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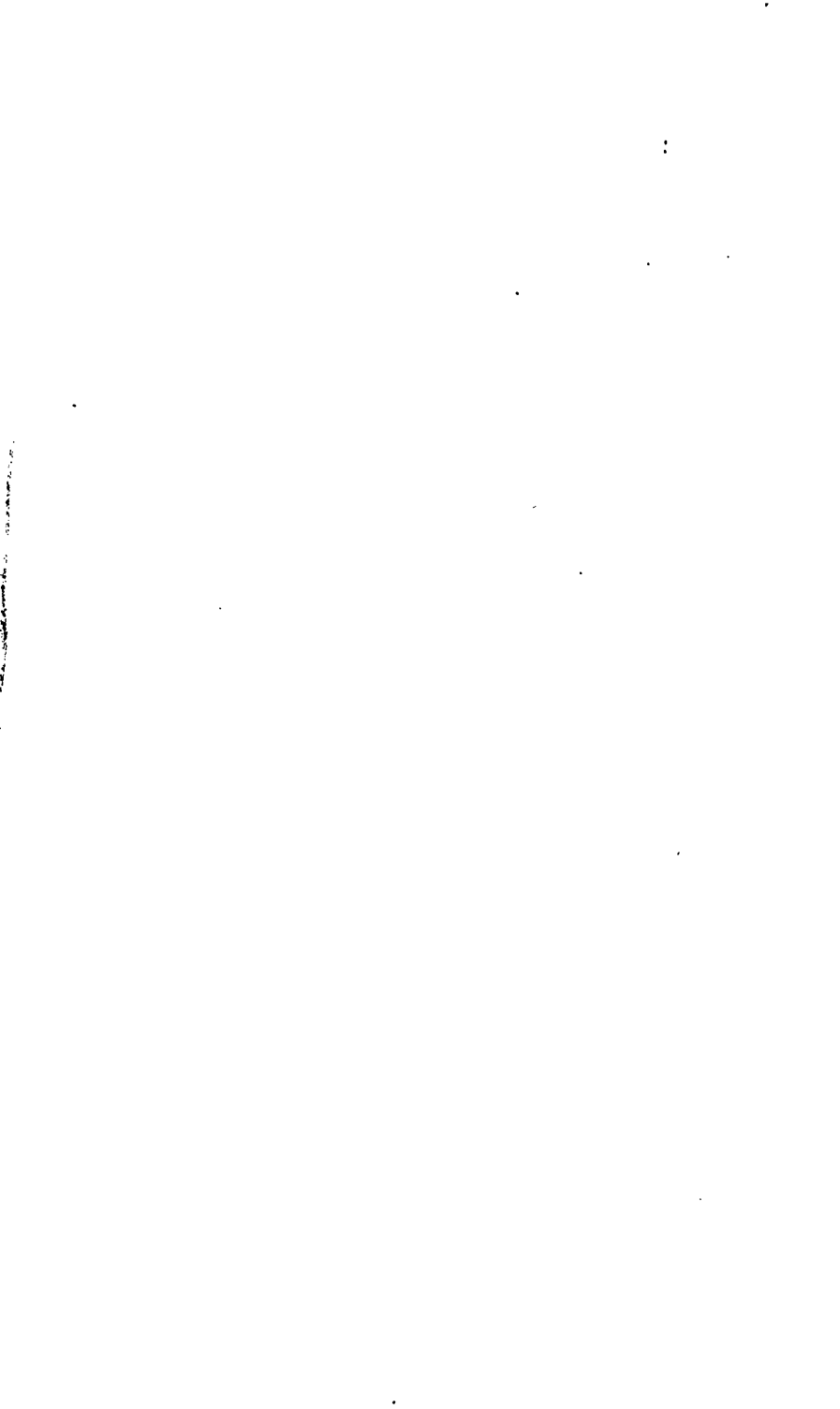
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SON EMINENCE LE CARDINAL TASCHEREAU

L'Église du Canada vient de perdre son premier pasteur dans la personne de Son Eminence Elzéar-Alexandre Taschereau, Cardinal-Archevêque de Québec. Son Eminence est décédé à Québec, en son Palais Cardinalice, le 12 avril, après une longue maladie qui le retenait depuis longtemps déjà confiné à sa chambre. La translation de ses restes a été faite solennellement, au milieu d'un immense concours de dignitaires ecclésiastiques, parmi lesquels on remarquait Son Eminence le Cardinal Gibbons, et une foule de citoyens distingués venus de tous les coins de la province de Québec. Son service et sa sépulture ont eu lieu le lendemain dans l'église métropolitaine de Notre-Dame de Québec.

Nous n'avons pas l'intention de faire ici une biographie de l'illustre prélat que la mort vient d'enlever au peuple canadien (1).

Nous désirons cependant nous incliner profondément devant la grande figure qui vient de disparaître, et saluer respectueusement pour une dernière fois la dépouille mortelle de l'illustre et vénéré premier cardinal du Canada.

Son Eminence laisse, pour perpétuer sa mémoire, une couple de volumes de mandements dont plusieurs sont remarquables, une quantité de lettres administratives et une volumineuse histoire manuscrite et intime du Séminaire de Québec.

(1) Nous référons nos lecteurs aux ouvrages suivants: *Les Evêques de Québec*, par Mgr Henri Tôtù; *S. E. le Cardinal Taschereau*, par le même; *Le premier Cardinal Canadien*.

JOHN AND SEBASTIAN CABOT

I

John Cabot, generally known as the discoverer of North America, was not a Venetian by birth, as some writers say, but a Genoese. In fact, he had been naturalized as a Venetian, in consequence of a residence of fifteen years, by a unanimous vote of the Senate of Venice, on the 28th March, 1476. Some writers presume that he was born at Castiglione, in Liguria, others say Chioggia, one of the lagoon islands, but these two assertions are based upon documents of no value. Dr Puebla, the ambassador of Ferdinand and Isabella to England, also Pedro de Ayala, Puebla's adjunct in the embassy, write that Cabot was a Genoese by birth.

John Cabot was married to a Venetian woman, who followed him to England, and we find it recorded that on the 27th of August, 1497, she was living at Bristol, England, with her children Lewis, Sebastian and Sanctus. At that time they were apparently all of age, Sebastian having attained at least the age of twenty-three. Sebastian, therefore, was born in 1474. According to certain English biographers, Sebastian Cabot's native place was England; this statement carries but little weight, as it seems pretty sure that he was born in Venice. When his father was naturalized a Venetian in 1476, as already stated, in consequence of a constant residence of fifteen years in Venice, Sebastian must have then been not less than two years old. Many authors say that he was a Venetian, specially Ramusio, Andrea Navajero, Contarini, Oviedo, Peter Martyr, etc.

We are inclined to believe that John Cabot removed from Venice to England in 1490, and previous to that he visited Portugal and Spain to obtain royal aid to undertake transatlantic discoveries. He also visited Mecca, where he met caravans bringing spices from afar. He believed in the sphericity of the earth, and inferred from their replies that these spices came originally from the West, whence his project of finding a maritime and shorter route to Cathay.

In the year 1496, Cabot obtained letters-patent from Henry VII for a voyage of discovery westward. He left Bristol in the beginning of May, 1497, on a small ship called the *Matthew*, manned by eighteen men. When the vessel had reached the west coast of Ireland, it sailed towards the north, then to the west for seven hundred leagues, and reached the mainland. He then sailed along the coast three hundred leagues. Returning to Bristol, Cabot saw two islands to starboard. This is the summary of his first voyage.

II

CABOT'S FIRST VOYAGE, 1497

On what data is based the affirmation, sustained with amusing boldness, that Cabot's landfall on his first voyage to America is Cape Breton? Is there, in support of this affirmation, any documentary proof worth being quoted? There is a map by Cabot—at least it is thought that the map is his (1)—and nothing else can be found. We will examine it further on. There are also some relations of this voyage which have been cited as proofs of this assertion. Let us

(1) Several historians doubt this, especially Eben Norton Horsford, William Cullen Bryant, Mgr Howley, James P. Howley, Dr Kohl. Justin Winsor does not guarantee its complete authenticity.

examine them, with a view of leaving no put-off to those who might think that I ignored them intentionally, fearing their arguments against the thesis that I wish to set up and defend.

Lorenzo Pasqualigo, merchant of London, wrote, on the 23rd August 1497, to his brothers in Venice :

“ The Venetian, our countryman, who went with a ship from Bristol, is returned, and says that 700 leagues hence he discovered land in the territory of the Grand Cham. He coasted 300 leagues and landed . . . Was three months on the voyage . . . His name is Zuan Cabot . . . The discoverer planted on his new-found land a large cross, with one flag of England and one of St Mark . . .

On the following day, August 24, 1497, Raimondo de Soncino, envoy of the Duke of Milan to Henry VII, wrote the following passage in a despatch to his government :

“ Also, some months ago, his Majesty sent out a Venetian who is a very good mariner, and has good skill in discovering new islands, and he has returned safe, and has found two very large and fertile new islands, having likewise discovered the Seven Cities, four hundred leagues from England in the western passage.”

Some months after, the same Soncino wrote another and a more explicit letter on the Cabots' expedition.

“ Having set out from Bristol, and passed the western limits of Hibernia, and then standing to the northward, he began to steer eastward, leaving (after a few days) the North Star on his right hand . . .”

We do not see anything about Cape Breton in these letters. More fortunate than several others, Cabot had the opportunity of seeing the Seven Cities, four hundred leagues from

England. It is evident that, at this time, they were still sailing in the "Dark Sea".

Peter Martyr d'Anghiera's relation is a little different; but of Cape Breton, not a word :

"Cabot directed his course so farre toward the northe pole, that even in the mooneth of July he fonde monstrous heapes of Ice swimming on the sea, and in maner continuall day lyght. Yet sawe he the lande in that tracte, free from Ise. Thus seyng suche heapes of Ise before hym, he was enforced to tourne his sayles and folowe the weste, so coastyng styll by the shore, that he was thereby broughte so farre into the southe by reason of the lande bendynge so much southwarde that it was there almost equall in latitude with the sea called *Fretum Herculeum*, havynge the north pole elevate in maner in the same degree. He sayled lyke-wise in this tracte so form towards the weste, that he had the Islande of Cuba on his lefte hande in maner in the same degree of longitude". (1)

Another anonymous relation, which is attributed to Cabot himself, confirms, in a vague manner, that of Peter Martyr :

"At the beginning of the year 1496, I began to sail in the north western direction, expecting to come across no other land than Cathay, and pass from thence to India ; but, after some days, I discovered that the land extended towards the tramontane, which disappointed me exceedingly. I however ran along the coast in the hope of finding a gulf. I could sail around. I did not discover any, but I remarked that the land extended as far as the 56th degree of our pole. Seeing that at that place the coast was running towards the East, and giving up all hopes to find the passage, I sailed back

(1) Anghiera, *Decad.* iij. book VI, fo. 55.

with a view of ascertaining again the said coast in the direction of the equator, always with the intention of finding a passage to India; but I arrived at that part now called Florida". (1)

Let us set aside all the contradictory versions we have found in the relations of Cabot's first voyage, and let us examine in brief what can be made out of the rest.

When leaving England Cabot sailed to the North. Forced by the ice, he must have sailed westward as far as the American coast, he then sailed towards the East to the neighbourhood of Florida. He returned directly to Bristol.

I may add, to complete these details, that Cabot left Bristol on the 2nd of May, 1497, on the *Matthew*, a vessel of a small tonnage, and that on the 6th of August of the same year he was back from his voyage.

Such is the version generally accepted. In fact, it is the only one that has been known until these last years, when some historians, whose respectability is not questioned, have made up their minds to give another interpretation by maintaining that Cabot landed at Cape Breton, at a precise spot, Cape North, and at a precise date which they fixed on the sixth of June, at five o'clock in the morning. And there Cabot planted a cross and hoisted up the colors of St. George and St. Mark. England and Venice, his two countries!

According to the same historians, Cabot would have, on this very same day, extended his exploration south-westward, and in the evening of the 24th of June, he would have come across a large island which he named Island of St. John. This is Prince Edward Island.

(1) Ramusio, *Raccolta*, t. 1, p. 414.

We must express our great astonishment at such rapid sailing. We calculate about ninety nautical miles between Cape North and the East point of Prince Edward Island. By allowing fifteen hours of day navigation to the Venetian navigator, he would have headed, on the 24th of June, six miles an hour. But the *Matthew* had only sailed two miles an hour since its departure from Bristol. How can this rapid sailing be satisfactorily explained?

From Bristol to Cape North, the distance is about two thousand two hundred and fifty miles, according to Harrisse. Cabot took fifty-two days to make this passage, from the 2nd of May to the 24th of June. Without stopping anywhere during the passage, he would have sailed forty-three miles per day, that is a little less than two miles an hour. And on the 24th of June, the *Matthew*, newly supplied with wings, would have sailed six miles an hour! I refuse to believe in such a phenomenon.

The greatest probability is that Cabot sailed directly towards Labrador; then, following the West coast of Newfoundland, he directed his course towards Florida, without entering the gulf of St. Lawrence. His famous landfall might reasonably have been Cape *Bonavista*, which has retained part of the appellation *Primavista*, as we can see on Sebastian Cabot's map. Such is the opinion of several distinguished historians, very familiar with this particular historical controversy. Mgr Howley, bishop of St. Johns, is of opinion that the landfall was effected on the Newfoundland coast, and he is not far from believing that the precise point is Cape St. John.

Mr. D. W. Prowse, author of an appreciated history of Newfoundland, also believes that the landfall took place on the Newfoundland coast, and, according to his version, all the probabilities are in favor of Cape *Bonavista*.

Harrisse pleads for Labrador.

According to the same author, all the cosmographers and chart-makers of Charles V, though supplied directly by Sebastian Cabot in his quality of Pilot-Major, supervisor of the Chair of Cosmography in the *Casa de Contratacion*, and member of the commission of pilots and geographers, located the first transatlantic discoveries under the British flag along the region then called Labrador.

Some other writers claim that Cabot has landed at Cape Ann, towards the 42nd degree of north latitude.

Whatever may come of these divers testimonies, it is evident that the contemporary historians do not agree. This divergency is sufficiently accentuated to restrain our historians from going too far in support of their favorite thesis.

III

CABOT'S MAP

If Cabot be the first European who landed on Cape Breton, like all the explorers of his century, he must have given it a name according to the circumstances of the time and place. Now, a Venetian like him, in the service of England, could not think of calling it Cape Breton, which was too French a name for an English man. But England was then named Britannia, proclaimed some time ago, Mr. Gerald E. Hart, in a lecture given at Montreal. An error, a grave error! I have perused several works of the latter end of the fifteenth century, as well as the maps of the first half of the next century, and I could not find anywhere that the inhabitants of the noble and proud Albion were designated by the name of Britons. Everywhere and always they were called *Anglais*, *English*, *Ingleses*.

Great Britain, with its actual boundaries, is indicated on the maps by the words *Anglia*, *Scotia*, and Ireland is called *Hibernia*. *Britannia*, it is France! If we refer to the maps of the world, the planispheres, and the *portulans*, from Maggiolo's map (1527) to that of Gastaldi in Ramusio (1550), we never fail to find the same designation in regard to Cape Breton.

Verazzano (1528) : *Cap de Bretton*.

Ribero (1529) : *Cap del Breton*.

Münster (1540) : *C. Britonum*.

Ulpins (1542) : *Cavo de Britoni*.

Rotz (1542) : *Cabo Bretos*.

Jean Alfonse (1544-45) : *Cap Breton*.

Vallard (1545) : *C. Breton*.

Henri II (1546) : *Terre des Bretons*.

Freire (1546) : *C. Britain*.

The map in the British Museum (No. 9814) also bears the same name : *Terra de los Britones*.

But some critics may oppose that Sebastian Cabot's map gives also *del Berto*, and that he may have himself so named it, and that all the cartographers of his time have copied him.

This objection has no value, Cabot's map was drawn in 1544, when really remarkable cosmographical works had been published, for instance that of Ribeiro, this notable map of which a fine copy is kept at the Propaganda. Some historians dispute the authenticity of the Cabotian map and think it is apocryphical. Some have seen in it the hands of some one else than Cabot and without his knowledge. Some others consider it a reliable document, sure, indiscutable and on which we can rely. I do not want to accept the theory of these last mentioned historians.

Therefore, in 1544, Sebastian Cabot drew up the map which was to reveal to the world the numerous and important discoveries his father had made in 1497, forty-three years before, when he himself was but twenty or twenty-three years of age. A thorough perusal of this document discloses some very singular things.

For instance we can see the nomenclature of some places given by Jacques Cartier in 1534 and in 1535. To wit: *la aga de Golesma*, for the lake d'Angoulême (Saint-Pierre), *Rio de S. Quenain* for the Saguenay River, *Rio de Fouez* for the River Fouez (St. Maurice) Brest, the Islands Bay. How can these French names be explained in a satisfactory manner, on the Cabotian map. Where did Cabot get them? No one will dare to advance that he had collected his informations in one of his late voyages, or that he or his father had traced them in the sketches done during their first expedition to America. It would be wiser to say that Cabot unscrupulously took his information from the maps published before his, such as Cartier's map, the Dauphin's or that of Henri II, which, according to Dr. Kohl and d'Arvezac, was copied in 1542 on or about that time. He must have also especially consulted the map of Nicolas Desliens, which was drawn at Dieppe, in 1541, one copy of which can be found in the Royal Library of Dresden. The configuration is very near identical, to such an extent that, when comparing them together, we cannot but exclaim that one has copied the other. Therefore, as Desliens' planisphere preceded Cabot's map, it is only just to presume that Cabot is his humble and servile imitator, to say the least. This last fact, reported by HARRISSE, is, for us, very conclusive. No one, that I know, has opposed any refutation to that argument relative to the value of the Cabotian map. Not only the configuration is the same, but the same nomenclature of places can be found with a designation and an orthography

that would lead us to believe that the same man is the author of both. In any case, if there be some divergency, it is not apparent enough to destroy the belief that one ignored the other.

Here is what Mgr Howley says about the famous Cabot map :

“ Whatever may be thought of the authenticity of the map as a whole, there can be no doubt that the words *Prima vista* are the work of a later hand. They are printed in large, square and most conspicuous characters, entirely different from any thing else on the map. But not content with this, the author (or interpolater) repeats the words in the following manner : “ *Prima terra vista* ” marking the same spot. Here, again, are signs of tampering, for these words are in Italian, while all the rest of the map (with two remarkable exceptions) is in Spanish, etc.”

How could Cabot give such a faithful delineation of the river St. Lawrence, when it is known that he never visited its shores? Where has he become aware of the existence of the lake d'Angoulême, of the River de Fouez and other places discovered and named by Jacques Cartier?

It is very probable that the relations of the voyages of the *Discoverer* of Canada, written before 1540, that his marine map, of which Jacques Noël, one of his inheritors and descendants deplored the disappearance, in 1587, as well as the cartographical works of Pierre Desliens and of Roberval's pilot, have been largely used by all the cartographers of the last part of the sixteenth century and even by Cabot. This army of geographers who invaded the European Courts at that period of discoveries could not know anything by themselves of the American continent and especially of the new found lands.

Who will pretend, now, that Gastaldi, Ortelius, Wytfliet, Cornelius de Jode and nearly all the other cartographers have taken their compass and pen after having previously visited the places they wanted to describe? They have merely sought for their information from one another, they have servilely copied one another, and they have made the very same topographical errors. Cabot had for his information in regard to the new found lands and Canada, the relations of Jacques Cartier, the map of Jean Alphonse, the Dauphin's map, that of Nicolas des Liens, whilst the Dutch and the Spaniards, who came later on, have had the opportunity of modelling their works on those of Vallard, of Cabot himself and on some others who have contributed to spread geographical science.

Harrisse has it as follows :

“ The conclusion to be drawn is that Sebastian Cabot's statements as regards the first landfall on the continent of North America are in absolute contradiction to the legends and delineations of the planisphere of 1544, and that these, in their turn, are based entirely on the discoveries made by Jacques Cartier in 1534 and 1536 and not at all on Cabot's.”

N.-E. DIONNE.

To be continued.





S. G. MGR. L.-N. BEGIN,
Archeveque de Quebec.

1837

AND MY CONNECTION WITH IT (1)

The county of Two Mountains, guided by Girohard and Scott, the members, and Chartier, Priest of St. Benoit, had been particularly active from the beginning, and now held a meeting which, after declaring that the country could have no confidence in any person holding a commission from the Executive, proposed that magistrates or pacificators should be elected, to whom all matters of civil contest should be referred for adjudication.

The Canadian clergy, with few exceptions, resolutely opposed all public agitation. Never was there such severance between the people and their pastors. Monseigneur Lartigue, acting as bishop of the diocese of Montreal, issued a *mandement*, or pastoral letter, denouncing positively all agitation and agitators. A few priests refused to read it to their parishioners, or did so with an apology. In some of the parishes the men left the church when the reading commenced.

The greatest and closing public meeting of the season, was that of the "Five Counties", held at St. Charles, on the 23rd day of October, which was attended by more men of superior position than any of the preceeding. The speakers were Papineau, L. M. Viger, Louis Lacoste, E. E. Rodier, and Dr. Côté, all members of Parliament, and myself. The resolutions, moved and seconded by men of highest repute in the District insisted on the duty of the British authorities to amend our form of Government; stigmatized the dismissal of officials; declared that there could be no confidence in their successors, which made the election of "pacificators", as proposed in Two Mountains, necessary; protested against the English Government for sending out troops for the destruction of our liberties; disapproved all recent appointments of Lord Gosford, as evidencing and continuing a system of fraud. The organization of the Sons of Liberty was approved, and hopes expressed that Providence, and the sympathies of our neighbors—Provincial and American—would bring round a favorable opportunity for our emancipation. An armed party fired salutes, and a plan for the confederation of six counties was adopted.

(1) See *Le Courrier du Livre*, vol. II, pp. 342 and 371.

There were no secrets nor conspiracies with the Papineau party, nor was anything committed till warrants were issued, to which the charge of high treason could attach. What was known to one was known to all, and to the world at large. There was no policy but what was expressed openly at public meetings; revolt was only the dream of a few over-excited men. There were no preparation, no purchase of arms or ammunition, nor even a proposition to provide for attack or defense. The province was agitated to the utmost, and public clamor was incessant, but all in words, condemning the British Government for neglect of promised reforms, and approving the House of Assembly for withholding a vote of supplies, till our representations were acted on, and our grievances were redressed. The leaders were a noble band. Any one of them might, on any day, have sold himself to Lord Gosford for a good cash price, and certainty of honorable consideration, with his previous opponents; but none even wavered.

In truth the "troubles" of Lower Canada were nothing but a contest between two provincial parties, in which the Governor, representing the British authority, and the military men under him, *took the wrong side*; and the subsequent establishment of a form of government in accordance with the "well understood wishes of the people", that we since enjoyed, was an acknowledgement of error, and an honorable apology, though the merits of those who sacrificed most in devotion to right cause have never been recognized.

I have said that one division of the Sons of Liberty was "military". We called out members for parade, but there was no division into companies, or appointment of sub-officers, or arms, or "drill." In our public address we only called the young men of the Provinces to know their strength by organizing, and being prepared to assist for independence at some future day. In short we were only asking what the British and Dominion Governments are now asking by the militia laws. Our offence was in thinking too soon.

Our last public meeting was announced for the 6th of November, when we intended to adjourn till May. Our opponents were the "Doric Club", composed of a certain number of stout young "English", and all the other "English", who chose to turn out on days of tumult, with clubs in their hands. The Dorics posted placards calling on the loyal to "nip treason in the bud", by stopping this meeting. We had no mayor or city government then; the "magistrates" feared a deadly tumult. On their assembling I waited on some of them to say our meeting *must be held*; it was our right, and we would not back down under threats;

that if collision came, it would be their fault; they must control their people, and I would control ours; they should not come with music, nor in bands, but singly as citizens, and so separate, if unmolested.

We met in a large yard, west of the present Ottawa Hotel. Our resolutions were mild enough; but before we got through, a crowd gathered outside St. James street gate, and some stones were thrown over. A good portion of our men passed out quietly into Notre Dame street. The remainder, under two hundred, I formed into companies, two deep, armed with stout sticks, which both parties then kept in readiness at their respective rendezvous. My orders were that they should cut their way through the crowd, and then scatter for their homes, for the troops and the big guns would be soon out. Opening the gates, they sallied in four columns, and rapidly reached the Place d'Armes; for this sudden onslaught cleared the street. Seeing all safe, I turned back alone. It might be called fool-hardy; but I was personally on the best of terms with everybody, and when one has been for months in danger, he never thinks of it. At the corner of St. François Xavier street, a crowd was collecting with whom I exchanged a few words; and, on turning down the street, I was felled by a blow from a bludgeon behind, which was followed by others, with the cry, "Brown! kill him! kill him!" leaving me senseless in my blood. In addition to cuts and bruises, the optic nerve of my right eye was shattered, and I have never seen with it since.

I was dragged into a neighboring house where a little attention, and the sewing or plastering of cuts soon enabled me to get home, and I remained confined there till the 16th. The English having destroyed the *Vindicator* printing office, were now in quiet possession of the city. The Canadians were snug in their houses, or at their various employments. Those noisy demonstrations that had continued night and day, ceased suddenly. Leading men were keeping out of the way. The first stage of agitation came to a sudden end, and all awaited the next development.

So general was the idea abroad that we were organized and ripe for revolt, that Mackenzie, who had planned a rising in rear of Toronto, and an attack on the Capital, sent an agent to communicate his designs, and learn ours. We had none, and not even a committee with whom the agent could consult. One of the few with whom he was able to communicate, much alarmed at this notice of Mackenzie's unexpected intentions, brought this agent to my room for consultation. My friend taking me aside, said: "You know we are doing

nothing, and have no designs for the future; Mackenzie should be undeceived, and dissuaded from his intentions." I replied that Mackenzie knew his own business, and should be allowed to take his course, which, result as it might, could only help us. What opinions the agent got elsewhere I know not; but the mission proved no hinderance to the Toronto move.

There had been a few arrests for sedition in the summer, which ended too farcically to be repeated; and Attorney-General Ogden was sent up to endeavor to get out warrants for high treason. Up to this time, there was no ground for such writs, and the judges refused to grant them; but two excited magistrates were found willing to assume the responsibility. These two hot-headed men did what the judges, partisans though they might be, feared to do, by reason of its illegality. There was no high treason in 1837, except that caused by resistance to these illegal proceedings. Writs were issued on the 16th November, and subsequently, that filled our gaol for the winter with prominent Canadian citizens, against whom there was, in reality, no charge. Martial law was not declared till the 5th December.

On the afternoon of the 16th November, I learned that a warrant for high treason was issued against me. Consulting no one, and knowing I could not leave the city, I passed down St. Catherine street to the horse ferry-boat, at the foot of the current, with no idea or intent to proceed direct to the States to recover my strength there, and communicate with my political friends, from whom I had been ten days separated, and who I presumed to be scattered in country parts. Arriving at the Hochelaga horse-boat at five o'clock, the usual hour for crossing, I learned it would only go at seven, and then take over two companies of troops. Retreating hastily to a ferry-boat house, I tried to get over in a canoe. The ferryman would not attempt crossing. It was too stormy; and, to add to my perplexity, my carter declared his horse, having worked all day, could go no farther. An *habitant* returning from the market, offered to take me to his home at Pointe aux Trembles. I got first into the cart with too short rifles; the *habitant*, catching on the lock of one, as he got in, caused it to discharge, the ball whistling straight between our heads. A slight inclination of the barrel would have sent the ball through mine, and there would have been the "sensation" of a suicide, or a murder, as the reporter might think best paying. We faced a furious snow-storm from the north-east. The road then ran along the river. The *habitant* was very drunk, and fearing he

would upset, I drove the horse. After ten days' confinement and appliances to sooth my wounds, this exposure was terrible, and the night I passed at the *habitant's* house was one of excruciating agony.

In the morning I walked to the village of Pointe aux Trembles, where all was excitement; but no one, except myself, had arrived from Montreal. Two boys took me over to the opposite island, where in a small house I went to bed, and spent the day. Sending for Dr. Duchesnois, I returned with him in a canoe to Varennes, and took supper at his house, with two of my *chefs de section*, Doctor Gauvin and Rudolphe Desrivières, who brought news of the attack at Longueuil, by *habitants* under Bonaventure Viger, on a party of eighteen Montreal Volunteer Cavalry, which liberated Mr. Demaray and Doctor Davignon, who were being brought in as prisoners from St. Johns. I remarked:

"Then the ball has commenced. We must all take our places in the dance".

Gauvin replied :

"Yes; we will be chased no longer. Let us go to St. Charles, established a camp, and be soldiers".

Revived by the day's rest and supper, I assented. Gauvin, Desrivières, a brother of Desrivières that I had never seen before, and myself, set out upon our expedition. I gave one of my rifles to Desrivières. Gauvin, I think, had a pistol; and, thus armed and equipped, we declared for war, and established the first "Patriot" camp in Canada.

Those who have heard of the "Canadian Rebellion", or read the long debates of the period, or of fifteen thousand troops sent out to suppress that rebellion, at a cost of more than three millions sterling, may presume it commence with preparation and combination; but the beginning was precisely what I here relate, and no more. Leaving Montreal alone, with no intent but to take the shortest road to the States, stopped by a tired-horse and an over-cautious ferryman, accident took me to Varennes, where accident brought two of my city associates, and where one of them, without premeditation, suggested going to St. Charles. I had been there once, and knew but one resident; my companions were strangers. What could be more Quixotic than our design? Whatever might have been the offence, or responsibility of armed resistance, of failure or of success, it rests in no way on the people generally, whether leaders or led; but solely on the few who were actually engaged, acting upon their own individual impulses.

On the road, at a collection of houses and two taverns, we found a crowd of excited people.

“ Why are the chiefs deserting ” ? said they. “ We have guns and powder, and can defend them ”.

We were also told that Mr. Drolet, at St. Marc, had fifty men with muskets guarding his house ; but arrived there soon after daybreak, we found neither men nor muskets. A servant man, roused from his sleeping-bench, opened the door. It was the large stone-house now occupied by the “ Fraser.” Mrs. Drolet, with her two daughters and youngest son, joined us at breakfast. A gentleman from Quebec, we learned, had passed up the river, warning all prominent men, especially those noticeable at the meeting of the “ five counties ”, of impending danger ; and all were either secreted in the back concessions, or gone to the States for safety.

Crossing the Richelieu to St. Charles, we saw waiting for us on the bank two carts. In them were Mr. Papineau, Doctor Wolfred Nelson, Doctor O’Callaghan, and another, on their way up the river. They did not forbid our project. The coincidence in the meeting with persons so prominent, at this exact time and place, was most singular (our four names were the first on the list for whom rewards were offered). Had I left Montreal with the intention of finding these gentlemen, I know not in what direction I should have gone, or when I should have attained my end. Nelson was making preparations for defence at St. Denis.

I went in a house, and lay down to rest. Gauvin, finding a sword, put himself at the head of suddenly-formed squad of seventeen men, armed with fowling-pieces, marched up to the manor-house of Mr. Debartzh, and took possession. Soon, a servant came with a fine horse, new saddle and bridle, for the “ General ” ; and I rode up to the manor-house, a large one story wooden place, now transformed into a camp, with sentries posted, and was addressed by all as *the* “ General ”. The appointment was spontaneous, and I had no other. My command was of my own creation. At any other time this would have been rather grand ; but, with aching bruises, a swollen head, one eye recently destroyed, and my jaws closing, to stop eating, it required resolution to maintain the position. This was Friday, the 17th of November.

On Sunday, there was no work done, for the Canadians on this point obey the commandment. On Monday we continued cutting down trees about the house, to form barricades to our camp, intending to cover them with earth ; but this was so little advanced that our defence had only reached the conse-

quence of a strong log-fence, with no military or engineering pententions, when we were driven out. Two old rusty six-pounders, found in a barn, were mounted on sleigh-runners by the village blacksmith, and loaded, for want of other missiles, with scraps of iron. These were our only artillery. Our fame spread abroad. The country people, supposing the time for rising had arrived, flocked in, without waiting for special orders. Never could I forget the alacrity and devotion of these men, coming forward, even before the call, to maintain the country's rights. They were the right material. With arms and officers, we could have improvised an army, off hand ; but we had neither. In an old settled country, from which game had disappeared, a singular collection of fusils was in their hands, in all stages of dilapidation : some must have come down from before the conquest ; and the whole would have been an interesting variety for a museum. There was, I think, but one musket ; and I do not remember seeing a single bayonet. A few kegs of powder were collected, and cartridges made ; but with such diversities of bore, I cannot say that every man got what he could use. There had been no general military organization or training since the conquest. Such had been the policy of the Government, and it now reaped the advantage.

By another of the coincidences of St. Charles, Mr. Blanchet, the parish priest, was a " patriot "—almost the only one in the province—and favored us. Mr. Debartzh's premises, well supplied with cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, and breadstuffs, furnished our commissariat. The whole country about us was " patriot ", with a small exception. Simon Lespérance, a merchant of La Representation, and a few others, suspected of opposite tendencies, were brought in as prisoners by the neighbors.

Such was the camp at St. Charles. A few hundred men assembled, and thousands were ready to join ;—a mere collection of individuals, without appliances, or instruction, or commanders, from corporals upwards, required for any action military. But such was not the newspaper report published abroad. There I had a strong, well-armed, and disciplined force, in a well-fortified position, with two of " Bonaparte's " generals under me, and a foundry for casting cannon !

(To be continued) •

THOMAS STORROW BROWN.

THE JOURNAL OF SERGEANT JOHN THOMPSON

1758-1830. (1)

TO KNOW HOW THE ORDER OF THE GATEAU BECAME FIRST
INSTITUTED

Be it remembered that, on the evening of the 6th day of January, which was in the year of our Lord 1773; Lauchlan Smith, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and Seigneur of the Parish of S^t Ann on the south shore of the River S^t Lawrence below the Point of Levi, passed the evening with M^r John Chisholm, M^r Francis Smith and M^r John McLane of this city (all of them now dead) at the House of M^r James Thompson Overseer of Works for the Garrison of Quebec, and being the Festival of Epiphany, in commemoration of the wise men of the East, who were conducted by the luminous appearance of a Star in the Lower Regions of the air; to the place where Our Saviour was born, a Gateau was provided, which, being cut into as many parts as there were Persons in Company, and each one having receive his part, behold that of the said Lauchⁿ Smith Esquire contain a B^ean, which according to ansient custom constituted him King of the Gateau and after being saluted by the Company as King, he returned them thanks, and said in his facetious way, since you my Friends acknowledge me as your King, I cannot do less than bestow on you some distinguishing mark of my sovereignty, then, taking hold of a sword he found hanging in the Room, ordered the said James Thompson to kneel down befor him, and having put the point of the sword on his head said, arise Sir James, and did the same to John Chisholm, Francis Smith, and John McLane, and the evening was spent in great Glee.

That on the evening of the 4th of January following, the gentlemen thus Knighted, waited on their Sovereign with a formál address of thanks for his great goodness on Knighting them on the evening of last Epiphany day, and praying that he would be pleased to confer the same Honor, on three gentlemen who accompanied them with the address viz. Hugh

(1) See *Le Courrier du Livre*, vol. II, p. 380.

Fraser, Henry Dunn and Francis Anderson. This prayer was readily granted, the Sovereign having immediately knighted them.

The Sovereign having ordered a somptuous entertainment, proposed that, his Knights be incorporated into an Order, to be henceforth and forever called by the name and Title of Knights of the Honorable Order of the Gâteau.

That articles of Bye Laws be immediately made out for the good Government of the same, the knights having thanked the Sovereign for this additional mark of his goodness, Mr McLane was directed to make out these articles, and a day was fixed for the knights to assemble for the purpose of signing (1) the same. These (2) Bye Laws required that the chapter of the Order should be held monthly, and in conformity thereto the chapter have been regularly Held from the above period to some time in 1785, when the members became so numerous that some of them could not be kept to that order required by the Laws, which caused discontent, consequently many had withdrawn and soon after the chapter tumbled into a dormant state.

The Sovereign with deep regret contemplated much on the foregoing unhappy circumstances, and ever since the discontinuance of the chapter, it was his intention to revive and new model the same into such form, and on such principles as may effectually prevent any future discord, but, the Sovereign's removal from Quebec to his Seigniorship of St. Auns, has hitherto been the cause of his not having carried his design into execution, and now considering his advanced years, that by any further delay his Order of the Gâteau (in which he greatly delighted might fall into eternal oblivion.— He doth therefore, and by the authority vested in him as Sovereign of the Order of the Gateau first, Revoke and annul all Laws and usages heretofore observed in the Late Chapter of his Order, and do hereby and by the Authority aforesaid, Revive and Reconstitute the same in ample form, and being thus constituted, to consist of the Sovereign and in its fullest extent of Thirteen Knights and no more on any pretense whatever, well knowing that the down fall of the former chapter proceeded entirely from the number of Knights being unlimited, and for which cause this clause is made essential, perpetual irrevocable and unalterable.

(1) For signing.

(2) For these.

That a chapter will be held on the evening of the 6th of January in every year to celebrate the Festival of Epiphany according to the ancient custom.

That the knights shall wear a Star pendant to a mazarine blue Ribbons from the 3rd button of the vest, as a distinguishing Badge of the Order of the Gateau.

This Badge to be made according to the design hereto annexed (1), in gold, or gold gilt, or, as it may be hereafter agreed upon by the knights when duely convined in Chapter.

That in the absence of the Sovreign, the Chapter shall be governed by a President, who shall be elected and installed in that office on the evening of a Festival of Epiphany, in every year and shall be invested with Sovereign authority, in as much as if the Sovreign himself were personally present.

The Laws for the good Government of the Order of the Gateau shall be framed by the Knights chapter, and when the same is made out and agreed to by unanimous consent; the Sovereign will approve and confirm that Law by his sign manual.

PETIT INTERMÉDIAIRE

QUESTIONS

74. Son Eminence le cardinal Taschereau laisse-t-il quelques travaux, manuscrits ou imprimés, outre ses mandements et ses lettres épiscopales?—BIBLIOPHILE.

75. Connaît-on d'autres portraits de Champlain que celui gravé par Montcornet?—ICONOGAPHE.

76. Morse and Lynsen, auctioneers in New York City, sold, on July 21st, 1767, the following interesting memorials of Wolfe: "A complete camp kitchen, formerly the property of Major General Wolfe; a parcel of decanters and wine-glasses, China bowls, and some furniture". Are any of these articles known to exist at the present time?—H.

77. When and where was the first ship built in Nova Scotia?—HALIFAX.

(1) There is, in the text, a design of the proposed badge.

RÉPONSES

LA MEILLEURE BIBLIOTHÈQUE CANADIENNE. — (65, vol. II, pp. 299, 363 et 392). — On peut encore ajouter les noms des personnes suivantes, de Montréal, qui possèdent de jolies collections : M. l'abbé H.-A. Verreau, Sir William Hingston, Wm.-J. Learmonth, C.-S. Campbell, Sir Adolphe Chapleau, W.-J. White, D.-R. McCord, W.-D. Lighthall. On me dit que Lord Glencoe et Sir Van Horne sont aussi des collectionneurs assez " wide-awaked ". — MONTRÉALAIS.

L'ÉGLISE DU CANADA. — (67, vol. II, p. 362). — RÉPONSE PARTIELLE. Les Récollets arrivèrent à Québec en 1615. Ils tenaient leur juridiction du général de leur ordre. Leurs lettres de mission émanant du nonce apostolique ne leur furent adressées que le 20 mars 1618. Les premiers Jésuites qui vinrent au pays tenaient aussi leur juridiction du général de leur ordre. En 1657, le supérieur de leur ordre reçut des lettres de grand vicaire de l'archevêque de Rouen, Mgr François II de Harlay. M. de Queylus fut aussi grand vicaire de l'archevêque de Rouen jusqu'à l'arrivée de l'évêque de Pétrée, en 1659. — CHERCHEUR.

GRANDS VICAIRES DE L'ÉVÊQUE AVANT LA DIVISION DE SON DIOCESE. — (67, vol. II, p. 369). — A Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu furent vicaires généraux de l'évêque de Québec : 1^o Le curé François Cherrier, de 1797 à 1809 ; 2^o Le curé Jean-Bte Bédard, en 1834 : il meurt du choléra presque aussitôt après sa nomination ; 3^o Le curé Frs-Xavier Demers, 1834 à la formation du diocèse de Montréal. — L'abbé J.-B.-A. A.

FIRST COTTON MILL IN AMERICA. — (70, vol. II, p. 389). — A tablet marking the place where the first cotton mill in America stood, at the corner of Dodge and Cabot streets, North Beverly, Mass., was put in place last summer. The tablet is a slate, 30 by 42 inches in size, and is the gift of F. F. Smith of Boston. The inscription reads : " Here the first cotton mill in America was built in 1787 ; incorporated February, 1789 ; visited by George Washington, October 26th, 1789 ; burnt 1828. " — B. R.

GRANDES MARÉES ; LEURS DOMMAGES. — (73, vol. II, p. 389). — On lit dans la *Gazette* de Québec du 21 décembre 1784 : " Vendredi dernier au soir le 26 du passé

(étant pleine Lune) un orage violent mêlé de neige et venant du Nord-Est fit monter la marée à une hauteur prodigieuse, et envoya les flots avec une telle violence à terre, que quelques quais furent si endommagés que les hangards dessus construits s'écroulèrent ; quelques bâtiments du fleuve furent entièrement détruits, plusieurs autres beaucoup brisés. La scène sur la grève était affreuse et la perte soutenue par différentes personnes est très considérable.—CHERCHEUR.

DESIDERATA

Cy. Tessier, Québec

Canadian Magazine and Literary Repository. Nos. 6, 15, 16, 18, 21 and 22.

L'Observateur. Nos 23 et 26 du vol. III.

L'Abeille Canadienne. Nos du 1er Nov. 1818 et 15 jan. 1819.

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The Canadian Review and Literary and Historical Journal, publié à Montréal en 1824, 25, 26.

Raoul Renault, Québec

Smithsonian Reports for 1860, 1862, 1865, and vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Magazine of American History, vol. XX, (July, December, 1888), and vol. XXIX and following.

Christie. Hist. of Canada. Vol. 4, 2nd edition.

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A QUAKER EXPERIMENT IN GOVERNMENT, by Isaac Sharpless. *Philadelphia: Alfred J. Ferris*. 1898. 8vo., 280 p., portraits.

A history of the connection of the Quakers with the Government of Pennsylvania, from 1682 to 1756, written by the president of Haverford College. The principal chapter subjects are: Principles of government; The Quakers in England; The Quakers in Pennsylvania; Democracy and civil liberty; Religious liberty; The Indians; Military Matters; The last days of Quaker control of the Assembly.

LE DR JACQUES LABRIE, par l'Abbé Auguste Gosselin. *Lévis, Pierre-Georges Roy*, 1898. In-16, 112 p.

THE ROUTES AND MINERAL RESOURCES of Northwestern Canada, by E. Jerome Dyer. *London: George Philip & Son*, 1898. 8vo., cloth, XX-268 p., 2 colored maps.

LA DEUXIÈME ANNÉE DE GÉOGRAPHIE. Premier quartier. Notions préliminaires ou la terre à vol d'oiseau; par l'abbé F.-A. Baillargé. *Joliette, P. Q. Imprimerie générale*. 1898. In-16, VIII-84 p.

ACROSS THE SALT SEAS. A Romance of War and adventure, by John Bloundelle-Burton. *Chicago, Herbert S. Stone & Co.*, 1897. 12mo., decorative cloth, gilt top, 446 p.

LA VIE DE JOSEPH-FRANÇOIS PERRAULT, surnommé le Père de l'éducation du Peuple Canadien, par P.-B. Casgrain. *Québec, C. Darveau*, 1898. In-12, 173 p., portraits et tableau généalogique.

Joseph-François Perrault a été un des Canadiens-Français les plus distingués du commencement du siècle. Il a laissé derrière lui, pour l'immortaliser, des œuvres vivantes, des traités et des manuels que l'on consulte encore avec profit. Mais comme ils sont peu nombreux, hélas! ceux qui connaissent la belle carrière de cet homme de bien.

M. Casgrain, en tirant cette belle figure de l'oubli, et en retraçant les principaux traits de ce bienfaiteur de la jeunesse pauvre de la ville de Québec, a fait un acte de patriotisme: il rend justice à un homme que notre siècle efféminé ignorait et il place devant les yeux de ses compatriotes dont l'apathie pour les choses de l'histoire va toujours augmentant, un bel exemple à imiter.

M. Casgrain n'en est pas à son premier ouvrage : il a déjà publié une belle biographie de Letellier de Saint-Just. Ce nouveau volume fera bonne figure à côté de son aîné.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A NONAGENARIAN, by Rev. John C. Holbrook. *Boston, The Pilgrim Press, s. d. 12mo, cloth, 351 p., ill.*

The name of Dr. Holbrook is widely known and honored in the Congregational denomination. As a leader in the movement which made that denomination for the first time a power outside of New England, as one of the founders of Chicago Theological Seminary and Iowa College, as pleader in England of the cause of the American freedmen, as aggressive and efficient secretary of the New York State Home Missionary Society, Dr. Holbrook has rendered service of no ordinary value. Yet this volume, prepared only at the earnest solicitation of friends, speaks so modestly and unassumingly of Dr. Holbrook's work, that all suggestion of vanity or boasting is lacking. Of especial interest are the letters which Dr. Holbrook wrote to his wife while he was employed in Great Britain raising funds for the aid of the freedmen just after the Civil War. These letters show the character of the man and his work; a simple-hearted, loving, faithful spirit united with a culture by no means inconsiderable and intellectual abilities of far more than the average rank. The book is interesting reading, even to those who may know nothing about Dr. Holbrook.

L'AMÉRIQUE. Anthologie géographique, par L. Didier. *Paris, Ch. Delagrave, 1898. In-12, 563 p.*

L'auteur a défini d'une façon très nette le but qu'il désire atteindre dans un court avertissement qui est placé en tête de l'ouvrage.

“ En préparant, dit-il, cette *Anthologie*, nous avons eu surtout pour but de présenter un résumé des découvertes géographiques et de la formation politique des Etats. Nous avons donc assuré la plus grande place à l'œuvre de l'homme sur le sol américain, et rassemblé quelques éléments qui forment, pour chaque grande division du continent, un abrégé de son histoire géographique ”.

THE VOYAGES OF THE CABOTS. Latest phases of the controversy. By Samuel Edward Dawson. (From the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada for 1897). 8vo., pages 139-268, numerous maps and illustrations.

PUBLICATIONS DIVERSES

LES PRISONNIERS POLITIQUES EN RUSSIE, par George Kennan, traduit de l'anglais par Alf. Testuz. Genève, Librairie Stapelmohr, 1896. In-12, 256 p.

L'ouvrage de M. Kennan a fait beaucoup de bruit dans la presse américaine. L'auteur, grâce qu'il avait montrée dans un ouvrage précédent, à la bienveillance pour la Russie a eu accès un peu partout, où le commun des mortels est généralement banni. C'est ce qui lui a permis de préparer un réquisitoire des plus formidables contre le traitement des prisonniers politiques par le gouvernement russe.

Son livre est palpitant : il a été traduit dans presque toutes les langues.

LES MERVEILLES DE L'ARRIÈRE-BOUTIQUE de Saint Antoine. Nouveau récit d'un témoin. Paris, Victor Retaux, 1898. In-12, XI-301 p., gravure.

UN APOTRE DE LA BRETAGNE, au XVII^e siècle. Le Vénérable Michel Le Nobletz (1577-1652), par le vicomte Hippolyte Le Gouvello. Paris, Victor Retaux, 1898. In-12, XV-490 p., portrait.

ENTRETIENS EUCHARISTIQUES et Discours de premières messes, par le P. Jean Vaudon. Paris, Victor Retaux, 1898. In-12, 296 p.

LES JUIFS DEVANT LES NATIONS. Le commencement d'un monde, par Ph.-Aug. de Lambilly. Paris, Victor Retaux, 1898. In-8, 228 p.

HISTOIRE DE LA LIGUE sous les règnes de Henri III et Henri IV, ou Quinze années de l'histoire de France, par Victor de Chalamert. Paris, Firmin-Didot et Cie, 1898. Gr. in-8, LXVIII-504 p., vignettes.

Cette volumineuse histoire de la Ligue, précédée d'un avant-propos et augmentée de notes par le fils de l'auteur, M. Abel de Chalamert, se recommande d'elle-même. Elle est documentée, écrite dans un bon esprit et intéressante à plus d'un point de vue.

VERLAINE INTIME, par Ch. Donos. Paris, Léon Vanier, 1898. In-12 255 p., ill.

TABLEAU DE LA FRANCE en 1614. La France et la Royauté avant Richelieu, par Gabriel Hanotaux. Paris, Firmin-Didot et Cie, s. d. In-12, IV 406 p.

LA CARRIÈRE DU MARÉCHAL SUCHET, duc d'Albuféra. Documents inédits par François Rousseau. Paris, Firmin-Didot et Cie, s. d. In-12, XVIII-328 p., 3 cartes.

L'ORIENT ET L'EUROPE depuis le XVII^e siècle jusqu'aujourd'hui, par le Baron Amaury de la Barre de Nanteuil. *Paris, Firmin-Didot et Cie, s. d.* In-8, XX-251 p., 4 cartes.

La question de l'Orient est à l'ordre du jour. Toutes les nations européennes ont les yeux tournées vers ces contrées. C'est plus temps que jamais de se renseigner et de suivre les péripéties du drame dont le prélude est déjà commencé. L'ouvrage du baron de Nanteuil initiera tous ceux qui aiment à se renseigner sur tous les événements dignes de remarques qui ont eu l'Orient pour théâtre depuis le dix-septième siècle.

L'URINE HUMAINE. Urines normales, urines anormales, urines pathologiques, par Camille Vieillard. *Paris, Société d'Éditions Scientifiques, 1898.* In-12, 520 p., vignettes.

Ce traité se recommande de lui-même à tous les médecins et à tous les chimistes. Aujourd'hui la science médicale se guide surtout, dans les maladies chroniques, par l'analyse chimique. Alors ses diagnostics sont plus sûrs, le traitement à prescrire plus efficace et les résultats plus satisfaisants.

Les revues médicales ont dit beaucoup de bien de ce travail de M. Vieillard, La première édition a été vite épuisée ; c'est la seconde édition que nous signalons aujourd'hui aux Esculapes et aux chimistes que nous comptons au nombre de nos abonnés.

LA SAUVAGINE EN FRANCE. Nos oiseaux de mer, de rivière et de marais, par Louis Ternier. *Paris, Firmin-Didot et Cie, s. d.* Gr. in-8, XV-523 p., 125 gravures.

Ce manuel du chasseur de gibier, illustré de gravures d'après nature, nous donne l'histoire naturelle et la description de toutes les espèces de gibiers visitant la France. L'auteur s'est souvent demandé pourquoi les oiseaux, qui jouent dans la nature, un rôle économique si considérable, qui tiennent une place si importante et qui se recommandent, pour la plupart, par la beauté de leur plumage, la grâce de leurs allures et l'originalité de leurs mœurs, étaient moins en faveur que les insectes, les coquilles ou les plantes. En effet, ici comme en France, on devrait consacrer plus d'études aux oiseaux.