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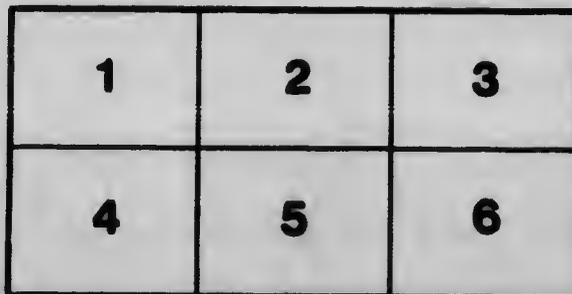
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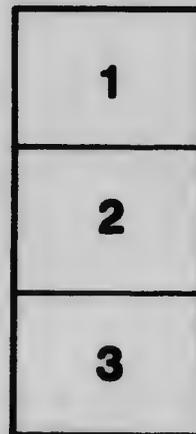
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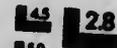
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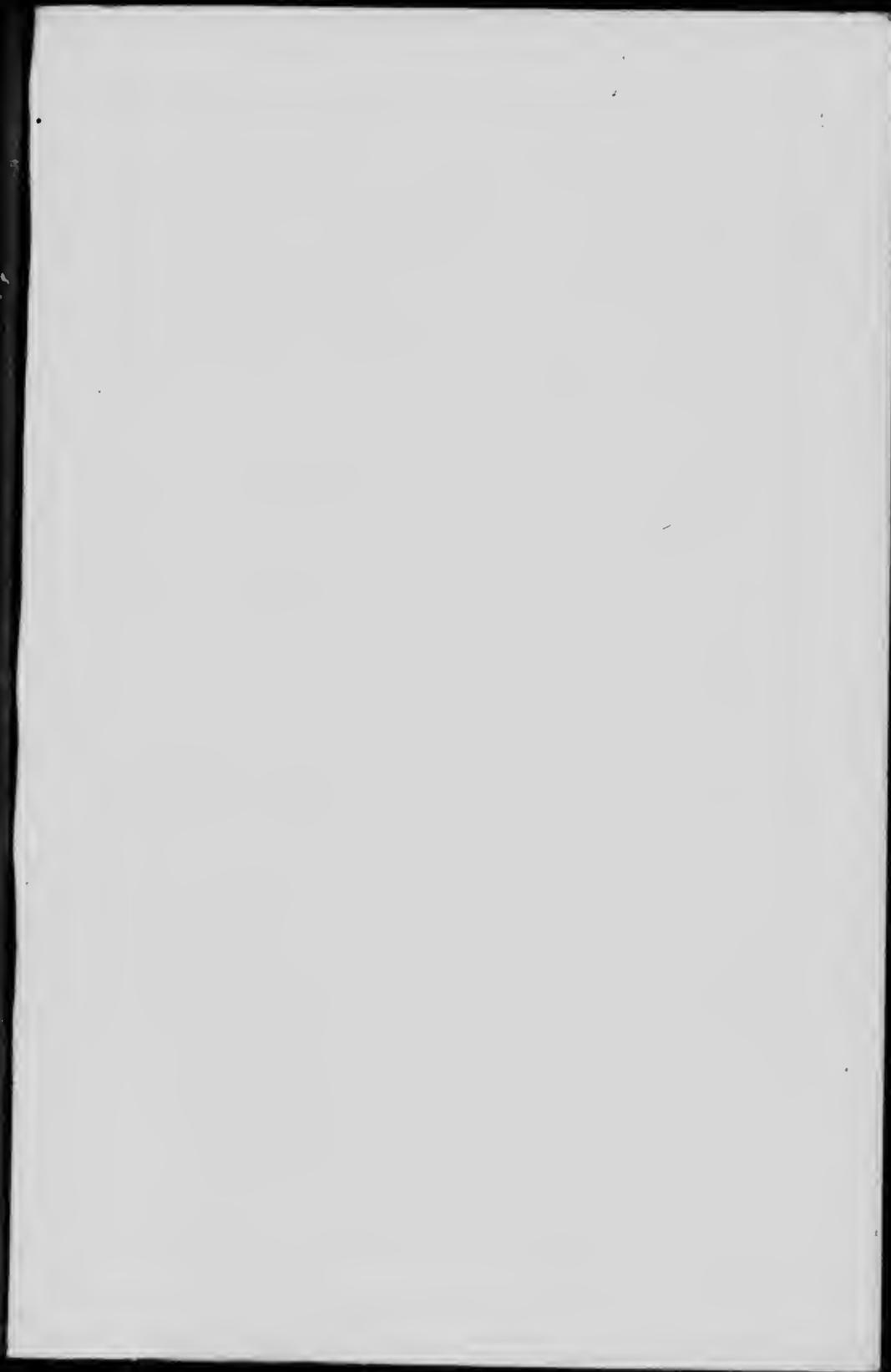
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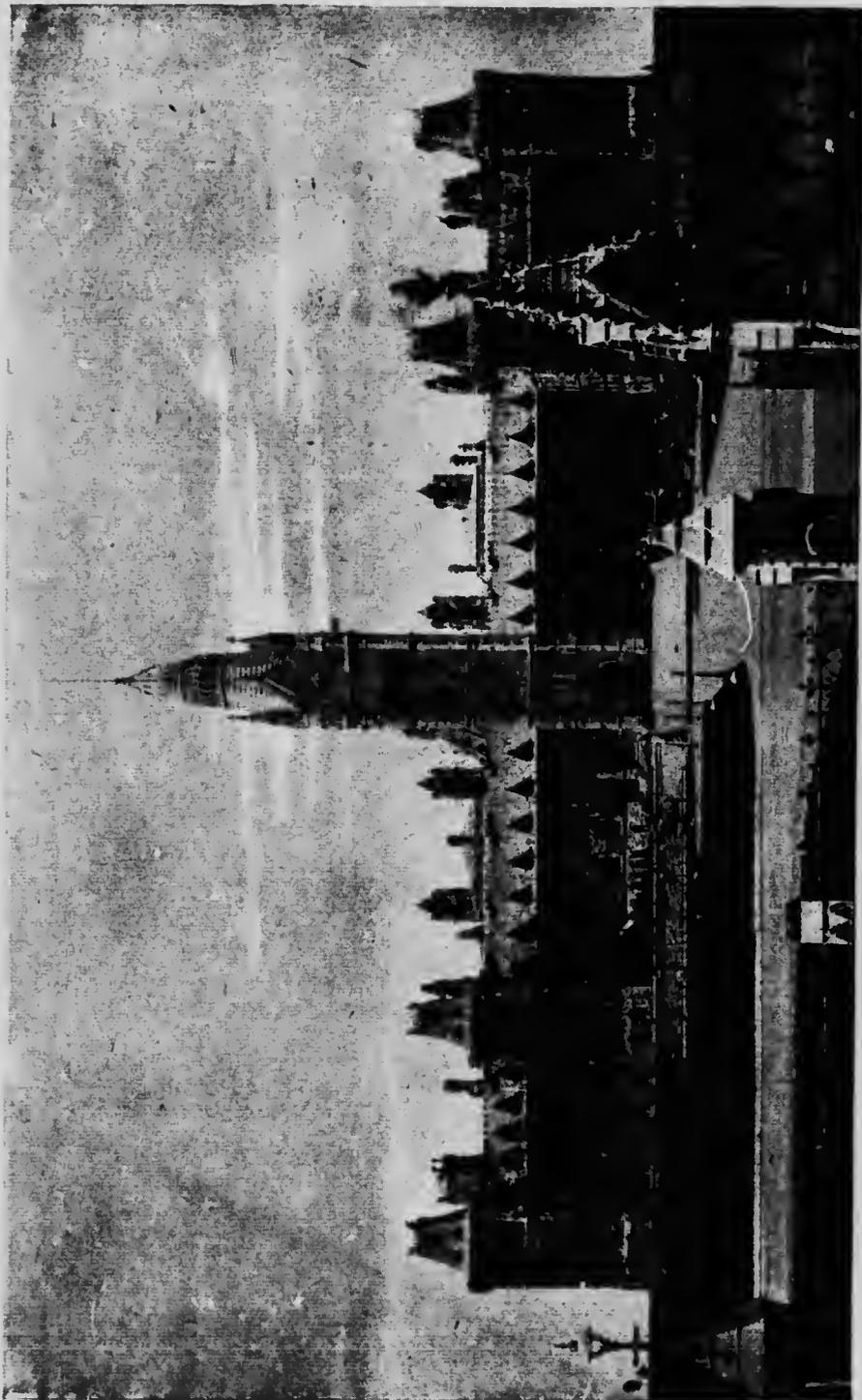
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See page 125.

NOVA SCOTIA EDITION

A
Brief History of
Canada

By

John B. Calkin, M.A.

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BRIEF HISTORY OF CANADA.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

An Unknown Land.—Four hundred years ago the territory now forming the Dominion of Canada was one vast wilderness. Save the wild animals that roamed through the forests its only inhabitants then were Indians scattered thinly over the country. To the ancestors of the Canadian people, most of whom lived in the British Isles and in France, the very existence of America at that time was unknown.

The Northmen.—The Northmen from Norway and Denmark did indeed visit Canada nine hundred years ago. While some of these roving pirates were wresting portions of England from our Saxon forefathers, others, sailing north-westerly into Arctic waters, established a colony in Greenland. One of them, Biorn by name, on his way to this new colony, was carried far away by a north-east wind to this new world of ours. Then about the time that the famous Canute the Dane began his rule over England, Leif, son of Eirik the Red, sailed to this western land and explored its coasts. To several places here he gave names—Hellu-land (the stony land), Mark-land (the forest land), and Vin-land (the vine land), supposed to be the countries now called Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Massachusetts.

The Northmen, however, made no long stay here. The fact of their visit, if it was ever known at all in Southern Europe, was five hundred years later wholly forgotten.

Looking for a Route to India.—For centuries the people of Western Europe had carried on a lucrative trade with India, exchanging their woollens and other manufactures for the spices, ivory, pearls, diamonds, and other products of that rich land. The long-used route by way of the Mediterranean Sea had then become very dangerous by reason of the hostility of the Turks, who recently had taken possession of Constantinople.

Only the northern portions of Africa were then known to Europeans. Some navigators now began to think that possibly a good route to India lay around the southern end of that continent. Such a route, by the Cape of Good Hope, was soon discovered, and down to the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 it continued to be the main water-road between Western Europe and India.

Sailing West to reach the East, 1492.—Meanwhile a bolder scheme was being planned by Christopher Columbus. He proposed to reach the far East by sailing westward. To recount the difficulties of Columbus in obtaining aid to carry out his plans would be too long a story to tell here. Finally, however, assisted by Ferdinand and Isabella, the King and Queen of Spain, he set out on his long voyage.

Discovery of America, 1492.—Sailing from Palos in Spain, for more than two months Columbus, with his three small vessels, traversed the wide waste of waters. Often it needed all his skill to keep his mutinous crew in subjection. At last, on the 12th of October, there came from the lookout the joyous shout, "Land! land!" A few hours later the little ships were lying at anchor on the shores of an unknown island, while Columbus and his men were making the acquaintance of its inhabitants. The island was one of the group now called the Bahamas. Before setting out for home Columbus visited Cuba and Hayti, remaining in all about three months. On his return to Spain he was received at Court with distinguished honor.

The West Indies.—Columbus now found it easy enough to obtain money and men for further explorations. In all he made four voyages across the Atlantic, but he died without

knowing that he had found a new world. He simply supposed that he had discovered a westerly route to India and China, and that the islands he had visited lay off the coast of Asia. Hence these islands were afterwards named the West Indies, and the natives were called Indians.

Western Europe astir.—Tidings of Columbus's wonderful discovery soon set all Western Europe astir. Neither India, China, nor Japan had yet been reached, but they surely were not far away from the newly-discovered islands. So thought



COLUMBUS'S SHIP, THE "SANTA MARIA."
(Photo from the model at Chicago Exhibition, 1893.)

Columbus, and the leading men of the time were of the same opinion. These eastern lands were supposed to possess unbounded wealth, and the navigator who should open up an easy route to them would be on the highroad to fortune.

Henry VII. and the Cabots.—Henry the Seventh of England, dazzled by the prospect of adding new lands to his dominion and more wealth to his treasury, was eager to send explorers across the western waters. He found suitable men to carry out his wishes in John Cabot and his son Sebastian.

John Cabot, though then living in Bristol, was, like Columbus, a native of Genoa in Italy. Under royal charter he set sail in May 1497 in the ship *Matthew*, in search of a westerly route to China and India. At the end of three months he returned. He had discovered land which he thought was on the coast of China. In truth a whole continent and a vast ocean still lay between this land and Eastern Asia. The land he had visited was on the eastern coast of North America—



EARLY DISCOVERIES AND EXPLORATIONS.

whether Labrador, Newfoundland, or Cape Breton is uncertain. In the following year the Cabots made a second voyage, during which they explored a large part of the coast of North America. King Henry is said to have rewarded Cabot with a gift of ten pounds.

Americus Vesputius.—Yet another Italian, best known by his Latin name Americus Vesputius, claims notice among early explorers. He made several visits to the New World,

during one of which he explored the coast of Brazil, taking possession of the country for the King of Portugal. It was still supposed that all these lands that had been discovered were islands or headlands of Asia, and for many years the great object of search was some channel leading through them to China or India. The name America was first given to that part of South America explored by Vespuccius. Afterwards, when later discovery showed that the other lands were connected with this country, the name was extended until it included both North and South America.

The French and the English.—Although Spain and Portugal claimed all the newly-discovered lands, France and England very soon began to assert their rights in the New World. The cod fisheries on the Banks of Newfoundland attracted their attention. Among the French fishermen, who were the first to visit these noted fishing grounds, were some Bretons, whose home was in the north-west of France. It is from these people that Cape Breton Island is said to have taken its name.

A Colony on Sable Island, 1518.—A Frenchman named De Lery made a vain attempt to form a settlement on Sable Island, that dangerous sand ridge a hundred miles south of Cape Breton. A few wild cattle found here many years later seem to have been the only remains of his colony.

Verrazano, 1524.—During the reign of Francis the First of France a noted corsair named Verrazano, while searching for a passage to China, explored the coast of North America from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Fear, taking possession of the country for his French master, and giving it the name of New France.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. What oceans lie on the north, east, and west of Canada? What country lies on the south?
2. When it is noon at Sydney, C.B., what time is it at Victoria, B.C.?
3. How many acres does a square mile comprise?
4. How many square miles in the Dominion of Canada? What proportion of the British Empire does Canada comprise?

INTRODUCTION.

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5. What is the population of Canada? How many of these people French origin? How many are Indians?
6. Name the various Provinces of the Dominion, and state the products of each.
7. Trace some connection between the unsettled, nomadic life of the Indians and the unimproved condition of the country when it was discovered.
8. How long does it take to cross the Atlantic at the present time?
9. Why can the crossing be done more quickly now than at the time of Columbus?
10. What is the breadth of the Pacific Ocean from Vancouver to Japan?
11. What great work now going on will shorten the sea route west between Europe and Asia?
12. What are the Banks of Newfoundland? For what are they noted?
13. Where was Columbus born?
14. If there had been no land in the way, how many miles would Columbus have sailed before reaching India?
15. What impeded the speed of Columbus's vessels in crossing the Atlantic?
16. What force did they fall in with which urged them on more rapidly?

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CHAPTER II.

BEGINNING OF THE HISTORY OF CANADA.

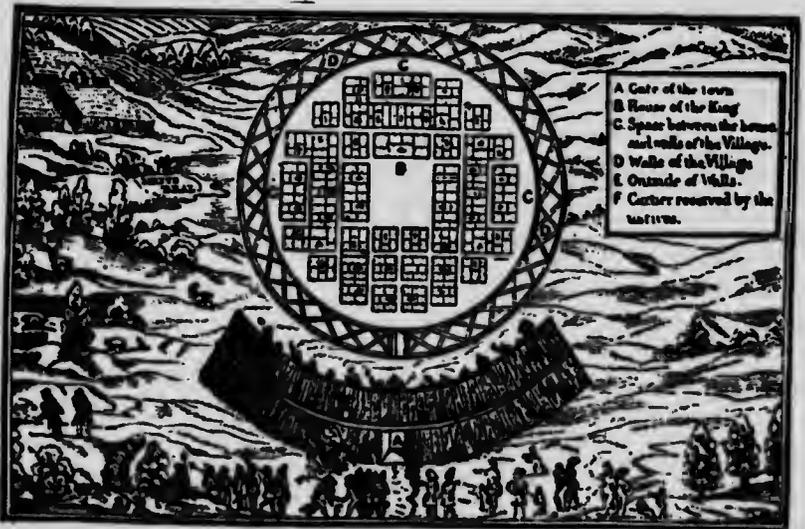
Jacques Cartier, 1534.—Ten years after the exploits of Verazano, Jacques Cartier, of the seaport town of St. Malo, was sent to make further explorations in New France. Cartier came direct to Newfoundland, passed through the Strait of Belle Isle, and entered Bay Chaleur. At Gaspé he erected a cross with an inscription on it, showing that he claimed the country for Christ and the King of France. The Indians of the place told Cartier of a great water-road into the interior, which he thought must lead to China. But as winter was approaching, he returned to France, taking with him two Indians whom he had kidnapped.

Cartier's Second Voyage, 1535.—In the following year Cartier came again and sailed up the great river which the Indians had told him of on his former visit. To this river he gave the name of St. Lawrence. Where the city of Quebec now stands he found an Indian village named Stadacona. Its old chief, Donnacona, gave him a kindly greeting, and told him of a larger village named Hochelaga farther up the river. After some delay Cartier also visited this Indian settlement.

Indian Long-House.—Hochelaga comprised about fifty dwellings of the style known as Indian "long-houses," common among the Huron and Iroquois tribes. They were about a hundred and fifty feet in length, constructed of poles and covered with bark. Each dwelling was a sort of tenement-house, occupied by several families. Along the top of the house was an opening about a foot wide, serving the double purpose of a window and a chimney. The fires were on the ground directly under the opening in the roof, one fire serving two adjoining families. In the winter the Indians slept

close packed around the fire ; in summer their sleeping place was a sort of scaffold along each side of the dwelling. The whole village was fortified, after the Indian fashion, by a palisade formed of the trunks of trees set upright in the ground. Around the inside, next the palisade, was a sort of gallery, from which stones could be hurled upon an enemy on the outside.

The Indians of Hochelaga lived partly by cultivating the soil, raising vegetables and small quantities of maize or Indian corn. Believing Cartier to be more than human, these



HOCHELAGA.
(From an old print.)

Indians treated him with great respect, and brought him their sick to be healed by the touch of his hand. Before leaving Hochelaga, Cartier visited the beautiful mountain that overlooked the village. To this Cartier gave the name of Mount Royal, from which has come Montreal, the name of the chief commercial city of the Dominion, now occupying the site of the Indian Hochelaga.

Cartier spent the winter in a palisaded fort on the banks of the St. Charles River, near Stadacona. It was a dreary

winter. The cold was severe, and a deadly disease, known as scurvy, broke out, carrying off twenty-five of his men. The Indians showed the French much kindness, which was ill requited. Early in the spring, when the ice had gone out of the river, Cartier sailed for France, carrying off by force Donnacona and other Indian chiefs.

Cartier's Third Voyage.—Six years later Sieur de Roberval was appointed Viceroy of Canada, and Cartier was sent out again to form a colony. The colonists spent the winter near Stadacona. Cold and disease and the hostility of the Indians awakened fervent longings for the home they had left beyond the sea, and when spring came Cartier gathered all the survivors on board his vessels and returned to France.

Cartier's ill fortune was discouraging. Moreover, France was now passing through stormy times. Some of her people were Roman Catholics and some were Protestants—or Huguenots, as they were called—and they had little love for each other. Religious strife and civil war so disturbed the country that for over half a century no further attempt was made to establish colonies in Canada. During this time, however, fleets of fishing vessels sailed every summer from the western parts of France and from England for the Banks of Newfoundland.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert's Colony, 1583.—Meanwhile also some of England's bold seamen sought renown in the New World. Martin Frobisher tried in vain to find a passage to India along the coasts of frozen Labrador. The first attempt to establish an English colony here was made on Newfoundland by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, aided by his half-brother, Sir Walter Raleigh. With much ceremony he took possession of the island in the name of his sovereign, Queen Elizabeth.

His little colony had hard fare. The supply of food ran short, and cold weather coming on, Sir Humphrey wisely thought it better for his people to winter at their old homes. So, gathering all on board, he sailed for England. On the way, however, his own little vessel, the *Squirrel*, of ten tons

burden, went down in a storm with all on board. The last words of the gallant Sir Humphrey were, "Cheer up, lads; we are as near heaven on sea as on land."

The Fur Trade.—By-and-by it became known that the forests of Canada had sources of wealth in their fur-bearing animals, which were of even more value than the treasures of the ocean. The fur trade with the Indians awakened the keenest rivalry among the merchants of the seaport towns of France. It was a barter trade. In exchange for furs, which brought a high price in European markets, the traders gave the Indians knives, hatchets, cloth, brandy, beads, and various trinkets. The trade was not open and free to all, but some company or individual obtained from the King the sole right of trade within certain specified limits. The document signed by the King granting privileges of this kind was called a Charter or Letters-patent. There was much rivalry over these charters, so that one's right was often cancelled on short notice and given to another.

De la Roche, 1598.—The King of France gave the Marquis de la Roche a charter, making him Lieutenant-General of Canada, and granting him sole right of trade within his territory. This nobleman set out in a small vessel to take possession of his dominion. The enterprise did not look very hopeful. As colonists could not be obtained from other quarters, the marquis was allowed to take convicts from the public prisons. Having crossed the Atlantic, he left forty of his colonists on Sable Island, until he should find a suitable place for settlement. Shortly after he fell in with a violent storm, by which he was driven back to the coast of France. He returned home to find that, through the influence of a rival, his charter had been cancelled. He was deeply in debt, and, unable to make payment, he was thrown into prison. For five long years, while De la Roche lay in prison, the wretched men on Sable Island strove with cold and hunger and disease, and with each other until only twelve remained alive. Then the King, learning how they had been left, had them brought back to France. It was a sorry spectacle the poor fellows presented when brought into the King's presence, with their

swarthy faces, long beards, and shaggy clothes made of the skins of wild animals. The King was so touched by their wretched appearance and the story of their sufferings that he pardoned their past offences, and bestowed on each a gift of fifty crowns.

Chauvin and Pontgravé.—A naval officer, named Chauvin, and Pontgravé, a merchant of St. Malo, now obtained a charter from the King of France, giving them exclusive right to the fur trade in Canada. The charter required them to establish five hundred colonists in the country. Their principal trading-post was Tadousac, at the mouth of the Saguenay. It is said that they derived large profits from the fur trade; but as regards colonists, they brought out only sixteen, and these they sadly neglected. Indeed, but for the help of the Indians, the poor fellows would have died of starvation.

Pontgravé and Champlain, 1603.—The royal charter was now given to a new company. There was at this time at the French Court a young man of noble character, who stood high in the King's favor, and who for the next thirty years did much to establish the power of France in America. This was Samuel de Champlain. He had just returned from the West Indies and Mexico, whither he had gone for love of adventure.

Pontgravé and Champlain were sent out to explore the country. Crossing the Atlantic in two small vessels, one of fifteen tons, the other of twelve, they sailed up the St. Lawrence to the places which Cartier had visited seventy years before. Things were greatly changed. Stadacona and Hochelaga had entirely disappeared, and only a few wandering Indians were found in the neighborhood. Shortly after the return of Pontgravé and Champlain to France changes were made in the company, by which Sieur de Monts, the Governor of Pons, was placed at its head. De Monts was made Lieutenant-General of the territory from the fortieth to the forty-sixth degree of north latitude. No limit was fixed to the extent of the territory inland, as the interior was wholly unknown.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. Where is the Strait of Belle Isle, Chaleur Bay, Gaspé ?
2. Account for the hostility of the Indians during Cartier's last visit to Canada.
3. How do you pronounce Huguenot ?
4. What is a royal charter ?
5. What is a monopoly ? What monopoly is spoken of in this chapter ? Name a monopoly of the present time.
6. How long did the search for the north-west passage continue ? Point out the route on the map.
7. In what way did Sir Humphrey Gilbert lose his life ? What were his last words ?
8. How did Sir Walter Raleigh die ?
9. What valuable American plant did he introduce into the British Isles ?
10. At what time did Sir Humphrey Gilbert place his colony at St. John's ?

CHAPTER III.

THE FIRST CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF ACADIE.

THE country granted to De Monts's company was called *Acadie*, or, in its Latin form, *Acadia*. Later, this name was limited to narrower bounds, including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the eastern part of Maine.

De Monts explores the Coasts of Nova Scotia, 1604.—De Monts, with two vessels, sailed from Havre de Grace, on the north coast of France. On board his vessels were men of all ranks and conditions. Among the leaders, besides De Monts, were Champlain, Pontgravé, and Poutrincourt. As to religion, some were Huguenots and some were Catholics. De Monts himself was a Huguenot. The first land they touched was near the mouth of the La Have River, on the south coast of Nova Scotia. In a bay farther west, now known as Liverpool Harbor, De Monts found a fellow-countryman named Rossignol buying furs from the Indians. As this was a violation of the company's charter, he seized the vessel and its cargo of furs. Shortly after Pontgravé, who had been exploring the coast farther east, arrived with the spoils of fur traders whom he had found trespassing near Canso.

Port Royal.—De Monts sailed up the Bay of Fundy, which he named French Bay. In the high cliffs of trap rock which guard its southern shores he observed an opening through which the sea found an inlet. Passing through the narrow gateway, he entered the beautiful landlocked sheet of water now known as Annapolis Basin. The placid waters, glittering with silver sheen, dotted here and there with an islet, and bordered all around with leafy forests, like a mirror set in emerald, filled the beholders with delight. On the north shore, a few miles west of the present town of Annapolis, a

Disease broke out before spring, carrying off nearly half of the colonists.

Port Royal founded, 1605.—Early in the spring De Monts and Champlain, with the survivors, returned to Port Royal. But scarcely were they well settled when Pontgravé arrived, bringing bad news from France. Rivals were plotting against De Monts, and trying to persuade the King to cancel his charter. Leaving Pontgravé in charge of Port Royal, De Monts sailed for France, while Champlain set out to explore new territory.

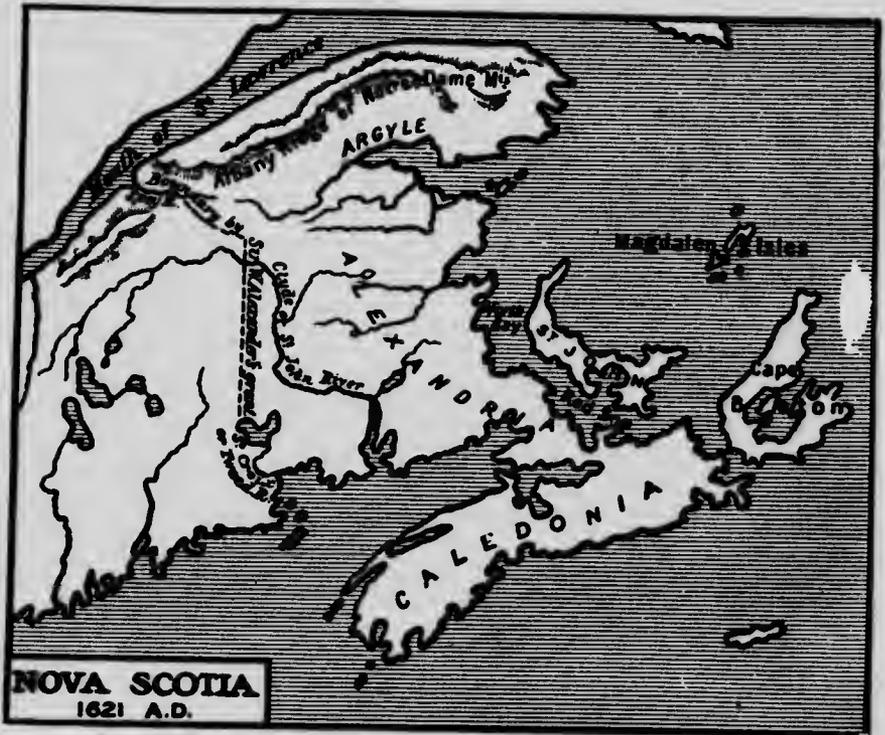
Poutrincourt returns to Port Royal, May 1606.—De Monts found that his enemies, jealous of his monopoly, were charging him with neglect of missionary work among the Indians. Poutrincourt, however, was full of hope, and, assisted by De Monts in obtaining new supplies, he returned to Port Royal. His arrival was in good time, for the little colony was well-nigh broken up. Two Frenchmen and an Indian alone occupied the fort, Pontgravé and the others having just set out for Gaspé. Learning of Poutrincourt's arrival, they soon returned. It is said that the site of the settlement was at this time changed to the spot where the town of Annapolis now stands.

The Order of the Good Time.—The following winter passed pleasantly at Port Royal. The chief men formed themselves into a club called "The Order of the Good Time." Day about each held the office of Grand Master, whose duty it was to provide for the table and to furnish amusement for his day of office. Each, as his turn came to cater for the club, strove to outdo his predecessor in providing fish and game and every possible dainty to enrich the bill of fare. At the appointed hour the Grand Master, wearing the insignia of office, entered the dining-hall, followed by the members of the club, each bearing a dish for the table. Welcome guests at the board were the Indian chiefs, most honored of whom was the aged Memberton, whose head was now whitened by a hundred winters. After dinner they smoked their lobster-claw pipes, sang French songs, and listened to the old chief's Indian tales. When spring came, the colonists set about cultivating the

26 THE FIRST CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF ACADIE.

soil. But agriculture was a pastime; the chief business was the fur trade.

Port Royal abandoned, 1607.—In spite of De Monts's efforts, his charter was taken away, and deprived of its monopoly of the fur trade the company could not meet the expenses of the colony. Accordingly orders were sent to Poutrincourt to return with all the colonists to France.



NOVA SCOTIA IN 1621.

The Indians of the place, with whom the French had lived on good terms, were much grieved over their departure.

Port Royal destroyed by Argall, 1613.—Three years had passed away when Poutrincourt, with a new charter, returned to Port Royal. Here, after a brief period of prosperity, new ills befell the little colony. The English claimed the whole coast country, and the Governor of the English colony of

Virginia sent Captain Argall to drive away intruders. Having seized everything that he could carry off, Argall reduced Port Royal to ashes and sailed away. The French soon built up the place again, but Poutrincourt shortly after bade good-bye to his colonists and returned to France. His son, Biencourt, held command for a few years until his death, when he was succeeded by Charles de la Tour.

Nova Scotia granted to Sir William Alexander, 1621.— About this time James the First of England made a move to settle Acadia with his people. Changing the name of the country to Nova Scotia, he gave it to Sir William Alexander, a Scottish knight at his Court. Sir William made some efforts to build up a British colony. A few settlers came out from Scotland and made their home on the north shore of Annapolis Basin. Charles the First, James's son, created an order of knighthood, known as Knights Baronets of Nova Scotia, making it the duty of each knight to bring out a certain number of colonists. But the scheme did not prosper.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. How do you pronounce De Monts?
2. What memorial of De Monts's visit to Liverpool Harbor is now found in Queen's County, N.S.?
3. What exciting incident occurred while De Monts remained in St. Mary's Bay?

CHAPTER IV.

CANADA UNDER CHAMPLAIN.

MEANWHILE De Monts, having secured a renewal of his charter, turned his attention to the country on the St. Lawrence. He sent out Champlain to explore the country and Pontgravé to carry on the fur trade with the Indians.

Quebec founded, 1608.—A short distance from the island of Orleans the river St. Charles enters the St. Lawrence.

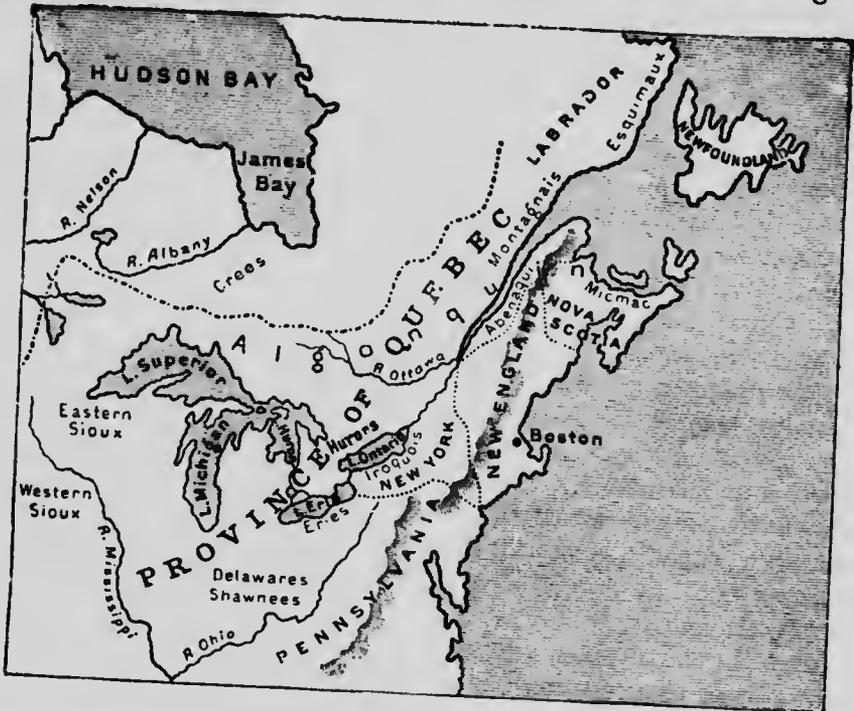


CAPE DIAMOND AT THE PRESENT DAY

On the angle between the rivers is a rocky promontory, whose highest point, called Cape Diamond, rises three hundred and fifty feet above the water. On the narrow flats between the river and the cliffs, the site of the Indian Stadacona, Champlain erected a few wooden houses, which were protected on the water side by a wall of logs and a ditch. Such was the

rude beginning of Quebec, which afterwards became the strongest fortress of America.

The Indians.—At this time the Indians of Canada comprised three principal divisions—the Algonquins, the Iroquois, and the Hurons. The two last named belonged to the same general stock, and they are sometimes called Huron-Iroquois. Each of these divisions included various tribes. The Algon-



LOCATION OF INDIAN FAMILIES.

quins occupied the principal part of the country on the north of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes. The Micmacs and Milicetes of Acadia belonged to this family. These tribes lived chiefly by hunting and fishing. Their cone-shaped dwellings were formed of stakes covered with birch bark.

The Hurons.—The Hurons inhabited the country between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe. In Champlain's time there were over thirty villages in this small district, with a total

population said to be at least twenty thousand. They lived in long-houses, like those Cartier had found at Hochelaga, and they cultivated the soil in a rude way, raising maize, beans, pumpkins, and tobacco.

The Iroquois.—The Iroquois occupied the territory now included in central New York. At this time they comprised five tribes—the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onondagas, the Cayugas, and the Senecas, from which they came to be called the “Five Nations.” Later they were joined by the Tuscaroras from South Carolina, and they then became known as the “Six Nations.” Their houses and general mode of living were like those of the Hurons. The Iroquois were a warlike people, and their habit was to make rapid incursions by way of the rivers and lakes against the Hurons and the Algonquins, plundering and killing them, or carrying off those whom they could capture alive. Their captives they put to death with cruel torture; or, to increase their own numbers, they sometimes adopted them as members of the tribe.

Champlain's Difficulties.—Champlain for many years kept up his search for a route to China and India. During his travels he discovered the lake that still bears his name. He had many troubles. Some of his men, growing weary of the hardships he made them undergo, formed a plot to kill him. Scurvy, dread foe of the early colonists, carried off many of his people. In order to keep on friendly terms with his neighbors, the Algonquins and Hurons, he took part in their wars against the Iroquois. In this way he brought on himself and his people the undying hatred of these fierce tribes.

Champlain selects the Site of Montreal.—Tadoussac, at the mouth of the Saguenay, was one of the earliest posts on the St. Lawrence for carrying on the fur trade with the Indians. Desiring a trade centre farther inland that could be easily reached both by the Indians of the far north and by the French trading vessels, Champlain selected for the purpose the site of the old Indian village Hochelaga, where Montreal now stands. For some cause, however, little was done for thirty years to carry out the project.

Conversion of the Indians.—A great object ever dear to

Champlain was to make Christians of the Indians. On returning from France, which he often visited, he brought with him four monks of the order called Recollets. The arrival of these devoted men was an important era in the religious history of the colony. Two of them remained at Quebec, while the other two went among the Indians—one to the wandering Algonquins, and the other, Joseph le Caron, to the far-distant Hurons.

Champlain leads the Hurons against the Iroquois.—Yielding to the entreaty of the Hurons, Champlain set out for their country to help them in an expedition against the Iroquois. The route was long and arduous. He and a few companions, mostly Indians, went up the Ottawa in canoes. At the River Matawan they struck across to Lake Nipissing, and thence down the French River to Georgian Bay.

Under the leadership of Champlain, the Hurons then set out for the enemy's country on the south side of Lake Ontario. The Iroquois, taking shelter behind the palisades of one of their villages, defended themselves so bravely that the Hurons lost heart and gave up the contest. Champlain was severely wounded by an arrow, so that for several days he had to be carried in a basket on the back of an Indian. He spent the winter among the Hurons, and after an absence of many months returned to Quebec.

Condition of the Colony.—Champlain's colony made little progress either as regards numbers or general prosperity. The cultivation of the soil was neglected, and the little settlement was in constant danger from the Iroquois. These fierce savages, crossing the great lakes, came down the St. Lawrence, and lurked in the woods near Quebec, ever ready to strike down an unprotected Frenchman.

The Company of New France.—Canada was now placed under new management. The King of France granted the whole country, from Hudson Bay to Florida, to the Company of New France, often called the Company of One Hundred Associates. The Company had the sole right to the fur trade for fifteen years, during which it bound itself to establish in the country four thousand French Catholic colonists. Champlain still remained as Governor.

Shattered Hopes.—The new Company began well. A fleet of transports, bearing supplies and colonists, was sent out from France. The starving inhabitants at Quebec were eagerly watching for its arrival. Alas for their hopes! An enemy lay concealed at Tadousac, also on the lookout. War had broken out between Great Britain and France, and a fleet under David Kirke had been sent to drive the French from America. Kirke captured all the transports, and seized the supplies which Champlain so much needed. He also sent a messenger to Quebec demanding immediate surrender. Champlain, with little food or ammunition, was in a sorry case for fighting. But his courage was equal to the occasion. He refused to yield. Kirke, deceived by his boldness, let him alone.

Capture of Quebec, 1629.—There was great suffering in Quebec during the following winter. The colonists were on the verge of starvation. Spring and summer brought little relief. One day in July, when all were in the woods in search of food, Champlain alone remaining in the fort, three British ships were seen coming up the river. Resistance was useless, and soon the British flag was flying over the fort. Champlain was taken to England by his captors.

Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, 1632.—Before the surrender of Quebec peace had been made between France and Great Britain. All captured places, including Quebec, and Acadia or Nova Scotia, were given back to France. It was said that King Charles the First was bribed with French gold. In these early times several weeks would pass before it could be known in America that Quebec had been given back to France. In the meantime Louis Kirke, a brother of David Kirke, was Governor of the colony.

Champlain's Return to Canada, and Death, 1635.—In the following spring the Company sent out new colonists, and Champlain returned to Quebec as Governor. With all his former energy and integrity he devoted himself to the building up of the colony. Nor had his concern for the conversion of the Indians at all abated. The Recollet missionaries did not return with him; the Jesuits came instead.

Champlain's work, however, soon came to an end. On Christmas Day 1635 this greatest and best of the early French explorers and governors passed away. The principal settlements in the colony at this time were at Quebec and Three Rivers.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. What part of Acadia did the Micmacs occupy? The Milicetes?
2. What conditions have influenced the growth of Montreal?
3. Point out on the map Champlain's route to the Huron country.
4. Point out Tadousac.
5. Account for Kirke's attack on Quebec after peace had been concluded.
6. Why would such action not be likely to happen now?
7. Pronounce Recollet.

CHAPTER V.

FRENCH QUARRELS IN ACADIA.

FOR twenty-two years the French had undisturbed possession of Nova Scotia. During this period many French colonists settled at various places in the country. With much good judgment they made their homes near the fertile marsh lands in the Annapolis valley and around the head waters of the Bay of Fundy.

D'Aulnay Charnisay and La Tour.—The chief events of the period relate to the quarrels of two rival Governors, and need not be fully narrated. The country was divided between the Chevalier D'Aulnay Charnisay, whose principal territory lay on the north of the Bay of Fundy, but whose headquarters were at Port Royal, and Charles de la Tour, who held the peninsula of Nova Scotia, and had his headquarters at the mouth of the St. John River. D'Aulnay and La Tour were bitter foes, and in the petty warfare which they waged against each other D'Aulnay had the advantage of possessing the King's favor. La Tour, however, gained much help from the English at Boston, and also from his capable and heroic wife, who was both a warrior and a woman of affairs.

Fort La Tour captured, 1645.—Again and again, during the absence of her husband, had Madame la Tour defeated the efforts of D'Aulnay to take the fort at St. John. At last, when, betrayed by a Swiss sentry who failed to give the alarm, she saw the enemy scaling the walls, she rallied her little band, and fought so bravely that D'Aulnay, fearing defeat, offered her honorable terms of surrender. Anxious to save the lives of her men, and thinking that she dealt with a man of honor, Madame la Tour commanded them to lay down their arms and open the gates of the fort. When D'Aulnay saw her defenceless condition, he charged her with having deceived him, and basely ordered all her garrison to be hanged. One man

alone purchased his life by acting as executioner of his comrades; while Madame la Tour, with a halter around her neck, was compelled to witness the scene. The horrible sight was too much for her, and she died broken-hearted before her husband returned. Ruined and hopeless, La Tour left the country. D'Aulnay did not long enjoy the fruits of his victory. Three years later he was accidentally drowned in the Annapolis River.

Acadia seized by the British, 1654.—Oliver Cromwell, who now ruled over Great Britain, and who made his power felt at home and abroad, sent out a fleet to attack the Dutch settlement at Manhattan. A portion of the fleet sailed into Annapolis Basin and made an easy conquest of Port Royal. Thus again the British flag waved over the old fort.

Now La Tour, under changed fortune, again appeared on the scene. He made a romantic ending to the old feud with D'Aulnay by marrying the widow of his rival, and he had his home again at the mouth of the St. John. He proceeded to London and petitioned Cromwell to reinstate him in his Acadian territory. His application was successful. Shortly after he sold his right to Sir Thomas Temple, reserving the fort at St. John, where he spent the remainder of his life.

The Treaty of Breda, 1657.—Charles the Second, who now held the throne of Great Britain, setting little value on Nova Scotia, was ready to barter it cheaply away. The people of New England protested, and Sir Thomas Temple urged his claims, but without avail. By the Treaty of Breda, Nova Scotia was once more given to France.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. How many years between the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye and the Treaty of Breda?
2. Point out on the map the principal places in Nova Scotia settled by the French during this period.
3. What is the character of the soil in these places? For what products are they noted?
4. At what time did the English pilgrims come to New England? What caused them to leave England?
5. Who were the first settlers in New York? What name did they give the country? Where was Manhattan?

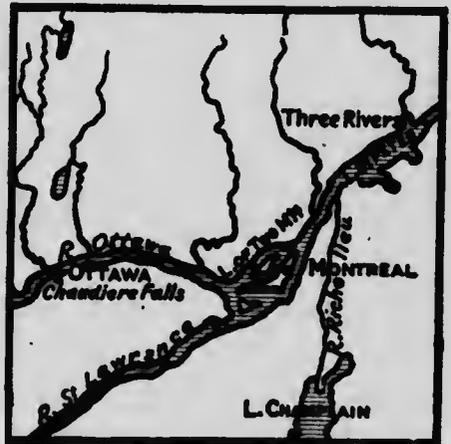
CHAPTER VI.

THE RULE OF THE ONE HUNDRED ASSOCIATES.

Religious Zeal.—Montmagny succeeded Champlain as Governor of Canada. He was noted for his religious enthusiasm and for the strictness with which he enforced the rules of the Church. Indeed, zeal in religious matters among the French people was a marked feature of the time. Many persons, both men and women, were eager to devote their lives to missionary work among the Indians of Canada.

The Jesuits.—The Jesuits were unwearied and faithful workers. To reach the remote abodes of the Indians they travelled through pathless forests, paddled their canoes along the rivers, and bore them on their backs over portages. They lodged in smoky, filthy wigwams; suffered from cold, hunger, and fatigue; and some of them, falling into the hands of the Iroquois, were tortured and killed in the most cruel manner.

Founding of Montreal, 1642.—Montreal, which is now a great centre of trade, owes its origin to the missionary movement of the time. A society was formed in France to carry on mission work among the Indians, and it was resolved to make the island of Montreal the centre of operations. This island was purchased from the Company of One Hundred Associates, and Sieur de Maisonneuve, a man of great courage and



MONTREAL AND THREE RIVERS.

piety, was appointed Governor of the mission station. Remote from any white settlement, and on the highway of the Iroquois in their incursions into Canada, the place selected was one of great danger. Montmagny pointed out its perils, and tried to persuade Maisonneuve to take instead the Island of Orleans. The reply showed the character of the man. "I have not come here to deliberate, but to act. I



THE HURON VILLAGES.

would go to Montreal if every tree were an Iroquois." And so Maisonneuve with his mission band went on his way.

Hostility of the Iroquois.—Every year the Iroquois became more troublesome. They seldom ventured on open war, but lay in ambush along the routes of travel, or lurked in the forests near the settlements, watching for opportunity of falling upon some defenceless Frenchman. The colonists of Montreal were in the greatest danger. If one ventured outside the fort, it was at the risk of his life.

The Hurons driven from their Country.—The Huron

villages around the western lakes formed the most hopeful field for mission work. Many of these people embraced the Christian religion, and in various ways they showed its power over their lives. But in the midst of promise came utter ruin. The Iroquois, with fiendish fury, burst in upon them, burned their dwellings, and, with the most cruel tortures that their savage natures could invent, put to death those whom they captured. The relentless foe spared neither priest nor people. Thus these once prosperous villages were laid waste, and the terror-stricken Hurons fled in all directions. A few of them were afterwards brought to Lorette, near Quebec, where their descendants still live.

Heroism of Daulac des Ormeaux, 1660.—And now there came a rumor that twelve hundred Iroquois were descending the Ottawa against Montreal. All hearts were trembling for fear. A little band of seventeen resolved to drive back the foe or perish in the attempt. Daulac or Dollard, Sieur des Ormeaux, a young man of twenty-five, was the leader, and the others, like himself, were youthful. The heroes prepared themselves as if for death—made their wills, confessed their sins, received the sacrament, and bade their friends a solemn farewell. They took their position in an old fort which the Iroquois must pass at the foot of Long Sault Rapids on the Ottawa. Here, joined by about forty Hurons and Algonquins, they awaited the coming of the foe. For eight days the heroes resisted their assailants, who outnumbered them twenty to one. With the exception of five who remained faithful, Daulac's Indian allies deserted to the enemy. Finally the Iroquois came up under thick wooden shields, cut their way into the fort, and shot down its valiant defenders. Every Frenchman was killed. Nor did the Indian deserters save their lives by their treachery. But Montreal was saved; the Iroquois saw how Frenchmen could fight. Their victory was dearly bought, and they retreated to the forests.

Bishop Laval.—It was not the Iroquois alone that disturbed the peace of Canada. The Governors of Quebec and Montreal were almost always quarrelling with each other. A serious strife also arose between the Abbé Laval, who after-

wards became Bishop of Canada, and the Governors. Laval was a man of strong will. For thirty years he ruled the Church in Canada, and he wished to have more control over civil affairs than was pleasing to the Governors. His name has ever been held in honor by the French-Canadians, and it is kept in memory by Laval University in the city of Quebec.

The Liquor Traffic.—There were frequent changes of Governors at Quebec, but the changes added little to the welfare of the colony. Affairs went on from bad to worse. The liquor traffic became a serious evil. The Indians were fond of brandy, and when intoxicated they were like infuriated wild beasts. The traders found that by giving them brandy they could make better bargains in buying their furs. The clergy fought against the traffic, and finally succeeded in securing a law forbidding its sale to the Indians. The penalty was death, and two men were shot for violating the law. Then came reaction, and matters were worse than ever.

Close of the Rule of the One Hundred Associates, 1663.—The rule of the Company had utterly failed. Their colonists did not exceed two thousand, and outside the forts of Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers there was no safety. The King accordingly cancelled the charter of the Company.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. Show how the neglect of agriculture by the colonists was a source of weakness.
2. What noted women came to Canada during this period? In what work did they engage?
3. In what country and at what time did the order of the Jesuits originate?
4. Pronounce Daulac des Ormeaux.

CHAPTER VII.

ROYAL GOVERNMENT.

Officers of Government, 1663.—Hitherto Canada had been governed by fur traders. The order was now changed, and the country was made a Crown Colony—that is, it was placed under the direct control of the King. The laws for the colony were the same as those in France, and were known as “The Custom of Paris.” The government was vested in a Council, of which the three principal members, or the executive, were the Governor, the Bishop, and the Intendant. The Governor had control of the forces and looked after the defences of the country; the Bishop had charge of all matters relating to the Church; and the Intendant had the oversight of civil affairs, such as enforcing the laws and constructing public works. Though in rank below the Governor, the Intendant often had more to do in the management of the affairs of the colony. The members of the Council were appointed by the Governor and the Bishop. The position of the three members of the executive was not very clearly defined, and these officers often quarrelled with one another over their respective rights.

The first Governor under the new order was De Mezy, Laval was Bishop, and the Intendant was Jean Baptiste Talon. De Mezy was a strong-willed man, and treated the Bishop very rudely. Laval deprived him of Church privileges, and finally reported him to the King. The unhappy Governor was forthwith ordered to France, but before he could obey the summons he was taken suddenly ill and died.

The Mohawks punished.—Shortly after the new Government was established, the King of France sent out the Marquis de Tracy as Viceroy, with a regiment of veteran soldiers. During his stay in Canada, De Tracy was supreme both in civil

and in military affairs. At this time the Mohawks were the most troublesome of the Iroquois tribes. With a force of thirteen hundred men, De Tracy set out from Quebec to make war against them. His route lay by way of the St. Lawrence, the Richelieu, Lake Champlain, Lake George, and thence a hundred miles through the forest. It was a tedious march, and De Tracy, now over seventy years old, was seized with gout, and at times had to be borne by his soldiers. On the approach of this strong force, the Mohawks, panic-stricken, fled, leaving their strongholds and their stores of Indian corn to the invaders. De Tracy, having reduced the whole to ashes, returned to Quebec, and for twenty years the French had no trouble from the Indians.

Progress.—Talon, who remained in Canada many years, was a man of ability, and he did much to improve the condition of the colonists. He encouraged the cultivation of the soil, the domestic manufacture of coarse woollens and linens, the export of lumber and fish to the West Indies, and the importing of horses and sheep from France. Every year new bands of colonists came out, and many disbanded soldiers settled in the country. To furnish wives for the unmarried colonists, shiploads of young women of various social ranks were sent from France. These girls, placed under the care of a matron, were taken to Quebec or Montreal, and men in want of wives came to one of these places and made choice according to their liking. Each young woman on her marriage received a small dowry from the King.

Trade.—A great annual fair was held in Montreal, to which gathered the Indians with their furs from all quarters. Hither also came the merchants from Quebec, bringing their various wares. The trade was carried on in booths—mostly a barter trade, for there was little money in circulation.

Coueurs des Bois.—A serious evil with which the colony had to contend arose from the bushrangers—*coueurs des bois* they were called in French. Free, wild life in the woods had a fascinating power over young men of that day. Hundreds of them abandoned their homes and roamed through the distant forests, living with the Indians and adopting their customs.

They threw off all restraint, and became even more lawless than the savages themselves.

The Feudal System.—A curious feature of the age was the manner of holding land, known as the feudal system. It had been the custom in Europe, and it still prevailed in France. In a modified form it was introduced into Canada. The King granted extensive tracts of land to the nobles and military officers. These persons, who were called seigniors, parcelled out their lands to others under them, called vassals or habitants. The seignior was required to have a certain proportion of his land cleared within a definite time, and, for the benefit of the habitants, he had to build a fort, a chapel, and a mill. The mill was usually built of stone, and furnished with loopholes, so that it might serve the double purpose of mill and fort. The seignior also acted as magistrate in settling petty disputes among his people.

The tenant paid a small rent to the seignior. This rent was either in money or in produce, or partly in each. Live fowls often formed part of the payment. The tenant was also required to labor for the seignior a certain number of days in the year, to give one-eleventh of the fish he caught in the river, and to grind his grain in the seignior's mill. When a tenant sold his claim to the land, one-twelfth of the price went to the seignior. If a seigniory or estate changed owners, the tenant had to go through an odd ceremony called doing homage to the new seignior. The settlements were confined chiefly to a narrow strip of country along the St. Lawrence, each estate fronting on the river.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. Name some of the British Crown Colonies at the present time.
2. How does their government differ from that of Canada?
3. What did it mean to De Mezy to be deprived of Church privileges?
4. Point out the course of De Tracy in his expedition against the Mohawks.
5. Describe the form of "doing homage."

CHAPTER VIII.

CANADA UNDER FRONTENAC.

Frontenac's Arrival, 1672.—Next to Champlain, Count de Frontenac was the greatest of the French Governors. He was a man of much energy and force of character, and in his ability to manage the Indians he had no equal. But he was hot tempered and haughty, and he treated the members of his Council with scant courtesy.

Discovery of the Mississippi, 1673.—The year after Frontenac's arrival was noted for the discovery of the Mississippi River by Marquette, a Jesuit missionary, and Joliet, a fur trader. A few years later another explorer, best known by the name of La Salle, after many difficulties, followed the river to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico.

English Rivals.—Meanwhile the English were extending their bounds and gaining firmer foothold on the borders of Canada. In addition to the flourishing New England colonies they held the Dutch colony of New Netherlands, which they had seized and named New York. The traders of this colony now used every possible means to draw to themselves, by way of the Hudson River, the fur trade from the upper lakes, which had been accustomed to find its way by the St. Lawrence to Montreal. In the far north, too, around Hudson Bay, the English had planted themselves, and were tapping the fur trade at its sources.

Hudson's Bay Company Organized, 1670.—In 1668 the first English trading-post was established on the shores of Hudson Bay by a few London merchants. Two years later the great fur-trading concern known as the Hudson's Bay Company was organized with a charter from Charles the Second of Great Britain. To the Company's forts or trading-posts

on Hudson Bay the Indians of the interior, by boat and canoe, brought down their furs, which they bartered for various articles of merchandise. Once a year, when the ice had left the bay and strait, ships came from England to York Fort, bringing new supplies of merchandise, and carrying away the furs which had been collected by the year's trade.

Fort Frontenac.—For the purpose of guarding the entrance to the St. Lawrence, and controlling the fur trade from the west, Frontenac built Fort Cataraqui, afterwards called Fort Frontenac, near where the city of Kingston now stands. Having summoned the Iroquois to meet him at this place, he talked to them very plainly, calling them his children, and telling them that he had not come to harm them, but that he would punish them if they were bad. Thus by stern threats, duly mingled with flattery and presents, he awed them to submission and won their hearts.

Frontenac recalled.—But withal, affairs were getting on badly at Quebec. Frontenac quarrelled with the Bishop, with the Intendant, and with other members of the Council. Besides, he gave great offence to the clergy generally by encouraging the sale of brandy to the Indians. Bishop Laval complained to the King, and the final outcome was the recall of Frontenac.

Dennonville attacks the English.—Soon after the recall of Frontenac, the Iroquois again became troublesome. This hostility was in a measure encouraged by Dongan, the Governor of New York, who used the Iroquois as his agents in turning the trade from the St. Lawrence to the Hudson. The Marquis of Dennonville, who was Governor of Canada, did not care to make a direct attack on Dongan, but he ventured to send a small force to expel the English from the territory around Hudson Bay. A long tiresome journey it must have been up the Ottawa, and then through a pathless forest to the traders' forts. But the journey completed, it was an easy task to seize the rival traders and pack them off to England in one of the Company's vessels which had just arrived.

Dennonville's Treachery.—Dennonville also led a strong force against the Senecas. While halting at Fort Frontenac,

he resorted to a measure that did him little credit. The King wanted oarsmen for the royal galleys, and he instructed the Governor to send him Iroquois captives for this service. The Iroquois in the neighborhood of the fort, who had been living on good terms with the French, were invited to a feast. Having accepted the invitation in good faith, about fifty of them were basely seized and sent to France for the galleys.

Dennonville stirs up the Wasp's Nest.—When Dennonville reached the villages of the Senecas, he found them deserted. He burned their stores of corn and cut down their growing crops, but he thought it not prudent to pursue the savages, who had fled to the forests. A friendly Indian told him that it was dangerous to disturb a wasp's nest without killing the wasps. By disturbing one wasp's nest, Dennonville angered the wasps of the whole country-side. The enraged Iroquois made raids into Canada, and there was no safety outside the forts above Three Rivers. Dennonville sent delegates into their country, bearing presents, and asking for peace. One of the terms demanded by the Iroquois was the restoration of the captives sent to the French galleys. It was finally arranged that the Iroquois should send delegates to Montreal to conclude a peace.

The "Rat" kills the Peace.—The Iroquois were not willing to include in the treaty of peace the Indian allies of the French around the western lakes. Among these latter was an old chief named Kondiaronk, known among the Indians as the "Rat," mighty in war as he was in counsel. He saw that the treaty meant ill to his people. "We shall see," said he, and he set himself to break up the treaty. Intercepting the Iroquois delegates on their way to Montreal, he made them all prisoners, telling them that he was acting on Dennonville's orders. When told by them that they were on an errand of peace, he assumed great indignation over the base perfidy of the French. Then setting them at liberty, he told them to go home and tell their people how they had been treated. "I have killed the peace," said the "Rat" exultingly.

Massacre of La Chine, 1689.—Months passed and all was quiet, but meanwhile the Iroquois were nursing their wrath.

It was the month of August when the Iroquois let loose their rage. The fearful blow fell on La Chine, at the west end of Montreal Island. At the midnight hour, twelve hundred savages rent the air with their war cry, and with torch and tomahawk they began their work of slaughter. The annals of the country tell no sadder tale. Many of the French were slain on the spot; others, made captive, were reserved for tortures worse than death. For over two months the Iroquois ravaged the country, killing, taking prisoners, and destroying property without opposition. As winter came on they withdrew of their own accord.

Frontenac's Return.—Amid the gloom that overshadowed Canada shone a ray of hope. Frontenac was again made Governor. The colonists with delight hailed his return, and the members of the Council, once so glad to be rid of him, now gave him hearty welcome. Frontenac at once set about repairing the ruined fortunes of the country. The task was a hard one, and he was now seventy years of age. He had brought back Dennonville's captives—all of them that remained alive, of whom there were but thirteen. These he sent to their homes, bearing presents and pleasant memories of his kindness.

Destruction of English Settlements.—Frontenac resolved to make war against the English colonists across the border, whom he, not without reason, believed to be encouraging the hostility of the Iroquois. Bands of French and Indians, after a long march through the forests, came stealthily, in the midnight hours, upon unsuspecting English settlements in New York and New England. They burned the houses and barns, killed and scalped the inhabitants, men, women, and children, or dragged them into captivity.

The English retaliate.—The English colonists of New York and New England were deeply indignant over these massacres. They asked the help of Britain, but King William needed all his troops at home. Then the colonists decided to fight their own battles. A land force was sent by way of Lake Champlain against Montreal, and a naval force from Boston against Port Royal and Quebec.

Phips fails at Quebec, 1690.—The command of the naval force was given to Sir William Phips, a man of humble birth, who, by his industry and energy, had risen to a position of wealth and honor. His first movement was against Port Royal, which he easily captured. Later in the autumn, with thirty-two vessels, large and small, and with a force of two thousand men, he appeared before Quebec. The officer sent with a flag of truce was led blindfold into the city. When he demanded that the town should be given up within an hour, and asked the Governor if he had any word to send back, Frontenac, filled with rage, replied, "No; go tell your general that I will answer him from the mouth of my cannon." Phips opened fire on the town, with little effect. Trying to get in the rear of the town, his men were driven back in confusion to their boats, leaving five of their cannon in the mud.

Meanwhile the force proceeding against Montreal, after advancing as far as Lake Champlain, became discouraged and turned back.

Frontenac's Death.—Though now nearly fourscore years of age, and requiring to be carried in a chair, Frontenac set out to subdue the Iroquois in Northern New York. The Indians fled at his approach. Having destroyed their stores of provisions and laid waste their fields, Frontenac returned to Quebec, where he died in the following year.

Treaty with the Indians, 1701.—De Callières, who succeeded Frontenac as Governor, invited the Indian tribes to meet him in a great council of peace at Montreal. They came at his call—deputies from the Five Nations, from the tribes of the west, and from those of the far north—twelve hundred warriors in their paint and feathers. They made long speeches, and they smoked the pipe of peace; they feasted and they danced. Kondiaronk, the "Rat," was there; but in the middle of his speech he took ill, and before the council closed he had passed away. The treaty was signed, the chiefs making the symbols of their respective tribes—a spider, a bear, a beaver, or something else.

Lack of Progress.—With a country of countless resources

the colonists of Canada at this time were compelled to look to the mother country for food, clothing, and other necessities that they could easily have produced for themselves. In order to keep Canada as a market for home products, the Government of France would not allow even the coarsest and most common fabrics to be made in the country. The wool and flax produced were exported to France in their raw state and brought back when made into cloth. During a war with Great Britain merchant vessels carrying supplies to Canada were captured by the British. This left the colonists without clothing or food. Some of the unwise restrictions were then removed; the colonists also began to give more attention to agriculture.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. What became of La Salle after his exploring expedition?
2. What territory was granted by Charles the Second to the Hudson's Bay Company?
3. Point out on the map Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, and Fort York.
4. What trade route has lately been suggested through these waters?
5. What do you understand by a galley? What is meant by a galley slave?
6. Why are galleys not used now?
7. Look up the early history of Sir William Phips.

CHAPTER IX.

THE END OF FRENCH RULE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The Capture of Port Royal, 1690.—As stated in the preceding chapter, Phips made an easy conquest of Port Royal. According to the terms of surrender, he agreed to send the garrison to Quebec, and to allow the inhabitants to hold their property. All the cannon and military stores were to be given up to the English. But when he saw the weak condition of the fort, annoyed that he had granted such favourable terms, he was glad of an excuse for breaking the agreement. The French soldiers carried off some property which, by the treaty, belonged to the English. Thereupon Phips sent the French soldiers as prisoners to Boston, and allowed his men to plunder the town. He, however, left no garrison at Port Royal, and the fort was soon reoccupied by the French. Thus, at this time, Nova Scotia did not really change hands. Among the other important settlements in the country were Beaubassin, Grand Pré, Minas, and La Have.

Raids on the English.—Thinking Port Royal too much exposed to attacks from the British cruisers, Villebon, the French Governor, now made his headquarters on the Nashwaak, a tributary of the St. John. Here in his forest retreat he gathered around him bands of Indians, whom he incited to acts of outrage against the people of New England. Another agent whom he encouraged was Jean Baptiste, a noted pirate, who found here a refuge for himself and a sale for his plunder. A famous French-Canadian, named Iberville, also wrought much damage to the English. After pillaging and burning St. John's and other fishing settlements on the coast of Newfoundland, he sailed for Hudson Bay, where he took Fort Nelson, the centre of the Hudson's Bay Company's operations.

Ben Church.—On their part the English colonists of Massachusetts did the French all the harm they could. They found a fitting agent for this work in Colonel Ben Church, who had, many years before, gained renown in wars against the Indians. With his fleet of whale boats well manned by sturdy New England fishermen, Church laid waste every Acadian settlement on the coast from Passamaquoddy Bay to Cumberland Basin.

Treaty of Ryswick, 1697.—But now, after several years of slaughter and wanton destruction of property, France and Great Britain arranged terms of peace. It was agreed that all places taken during the late war should be restored to the original owner. Nova Scotia was thus placed again under French rule.

Border Raids.—The peace between Great Britain and France was only a breathing spell. These two great powers and their colonies in America were soon at war again. In America the strife, known as Queen Anne's War, consisted chiefly of plundering on the coasts, and of raids made by small parties on border settlements. The frightful tales of massacre in New England need not be fully told. Laborers on their way to the fields, travellers on the highway, women carrying water from the spring, and children gathering berries on the edge of the woods, were shot down or made prisoners by the Indians, who were lurking behind rocks and bushes. Port Royal and La Have were the resorts of sea rovers who preyed on New England commerce, and even dashed into Boston Harbor to capture vessels lying at anchor.

But injury and outrage were not deeds of the French alone. Colonel Church was sent again on errands of destruction. At Passamaquoddy Bay, Minas, and Beaubassin he killed the cattle, broke down the dikes, burned the houses and barns, and made prisoners of such inhabitants as failed to escape to the woods.

Colonel March attacks Port Royal, 1707.—A fleet under Colonel March was sent from New England for the capture of Port Royal. The citizens of Boston were so sure of victory that they planned a great celebration in honor of

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the event. But the celebration did not take place. March failed wholly, and another officer sent in his place had no better success.

Final Capture of Port Royal, 1710.—Failing in their attempts to recapture Port Royal, the New England colonies applied to Great Britain for aid. After much delay several warships and transports were sent over, and Queen Anne gave money from her private purse to equip four New England regiments. The command was given to Colonel Nicholson. It was late in September when, with a force of two thousand men besides sailors, this officer sailed into Annapolis Basin. Subercase, the French Governor, with his broken fortifications, small garrison, and scanty stores, could do little against such a force. By the terms of the surrender, his soldiers marched out of the fort with colors flying. Thus Port Royal, which had so often changed owners, passed under the power of Great Britain. In honor of Queen Anne its name was changed to Annapolis Royal. The fate of Port Royal decided that of all Nova Scotia. Colonel Vetch, the first British Governor of the Province, was left in the fort with a small British garrison.

Expedition against Quebec, 1711.—In the following summer Great Britain, influenced largely by her colonies in America, sent a powerful fleet, under Sir Hovenden Walker, and seven regiments of veteran troops, under General Hill, for the capture of Quebec. In going up the St. Lawrence in a dense fog several transports were wrecked on Egg Islands, and about a thousand men were drowned. Though no warships had been lost, and the number of men still exceeded the entire population of Quebec, the officers decided to abandon the undertaking. Thus ingloriously ended this attempt to conquer Canada.

The Treaty of Utrecht, 1713.—The long war between Great Britain and France was brought to a close by the Treaty of Utrecht. This treaty provided that Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Hudson Bay Territory should belong to Great Britain; Canada, Isle Royal (Cape Breton), and St. John Island (Prince Edward Island) to France.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. What is your opinion of the action of Phips in the violation of his agreement?
2. Point out the following places on the map—the Nashwaak, the places laid waste by Colonel Church, the Egg Islands, Iberville's course from Newfoundland to Fort Nelson.
3. Why was the treaty of 1697 called the Treaty of Ryswick, and that of 1713 the Treaty of Utrecht? Where are these places?

CHAPTER X.

BEGINNING OF BRITISH RULE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Uncertainty of Ownership.—For nearly fifty years after the Treaty of Utrecht, the future ownership of Nova Scotia seemed so uncertain that few English people were disposed to settle in the country. The French claimed that they had ceded only the peninsula of Nova Scotia to Great Britain, and that the country now forming New Brunswick still belonged to them.

The Acadians.—From the first Great Britain dealt liberally with the Acadians. According to the terms agreed on, these people could have been expelled from the country, but Queen Anne gave orders that they should be treated in all respects as British subjects. If they had been left alone, there probably would have been little trouble. Soon, however, the French authorities at Quebec sent agents among them to keep up their loyalty to France. A few of them removed to the island of St. John (Prince Edward Island) and to Cape Breton, which were still under French rule. But as they were unable to sell their lands, most of them still remained in Nova Scotia. When called on to take the oath of allegiance to Great Britain they refused, but said that in case of war with France they would join neither side—they would be neutrals. The Indians, who were also under French influence, were openly hostile.

Capital and Governors of Nova Scotia.—Previous to the founding of Halifax, Annapolis was the capital of Nova Scotia, and, with the exception of Canso, was the only English settlement. Governor Vetch was succeeded by Colonel Nicholson, and he by Colonel Phillips, who held the office for thirty-two years, though for the greater part of the time he resided in England, the duties of the office being discharged by a

Lieutenant-Governor. The most noted of the Lieutenant-Governors was Paul Mascarene, a French Protestant.

Government.—Nova Scotia in these early days had no House of Assembly. The Governor chose twelve of the leading citizens of Annapolis as a Council to act with him in making the laws. The Governor and Council also acted as a court of justice to try offenders. Some of their modes of punishment would seem curious enough at the present time. It is related that one Jean Picot, for the offence of slandering her neighbor, was sentenced to be ducked at high water; but she was begged off by the person she had defamed, and was made to ask pardon at the church door on Sunday morning.

Louisburg founded.—French Canada was an inland country, and for several months of the year was shut in by ice. Cape Breton Island, which occupied such a commanding position near the entrance to the St. Lawrence River, was a valuable outpost. On the south-east of this island France, at great expense, built the town of Louisburg, fortifying it with stone walls, towers, and ditches. Thus Louisburg, next to Quebec, became the chief American naval station of France, and the headquarters of her fishermen that thronged the coast.

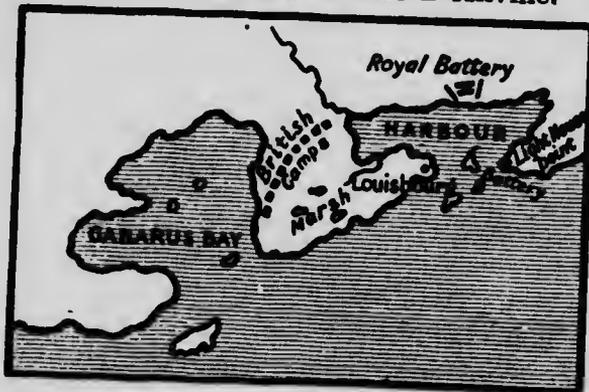
Feeling that they had powerful friends at Louisburg, the Acadians became more decided in their refusal to become British subjects. The Indians, too, finding here a ready sale for their plunder, were bolder in their hostility. Louisburg also was a place of refuge for French privateers, who caused much annoyance and damage to the commerce of New-England.

War resumed.—The Governor of Louisburg, hearing that war had broken out again between France and Great Britain, resolved to take his English neighbors by surprise. The fishing settlement of Canso, easily captured, was reduced to ashes, and its people were sent prisoners to Louisburg. An attempt to take Annapolis ended in failure.

Louisburg captured, 1745.—With all secrecy, a bold plan for the taking of Louisburg was formed by Governor Shirley of Massachusetts. Four thousand volunteers, untaught in the art of war, but ready for deeds of daring, under William

Pepperell, a militia colonel, were sent against the French stronghold. At Canso they were joined by Commodore Warren with several British ships of war. When summoned to surrender, Governor Duchambon returned a defiant answer; but as the siege went on he became less confident, and at the end of seven weeks he hung out the white flag, and gave up the fort.

D'Anville's Expedition.—The French felt deeply the loss of Louisburg, and they were not slow in taking measures for its recovery. For this purpose, and for the taking of Annapolis as well, a powerful fleet, the strongest that had ever crossed the Atlantic, was sent out under Duc D'Anville. Never was



SIEGE OF LOUISBURG.

expedition more ill-fated. After a long voyage, D'Anville arrived at Chebucto Harbor (Halifax) with a helpless remnant of his once proud fleet. Storms had scattered and destroyed his ships, and disease had carried off many of his men. Misfortunes weighed heavily on his spirits, and he died suddenly. The next officer in command fell ill, and in the delirium of fever killed himself. The hopeless scheme was abandoned, and the remnant of the fleet returned to France.

Meanwhile a force of about seven hundred men, under Ramesay, had been sent from Quebec to co-operate with D'Anville's fleet. Ramesay landed at Bay Verte, and marched overland by way of Colequid (Truro) and Grand Pré to Annapolis. After waiting in vain for the fleet, of whose mishap

he had received no tidings, he returned to Beaubassin, where he resolved to winter.

Help from Boston.—The presence of the enemy in the country made Paul Mascarene, the British Governor at Annapolis, uneasy, and he applied to Shirley of Massachusetts for aid. Five hundred men, under Colonel Noble, were at once sent to Nova Scotia and stationed at Grand Pré. Here, for want of proper quarters, they were scattered in private houses, a few in a place.

The Massacre at Grand Pré, 1747.—Ramesay heard of Noble's arrival, and at once sent a force of about six hundred French and Indians, under Coulon de Villiers, to take him by surprise. It was a tedious march of one hundred and fifty miles through the forest in the depth of winter. After seventeen days' march, under cover of night and falling snow they crept stealthily upon the village of Grand Pré. Killing the sentinels, they rushed into the houses where the English were sleeping, all unconscious of danger. Some were slain in their beds; others, among them Colonel Noble, fell fighting in their night clothes. On the morrow the English buried their dead, about eighty in number, and then with six days' provisions on their backs they marched off for Annapolis, leaving behind over fifty of their comrades as prisoners of war.

Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.—For three years, while the war was going on in Europe, Great Britain held Louisburg. In arranging terms of peace at the end of the war, each nation agreed to restore its conquests. Thus Louisburg fell again to France.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. What is the oath of allegiance? Write out a suitable form for this oath.
2. What would you call the form of government in Nova Scotia at this time?
3. What is a privateer?
4. Point out Ramesay's course from Quebec to Annapolis.
5. Pronounce D'Anville.
6. What is the English for Grand Pré?
7. Why was this name given to the place?
8. Where is Aix-la-Chapelle?

CHAPTER XI.

THE SETTLEMENT OF HALIFAX.

Halifax founded, 1749.—Three years have passed away since D'Anville's shattered fleet lay moored in Chebucto Harbor and his soldiers lay dying on its shores. Behold a new scene. Ships with men, women, and children, coming to make themselves a home, are entering the harbor. It was on June 21, 1749, that the new Governor, Colonel Cornwallis, arrived, and he was closely followed by transports bringing these English colonists. Halifax was the name they now gave to the place. Through the summer and autumn it was a busy scene. The trees had to be cleared away and houses built before winter set in. The dwellings were mostly rude cabins formed of upright poles stuck in the ground, the openings stuffed with moss to keep out the cold winds, and the whole roofed over with the bark of trees.

Government.—To aid him in governing the country, Cornwallis chose a Council, one member of which was Paul Mascarene, who had for many years been Lieutenant-Governor at Annapolis. His territory included not only the present Nova Scotia, but also the country now forming New Brunswick.

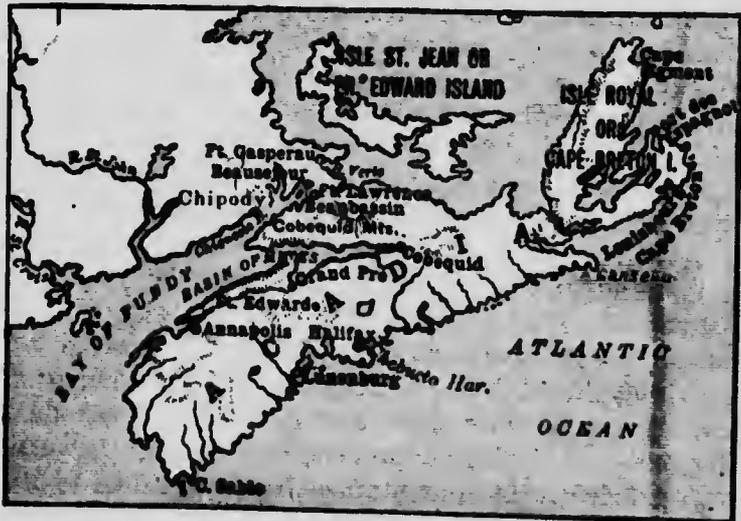
The Acadians refuse Oath of Allegiance.—The Acadians, numbering several thousands, who were settled chiefly at Annapolis, Canard, Minas, Grand Pré, Pisiquid, Cobequid, Beaubassin, Bay Verte, Shepody, and St. John, were summoned to take the oath of allegiance. This they refused to do, claiming the right to occupy the country as neutrals. The Indians, too, were very unfriendly, and kept the colony in constant terror. They lurked about the English settlements, ready to kill and scalp, or to carry away those who might come within their reach. Their captives they sold to



HALIFAX AT THE PRESENT DAY.

the French at Louisburg, from whom they were afterwards ransomed by their friends. This attitude of the Acadians and Indians was largely due to the influence of the Abbé le Loutre and other French agents sent from Quebec.

German Colonists.—To aid in the more rapid settlement of the country, the British Government invited people to come from Germany, offering them lands and such other privileges as had been given to English colonists. Many accepted the invitation, so that within two or three years nearly two thousand arrived in Halifax. They were mostly farmers.



FRENCH AND ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS IN ACADIA.

Differing in language and customs from the other colonists, they chose to form a colony by themselves. They were accordingly sent to Lunenburg, where to-day are found many of their descendants.

Fort Beauséjour.—The boundary lines between the English and the French possessions had long been a matter of dispute. The French claimed that the territory now forming New Brunswick still belonged to them, and that the river Missaquash at the isthmus of Chignecto was the boundary. To enforce this claim La Corne, with a small body of troops, was

sent from Quebec to the isthmus. Here, on the low ridge of land north of the Missaquash, he built a strong fort, which he named Beauséjour. On the south of the river, within sight of the fort, was the Acadian settlement of Beaubassin. Meanwhile Le Loutre was going to and fro encouraging the Indians in their hostility by paying them for scalps of Englishmen, and threatening the Acadians that if they did not obey him he would send the Indians to destroy their property.

Fort Lawrence.—As the produce of the country was all needed at Halifax, the Government forbade its export from the Province. But the Acadians in the neighborhood of Beauséjour continued to send their grain and cattle to the Louisburg market. To enforce the law and to keep the French in check, Governor Cornwallis sent Major Lawrence with a small force to Beaubassin. The Acadians opposed his landing, and then, setting fire to their dwellings, they fled to La Corne. Lawrence took up his position on the south of the Missaquash, erecting Fort Lawrence about a mile from Beauséjour. While remaining here, one of his officers, Captain Howe, having gone out under a flag of truce to speak to one dressed as a French officer, was shot down by Indians lying in ambush.

Capture of Beauséjour, 1755.—Later, Major Lawrence became Governor of Nova Scotia, and the command of the forces was given to Colonel Monckton. This officer, strengthened by troops from Massachusetts, laid siege to Beauséjour. Vergor, who then held command of the fort, called to his aid the Acadians of the surrounding country. Having hidden their women and children in the woods, they obeyed the summons, but they brought him little strength. When the siege had lasted for some days, Vergor asked for terms, and was allowed to retire with the honors of war. Monckton changed the name of Beauséjour to Fort Cumberland, and left it in charge of a small garrison.

Expulsion of the Acadians, 1755.—The persistent refusal of the Acadians to take the oath of allegiance, and their conduct at Beaubassin, caused much anxiety to the Government of Nova Scotia. It was felt that the safety of the English-speaking people demanded their removal from the country

Instructions were sent to the officers commanding the forts at Annapolis, Grand Pré, Chignecto, and other places, to seize all the Acadians in these districts, and put them on board the vessels provided for this purpose. The Acadians were allowed to take their money and such household furniture as the vessels could carry; their lands, cattle, and other property were forfeited. Their barns and dwellings were to be burned, so that if any fled to the woods, being left destitute, they would be compelled to give themselves up.

The task of removing the Acadians from Canard, Minas, and Grand Pré was entrusted to Colonel Winslow. He commanded the men and boys of these districts to assemble in the church at Grand Pré on the 5th of September. When all were gathered, the church was surrounded by armed soldiers, and Winslow announced to those within that they were the King's prisoners. Their families were notified to send them food, and to get ready without delay for leaving their homes. A few days later all were placed on board the transports at the mouth of the Gaspereau.

Similar scenes were enacted at other places. From three to six thousand people thus banished from Nova Scotia were scattered in the English colonies, a few hundred in a place, from Massachusetts to Louisiana. In some cases families were broken up, probably never again to be united. Many eluded the officers and escaped expulsion, and many of those who were expelled afterwards found their way back to Nova Scotia. It is a sad tale, and one could wish that some milder means for securing the peace of the country had been adopted. Had the expulsion been delayed five years, the capture of Quebec would have rendered such a measure unnecessary.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. Why was the new capital of Nova Scotia called Halifax?
2. Draw a picture of a colonist's house at Halifax.
3. What is the English of the word *Beauséjour*?
4. Trace on the map the course from the head of Bay Verte to Louisbourg.
5. What famous poem is based on the expulsion of the Acadians? Who are the principal characters in the poem?



CANADA ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

CHAPTER XII.

THE END OF FRENCH RULE IN AMERICA.

French and English Quarrels in the West.—While the events recorded in the preceding chapter were taking place in Nova Scotia, a great struggle for mastery was going on around the lakes in the west. Both French and English claimed the territory drained by the Ohio River and its tributaries, and also the right to trade with the Indians in the Mississippi valley. During the earlier part of the struggle the Marquis Duquesne was Governor of Canada. He carefully drilled the militia in the arts of war, and established forts in the disputed territory. The result of his military policy, however, was neglect of agriculture and scarcity of food in the country.

Preparing for War.—Both Great Britain and France, though now at peace with each other, sent out troops to aid their colonists in their petty warfare. The British force consisted of two regiments, under the command of General Braddock. About the same time there arrived in Canada three thousand French veterans, under Baron Dieskau. With this reinforcement also came the Marquis Vaudreuil, the last French Governor of Canada.

Braddock's Defeat, 1755.—The Governors of the English colonies had planned a general scheme of warfare, part of which was the expulsion of the French from the Ohio valley. General Braddock, with an army of about two thousand men, regular troops and colonial militia, had charge of this expedition. His line of march led through the forests between Fort Cumberland on the Potomac River and Fort Duquesne on the Ohio. Braddock was a good soldier, but he knew nothing of Indian modes of warfare, nor was he willing to learn of those who offered him counsel. When he was within eight or ten

miles of Fort Duquesne, suddenly the Indian war whoop rent the air, while from behind the trees the French and Indians opened on him a deadly fire. Braddock fell mortally wounded, and his soldiers were mowed down with great slaughter. At length, throwing away their arms, the survivors fled in wild disorder. Three-fourths of the officers and eight hundred of the men were either killed or wounded.

Dieskau taken Prisoner.—As an offset to General Braddock's defeat, Colonel Johnson gained a great victory over the French at Lake George in Northern New York. The French commander, Dieskau, was seriously wounded and taken prisoner, while six hundred of his men were cut down.

The Seven Years' War, 1756-63.—Great Britain and France now began that struggle known in history as "the Seven Years' War." The battles they fought in Europe form no part of our story. In America, during the first two years of the war, the French gained most of the victories. They had better officers. The Marquis of Montcalm, who held chief command, was an able soldier, and the Chevalier de Lévis, the second in command, was scarcely less distinguished. Then the Governor had full power to call out the militia and send them where he pleased. On the other hand, the Earl of Loudon, the commander-in-chief of the British forces, and Admiral Holbourne, who had charge of the fleet, were very incompetent officers. Each English colony, too, stood by itself, without any central authority which all must obey.

Lost Opportunity.—Loudon and Holbourne planned to take Louisburg. They arrived at Halifax with sixteen ships of the line and about ten thousand men. Here Loudon set his men to the raising of cabbages and other vegetables to guard against scurvy. He spent much time in drills, naval reviews, and mock sieges. Holbourne cruised to and fro between Halifax and Louisburg, trying to draw the French fleet into battle. Finally, learning that Louisburg had been reinforced, the British sailed away without firing a shot at the enemy.

Oswego.—Meanwhile Montcalm was achieving victories. He captured Oswego, an important British position on Lake Ontario. With this fort there fell into his hands sixteen

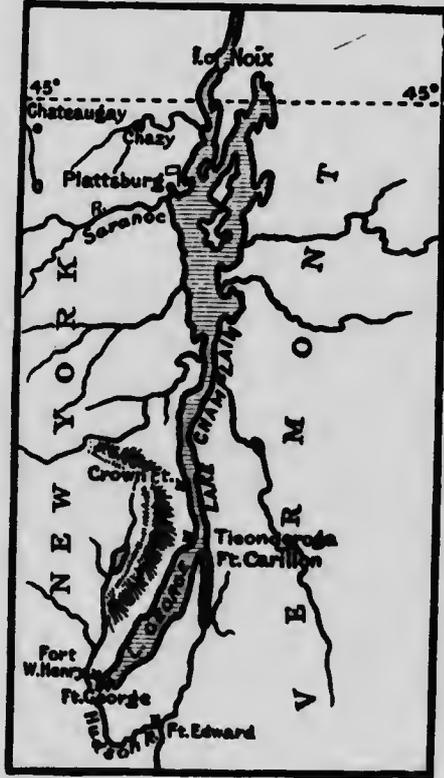
hundred prisoners and much booty, including war material, provisions, and money.

Fort William Henry.—One of the saddest incidents for the British happened near Lake George, in that early route of travel between Canada and the country lying south of the great lakes. Montcalm, marching from Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain, with a strong body of regular troops and Indians, attacked the British under Colonel Munro at Fort William Henry on Lake George. Finding that he could not hold his position, and having Montcalm's promise of protection from the Indians, Munro surrendered the fort. The British troops, with their women and children, set out through the woods for Fort Edward, fourteen miles distant on the Albany River. On the way the Indians rushed upon them with hatchets and scalping - knives, making fearful slaughter of their helpless victims.

Change at the Helm.— A master mind in the council of a nation is a tower of strength. Such was William Pitt, who now became Minister of War in the British Cabinet. By his wise measures he soon changed the aspect of affairs. Officers were not given positions of trust because of their rank or their politics, or through the influence of their friends, but men were placed over the army and navy on account of their ability.

Final Capture of Louisburg, 1758.—The capture of Louis-

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LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

burg, the "Dunkirk of America," was the first part of a new programme. For its conquest came a large fleet of warships and transports, bringing over twelve thousand troops. General Amherst was commander-in-chief, and under him were Brigadiers Lawrence, Wentworth, and Wolfe. Admiral Boscawen held command of the fleet. Louisburg was ill-prepared to resist such a force, but Drucour, the Governor, gathered all his men within the ramparts, and resolved to defend his post. For over seven-weeks the siege went on, until at last Drucour was compelled to yield to the hard terms of unconditional surrender. The soldiers marched out as prisoners of war—their arms, ammunition, and provisions having been



REMAINS OF FORT AT LOUISBURG.

given up to the victors. The citizens who desired it were allowed to remove to France.

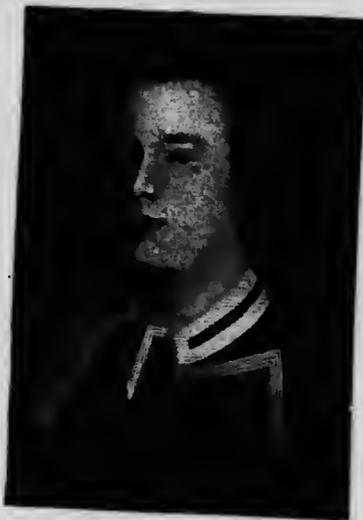
Prince Edward Island.—After the taking of Louisburg, General Amherst sent Lord Rollo with a detachment of soldiers to take possession of Prince Edward Island. Fort le Joye, near the site of Charlottetown, readily submitted, and the soldiers of the garrison were made prisoners of war. Many of the French inhabitants soon left the island, some crossing over to Gaspé, others going to France.

Colonel Monckton also, with a small force, took possession of the French forts and settlements on the rivers St. John and Peticodiac.

British Defeat at Lake Champlain.—Meanwhile the British had suffered defeat at Lake Champlain. General Abercrombie, at the head of fifteen thousand men, attacked Montcalm, who had a much smaller force, but was strongly entrenched behind the works of Fort Ticonderoga. After a vigorous attack, Abercrombie was forced to retreat, leaving about two thousand of his men either dead or wounded before the fort.

As an offset to this defeat two important positions were taken from the French—Fort Frontenac on Lake Ontario, and Fort Duquesne in the Ohio valley.

The Closing Campaign, 1759.—Pitt was determined to wrest Canada wholly from the French, and so, with the return of spring, he again set his machinery of war in motion. General Amherst undertook the expulsion of the French from Lake Champlain; General Prideaux and Sir William Johnson were sent against Niagara; General Wolfe had the harder task of taking Quebec. Under Wolfe the most important officers were Generals Monckton, Townshend, and Murray. The fleet was under the command of Admiral Saunders.



GENERAL WOLFE.

Wolfe.—The hero of the campaign, the man one always thinks of in connection with the conquest of Canada, was General Wolfe. Not yet thirty-three years old, he was the youngest of the officers named. But he was accustomed to war, having entered the service at the age of fifteen.

Condition of Canada.—Affairs in Canada at this time wore a gloomy aspect. The farms had been neglected, and supplies sent from France were often seized on the way by British cruisers. Food was scarce, and there was great destitution in the country. The Intendant Bigot had charge of the King's stores. This

selfish man enriched himself by swindling the Government and robbing the people. In the King's name he took from the people their produce at less than value, for which he paid in worthless paper money; and for the same produce he charged the King exorbitant prices. It is said that during the last two years of his rule in Canada he robbed the Government of nearly five million dollars. On his return to France at the close of the war he was compelled to refund large sums of money, and he was finally banished for life.



SIEGE OF QUEBEC.

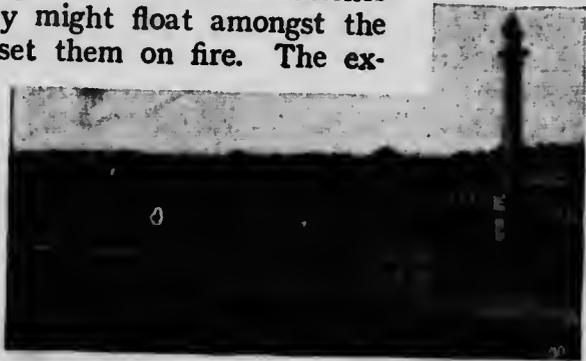
Niagara, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point.—Under these conditions the war began in the spring of 1759. After a short siege, in which Prideaux was killed, Niagara was given up to the British. The French, driven from their forts at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, retreated to Isle aux Noix at the northern end of Lake Champlain.

The Siege of Quebec, 1759.—The siege of Quebec was the chief feature in the campaign. Wolfe landed his troops, numbering about eight thousand five hundred, on the Isle of Orleans. Before him, about seven miles distant, on the

northern banks of the St. Lawrence, two hundred feet above the water, was the city of Quebec. Up and down for several miles the river was bordered by a rocky wall, in many places too steep to climb, and in all places so difficult that a few men could effectively guard against the approach of an army. Over a hundred cannon were mounted on the walls of Quebec. The whole line of river-bank below the city for eight miles was strongly fortified and defended by fourteen thousand men. For several miles above the city, to Cap Rouge, the north bank of the St. Lawrence was an almost continuous precipice two hundred feet high.

Montcalm, secure behind his defences, would not risk a battle. On a dark night he sent down six vessels filled with combustibles and explosives, with slow matches attached, that they might float amongst the British ships and set them on fire. The explosion occurred too soon, and the fire-ships all ablaze were turned aside by British sailors, so that they caused no damage.

Wolfe gained possession of Point Lévis, opposite



THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM AND WOLFE'S MONUMENT.

Quebec. From this point, by shot and shell, he destroyed much property in the city, but did nothing towards its capture. Various plans were tried by him to gain the heights, sometimes with serious loss, and always without effect. Wolfe was not a strong man, and his worry brought on fever, of which he lay ill for several days.

Near the end of August, at a council of war, General Townshend proposed a plan which Wolfe readily adopted. A little above the city, at a place now known as Wolfe's Cove, a narrow, rugged pathway had been found leading up the bank. The way was full of danger, but it was agreed to take the risk. During the night of the 12th of September barges

laden with British troops moved silently to the landing-place. Wolfe, who was in one of the boats, quieted his mind by reciting Gray's "Elegy," then recently published, remarking as he finished, "I would rather be the author of that poem than the conqueror of Quebec."

While the troops were stealthily landing and climbing the steep pathway, the cannon at Point Lévis and those of the ships in the harbor were blazing away at the city, for the purpose of taking the attention of the enemy. At the summit of the pathway was stationed a guard—Vergor, the officer who held command of Beauséjour at the time of its capture by Monckton. But he was asleep at his post, and was awakened to find himself a prisoner. Thus, when the sun rose next morning, Wolfe, with nearly five thousand men, stood on the Plains of Abraham.

Montcalm, in hot haste, collected what troops he could, about seven thousand, and marched out to meet the foe in open field. The battle was short and decisive. The two commanders threw themselves into the struggle with whole-souled ardor, and both fell mortally wounded. As Wolfe was borne to the rear he heard the cry, "They run!" "Who run?" eagerly asked the dying hero. "The enemy, sir," was the reply. "God be praised; I die in peace," were Wolfe's last words. When the surgeon who was called on to minister to Montcalm told him he had but a few hours to live, "I am glad of it," said the patriotic soldier, "I shall not see the surrender of Quebec." Before the morning had dawned he had passed away.

General Townshend, on whom the chief command now devolved, dragged his cannon up the banks for an assault upon the city. But no further blow was needed. Quebec was a mass of ruins, and had little means of defence. War materials and provisions were nearly exhausted. Four days after the battle Quebec was given up to the British. The soldiers marched out with the honors of war, and the inhabitants of the city were assured of protection for themselves and their property. During the ensuing winter General Murray, with a British garrison, held the city.

Vaudreuil and Lévis made one final struggle at Montreal. It was a forlorn hope. They were besieged by an army of from fifteen to twenty thousand men under General Amherst. Their soldiers, consisting mostly of militia, thinking of their homes, were deserting every day. After some hesitation they yielded to the hard terms of prisoners of war. Amherst enjoined on his men to refrain from all inhumanity and plunder, and to treat the conquered people in every respect as British subjects.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. What city now occupies the site of Fort Duquesne?
2. What is the name of the battlefield on which the fate of Quebec was decided?
3. Repeat the line of Gray's "Elegy" which was especially suited to Wolfe's circumstances.
4. What French officer failed in his duty at the pass at which Wolfe gained the heights? Where did we hear of him before?
5. How did Montcalm when dying show his interest in the French people of Canada?
6. What efforts were made by the French to recapture Quebec?

CHAPTER XIII.

BEGINNING OF BRITISH RULE ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The Treaty of Paris, 1763.—The war went on in Europe two years after the capture of Quebec. In 1763 a treaty of peace was signed at Paris, by which France ceded Canada, Cape Breton, and the island of St. John to Great Britain. The islands Miquelon and St. Pierre, with the privilege of curing fish on certain parts of the coast of Newfoundland, were all that remained to France of her vast territory in this part of America.

French-Canadians.—The inhabitants of Canada, estimated at sixty-two thousand, were, at this time, settled chiefly along the St. Lawrence between the Gulf and Montreal. The territory now forming Ontario was, for the most part, a vast forest without inhabitants. The majority of the French peasantry or *habitants* remained in the country after the conquest. It was a great change for them to become British subjects, but it was a change which they had little cause to regret. They could scarcely grieve much over the removal of a power that had kept them under such officers as Bigot. They were secured in the possession of their property and in the enjoyment of their religion. No longer called on for service in war, they could cultivate their farms and enjoy their home life.

Government.—In 1763, under the name of the Province of Quebec, Canada was declared a British Province, and General Murray was made Governor of the whole country. The laws were made and the government carried on by the Governor and a Council chosen by himself. The power of imposing duties on imported goods and of levying taxes on the Province was reserved to the British Parliament. English law was introduced. This was in many respects different from the

to witness a game of lacrosse. The gates of the fort were left open, and when all were excited over the game, at a given signal the Indians seized the hatchets which the squaws had concealed under their blankets, rushed into the fort, killed part of the garrison, and made prisoners of the rest. This Indian war lasted many months, until, largely through the good management of Sir William Johnson, the Indians were pacified.

The Quebec Act, 1774.—Sir Guy Carleton succeeded General Murray as Governor of Canada. He found so much dislike to English law among the French people that he used his influence to bring about a change. The British Parliament passed what was known as the Quebec Act. This Act extended the bounds of the Province on the south to the Ohio River, and on the west to the Mississippi. It provided for the use of French law in civil matters, but retained the English law in criminal cases. In the courts both the English and the French language could be used. The Act gave equal civil and religious rights to French and English people of the Province, and secured to the Roman Catholic clergy the tithes which they had been accustomed to collect from their people. The Government, as before, consisted of the Governor and Council. The first Council comprised twenty-three members, of whom eight were Roman Catholics. The French were well pleased with this Act. Not so the English, who strongly objected to French law.

Rebellion in the Colonies.—At the close of the war with France, Great Britain had an unbroken territory from the Arctic seas to Georgia. There were in all seventeen colonies, each having its own government. The "Peace of Paris" seemed to have settled the long-disputed question of empire in North America, and to have made Great Britain mistress of the continent. But George the Third had not ceased to rejoice over his conquests when thirteen of these colonies rose in rebellion.

Principles of government were not then so well understood in Great Britain as they are at the present time. The colonies were not allowed the freedom of self-government, especially

in matters of trade. This caused much dissatisfaction, but indignation was aroused most of all by the taxes imposed by Great Britain. The story of the rebellion—or the Revolution, as it is called—cannot be told here, but the end of it all was a Declaration of Independence by the colonies in 1776, which was recognized by Great Britain in 1783.

Canada and Nova Scotia refuse to join in the Revolt.—Canada and Nova Scotia refused to be drawn into the quarrel. The other colonies sent two armies into Canada to compel the people to join in the revolt. One army, under General Montgomery, proceeded by way of Lake Champlain against Montreal; the other, under Arnold, went up the valley of the Kennebec, and thence through the pathless forest to Quebec. Montgomery, having taken Montreal, advanced to Arnold's assistance at Quebec, where he was killed early in the siege. In the following summer Arnold, having wholly failed in his purpose, was driven out of Canada.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. Point out on the map of North America Great Britain's territory on this continent at the time of the Treaty of Paris.
2. On what part of the Newfoundland coast were the French allowed to cure fish?
3. Under the Quebec Act, who had the power of imposing duty on goods imported into Canada?
4. Who owned the territory on the lower course of the Mississippi at that time?
5. Name some of the unwise restrictions in the matter of trade and manufactures imposed by Great Britain on her colonies in these early days.
6. Why did the colonies object to pay taxes to Great Britain?
7. Describe the "Boston Tea Party."
8. Name the colonies that rebelled and gained their independence.
9. What portions of Nova Scotia sympathized with the revolution?
10. How did the war affect Nova Scotia?
11. Who assisted the revolting colonies in the war?

CHAPTER XIV.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES, 1758-1800.

The First Assembly in Nova Scotia, 1758.—The first representative Assembly of Nova Scotia, consisting of twenty-two members, was convened by Governor Lawrence on October 2, 1758, the very year in which Louisburg was captured. The Council appointed by the Governor still held office, having both executive and legislative power. As an executive body it advised the Governor in the management of public affairs, and as a legislative body it acted with the Assembly in making the laws. Roman Catholics were not allowed to hold seats in either Assembly or Council until seventy years later.

An Alarm, 1758.—In the summer preceding the "Peace of Paris" the French took St. John's, the capital of Newfoundland. When the news reached Halifax the wildest alarm seized the people. A militia force was brought from the country to defend the city. In the event of a French invasion, it was feared that the Acadians in the Province would give aid to the enemy, and some of these people, who were employed as laborers in Annapolis, Cornwallis, and Horton, were sent to Boston. The Governor of Massachusetts would not allow them to land, and ordered that they be taken back to Halifax.

Colonists from New England.—Better days now began to dawn in Nova Scotia. The French ceased to cause alarm. There was no further trouble with the Indians. Many colonists came from New England and settled on the fertile lands which the Acadians had occupied in Annapolis, Cornwallis, Horton, Truro, and Cumberland. Others settled along the St. John River. This settlement formed the county of Sunbury, and sent a member to the Assembly at Halifax. In this way the population of Nova Scotia was nearly doubled in four or five years.

Pictou, 1767.—A year or two later a few families from Philadelphia came in a vessel called the *Hope*, and formed a settlement in Pictou. These people had a hard life for a year or two, getting much of their food by hunting and fishing. Six years later thirty families from Scotland arrived in Pictou. They had only time to build rude huts before winter set in. They had scant supplies to last through the season, and were compelled to tramp through the forests to Truro for flour and potatoes, which they brought home on hand-sleds.

St. John Island (Prince Edward), 1767.—Shortly after the Treaty of Paris, the island of St. John was annexed to Nova Scotia. At one time there were several thousand Acadians on the island, but nearly all had gone away. The island was divided into sixty-seven townships or lots, and parcelled out to officers of the army and others who had claims on the British Government. These persons were within ten years to settle at least one inhabitant for every two hundred acres of land, and they were also to pay the Government a small rental called "quit-rent." In many cases the conditions were not carried out, and the scheme afterwards caused much trouble.

The Province of St. John Island, 1770.—On petition of the landlords, the British Government formed the island into a separate Province. The French settlement Port la Joie was chosen as the capital, and its name was changed to Charlottetown. At this time the total number of inhabitants was about two hundred. Walter Patterson was the first Governor, and the first Assembly was elected in 1773. During the war with the United States, while Governor Patterson was in England, privateers from Massachusetts plundered Charlottetown, and carried off the acting Governor and other officers. General Washington, who was much displeased with this action, released the prisoners and restored the property.

Nova Scotia during Revolutionary War.—During the war with the revolting colonies, while disaffection showed itself in certain localities, most of the people in Nova Scotia were loyal to Great Britain. The coast settlements were kept in constant alarm by privateers from New England. Yarmouth

Annapolis, Cornwallis, Lunenburg, and other places were plundered. A militia force from Cornwallis captured a privateer in the Bay of Fundy, and brought in her crew as prisoners.

The Loyalists.—Many persons in the United States did not approve of the rebellion against Great Britain. On account of their loyalty to the British Crown, they got the name of United Empire Loyalists. At the close of the war many of these people were treated very harshly, and were deprived of their property. Indeed, so bitter was public feeling against them in some places that it was not safe for them to remain in the country. It is estimated that about twenty thousand Loyalists came to Nova Scotia, and ten thousand to Canada, where they received free grants of land. Great Britain also dealt generously with them, giving a large sum of money for their relief, and providing them with food, farming tools, and seed.

Shelburne.—The largest colony of Loyalists in Nova Scotia was at Port Razoir on the Atlantic coast. Previous to their arrival the place had few inhabitants, but it now suddenly became a city with a population of twelve thousand. Many of the new citizens were men of wealth. Some of them brought their negro slaves with them. Governor Parr visited the town shortly after their arrival, and changed its name to Shelburne. Other Loyalists settled in various parts of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

St. John, May 1783.—Several thousands of the Loyalists found homes in the valley of the St. John River. At the mouth of this river they founded the city of Parrtown, which was afterwards called St. John.

New Brunswick, 1784.—The Loyalists who had settled on the north of the Bay of Fundy soon became dissatisfied, and made various complaints of unfair treatment. Finally, to pacify them, the British Government set off their country as a separate Province, under the name of New Brunswick. The first Governor was Colonel Thomas Carleton, and the first Legislature met in 1786 in the city of St. John. Two years later the seat of government was removed to Fredericton.

The Province of Cape Breton, 1784.—The island of Cape Breton also, having been for twenty years a county of Nova Scotia, was now made a separate Province, with Sydney as its capital and Major Desbarres its first Governor.

King's College, 1789.—Among the signs of progress at this time was the establishment of King's College at Windsor. Its early by-laws, however, showed the exclusive spirit which then prevailed. All the students were required to worship at the Anglican Church, and only members of that Church could obtain degrees.

Disputes between Assembly and Council.—Among the Loyalists were men of ability and culture, who exercised much influence on public questions. When elected to the Assembly, they were not disposed to fall into line with the old order of things, and allow the Governor and Council to manage affairs as they pleased. During the rule of Sir John Wentworth, who held the office of Governor for sixteen years, there arose between the House of Assembly and the Council disputes which were continued for over fifty years. The expenditure of public money was a chief matter of contention. In those disputes the Governor held with the Council.

Royal Visitors.—Prince William Henry, who afterwards became the "Sailor King," William the Fourth of Great Britain, visited Halifax on different occasions. In 1794 there came another royal visitor, Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, younger brother of Prince William Henry, and father of Queen Victoria. For over four years he held command of the troops in Halifax. His favorite residence was Prince's Lodge, on Bedford Basin, about six miles from Halifax.

New Brunswick.—The Province of New Brunswick grew steadily in wealth and population. The leading industries were lumbering and shipbuilding, of which the centres were on the St. John and Miramichi Rivers. In political matters the condition of the Province was similar to that of Nova Scotia. The management of affairs was largely in the hands of the Loyalists. Disputes between the two branches of the Legislature began early. Governor Carleton held office for about twenty years.

St. John Island becomes Prince Edward Island, 1798.— Affairs in the island of St. John were not running very smoothly. The landlords did not pay their quit-rents, nor did they bring in colonists. In dealing with them, Governor Patterson followed such an irregular course as brought him into trouble. Two different Assemblies which were about to investigate his action he dissolved in the most arbitrary fashion. Finally the British Government removed him. In honor of the Duke of Kent, the Legislature changed the name of the island to Prince Edward Island. Under the direction of the Earl of Selkirk, many new colonists came from Scotland, and formed the beginning of important settlements.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. State the difference in government between a Crown Colony and a colony having a representative Government.
2. Name conditions under which each of these forms would best suit the interests of a country.
3. Account for the sympathy with the revolting colonies in various parts of Nova Scotia.
4. What were the causes of dissatisfaction among the Loyalists of New Brunswick?
5. In their action to secure a better form of government, how did the Loyalists differ from the Revolutionists?

CHAPTER XV.

THE BEGINNING OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

THE Loyalists who came to Canada settled chiefly along the Upper St. Lawrence and along the north of Lakes Ontario and Erie. Some of them also made their home in the territory now known as the Eastern Townships in the Province of Quebec. The Mohawk Indians, who, with their famous chief, Joseph Brant, had been especially loyal, were given land on Quinte Bay and Grand River, where many of their descendants still reside.

The Constitutional Act, 1791.—In order to meet the wants of both the English and French colonists, the British Parliament passed a measure known as the "Constitutional Act." This Act divided the old Province of Quebec into two Provinces—Upper Canada, occupied mainly by English Protestants, and Lower Canada, by French Roman Catholics. Each Province was provided with a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all appointed by the Crown, and an Assembly, elected by the people. A most important feature of the Act was the provision that in Lower Canada Roman Catholics were allowed to vote and hold public office. In both Provinces one-seventh of the public lands, known as the Clergy Reserves, was set apart for support of the Protestant clergy. English criminal law was established in both Provinces. In Lower Canada French civil law, the old French system of holding lands, and the law of tithes for the support of Roman Catholic clergy, still remained in force. The Legislatures of the Provinces were given the power to tax the people for education, roads, and other public purposes; but duties on goods from foreign countries could be imposed only by the Parliament of Great Britain.

82. THE BEGINNING OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

At the date of the division, Lower Canada had a population of about a hundred and thirty thousand; Upper Canada of twenty-five thousand, nearly half of whom were United Empire Loyalists. Lord Dorchester (Sir Guy Carleton), with the rank of Governor-General, was the first Governor of Lower Canada, and Colonel Simcoe was the first Governor of Upper Canada.

Lower Canada.—The first Assembly of Lower Canada met in the city of Quebec in 1792. The two Councils appointed by the Governor were chiefly English, and the Assembly elected by the people was composed mainly of Frenchmen. As the Councils had control of the public money, the ap-



UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

pointment of public officers, and chief management of affairs, it came about that the whole Province fell under the rule of a few English-speaking people. The French, who formed the great majority of the population, were not satisfied. Very soon there came the same conflict between the two branches of the Legislature that we have seen in Nova Scotia, only in Lower Canada it was intensified by difference of race.

Upper Canada.—The Legislature of Upper Canada met first at Newark, afterwards called Niagara. Five years later the seat of government was removed to Toronto, then called York. This new Province had a prosperous beginning, and

in the course of four years its population was doubled. But strife soon crept in between the Governor and Council, on the one hand, and the Assembly on the other. It was the same story as in the other Provinces—the Governor and Council managed matters pretty much as they pleased.

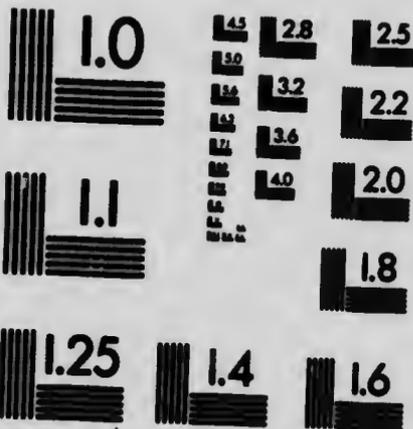
QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. What was the seignioral system of holding lands ?
2. Account for the introduction of the system into Canada.
3. In what way was the government of Lower Canada under the Constitutional Act calculated to awaken race jealousy ?
4. What river formed a large part of the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada ?



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CHAPTER XVI.

GOVERNMENT, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS.

THE Government in all the Provinces was modelled after that of Great Britain. It comprised three departments—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The Governor, appointed by the Government of Great Britain, represented the Sovereign, and was at the head of these departments.

The Legislature, or law-making body, comprised the Assembly elected by the people, and the Legislative Council, appointed by the Governor. No measure, however, could become law until it received the consent of the Governor. The members of the Council held office for life, the members of the Assembly were elected for a term of years.

The Executive, or law-enforcing body, consisted of the Governor and the Executive Council. In the Maritime Provinces there was but one Council, acting at one time as a law-making body, that is a legislature, and at another as a law-enforcing body, or an executive. In the Canadas there were two Councils, but the same man was often a member of both. Among other matters it belonged to the Executive to appoint judges, sheriffs, magistrates, and various other public officers.

The Judicial Department was for trying and punishing law-breakers, and consisted of judges, magistrates, and other officers of the courts. The Governor had the power of pardoning offenders, and could set free those whom the courts had sentenced.

Parliamentary Customs.—When a House or Legislature meets after an election, it chooses one of its members, called the Speaker, to preside and keep order. A record of all business transacted is carefully written in books called Journals. When a member wishes to introduce a measure, he asks leave

of the House. Before a measure is agreed to, it must come up and be voted on three several times, known as the first, the second, and the third reading. At these stages the measure is called a Bill. If the Legislature is composed of two Houses, a Bill having passed one House must go through the several stages of the second House. After it has passed both Houses it requires the assent of the Governor. When a Bill has thus passed all its stages, it is called an Act, and is part of the law of the country.

When a House stops its proceedings to resume business at another specified time, it is said to adjourn. When the Governor dismisses the House with the intention of calling the same members to meet again at some future time not named, he is said to prorogue the House; but if he declares that a House has ceased to exist, with the view of ordering a new election, he is said to dissolve the House.

Early Laws.—The early laws of the country were severe. People who stayed away from church were made to pay a fine. At the first session of the Legislature in Nova Scotia a law was passed requiring all Roman Catholic priests to leave the country, with a penalty of imprisonment to any who failed to go away within a specified time. Any person who harbored a priest was made to pay a fine of fifty pounds, and also to be set in the pillory. Public whipping through the streets, placing in the pillory with the addition of an ear nailed to the beam, and branding with a hot iron, were among the forms of punishment that were imposed.

Stealing a few shillings was an offence punishable with death. A boy in Upper Canada, convicted of stealing a money letter from a mail bag, was sentenced to be hanged.

One of the milder forms of punishment for such offences as slander was ducking. The offender was fastened in a sort of chair, which was let down into the water by means of a movable beam to which it was attached.

Social Conditions.—It is difficult for the people of the present day to picture the conditions under which their forefathers lived a century ago. The early settlements were chiefly along the sea-coast, or by a lake or river. The first roads

were not smooth enough for wheels, but were mere paths through the forests, and those who journeyed inland went on foot or on horseback. Sometimes the father, mother, and two or three children were all mounted on one horse. In the cities the sedan chair, a sort of covered chair with poles passing through rings at the sides, and borne by two porters, was a common public conveyance.

The pioneer settler found no fields ready for tillage, but only a dense unbroken forest. His home he built of logs rudely dressed with his axe, and the chinks between the logs he filled with clay mortar. In clearing his land, he first cut down the trees and burnt off the light brushwood. Then came the hard work of removing the heavy timber. But the men of those early times turned work into play in the "piling frolic" or "logging bee," at which all the men of a settlement gathered in a neighbor's "burnt land," and rolled the black logs into huge heaps and burned them to ashes.

The farmers made their own carts, sleds, harrows, brooms, baskets, rakes, and other implements; while indoors the women carded and spun the wool, and wove the yarn into strong homespun, which they made into clothing for the household. In like manner they made tablecloths and towels from home-grown flax; and also candles, soap, cheese, and many other things not often made in our homes at the present time.

The kitchen had a broad open fireplace with a swinging crane, from which were suspended the pots and kettles for cooking the family meals. Through the long cold winter the fireplace was supplied with abundance of fuel from the neighboring forest. In the rear, on the hearth, was placed the huge back-log, while smaller sticks, resting on andirons, or on long narrow stones instead, were piled up in front. Before the blazing fire on Christmas day, and on other festive occasions, the goose or turkey, or perhaps a small pig, suspended by hempen cord from a beam, was kept ever whirling round by some attentive hand, until all sides were alike roasted crisp and brown.

In those early times there were no friction matches, such as are now used in lighting fires. At night, a hard-wood

brand, all aglow, was carefully covered with ashes to protect it from the air, and in the morning there remained a bed of coals to start the new fire with. Sometimes, however, the brand burnt out, and not a spark remained. Fire was then obtained by striking a flint sharply on a bar of steel, and catching the spark on a bit of tinder; or the children were sent to the nearest neighbor to "borrow fire."

It was a rare thing when a newspaper was seen in those days; indeed, very few were published. There were no mail-carriers. Letters, when there were any, were sent from house to house, or from one settlement to another, as chance might offer, until they reached their destination; or they were sent by pedlars who travelled through the country, carrying their wares on their backs. When a letter for a neighbor came to a house, it was placed on the edge of the lower window sash, where it could be seen when an opportunity came to send it along.

Clergymen travelled long distances to visit their people in the remote and scattered hamlets. This visit was an event of much importance, and was taken advantage of for the "christening" of the children of the household, and often, too, for the marriage of those about to establish homes of their own.

There was little money in those early days, and everything was paid for in produce from the farm. The farmers exchanged their wheat, oats, butter, and cheese with the merchant for tea, sugar, molasses, and other articles needed for the household.

The stipends of the minister were paid in the same way. The schoolmaster "boarded around," living a few days at each home in the neighborhood.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. What is the difference between power and authority?
2. Under what conditions might it be better to have the laws made by a Governor and Council than by a representative Assembly?
3. What reasons do you see for the three "readings" of a Bill before it becomes law?
4. Write an essay picturing out or describing the making of a home by an early settler.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE WAR OF 1812.

Political Strife laid aside.—At the beginning of the nineteenth century, throughout all the Provinces was heard the voice of political strife. The Assemblies, representing the people, wanted more power; the Governors and the Councils believed that placing the power in the hands of the people meant anarchy and rebellion. But now for a time disputes between Assemblies and Councils were hushed by harsher tumults. A war with the United States was impending.

Causes of War.—It is not easy to find good cause for this war. Great Britain did not desire it, for her resources had for many years been seriously taxed by a war with France. In the United States many people were opposed to it, and said that it was unjust. When war was declared, flags were hung at half-mast in Boston, as an expression of displeasure. It was most popular in the Southern and Western States.

The conflict arose out of the war between Great Britain and France. Napoleon the First, Emperor of France, had conquered one country after another, until he had nearly all the nations of Europe under his power. Great Britain alone seemed to be the obstacle in the way of his ambition to be master of the world. Because of her matchless fleets and fortified harbors he could not easily invade her sea-girt land. He thought, however, that he could weaken her power by destroying her trade. Accordingly he issued orders forbidding other countries to trade with her. To meet this interference, Great Britain issued similar orders against trading with France. Warships of each nation were kept near the coasts of the other for the purpose of seizing any trading vessels found violating the orders. These measures were very

annoying to the people of the United States. There was, however, much inconsistency in the way they looked at matters, for while they were angry at Great Britain, they showed little ill-feeling towards France.

There was another matter the people of the United States did not like. Great Britain's strength for war, then as now, lay in her powerful navy, and to keep up her full force she often compelled men to enter the service against their will. When her warships entered the ports of the United States, her men often deserted and enlisted in the service of that country. To get back her men, Great Britain ordered her naval officers to search the ships of the United States on the high seas and seize any deserters that they found on board.

Old Grudges.—Only about thirty years had passed since the close of the war for independence. In the United States the old feeling of enmity against Great Britain had not died out, but only awaited an occasion to call it into new life. There was also in the United States at this time much misunderstanding as to the state of public feeling in the Provinces. The opinion prevailed that Canadians were longing to break the bonds which held them to Great Britain, and that they would welcome invaders from the United States as messengers of liberty.

Canada ill-prepared.—Canada was ill-prepared for war. The total population of the Provinces at this time was only about four hundred thousand, and the regular British troops in the country numbered about four thousand five hundred. They had a long border-line to defend, and had little money to expend in war. The population of the United States was about eight millions. Although Canada had given no offense, she had to bear the chief burdens of the war which, for nearly three years, was carried on mainly on her soil.

Officers.—During the war Sir George Prevost was Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces. He was not distinguished as a military officer, but he was popular with the French-Canadians. Among the French officers deserving of notice was Colonel de Salaberry. In Upper Canada, during the first year of the war, General Sir Isaac Brock, the

acting Governor, was chief in command. He was a man of noble character, and was a distinguished military officer. Others deserving special notice were the Indian chief Tecumseh and Colonel John Harvey.

Mackinac and Detroit, 1812.—Success at the beginning of the war gave the people of the Province assurance. Fort Mackinac, which commanded the entrance to Lake Michigan, was captured by the Canadians without the loss of a man. General Hull, who, at the head of two thousand five hundred men, had invaded the western peninsula of Upper Canada, was defeated by a force of about half that number under

General Brock and the Indian chief Tecumseh. Hull hastily retreated across the border to Detroit. On Brock's demand, without striking a blow, he gave up the town, all his military stores, and his entire army as prisoners of war. Leaving General Proctor in command at Detroit, Brock proceeded to the Niagara frontier, which, during the war, was the scene of many stirring events.



NIAGARA FRONTIER.

The Battle of Queenston, 1812.—The enemy had collected seven or eight thousand men at various points on the Niagara River. The Canadian frontier was defended by about fifteen hundred men, of whom about three hundred were at Queenston. A dark night in October was chosen by the enemy for an assault upon this place. About one thousand men crossed the river and took possession of the heights overlooking the village. Then followed a desperate struggle. General Brock, at Fort George, heard the roaring of guns, and rode in all haste to the scene of the conflict. Rallying the forces, he inspired them with his

own enthusiasm. For a time the result was doubtful, but General Sheaffe, arriving from Fort George with reinforcements, turned the scale. Queenston Heights were recaptured, the enemy were wholly routed, and over nine hundred were taken prisoners. The victory was dearly bought. Both General Brock and his aide-de-camp Colonel M'Donnell were killed in this engagement.

Dearborn repulsed.—Meanwhile General Dearborn, with an army of ten thousand men, was advancing into Canada by way of Lake Champlain; but he was met with such spirit by a force of Canadian militia that he was compelled to retire.

British Troops on Snowshoes.—Great Britain, still engaged in European wars, could send little aid to Canada. In the following winter, however, a regiment of British soldiers marched on snowshoes from Fredericton to Quebec. It is said that they were thirteen days in making the journey.

Capture of York, 1813.—Early in the spring a United States fleet under Admiral Chauncey captured York, the capital of Upper Canada. The place was defended by a small force under General Sheaffe, the Governor of the Province. There was some sharp fighting, but Sheaffe soon withdrew, leaving a subordinate officer to make terms. The enemy, after pillaging private houses and burning public buildings, seized the military stores, and sailed away for Niagara. Here Chauncey laid siege to Fort George, near the mouth of the river. General Vincent, who had command of this place, unable with his greatly inferior force to hold his position, spiked his guns, blew up the fort, and made an orderly retreat to Burlington Heights, near the site of the city of Hamilton.

Stony Creek.—Vincent was closely followed by Generals Winder and Chandler, with a force more than double his own. Learning that his pursuers were carelessly encamped at Stony Creek, six or seven miles distant, he sent Colonel Harvey to surprise them by night attack. Coming upon them unawares, Harvey scattered them in utter confusion, taking over a hundred prisoners, including both generals. Colonel Harvey, as Sir John Harvey, afterwards held the position of Governor in different Provinces.

Laura Secord.—A heroic incident of the war is worthy of note. A force, comprising five or six hundred of the enemy, was sent to capture a detachment of Vincent's army, under Lieutenant Fitzgibbon, stationed at Beaver Dams, several miles west of Queenston. Warned by Laura Secord, who travelled on foot about twenty miles through the woods to tell him of the movement, Fitzgibbon placed his men in ambush along the enemy's line of march, and took over five hundred prisoners.



LAKE ERIE.

Sackett's Harbor.—While these events were taking place, Sir George Prevost, the Governor-General, crossing over from Kingston with a small fleet, attacked the enemy at Sackett's Harbor, a naval station at the east end of Lake Ontario. Through bad management the expedition ended in ridiculous failure.

Capture of the "Chesapeake."—One of the most noted events of the season was the capture off Boston Harbor of the *Chesapeake* by the British frigate *Shannon*. The captured ship was brought in triumph into Halifax Harbor.

British Fleet captured.—Later in the season the British met with a serious reverse on Lake Erie. A fleet of six vessels under Captain Barclay was captured by a United States fleet of nine vessels commanded by Lieutenant Perry.

Proctor defeated.—This disaster was followed by another. General Proctor, with a small force, had been holding Amherstburg. The loss of Barclay's fleet left him without means of obtaining supplies, and he was compelled to abandon his position. With twelve hundred men, two-thirds of whom were Indians, under the chief Tecumseh, he withdrew to the valley of the Thames, closely followed by General Harrison at the head of three thousand five hundred men. Near Moravian Town a battle was fought, in which the Canadians suffered a sad defeat. Proctor fled from the field, Tecumseh was killed, and many of our men were taken prisoners.

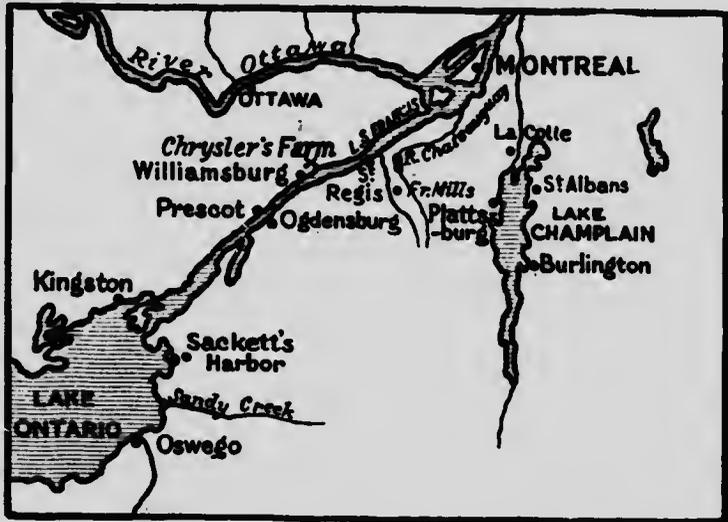
Chateaugay.—In other quarters the fortunes of war favored the Canadians. The enemy planned the taking of Montreal, and sent two large armies, under Generals Hampton and Wilkinson, in that direction. Hampton, with six thousand men, marched from Lake Champlain to the valley of the Chateaugay, which he intended to follow to the St. Lawrence. Colonel de Salaberry, with a force of French-Canadians and Indians, numbering in all about a thousand, took up a favorable position on Hampton's line of march. Here, on the borders of a forest, was fought the battle of Chateaugay, in which Hampton was defeated and forced to withdraw from Canadian territory. De Salaberry's victory was in part due to a ruse by which he made the enemy believe he had a much larger force.

Chrysler's Farm.—Meanwhile Wilkinson, with a force of eight thousand men, was moving down the St. Lawrence, closely pursued by a small body of Canadians. At a point known as Chrysler's Farm, near the head of Long Sault Rapids, he was defeated by the Canadians, whom he outnumbered three to one. Thus ended the expedition against Montreal.

Barbarous Warfare.—The year's campaign ended with a barbarous kind of warfare. General M'Clure, at the head of

three thousand of the enemy, held the Canadian frontier of Niagara. After plundering the inhabitants of the district and destroying much property, on a cold winter's night he burned the town of Newark, and withdrew to the other side of the river. In retaliation for this outrage, a Canadian force pursued him, and burned the towns of Lewiston, Manchester, Black Rock, and Buffalo.

The War in 1814.—The war continued throughout the whole of the following year. The capture of Napoleon having secured peace in Europe, Great Britain was now able to send more aid to Canada.



SACKETT'S HARBOR AND CHRYSLER'S FARM.

British Successes.—Early in the spring Wilkinson, advancing from Plattsburg, renewed his invasion of Lower Canada. A few Canadians, militia and regulars, opposed his progress at Lacolle, and forced him to retire. The British took Oswego, a naval depot on Lake Ontario, and seized large quantities of supplies. Later in the summer a force sent out from Halifax took possession of the whole coast country of Maine lying east of Penobscot River. This district was held until the close of the war.

Lundy's Lane, July 25, 1814.—The most hotly-contested battle of the whole war was that of Lundy's Lane, on the Niagara. Each side claimed the victory. The enemy's force numbered about six thousand, the Canadian about three thousand. The battle began about six o'clock in the evening, and continued until midnight, when the enemy retired, taking shelter in Fort Erie. The British attacked the fort, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Later in the season the enemy withdrew from Canadian territory.

Capture of Washington.—The event which brought the war nearest home to the people of the United States was the taking of Washington by Admiral Cochrane and General Ross. President Madison himself barely escaped being taken prisoner. The British added little to their glory by burning the Capitol and other public buildings, but they claimed it was in retaliation for the burning of Canadian towns.

Plattsburg and New Orleans.—During the autumn Sir George Prevost, with a strong force, attempted the capture of Plattsburg on Lake Champlain. Through bad management he made a signal failure. The closing event of the war was enacted before New Orleans early in January 1815. In this battle the British were defeated with heavy loss.

Treaty of Ghent, December 24, 1814.—Before this last battle peace had been made between Great Britain and the United States. The treaty was signed at Ghent in Belgium. The news did not reach America for several weeks. By the terms of peace the territory seized during the war was restored to the original owner, and strangely enough the disputed question as to the right of searching ships was not even mentioned in the treaty.

Effects of the War.—The war was attended with great loss on both sides. The industries of Canada were interrupted, and much property was destroyed. Though the Provinces by the sea were far from the scene of the conflict, they were not free from its evils. Privateers seized vessels engaged in trade and fishing, and plundered the settlements on the coast. Halifax was a busy place during the war. For its defence a militia

force was brought from the country, vessels captured from the enemy were taken there to be sold, and prisoners of war were kept on Melville Island in Halifax Harbor.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. Account for the different way in which the war was regarded in New England and in the Western and Southern States.
2. Draw a map of the country from Montreal to Lake Superior, marking the places of noted events during the war.
3. What positions did Colonel John Harvey hold a few years later in the Maritime Provinces?
4. Account for the siege of New Orleans after a treaty of peace had been signed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

PROGRESS AND AGITATION.

War Debts paid.—With the return of peace the regular business of the country, which had been much disturbed, resumed its old channels. To meet the extra expense of the war the Provinces had issued paper money, called "Army Bills," which were mere promises to pay. These bills were paid in good money. Persons who had been disabled in the war, and the widows and children of those who had fallen, were allowed small pensions.

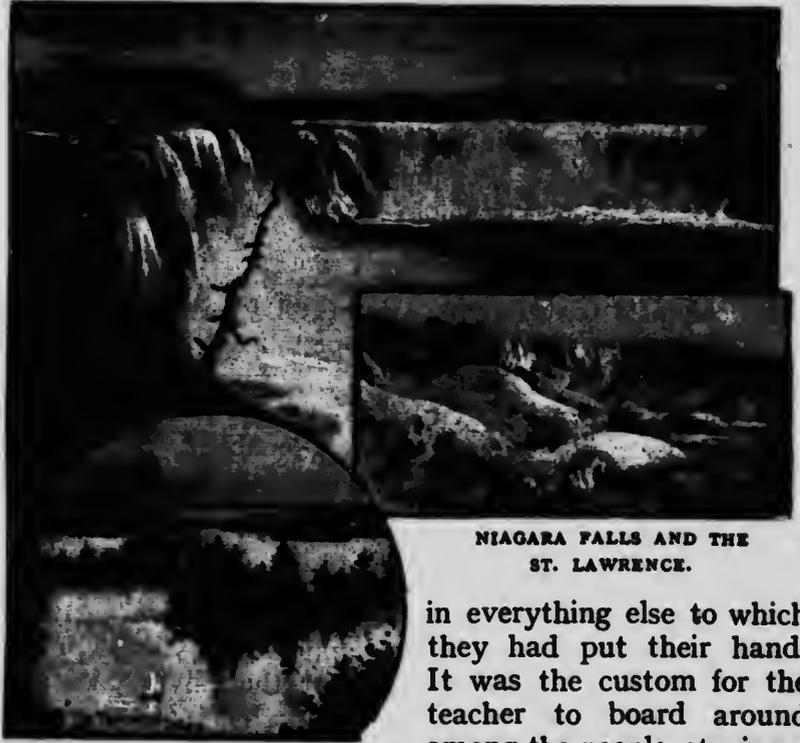
New Colonists.—During the succeeding twenty-five years many colonists from Great Britain and Ireland settled in the various Provinces, so that the population increased from about half a million to three times that number. While these new colonists helped greatly to build up the country, they were the means of bringing upon it a terrible calamity. Some of the emigrants brought with them Asiatic cholera, and this fell disease carried off many people in Quebec, Montreal, St. John, and other cities.

The Miramichi Fire.—A serious calamity also befell New Brunswick. A forest fire swept over the eastern part of the country, destroying Newcastle and other villages on the Miramichi River. Many people lost their lives, and a still larger number were left homeless and destitute at the approach of winter.

Agriculture.—In the older settlements more attention was given to the cultivation of the soil. Through the influence of agricultural societies, stock, farming tools, and methods of tillage were greatly improved.

Education.—It was also a period of awakening in educational matters. Colleges and high schools were established

throughout all the Provinces. Among the higher institutions of learning that had origin at this time were Pictou Academy, Dalhousie College, and Acadia College, in Nova Scotia; McGill at Montreal; Upper Canada College at Toronto; and, a little later, Mount Allison in New Brunswick. Although Government aid was given towards the support of common schools, the general education of the people was greatly neglected. The teachers were poorly qualified for their work. Many of them had taken up school-teaching as a last resort after failing



NIAGARA FALLS AND THE
ST. LAWRENCE.

in everything else to which they had put their hand. It was the custom for the teacher to board around among the people, staying a few days in each place, according to the number of children sent to school. The school-houses were rude log cabins, furnished with seats made of thick slabs, and with writing tables of boards sloping from the walls of the room.

Trade and Travel.—During these twenty-five years there was much improvement in the ways of carrying on trade and

in modes of travel. The time for railroads had not yet come. The stage-coach still carried travellers and mail-bags between the great centres of population. But more attention was given to the improvement of roads and bridges. Steamboats were placed on the great lakes and on the St. Lawrence. Canals also were constructed for overcoming the rapids of the St. Lawrence and Niagara Falls.

The "Royal William."—At this time the Maritime Provinces had little intercourse with the interior, or even with each other. An overland journey between Halifax and Quebec occupied many days, and trade between these places could be carried on only by sea in summer. In 1831 a steamship named *Royal William* was placed on this route, but her business was soon ruined by the breaking out of cholera in Quebec. In 1833 this ship sailed from Pictou, Nova Scotia, to London, making the voyage in nineteen days. This was the first crossing of the Atlantic made wholly by steam-power.

Roman Catholics admitted to the Assembly in Nova Scotia, 1827.—For a century and a half the laws of Great Britain had withheld from Roman Catholics the privilege of sitting in Parliament and of voting for members. This law applied to the Provinces as well as to Great Britain. The island of Cape Breton, which for thirty-five years had formed a separate Province, was in 1820 reunited to Nova Scotia. In 1827 the island elected a Roman Catholic as one of its members for the Assembly. With the approval of the British Government, the House passed an Act allowing him to take his seat; and shortly after, in all the Provinces, Roman Catholics were allowed the same right of voting and holding office as Protestants.

Political Agitation.—No sooner was the din of war hushed than the clamor over political grievances began afresh. The questions in dispute, though taking different forms, were much the same in all the Provinces. Briefly stated, the contention related to the right of the people to govern themselves. As the agitation went on there arose two great political parties, known as Tories or Conservatives, and Reformers or Liberals. The Conservatives held by the old ways. They wanted to

keep matters as they were. The Governor appointed the Executive Council, choosing such men as he thought would work in harmony with himself. For the most part he selected them from the people of the city and from the Anglican Church. It sometimes happened that several members of this body belonged to the same business firm, were bound together by some common interest, or were connected by family ties, so that the Council got the name of the "Family Compact." Then the Governor and the Council appointed all the subordinate officers under the Government throughout the country, such as judges, sheriffs, and magistrates. They also had control of the Crown lands and part of the public money.

The Reformers demanded "responsible Government"—that is, an Executive Council chosen or approved of by the people's representatives, and fully under their control—a Council that could hold office only so long as its course was approved of by a majority of the Assembly.

The Clergy Reserves.—In Upper Canada the agitation for reform was mixed up with a religious question. For many years it was held that the lands set apart for the support of the clergy, called the Clergy Reserves, were intended only for the Anglican Church. Later that branch of Presbyterians known as the Established Church of Scotland was allowed to share in the benefit. Some persons contended that funds derived from these lands should be shared alike by all non-Catholic denominations; others that they should not be used for the support of any Church, but for the general improvement of the country.

Lower Canada.—In Lower Canada the Reform movement was largely a question of race. The people of French origin in this Province comprised about four-fifths of the population, and they formed a very large majority in the Assembly. The English, however, ruled the country, holding nearly all the seats in both Councils and the principal public offices under the Government. It thus came about that in the political agitation that disturbed the Province, the two races were to a considerable extent arrayed against each other.

Prince Edward Island.—In Prince Edward Island the

land tax called quit-rent formed the special grievance. Charles Douglas Smith, who became Governor in 1813, ruled the island in very arbitrary fashion. He dismissed the Assembly whenever that body began to discuss grievances, and twice for a period of four years he failed to call the members together.

For several years the quit-rents had not been paid, and the Governor sent officers to demand immediate payment from the tenants. To raise money the farmers were compelled to sell their grain at a small price. Indignant over their wrongs, they held public meetings and drew up petitions to the King, in which they made serious charges against Governor Smith. In the following year Colonel Ready was sent out from England as Governor, and for a time matters went on more smoothly.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. Show how the change from war to peace would affect industries.
2. Through what agency were colonists brought into Upper Canada after the war?
3. Describe the origin of Pictou Academy, Dalhousie College, and Acadia College.
4. What canal connects Lakes Ontario and Erie? When was it opened? How long is it?
5. Write a full history of the steamship *Royal William*.
6. Show how the make-up of the Executive Council in Nova Scotia justified the name "Family Compact."
7. What distinguished author held a seat in the Nova Scotia Assembly when the Bill removing disabilities from Roman Catholics was passed?
8. What works did he write?

CHAPTER XIX.

AGITATION AND REBELLION.

THE old forms of government were supported by men of wealth and influence, and changes were not easily brought about. But in all the Provinces the work of Reform had bold, resolute leaders. Like most reformers, these leaders sometimes lacked discretion, and they said and did some unwise things.



JOSEPH HOWE.

Joseph Howe.—Joseph Howe led the Reform movement in Nova Scotia. Born in 1804, the son of a Loyalist, at the age of thirteen he became a printer's boy. Later he published the newspaper called the *Nova Scotian*, in which he spoke strongly against the mismanagement of public affairs. He was prosecuted for the charges he had made, and the lawyers told him there was no chance for defence. But Howe allowed the case to go into

court, and undertook his own defence. The ablest lawyer in the Province, S. G. W. Archibald, conducted the prosecution, and the judge told the jury that Howe was guilty of criminal libel. The jury's verdict was "Not Guilty." Joseph Howe was the hero of the hour, and the people kept holiday in his honor.

In the following year Howe was elected to the Assembly as member for Halifax County, and he at once became the leader of the Reform party. Among the prominent men associated with him were Lawrence O'Connor Doyle, Herbert Huntington, and William Young. Mr. Howe and his followers, who had a majority in the Assembly, at once began the work of Reform. They passed resolutions demanding changes, and as the Council would not yield, they petitioned the King. The Council had always sat with closed doors, and allowed no report of its deliberations to go abroad. Before any reply came from England, its doors were thrown open to the public. Soon after, the Governor, Sir Colin Campbell, was instructed to form two Councils instead of one—a Legislative Council and an Executive Council, the last named to be chosen partly from the Assembly and partly from the Legislative Council. The Reformers had gained much, but the chief demand was not secured. The Executive Council was not responsible to the Assembly.

New Brunswick.—In New Brunswick two Councils had already been formed, and the members were chosen with much fairness to different parts of the Province and to different interests. The most serious grievance related to the Crown Lands—that is, those lands that had not been sold or granted for settlement. The Assembly, holding that these lands belonged to the people, claimed the right to dispose of them, and to control the revenue arising from their sale. The Governor held that the lands belonged to the Sovereign, and he refused to give any account of the moneys received from them.

Lemuel Allan Wilmot.—The leader of the Reform party in New Brunswick was Lemuel Allan Wilmot, a young lawyer of great ability, who became a member of the Assembly in the same year that Joseph Howe entered that of Nova Scotia. Associated with him in the work of Reform was another lawyer, Charles Fisher. Both of these men, like Howe, were of Loyalist descent.

Wilmot was sent to England to seek measures of Reform from the home Government. The mission was partly suc-

cessful. The Governor and Council, while still having control of Crown Lands, were to submit to the Assembly full reports of receipts and expenditures. The other revenues were placed at the disposal of the Assembly, on condition that the salaries of public officers were not left to a yearly vote but fixed by law. These measures fell far short of the demands of the Reformers; but New Brunswick had at this time a genial Governor, Sir John Harvey, whose popular rule gave general satisfaction.



THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.

1842, the Ashburton Treaty settled the boundary between British America and the United States from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky Mountains. The disputed territory on the borders of New Brunswick was divided between that Province and Maine.

Upper Canada.—Among the Reform leaders in Upper Canada were Robert Baldwin, William Lyon Mackenzie, and John R. Lapham. Baldwin disapproved of extreme measures; but Mackenzie, though honest and patriotic, was rash, and often injured his cause by his hasty action.

1836.—The Reformers had now a majority in the Assembly,

Disputed Territory.—An unsettled boundary line between New Brunswick and the State of Maine was, for a time, the chief object of public interest. The quarrel over the disputed territory waxed so hot that the two countries were on the verge of war. The Legislature of Nova Scotia voted \$400,000 and the service of all the militia of the Province for the defence of New Brunswick. Happily, through the prudence of Sir John Harvey and General Scott of the United States army, war was averted. Shortly after, in

and when Sir Francis Bond Head was sent out as Governor of Upper Canada by the Liberal Government of Great Britain, they hoped for some change for the better. They soon discovered their mistake. Sir Francis dissolved the Assembly, and in the election that followed he used all his influence in favor of the Tories. The Reformers were defeated, and even Mackenzie and other leaders failed of their election.

Rebellion.—Mackenzie and Rolph now urged the people to free themselves from British rule. They collected a force of eight or nine hundred men in the neighborhood of Toronto, and planned a night attack on the city. The plot was discovered and came to nothing. An engagement took place near Toronto, and the insurgents were defeated with heavy loss. The leaders fled to the United States, and those whom they had led into trouble hastened to their homes.

Navy Island.—Mackenzie, with a band of followers, partly Canadians and partly a rabble from Buffalo and other cities across the border, seized Navy Island in the Niagara River. He issued a proclamation declaring Canada a republic, and offering a large reward for the head of the Governor. A United States steamer named the *Caroline*, employed in carrying supplies to the island, was captured by a Canadian force, set on fire, and allowed to drift over Niagara Falls.

End of Rebellion in Upper Canada.—In the following year the rebels, aided by their friends from the United States, took possession of Windsor and other places on the border. In an engagement near Prescott, after about fifty of their number had been killed, the rebels surrendered. This ended the rebellion in Upper Canada. Several of those who had taken part in it were hanged, others were banished to Tasmania.

Lower Canada.—Louis Papineau, a French-Canadian, was the leader of the Reform party, and the most popular man, in Lower Canada. Next to him stood Dr. Wolfred Nelson, who was of Loyalist descent. Both men had served in the war of 1812, Papineau as an officer in the militia, and Nelson as a surgeon.

The Reformers insisted that the Legislative Council should be elected by the people. This would have given it the same

French character as had the Assembly, and would have brought the two branches of the Legislature more into harmony with each other.

The Reformers also claimed that all public moneys belonged to the people, and that these moneys should be under the control of the people's representatives. But the Governor and Council took a different view, asserting that the Crown Lands belonged to the King, and hence the Assembly had no right to the disposal of the revenue arising from them. Sometimes the Governor even went further, and drew money from the public treasury without the authority of the Assembly.

For ten years Papineau had been Speaker of the Assembly, and on the meeting of a new House he was again chosen for this office. But the Earl of Dalhousie, who was then Governor of Lower Canada, refused to accept the choice of the Assembly.

These were some of the grievances of which the people complained. Indignation meetings were held throughout the country. Monster petitions, signed by thousands of people, were sent to the King, with but little effect. Papineau, Nelson, George E. Cartier, and others, carried away by strong feeling, urged the people to strike for independence, or for annexation to the United States.

Rebellion in Lower Canada, 1837.—Fiery speeches had their effect. There were riots in Montreal, and rebellion broke out in different parts of the Province. But the insurgents were soon put down. Papineau and Cartier fled to the United States. Nelson was captured and thrown into prison.

The Earl of Durham.—The British Government now took decided steps to restore order in the Provinces. Lower Canada was reduced to a Crown Colony, its Legislature being set aside and a special Council appointed instead. The Earl of Durham was sent out as Governor-General and High Commissioner, with authority to report on the government of the various Provinces.

In dealing with the rebels the Earl of Durham adopted a bold course, which, while it was merciful, was not in strict accord with the law. A fitting occasion for clemency was

afforded by Queen Victoria's coronation, which took place shortly after his arrival. Except a few of the leaders, he pardoned all who had taken part in the rebellion. Papineau and others who had fled to the United States he forbade to return under the pain of death. Eight chief offenders, including Dr. Nelson, he banished to Bermuda.

In the following autumn several of those who had fled to the United States returned, and sought to carry out their wild scheme of rebellion. Twelve of the leaders, having been tried by court-martial, were executed at Montreal.

Rebels pardoned.—After a few years of exile, those who had been banished and outlawed were pardoned and allowed to return to Canada with the full privileges of citizens. Mackenzie, Papineau, Nelson, and Cartier after their return held seats in the Legislature of Canada.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. What do you mean by responsible government ?
2. Compare the struggle for responsible government in the Maritime Provinces and in Upper and Lower Canada.
3. Give the different meanings of the word government, and give sentences illustrating the uses of the word.
4. What is really meant when we say that certain property belongs to the King or to the Crown, as Crown lands, Crown minerals, a Crown case, the King's highway ?
5. What different boundary disputes have taken place between the United States and British America ? What is the last one ?
6. In what respect was the action of the Earl of Durham in dealing with rebels not according to law ?

CHAPTER XX.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Union of Upper and Lower Canada, 1841.—Acting on the recommendation of the Earl of Durham, the British Government united Upper and Lower Canada under one Government. This union was opposed by the French people in Lower Canada, and by the Conservatives in Upper Canada. But the Governor-General, Charles Poulett Thompson, afterwards Lord Sydenham, by skilful management brought about the change without serious difficulty. In the new order of things the public revenue was placed under the control of the Assembly. To this body also the Executive Council was made directly responsible—that is, it could hold office only so long as its measures pleased the Assembly. Among the early acts of the Legislature after the union was one giving power to counties to elect councillors for the management of local affairs.

Lord Elgin, 1847.—A later Governor-General, Sir Charles Metcalfe, fell back to the old ways of doing public business without the advice of the Ministry; but under the wise rule of Lord Elgin, the principles of government as laid down by the Earl of Durham were fully carried out.

In 1847 a large number of immigrants, bringing deadly pestilence, arrived at Quebec. Driven by famine from their homes in Ireland, they had been crowded into ill-ventilated ships. On the passage malignant fever broke out, of which many died during the voyage, and others after their arrival at Quebec.

Rebellion Losses.—During the rebellion much private property both in Upper and Lower Canada had been destroyed. The Loyalists of Upper Canada had already been paid out of the public funds for their losses, and now there was

a movement for similar compensation to persons in Lower Canada. This was the hardest question with which the Government had to deal. The Conservatives opposed the Compensation Bill on the ground that losses would be made up to persons who had taken part in the rebellion. Montreal, Toronto, and other cities were wildly excited over the matter. The Bill, however, passed both Houses. On leaving Parliament House after giving his assent to the Bill, Lord Elgin was saluted by a mob with hisses and groans, and his carriage was pelted with sticks, stones, and rotten eggs. In the evening, while the Assembly was in session, the rioters rushed in, drove out the members, and finally burned down the Parliament House. When the heat of passion had cooled a little, the riot was felt to be a disgrace, for which no good citizen cared to be responsible. Montreal was punished for the conduct of the rioters. During the next fifteen years, until Ottawa became the capital, the Legislature met by turns for four years in Quebec and for four in Toronto.

Nova Scotia.—The Reformers in Nova Scotia had been watching the course of events in Canada, and they now asked for similar changes in the form of government; but the Governor, Sir Colin Campbell, refused to listen to their demands. Lord Falkland, who belonged to the Liberal party in England, succeeded Sir Colin. He selected his advisers partly from each side. The leader of the Conservative party was James W. Johnston, a lawyer of great ability and high moral character, who throughout a long public career had the unwavering confidence of his party and the respect of his opponents. Now for a short time he and Mr. Howe were members of the same Executive Council. But this union of Conservatives and Liberals did not prosper. Lord Falkland favored his Conservative advisers, and the Reformers retired from the Council.

Responsible Government, 1848.—Lord Falkland was succeeded by Sir John Harvey, who had already held the position of Governor in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland. Before this time the elections were held on different days in the various counties, and the voting was

continued for several days in each county ; but now, in 1847. under a new law, they were held throughout the Province on the same day. When the House met, in the following January, the Reformers were found to have a majority. Mr. Johnston and his colleagues at once resigned, and Governor Harvey called on the Liberal leaders to form a new Ministry. From this time forward in Nova Scotia the Executive Council could hold office only so long as it had the confidence of the Assembly.

New Brunswick.—The Reformers in New Brunswick were patient, and pursued their object quietly. Under the moderate rule of Sir John Harvey, at that time Governor of the Province, affairs went smoothly in the Legislature. Parties were pretty evenly divided, and a Bill in favor of responsible government was defeated by the casting vote of the Speaker. Later, however, when the succeeding Governor, Sir William Colebrook, appointed his son-in-law Provincial Secretary, the evils of the existing system were more clearly seen.

Responsible Government in New Brunswick, 1848.—Responsible government in this Province was finally brought about in a very peaceful way. A large majority of the Assembly voted for the change, the leading Conservatives voting with the Reformers. In forming a new Government, Wilmot and Fisher accepted seats with their old-time opponents who had adopted their principles.

Prince Edward Island.—In Prince Edward Island the greater part of the land was owned by persons living in England. This was a serious evil. A large portion of the island was still in its natural state, and small settlements were separated by large tracts of forest land. The farmers had fallen behind in paying their rents, and many of them were turned off the lands which they had long occupied. This led to riots.

The leaders in reform were George Coles, Charles Young, and Joseph Pope. Sir Henry Hunt, who was then Governor of the Province, disliked Mr. Pope, and he dismissed him from the Executive Council. The British Government dis-

approved of this act, and directed him to reinstate Mr. Pope. Reform measures were brought about one after another, until in 1851 responsible government was secured.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. By what different names is the Executive Council known?
2. Show how, in the united Province of Canada, the responsibility of the Executive to the Assembly involved special difficulty.
3. During what years was Montreal the capital of the united Province of Canada?
4. What noted leaders in the late rebellion afterwards held seats in the Assembly?
5. Write a brief sketch of the following public men—S. G. W. Archibald, John Young, Joseph Howe, James W. Johnston, Thomas C. Haliburton, Herbert Huntington, William Young, Adams G. Archibald, Charles Tupper, John Thompson.



THE " BRITANNIA " (1840), THE FIRST CUNARD STEAMER TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC, AND THE
TURBINE STEAMER " MAURETANIA " (1906).

CHAPTER XXI.

THE DAWN OF THE RAILWAY AGE.

Steamers and Railways.—Under the freedom of self-government all the Provinces made rapid progress. It is quite impossible to name all the improvements that in quick succession followed each other. Steamboats had already to some extent taken the place of sailing vessels. In 1840 the Cunard line of steamships between America and England was established by Samuel Cunard, a native of Halifax. On land the stage-coach was still holding its way through the country, travelling at the rate of seventy-five to a hundred miles a day. The age of railways now set in, giving greatly increased facilities to trade and travel. Besides several short lines of railway, there were built in Canada the Great Western, from Niagara Falls to Windsor, and the Grand Trunk, from the Lakes to the tidal waters of the St. Lawrence, with a branch to Portland in Maine, to secure access to the sea in winter. In Nova Scotia a railway was built connecting Truro and Windsor with Halifax, and in New Brunswick one between St. John and Shediac.

Postage Stamps, 1851.—The post-office department, which had been under the control of the British Government, was handed over to the Provincial Governments. This led to the opening up of more postal routes throughout the country, and to the reduction of postage to one-half or one-third the former rate. The use of postage stamps also added greatly to public convenience.

The Reciprocity Treaty, 1854.—An arrangement, known as the Reciprocity Treaty, with the United States promoted trade and good feeling between the two countries. It provided for trade free of duty for ten years, in the pro-

ducts of the farm, the forest, the mines, and the sea, and gave the people of the United States the privilege of our coast fisheries and the use of the St. Lawrence River and its canals. The Government of Great Britain also removed imperial duties from foreign goods coming into the Provinces, giving our Legislatures full freedom in arranging the tariff.

Education.—Public education was promoted by the establishment of normal schools for the training of teachers, by increase in the teachers' salaries, improved school-houses, better text-books, and by free schools. With this progress in education will ever be associated the name of Dr. Egerton Ryerson in Upper Canada, as will the names of Dr. Alexander Forrester and Dr. Theodore H. Rand in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Clergy Reserves.—After much agitation the question of the Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada was finally disposed of by providing a life annuity to the clergy already sharing in the benefit, and giving the remainder to educational and other public objects.

The Feudal System broken up.—Lower Canada also had a burning question. The system of holding lands by seigniors and tenants was now in great disfavor. It was finally settled by compromise, each side giving up something. The seigniors sold their rights for less than value, and the amount paid them was made up partly by the tenants and partly by a grant from the public treasury.

Minerals of Nova Scotia.—Through a royal grant made by King George the Fourth, a company in England owned all the coal mines in Nova Scotia. This monopoly greatly interfered with the mining industries of the Province. Mr. Johnstone, at that time the leader of the Government, and Mr. Adams G. Archibald, one of the ablest leaders of the Liberal party, were sent to England to arrange terms of settlement. According to the agreement, the company gave up all claims to the minerals of the Province except the mines already opened, with certain territory in the neighborhood of these mines.

Visit of the Prince of Wales, 1860.—The year 1860

noted in the Provinces for the visit of Queen Victoria's eldest son, the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward the Seventh. Everywhere he received a royal welcome. During his visit he laid the corner-stone of the Parliament Buildings which now adorn the capital of the Dominion of Canada. The following year is memorable for the death of the Prince Consort, "Albert the Good."

War in the United States, 1861-65.—A civil war in the United States between the North and the South made brisk times in the Provinces. Horses and farm produce brought high prices, and Southern cruisers drove Northern merchant vessels from the seas, leaving to our vessels the larger portion of the carrying trade. During the war two Southern men who were on their way to Europe on a British steamer were seized by the officers of a United States warship, and carried off as prisoners. On the protest of the British Government, they were promptly given up.

Prince Edward Island.—In Prince Edward Island lack of harmony between the Assembly and the Legislative Council gave trouble. Bills passed in one House were rejected by the other. In some instances, also, members of the Executive Council continued to hold office after they had been defeated at the polls. But by far the greatest evil in the island was the tenant system. Farmers had to send all their money out of the country to pay rents, and yet many of them were in arrears. In 1861 a Commission recommended that the Government buy the lands and sell again to the farmers on easy terms, but the proprietors refused to accept the arrangement.

Fenian Raids, 1866.—Shortly after the close of the war in the United States armed bands of Fenians, with hostile purpose, crossed over at various places from that country into the Provinces. They seized the island of Campobello in the Bay of Fundy and Fort Erie on the Niagara border. In some encounters between them and the Canadian volunteers several Fenians were killed, and others were taken prisoners. Seven Canadians also were killed. The Fenians were finally driven from the country.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. In what year did the first steamboat cross the Atlantic ?
2. In what year did travel by railway begin in Nova Scotia ? Between what points ?
3. In what year was the first telegraph line opened in Nova Scotia ?
4. In what year was the Atlantic cable laid between Europe and America ?
5. In what year were free schools introduced in Nova Scotia ? What statesman was mainly instrumental in bringing this about ? What educationist was instrumental in preparing the country for the movement ?

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CHAPTER XXII.

THE LANDS OF THE FUR TRADERS.

ON the north-west of the old Province of Canada lies a vast territory, now the great wheat-field of the Dominion, but which had long been occupied as the hunting-ground of the fur trader. In 1670 the eastern part of this territory was ceded by royal charter to the Hudson's Bay Company. This Company extended its trade with the Indians far beyond the limits of its charter, and derived enormous profits from the business.

The North-west Fur Company of Montreal, 1787.—Shortly after Canada was ceded to Great Britain, a number of Montreal merchants, mostly Scotsmen, organized what was known as the North-West Fur Company of Montreal, for the purpose of carrying on a fur trade in the territory lying west of that of the Hudson's Bay Company. Scattered all over the vast country, on the shores of its lakes and along its rivers, the Company established its trading-posts. Here its agents traded with the Indians, giving them guns, ammunition, knives, blankets, and brandy in exchange for their furs. By river and lake the furs were brought to Montreal and shipped thence to England.

Alexander Mackenzie, 1789.—The agents of this Company were the first explorers of the great North-West. Famous among them was Alexander Mackenzie, who followed to the Arctic Ocean the river which now bears his name. A few years later (1793) he crossed the Rockies, and journeyed westerly to the Pacific Ocean. Others, as Fraser and Thompson, followed. Many stirring adventures had these early explorers in crossing this wide, rugged country, making their way by river and portage, climbing steep mountain-sides by

pathways along the margins of yawning chasms, and dashing in light canoes down swiftly-flowing rapids.

Cook and Vancouver.—About the same time the famous navigators, Cook and Vancouver, were exploring the coast of British Columbia. It was while on his third and last voyage around the world that Captain Cook visited these shores.

Red River Settlement, 1812.—The two great fur-trading Companies were keen rivals, and their agents were soon at open war with each other. Many years of strife between them resulted in great destruction of life and property, and nearly ruined the business of both Companies. During this period of warfare the Earl of Selkirk, of the Hudson's Bay Company, established a colony of Scottish peasantry on the prairie lands along the Red River south of Lake Winnipeg. A hard struggle for a home had these pioneer settlers of Manitoba. The cold winters with their keen-edged blizzards, the ravages of the hungry grasshoppers, the destructive floods of the overflowing river, and, worst of all, the hostility of the Indians incited by the "Norwesters," were some of the ills that befell them.

Union of the Two Companies, 1821.—Finally the two Companies, led to see the folly of their ruinous strife, united as one Company under a new charter, retaining the old name of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Boundary settled, 1846.—As British and American colonists came into the country west of the Rockies, disputes arose over the boundary line. The British claimed that the line should follow the forty-ninth parallel to the Columbia River, and thence along this river to its mouth. On the other hand, the people of the United States asserted that the whole country from California to Alaska belonged to them. Finally the question was settled, though not at all to the satisfaction of the British colonists. The forty-ninth parallel was made the boundary line all the way to the sea-coast.

A Colony on Vancouver, 1849.—In 1843 the Hudson's Bay Company selected for its headquarters on the Pacific coast a situation on the south of Vancouver Island. The place was at first called Fort Camosin, but the name was

changed to Fort Victoria. Here the Company erected buildings and a fort, which formed the beginning of Victoria, the present capital of British Columbia. A few years later colonists began to settle on the island. For a short time the colony was under the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company. Then the British Government withdrew the Company's charter of the island and established a representative Government.

The Discovery of Gold in British Columbia, 1858.—The discovery of gold in large quantities along the Fraser River suddenly changed the aspect of affairs at Victoria as well as



BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

on the mainland. News of the discovery soon spread far and wide, and there followed a crowd of eager seekers for the precious metal. It was a mixed crowd, rude and lawless, and a strong ruling force was needed to maintain order.

British Columbia a Crown Colony, 1858.—The mainland was at once formed into a Crown Colony under the name of British Columbia. New Westminster on the Fraser River was chosen as capital, and James Douglas, a man of noted ability, was appointed Governor. Instead of being only an Indian hunting-ground, British Columbia was found to possess sources of immense wealth in its minerals, forests, fisheries, and soil.

Great changes followed. Steamers went to and fro on the rivers, wagon roads were made through the rugged mountain districts, and villages sprang up here and there at various places.

Until 1866 British Columbia and Vancouver had separate Governments. They were then united into one Province under the name of British Columbia, with Victoria as its capital. The United Province still remained as a Crown Colony under a Governor and Council.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. What was the original limit of Hudson's Bay Territory?
2. By what route did the Company send supplies to their agents and carry back furs to England?
3. What was the name of the rival Canadian Company? Where was its headquarters?

CHAPTER XXIII.

CONFEDERATION.

Difficulties.—The machinery of government in the old Province of Canada did not run very smoothly. The two Canadas were too unlike each other to work very harmoniously together. At the time of the union Lower Canada had the larger population, but it was agreed that each division should send the same number of members to the Assembly. Upper Canada having now three hundred thousand more inhabitants than Lower Canada was pressing its right to larger representation in the Legislature. The Ministry also found it difficult to shape its course so as to satisfy all its supporters. It required not only a majority of the whole Assembly, but also of each division taken separately. But the measures that pleased the members from Upper Canada did not always suit those from Lower Canada. Thus there were frequent dissolutions of the Assembly and changes of Ministry. Public business was almost at a standstill.

Liberals and Conservatives work together.—Among the leading men in Canada at this time were John A. Macdonald, George E. Cartier, Sir E. P. Taché, Alexander Galt, George Brown, Oliver Mowat, A. A. Dorion, William MacDougall, and John Stanfield Macdonald. These men belonged to opposing parties. Laying aside party and personal differences for a time, they discussed plans of overcoming the difficulties that were hindering the public business. No measure seemed so promising as the union of all the Provinces under one Government. Hoping by a combined effort to bring this about, three of the foremost Liberals, George Brown, Oliver Mowat, and William MacDougall, entered the cabinet with the Conservatives.

The Charlottetown Convention, September 1864.—At this time Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island were talking of a union among themselves. To discuss this matter, delegates from these Provinces met at Charlottetown. Uninvited, but made welcome, there came also to the meeting delegates from the Province of Canada. The subject of a confederation of all the Provinces quite overshadowed the smaller union of the Maritime Provinces.

The Quebec Convention.—A few weeks later the delegates, including representatives from Newfoundland, met in the city of Quebec, and drew up a scheme of union.

The Union Scheme in the different Provinces.—The Legislature of Canada, which in the following February met in Quebec for the last time, adopted this scheme. In the Maritime Provinces the matter did not go so smoothly. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island would have nothing to do with confederation. In New Brunswick a general election took place before this scheme of union was submitted to the Legislature. Not a single member of the Quebec delegation was returned. A new Ministry opposed to the scheme came into power. Dr. Charles Tupper (Sir Charles Tupper), the Premier of Nova Scotia, stated that on account of the opposition in New Brunswick, the question would not be brought before the House that session.

New Brunswick.—But suddenly a great change came over New Brunswick. In opposition to the views of his advisers, Governor Gordon recommended union to the Assembly. His Ministry resigned. The Governor then called a Union Ministry, with the Hon. Samuel Tilley as Premier. The new Ministry, on appealing to the people through a general election, was sustained.

A New Basis.—The Legislature of Nova Scotia being still in session, Dr. Tupper brought forward the Union Bill. Opposition to the measure was very strong. Some disliked the terms of the Quebec scheme; others urged that in a matter of so great concern the voice of the people should be heard through a general election. Finally a Bill, providing for terms of union to be drawn up in London, was carried by a large

majority. To this proposition Canada and New Brunswick gave their assent. Accordingly sixteen delegates from these Provinces met in London, where, with the aid of the members of the British Government, they prepared a basis of confederation.

Opposition in Nova Scotia.—A strong party in Nova Scotia, led by Joseph Howe, resolved to oppose the measure at every step in its course. Mr. Howe went to England, hoping to influence the British Government. One of his strongest arguments was that the people of Nova Scotia had not been consulted.

Union, July 1, 1867.—The British Parliament passed the Union Bill as drawn up by the delegates, now known as the British North America Act, and in due time by royal proclamation the four provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, were declared to be united under the name of the Dominion of Canada.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

1. Who first suggested the idea of union of the Provinces?
2. What condition of affairs led to the union?
3. What is the difference between federal union and legislative union?
4. Is the Dominion of Canada a federal or a legislative union? Can you name a union of the other kind?
5. Name the two houses of the Canadian Parliament. How is each chosen, and for what time?
6. Compare the Cabinets at Ottawa and Washington, showing how members are appointed in each, and how changes are brought about.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE DOMINION EXTENDED.

JULY 1, 1867, was the birthday of the Dominion of Canada. Lord Monck was Governor-General, and the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, now honored with knighthood by the Queen, was Prime Minister. Sir John chose his colleagues in the Ministry from both Liberals and Conservatives, the same number from each party. Some, however, including George Brown and Alexander Mackenzie, refused to take Sir John as their leader. These, with their followers, known as the Liberal party, formed the Opposition. Sir John Macdonald and his followers chose the name Liberal-Conservative for their party.

Nova Scotia wants Repeal.—Nova Scotia was the wayward child in the Dominion family, and she tried to break away from the Union. In the election for the Dominion Parliament she rejected every supporter of the Union save one—Dr. Charles Tupper—and in the local Legislature there were but two Union men. The new Government of the Province, led by the Hon. William Annand, set itself in good earnest to secure repeal, but without avail.

Wishing to make peace, Sir John offered Nova Scotia better terms, including more money from the Dominion revenue. Mr. Howe, seeing the hopelessness of the struggle, gave up repeal, and accepted office in the Dominion Cabinet. For several years the repeal agitation was kept up with gradually waning force.

The North-West annexed, 1868.—A measure for the acquisition of the great hunting-ground of the Hudson's Bay Company was adopted during the first session of the Dominion Parliament. In the following year the purchase was made. Reserving its trading-posts and some of the lands laid out

for settlement, the Company sold its claims to the Dominion Government for \$1,500,000. The territory was placed under the rule of a Governor and Council.

Rebellion in Red River Settlement, 1869-70.—In the autumn of 1869, the Hon. William MacDougall, the newly-appointed Governor of the North-West, set out by way of St. Paul, Minnesota, for Red River Settlement. In the meantime the settlement had become the scene of an organized rebellion. Some of the people were alarmed lest their land, to which they had no title, should be taken from them. Others were dissatisfied with the form of government. Insurgents, under the leadership of Louis Riel and Ambrose Lepine, seized Fort Garry, the Hudson's Bay Company's headquarters. They set up a sort of independent government, and Louis Riel took the title of president.

When Governor MacDougall crossed over from the United States, he was met by armed horsemen, and ordered to leave the country. Without power to resist, he withdrew and returned to Ottawa.

Through the winter Riel had full power to do as he pleased. He seized supplies from the Hudson's Bay Company's stores, and banished persons who were opposed to his rule. Some who were outspoken against his proceedings he imprisoned. Among these were Major Bolton, Dr. Schultz, and Thomas Scott. Dr. Schultz escaped from prison, and after many days' tramp through the deep snow reached Duluth. Bolton, sentenced to be shot, was saved through the pleadings of friends. For Thomas Scott no entreaty could avail. He was tried and sentenced by a mock court-martial, and on the following morning he was led out blindfold and shot.

The Province of Manitoba, 1870.—During the winter nothing could be done down the rebellion. The Dominion Parliament, however, passed an Act forming Red River Settlement and surrounding territory into a Province under the name of Manitoba. The population of the new Province was about 12,000, the majority of whom were half-breeds. The Hon. Adams G. Archibald (Sir Adams) was appointed Governor.

Rebellion put down.—In the spring a force of about twelve hundred men, under the command of General Wolseley, set out by way of the Great Lakes for the scene of the rebellion. At the end of three months they arrived at Fort Garry. Already Riel and Lepine had fled, taking refuge with the half-breeds near the Assiniboine. The rebellion was at an end.

In the following year danger again threatened the new Province. A band of Fenians crossed from Minnesota into Manitoba. Governor Archibald, with small means of defence, invited Riel and Lepine with their half-breeds to help him in repelling the invaders. Without showing much disposition to fight, the Fenians returned to the United States.

British Columbia enters the Union, 1871.—The people of British Columbia were in favor of union with Canada. The Council by which the country was governed adopted union resolutions. Satisfactory terms were agreed on, and this Province became one of the Dominion sisterhood. An important feature in the terms of union was the engagement on the part of the Dominion Government to construct a railway across the continent from ocean to ocean within ten years. The local government of British Columbia was made like that of the other Provinces.

The Washington Treaty, 1871.—Several disputed matters between Canada and the United States called for settlement. Among them were the coast fisheries, the use of the Canadian canals and of the river St. Lawrence, the boundary line on the Pacific coast, and compensation to Canada for Fenian raids. There was also a claim made by the United States against Great Britain for damages done her commerce by the Southern cruiser *Alabama*. To settle these questions a Joint High Commission of British and American delegates met at Washington. Sir John A. Macdonald represented Canada on the Commission.

It was agreed that for twelve years the fishermen of each nation should have free use of the coast waters of the other, and that fish and fish oil should be admitted from each country to the other free of duty. But as the fisheries in Canadian waters were the more valuable, it was agreed that the United

States should pay Canada such sum of money as would make up the difference. This sum was afterwards fixed by arbitration at \$5,500,000.

The use of Canada's canals and the St. Lawrence was given to Americans on the same terms as to Canadians. Free navigation on Lake Michigan, the Yukon River, and other American waters was allowed to our people.

The ownership of the island of San Juan, left to arbitration, was finally settled in favor of the United States.

The *Alabama* claims, also left to arbitration, were settled by the payment of \$15,500,000 by Great Britain to the United States.

At the request of Great Britain, Canada's claims for damages done by the Fenians were withdrawn.

Prince Edward Island enters the Union, 1873.—Prince Edward Island followed British Columbia in seeking admission to the Union. The request was readily granted, and on Dominion Day, 1873, her name was added to the roll of Dominion Provinces. Two immediate benefits resulted to the island—the construction of a railway from one end of the country to the other, and the securing of funds for buying the lands from the landlords. Thus the system of tenantry that had so long vexed both people and Government came to an end. Three years later the local Legislature passed an Act compelling the proprietors to sell their lands at a valuation price fixed by arbitration.

Death of Joseph Howe, 1873.—The great reformer, Joseph Howe, died at Government House, Nova Scotia, in the summer of 1873. A few weeks before he had been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of his native Province. His evening time of dignity and rest was short.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. Who were the leading opponents of Confederation in Nova Scotia?
2. What is the name of the Act of the British Parliament that forms the basis of the union of the Provinces of Canada?
3. Give the basis of representation of the various Provinces in the Dominion House of Commons.

4. How many members has each Province at the present time ?
5. How many members does the Senate comprise ? How are they distributed among the various Provinces ?
6. Trace the route by which General Wolseley led his forces to Manitoba. To what rank was Wolseley afterwards raised by the Queen ?
7. Who was Thomas D'Arcy Magee ? How did he die ?
8. Who was the first native Nova Scotian that was made Governor of the Province ? In what siege did he distinguish himself ?
9. What were the *Alabama* claims ? How was the matter settled ?
10. When were free schools introduced into New Brunswick ? Who was Premier at the time ? Who was the Superintendent of Education ?

CHAPTER XXV.

THE MACKENZIE ADMINISTRATION.

FOR four years Lord Lisgar had held the position of Governor-General. In 1872 he was succeeded by the Earl of Dufferin, one of the ablest and most popular Governors that ever represented royalty in Canada.

The Pacific Railway Scandal, 1873.—A new Parliament met in the following March. The chief matter that engaged its attention was a charge brought against Sir John A. Macdonald's Government in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. While investigation was going on the Government resigned, and Mr. Alexander Mackenzie was called on to form a new Ministry, which in the election that followed gained full support from the people.

British Columbia dissatisfied.—Four years had passed since British Columbia had entered the Union, and little had been done towards the building of the promised railway. Murmurs of secession and threats were heard throughout the Province. Happily, through the good offices of the Earl of Dufferin, who visited British Columbia, confidence was restored, and shortly afterwards the Pacific Railway was commenced by the Government.

Important Acts.—Among the important measures of the



LORD DUFFERIN.

Mackenzie Government was the Franchise Act, which provided that the general elections should be held on the same day throughout the Dominion, and the voting should be by ballot. Another measure was the Canada Temperance Act, known as the Scott Act.

The North-West Territory.—The Dominion Government, recognizing the rights of the Indians of the North-West as the original inhabitants of the country, set apart lands for their use, and established schools for their children. Homesteads were given also to the half-breeds. New settlers were encouraged to come in from the other Provinces and from Europe. Up to this time (1876) the Territory had been under the government of Manitoba. The western part was now placed under a Governor and Council of its own; the eastern portion, called Keewatin, was left as before.

The National Policy.—The years which followed Mr. Mackenzie's accession to power were not prosperous. The trade of the Dominion was greatly depressed, and the public revenue year after year showed large deficits. When times are dull, people are apt to blame the Government. The leaders of the Opposition took advantage of the situation. To increase home production, and as a remedy for the hard times, they proposed an increase of duty on such imported goods as were also produced in the Dominion. They called their scheme of protection the "National Policy," and as their watchword they adopted "Canada for the Canadians." They urged their principles in Parliament, from the public platform, and through the press.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. What was the old method of electing members of Parliament?
2. What award did the Fishery Commission give to Canada from the United States? Explain the circumstances. Explain the temperance law called the Scott Act.

CHAPTER XXVI.

CANADA UNDER THE "NATIONAL POLICY."

Change of Government.—In the general election of 1878 the Liberal-Conservatives gained the victory. Sir John Macdonald again became Premier, and among his colleagues were Sir Leonard Tilley of New Brunswick and Sir Charles Tupper of Nova Scotia. Lord Dufferin, who had been Governor-General, was succeeded by the Marquis of Lorne, the Queen's son-in-law.

The new Parliament revised the tariff according to the principles of the "National Policy"—that is, by placing higher duty on those kinds of goods that were also made in Canada. It also adopted a new scheme for building the Canadian Pacific Railway. This work had been making very slow progress. The contract was given to a strong company pledged to complete the work within ten years. The company was to own the road, and as a bonus was to receive from the Government the portions of the road already constructed; also \$25,000,000 and 25,000,000 acres of land along the line of the railway. With such marvellous energy was the work carried on that the road was open for traffic in the summer of 1886, nearly five years before the contract required it to be finished.

Rebellion in the North-West, 1885.—The half-breeds who took part in the Red River rebellion had never been reconciled to Canadian rule. Many of them had moved farther west to the country of the Saskatchewan. Here they had taken up lands to which they had no title, and they now became suspicious that these lands were to be taken from them. They petitioned the Government at Ottawa, but received no reply. Moreover, they saw with much alarm that the wild animals on the prairies, which had been one of their

chief sources of livelihood, were becoming scarce. In their anxiety they sent for Louis Riel, their old leader, who was living in Montana.

Under the guidance of Riel and Gabriel Dumont, the half-breeds set up an independent government. A number of Indians also were persuaded to join in the rebellion. The insurgents entered upon a course of plunder and violence. They attacked a company of volunteers and mounted police at Duck Lake, killing twelve of their number. At Frog Lake they killed nine persons, including two Catholic priests.

At the call of the Government for volunteers, hundreds of men from Halifax to Winnipeg were soon on the move for the scene of the rebellion. General Middleton was chief commander of the expedition.¹ The country occupied by the insurgents was two hundred miles north of the Pacific Railway. Long stretches of the railway were not finished, and the troops had to make tiresome marches through slush and snow.

Colonel Otter, with a division of the troops, marched to Battleford to provide for the safety of many women and children who had taken refuge in the fort at this place. Thence he marched to Cut-knife Creek against the Indian force under Poundmaker. After hard fighting and serious loss, he was obliged to retire to Battleford.

General Middleton, with the larger division of the force, proceeded against Riel, who was at Batoche, where the chief fighting took place. Middleton's victory was complete. Riel was captured, and Dumont fled to Montana. Riel and some of the Indian chiefs, after due trial were hanged.

The Territories organized.—The North-West Territory had already been divided into several districts, with a general Government, having its seat at Regina. In 1886 the Territory was allowed to send representatives to the House of Commons. Two years after, it was given a local representative Assembly, with a Government similar to that of the Provinces.

Nova Scotia.—Since 1867, with the exception of four years (1878-1882), the Liberals have held the reins of power in Nova Scotia. One of the most important measures adopted by the Legislature since Confederation is the County Incorpora-

tion Act, passed in 1878. This Act provides for an elected Municipal Council for each county for the management of local affairs, such as maintenance of roads and bridges, care of the poor, and appointing of various county officers. The members of the Council are elected annually, one from each polling district.

The principal business now falling to the County Council was formerly done partly by the Court of Session, consisting of the magistrates of the county, and partly by the Town Meeting, which was composed of the ratepayers of the township. At this Town Meeting arrangements were made for the care of the poor, often by an auction sale. The lowest bidder—that is, the person who would undertake the care of all the poor for the least money—got the contract. Under the present system the poor are generally provided for at a home with a farm, under a general manager.

New Brunswick.—In 1891 New Brunswick abolished its Legislative Council. Its Legislature, as in all the other Provinces except Nova Scotia and Quebec, now consists of a single chamber, the House of Assembly.

Prince Edward Island.—For several years the Legislative Council of Prince Edward Island was elected by the people, but still formed a separate chamber. In 1892 the two bodies, Assembly and Council, were united, forming one chamber, composed of the two classes of members.

Scandals.—During the session of 1891 it was shown in the Dominion Parliament that certain contractors had obtained secret information from the Office of Public Works which enabled them to secure important contracts. The charges were so serious that the Minister of Public Works was forced to retire from the Cabinet, and the member representing the city of Quebec in the House of Commons was expelled from the House.

Closely following this scandal was the dismissal of his Ministry by the Governor of Quebec, on a charge of misuse of public moneys granted in aid of railways. The action of the Governor was sustained by the Assembly elected soon afterwards.

Manitoba.—Manitoba is noted for its rapid growth. The

population, which in 1870, exclusive of Indians, was about twelve thousand, in twenty-five years had become over a quarter of a million. In 1890 a question relative to the public schools of this Province awakened the liveliest interest throughout the Dominion. The Legislature repealed the law which had given separate schools to the Roman Catholics. Great efforts were made, but without avail, by those in favor of separate schools to induce the Dominion Government to disallow the Act. Much dissatisfaction still prevailed, and the question remained unsettled.

Death of Sir John A. Macdonald and Alexander Mackenzie.—The two great statesmen of the Dominion passed away within a year of each other. Sir John A. Macdonald, who for nearly half a century had been a leading factor in shaping the history of Canada, died in June 1891. The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie died in the following April, a great and good man, though not ambitious of honor.

Premiers.—Sir John Abbot now became Prime Minister, but through failing health he was soon compelled to resign the position. In the autumn of 1892 he was succeeded by Sir John Thompson, a Nova Scotian.

The Bering Sea Arbitration, 1893.—At this time the Government of the United States was making a singular claim to the ownership of the seals in Bering Sea, and seized Canadian vessels engaged in their capture. The claim was disputed by Great Britain, and the question was finally referred to arbitration. The court decided that the claim was not valid, and that the United States must reimburse the Canadian sealers for the property seized.

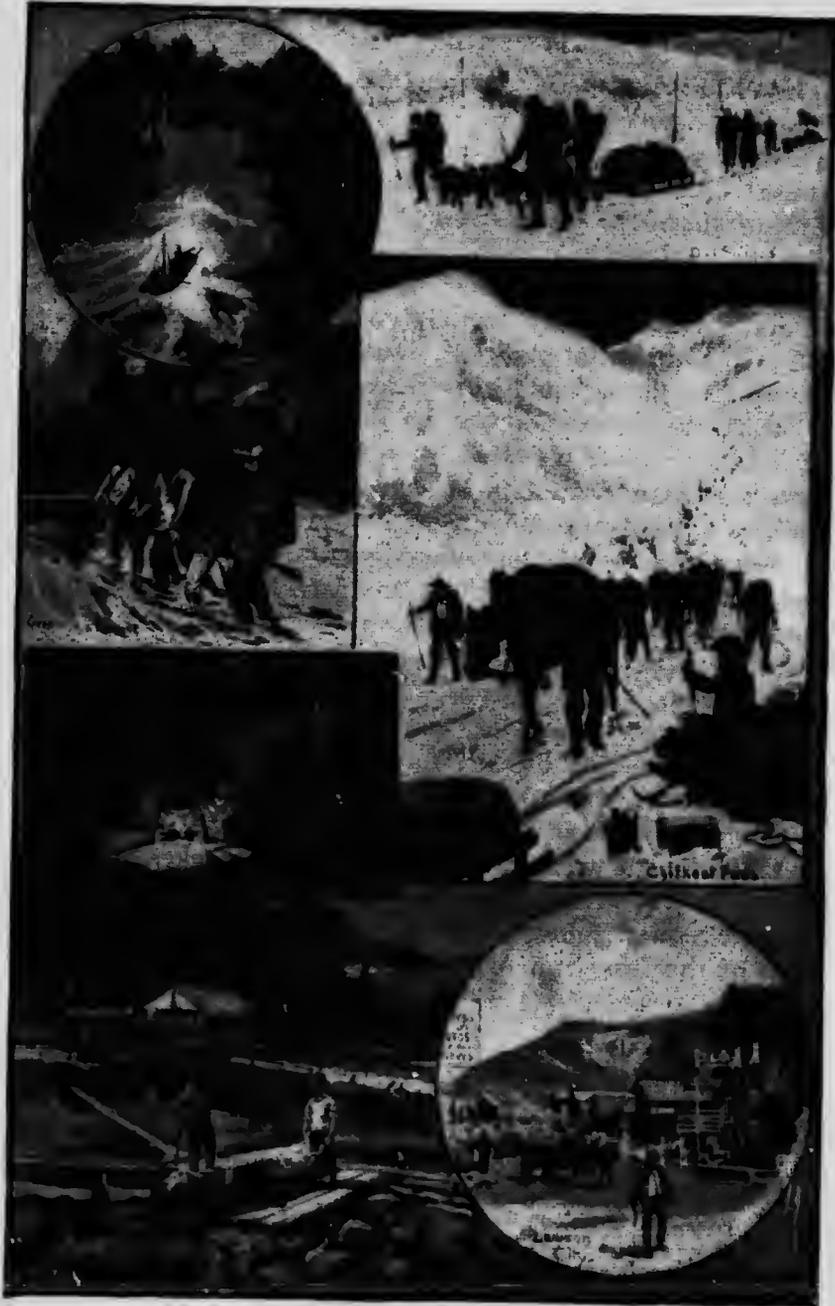
Death of Sir John Thompson.—In the autumn of 1894 Sir John Thompson visited England. While at Windsor Castle, to which he had been invited by the Queen, he was seized with sudden illness, and immediately expired. Every mark of honor was shown to the deceased Premier. The Queen, with her own hand, laid memorial wreaths upon his coffin, and the British Government sent a warship to bear his remains to Halifax, where the burial took place with all the solemn pomp of a state funeral.

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ON THE WAY TO THE KLONDIKE.

The Klondike.—The far north of Canada was long supposed to be uninhabitable, save for the Eskimo, and to be capable of yielding nothing but fur-bearing animals. In 1896, however, our people were startled by the news that gold mines of almost fabulous richness had been discovered on the Klondike and other tributaries of the Yukon River. The report was true, and thousands of eager miners, through much toil and hardship, soon found their way to this little-visited land. The output of gold has every year amounted to many millions of dollars, sometimes reaching \$10,000,000. In this far-away north-west corner of Canada, almost within the Arctic circle, where a few years ago was but a mining camp, now stands Dawson, a city of eight thousand inhabitants, and equipped with all the conveniences of civilized life.

Defeat of Liberal-Conservatives.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell succeeded Sir John Thompson as Premier. He and his colleagues found the Manitoba school question a most difficult matter to deal with. They attempted to pass a remedial Bill restoring separate schools in Manitoba. For a week the discussion of the Bill was continued day and night without intermission. The Opposition, led by Mr. Laurier (Sir Wilfred), held that such a measure was not necessary. The usual supporters of the Government also were divided on the question. Finally the Government withdrew the Bill. Sir Mackenzie Bowell soon retired from the Government, and Sir Charles Tupper became Premier. A general election followed, resulting in the defeat of the Government.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. Show how the "National Policy" tends to develop home industries.
2. What objections might be urged against this policy?
3. What are the two chief reasons for imposing high duties on imported goods?
4. Under what conditions would Free Trade best promote the prosperity of a country?
5. Give an example of a great country that has prospered under Free Trade, and of one that has prospered under Protection.
6. What are the duties of the Canadian High Commissioner in London? Name the men who have held this office.

7. Who was Lord Strathcona before his elevation to the peerage ?
8. What powers has the Dominion Government over local legislation in the various Provinces ? What is meant by the expression *ultra vires* ?
9. State the circumstances relating to Louis Riel as a member of the Canadian House of Commons.
10. Show how the Canadian Pacific Railway strengthened the union of the Provinces. What other railway had a similar effect ?
11. By what lines of steamers are trade and travel carried on over the Pacific Ocean between Canada and Japan, China, and Australia ?
12. By what arguments did the Government of the United States try to support its claims to the seals in Bering Sea ?
13. In what way was the business now done by the Municipal Council formerly transacted ?
14. What can you say in favor of voting by ballot ? What can you say against this method ?

CHAPTER XXVII.

RECENT EVENTS.

Changes.—The Earl of Aberdeen, who was at this time Governor-General, called on the Hon. Wilfred Laurier (Sir Wilfred) to form a new Ministry. One of the early measures of the Parliament was a change in the tariff, by which goods imported from Great Britain were made subject to lower duty than those from other countries. The Manitoba school question was settled by an arrangement allowing separate religious instruction to be given during the last half-hour of the daily session to pupils of different creeds by clergymen or others, according to the wishes of the parents.

The Queen's Jubilees, 1887, 1897.—Throughout Canada, as in other portions of the British Empire, Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1887, the fiftieth anniversary of her reign, had been observed with joyous enthusiasm. And now, in 1897, ten years had been added to her life, giving her Majesty the longest reign that had ever fallen to a sovereign of England. The event, known as the "Queen's Diamond Jubilee," was celebrated in London with a splendor surpassing anything of its kind that the world had ever seen.

The Boer War, 1899.—The closing days of her Majesty's reign were clouded by war. In 1899 the two Dutch Republics of South Africa invaded the neighboring British territory, and insolently dictated terms of peace to Great Britain. The war that followed was a long and serious one, and it gave rise to many stirring incidents. The relief of Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking, after long siege by the Boers, caused great rejoicings throughout the British Empire. After Pretoria and Bloemfontein, the capitals of the Boer states, had been taken,

and a large part of the country pacified, Great Britain annexed the two states to the British Empire.

Canadians in South Africa.—While many lives were lost and much money expended, the war had its brighter side. No event, perhaps, has ever drawn the widely-scattered portions of the British Empire so closely together, or awakened such patriotism in the Colonies. Canada, Australia, and New Zealand freely sent their sons to the aid of the mother land. Several contingents went at different times from Canada. One of these, which consisted of six hundred mounted men, was fitted out by Lord Strathcona, and called "Strathcona's Horse." At the close of the war a large number of Canadian teachers, mostly young ladies, went to South Africa at the expense of the British Government, to teach the children of the Boers.

Queen Victoria and Edward VII.—On January 22, 1901, after a long reign of nearly sixty-four years, Queen Victoria passed away. She was succeeded by her eldest son, the Prince of Wales, who took the title of Edward the Seventh. A tour of the principal countries of the Empire by her grandson, the Duke of Cornwall and York, was a cherished scheme of the late Queen. It was her purpose that the tour should take place during the summer of 1901. King Edward entered heartily into the plan, and the wishes of his royal mother were carried out. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York visited, among other places, India, Australia, Tasmania, the various Provinces of Canada, and Newfoundland. On his return, the Duke was created Prince of Wales. Nine years later, on the death of his father, Edward the Seventh, on May 6, 1910, he ascended the throne as King George the Fifth.

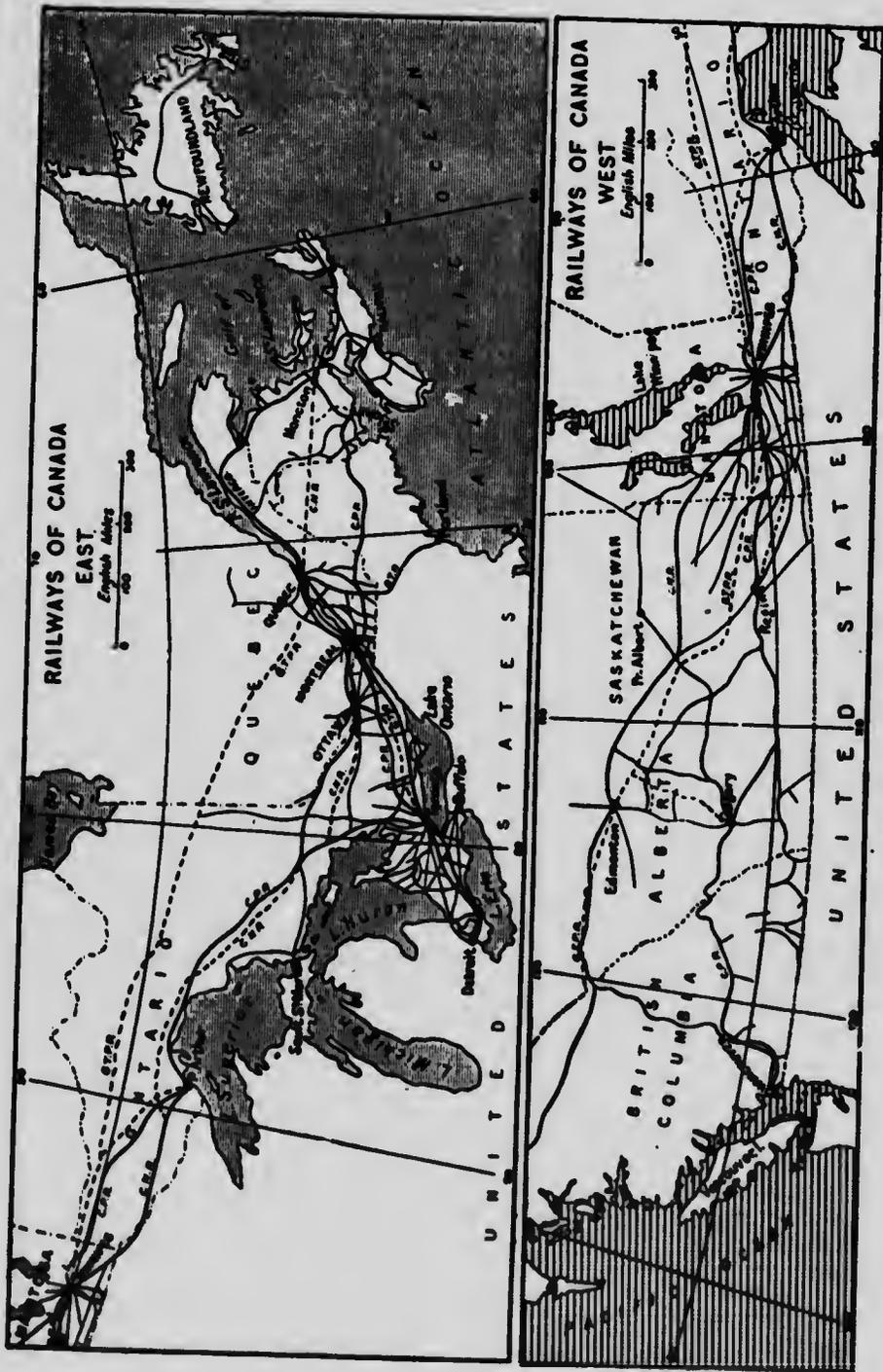
New Provinces, 1905.—In the new Parliament, elected in the autumn of 1904, the Laurier Government had a large majority. Among the members from Nova Scotia there was not a single supporter of the Opposition. The most important measure of the first session, held in the early part of the following year, was the forming of the new Provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta, from the territories of the North-West. The meridian 110° West was fixed as the boundary line between

them. Saskatchewan, with its capital at Regina, stretches eastwards to Manitoba; Alberta, having Edmonton for its capital, extends westwards to British Columbia. Each of these Provinces has an area of about a quarter of a million square miles.

Conclusion.—We have now traced briefly the history of our country from its discovery by Europeans to the present time. Since the Union in 1867 Canada has made rapid progress. In place of four disconnected Provinces there are now nine, bound together by lines of railway crossing the continent from ocean to ocean. The Intercolonial Railway gave the midland Provinces a highway to the Atlantic Ocean, and to the Provinces by the sea it opened easy access to the interior. The Canadian Pacific Railway continued the road across the continent. This highway, still further extended by the great ocean steamers that traverse the Pacific Ocean from the shores of British Columbia to China and Australia, seems like the fulfilment of the dream of the early explorers who sought so eagerly for a westerly route to the far East.

The Canadian Pacific Railway was a gigantic undertaking for a country with but few people and scanty means, and the prospect for its traffic seemed scarcely to justify the vast outlay required for the work. It was completed in about half the time fixed by the contract; and its value both to the Dominion and to the British Empire shows the wonderful foresight and enterprise of the statesmen who urged its construction. And now, so vast are the resources of the Dominion and so fully are they developed, that travel and trade call for a second and a third great railway across the continent.

The Dominion of Canada has an area of about 3,600,000 square miles. The richness of its vast and varied resources is yet but imperfectly known. Its boundless forests, wide areas of agricultural and pasture lands; its fields of coal, iron, gold, silver, and other minerals; its fisheries in the Atlantic and Pacific coast waters, in the lakes and the rivers, all form a great treasury of wealth that few countries in the world can equal—none surpass.



THE RAILWAYS OF CANADA.

The Climate of Canada is severe, especially in the far north. But it is health-giving, and fitted to the development of energy and enterprise.

The Population of Canada is yet scanty. Our country has ample room and means of living for many more millions of inhabitants. Many of our people who had gone abroad to seek their fortunes are returning, and the Old World's overflow of people is now setting in with full current to our shores. Some of these people come to Canada because of the generosity of its soil in yielding abundance of food; others come because of the freedom that they may here enjoy.

The Government of Canada is in the hands of its own people. Our rulers are of our own choosing. In no country in the world can a people more justly claim the possession of self-government. It is well, however, for us to remember that this privilege may be a blessing or a curse according to the character of the people who possess it. If a people are ignorant, they may easily become the dupes of clever but unscrupulous leaders; if they lack moral principle and patriotism, they are ever ready to barter the welfare of their country to secure some selfish advantage. We need wise and honest men for law-makers and rulers. The privilege of choosing these men, which belongs to every elector, should be used as a sacred trust and under a deep sense of responsibility. The man who sells his vote is unworthy of citizenship, and he should be deprived of the privilege which he so shamefully abuses.

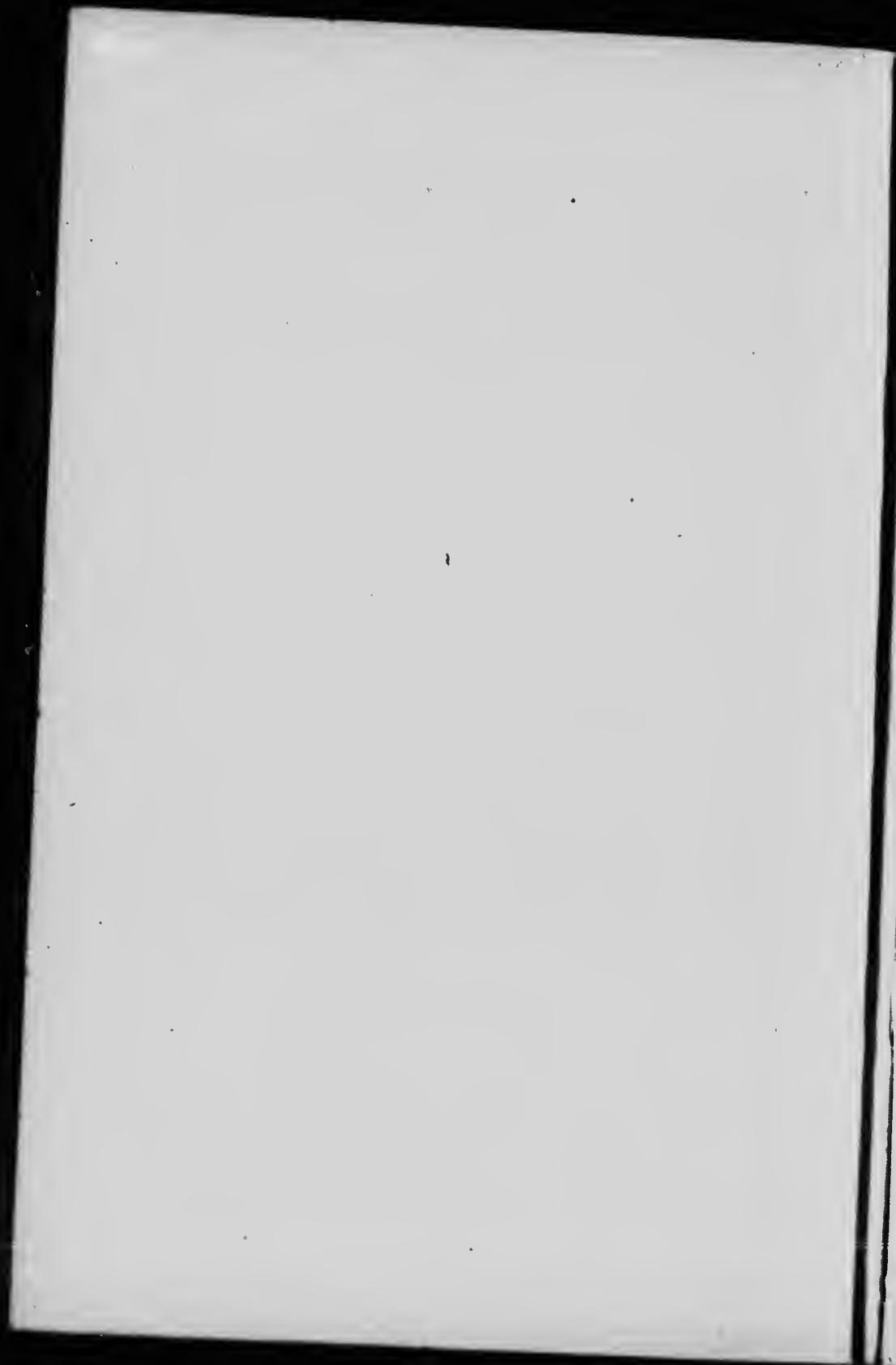
QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. How many miles of railway were there in the Dominion at the time of Confederation? How many are there now?
2. What is the total value of Canada's imports from Great Britain? What is the value of those from the United States?
3. Name in order the different Premiers of the Dominion.
4. Name the men who have held the office of Governor-General since Confederation.

RECENT EVENTS.

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5. Name three statesmen natives of Nova Scotia, and state at least one benefit that they were instrumental in securing to their country.
6. Name the two Sovereigns of England that come next to Queen Victoria as regards length of reign.
7. How long did the siege of Ladysmith continue? How long that of Kimberley? How long that of Mafeking?
8. State the chief resources of each Province of the Dominion.
9. Which is the more shameful act, to take a bribe at an election or to give one?



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