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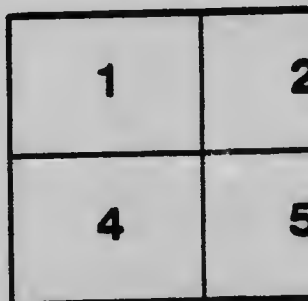
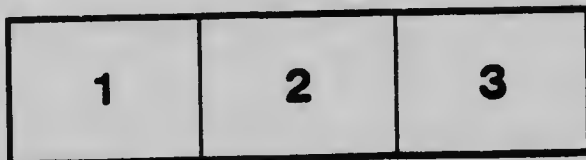
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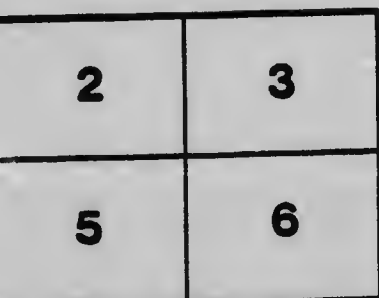
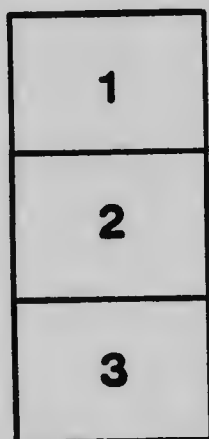
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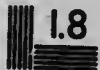
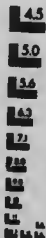
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P R E F A C E.

My dear children,

Our history is not a long one, for it is hardly three centuries since the first cities of Canada were founded, and yet, what beautiful pages it contains! In them, you will read about the edifying lives of the first colonists, the sufferings of the missionaries, the sublime devotedness of Dollard, the almost incredible exploits of Hertel, St. Ovide, and above all, of our great Iberville.

You will also learn with what perseverance the first Catholic settlers and their descendants defended, at all costs, their national language, their liberty and their religion.

Let us love to become familiar with the story of the noble deeds done by our forefathers; endeavor always to follow in their footsteps, and to be, like them, good citizens and faithful Christians.



HISTORY OF CANADA.

CHAPTER I.

DISCOVERY OF CANADA.

Canada, my young readers, is an immense country, much larger than France or the British Islands, from which countries our ancestors came. It extends over half of the northern part



INDIANS AT THE ARRIVAL OF JACQUES CARTIER.

of America, also called the New World, because this fifth continent was not known before 1492. In that year, Christopher Columbus, a celebrated navigator in the service of Spain, discovered the island of San Salvador, one of the Antilles, and the two large islands of Cuba and Hayti.

The extreme north and north-western parts of Canada are almost uninhabited, because the climate is very cold. In the north-east is situated Labrador, which was discovered for Henry VII of England by John Cabot and his son, in 1497. Quite near Labrador is the island of Newfoundland, the eastern coast of which was first explored by Cabot, and later by Cortereal.

In 1524, Verazzani, who was employed by Francis I, King of France, explored the eastern shores of North America, and gave to them the name of "New France".

Formerly, the only inhabitants of Canada were the Indians. They were divided into numerous tribes, the principal ones being the Hurons and the Iroquois. The former, numbering about twenty thousand, lived around Lake Huron, and with the Abenakis, the Algonquins and others, were generally allied with the French.

The Iroquois, divided into five cantons, lived north of the great country now called the United States, which was formerly an English colony, and these savages sided with the English.

The Indian women did all the work; the men, in time of peace, devoted themselves to hunting. They went almost naked in summer, and in winter they covered themselves with the skins of beasts. They were fond of ornaments, and decked their hair with feathers, wore bracelets on their arms, and pendants from the nose.

They kept as trophies of victory the scalps of prisoners whom they could not carry into captivity, while those whom they could bring into their villages were slowly and cruelly tortured to death.

The Indians were pagans, and had great faith in their jugglers or sorcerers. They had neither judges nor tribunals, and each one took his own revenge for injuries received.

Their canoes and tents were made of bark. They loved smoking, and after they had learned from the Europeans the use of strong liquor, they became much addicted to drunkenness.

For weapons, they used knives, bows, tomahawks (a kind of hatchet), and later on, fire-arms.

The discoverer of Canada, or of New France, as it was called, was the illustrious Jacques Cartier. He was born at St. Malo.

Being jealous of the discoveries of the Spaniards and Portuguese after Columbus had found the New World, the King of France, Francis I, gave Cartier two vessels to sail westward in search of new lands, or, the earth being round, to arrive at China or Japan.

Cartier left St. Malo in 1534, and three weeks later arrived at Newfoundland. He entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence by way of the Strait of Belle Isle, sailed along the western coast of Newfoundland, visited the Magdalen Islands, and entered Chaleur Bay. Thence he sailed into

Gaspe Bay, and on the shore planted a wooden cross, to show that France, a Catholic country, consecrated to the Blessed Virgin, had taken possession of this barbarous soil, which the missionaries were soon to sanctify with their blood.

The Indians were much pleased at the visit, and gazed in wonder at the French. Cartier distributed amongst them crosses, beads, hatchets and looking-glasses. We must blame Cartier, however, for seizing two of the natives whom he wished to show to the King; it was an abuse of power which cannot be justified, for might never makes right.

Cartier continued his voyage, reaching Cape des Monts, and then perceived that he was at the mouth of a large river, but as winter was coming on, he returned to France.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Where is Canada situated?
2. Who discovered America? In what year? For whom?
3. What was the first land discovered in America? Where is this island situated?
4. Who discovered Labrador? In what year? For whom?
5. Who discovered and explored the coast of Newfoundland?
6. By what discoverer was the eastern part of North America called "New France"?
7. Which were the two principal Indian nations?

What parts of the country did they occupy? With whom did they take sides?

8. How did the Indians clothe themselves? Say something about their religion, their arms.

9. Who discovered Canada? In what year? Where was he born?

10. By what strait did he enter the Gulf of St. Lawrence? Along which shore did he sail? What islands did he visit?

11. What bay did he enter? What ceremony did he perform in Gaspé Bay?

12. How was he received by the Indians? Whom did he carry away? How far did he proceed that year?

CHAPTER II.

CARTIER'S SECOND AND THIRD VOYAGES.

The King was so well pleased with Cartier that he sent him on a second expedition the following year (1535).

After six weeks' sailing, the three vessels reached the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and, going up the river, Cartier noted the islands of Anticosti, Coudres and Orleans. He then arrived at a large Indian village called Stadacona, and at this place the city of Quebec now stands.

The French were well received by the Indians; headed by their chief, Donnacona, they welcomed the visitors, and offered them presents of fish, maize and gourds.

In the river St. Charles, which was quite near the village, Cartier anchored his two largest vessels, the Great Hermine and the Little Hermine. With his smallest vessel, the Emerillon, he



JACQUES CARTIER.

went further up the river, but the shallow water of Lake St. Peter obliged him to leave his vessel there, and he went onward in boats until he reached the village of Hochelaga, which was built near the site of our beautiful city of Montreal. Here, too, Cartier was joyfully acclaimed by the

Indians, who led him up to Mount Royal.

The French captain wished to go further up the river, but the rapids made this impossible, so he returned to Stadacona, taking the Emerillon with him on his way back.

During their leader's absence, the French had made entrenchments around their two vessels, in order to be able to defend them more easily in case the savages became hostile, for they already showed signs of coldness towards their new friends.

Their first experience of the winter season in New France was a bitter one for Cartier.

his men, and a terrible sickness, called scurvy, carried off twenty-five of them.

As soon as spring came Cartier set sail. Before leaving, he again erected a large cross, to show that France had taken possession of the country. He seized and carried on board his ships Donnacons and about ten other savages, and had them instructed in the Catholic religion.

The King was well pleased with the result of this voyage, but as he was at war with the King of Spain, six years elapsed before another expedition was sent out. So Cartier did not return to Canada until 1541. De Roberval, who had been named viceroy, was to accompany Cartier, but he was not ready in time, and did not reach Canada until the following year.

Cartier and his men passed a second winter in Canada, and again some died of scurvy. In the spring, he set sail for France, and on his way met Roberval, who was bringing out prisoners to colonize the country, for it was difficult to find other people willing to face the Indians, the severe winter and the untilled soil. Cartier had no confidence in the success of such a colony, and continued his way homeward. And he was not mistaken, for the King recalled Roberval and his convicts, and it was probably Cartier who was sent on a fourth voyage to bring them back to France. Canada was then abandoned for nearly fifty years.

REVIEW QUESTIONS:

1. In what year did Cartier make his second voyage? How many ships had he, and how were the ships named?
2. What islands did he discover?
3. What Indian village stood on the present site of Quebec?
4. How did the natives receive Cartier?
5. Where did he leave his two largest vessels?
6. How far up the river did he go? Where did he leave the Emerillon?
7. Why could he not go higher up the river than Hochelaga?
8. How did he pass the winter? How many men did he lose?
9. In what year did he return to Canada?
10. Who was the first viceroy of Canada?
11. Did Roberval's expedition succeed?

CHAPTER III.**PORT ROYAL. — CHAMPLAIN'S THREE EXPEDITIONS AGAINST THE IROQUOIS.**

Four other viceroys came after De Roberval in the following order: De la Roche, Chauvin, De Chates and De Monts. Then came the governors, the first of whom was Samuel de Champlain.

The Marquis de la Roche's expedition was most unfortunate. In 1578, he sailed with a single vessel carrying fifty convicts whom he

left on Sable Island, off Nova Scotia, for he wished first of all to choose a suitable place for a settlement. Unhappily, a storm arose and his vessel was driven by the winds back to the shores of France. When the King heard of the plight of the abandoned wretches on Sable Island, he at once sent for them. They had suffered terribly during their five years' exile, and only twelve were still living when relief came.

The third viceroy, Chauvin, thought only of enriching himself from the profits of the fur trade. The fourth, De Chates, in order to promote the prosperity of the colony, formed a company of merchants, and sent out to Canada a pious and brave man, Samuel de Champlain, who was accompanied by Pontgravé. Born at Brouage, in the French province of Saintonge, Champlain was titled "The Father of New France," because the development of our country is largely due to his energy, bravery and intelligence.

He endeavored, above all, to bring out good Christian settlers, and we have no reason to be ashamed of the pioneers of our Canadian land: they were faithful alike to the commands of their King and of their Church.

On their return to France, Champlain and Pontgravé heard of the death of De Chates, who was succeeded by De Monts. With four vessels, one of which was to carry on the fur trade

with the Indians at Tadoussac, De Monts, accompanied by Champlain and Pontgravé, founded Port Royal, in Acadia, in the year 1605. About



CHAMPLAIN.

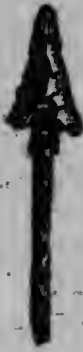
a century later, the English took possession of this part of Canada, and changed the name from Acadia to Nova Scotia, while Port Royal was called Annapolis.

Champlain was commissioned by De Monts to found a settlement up the St. Lawrence. His men set to work, clearing the ground and building a store and dwellings; they erected wooden fortifications, and dug trenches around the little settlement. This was the foundation of Quebec (1608).

Champlain made many voyages between France and the colony. Finding that he could not avoid taking sides with one or the other of the great Indian nations who were at war, he allied himself with the Hurons, and took part in three expeditions against the Iroquois, in 1609, 1610 and 1615.

On the first expedition, he went up the Richelieu or Chambly River in a bark canoe, with only two of his countrymen, and the Hurons. He met about two hundred of the Iroquois, who

were struck dumb with amazement upon seeing white men for the first time; when they heard the noise of the guns, and saw three of their men fall, they fled. Champlain dispersed about a hundred Iroquis in the second expedition, but with more difficulty, for the savages were becoming accustomed to this new danger of white men with firearms.



HURON LANCE.

During the years intervening between the second and third expeditions, Champlain was not idle: in 1611, he discovered Lakes St. Louis and Two Mountains, and tried in vain to reach Hudson Bay, in 1613.

In his third expedition against the Iroquois, 1615, Champlain went as far as the country of the Hurons, by way of River des Prairies, which flows between the Islands of Montreal and Jesus, then up the Ottawa and Mattawa Rivers, until he reached Lake Nipissing. Then, following the course of the French River, he entered Georgian Bay and then Lake Huron, arriving at last at the country of his allies.

The Hurons made the mistake of waiting too long for the reinforcements promised by their friends. They started at last, about two thousand strong, passing by way of Lake Severn and Lake Ontario into the enemy's territory. The Iroquois had erected strong wooden defences around their village, and offered a vigorous re-

sistence. After three hours of useless effort, the Hurons had to retreat; Champlain himself was wounded in the leg and the knee.

Winter was coming on, and it was now too late to return to Quebec that year, so Champlain was obliged to remain with his Huron allies during the hard winter season.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. What viceroys of Canada came after Roberval?
 2. Where did De la Roche leave his colonists? What happened to them? How many were living when the king sent for them?
 3. Did Chauvin work for the prosperity of the colony?
 4. What did De Chates do for Canada?
 5. Who was the Father of New France? Why?
 6. Which was the first city founded in Canada? In what year? By whom? How is it named to-day?
 7. Who founded Quebec and in what year?
 8. How many expeditions did Champlain make against the Iroquois? Give the date of these expeditions.
 9. In what direction were the first two made? Give a brief account of them?
 10. What did Champlain discover in 1611? What did he fail to find in 1613?
 11. Point out on the map the rivers and lakes through which Champlain traveled on his third expedition. Name them without looking on the map.
 12. What was the result of the third expedition? Where did Champlain spend the winter?
-

CHAPTER IV.

DEATH OF CHAMPLAIN.

Little by little people began to arrive in the colony, and the example set by Louis Hébert and William Couillard, who were the first to till the soil, was soon followed by others. Then Champlain asked for missionaries, and Fathers Jamay, Dolbeau and Le Caron, who belonged to the order of Recollects, came to Canada in 1615:

The Jesuits arrived ten years later, the first being Fathers Charles Lalemant, Massé and De Brébeuf.

These heroic apostles came, at the peril of their lives, to preach the word of Christ to the barbarous Indians, and several of them were put to death in most frightful torments.

In 1620, Champlain had the Fort and Castle of St. Louis built, the former to serve as a citadel for Quebec, and the latter as a residence for the governors. This same year, Champlain brought out his young wife, Hélène Boullé, and she most probably bore with Christian resignation the many privations of ease and comfort to which she had been accustomed.

In order to forward the interests of the colony, Champlain had organized, under the protection of Prince De Condé, a powerful company of merchants of Rouen and St. Malo, but this company imitated its predecessor in neglecting Canada. So when its rights had expired, Cardinal Riche-

lieu, one of France's greatest ministers, formed in its stead the Company of New France, also called the Company of the One Hundred Associates.

This new organization (1627) obtained the sole right to engage in the fur trade with the Indians, as well as the privilege of selling or renting all the lands of Canada; in return, it contracted the obligation of sending to the country fourteen thousand colonists within fifteen years, and feeding them during the first three years of their residence in the colony.

About this time, Richelieu took from the French Protestants the strongly fortified town of La Rochelle, the possession of which had enabled them to continue the civil war in France. The English were allied with their French co-religionists, and shared in their defeat. This is how it happened that three French Calvinists, the Kertk brothers, came to attack Canada.

Quebec was depending for victuals upon the arrival of De Rocquemont's vessel, but this was captured by David Kertk in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In the following year, 1629, Quebec was already a prey to famine, and was obliged to capitulate to the Kertks.

By the terms of capitulation, Champlain and his people were to be taken back to France. But in 1632, the country was restored to the French crown by the treaty of St. Germain, and Char

plain, who had been named governor of the colony in 1633, returned to New France.

He was not destined, however, to remain long with the colonists, who loved him as a father, for he died at Quebec on Christmas Day, 1635, in the 68th year of his age. Before his death, he had sent Laviolette to found Three Rivers in the year 1634, and his heart had been gladdened by the foundation of a Jesuit College at Quebec, through the generosity of René-Rohault, son of the Marquis de Gamache.

Champlain was a noble and beautiful character, and had an imposing military bearing. He was gifted with a vigorous and persevering mind, an untiring activity, a sincere and enlightened piety, and remarkable good sense and discernment. He was deeply regretted by all.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Who were the first two husbandmen of New France?
2. Name the first three missionaries, and say to what religious order they belonged.
3. Name the first three Jesuit missionaries. In what year did they come to Canada?
4. What fort did Champlain build, and in what year?
5. What Company was organized by Champlain, and how did it treat the colony?
6. What new Company was formed by Richelieu? Give, in a few words, its privileges and obligations?
7. Why did some Frenchmen unite with the English in attacking Canada in 1629? Give their names?

8. Why had Quebec to surrender? In what year? On what conditions?

9. In what year and by what treaty was Canada restored to the French?

10. Who founded Three Rivers? In what year?

11. By whom and in what year was the Jesuits' College at Quebec founded?

12. In what year did Champlain die? At what age? Say something of his character and appearance.

CHAPTER V.

FOUNDATION OF MONTREAL.

The second governor of Canada was De Montmagny, a wise and pious man. During his administration, the Hotel Dieu of Quebec was founded by Duchess d'Aiguillon; the Ursuline Convent, by Madame de la Peltrie; and the settlement at Montreal was founded by De Maisonneuve.

The first superioress of the Ursulines at Quebec was a very holy woman, known as Mother Mary of the Incarnation.

Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve was sent by the Company of Notre Dame of Montreal to found a settlement, which was first called Ville-Marie, and later, Montreal.

This Company had been formed by three men of great piety: M. Olier, founder of the Sulpician Fathers, a Society which has sent us

during more than two hundred years so many priests distinguished for their virtue and knowledge; associated with M. Olier were M. de la Dauversière and M. de Fancamp. The end which they had in view was the building up of



M. OLIER.

a colony that would bring about the conversion of the Indians. The situation of the Island of Montreal suited the purpose, and they obtained a grant of it from M. de Lauzon, to whom it had at first been conceded. Then they chose as chief of the new settlement a most worthy gentleman of the Province of Champagne, M. de Maisonneuve.

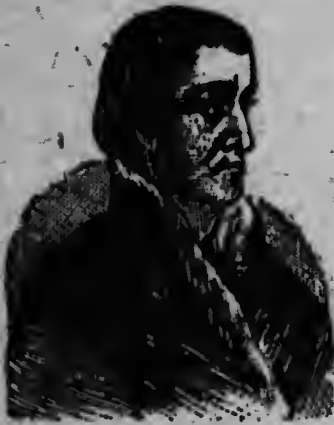
The latter left France, therefore, in 1641, with about fifty colonists and a young lady, Mademoiselle Mance, who volunteered to take care of the sick, and later on became the foundress of the Hotel Dieu of Montreal.

As the season was far advanced when the party arrived, they passed the winter at Quebec, and on the 17th of May, 1642, they landed on the Island of Montreal, at a spot since called Pointe-à-Callières.

A wooden fort was at once constructed, and its environs were encircled with palisades, for

the new settlement soon became the object of persistent attack by the Iroquois.

The savages roamed about unceasingly, watching for a favorable moment to swoop down upon the French who might go too far from their outworks, and many colonists were massacred, scalped, and even martyred.



MAISONNEUVE.

The piety of the settlers increased with the dangers to which they were exposed: they resembled a group of the fervent Christians of the first ages of the Church. Always in the presence of danger, they lived ever ready to appear before God.

On one occasion, Mlle. Mance barely escaped falling into the hands of the enemy. On another day, March 30th, 1644, when Maisonneuve had prudently kept his people inside the fort, he at last acceded to their wishes, and headed a sortie against the Iroquois. Just what he had foreseen happened: the French were almost surrounded by a horde of savages, and had to retire with precipitation. De Maisonneuve covered the retreat, slowly giving ground and fighting continually: an Indian chief rushed upon him, but the gallant Frenchman felled him with the butt

of his pistol. From that day onward, the French became more prudent. This skirmish took place on the site of what is now called Place d'Armes.

Noble hearts are never guilty of ingratitude, even to animals, and history has handed down the name of a faithful dog, Pilot, which scented the approach of the Iroquois, and thus rendered valuable aid to the first inhabitants of Montreal.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Who was the second governor of Quebec?
 2. Who founded the Hotel Dieu at Quebec?
 3. Who founded the Ursuline Convent? Who was its first superioress?
 4. Who founded Montreal? By what Company was he sent?
 5. What three men did most towards the formation of this Company?
 6. To whom had the Island of Montreal been conceded?
 7. In what year did Maisonneuve leave for Canada? How many colonists did he bring? What young lady came with them, and what institution did she found?
 8. Give the exact date and place of Maisonneuve's landing on the Island of Montreal?
 9. What did the colonists first build?
 10. What caused the settlers great anxiety?
 11. Give an account of the fight at Place d'Armes.
 12. What animal rendered valuable assistance to the first inhabitants of Ville-Marie?
-

CHAPTER VI:

DOLLARD'S HEROISM.

In 1648, D'Ailleboust came to replace De Montmagny, for the King had decided to change



DOLLARD'S COMBAT.

the governor every three years. About this time

also the Superior Council was established at Quebec, the members of which were the governor, the ex-governor, the Rector of the Jesuits, until such time as a bishop should be appointed, and three colonists. It was during D'Ailleboust's administration that the Hurons were exterminated by their implacable enemies, the Iroquois, in the years 1648 and 1649.



FATHER BRÉBEUF.

Seven hundred persons, Father Daniel among them, were massacred at the village of St. Joseph, and four hundred others at the village of St. Ignatius. The Hurons of the village of St. Louis, encouraged by their missionaries, resisted bravely, but it was in vain, and the Iroquois took revenge for their

losses by cruelly torturing Fathers Brébeuf and Lalemant. These holy priests had to suffer unheard of torments; the barbarous savages even hung around their necks pieces of red-hot iron. Exasperated at the courage of Father Brébeuf, who notwithstanding his own sufferings continually encouraged the other victims, his tormentors cut out his tongue, and then thrust a burning brand into his mouth. - After this, they

scalped him, and poured boiling water upon his head.

The two heroic martyrs were not long divided by death, for Father Lalemant received his crown but a few hours later than his companion.

The village of St. John, comprising six hundred families, underwent the same fate as the other three, and Father Garnier lost his life.



GOVERNOR'S CASTLE.

The Hurons who escaped the general massacre fled, some taking refuge among neighboring tribes or on the islands of Lake Huron, while a considerable number founded the village of Lorette, near Quebec, which exists to this day.

Having succeeded in destroying their Indian enemies, the Iroquois now turned their attention to the French. In the year 1660, D'Argenson was governor, in succession to De Lauzon, who had been appointed after D'Ailleboust. Twelve hundred Iroquois warriors set out on the warpath, with the intention of repeating at Ville-Marie and Quebec what they had done to the Huron villages.

Maisonneuve had received a reinforcement of about one hundred colonists, and they were accompanied by Mother Marguerite Bourgeoys,

who founded the Congrégation of Notre Dame at Montreal, in 1658.

There was little ground for hope, and the colony appeared to be doomed, for what could such a small number of settlers do to resist the savage horde. Still, putting their trust in God, the colonists set to work vigorously, barricading their houses, and making loop-holes in the wooden walls, through which to fire upon the foe.

But another Gideon came to their aid, and with a handful of devoted men saved the colony. Forty Hurons and six Algonquins, eager to fight the enemy anywhere, arrived at Montreal; a young man named Dollard put himself at their head, and they were joined by sixteen other brave Frenchmen. They proceeded westward till they reached the foot of the Chaudiere Falls, on the Ottawa River.

Here they found a little fort made of trunks and branches of trees, and they had hardly begun to strengthen it when the enemy came in sight, and at once began the onslaught.

During eight days did this band of heroes repulse the attacks of seven hundred fierce assailants. The Hurons did not remain true, for most of them scaled the palisade and joined forces with the enemy. Exhausted at last, the gallant defenders had to succumb. When the Iroquois rushed in, they found but one Frenchman alive, for he had with an axe ended the sufferings of his wounded companions, rather

than see them tortured by the savages; this was very wrong, but no doubt he acted from pity and knew no better. This sole survivor became the object of Iroquois cruelty and rage, but he defied them to the end, and expired with a smile of disdain upon his lips.

The admirable devotion of Dollard and his men preserved the colony from destruction, for when the Iroquois saw the losses inflicted by seventeen gallant Christians, they began to fear what would happen to them if they attempted to attack Montreal and Quebec. So they abandoned that project and returned to their own country.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. What governor replaced De Montmagny?
2. What persons formed the Superior Council?
3. In what year did the dispersion of the Hurons occur?
4. What villages were destroyed, and what missionaries lost their lives in each?
5. Give some details of the death of Fathers Brébeuf and Lalemant.
6. Where did the Hurons who escaped take refuge?
7. Who succeeded D'Ailleboust? Who replaced De Lauzon?
8. Name the governors of the colony from Champlain to D'Argenson.
9. Who founded the Congregation of Notre Dame? In what year?
10. In what year, and with how many warriors did the Iroquois propose to destroy Montreal and Quebec?

11. Who saved the colony? How many companions had he? Where did Dollard and his men make their stand? How many days did they resist?

12. Why is Dollard said to have saved the colony?

CHAPTER VII.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC. — SUPREME COUNCIL.

The following years were troubled by disputes between two personages equally remarkable for their piety and charity: Bishop Laval and



BISHOP LAVAL.

Father de Queylus. The former had been named by the Pope, with the title of Bishop of Petra, and was recognized as such by the King. On the other hand, Father de Queylus had been sent by M. Olier, as Superior of St. Sulpice at Montreal, and as Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Rouen, who had for a

number of years exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction over Canada. There was, therefore, a conflict between these two authorities, which ended with the return of Father de Queylus to France. He came back to the colony some years later,

and perfect harmony reigned between the bishop and himself.

Bishop Laval founded the Seminary of Quebec, in 1658. The "Little Seminary," which he had also opened, became later on the Laval University. The prelate was named Bishop of Quebec in 1674. He had to engage in a bitter and prolonged struggle with the different governors with reference to the liquor traffic. In exchange for their furs, the Indians took powder, firearms, and cloth, but, above all, what they desired to get was liquor, which they called fire-water. To refuse them this would, it was feared, cause them to abandon their trade with the agents of the Company of the Hundred Associates, and put the whole traffic into the hands of the English and Dutch, who had no scruples about the matter. So, for some time, the governors took little notice of the custom of giving liquor to the Indians.

But the missionaries complained bitterly of the terrible evils wrought amongst the Indians through the liquor traffic, and it was finally forbidden. Then an unfortunate incident occurred, which completely changed the attitude of the governor, D'Avaugour, who had succeeded D'Argenson.

A woman had been caught giving strong drink to a savage, and she was imprisoned. Father Lalemant sought an interview with the governor, to ask for her release. The governor refused.

and in the heat of the argument declared that henceforth the sale of fire-water could go on unhampered so far as he was concerned.

Bishop Laval then used his powerful influence with the King, and succeeded in obtaining the recall of D'Avaugour and the appointment of one of his own friends, De Mésy. But the new governor did no better than his predecessor, and when the bishop remonstrated with him, he went so far as to forget the respect due to the age and dignity of the venerable prelate. The latter again appealed to the King, who resolved to bring the governor to trial, and for this purpose sent out the Marquis de Tracy, who had been named viceroy of the French colonies in America, De Courcelles, who was chosen governor of Canada, and Mr. Talon, the first Intendant of New France. When these three officials arrived they found that death had already summoned De Mésy before the Supreme Judge of mankind.

The year 1663 is a remarkable one in the annals of New France. Early in the year a terrible earthquake took place. Then, the Company of the One Hundred Associates relinquished all its rights, and the colony passed under royal government. A Supreme Council was appointed for the administration of justice and for the disposal of public funds, and three courts of justice, dependent upon the Council, were estab-

lished, and located at Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers respectively.

The Supreme Council was composed of the Intendant, the Governor, the Bishop, five Councillors, and the Attorney-General.

About this time the Montreal Company ceded the Island of Montreal to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, which thus became the Seigneur or landowner of the whole Island.

One of the first decisions of the Supreme Council was the regulation of the tithes, which were fixed at one-twenty-sixth, that is to say, the farmers had to pay for the support of the clergy the twenty-sixth part of their grain harvest.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Who was the first bishop of Quebec? What did he found? In what year?
2. With whom had the bishop a misunderstanding regarding ecclesiastical jurisdiction?
3. What institution became later on the Laval University?
4. In what year was Bishop Laval named bishop of Quebec?
5. Why were the clergy opposed to the liquor traffic? Why did the traders wish to sell liquor to the savages?
6. What circumstance caused D'Avaugour to cease opposition to this traffic?
7. Why was D'Avaugour recalled and replaced by De Mézy?
8. How did De Mézy act towards the Bishop?

9. What three persons were chosen to investigate De Mézy's conduct?
10. In what year did the earthquake take place?
11. In what year did the Company of the One Hundred Associates relinquish its rights?
12. In what year was the Supreme Council formed?
13. Who became proprietor of the Island of Montreal?
14. What rate was fixed for tithes?

CHAPTER VIII.

MARQUIS DE TRACY. — DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The arrival of the Marquis De Tracy, in 1665, was a great event; he had a magnificent escort, and this gave confidence to the colonists, while it struck the Indians with wonder and fear. Fol-



FORT RICHELIEU AT SOREL.

lowed by De Courcelles and Talon, surrounded by pages, the viceroy was accompanied by a number of families. He also brought with him many cattle, and the first horses that were ever seen in the country. More than this, King Louis XIV had given him six hundred soldiers of the Carignan Regiment, in order to chastise the Iro-

quois. The latter were overwhelmed with fear, and three Cantons out of the five hastened to sue for peace, which was granted them.

To protect the approaches to the colony, De Tracy had a fort built at Sorel, another at Chambly, and a third at St. Therese. Then, at the head of thirteen hundred men consisting of his six hundred soldiers, six hundred colonists, and about a hundred friendly Indians, he marched against the villages of the Agniers.

This expedition, like the ones made later on by De Denonville and Frontenac, inflicted a terrible punishment upon the Iroquois, but in an indirect way. After a trying march, the Indian settlements were reached, but their occupants had fled into the woods upon the first signal of the approach of the French, leaving empty huts, but there were immense quantities of maize, stored for winter use, also a large number of swine.

The huts and corn were set ablaze and the swine were destroyed, so that hundreds of the cruel enemy perished of famine during the winter. Another scourge allied itself with famine, for in 1670 and the following years small-pox broke out among the Indians, and carried off a large number of them.

The Marquis de Tracy returned to France, and was soon followed by De Maisonneuve, who was succeeded as governor of Montreal by Mr.

Perrot. De Maisonneuve died in Paris, in the year 1676.

Some time after this, peace was again almost broken by the action of a few colonists and soldiers, who murdered some Indians in order to steal their furs. When De Courcelles saw the Indians becoming restless after this outrage, he called all the chiefs together at Montreal,

and in their presence, the guilty ones were placed on trial and executed. This energetic act saved the situation.



DE LA SALLE.

Count Frontenac succeeded De Courcelles in 1672. His predecessor had conceived the plan of building a fort on Lake Ontario, and Frontenac carried it out: it was named Fort Frontenac or Cataracoui, and was built on the site of the present city of Kingston.

Acting upon the proposal of the Intendant, Mr. Talon, who did so much good for our country, a gentleman of Quebec, named Jolliet, was chosen to search for the mouth of the Mississippi River, discovered by Nicolet, in 1639.

Jolliet, accompanied by a missionary, Father Marquette, set out in 1673. When they had

gone as far as the River Arkansas, a tributary of the Mississippi, their provisions gave out, and they had to return to Quebec.

Nine years later, in 1682, De la Salle reached the mouth of the great river, and gave to the country around the name of Louisiana. D'Iberville was chosen to be the first governor of the new French colony established there.

As Frontenac and the new Intendant Duchesnéau, the successor of Mr. Talon, could not agree, they were both recalled to France in 1682. While in office, the first Intendant, M. Talon, had devoted himself entirely to the development of the resources of the colony. He encouraged the working of the mines, the fisheries, cultivation, and the exportation of lumber. The country's great need at that time was colonists, and when Talon succeeded, by means of the gift of a few acres of land, in inducing most of the soldiers of the Carignan Regiment to become settlers, he rendered his best service to the colony.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. In what year did Viceroy De Tracy land at Quebec? By whom was he accompanied?
2. What forts did he have built?
3. What was the result of his expedition against the Agniers?
4. What other scourge afflicted the Indians?
5. By whom was Maisonneuve replaced? In what year did the founder of Montreal die?

6. Why were the Indians on the point of beginning hostilities during the administration of De Courcelles? How did the governor succeed in preserving peace?

7. Who succeeded De Courcelles? What fort did he build?

8. Who discovered the Mississippi? Who followed the course of that river as far as the Arkansas? In what year? Who completed the discovery, and in what year? What name was given to the country about the mouth of the Mississippi?

9. Who was the first governor of Louisiana?

10. Name some of the services rendered to the country by Intendant Talon.

CHAPTER IX.

MASSACRE OF LACHINE.

Frontenac was recalled in 1682, but was named governor a second time in 1689. The intervening seven years, comprising the administrations of De La Barre and De Denonville, were disastrous ones for Canada.

De La Barre was old and weak, and possessed very little energy. He set out with a thousand men to help the Illinois in their war against the Iroquois Five Cantons, but he was not very loyal to these allies of the French, for on the shores of Lake Ontario he was met by an Iroquois deputation which begged for peace, and this he hastily granted, as his provisions were beginning to run short:

Bishop St. Valier, the second in the See of Quebec, came to Canada during De La Barre's term.

De Denonville was more energetic. He sent eighty men under De Troyes to attack the English in Hudson Bay. The expedition was very successful, for three of the most illustrious of the seven sons of Charles LeMoyne, first baron of Longueuil, took part in it: these were D'Iberville, De St. Hélène and De Maricourt.

About this time, De Denonville made plans for the extermination of the Iroquois, but when trying to carry out his design he did a great wrong, for he treacherously violated the laws of war. Disappointed at being unable to execute the orders of the King, who wanted Indian prisoners to row his ships of war, De Denonville resorted to base cunning, and betrayed those who trusted in his honor. He called together a number of chiefs at Cataracoui, under pretext of discussing a treaty of peace, seized them of a sudden, and shipped them to France.

When the King heard how they had been taken, he released them and sent them back to their tribes.

After having stored a large quantity of provisions at Fort Cataracoui, De Denonville marched at the head of 2000 men, on his expedition against the Iroquois, in 1687. The latter lost 45 men in a defile which they had tried to hold; their country was laid in ruins, their cattle were

destroyed, and their dwellings and crops were given to the flames. On his return march, De Denonville left 100 men under the command of De Troyes at Niagara, in a fort which he had built there, but nearly all of these died of scurvy.

After this campaign against them, the Iroquois became very anxious for peace. This was about to be declared when a noted but cunning chief decided to prevent it; his name was Kondiaronk, which means "The Rat", and though



IROQUOIS HATCHET.

he pretended to be friendly to the French, he felt hurt because he had not been consulted concerning the peace negotiations.

This chief posted his warriors on the road by which the peace delegates were to return to their homes, and the unsuspecting Iroquois were suddenly attacked, and several of them were murdered. Kondiaronk spared the rest, but told them that he had received orders from the French to destroy them. This news was soon spread throughout the Iroquois Cantons; the enraged savages swore vengeance, and the fearful massacre of Lachine soon followed.

On the stormy night between the 4th and 5th of August, 1689, all was quiet on the Island of Montreal. The colonists, believing that peace had been concluded, had left the forts; after their work in the fields they went to sleep in

their homes, which were scattered about the Island. On that night there were heavy showers of rain and hail.

Under cover of the storm, about 1500 Iroquois crossed Lake St. Louis in their bark canoes, and silently landed near Lachine. They took care to keep at a distance from the forts, and the darkness was so great that their approach was not noticed by the soldiers, and no warning guns were fired to put the settlers on their guard.

Long before daybreak, the savages had divided up into numerous small bands, and had surrounded every dwelling within a radius of many miles. A signal was given by the chiefs: a horrid din rang through the air, arousing the sleeping colonists, while the terrible war-cry of the Iroquois froze the blood in their veins. They sprang from their beds to grasp their muskets, but it was too late. Through the doors and windows the infuriated savages poured in, and rived each other in their cruelty towards the helpless inmates.

Dwellings which had been too strongly barricaded to force were set on fire, and the blood-thirsty savages exultingly slaughtered the men, women and children when they were driven out by the heat and flames.

The Indians destroyed all the domestic animals, burned the dwellings to the ground, and even obliged fathers and mothers to throw their children into the burning houses.

Everything in sight, except the forts, was looted and destroyed: two hundred persons were murdered, and fifty others were carried off and reserved for a still more terrible fate in the villages of their captors. Quite a number escaped, however, thanks to the drunkenness of the Iroquois who had found strong drink during the general looting.

The savages then ravaged the surrounding country, and did not desist until autumn, when they withdrew, taking with them a total of two hundred unfortunate prisoners.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. In what year was Frontenac recalled? In what year was he named governor a second time? What two governors came during the intervening years?

2. What do you know of the conduct of De La Barre? How did his expedition end?

3. Who was the second bishop of Quebec?

4. Where were the English attacked by an expedition sent by De Denonville? Who commanded this war-party? Name the three sons of LeMoynes who accompanied the expedition? Was Hudson Bay conquered?

5. How did De Denonville violate the laws of war?

6. With how many men did De Denonville march against the Iroquois? In what year? Did the Iroquois defend themselves? What was the result of the expedition?

7. Where did De Denonville build a fort? How many men did he leave in it? What happened to them?

8. Who caused the peace negotiations with the Iroquois to fall through? How did he do so?

9. In what year did the Lachine Massacre take place? Relate in detail what occurred.
10. How many persons perished during this attack on the French? How many were carried off as captives?

CHAPTER X.

QUEBEC ATTACKED BY PHIPPS.

When Frontenac returned to Canada, war had broken out between France and England. The governor had, therefore, to defend the colony against New England, the vast country to the



FRONTENAC.

south, now called the United States. At that time it belonged to England, and already had a population of 100,000, while that of Canada did not exceed 15,000.

Frontenac had not enough men to undertake great military operations, so he prepared to carry on war on a small scale. His faithful allies, the Abenakis, destroyed the English settlements in Acadia, killing nearly 200 persons; the governor sent out three war parties during the winter of 1689 and 1690.

These parties consisted of but a handful of men, but they were brave and inured to all kinds of hardships. During the most severe cold, they marched miles and miles upon snowshoes, sometimes wading through half-frozen water, sleeping on the snow, and carrying their provisions on their shoulders until they reached the object of their attack, and surprised the defenders of the forts, who never imagined for a moment that it was possible for men to succeed in such rash enterprises. The three expeditions were entirely successful.

The first consisted of 200 men, commanded by D'Ailleboust de Mantet and Le Moyne de Ste-Hélène, and captured Corlaer (Scheneotady), in the State of New York. Everything was burnt and razed, 60 were killed and 28 taken prisoners. Thirty Iroquois who were found in the fort were spared.

Fifty-two men, under the command of François Hertel, forming the second war party, arrived at Salmon Falls, New Hampshire. The place was taken by storm and then set on fire. Two hundred English tried to intercept the vic-

tors on their march homeward, but Hertel's men charged them as they were crossing a bridge, killing eight, wounding ten, and putting the rest to flight.

The third party, under Portneuf, attacked Casco, on the coast of Maine. The fort was taken and demolished.

Admiral Phipps had been sent to the relief of Casco, but came too late. He made up for it by capturing Port Royal, but flushed with victory, he broke his word of honor, and notwithstanding the terms of capitulation, the inhabitants were plundered, the church profaned, and the governor of the garrison was cast into prison.

Encouraged by this success, the English made an attempt to take Quebec. Phipps was sent for this purpose with a large fleet, and General Winthrop with 3,000 men, including a large number of Indians, attacked Montreal.

Frontenac hastened to Quebec, with De Calieres, governor of Montreal, and bringing with them all the militia and regular soldiers. The fortifications were strengthened against assault by the addition of a number of well-placed entrenchments.

The enemy's fleet appeared off Quebec on October 16th, 1690. Phipps sent an officer to Frontenac, demanding the surrender of the city. Taking out his watch, the messenger haughtily

informed the governor that he would give him one half an hour to reply.

"You will receive your answer from the mouth of my cannon," said the brave old representative of Louis XIV. And so effective was the answer that the first shot struck the flagstaff of the Admiral's ship, and some Canadians, braving the enemy's fire, swam out and brought the flag triumphantly to the shore. This trophy was hung in the cathedral of Quebec, and remained there until the conquest.

Every attempt made by Phipps failed: after a bloody fight at Beauport the English were repulsed, but the brave *Le Moyne de Ste-Hélène* was killed.

Phipps had now lost 600 men, and decided to raise the siege. A further disaster was in store for him, for on his way down the river a terrible storm arose: several of his vessels were driven by the winds as far as the Antilles, and the others reached Boston with the greatest difficulty.

Winthrop's army, disorganized by sickness and discord, had already dispersed.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Where did the Abenakis inflict heavy losses on the English?
2. What plan was formed by Frontenac at the beginning of the war?
3. In what year were the three war parties sent into

New England? What sufferings had they to undergo? How did they succeed?

4. How many men composed the first? Who commanded? What place was attacked? What was the result?

5. What number of men formed the second party? What officer was in command? What place did he attack? What happened later?

6. Who was the leader of the third party, and what did he do?

7. What place did Phipps capture? Did he keep his word?

8. Where was Phipps then sent? Had he a large fleet? Who was to attack Montreal at the same time, and with how many men? In what year?

9. How did the English officer demand the surrender of Quebec? Give Frontenac's answer?

10. Where did Phipps land troops? Who won the fight? What remarkable officer did the French lose?

11. How many men did Phipps lose in his attempt? What happened to his ships in the Gulf?

12. What became of Winthrop's army?

CHAPTER XI.

D'IBERVILLE. — TREATY OF RYSWICK. — DEATH OF FRONTENAC.

The English suffered other reverses during this war. In 1691, Major Schuyler, with a small army composed partly of Indians, surprised a camp of seven or eight hundred men at Fort La Prairie de la Madeleine, and killed the com-

mander, De St. Cirque; the French, however, soon recovered from the confusion caused by this sudden attack, and forced the enemy to retreat, and De Varennes, hastening from Chambly with an army of militia and Indians, changed their retreat into a rout, after a bloody combat.

The English also failed in Newfoundland, and Fort Plaisance was successfully defended by De Brouillan.

But it was the celebrated Pierre Le Moyne D'Iberville who inflicted the severest blows upon the English during this conflict. This officer was born at Montreal, in 1661, and entered the French navy when young. In 1696 he was ordered to clear the enemy out of Newfoundland. He captured and burnt St. John's, the capital, and with only 125 soldiers he was able to take possession of the whole island, killing nearly 200, and making between six and seven hundred prisoners.

The following year, he sailed with five vessels to take possession of Hudson Bay. One day his vessel appeared alone before Fort Nelson, and found three large hostile ships there. To the great surprise of the enemy, instead of surrendering, D'Iberville attacked with vigor, and after a four hours' fight, he had sunk the largest of the enemy's ships, captured another, and put the third to flight.

Soon after this Fort Bourbon surrendered, and

the French became undisputed masters of Hudson Bay.

After peace had been restored, D'Iberville explored the mouths of the Mississippi River, built several forts, founded the town of Mobile, and became the first governor of Louisiana.

When war again broke out, the King appointed D'Iberville to the command of a fleet of 16 vessels to fight the English in the West Indies. He died of fever at Havana in 1706.

Frontenac now wished to subdue the Iroquois tribes, whose raids during the war had been as troublesome to the French as those of the Abenakis had been to the English colonists. So, in the summer of 1696, braving fatigue and privations of all sorts, and regardless of his advanced age, Frontenac started from Perrot Island, with more than 2000 men, and landed near the mouth of the River Chouagen. Where the settlements of the Onondagas had stood he found but smouldering embers, for the Indians themselves had set fire to their dwellings and fled. The corpses of two Frenchmen who had been tortured were found among the ruins.

The governor then turned his attention to the Oneidas, but they, too, had taken to the woods on his approach, and he had to be satisfied with burning their villages and crops.

There still remained three of the five Cantons to be punished, but winter was coming on : Frontenac did not think it wise to pursue any

further an enemy that always fled on his advance, so he returned to Quebec. The following year peace was concluded between France and England by the Treaty of Ryswick (1697), by the provisions of which the French retained possession of Hudson Bay:

Some months later, France sustained the loss of Count Frontenac, the greatest of the governors of French Canada, who died at Quebec on November 28th, 1698, at the age of 78 years.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Where were the English defeated in 1691? Who commanded them? Which French commander's timely arrival secured the victory?
2. Who defended Plaisance? Where was this fort situated? Was it taken by the English?
3. Who was the most celebrated of the seas of Charles LeMoynes?
4. Where was D'Iberville born? In what year? What career did he embrace?
5. Give an account of his exploits in 1696.
6. Where did he go in 1697? With how many vessels? Say something of his magnificent fight.
7. What were the results of this battle?
8. What city was founded by D'Iberville? Of what colony was he the first governor? Of what did he die, and in what year?
9. In what year did Frontenac make his expedition against the Iroquois? What was his starting-point, and how many men did he command? To what cantons did he lay waste?

10. By what treaty was this war ended? What did France gain by this treaty.

11. In what year, and at what age did Frontenac die?

CHAPTER XII.

WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION.

Peace lasted but four years. De Callieres had succeeded Frontenac, and wishing to stop all feuds between the Indian tribes, he held a great peace council at Montreal, at which more than 1200 chiefs and warriors were present. Kondiaronk was now a faithful ally of the French, and the successful result of the meeting was in a great measure due to his influence. He died at Montreal during the peace celebration, and was buried with great pomp.

In 1701, war broke out again between Great Britain and France because the latter country had accepted Philip, grandson of Louis XIV, as King of Spain. Philip would in time ascend the throne of France, and all Europe became alarmed at the prospect of such great power under one ruler, and took to arms.

About this time De Callieres died, and his successor was Philip de Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil. Though it had now a population of only 20,000, Canada defended itself well against the English colonies, which had thirteen times as

many inhabitants. New France looked forward anxiously to the arrival of the "Seine", which had sailed from France with an immense quantity of much needed provisions, but the vessel, after a heroic resistance, fell into the hands of the English. This was a heavy blow for Canada, for to the horrors of war was added a scarcity of food.

The French were not long in taking their revenge: De Saint-Ovide with only 169 men captured St. John's, Newfoundland, which was defended by 900 soldiers. Considerable booty was taken by the victors, and the forts were demolished.

In 1707, Port Royal was attacked by a fleet of 55 vessels, but De Subercase gallantly defended the place and repulsed the enemy. A second attempt was made two months later, and it failed. In 1710, Nicholson again laid siege with 54 ships of war, and De Subercase, having received no reinforcements, was obliged to surrender. Port Royal afterwards remained in the hands of the English, who changed its name to Annapolis, and Acadia was re-named Nova Scotia.

In the hope of finally conquering New France, the English sent Admiral Walker, in 1711, to take Quebec. He set sail from Boston, with 88 vessels, carrying a landing force of 6000 men. At the same time, General Nicholson advanced by the way of Lake Champlain with 4000 soldiers and

600 Iroquois. He was ordered to take Montreal, and then to join forces with Walker against Quebec.

But Providence intervened: unaccustomed to the fogs of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, eight transports were wrecked on one of the Seven Islands; lightning struck another, and it blew up. The other vessels were driven by fierce storms to the English coast, and at the mouth of the Thames the admiral's vessel caught fire, and a terrible explosion destroyed it with all its crew. This expedition cost the English about 1800 lives.

When Nicholson heard the news, he beat a hasty retreat, and New France was saved.

The English were very anxious to obtain possession of Detroit, which would have made them masters of the great lakes, and opened trade from all the country beyond. Their allies, the Outagamis or Foxes, a very cunning and warlike tribe, endeavored to capture the place, which was defended by a small garrison of about 20 men under Dubuissin. In this extremity, the French commander appealed to the friendly Indians for aid, and about 600 Hurons, Ottawas, Illinois and others answered his call. The Foxes were attacked desperately, and after a stubborn fight they were completely defeated, leaving 2000 slain, amongst whom were found some women and children.

The war was ended by the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1718. France was exhausted by its long

struggle against the whole of Europe, and had to cede Acadia (Nova Scotia), the Iroquois country, Newfoundland and Hudson Bay to England.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. What governor succeeded Frontenac?
2. Where was peace concluded with all the Indian tribes? Who took a prominent part in the making of this treaty?
3. What war began in 1701?
4. What governor succeeded De Callieres?
5. Name all the governors from the time of Champlain.
6. At this time what was the population of New France? Of New England?
7. What loss did the French suffer at the beginning of the war?
8. What forts did Saint-Ovide seize? What was done with them?
9. How many times did the English attack Port Royal? Who defended the place? When was it taken, and by what commander?
10. In what year was Walker sent to take Quebec? How many vessels and men had he? Who was to support his movement, by land?
11. What was the result of Walker's expedition?
12. What became of Nicholson's army?
13. For whom did the Outagamis try to take Detroit? How did they happen to fail? How many men did they lose? Who commanded the fort?
14. What treaty ended the war? In what year? What were the principal provisions of the treaty?

CHAPTER XIII.

DEATH OF DE VAUDREUIL. — DE BEAUHARNOIS.

This time Canada was to enjoy a long era of tranquillity. There arose, it is true, some disputes concerning the lands of the Abenakis, situated on the borders of Acadia. In order to avoid another war, France had to abandon this tribe of Indian allies, who fought heroically against continual encroachments, but were little by little exterminated.

De Vaudreuil had defended Canada energetically during the war, and now that peace reigned, he was just as active in developing the resources of the country. He protected agriculture and commerce, strengthened the existing good terms with the Iroquois and improved the fortifications of Quebec. He insisted upon the necessity of replacing the strongly fortified places on the sea which France had lost by the Treaty of Utrecht, and succeeded in having about thirty millions spent upon the defences of Louisbourg, on Cape Breton Island, which still belonged to France.

He also asked for reinforcements for the colony, and the ship "Chameau" sailed for Canada with 250 passengers, but during a storm she was lost with all on board.

This disaster hastened the death of De Vaudreuil, who was already in bad health. He died at Quebec on October 10th, 1725, after a long

and happy administration. He had been governor of New France during 22 years.

The Marquis De Beauharnois was his successor. During his term another vessel, "l'Eléphant", was lost on the rocks not far from Quebec, but the passengers and crew were saved, as well as a considerable portion of the cargo. The new governor was still further pained by the sufferings of the colony from floods, sickness, famine and earthquake. The population at this time was about 30,000 souls.

Happily for the colony during this period of misfortunes, it had a most worthy Intendant, named Hocquart, who did much to lessen the misery of the afflicted people.

The Outagamis or Foxes again began their raids: in 1728, De Ligneris marched against them with 1000 men. On the shores of Lake Michigan he met and routed the Meniminees or Wild Rice Men, the allies of the Foxes. When the latter heard this, they fled to the forests, and as usual, the only punishment possible to inflict was the burning of their huts and provisions of corn.

De Beauharnois was still governor when De La Verendrye discovered the Rocky Mountains, and when war broke out again in Europe.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. What became of the Abenakis?
2. What place on the sea did the French strongly fortify? On what island was it situated?

3. What vessel was a total loss? How many passengers perished?

4. When did De Vaudreuil die? How long had he been governor?

5. Who succeeded him? What other vessel was lost?

6. What other evils befell the colony?

7. What was the population of the colony about the year 1725?

8. Who was the intendant during the administration of De Beauharnois?

9. Give an account of the expedition of De Ligneris against the Foxes.

10. Who discovered the Rocky Mountains, and in what year?

CHAPTER XIV.

WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION. — DEATH OF DE JUMONVILLE.

At the opening of this War, Commodore Warren laid siege to Louisbourg: Duchambon defended the place during 49 days, and then surrendered.

The government of France determined to retake Louisbourg at all costs, and sent out, under the command of the Duke of Anville, a fleet of 40 vessels, carrying 8000 troops (1746).

De Ramesay left Quebec, with a body of Canadians and Indians, to meet the fleet off the coast of Acadia and to take part in the projected siege of Annapolis.

The Duke of Anville's fleet was scattered by a furious tempest, and a terrible sickness carried off 2400 soldiers in 10 days. The commander died of grief.

De Ramesay withdrew to Beaubassin. In the middle of winter, he sent De Villiers to surprise 500 English troops who held a fortified post in the village of Grand Pré, situated on Minas Basin. Though inferior in number, the French routed the enemy from all their positions, killing many including Colonel Noble, the commander, and making the rest prisoners. This action, known as the Battle of Minas Basin, is one of the glorious feats of arms of the French Domination (1747).

France made another effort to help the colony, and De La Jonquière sailed with six ships of the line and thirty transports laden with troops and provisions. De La Jonquière had been named to succeed De Beauharnois, but he did not arrive to govern until after the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, for an English squadron of 17 vessels defeated the French fleet after a stubborn fight, and De La Jonquière was made prisoner.

When he did reach Canala his administration was a failure, for he weakly allowed the public officers to squander the finances of the country. For this he received a severe reprimand which he took to heart, and he died shortly afterwards.

During the imprisonment of the governor in England, Count Gallissonnière had acted as governor; he re-organized the militia, and built a line of forts from Canada to Louisiana.

The Marquis Duquesne de Menneville succeeded De La Jonquière. He ordered De Contrecoeur to hold for France the valley of the Ohio River, which the English had long claimed as part of Virginia. Fort Duquesne was built by the French to support their claim, while their opponents erected Fort Necessity, the commander of which was the illustrious George Washington, who became later on the commander-in-chief of the forces of the United States when they revolted against Great Britain.

De Contrecoeur sent De Jumonville with 34 men to demand the withdrawal of the English from the disputed territory. This young officer advanced with a white flag, to show that his party had not come as enemies, but to hold a parley. Nevertheless, in May 1754, he was surrounded by Washington's soldiers, who opened fire and killed De Jumonville and nine men.

This was the first shot of the famous Seven Years' War, in which France was to lose her American colonies. The war is so called because it lasted in Europe from 1756 to 1763, although it began in America with the death of De Jumonville, in 1754.

As soon as De Contrecoeur heard of the affair, he sent De Villiers, a brother of the murdered

officer, with a few hundred men to capture Fort Necessity; so vigorously did they assault the place that although the English resisted courageously they had to surrender after ten hours' fighting.

Washington and his men were set at liberty on condition that they should immediately abandon the valley of the Ohio.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Who defended Louisbourg? What English admiral captured the fortress?
2. Whom did France send out to retake it? How many vessels had he? What happened to his force?
3. Who was sent from Quebec to support the Duke of Anville's fleet? What victory did he win?
4. Who replaced De Beauharnois? How was he made prisoner, and how many ships composed his force?
5. Who took his place temporarily as governor, and what did he do?
6. Why was De La Jonquière blamed for his administration?
7. Who succeeded De La Jonquière? Where did he send De Contrecoeur, and why?
8. What forts were built by the English and French in the Ohio Valley?
9. Relate the death of De Jumonville. Who commanded the English on this occasion, and what did he afterwards become?
10. In what year did the Seven Years' War begin?
11. Who avenged the death of De Jumonville? What fort did he capture? On what condition were Washington and his soldiers set at liberty?

CHAPTER XV.

SEVEN YEARS' WAR. — CAMPAIGN OF 1755.

The population of Canada and Louisiana was now only 80,000, while that of New England exceeded 1,200,000 inhabitants: still each man resolved to do his duty towards the defence of the colony.

Baron Dieskau, a field marshal, came to take command of the troops, and De Vaudreuil, son of a former governor-general, was named to succeed the Marquis Duquesne.

The English gave the supreme command of their armies in the New World to General Braddock.

In North America the war lasted six years, namely, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760.

At the opening of the campaign, in 1755, the French suffered the loss of two transports laden with troops, the "Alcide" and the "Lys", which were surrounded and captured by an English fleet: this capture was, according to some, against the laws of nations, for war had not yet been officially declared between England and France.

This year is sadly famous in history for the exile of the inhabitants of Acadia, now called Nova Scotia. As the Acadians had remained

loyally attached to France, Governor Lawrence ordered them to assemble in their churches, which were then surrounded by troops. Their houses were burned down, their country laid waste, and the unfortunate people were forced to embark pell-mell on board English ships, and then were dispersed upon the coasts of the English colonies.

Heaven appeared to punish the English for this cruel act, at the very moment of its execution, by a crushing reverse for their arms.

General Braddock was advancing with 2200 men to attack Fort Duquesne, and when he had reached the bank of the Monongahela River he was met by Beaujeu, with 250 Canadians and 600 Indians. Beaujeu was killed at the beginning of the fight, and Dumas assumed command of the French

The English tried in vain to cross the river, and after three hours' combat, they were completely routed. Braddock lost two-thirds of his men, and was only through the valor of Washington and his militiamen that the rest escaped being taken prisoners.

Another English commander, Johnson, marched with 6000 men to take Fort Saint Frederick. His advance guard was met and routed by Dieskau. The latter, forgetful of the fatigue of his troops, wished to follow up his victory by defeating Johnson's main force, but he was re-

pulsed, losing 250 men, and he himself was wounded and taken prisoner.

On the whole, this year's campaign was favorable to the French. During the winter they harassed all the enemy's posts from Nova Scotia to Louisiana, killing or capturing more than 1000 persons, and De Léry captured Fort Bull from the English.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Give the population of Canada and of New England at the opening of the Seven Years' War.
2. Who was named governor? Who was chosen commander-in-chief by the English? By the French?
3. During what years did this war last in Canada?
4. What loss was sustained by the French early in 1755?
5. What English officer dispersed the Acadians? Give details of this cruel act.
6. Who won and who lost the battle of Monongahela? How many men were engaged on each side? How many did Braddock lose? Who saved the rest of his army.
7. By whom was Baron Dieskau beaten? How did this happen? How many of his men were slain?
8. Which side had the advantage of the campaign of 1755? What happened during the winter?

CHAPTER XVI.

CAMPAIGNS OF 1756, 1757, 1758. — BATTLE OF
CARILLON.

The Marquis de Montcalm was appointed to succeed Dieskau as commander-in-chief: he came accompanied by Generals Levis, Bourlamarque, Bougainville and 1400 soldiers.



MONTCALM.

In 1756 he captured Fort Chouagen (Oswego), taking 1,600 prisoners and immense quantities of munitions of war and provisions: the latter especially were a boon to the colony at the time, for there was a great scarcity of food. The fortifications of Chouagen were razed.

In 1757, Montcalm marched towards the south of Lake Champlain to attack Fort William Henry: the English commander, General Munroe, surrendered after a six days' siege. Unfortunately, the Indian allies of the French, who had helped in the capture, sullied the victory by their cruelty. When the 2800 men who had garrisoned the Fort marched out, the Indians fell upon them to plunder their baggage: a massacre followed, and Montcalm and his officers had to risk their own lives in the endeavor to

save the prisoners. After a time, they succeeded in putting an end to the carnage.

The winter of 1757-1758 was a terrible one: owing to early frosts and continual rain, the crops failed, and the Canadians suffered much from famine. Still, all remained faithful to their country and to their duty, with the exception of the infamous Intendant Bigot, who thought only of enriching himself at all costs.

The greatest triumph of Montcalm was the victory of Carillon in 1758, when with 8600 heroic soldiers he defeated 16,000 troops commanded by General Abercromby. On this glorious day, the French right wing was commanded by Levis, and the left was under Bourlamarque.

During an entire half day the English assailed the French positions; seven times they came to the charge, and seven times were they driven back with great slaughter. At last, they decided to retreat, leaving more than 5000 killed and wounded on the field of battle. The French loss amounted to only 400 men.

Notwithstanding these exploits of Montcalm, the English had the advantage of this year's campaign. Owing to their great superiority in numbers, they took Forts Frontenac and Duquesne, which were guarded by but a handful of soldiers.

They had also, early in the summer, captured Louisbourg. Against this fortress Admiral Boscawen had been sent with a fleet of 84 vessels.

carrying 12,000 men. De Drucour defended the place, and his wife inspired the garrison with enthusiasm by taking an active part in the defence, and even firing cannon with her own hand. The heroism of the defenders was all in vain, for after suffering heavy losses the garrison had to surrender, and the forts were demolished by the English.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Who replaced Dieskau? Who came with him?
2. What fort did Montcalm take in 1756, and how many prisoners did he make?
3. What fort was captured by Montcalm the following year? Where was this fort, and who commanded its garrison? What unfortunate occurrence followed its capitulation?
4. What happened during the winter of 1757-1758? Who was the Intendant at this time, and how did he act?
5. Which was Montcalm's greatest victory? In what year?
6. How many men had the French at Carillon? Who commanded the left and right wings? Who was the English commander? How many men had he? How many assaults were made on the French positions? What was the result? What were the losses of each army?
7. What forts did Abercromby capture during his retreat?
8. What strong fortress did Boscawen capture? How many vessels and men did he have? Was the place well defended, and by whom? Say something of Madam De Drucour.
9. Which side had the advantage in the campaign of 1758?

CHAPTER XVII.

BATTLE OF MONTMORENCY.

The year 1759 was destined to see the fall of Quebec. Against this city, the English sent a fleet of 800 sail, carrying 12,000 troops for landing purposes, under the command of General Wolfe.

Two other armies were to co-operate with Wolfe's: General Amherst's, by way of Lake Champlain, and General Prideaux's, by way of Lake Ontario.

Governor Vaudreuil called to the colors all persons between the ages of 16 and 60 who were capable of bearing arms; these numbered 15,000, and with the 5,800 regular troops formed a total of about 20,000 to oppose 60,000 invaders.

Amherst captured Forts Carillon and St. Frederick without striking a blow. General Prideaux was killed at the siege of Niagara, which place was defended by Captain Pouchot. Johnson took command of the army, and forced Pouchot to surrender. From that moment the English became masters of Lake Ontario.

Guided by the traitor Denis de Vitré, Wolfe's force appeared before Quebec on the 27th of June. He took up a position on the heights of Levis, opposite the old city founded by Champlain, and a bombardment soon began which destroyed the whole of Lower Town.

Montcalm, however, felt secure in his entrenched camp along the hills of Beauport, and nothing could induce him to leave his strong position. Wolfe, therefore, tried an attack at Montmorency: under cover of the guns of a battery established on the heights of Ange Gardien, 6000 English soldiers marched bravely to carry by assault the French entrenchments, while 2000 others forded the Montmorency River to deliver a flank attack.

When these troops came well within range, they received a terrible discharge of musketry from the French lines, and their loss was so great that they broke ranks and fled. Their retreat was covered by a blinding storm. This engagement cost Wolfe the lives of nearly 600 soldiers.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. How many armies did the English send against Canada in 1759? Who commanded each of them? What route did each take?
2. How many men had the Governor for the defence of the colony? What number of English soldiers opposed them?
3. What forts were taken by Amherst?
4. Who defended Niagara? Whose army attacked the place, and what happened to the commander? Who succeeded him?
5. Of what part of Canada did the English become masters after the taking of these forts?

6. Who piloted Wolfe's force from the Gulf to Quebec? Where did the English commander take up his position?

7. What was destroyed by the subsequent bombardment?

8. Where was an attack made on the French? With how many men? Where had a battery been previously established?

9. What was the result of this battle? What was the loss of the English?

CHAPTER XVIII.

BATTLE OF THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM

It was the 13th of September and winter was approaching: the campaign seemed to be about over, when Wolfe passed up the river during the night, his 8,000 troops keeping a profound silence. They surprised and captured the French post at Anse au Foulon, and passing on, formed up in battle array on the Plains of Abraham.

Great was the surprise of Montcalm when, at daybreak, he saw the enemy almost at the gates of the city; he at once decided to attack, although he could muster but 4,500 men for this crowning struggle, and to make matters worse, De Levis was at Montreal.

The French formation was a line three deep, its right resting on St. Foy Road, and its left, on St. Louis Road. Wolfe's force was formed up opposite a high ridge called Buttes-à-Neveu, its front resembling the two sides of a square;

it received the French fire without wavering, although the loss inflicted by the Canadian and Indian sharpshooters on both flanks was quite heavy. But their general had ordered the English to double-load their muskets, and to reserve their fire until the French were within twenty paces, so they held their ground and obeyed his command.

When Montcalm's troops had advanced sufficiently, somewhat in disorder owing to their



RUINS OF QUEBEC.

eagerness to push to the front, they were stopped by a murderous discharge from the English lines. Then Wolfe, who had already been wounded in the wrist, placed himself at the head of his grenadiers and led a bayonet charge that completed the defeat of the French.

A bullet pierced the gallant leader's breast, and after falling he heard the words: "They

run". "Who run", he anxiously enquired. "The French", came the answer. "I die happy", said the hero, and these were his last words, for he expired a few moments later.

The brave and chivalrous Montcalm had been wounded twice, and he was hemmed in by the fugitives, and forced back to the town with them. Notwithstanding his wounds, he kept on horseback until he was within the gates, and died a peaceful Christian death the following morning.

The opportune arrival of the Governor with 1000 men saved the retreating army, which had lost nearly 1000 men, including 250 prisoners. The English loss amounted to about 700.

REVIEW QUESTIONS:

1. What post did the English surprise? Where did they form up in battle array?
 2. How many men had the English at the battle of the Plains of Abraham? How many had the French?
 3. What general with his troops was away at the time, and where were they?
 4. Why was it necessary for Montcalm to give battle?
 5. In what order did the two armies form up?
 6. What command did Wolfe give to his soldiers?
 7. After what did the French lines break and flee?
 8. Give some details of the death of Wolfe?
 9. Relate also the death of Montcalm.
 10. Who saved the wreck of the French army? What were the losses of both sides?
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CHAPTER XIX.

BATTLE OF THE PLAINS OF ST. FOY.

Chevalier De Levis, who had succeeded Montcalm as commander-in-chief, advanced at the head of his troops to attack the English in their entrenched position before Quebec, but it was too late. De Ramezay, governor of the city, had not enough provisions for the little garrison, much less for the population, so he had capitulated.



LEVIS.

According to the articles of capitulation, the garrison was to be transported to France, and the property and religion of the inhabitants were to be respected.

Levis fell back upon Montreal, where he took up his winter quarters, after leaving a garrison at Jacques Cartier. The Canadian militiamen dispersed to their homes, to gather in the harvest.

General Murray was appointed governor, and passed the winter at Quebec with 8,000 English troops.

The reorganization of the French army presented difficulties, but Levis overcame them all,

and early in the spring he appeared before Quebec with about 6,000 soldiers. General Murray left the city with an equal number of men to give battle. (April 28th, 1760.)

The fight centered about Dumont's mill, which was taken and then lost by the English. At last, after a bloody struggle, in which the militiamen performed prodigies of valor, the English were driven back by an irresistible charge of the Royal Roussillon brigade, commanded by Colonel Poulariés: they broke ranks and fled, leaving 1,500 slain on the field of battle, and the victorious French, who had lost but 800 men, seized their artillery and war material.

Levis at once began the siege of Quebec, awaiting with anxiety help from the mother country. On the 9th of May, a frigate appeared in the river, and the fate of Quebec seemed to depend upon which flag floated from the vessel's mast. To the intense joy of the garrison and to the despair of the brave soldiers of De Levis, it was an English ship.

Owing to the arrival of this re-inforcement to his enemy, De Levis could do nothing now but retreat again to Montreal, and Murray's army soon took the field in pursuit.

REVIEW QUESTIONS:

1. Who replaced Montcalm? What was the first plan of De Levis? To what city did he withdraw for the winter?

2. Who had surrendered Quebec? On what conditions?
 3. What English general passed the winter of 1759-60 at Quebec, and with how many men?
 4. Give the date of the battle of St. Foy. How many men were engaged on each side, and who won?
 5. About what place did the fight center? How did the militia behave?
 6. What decided the victory?
 7. Give the losses of each side.
 8. What did De Levis do after the battle?
 9. Why had he to abandon the siege, and to what city did he withdraw.
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CHAPTER XX:

ENGLAND OBTAINS POSSESSION OF CANADA:

Three English armies, commanded by Amherst, Murray and Haviland, were marching upon Montreal, so that the remaining French force, about 4,000 men in all, soon found itself hemmed in by 40,000 soldiers: surrender could not be avoided.

Levis demanded the honors of war for his troops, but this was refused. Incensed at such treatment, and his pride as a soldier deeply wounded, Levis determined to withdraw to St. Helen's Island with 2,000 companions in arms, and fight to the last.

De Vaudreuil begged him to give up his sword, in order to save the city from the horrors of an assault and to obtain an advantageous capitula-

tion, but it was not until he was formally ordered by the governor to surrender that he yielded. Even then, to show his indignation, he refused to see General Amherst.

On the 8th of September, 1760, the capitulation of Montreal was signed by General Amherst. This act guaranteed to the Canadians their laws and the free exercise of their religion; the inhabitants and communities were to retain the possession of their properties; the troops, the governor, the intendant and all public officers were to be sent to France at the expense of the English government: 3,000 French were thus sent back to the mother country.

The history of the magnificent closing struggle would be incomplete without speaking of the heroic resistance of the last French war-vessels in the colony. De Vauquelin, commander of the frigate "l'Atlante", fought with such bravery that when the English boarded his vessel they found but a handful of officers and sailors alive, and most of these were, like their commander, wounded and unable to resist longer.

De Vauquelin's captors spoke warmly in his praise, and took him to Quebec, where General Murray and his officers expressed their admiration of his valor.

The Treaty of Paris, signed on February 1st, 1763, ended the unfortunate Seven Years' War, and Canada was definitely ceded to Great Britain.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. What three English armies invested Montreal? How many men did they muster?
 2. What demand was made by De Levis? Was it granted? To what place did he intend to withdraw?
 3. What did De Levis finally do?
 4. What English commander signed the capitulation of Montreal? In what year?
 5. Name the principal conditions of this capitulation.
 6. Give some account of the fight of Vauquelin's frigates.
 7. By what treaty and in what year was Canada ceded to England?
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CHAPTER XXI.

INSURRECTION OF PONTIAC.

When the cession of Canada became known throughout the country, more than 1,000 persons left for France or for the French colony of San Domingo; still, there remained in Canada a population of about 76,000 souls.

The first English governor, General Jeffrey Amherst, divided the country into three districts, namely, Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers. Contrary to the articles of capitulation, he established military government, which lasted until 1764. About that time, General Murray succeeded Amherst.

The King of England imposed English laws upon Canada, and this caused such general dis-

content that Murray found it necessary to allow some of the French laws to remain in force.

Among the laws which were most detested by the Canadians, mention must be made of the "Test Oath", which all public officers were obliged to take. By this oath, one had to deny transubstantiation and the worship of the Blessed Virgin and the Saints. The French Canadians were almost all Catholics, and they rightly refused to make such a declaration, and they were thus unjustly debarred from holding all public offices. To fill these positions, the governor appointed protestants, many of whom had hurried over from England just in the hope of getting such places, and they were far from being worthy men. So the discontent of the French Canadians naturally increased, although Murray endeavored to act impartially towards them whenever possible, and thus offended the protestants, who thought that they alone should be considered in the management of the country's affairs.

Murray was recalled in 1766 and replaced by General Carleton, just when Pontiac's rebellion had been quelled. Pontiac was a very brave chief of the Ottawa tribe, and planned a union of all the Indian races, for the purpose of freeing the neighborhood of the great lakes from the sway of white men. For a time he made the English power tremble, for he captured eight forts and nearly 2,000 persons were massacred

or carried into captivity. He failed, however, in his attempt to take Detroit, and was beaten at Bushy Run by Colonel Bouquet. He was finally forced to sign a treaty of peace at Chouagen, and died a little later, assassinated by another Indian:

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. How many persons emigrated when they heard of the cession of Canada to England?
 2. What population remained in the country?
 3. Who was the first English governor?
 4. How did he divide the country, and what kind of government did he establish?
 5. Who was the second English governor? In what year did he come?
 6. What laws did the King of England impose upon the country?
 7. What was the "Test Oath"?
 8. What was the consequence of exacting this oath in Canada?
 9. Why were the English protestants dissatisfied?
 10. In what year was Murray replaced? By whom?
 11. Who was Pontiac? What design did he conceive?
 12. What success had Pontiac? How did the rebellion end? How did the Ottawa chief die?
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CHAPTER XXII.

WAR OF INDEPENDENCE. — THE AMERICANS
INVADE CANADA.

At last, in 1774, the English government decided to treat the Canadians with justice. By the Quebec Act the boundaries of Quebec were extended, the Catholics were assured of the free exercise of their religion, the Test Oath was abolished, the use of French civil laws re-established and a legislative council was created.

The protestants complained, but in vain. It was, indeed, opportune for Great Britain to make these concessions, for that country had now on her hands a great struggle with the American colonies, which had revolted because they were burdened with taxes, and they now claimed their independence.

The Canadians were invited to join in the revolution, but the invitation was not accepted, for the clergy and nobility used their influence to keep the people loyal to England.

The Americans then entered Canada, to take it from England by force of arms. In 1775, General Montgomery captured successively forts Carillon, St. Frederick and St. John, and the cities of Montreal, Three Rivers and Sorel. Continuing his march, he arrived under the walls of Quebec in December. He at once recognized the difficulty of his enterprise, for he saw before him a fortress situated like an eagle's

nest, and defended by a garrison of 1,800 men. He decided to make a bold stroke, and during the night of December 30th-31st, profiting by a fall of snow, he attempted to carry the city by storm. An assault was ordered at two different points, but failed completely, for the garrison was vigilant.

Montgomery's men were not far from the Lower Town gate, which was defended by a masked battery of seven pieces of artillery, when Captain Chabot gave the order to fire. This murderous discharge mortally wounded the American general, and many of his officers and soldiers were slain. The rest beat a hasty retreat.

The attack on the other side, led by General Arnold, was equally unsuccessful: Arnold himself was wounded, and many of his men were taken prisoners.

The Americans passed the winter before Quebec, and suffered much from cold, hunger and sickness. In the spring, they had to retire before the army of General Burgoyne, who arrived from England with nearly 8,000 soldiers, and soon re-took all the places that had been lost during the preceding year. The Americans were also beaten near Valcourt Island, on Lake Champlain, by Captain Pringle, and were obliged to blow up Fort St. Frederick, and burn a part of their fleet.

Burgoyne entered United States territory, but was beaten in two general engagements; he was

then surrounded at Saratoga, in 1777, and had to surrender with 5,000 men.

During the war, France sided with the Americans, and sent out troops under Lafayette and Rochambeau. General Washington was the commander-in-chief of the American armies.

After the great victory of Yorktown, where the whole of Lord Cornwallis's army was captured, the war was brought to a close by the Treaty of Versailles, in 1783. The independence of the United States was recognized, and France regained possession of some of the colonies of which she had been deprived by the Treaty of Paris, twenty years before.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. In what year was the Quebec Act promulgated? Give the principal provisions of this Act.
2. Why did the colonies, now called the United States, revolt against England, and what did they claim?
3. Did the population of Canada take sides with the Americans?
4. In what year did the Americans invade Canada? Who commanded them? What forts and cities did they seize?
5. Give some details of the attack on Quebec. What was the result of this attempt, and what became of Montgomery?
6. How did the Americans pass the winter? Before what general did they retreat, and how many men had he brought from England?

7. Who won a victory at Valcourt Island? Where is this island? What were the Americans obliged to do?
 8. Where was Burgoyne beaten? With how many men did he surrender? In what year?
 9. What country sided with the Americans? What generals commanded the troops which this country sent out?
 10. Who was the commander-in-chief of the Americans?
 11. What great battle decided the war? Who was the English commander at this battle?
 12. What Treaty ended this war? In what year? What did the United States gain? What did France gain?
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CHAPTER XXIII.

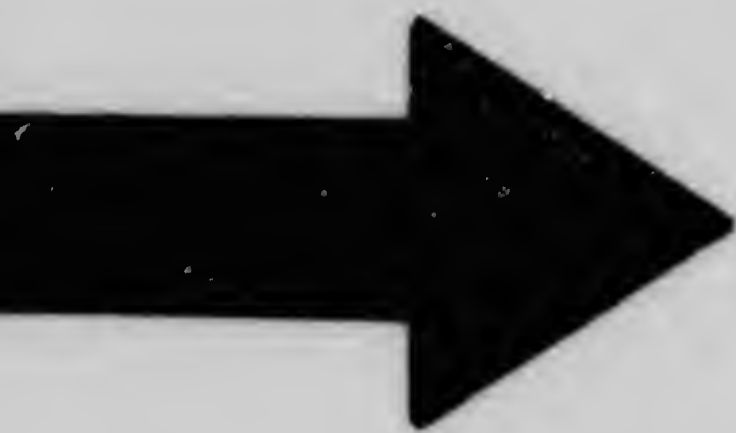
CONSTITUTION OF 1791.

After the Treaty of Versailles, the protestant population increased considerably, especially in Upper Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, owing to the arrival of about 25,000 United Empire Loyalists. These were Americans who left the United States when that country gained its independence, as they preferred to live on British soil.

During the war Carleton had zealously devoted himself to the interests of England, but in his zeal he had sometimes gone too far, and used tyrannical measures which caused discontent.

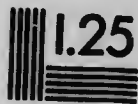
Carleton was succeeded in 1778 by General Haldimand, who was even more severe than his predecessor. Impositions of all kinds were





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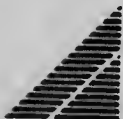
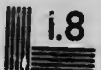
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doubled, and citizens were imprisoned under the most flimsy pretexts. Nevertheless, in 1784, Haldimand signed the important bill known as the Habeas Corpus Act, in virtue of which a prisoner could obtain his release on bail.

General Carleton had been raised to the peerage, and returned as governor in 1786, under the title of Lord Dorchester. Five years later, the famous English orator, Willim Pitt, then prime minister of Great Britain, determined to accede to the wishes of the Canadians for a Constitution: he thus gave the people a share in the government of the country, through the members elected by them.

The new constitution, promulgated in 1791, divided Canada into two provinces, separated by the Ottawa River. It gave to each a Governor, a Legislative Assembly elected by the people, and a Legislative Council, composed of members named for life by the Crown. No law could be enforced without the sanction of the Assembly, the Council and the Governor.

To provide for the support of the Anglican Church, it was provided that one-seventh of the Crown Lands be set apart: this portion was called the Clergy Reserves.

General Prescott succeeded Lord Dorchester, and then came Governor Milnes. During the latter's administration the last Jesuit in Canada died, and the government confiscated the property of this religious order. A law was also

passed concerning the Royal Institution for the Education of Youth, but as this corporation was essentially protestant and English, the French Canadians would not send their children to its schools, and they were closed. One only of the colleges survived, and eventually became the rich McGill University.

At this time began the quarrels between the Assembly and the Council, which culminated in the rebellion of 1837: both of these bodies claimed the exclusive right to control the public funds.

Sir James Craig, an arrogant despot, came as governor in 1807, and then followed evil days for the country. Many citizens and even members of the Assembly were thrown into prison. Craig's administration, which ended with his recall in 1811, was called "The Reign of Terror".

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Who were the United Empire Loyalists? How many were there? In what parts of Canada did they settle?
2. How did Carleton govern during the war?
3. Who replaced Carleton? What was the character of the new governor's administration?
4. What was the Habeas Corpus Act?
5. Under what title did Carleton again come as governor?
6. What great English minister gave to Canada its first constitution? What advantage was this to the people?

7. In what year was the Constitution obtained? Into how many provinces was Canada divided? What was the dividing line between the provinces? What three powers had the making of the laws?

8. Who succeeded Lord Dorchester? Who succeeded Prescott?

9. What was confiscated by the government during the administration of Milnes? Why?

10. What was the Royal Institution? Why did it fail in its object? Which of its colleges survived?

11. Explain the principal cause of the Rebellion of 1837? About what date did the disputes which led to it begin?

12. Was Sir James Craig a popular governor? What name was given to his term of office?

CHAPTER XXIV.

WAR OF 1812.

England and France had been at war for about twenty years. The great Emperor Napoleon I was master of the greater part of Europe, but England was the undisputed mistress of the seas from the time that Admiral Nelson destroyed the French fleets at Aboukir and Trafalgar.

English war-vessels arrogated the right of searching the ships of all nations, to prevent them from bringing arms and provisions to France. The United States protested against the searching of her ships, and this difficulty

brought on a war which lasted three years, from 1812 to 1814.

Great Britain feared that the Canadians might not remain faithful in their allegiance, so a new governor, Sir George Prevost, was appointed, and he was as conciliatory as his predecessor had been arrogant; this was satisfactory to the Canadians, and they proved their loyalty.



DE SALABERRY.

In 1812, the Americans invaded Canada at three different points, and failed in each attempt. Their army of the north, consisting of 2,000 men, was captured at Detroit by General Brock, governor of Upper Canada. The army of the center, numbering 1,000 soldiers, was defeated at Queenstown, where Brock was killed. The third army, sent north under General Dearborn to attack Lacolle, which was defended by De Salaberry, had to retire after a terrible blunder: the two divisions formed by Dearborn mistook each other for the enemy during the night, and opening fire, they brought about their own defeat.

In 1813, the Americans had the advantage in the west, and on the great lakes. Commodore

Perry gained a victory at Put-In-Bay, over an English flotilla commanded by Barclay. At Moraviantown, an English army under General Proctor suffered defeat, and the Indian Chief Tecumseh, a faithful ally of the English, was killed during the engagement.

On Lake Ontario also, good fortune awaited the Americans, for Toronto was captured, and on the lake, opposite to that city, Commodore Chauncey defeated the English fleet under Yeo.

The United States forces had now but to take Montreal and Quebec, and Canada would have been won, but the two armies sent for this purpose were routed, Wilkinson's at Chrysler's Farm by Colonel Morrison, and Hampton's at Chateauguay, by De Salaberry.

De Salaberry had taken up a position on the left bank of the River Chateauguay, near an almost impenetrable wood. He had but three hundred men, but he placed them advantageously behind breastworks made of fallen trees, and waited for the Americans, who were 7,000 strong, and had 10 pieces of artillery.

During the night of October 25th, Colonel Purdy attempted to surprise the British rear, but his force lost its way in the wood. On the 26th, Hampton began the attack with 3,500 troops.

De Salaberry himself directed the fire of his men, who were confident and calm, and fought like veterans. During the fight, a number of

Canadians scattered throughout the wood, sounded trumpets and fired, to make the enemy believe that their progress was opposed by a large army. After a fight lasting four and a half hours, Hampton was still without news from Purdy, who had been repulsed. The American commander was convinced that he was confronted by a very superior force, and ordered a retreat. The invaders left about forty slain on the field of battle.

In the campaign of 1814, the successes and defeats were about evenly divided. The Americans failed in their attack on Lacolle, at the foot of Lake Champlain, and their fortified post at Oswego was captured and burnt by General Drummond, governor of Upper Canada. They avenged this defeat by gaining an important battle at Chipawa, but Drummond, in turn, deserted them at Lundy's Lane.

He pursued the retreating Americans as far as Fort Erie, and had already captured a part of the American defences when a mine exploded: the English then became panic-stricken and fled hastily, losing 1,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

General Prevost, now received from England a reinforcement of 14,000 men, and with this army invaded the United States, but his flotilla was beaten on Lake Champlain, and his land force was repulsed at Plattsburg, so he had to return to Canada.

Peace was signed at Ghent, in 1814, but the question of the boundary line between Canada and the United States was not settled until 1842, by the Ashburton Treaty: the 45th degree of latitude was then accepted as the frontier line. Four years later (1846), the 49th parallel was adopted as the separating line in the west.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. What caused the war of 1812?
2. Which side had the advantage in 1812? At what three points did the Americans attack? What became of each of their armies? Who was killed at Queens-town?
3. In what part of Canada were the Americans successful in 1813? What now remained to capture, in the attempt to do which the Americans were beaten and driven back?
4. What victories did the Americans win on Lake Erie, on land, and on Lake Ontario, in 1813? Who commanded each force at these battles? Who was killed at Moraviantown?
5. What two battles were won by the English in Lower Canada in 1813? Who were the respective commanders?
6. Give a detailed account of the Battle of Chateauguay.
7. On the English side, what general distinguished himself in 1814?
8. What post did the Americans unsuccessfully attack in the spring of 1814? What important town was captured from them? What fight did the Americans win shortly afterwards? What defeat for them followed?

9. What fort was almost captured by the English? What happened to prevent it, and what followed?
10. What reinforcements did General Prevost receive? What did he do with this force? Before what place did he fail? Why had he to return to Canada?

CHAPTER XXV.

EVENTS WHICH LED TO THE INSURRECTION OF 1837.

Sir George Prevost was succeeded by General Drummond, who dissolved the Legislative Assembly because it insisted upon the dismissal of two judges, unworthy of their positions.

During the term of the next governor, Sir John Sherbrooke, began the strife between the representatives of the people and the governors, on the question of the subsidies, that is to say, the funds obtained from taxes levied for the necessities of a country. In a preceding chapter a word has already been said on this subject.

The Legislative Assembly insisted upon the right to dispose of this money, but the Legislative Council's claim to do so was favored by the governors, who stubbornly dissolved the Assembly time and again. But the people, with equal determination, re-elected the same members. Such a state of affairs led inevitably to rebellion.

Sir John Sherbrooke avoided many difficulties by his moderation, but his successor, the Duke

of Richmond, prorogued the Assembly: Then came Governor Dalhousie, who erected at Quebec the monument to Wolfe and Montcalm. He refused to recognize Mr. Papineau as President of the House, and twice prorogued parliament.

Sir James Kempt, who arrived in 1828, made some concessions, and two years later, Lord Aylmer, the next governor, announced to the Legislative Assembly that, with the exception of the revenue from the Crown Lands, the ministry would hand over to the people's representatives the control of all public funds, on condition that they would vote a Civil List of £19,000.

The Assembly should have been satisfied with this reasonable offer, but some of the members had become unduly exacting and defiant. A demand made upon the governor for a copy of his despatches was indignantly refused: efforts to maintain peace seemed to fail, and Civil War soon began.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Name the governors from Prevost to Aylmer.
2. For what reason did Drummond prorogue the House?
3. Under what governor did the question of the subsidies become threatening?
4. What was the character of the administration of Sherbrooke? Of Richmond? Of Dalhousie?
5. How did Kempt and Aylmer act?
6. What proposal did Aylmer make to the Assembly?

7. Were these concessions accepted? What did the members of that body exact? Did the governor grant it? What was brought on by this refusal?

CHAPTER XXVI.

REBELLION OF 1837.

The troubles began in 1832, during the election of a member for Montreal West: continual rows occurred for three weeks, and on the 21st of May, a popular demonstration ended in a riot. The soldiers fired upon the people, and three French Canadians were killed and two others wounded. The indignation aroused by this event can easily be imagined.

Shortly afterwards, cholera broke out, but the ravages of this terrible plague hardly interrupted the political meetings. In 1834, notwithstanding opposition from some of its members, the Legislative Assembly adopted a series of resolutions prepared by Papineau and proposed by Bedard. All their grievances were set forth in this list, which was called "The 92 Resolutions".

The Legislative Council, on the other hand, voted against the Assembly's resolutions, and sent to England a request that the constitution be maintained.

In October 1834, parliament was prorogued, and as the people elected the same members, it was once more dissolved.

In 1835, England appointed a Royal Commission, to which power was given to settle all important questions concerning Canada. A new governor, Lord Gosford, arrived, accompanied by the two Royal Commissioners. The report made by the latter was unfavorable to the Patriots, as those demanding reform were called, but it was approved in England.

When this news reached the country, a great demonstration, called the meeting of the Six Counties, was held at St. Charles. There the people were openly called upon to appeal to arms. Papineau, who protested against extreme measures, and Bishop Lartigue of Montreal, who issued a pastoral letter recommending obedience to established authority, were not listened to. Every one armed himself as best he could, and dreams of annexation to the United States filled the public mind.

The causes of the revolt may be summed up as : in Lower Canada, the question of the subsidies and the desire to obtain responsible Government; in Upper Canada, the demand for responsible government, and the "Family Compact", that is, the discontent caused by giving exclusive protection to certain families, the members of which obtained all appointments to government positions.

The insurrection broke out at Montreal, and the government put in movement the troops who had been brought from New Brunswick.

They marched against the rebels, but the cavalry were routed at Chambly, and the Patriots, commanded by Doctor Nelson, defeated Colonel Gore at St. Denis, after a fight which lasted six hours.

The tide of success soon turned, however; some days later, the insurgents were beaten at St. Charles, and then at St. Eustache. At St. Eustache, Doctor Chenier was in command; with about fifty men he resisted until death an army of 2,000 under Colborne. After this easy victory, Colborne burned the village, and did the same at St. Benoit.

The rebellion was quelled even more promptly in Upper Canada, where William Lyon McKenzie was the leader. The rebels took up a position on Navy Island, about two miles above the Falls of Niagara, but they were driven out after a two days' bombardment, and crossed the frontier. Another band was dispersed at Amherstburg.

A United States vessel, the "Caroline," was used to carry victuals to the rebels at Navy Island. While at anchor on the other side of the boundary line, she was seized and burnt by the English. This act almost caused a war between England and the United States.

During the winter, bands of Patriots, who had fled to the neighboring republic, made incursions on the frontier, but these raids were stopped by the United States government.

Lord Gosford, who had asked for his recall, left Canada in the beginning of the year 1838, and the reins of power passed to Sir John Colborne, until the arrival of the new governor.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. In what year, and concerning what, did the troubles begin? How many were killed and wounded?
2. What sickness broke out that year? Did it make great ravages?
3. What do you mean by "The 92 Resolutions"? Who drew them up? Who proposed them? What action was taken by the Legislative Council?
4. Who succeeded Lord Aylmer as governor? Who came with him? For what purpose were these commissioners sent? How did they report?
5. What took place at St. Charles? What decision was reached there?
6. What step was taken by Bishop Lartigue? Was he listened to?
7. What were the real causes of the rebellion in Lower Canada? In Upper Canada?
8. Where was the English cavalry defeated? At what other place were the troops defeated? Who commanded them? Who was the leader of the Patriots at this fight?
9. What battles were lost by the insurgents? Who commanded them at St. Eustache? How many had he with him when he was killed? How did Colborne act towards the villages of St. Eustache and St. Benoit?
10. Who was the leader of the rebels in Upper Canada? From what island were they dislodged? Where did they take refuge?

11. What happened to the "Caroline"? What did her destruction almost cause?
 12. What occurred during the winter? Who stopped this?
 13. In what year did Gosford leave? Who then governed the colony?
-

CHAPTER XXVII.

UNION OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

Lord Durham succeeded Gosford, and appointed from his own following a special council, to replace the one that Colborne had installed, to carry on the country's affairs.

Profiting of the day of Queen Victoria's coronation, he granted a pardon to all the Patriots who had become compromised in the rebellion, with the exception of 25, who were exiled to Bermuda.

These acts were censured by the English ministry, so Lord Durham resigned, and Sir John Colborne again assumed power until the arrival of Sydenham, in 1839.

Outbreaks soon followed in a dozen parishes, and Dr. Nelson arrived from the United States with a force of Americans and Patriots, and took possession of Napierville!

Colborne had expected this movement: he proclaimed martial law, and marched upon this village with 8,000 men. Such a display of force was far from necessary, for Colborne was able,

without the least opposition, to lay waste by fire in all directions.

In Upper Canada, the insurgents were cornered in a mill near Prescott, and had to surrender. During the winter there were occasional disturbances on the frontier, but no combat worth mentioning took place.

Councils of War, established by Colborne, tried the prisoners: 89 were condemned to death, 47 to transportation, and all their possessions were confiscated. Thirteen of those condemned were executed, the most notable victim being the Chevalier de Lorimier.

This harsh repression was entirely too severe, and was blamed in every European country.

The constitution of the colony had now to be changed: upon the urgent recommendation of Lord Durham, and of the Baring banking-house, which feared to lose the million lent to Upper Canada, England joined the two provinces by the Act of Union.

This Act was sanctioned in 1840, and came into force in 1841. Among its provisions were: that the two provinces would come under one government, each sending 42 members to the new Legislative Assembly; that the English language only would be official, and that a fixed sum would in future be allotted for the salaries of the governor, the judges and the ministers.

The population of Canada at this period was

more than a million. The city of Kingston was chosen as capital, and the new governor, Baron Sydenham, arrived in 1839.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. What governor succeeded Gosford?
 2. What two measures did he take, one for conducting the country's affairs, and the other concerning the Patriots?
 3. How were these measures received in England? What did Durham do? Who then governed for a time?
 4. What then happened? What village was occupied by Dr. Nelson? What action did Colborne take? How did he treat the country through which he passed?
 5. Where were the Upper Canada insurgents made prisoners?
 6. How many Patriots were condemned to death? How many were executed? Who was the most notable among them?
 7. What constitution was given to Canada? In what year? In what year was it put in force?
 8. Give the principal provisions of the Act of Union.
 9. What was the population in 1840?
 10. What city was chosen as first capital? What governor arrived in 1839?
-

CHAPTER XXVIII.

CANADA UNDER THE UNION.

The session of 1841, the first under the Union; will always be noted for its important works: among these were the establishment of the municipal system, the development of public instruction, the organization of the Customs, the regulating of the currency, and the formation of a Board of Public Works.

Sydenham died from the effects of a fall from his horse, and was succeeded by Sir Charles Bagot. The new governor was an able administrator, and inaugurated responsible government.

Then came Metcalfe, who transferred the capital to Montreal: he could not agree with his ministers and soon returned to England.

Lord Cathcart succeeded Sir Charles Metcalfe, and confided to his ministers the direction of public affairs. During this administration the use of the French language in legislative proceedings was again allowed, and the 49th degree of latitude was adopted as the dividing line between Canada and the United States.

The next administration, that of Lord Elgin, was especially remarkable for the attention given to education, and Laval University and the Normal Schools were inaugurated. Under Lord Elgin, also, the canals of the St. Lawrence were completed (1848), and the construction of the

Grand Trunk and Great Western railways was begun.

During this governor's term of office, two unfortunate things occurred: nearly 4,000 Irish emigrants died, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, near Montreal, of typhus fever, and the House of Parliament, at Montreal, was burnt by a mob of fanatics, because a bill had been passed to indemnify those who had suffered losses during the rebellion of 1837.

The seat of government was at once removed from Montreal to Toronto (1849); later on, Toronto and Quebec alternated as capital of Canada until 1858, when Queen Victoria chose Bytown, now called Ottawa, for the permanent seat of government.

In 1854, Lord Elgin was replaced by Sir Edmund Head, whose government arranged a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. By this treaty Canadians were allowed to fish and to navigate in United States waters, and the Americans obtained a like privilege in the waters of Canada. Two other questions were also regulated: the Clergy Reserves were abolished in Upper Canada, and in Lower Canada, the Seigniorial Tenure was done away with, the government granting a money allowance to the Seigneurs to compensate them for the loss of their rights, and of the taxes which, up to this time, they could exact from the farmers, who now became free-holders.

In 1860, the Prince of Wales, son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, came to Canada to inaugurate the Victoria Bridge, and he was everywhere received with great enthusiasm. His father died the following year.

In 1861, a civil war began in the United States, called the War of the Secession, because the southern states wished to separate from the Union, as the northern states had determined that slavery must be abolished. After four years of desperate conflict, the southern states were defeated, and the Union was maintained.

The frontier of Canada was twice disturbed by raids of the Fenians: these were misguided Irishmen from the United States, who thought they could take revenge for England's ill-treatment of their native country by troubling the peace of Canada, and robbing its inhabitants.

In 1866, about 1,200 Fenians, under Colonel O'Neil, defeated, at Ridgeway, the volunteers and Toronto University students, some of whom were killed. Hearing, however, of the approach of an English regiment and a few companies of militia, the invaders hastened to recross the frontier at Niagara.

The Fenians again started their raids in 1871, but this time they were stopped by the government of the United States.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Which were the most important works of the session of 1841?
 2. Who succeeded Sydenham? For what are we indebted to him?
 3. Who replaced Bagot? To what city did he transfer the seat of government? How did he govern?
 4. Give the salient points of Cathcart's administration.
 5. Was Elgin popular? What did he inaugurate? What important work was begun? What two unfortunate events occurred during his term?
 6. Name the different cities that have been the capital of Canada. What is the capital to-day? Who chose this city for capital? In what year? What was its former name?
 7. What do you mean by the Reciprocity Treaty? In what year was it signed?
 8. What important questions were settled by the government of Sir Edmund Head? What was the Seigniorial Tenure? Were the Seigneurs compensated?
 9. Who came to Canada in 1860? In what year did Prince Albert die?
 10. Where did the War of Secession take place? Between what two parties? In what year did it begin? Which side triumphed?
 11. Who were the Fenians? In what year did they trouble Canada? Where did they win a small victory? How did the raid end? In what year did they again try, without success?
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CHAPTER XXIX.

CONFEDERATION.

The Union of the two Provinces did not produce the happy results expected from it: the spirit of antagonism between the two races was on the increase, and something had to be done to make it disappear.

Delegates from all the provinces of British North America held a meeting at Quebec, in 1864: among those present were Etienne Taché, John A Macdonald, George E. Cartier, Mowat, and Langevin.

They drafted a new Constitution, which was proclaimed in 1867, under the name of the British North America Act, and the inauguration of the new Dominion was fixed for July 1st, 1867. At that time, Lord Monk was Governor-General, and the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick formed the Confederation. The Dominion of Canada now comprises nine provinces, for Manitoba entered in 1870, British Columbia in 1871, Prince Edward Island in 1873, and in 1905 Alberta and Saskatchewan became provinces.

The different sections into which the vast extent of country called the North West Territory is divided, form part of the Dominion of Canada, but the Island of Newfoundland has not yet entered into this union of British provinces.

The Constitution of the Dominion resembles somewhat that of England. Each province has, for the passing of measures of local interest, a Lieutenant-Governor, and a Legislative Assembly, and two of them have also a Legislative Council. In order that a bill may become law, it must be read three times in the Assembly, and three times in the Legislative Council where there is one, and then be sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Laws relating to the general welfare of the country, and which must therefore be uniform throughout the whole of Canada, as the Customs, for instance, are passed at the federal capital, Ottawa, where the government consists of the Governor-General, the Senate, and the House of Commons.

The first Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec was Sir N. F. Belleau, and the others have been successively Caron, Lotellier de St. Just, Robitaille, Masson, Angers, Chapleau and Jetté.

The names of those who have held the office of Governor-General since Lord Monk are: Young (Lord Lisgar), Dufferin, Lorne, Lansdowne, Stanley of Preston, Aberdeen, Minto and Grey.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Why did it become necessary to annul the Act of Union?
2. Where did delegates from the different provinces meet? In what year? For what purpose? Name some of the delegates.

3. In what year was the new Constitution proclaimed? On what day was it inaugurated? Under what name is this act known? Who was then Governor-General?

4. What four provinces first entered the Confederation? What three others then successively joined? What island does not form part of the Dominion of Canada? Does the North West belong to the Dominion? In what year were the last two provinces constituted, and name them.

5. Where is the central government of Canada? What laws does it make? Of what is this government composed?

6. Have all the provinces a Legislative Council? What two governing authorities have they all?

7. Name the Lieutenant-Governors of the Province of Quebec since Confederation.

8. Name those who have held the office of Governor-General since Lord Monk.

CHAPTER XXX:

CANADA SINCE CONFEDERATION.

The Conservative ministry of Sir John Macdonald, which came into power with the Confederation, governed the country until 1873.

In 1869, the government bought from the Hudson Bay Company, for the sum of \$1,500,000, the vast North West Territory: a part of this region, called the Red River Settlement, was at once constituted a province, and called Manitoba (1870).

Louis Riel, the leader of the half-breeds or Metis, tried to prevent this re-organization of territory; he even established an independent provisional government, of which he became president. On the approach of an army of 1,200 men, commanded by Colonel Wolseley, Riel fled to the United States.

In the following year, 1871, the Treaty of Washington settled a serious dispute between England and the United States: the latter country claimed that the ship of war "Alabama" had, during the War of the Secession, destroyed the maritime commerce of the United States, and as the vessel had been sold by England to the Southern Confederacy during the war, this was a violation of international law.

By the Washington Treaty the United States obtained possession of the island of San Juan, and a money indemnity of \$15,000,000.

In 1873, the general elections, which take place every five years in Canada, placed the Liberal government of the Honorable Alexander Mackenzie in power. This change in the popular vote was said to be due to the accusation against part of the Macdonald ministry of having been bought over by one of the syndicates which was trying to obtain the contract for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This contract was awarded to the Stephens syndicate in 1880, and the railway was completed in 1886.

At the next general elections (1878) the people seemed to think that the remedy for the general stagnation of business would be found in the policy of protection (1) advocated by the Conservatives, and Sir John Macdonald was returned to power, and remained premier until 1896.

At the time of the division of the North West (1888) into the five districts of Keewatin, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Assiniboia and Athabaska, the Metis feared they would lose their holdings, and demanded from the federal government reserve lands for colonization. Not obtaining what they asked, the Metis again revolted, and Louis Riel became leader of this second rebellion. A short encounter took place at Duck Lake, and the Mounted Police suffered heavily. The federal government sent out 8,000 volunteers under General Middleton, who captured Batoche, the Metis stronghold. Riel was captured, tried, and hanged.

In 1895, four new districts were formed, namely: Yukon, Mackenzie, Franklin and Ungava. Ten years later, the two districts of Alberta and Athabaska became the Province of Alberta, and the two districts of Saskatchewan and Assiniboia, extended to the 60th degree of latitude, became the Province of Saskatchewan.

(1) Protection consists in imposing high Customs Duties on all goods brought in from foreign countries, thus encouraging home industry.

In 1896, the Liberals were victorious and are still in power, under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The greatest achievement of this statesman will undoubtedly be the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific: this railway will, like the Canadian Pacific, link the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and open up vast stretches of country to colonization.

During the past ten years Canada has enjoyed remarkable prosperity. Let us hope that our country will ever continue to advance in the path of progress.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Who was the first prime minister of the Dominion of Canada?

2. What was the former name of Manitoba? Say a word about Riel's first uprising.

3. What was the Alabama question? In what year and by what treaty was it settled?

4. Why was the Macdonald ministry defeated? In what year did it go out of office and who then became premier?

5. Who obtained the contract for building the Canadian Pacific Railway? In what year was the line completed?

6. In what year was Sir John Macdonald returned to power? What do you mean by "Protection."

7. What do you know of the second rebellion of the Metis? Where were they defeated? What became of Riel?

8. What districts were formed in 1885? In 1895?

9. Since what date has Sir Wilfrid Laurier been in power? What is the Grand Trunk Pacific?

THE END.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA.

1. FRENCH DOMINATION.

1. Samuel de Champlain 1633—1635
 2. De Montmagny 1636—1648
 3. Louis d'Ailleboust de Coulonge 1648—1651
 4. Jean de Lauzon 1651—1656
Interim administration of De Charny
 then of D'Ailleboust.
 5. Viscount d'Argenson 1658—1661
 6. Baron d'Avaugour 1661—1663
 7. Auguste de Saffray-Mésy . . . 1663—1665
 8. De Courcelles 1665—1672
 9. Louis de Buade, Count Frontenac 1672—1682
 10. De la Barre 1682—1685
 11. Marquis de Denonville 1685—1689
 12. Frontenac (2nd time) 1689—1698
 13. De Callieres 1698—1703
 14. Marquis de Vaudreuil 1703—1725
 15. Marquis de Beauharnois 1726—1747
Count de la Galissonniere, adminis-
trator 1747—1749
 16. Marquis de la Jonquiere 1749—1752
 17. Marquis Duquesne 1752—1755
 18. Marquis de Vaudreuil Cavagnal 1755—1760
-

2. ENGLISH DOMINATION.

1. Amherst 1760—1763
2. James Murray 1763—1766
3. Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester)
(was governor 3 times) 1766—1796
4. General Prescott 1796—1799
Here followed two administrators:
Robert Shore Milnes and Thomas
Dunn.
5. Sir James Craig 1807—1811
6. Sir George Prevost 1811—1815
Sir George Drummond, administrator.
7. Sir John Sherbrooke 1816—1818
8. Duke of Richmond 1818—1819
Administrations of Hon. Mr. Monk
and of Sir Percy Maitland.
9. Earl Dalhousie 1820—1828
Sir James Kempt, administrator.
10. Lord Aylmer 1830—1835
11. Lord Gosford 1835—1838
Sir John Colborne, administrator.
12. Lord Durham 1838
13. General Colborne (Lord Seaton) 1838—1839
14. Lord Sydenham 1839—1841
15. Sir Charles Bagot 1842—1843
16. Baron C. T. Metcalfe 1843—1845
17. Lord Cathcart 1845—1847
18. Lord Elgin 1847—1854
19. Sir Edmund Head 1854—1861
20. Lord Monk 1861—1868

- 21. Sir John Young (Lord Lisgar) 1863—1872
- 22. Lord Dufferin 1872—1878
- 23. Marquis of Lorne 1878—1883
- 24. Marquis of Lansdowne 1883—1888
- 25. Lord Stanley of Preston 1888—1893
- 26. Lord Aberdeen 1893—1898
- 27. Lord Minto 1898—1904
- 28. Earl Grey 1904—1911
- 29 *Duke of Cornwall* 1911—1916
- 30 *De Witt* 1916—1921
- 31 *Born Bony & Min* 1921—

PRIME MINISTERS

SINCE CONFEDERATION:

- C Sir John Macdonald 1867—1873 6
- L Honorable Alexander Mackenzie . . . 1873—1878 5
- C Sir John Macdonald ~~1878~~—1891 13
- C Sir J. J. C. Abbot 1891—1892 1
- C Sir John Thompson 1892—1894 2
- C Sir Mackenzie Bowell 1894—1896 2
- C Sir Charles Tupper 1896 (3 months)
- L Sir Wilfrid Laurier 1896 - 1911 16
- C *Sir Robert Borden* 1911 - 1919 8
- L *W L Mackenzie King* 1919 - 5

HISTORICAL CALENDAR.

- 1492.—Christopher Columbus discovers America. 29
- 1497.—John Cabot discovers Labrador. 29
- 1500.—Cortereal discovers Newfoundland.
- 1525.—John Verazzani discovers the coast of Acadia and of Maine, and gives to them the name of New France. 58

- 1634.—Jacques Cartier visits the Strait of Belle Isle, the Magdalen Islands, and the Bays of Gaspé and Chaleur.
- 1535.—Cartier discovers the River St. Lawrence as far as Montreal.
- 1600.—Some Frenchmen pass the winter at Tadoussac, and there perish.
- 1603.—First voyage of Samuel de Champlain to Canada; he goes as far as Montreal.
- 1604.—De Monts and Champlain found a post in Acadia.
- 1608.—Champlain passes the winter at Quebec, where he establishes a post.
- 1609.—Champlain discovers the lake which bears his name, and there fights with the Iroquois.
- 1610.—Champlain defeats the Iroquois at Sorel. King Henry the Fourth is assassinated.
- 1613.—Champlain sails up the River Ottawa as far as Allumette Island. St. John's, Newfoundland, is founded.
- 1615.—Champlain goes to Georgian Bay, to Lake Simcoe, crosses Lake Ontario, and attacks the Iroquois. Arrival of the Recollect Fathers in Canada.
- 1623.—Foundation of Fort Orange (Albany).
- 1624.—General peace between the Indians and the French.
- 1625.—Foundation of New Amsterdam (New York). Arrival of the Jesuit Fathers.

- 1627.—Company of the Hundred Associates established. War between France and England.
- 1628.—Port Royal, Acadia, is taken by the English.
- 1629.—Peace is signed between France and England. The English take Quebec. The French capture the English fort at Cape Breton. Kertk defeats De Caen at Malbaie.
- 1630.—Boston is founded. Charles Latour defeats his father in Acadia.
- 1632.—The French again in possession of Quebec. Champlain comes back from France.
- 1634.—Jean Nicolet discovers Lake Michigan. Foundation of Three Rivers.
- 1635.—Jesuits' College at Quebec is founded. Death of Champlain.
- 1636.—De Montmagny governor.
- 1639.—Foundation of Ursuline Convent and Hotel Dieu at Quebec.
- 1640.—Fathers Chaumonot and Brebeuf discover Lake Erie.
- 1642.—Fort Richelieu constructed where Sorel now stands.
- 1645.—End of the war against the Iroquois.
- 1646.—Father Jogues massacred by the Iroquois.
- 1647.—Fort Richelieu (Sorel) abandoned by the French and burnt by the Iroquois. Father Dequen discovers Lake St. John.
- 1648.—D'Ailleboust governor.

- 1648—1650.—The Iroquois drive the Hurons and Algonquins from Upper Canada and from the valley of the Ottawa.
- 1651.—De Lauzon governor.
- 1653.—The Congregation of Notre Dame of Montreal is established.
- 1656.—Massacre of Hurons at the Island of Orleans. Lauzon, son of the former Lauzon, governor.
- 1657.—D'Ailleboust governor. Foundation of the Hctel Dieu at Montreal.
- 1658.—D'Argenson governor.
- 1659.—France is finally triumphant in the wars commenced forty years previous.
- 1660.—Discovery of Lake Superior.
- 1661.—D'Avaugour governor.
- 1663.—Establishment of the Supreme Council. De Mésy governor. Foundation of the Seminary of Quebec. Great earthquakes occur.
- 1664.—Company of Hundred Associates replaced by the Company of the Indies. Canada produces more wheat than she needs.
- 1665.—Arrival of the Carignan Regiment. Courcelles governor. Foundation of Sorel. Construction of Fort Chambly. War against the Iroquois in their own country. About thirty horses arrive from France.
- 1666.—Intendant Talon exports to the Antilles peas, lumber and fish from Canada. He en-

- courages the manufacture of linen and rope; also, the culture of hemp and flax.
- 1666—1667.—England and France at war.
- 1667.—England signs the Treaty of Breda which gives Acadia to France.
- 1668.—The Iroquois beg for peace and obtain it. Foundation of the Little Seminary of Quebec.
- 1669.—The Jesuits establish a mission at Sault Ste. Marie.
- 1672.—Frontenac governor.
- 1673.—The population is 7,000 souls. Fort Frontenac erected at Cataracoui, site of the present city of Kingston. Discovery of the Mississippi.
- 1674.—Quebec becomes a Bishop's see.
- 1675.—Withdrawal of the Company of the Indies; the King assumes the direction of the colony.
- 1677.—Foundation of the Seminary of St. Sulpice at Montreal.
- 1682.—De la Barre governor.
- 1684.—Expedition against the Iroquois.
- 1685.—Denonville governor. Canadians under De Troyes and Iberville take the English forts at Hudson Bay.
- 1686.—A fort is built at Detroit.
- 1688.—Bishop St. Valier succeeds Bishop Laval.
- 1689.—Massacre of Lachine. The Iroquois are beaten at the Lake of the Two Mountains. Frontenac again governor.

- 1690.—Three detachments are sent against New England. Phipps is beaten before Quebec.
- 1691.—Defeat of Schuyler at Laprairie.
- 1693.—Foundation of the General Hospital at Quebec.
- 1694.—Foundation of the General Hospital at Montreal.
- 1695.—The Iroquois are defeated at Boucherville.
- 1696.—Iberville conquers Hudson Bay, Newfoundland and a part of Maine.
- 1697.—Foundation of an Ursuline establishment at Three Rivers. Peace of Ryswick between France and England.
- 1698.—Callieres governor.
- 1701.—A general peace with the Iroquois is solemnly concluded at Montreal. Foundation of Detroit.
- 1702.—War of the Spanish Succession.
- 1703.—Small-pox carries off one-fourth of the inhabitants of Quebec. Vaudreuil governor.
- 1704.—Bishop St. Valier is taken prisoner at sea by the English and is not given his liberty until 1709.
- 1708.—Death of Bishop Laval at the age of 86 years.
- 1710.—The English capture Port Royal, Acadia.
- 1711.—Part of Admiral Walker's fleet is wrecked on Egg Island. Fort Chambly, begun in 1709, is completed in stone.
- 1713.—By the Treaty of Utrecht France cedes

- to England Hudson Bay, Newfoundland and Acadia. Foundation of Louisbourg by France.
- 1715.—Discovery of the plant called ginseng, which becomes an important article of commerce.
- 1717.—Foundation of New Orleans.
- 1719.—The population has reached 22,000.
- 1720.—Several million francs are spent on the fortifications of Quebec.
- 1721.—First letter post between Montreal and Quebec by the north shore.
- 1725.—Disastrous wreck of the "Chameau".
- 1726.—Beauharnois governor.
- 1729.—Famine and small-pox in Canada. War against the Outagamis or Foxes.
- 1731.—Verendrye starts for the North West.
- 1732.—Floods and earthquakes.
- 1736.—The Sioux massacre Father Arnaud, Verendrye's son, and twenty Canadians, on an island in the Lake of the Woods.
- 1737.—The King buys the St. Maurice forges. Verendrye founds Fort La Reine, or Fort Rouge, later called Fort Garry, and now Winnipeg.
- 1743.—Verendrye discovers the Rocky Mountains.
- 1744.—The population is 50,000. France declares war against England.
- 1747.—Galissonniere governor. Foundation of the Grey Nunnery at Montreal. The English

take Louisbourg, Cape Breton. Defeat of the English at Grand Pré, Acadia.

1748.—Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle pacifies Europe, and gives back to France Cape Breton Island. Foundation of Presentation, now Ogdensburg.

1749.—The city of Halifax is founded by the English. Fort Rouillé built at Toronto by the French. Jonquiere governor.

1752.—Duquesne governor.

1754.—The Virginia militia fire upon a party of French in the Ohio valley; this is the beginning of the Seven Years' War. The French capture Fort Necessity.

1755.—Vaudreuil governor. Battle of Monongahela won by the Canadians. The English win a battle on Lake St. Sacrament. Dispersion of the Acadians.

1756.—The French capture Oswego.

1757.—Montcalm takes Fort William Henry.

1758.—Victory of Montcalm at Carillon. The English capture Forts Frontenac and Duquesne and the town of Louisbourg.

1759.—Fort Niagara captured by the British. Battle of the Plains of Abraham and victory of the English. Quebec surrenders.

1760.—Levis wins the battle of St. Foy. The English fleet ascends the river, as far as Montreal. The French troops return to France. Amherst, governor of Canada, is

- replaced by Murray, who receives his title of governor four years later.
- 1762.—St. John's, Newfoundland, is captured by the French and re-taken by the English.
- 1763.—The Ottawa chief, Pontiac, fails in the siege of Detroit. Treaty of Paris cedes Canada to England.
- 1764.—Foundation of St. Louis, on the Mississippi.
- 1766.—Pontiac signs a treaty of peace.
- 1768.—Carleton governor.
- 1773.—The American Revolution begins. Montreal College is founded.
- 1774.—Quebec Act; French civil laws again allowed to the Canadians, to whom England also grants a Legislative Council.
- 1775.—The Americans capture Fort Chambly and Montreal. They arrive before the city of Quebec.
- 1776.—Americans defeated at Quebec, at Cedars, and on Lake Champlain.
- 1777.—The Americans are beaten at Ticonderoga and on the frontier.
- 1778.—Haldimand governor.
- 1779.—First satirical newspaper published in Canada, called "Tant pis, tant mieux."
- 1783.—Treaty of Versailles. England recognizes independence of the United States. Kingston founded.
- 1784.—Formation of the Province of New Brunswick. About 25,000 United Empire Loyalists

- come to reside in Canada: North West Company formed.
- 1786.—Carleton (Lord Dorchester) governor.
- 1790.—Vancouver discovers the island which bears his name.
- 1791.—First constitution given to Canada.
- 1793.—Foundation of York, now Toronto: Mackenzie crosses the Rocky Mountains.
- 1796.—Prescott governor.
- 1800.—Hull is founded. Sherbrooke is also founded.
- 1806.—"Le Canadien," first French political paper published in Canada, is established.
- 1807.—Craig governor.
- 1809.—Steam navigation on the St. Lawrence.
- 1812.—Prevost governor.
- 1812.—War between England and the United States, on the question of liberty on the high seas. In Canada, the American invaders are beaten at Detroit, Queenstown and Lacolle.
- 1813.—The Americans are victorious at Moraviantown and on the Great Lakes, but are beaten at Chateauguay and Chrysler's Farm, in Lower Canada.
- 1814.—Drummond, governor of Upper Canada, takes Oswego, is beaten at Chippawa, wins at Lundy's Lane, and loses a thousand men at Fort Erie. General Prevost invades the United States, but fails before Plattsburg. Treaty of Ghent.

- 1816.—Sherbrooke governor.
1817.—Ottawa is founded.
1818.—Richmond governor.
1820.—Dalhousie governor.
1825.—Death of Bishop Plessis.
1826.—London is founded.
1831.—Aylmer is governor.
1832.—Slavery is abolished in Canada.
1834.—The "92 Resolutions" before the Legislative Assembly.
1835.—Gosford governor.
1836.—Montreal becomes a bishop's see. Bishop Lartigue, first of Montreal.
1837—1838.—The Patriots are victors at St. Denis, and are crushed at St. Charles and St. Eustache.
1838.—Durham governor. Patriots exiled to Bermuda.
1839.—Special Council. Colborne governor; thirteen Patriots are hanged.
1841.—Act of Union of the two provinces.
1842.—Bagot governor. Treaty of Ashburton fixes the frontier between Canada and the United States.
1843.—Metcalf governor. Victoria, British Columbia, is founded.
1845.—Two terrible fires at Quebec.
1846.—Cathcart governor.
1847.—Ottawa becomes a Bishop's see. Elgin governor.

- 1848.—At this date responsible government really begins, that is to say, instead of the governor and his group, the ministers elected by the people manage the country's affairs.
- 1849.—Troubles occasioned by the Indemnity Bill in favor of those who suffered losses during the rebellion of 1837-1838. Rioters burn the House of Parliament at Montreal.
- 1851.—Great fire at Montreal.
- 1852.—Bishops assigned to Three Rivers and St. Hyacinthe.
- 1854.—Settlement of the Seigniorial Tenure question. Treaty of Reciprocity between Canada and the United States. Head governor.
- 1861.—Monk governor. Fear that war would occur because the Americans had ill-treated a delegate sent to England, on board the steamer "Trent".
- 1864.—St. Alban's Raid, or robbery of the Bank of Vermont, by Americans who started from Canada.
- 1865—1866.—Fenian Raids upon our frontier.
- 1866.—The Civil Code of Lower Canada is put in force.
- 1867.—Confederation of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Rimouski becomes a bishop's see.
- 1869.—Young governor. Purchase of the North West.

- 1870.—Troubles on the Red River. The Province of Manitoba is formed, and enters the Confederation.
- 1871.—British Columbia enters the Confederation. Treaty of Washington.
- 1872.—Dufferin governor.
- 1873.—Prince Edward Island joins the Confederation. Death of Sir G. E. Cartier. The Liberals, under Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, win in the general election.
- 1874.—Sherbrooke becomes a bishop's see.
- 1876.—The Supreme Court is instituted.
- 1878.—Lorne governor. Sir John Macdonald becomes premier. A new bishop's see erected at Chicoutimi.
- 1882.—A part of the North West is divided into territories for administrative purposes.
- 1883.—Lord Lansdowne governor.
- 1885.—Rebellion in Saskatchewan. Execution of Riel. Bishop's see erected at Nicolet.
- 1886.—The diocese of Ottawa becomes an archdiocese.
- 1888.—Lord Stanley governor. Settlement of the Jesuits' Estates question.
- 1891.—Death of Sir John Macdonald.
- 1892.—Valleyfield becomes a bishop's see.
- 1893.—Lord Aberdeen governor.
- 1895.—Four new districts formed in the North West.
- 1896.—Manitoba Catholic Schools question. Tupper premier. Laurier premier.

- 1897.—Archbishop Bruchesi appointed to the see of Montreal.
- 1898.—Death of Cardinal Tachereau. Archbishop Begin succeeds him in the see of Quebec. The apostolic vicariate of Pontiac becomes a diocese. Lord Minto governor.
- 1899.—Departure of a Canadian contingent for South Africa.
- 1904.—Joliette becomes a bishop's see.
- 1905.—Alberta and Saskatchewan become Provinces. Creation of the apostolic vicariate of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
- 1907.—Terrible disaster at the Quebec Bridge: 75 victims. Conclusion of a Franco-canadian treaty.
- 1908.—Vancouver becomes the see of an archbishop. Laying of the corner stone of the School for High Commercial Studies, at Montreal.
- 1910.—Fire at the Montreal Herald's Office: 33 Victims. Opening of the International Eucharistic Congress in Montreal. A board of Control for civic affairs is established in Montreal. Bishop Ovide Charlebois is created vicar apostolic of Keewatin.
- 1911.—Monsignor Mathieu is created bishop of Regina, Sask. The Montreal Technical School is opened. General elections; the

liberal party is defeated. Hon. Robert Laird Borden is called to form a ministry. The Duke of Connaught governor.

1912.—Shipwreck of the "Titanic", at large of Cape Race; 1600 victims, in whose number were many prominent Canadians. The new prison at Bordeaux begins to receive its guests. Edmonton becomes the seat of an archbishop and Calgary that of a bishop. Congress of the French Language held at Quebec.

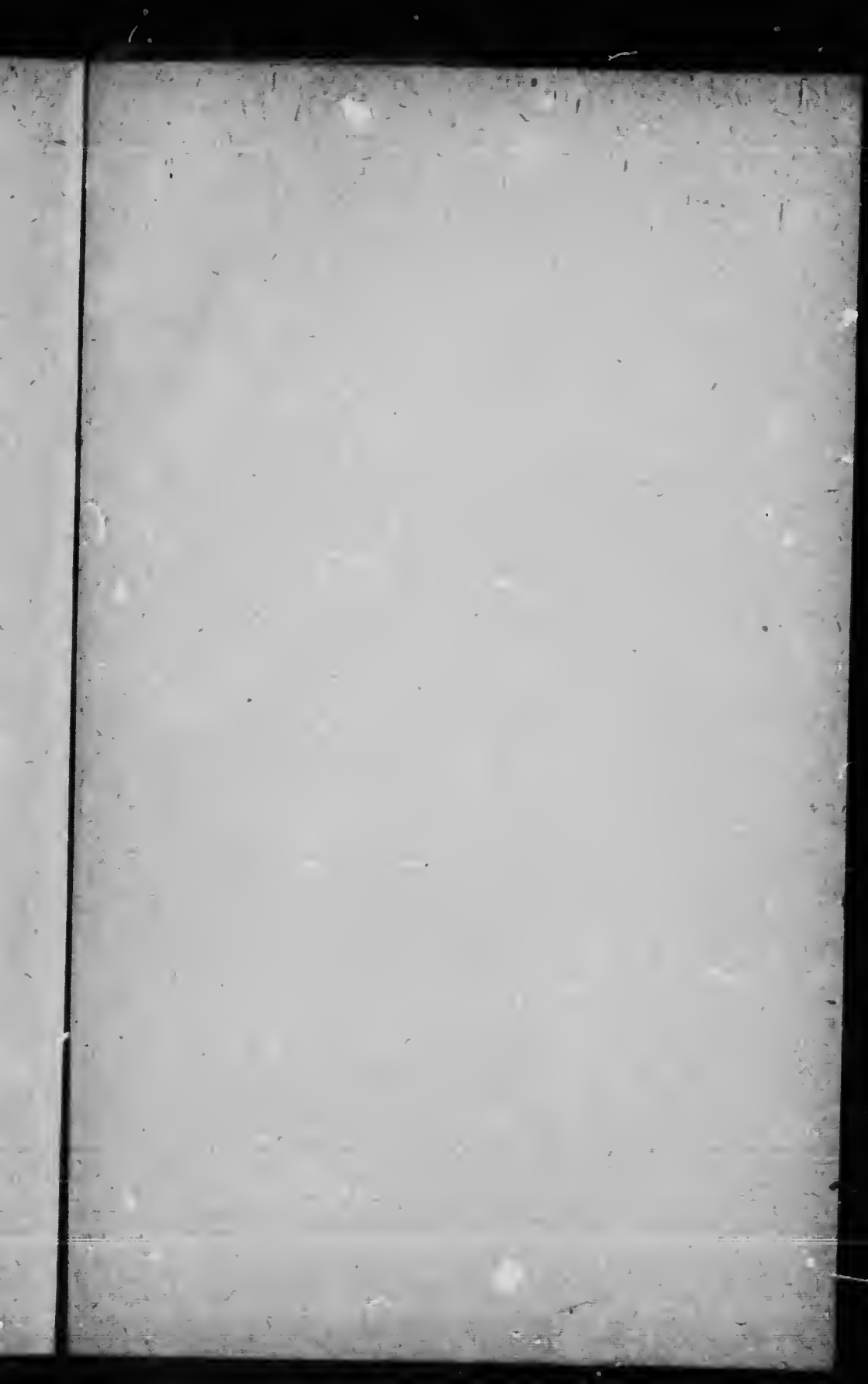
1913.—A new diocese is created at Mont-Laurier. First Regional Eucharistic Congress at St. Therese de Blainville. Death of Mgr. Archambault, first bishop of Joliette, and election of Mgr. Forbes in his stead. Death of Sir Joseph Dubuc.

1914.—Shipwreck of the "Empress of Ireland" at large of Father Point in the River St. Lawrence: more than a thousand victims. 500 Hindus are prohibited from entering Canada and after two months legal fight returned to their country. Death of Lord Strathcona. Death of Hon. F. D. Monk. Centenary celebration of the birth of Sir G. E. Cartier; erection of a monument at the cost of \$100,000. The archbishop of Quebec receives the hat of Cardinal. Prince Alexander of Teck, governor,

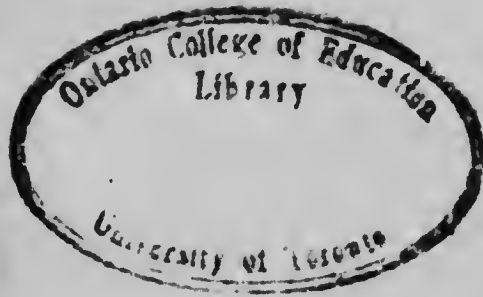
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