understand how war can be turned into child's play, and its operations regulated, as in the royal game of goose, by the twist of a teetotum."

And in a foot-note, he adds:

"When the order for retreat was given, Sir Manly Power, who commanded a brigade, rode up to Sir George Prevost, and thus addressed him:—"What is it I hear, Sir George? Can it be possible that you have issued an order to retreat before this miserable body of undisciplined militia? With one battalion I pledge myself to drive them from the fort in ten minutes. For God's sake, spare the army this disgrace. For your own sake—for the sake of us all—I implore you not to tarnish the honour of the British arms, by persisting in this order." Sir George simply answered, "I have issued the order, and expect it to be obeyed."

"In addition, it is only necessary to add, that the fort was of mud, that its garrison was only 3000 militia, while the retreating army consisted of 10,000 of the finest troops in the world. To heighten the disgrace, there was considerable sacrifice of stores and ammunition! It is deeply to be lamented, that the death of Sir George Prevost, shortly after his recall, prevented the investigation of his conduct before a court-martial" (*Men and Manners in America*. London, 1833. Vol. II, pp. 366-367.)

What were the charges of Sir James Yeo against Sir George Prevost? What are the full particulars of the retreat from Plattsburg?

CANADIAN.

Montreal, P. Q.,
February 27th, 1900.



IMPORTANT RECENT BOOKS

AMERICAN

- Benson, E. W. The Apocalypse: an introductory study of the Revelation of St. John. 8vo, cloth, \$3.50.
- Berenson, B. The Florentine painters of the Renaissance. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00.
- Blew, W. C. A. Racing: famous race horses, horse owners, etc. 12mo, cloth, \$1.25.
- Bolles, A. S. Pennsylvania, province and state; a history from 1609 to 1790. 2 vols 8vo, cloth, ill., \$5.00.
- Brown, Marshall. Wit and humour of bench and bar. 8vo, cl., \$4.00.
- Clark, Rob. Golf: a royal and ancient game, 8vo, cl., \$2.00.
- Davis, H. W. Charlemagne. 12mo, cloth, ill. \$1.50.
- Dench, E. B. Diseases of the ear. 8vo, cloth, ill. \$5.00.
- Dictionary and political economy, edited by Rob. Harry Inglis Polgrave. 3 vols 8vo, cl. \$24.00.
- Drähms, A. The criminal; his personnel and environment. 12mo, cloth, \$2.00.
- Dudley, E. C. Diseases of Women. 8vo, cloth, ill. \$6.00.
- Halleck, Reuben P. History of English literature. 12mo, cl., \$1.25.
- Heckethorn, C. W. London souvenirs. 12mo, cl., \$2.00.
- Hill, J. W. Management and diseases of the dog. 8vo, cloth, \$3.50.
- Hume, M. A. S. Modern Spain, 1788-1898. 12mo, cloth, ill. \$1.50.
- International Geography, by seventy authors, edited by Hugh R. Mill, 8vo, \$3.50.
- Jane, Fred. T. The imperial Russian Navy. 8vo, cloth, \$10.00.
- Kemper, W. M. Genealogy of the Kemper family in the U. S. 12mo, cloth, \$2.25.
- Little, C. E. Cyclopedia of classified dates. 4to, cloth, \$10.00.
- MacMaster, J. B. History of the people of U. S. 7 vols 8vo, cloth, \$17.50.
- Mather, Fred. Modern fish culture in fresh and salt water. 12mo, cloth, ill., \$2.00.
- McVey, W. E. The human machine, its care and repair, 8vo, cl. \$4.00.
- Moore, C. The Northwest under three flags, 1635-1796. 8vo, cl. ill., \$2.50.
- Mott, E. H. Between the ocean and the lakes: the story of Erie. 8vo, cl. ill., \$7.00.

- Murger, Henri. Bohemian life; tr. by G. B. Ives; etchings by C. L. Courtry. (Roman Contemporain, Romancists, vol. 1) 8vo, ill., limited ed. of 1000, \$10.00.
- Musset, Alfred de. Confession of a child of the century; tr. by T. F. Rogerson; Etchings by A. Abot. (Roman contemporain, Romancists, vol. 2) 8vo, ill., limited ed. of 1000, \$10.00.
- Noyes, H. E. Memorial of the town of Hampsted, N. H. 8vo, cloth, ill. \$3.00.
- Randolph, Spencer. What ought to win? Oom Paul; or, Queen Victoria. 12mo, cl., ill., 75 cts.
- Riggs, J. S. History of the Jewish people during the Maccabean and Roman periods. 12mo, cl., \$1.25.
- Robinson, R. E. A Danvis pioneer: a story of one of Ethan Allen's Green Mountain boys. 16mo, cl., \$1.25.
- Steevens, G. W. From Capetown to Lady-smith. 12mo, cloth, por., \$1.25.
- Wells, E. L. Hampton and his cavalry in 1864. 8vo, cl., ill., \$2.00.
- Walton, W. Paris from the earliest period to the present day. 2 vols 8vo, cl., \$6.00.
- Wilson, H. W. Downfall of Spain: naval history of the Spanish-American war. 8vo, cl., ill., \$4.50.
- Zittell, Karl A. Text-book of palæontology, tr. and ed. by C. R. Eastman. 8vo, cl., \$6.00.

ENGLISH

- Archer W. America of to-day: observations and reflexions. 8vo, \$1.75.
- Archko volume; or, the archæological writings of the Sankedrin and Talmud of the Jews. 12mo, \$2.00.
- Bent, T. Southern Arabia. 8vo, ill. \$5.00.
- Bonargee, P. D. Handbook of the fighting races of India. 8vo, \$2.00.
- Caufield, F. A. Dictionary of needlework. 4to, cloth, ill., \$8.50.
- Cobbold, R. P. Innermost Asia: travel and sport in the Pamirs. \$6.50.
- Donaldson, O. B. Five great Oxford leaders: Keble, Newman, Pusey, Liddon, and Church. 12mo, cl., \$1.75.
- Graham, H. G. Social life of Scotland in the 18th century. 2 vols 8vo, \$7.50.
- Hobson, J. A. War in South Africa. 8vo, cloth, \$2.25.

- Huggins, Sir W. and Lady. Atlas of representative stellar spectra from λ 4,870 to λ 3.30. Fol., 13 plates, \$8.00.
 Jane, F. T. Imperial Russian navy: its past, present and future. 8vo, \$9.00.
 Liszt, F. Life of Chopin. 8vo, \$1.75.
 Prior, E. S. History of Gothic art in England. 8vo, cl., ill., \$10.00.
 Skeat, W. W. Malay magic: an introd. to the folk-lore and popular religion of the Malay Peninsula. 8vo, cl., \$6.50.
 Tangye, H. L. In new South Africa. 8o, cloth, ill., \$2.00.
 Thurston, R. B. African incidents: personal experiences in Egypt and Unyoro. 12mo, cloth, ill., \$5.75.
 Wyat, C. W. British Birds, with some notes in reference to their plumage. vol. 2. 4to, 42 pl. col. by hand. \$20.00.

FRENCH

- Chevalier, Ulysse. Répertoire des sources historiques du moyen-âge. 4to.
 Dary, Georges. A travers l'électricité. 4to, ill., \$3.00.
 De Maulde Clavière, R. Les Femmes sous la Renaissance. 8vo, \$2.00.
 Guillaume, Antoine. L'Allemagne nouvelle et ses historiens. 8vo, \$1.25.
 Corréard, L. La France sous le Consulat. 8vo, \$1.00.
 Hachez, Henri. La Cuisine à travers l'histoire. 8vo., ill. \$1.25.
 Mémoires du sergent Bourgogne. 4to, \$3.50.
 Monnier, Marcel. Le Tour d'Asie. 2 vol. 8vo, ill., \$2.50.
 Mortier, D.-A. Saint-Pierre de Rome. Histoire de la Basilique. 4to, ill. \$3.50.
 Mourre, Charles. D'où vient la décadence économique de la France. 12mo, \$1.00.
 Mucha, A. Le Pater. 4to. 25 colored engr., Marais hand made paper, \$25.00.
 Un Siècle. Mouvement du Monde de 1800 à 1900. 3 vol. 4to, 100 ill. \$25.00.
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