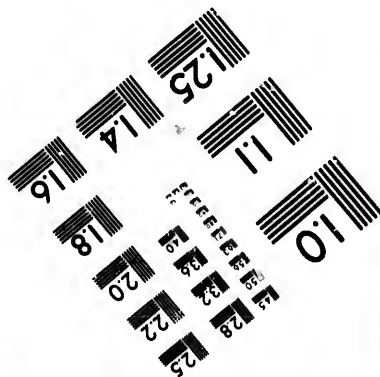
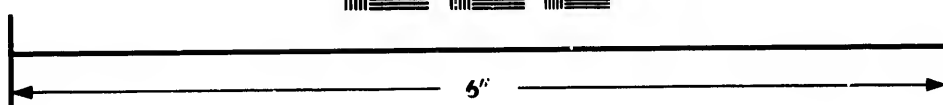
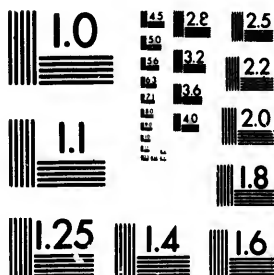


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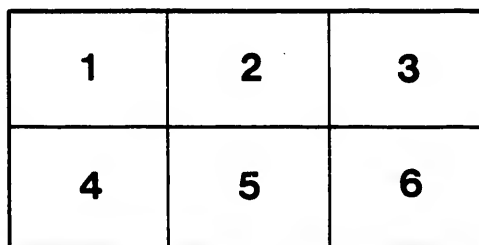
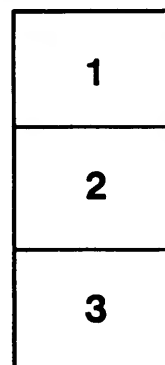
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Brief Annals of Public Events



FROM THE

S.M.E. DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

1964

TO THE

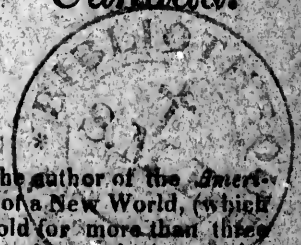
DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE

OF

QUEBEC

INTO

Upper and Lower Canada.



IT has been judiciously remarked by the author of the *American Annals* that the remarkable discovery of a New World, (which has been receiving inhabitants from the old (or more than three hundred years,) and those events, and actions, which are connected with it, can now be accurately ascertained, without having recourse to such legends as have darkened and disfigured the early annals of most nations.

It is the purpose of the compiler of these *Annals* to confine himself, (after noticing the Discovery by *Columbus*,) to such events as relate to Canada only.

C. F.

Brief Annals,

&c. &c.



Anno Domini 1492, On the 3rd day of August CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS set sail from *Palos* in *Spain*, with three vessels and ninety men ; and, on the 11th of October following, discovered land on one of the *Bahama* Islands. This was the first certain knowledge possessed by modern Europeans of any part of the New World.*

1497 Henry VII of England gave permission to John Cabot to take six ships, with all things necessary for a voyage of discovery in North America. Early in June in the same year, having his son Sebastian with him, he discovered part of Newfoundland ; he next saw and named the island of St John ; and, continuing a westerly course, he afterward arrived at the Continent, along the coast of which he sailed, northerly, as far as 67 and a half N. L.

It is remarkable that no further attempts towards discovery were made by the English for upwards of sixty years afterwards, if we except the proposed expedition of Elliot and Ashurst

1502 Hugh Elliot and Thomas Ashurst, merchants of Bristol, with two other gentlemen, obtained a patent from Henry VII, for the establishment of Colonies, in the countries then lately discovered by Cabot ; but it is not known whether they availed themselves of this permission, or made any voyages to the New World.

1506 Jean Denys, a Frenchman, sailed with his pilot, Camart, a native of Rouen, from Honfleur to Newfoundland, and drew a map of the Gulph of St. Lawrence and the adjacent coast.

1508 Thomas Aubert, who made a voyage in this year from Dieppe to Newfoundland, was the first who sailed up the great river St. Lawrence to the country of Canada. This man carried off some of the natives, and exhibited them in Paris.

1517 The cod fishery on the banks of Newfoundland had, by this time, attracted the attention of several European nations, for there were fifty Spanish, French, and Portuguese ships employed in it this year.

* We say *modern*, because we are believers in the success of the famous expedition of *Mapoc*, from *Wales*, in the 12th Century.—Ed.

1522 Newfoundland, settled by different nations before any part of Canada, is said to have contained at this period about fifty horses.

1527 The scheme for discovering a passage to the East Indies by the northwest being resumed in England, a voyage was made, by the advice of Robert Thorne of Bristol, with two ships, furnished out by Henry VIII; but it proved unsuccessful, and even disastrous, for one of the ships was lost. Hakluyt says this Master Thorne was "a notable meniber and ornament of his country," and that he exhorted the King with "very waightie and substantiall reasons, to set furth a discoverie even to the North Pole."

1535 Cartier discovering now the river of Canada, which gradually obtained the name of St. Lawrence, sailed up this noble stream more than three hundred leagues to a great and swift fall, or rapid; formed alliances with the natives; took possession of the territory; built a fort; and wintered in the country, which he called *New France*. He at this time visited Hochelaga, which he called *Mount Royal*. (afterwards Montreal,) a large Indian settlement. This was the first attempt made by the French to form a settlement in America.

Charlevoix says the name of St. Lawrence was first given to the bay, next to the Gulf, and then to the river of Canada.

On this expedition of Cartier's, he carried off Donnacona, a chief of the natives, and Hakluyt says, "The poore King of the country with two or three of his chiefe companions comming aborde the French shippes, being required thither to a banquet, was traiterously carried away into France, where he lived four yeeres, and then dyed a Christian there."

1536 A voyage was made from England to Newfoundland by 120 persons, 30 of whom were gentlemen of education, and character, at the head of whom, according to Hakluyt, was "One Master Hore of London, a man of goodly stature and of great courage, and given to the studie of Cosmographie, &c." Cape Breton was discovered during this voyage, but the expedition was eventually so disastrous, through famine, that the survivors were constrained to support life by feeding on the bodies of their dead companions.

1540 Francois de la Roque, Lord of Roherval, a nobleman of Picardy, and the King of France's Lieutenant General and Viceroy in Canada, sent out Cartier with five ships to Canada, this year, intending to follow him with two other ships, fitted out at his own expence, for the purpose of colonizing some part of the banks of the St. Lawrence.

1542 The Lord Roherval, himself, arrived in Canada this year, and built a fort, and wintered about four leagues above the Island of Orleans (which was at first called the Isle of

Bacchus.) Purchas says this fort was "faire and strong"

1548 The first Act of the English Parliament relating to any part of America was made this year.—this was to protect and encourage the English fishery on the banks of Newfoundland.

1549 In this year Lord Roberval, accompanied by his brother and a numerous train of adventurers, again embarked for the river St. Lawrence; but they were never heard of afterwards.—a disaster which so discouraged the government and people of France, that for more than 50 years no further measures were taken for supplying the few settlers which remained in Canada.

1576 Martin Frobisher was sent out by Queen Elizabeth, with three small ships and discovered Elizabeth's Foreland, and the straits which still bear his own name. He entered a bay in N. L. 33 degrees, and carried off one of the natives, whom, Hakluyt says, "for very choler and disdain bit his tongue in twaine within his mouth."

1577 The discovery of supposed Gold ore by Frobisher in his voyage of last year encouraged the Society of Adventurers to send him out with three other ships to explore the coast of Labrador and Greenland, with an ultimate view of discovering a passage to India; but he again returned without success, though he brought away nearly 200 tons of his supposed gold, and with it a man, woman, and child, of the natives.—But Stow says in his Chronicle that "neither the man, woman, nor child lived long; nor did his gold prove ore, but drosse"

1578 Frobisher sailed again for this northern Continent with no fewer than fifteen ships in search of gold, and was foolish enough to carry home immense quantities of the same glittering stones (most probably *mundic*, *mica*, or *talc*.) to the utter in of many adventurers

1581 The French trade to Canada was renewed after an interruption of nearly 50 years.—The cause of which interruption was the carrying off the Indian king or chief in 1535 by Cartier, an outrage that could not be forgiven by the natives who would have no dealings, or intercourse with the French for so many years afterwards.

1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert by virtue of a commission which he carried from Queen Elizabeth this year, took possession of St. Johns in Newfoundland, and two hundred leagues every way around it, for the Crown of England, and published laws for the government of the territory. This formal possession, in consequence of the discovery by the Cabots, is considered the foundation of the right and title of the Crown of England to the territory of Newfoundland, and the fishery on its banks

The renewal of the French trade with Canada was so auspicious, that three ships, one of them of 180 tons, were employed this year in that trade.

1586 Sir Walter Raleigh introduced the fashion of smoking Tobacco in England. It had been carried thither for the first time in 1575 by Sir John Hawkins, but was then considered as a mere drug, and Stow says in his *Chronicle* that "*all men wondered what it meant*". But Raleigh, and a Mr. Law, had learnt the practice of smoking, through pipes made of clay, from the Indians of Virginia. This singular plant appears to have been used in all parts of North America. In the account of Cartier's voyage in 1585, it appears that it was used in Canada, and a particular account is given of the manner of preserving it. "There groweth a certain kind of herbe, whereof in summer they make a great provision for all the year, making great account of it, and only men use of it, and first they cause it to be dried in the sunne, then weare it about their neckes wrapped in a little beastes skinne made like a little bagge, with a hollow piece of stone or wood like a pipe: then when they please they make powder of it, and then put it in one of the ends of the said cornet or pipe, and laying a cole of fire upon it, at the other ende sucks so long that they fill their bodies full of smoke, till that it commeth out of their mouth and nostriles, even as out of the tounell of a chimney."—Hakluyt, iii. 224.

1591 The *Walrus* or *Morse* must have been common in and about the Gulf of St. Lawrence; for this year, we find that a fleet of ships was fitted out from the port of St. Malo, in France, for Canada, and to hunt for *Morses* about the bay of St. Lawrence, whose teeth were sold at a much dearer rate than ivory. They also obtained oil in vast quantity from the bodies of those animals.—An English Voyager in Hakluyt says, there were 1500 of these creatures killed, this year, by one small bark at Ramen, an island lying within the straights of St. Peter, back of Newfoundland, in N. Lat. 47.

1593 George Drake, an Englishman, made a voyage up the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Isle of Ramen, and carried home intelligence of the profitable trade of the French and others in these parts of America.

1598 The Marquis de la Roche received a commission from Henry IV. to conquer Canada; but returned without doing any thing of consequence, and shortly afterwards died of vexation.

1600 On the death of La Roche, his patent was renewed in favor of M. de Chauvin, who made a voyage up the St. Lawrence as far as *Tadousac*, where he left some of his people; and returned with a freight of Furs. The following year he sailed again and proceeded as far as *Trois Rivières*.

1603 Pierre du Gast, Sieur de Monts, a Gentleman of the bed-chamber to Henry IV. of France, received a patent of the American territory from the 40th to the 46th deg. N. Lat.

constituting him Lieutenant General of the country, with power to colonise it and subdue and convert the natives to Christianity.

Samuel Champlain of Brouage in France, anchored at Tadoussac this year, and made discoveries in the neighbouring territory.

1668 Champlain, being sent out at the head of a colony with three ships for the purpose of making a permanent settlement, this year laid the foundation of Québec, the future capital of Canada, after having examined all the most eligible situations in Acadia and along the river St. Lawrence. Subsequent experience has proved the wisdom of his choice. Champlain says, that Québec was the Indian name of the place. "Trouvant un lieu le plus estroit de riviere, que les habitans du pays appellant Quebec, j'y bastir et edifier une habitation, et defricher des terres, et faire quelques jardinages."

1612 The English colony in Conception Bay, Newfoundland, this year consisted of 54 men, 6 women, and 2 children,

1621 This year Acadia first received the name of *Nova Scotia*, its whole territory being granted by that name to Sir Wm. Alexander, of Minstry, by King James I.

1627 The Colony of Quebec, by direction of Cardinal Richelieu, then sole Minister of France, was taken out of the hands of the French Protestants and, together with its trade, placed under the management of one hundred persons called the "*Company of One Hundred Associates*," at the head of which was the Cardinal himself, with the Mareschal Deslart, and other persons of eminence. Charlevoix thinks nothing could have been better planned; and that France would have been the most powerful colony in America had the execution been answerable to the design.

1629 A commission having been given by Charles I. to David Kerrk, and his valiant kinsmen, to conquer the American Dominions of France, Kerrk had attacked Canada in July 1628, and still carried on his military operations with vigour. — Louis and Thomas Kerrk, appearing again at this time off point Levi, sent an officer on shore to Quebec, to summon the city to surrender; Champlain, then in chief command, knowing his means to be inadequate to a defence, surrendered the city by capitulation. The terms of this capitulation were very favourable to the French colony; and they were so punctually and honourably fulfilled by the English, that the greater part of the French chose to remain with their captors, rather than go, as had been stipulated, to France. — "Thus was the capital of *New France* subdued by the arms of England, just one hundred and thirty years before its final conquest by the celebrated Wolfe."

1632 Charles I. by the treaty of St. Germain, resigned the right, which he had claimed to *New France*, *Acadia* and

Canada, as the property of England, to Lewis XIII. King of France. CHALMERS says, the signal event of the capture of Quebec was unknown when peace was re-established in April, 1629; and assigns this as the reason why King CHARLES, at that treaty, absolutely restored to France, those territories generally and without limits; and particularly *Port Royal, Quebec, and Cape Breton*. From the restitution of these territories to France, may be dated the commencement of a long train of evils to the British Colonies, and to England—to this transaction, in the judgment of the able historian, last quoted, may be fairly traced back the colonial disputes of later times, and the American revolution.

1635 RENE ROHAULT, having become a Jesuit, resumed a project, which had been interrupted by the English conquest of Quebec, of founding a college in that city: a seminary that had been planned ten years before. This institution succeeded; and, it is said, was of essential service to the Colony—Many Frenchmen were now encouraged to embark with their families, for Canada.

M. CHAMPLAIN died at Quebec this year—he was justly regretted by the whole colony of New France, of which he might be said to be the parent. He had penetration, courage, constancy, probity, and patriotism—CHARLEVOIX says of him, that he was "*un historien fidele et sincere, un voyageur, qui observe tout avec attention, un ecrivain judicieux, un bon geometre, et un habile homme de mer.*"

1639 A nunnery of French Ursulines was founded at Quebec. *Madame de la Peltrie*, a pious Catholic lady, devoting both her time and fortune to this design, went to Quebec with three Ursulines, attended by Le Jeune, Superior of the Jesuit mission into Canada.—Entering the city under a general discharge of cannon, they proceeded with much triumph, amidst the acclamations of the people, to the church, where *Te Deum* was sung, with great solemnity, for their arrival. CHARLEVOIX says that this *Madame de la Peltrie* had such zeal for the conversion and comfort of the native Canadians, that she actually cultivated the earth with her own hands, to increase her power of doing good.—The Hospital, called *l'Hotel Dieu*, was founded in the preceding year at Sillery, by *Madame la Duchesse d'Aiguillon*.

1642 MAISONNEUVE, a gentleman of Champaign, who, the preceding year, brought over several families to Montreal, now entered with them into possession of their new habitation, and Chapel, on this island, with many religious ceremonies.—In 1640, the French King had vested the property of the island in 35 associates, of whom MAISONNEUVE was one; and on the 15th of October, 1641, he was declared Governor of the Island.—(*Charlevoix Now France.*)

1647 The French in Canada, in their trade with the neighbouring Indians had, for several years, been obstructed by

the *Mohawks*. Unable to subdue that formidable tribe without assistance, about this time, they sent M. Marie as an agent to solicit aid from the Massachusetts, with offers of liberal compensation but the government of that colony rejected the alluring proposal. It is said this Marie was a *Jesuit* and offered a large sum for assistance : but the English gave the very wise answer that the *Mohawks* had never injured them, and they would have nothing to do with the business.

1648 The Colonists of New England sent to the Governor and Council of Canada a proposal of perpetual peace between the Colonies, though the mother countries might be at war, although the French were much pleased with the proposal, and anxious to conclude an agreement of this kind, the business terminated without success, because the English were firm in their determination not to assist the French against the *Iroquois*.

1649 In the month of March, One Thousand *Iroquois* suddenly attacked the Huron village of St. Ignatius, containing 400 persons, all of whom, three only excepted, were massacred.

1654 About this period the *Eries*, a numerous tribe of Indians which inhabited the borders of Lake Erie, were so effectually exterminated by the *Iroquois*, that were it not for the name of the Lake, we should have no memorial of their former existence.—CHARLEVOIX calls them “la nation des Eriez, ou du Chat”

1655 The *Onondagas* sent deputies to Quebec to solicit Missiounaries of the French, a number of whom were accordingly sent to that tribe, and many of the heads of it became converts to the Christian Religion.

1660 Francis de Laval, Abbot of Montigny, being appointed Bishop of Canada, came over and brought, for the first time, some Monks of other orders besides the *Jesuits*.

1614 The Rev. John Eliot completed his translation of the Bible into the Indian language which was printed at Cambridge & entitled “*Mamuse Wunneetupanatamwe Up-BIBLUM GON Naneeswe NUKKONE TESTAMENT Kah Wonk WUSKU TESTAMENT.*”

1665 M. de Courcelles being appointed Governor of New France, transported the regiment of Carignan Salieres to Canada this year. It consisted of 1000 foot, a great number of families, numerous mechanics, hired servants, horses (the first ever seen in Canada,) cattle, and sheep were brought to this country at the same time. The 100 associates in whom the property of the Colony was vested had grown weary of the expence of maintaining their colony; and from the year 1644 abandoned the Fur-Trade to the inhabitants, reserving to themselves, as their right of lordship, an annual payment of 1000 Beavers.—Reduced at length to the number of 45 Associates, they made a total re-

signation of all their rights, in 1662, to the French King; who, soon afterwards, included New France in the Grant which he made of the French Colonies in America, in favour of the West India Company formed by the great Colbert.

1666 The Mohawks, having greatly annoyed the French, were attacked this year by a French army consisting of 28 companies of Foot and the whole Militia of the Colony — This formidable body of troops marched upwards of 700 miles, in the depth of winter, from Quebec, into the country of the Mohawks, with a view of utterly destroying them. — But the Indians retired, with their women and children, into the depth of the woods, leaving only a few ancient Sachems in the village, who chose rather to die than desert their habitations. These were murdered by the French, and their villages burnt; yet, nothing of political importance was gained by this expedition, which was commanded by M. de Tracy, in person, who was then upwards of 70 years old.

1667 Peace was at length established between the French and the Five Nations, which continued for several years, and they cultivated a mutual trade. The Sieur Perot, a French Missionary travelled more than 1200 miles to the westward of Quebec, making proselytes amongst the Indians as he went along.

1670 A terrible disease broke out amongst the Indians in the northern parts of Canada, it swept off whole tribes, particularly the tribe of *Attikamegues* which has never since been heard of. — Tadousac, the chief mart of the Indian Fur-trade with the French, was deserted, as also Trois Rivieres, where the small-pox carried off 1500 Indians at once.

1671 A grand Congress of the French, and of many Canadian Indians, was held this year at the Falls of St. Mary; where the Indians professed submission to the king of France, in a formal manner.

1672 M de Courcelles, Governor of Canada, built a Fort on the north side of the out let of Lake Ontario, (near the modern Kingston) as a barrier against the Iroquois, pretending, however, that he merely intended it as a place of trade, and for their mutual accomodation.

1673 The Count Frontenac completed the Fort on L. Ontario, begun last year by Courcelles, and called it after his own name. The French likewise built a Fort at Michillmackinac, Father Marquette, in company with one Joliet, a citizen of Quebec, employed by M. Talon for the discovery of the Mississippi, entered that noble river on the 17th of June, and descended it to a point within three days journey of the Gulf of Mexico, when they returned to Canada. The French had received information of this river from the Indians. Ferdinand de Soto had discovered

the country on the Mississippi 130 years before, but the Spaniards did not see fit to settle it.

1674. Québec was made a Bishopric.

1678 M. de Sale rebuilt the Fort Frontenac with stone. He also launched a Bark of ten tons on Lake Ontario, and in the year following another vessel of 60 tons on Lake Erie.—About this time he likewise inclosed a little spot of ground at Niagara with stockades, intended for a Fort.

1680 The Father Hennepin, with M. Dacan, sent out on discovery by M. de la Sale, ascended the Mississippi, from Canada, as far as the falls of St. Anthony.

1682 M. de la Sale descended the Mississippi to the sea, and took possession of all the country watered by that mighty stream, in the name of Louis XIV; calling it, in honor of the King, *Louisiana*.

1683 The French erected a Fort between the Lakes Erie & Huron.

1684 M. de la Barre, with a large army from Canada, made an unsuccessful expedition into the country of the Five Nations. De la Barre found it necessary to conclude his campaign with a treaty. He was met, at the place appointed, by the *Oneidas*, *Onondagas* and *Cayugas*; the *Mohawks* and *Senekas* refusing to attend.—Seated in a chair of state, surrounded by his own Indians (principally the *Hurons* of Lorette) and the French Officers, he addressed himself to Garangula, an Onondaga Chief, in a very haughty speech which he concluded with a menace to burn the castles of the Five Nations, and destroy the Indians, unless the satisfaction, which he demanded, was given.

Garangula, who sat at some little distance before his men, with his pipe in his mouth, and the *Great Calumet of Peace* before him, did nothing but look at the end of his pipe during this harangue.—When it was finished, after walking five or six times round the circle, in silence, he stood perfectly upright, and thus answered the French General:—

“Onnuntio, I honour you, and all the Warriors who are with me honour you—Your Interpreter has finished your speech.—I now begin mine.—My words make haste to reach your ears; hearken to them.—Onnuntio, in setting out from Quebec you must have imagined that the scorching beams of the sun had burnt down the forests, which render our country inaccessible to the French; or, that the inundations of the Lakes had shut us up in our castles; but now you are undeceived; for I and my warriors have come to assure you that the *Senekas*, *Cayugas*, *Onondagas*, *Oneidas*, and *Mohawks*, are yet alive.”—After ascribing the pacific overtures of the General to the impotence of the French, & repelling the charges brought against his countrymen, he added—“We are born free;

we have no dependence either on the Onnuntio or the Corlar." This speech, which affords an interesting specimen of the spirit and eloquence of the aboriginals, has this fine conclusion.—"My voice is the voice of all the Five Nations,—Hear what they say; open your ears to what they speak.—The *Senekas*, *Cayugas*, *Onondagas*, and *Mohawks*, say, that when they buried the hatchet at Cataracuay, in the presence of your predecessor, in the very center of the Fort, and planted the tree of peace in the same place, it was then agreed that the Fort should be used as a place of rendezvous for merchants, and not as refuge for soldiers.—Hear, Onnuntio, you ought to take care, that so great a number of soldiers, as appear now, do not choke the tree of peace, planted in so small a fort, and hinder it from shading both your country and ours with its branches. I do assure you, that our warriors shall dance to the Calumet of Peace under its leaves, and that we will never dig up the ax to cut it down, until the Onnuntio or the Corlar shall either jointly or separately endeavour to invade the country, which the Great Spirit had given to our ancestors.—This belt confirms my words; and this other, the authority, which the Five Nations have given me."

Enraged at this bold reply, De la Barre retired to his tent, and prudently suspended his menaces. Two days after, at the conclusion of the peace, the Indian chief and his retinue returned to their country, and the French army embarked in their canoes for Montreal.

1685 The inhabitants of Canada amounted to 17,000;—three thousand of whom were supposed to be capable of bearing arms. CHALMERS says these numbers were taken from an accurate account made by order of the Government.

1667 In this year the French Cabinet took measures to destroy, as was intended, at one blow, the whole British interest in North America. M. Denonville, who had succeeded De la Barre, took the field at the head of 1500 French and 500 Indians. The *Senekas*, who had refused to meet De la Barre at the late treaty, were known to be most firmly attached to the English, it was therefore determined either to extirpate that tribe, or so to humble them, as to render them examples of French resentment to all the other Indians.

Denonville commenced his march from Cataracuay on the 28th of June. In this campaign, the scouts of the French army had advanced as far as the corn of the villages without seeing a single Indian; though they passed within pistol-shot of 500 *Senekas*, who laid on their bellies, and suffered them to pass and repass, without disturbing them. But, on a sudden, when the invading

*Titles given by the Indians to the Governors of Canada and of New York,

army had approached within a quarter of a league from the chief village of the Senekas, the war-shout arose, in terrific effect, intermingled with a discharge of fire arms from all sides. This surprise threw the French into confusion, and the Senekas fell upon them with great fury; but the French Indians being rallied, in the end repulsed them. In this action there fell about 100 of the French, 10 French Indians, and 80 Senekas. The next day Denonville continued his march with the intention of burning the village; but he found it already in ashes. The Senekas had burnt it and fled. Two old men only were found in the castle, who were cut into pieces and boiled, to make soup for the French allies.—(see *Colden*, p. 78.) The valour of the French army was next employed in destroying the corn of the Indian plantations, which they effectually accomplished; and thus ended the *extirpating* campaign of Denonville!

Before Denonville returned into Canada he built a Fort, with four bastions, at Niagara, in which he left a garrison of 100 men, with provisions; but it was soon afterwards abandoned.

1689 On the 27th of June, the Senekas, Cayugas, Onondagas, and Oneidas, renewed their covenant with the English. *COLDEN* says this renewal was previous to the arrival of Count FRONTENAC, who came over on the 2nd of October, this year, as Governor of Canada, at the advanced age of 68 years, in the room of Denonville, who was recalled.

A body of 1200 Indians of the *Five Nations* invaded the Island of Montreal on the 26th of July, burnt all the plantations, and made a horrible massacre of men, women, and children; throwing the whole French colony into the utmost consternation; inasmuch, that Valrenes, the commandant at Cataracuy was ordered by Denonville to abandon that place—*SMITH* (in his *N. York*, p. 56) says, that 1000 French were slain in this invasion, and 26 carried off and burnt alive. *CHARLEVOIX*'s account is horrible—“*Ils ouvrirent le sein des femmes enceintes, pour en arracher le fruit, qu'elles portoient, ils mirent des enfans tout vivans a la broche, et contrainquirent les meres de les tourner pour les faire rotir.*”

In a conference held this year between the English Colonies and the Five Nations, the latter promised to preserve “*the chain* (which united them) *inviolable*” and said “*we wish that the sun may always shine in peace over all our heads, that are comprehended in this chain.*”

1690 An unsuccessful attack on Quebec was made this year by the English forces, from the Colonies, under the command of Sir W. Phips. The fleet did not arrive before that fortress until the 5th of October. The largest ships carried 44 guns. A simultaneous attack on Montreal, by way of Lake Champlain, at the same time, was designed, but the army was compelled to retreat by sickness (as it is said;) and the fleet, after many disasters, arrived at Boston on the 19th of November.

1693 Count Frontenac invaded the country of the *Mohawks* from Canada, but his army, after encountering the greatest hardships, and losing 80 men killed, and 30 wounded, found it necessary to return without accomplishing any thing material. A great quantity of Fur had been accumulated by the French at Michilimakinac; but the *Five Nations* had so effectually blocked up the passage between that place and Canada, that they had remained useless for several years. At length, however, a fleet of 200 canoes, laden with furs, arrived at Montreal, and COLDEN says this arrival "gave as universal a joy to Canada, as the arrival of the *Galions* give in Spain."

At this period Canada contained, by computation, 180,000 souls. There were six churches in Quebec.

1694 *Decanesora*, who had for many years the greatest reputation amongst the *Five Nations*, as a speaker, arrived in Canada, with many other deputies, to hold a treaty with the French. "This *Decanesora* was grown old," says COLDEN "when I saw him, and heard him speak; he had great fluency, and a graceful elocution that would have pleased in any part of the world. His person was tall and well made; and his features, to my thinking, resembled much the *bustos* of CICERO."

It is not clear how this treaty terminated, or whether there was any made: for, we find this same *Decanesora* very soon afterwards assuring an English conference, at Albany, of a fact that could not be very satisfactory to the French. Addressing Gov. Fletcher of N. York, the orator gave the following passage, as part of his speech to the Gov. of Canada—"Onnuncio, we will not permit any settlement at *Cataracui*; you have had your fire there thrice extinguished. We will not consent to your rebuilding that Fort, but the passage through the river shall be free and clear. We make the sun clear, and drive away all clouds and darkness, that we may see the light without interruption."

1695 The *Five Nations* having now positively refused to accede to the terms proposed by the French, Count Frontenac determined to compel them to submission. Having previously sent out 300 men, in the hope of surprising them on their hunting ground, between Lake Erie and Cataracuy Lake (now Ontario), and at the same time to view the old French Fort there; he, in the summer of this year, sent out a considerable body of French and Indians, to repair the fortifications at Cataracuy, in which work they were completely successful, and restored its former name *Fort Frontenac*.

1696 The Count Frontenac having secured his Fort at Cataracuy resolved to make the *Five Nations* feel his resentment. Having assembled all the regular troops, and the militia, of Canada, at Montreal; together with the *Owasnagungas*, the *Qualoghies* of Loretto, the *Adirondacks*, *Sokokies*, *Nepicirintens*,

the *Praying Indians* of the Five Nations, and a few *Utawawas*, he marched with this formidable army from that Island on the 4th of July. After twelve days march the French army arrived at *Cata-ragway*. On approaching *Onondaga*, the Indians hearing of the formidable power of the French, by a *Seneka* deserter, thought it prudent to retire, after setting fire to their poor fort and bark cottages. All the French did here was to destroy a very extensive field of corn. The Chev. de Vaudreuil was dispatched with 6, or 700 men to destroy another field of corn, belonging to the *Oneidas*, at no great distance, which was accomplished; and these feats, with the capture of 35 *Oneidas* who staid to welcome the French, in one of their little forts, were all the achievements of this grand enterprize. The fact was, the French experienced the insurmountable difficulty of supporting so large an army in a wilderness, and they were obliged to return to *Montreal* on the 10th of August, without doing anything more.

1698 Count Frontenac died, aged 78 years. CHARLEVOIX speaks thus highly of him. "He retained all the firmness, and all the vivacity of his best years; and died, as he had lived, beloved by most, esteemed by all, and with the glory of having, without scarcely any succours from France, sustained and augmented a colony, open and attacked on all sides, and which he had found on the point of ruin."

1699 M de Calliers, succeeding the Count Frontenac as Governor of Canada, terminated the disputes between the French, and the *Five Nations*, by agreeing to have an exchange of prisoners at *Onondaga*. COLDEN says this peace was esteemed by the Canadians as the greatest blessing heaven could grant them, "*for nothing could be more terrible than this last war with the Five Nations*" When the French Commissioners came to *Onondaga*, *Decanesora* met them without the gate, and complimented them with three strings of wampum, "*By the first he wiped away their tears for the French, who had been slain in the war; by the second he opened their mouths, that they might speak freely; by the third he cleaned the mat on which they were to sit, from the blood that had been spilt on both sides.*"

1705 A recent misfortune of the Canadians, in the loss of a large and richly laden ship, proved eventually a signal benefit; for it compelled the colonists to raise hemp and flax which, by permission of the French Court, they manufactured into linens and stuffs, to the great advantage of the colony. This ship was called the *Seine* and was captured by the English. She was bound to *Quebec*, and had on board the Bishop of that City, a great number of ecclesiastics and laymen of large fortunes, with a general cargo of the estimated value of 1,000,000 *livres*.

1709 A plan was formed by Lord SUNDERLAND, Secretary of State, for the subversion of the French power in Ca-

nada, Acadia, and Newfoundland, by joint forces from England, and her Colonies in America, but it was not carried into effect.

1710 Col. Schuyler, impressed with a deep sense of the necessity for vigorous measures against the French, made a voyage from N York to England on purpose to convince the ministry of the absolute necessity of reducing Canada to the crown of Great Britain. He was accompanied by Five Indian Chiefs, who gave their assurances of fidelity to Queen ANNE and solicited her assistance against their common enemy, the French. The appearance of these *Sachems* in England excited much interest.

1712 The Merchants of Quebec raised 50,000 crowns for the purpose of completing the fortifications of that City.

1714 At this period Canada could raise no more than 4,484 men able to bear arms, from the age of 14 to 60; but she had, besides, 28 companies of marines, who were paid by the King of France, and these contained 627 soldiers.—(*Charlevoix*.)

Ginseng was discovered in Canada this year, by Father LASITAN, a Jesuit.

1727 John Thomas, a praying Indian of the *Mohawks*, who had been amongst the first converts to Christianity, and always a steady friend to the English, died this year at the advanced age of 110 years.

1749 Acadia, being ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of *Aix-la Chapelle*, changed its name to Nova Scotia. Parliament, aware of its importance resolved to colonize it forthwith, and voted £40,000 in aid of that purpose. Advantageous terms being offered 3760 adventurers accepted them, and settled at the bay of Chebucto. Every soldier and seaman was allowed 50 acres; an Ensign 200; a Lieutenant, 300; a Captain, 460; and every officer of higher rank, 600 acres; together with 30 for every servant. They were furnished with instruments for fishing and agriculture, had their passage free, and provisions found them for the first year after their arrival.—(*Hewitt*)

At this time the Militia of Canada amounted to 12,000 men, the regular troops to 1000; and the companies of marines to 628.—(*Univ Hist. XL. 190*)

1755 This year was remarkable for a terrible Earthquake that was felt throughout a great part of America. Its motion was undulatory, and it occasioned a great deal of mischief in towns and villages. Its course was from the N. West to the S. East. Its extent upwards of 1000 miles, until it passed into the ocean in the direction of the West India Islands from the Chesapeake Bay.

1756 M. de MONTCALEM succeeded the Baron Dieskau in the chief command of the French Forces in Canada.

1757 It was in this year, at the capture of Fort William Henry, that the horrible massacre of many hundred un-

armed British officers and soldiers, by the Indians in the French service, was permitted by MONTCALM and his officers ; to their eternal disgrace, and in direct violation of a solemn compact — (*For a shocking account of this butchery see Carver's Travels.*).

At this period the whole colony of Louisiana is said to have contained no more than 10,000 souls, whites and negroes.—*Montreal* contained about 5,000 Inhabitants.

1758 By the acquisition of Fort William Henry, the French had now full possession of the Lakes Champlain and George ; and, by the destruction of Oswego they had acquired the dominion of those other Lakes which connect the St. Lawrence with the waters of the Mississippi. The first afforded the easiest admission from the northern colonies into Canada, or from Canada into those Colonies ; the last united Canada to Louisiana. But the strong arm of Britain had not yet been put forth with all the energy of its power, guided by the wisdom and foresight of the immortal CATHAM, who had been recently placed at the head of a new administration, and it was not long before the aspect of affairs was changed in this part of the world.

Adm. BOSCAWEN arrived with a formidable fleet at *Halifax* and Gen. ABERCROMBIE was shortly at the head of 50,000 men, the most powerful army, till then, ever seen in America

Louisburgh, and the whole of Cape Breton ; *Ile Royal* ; St. John's, and their dependencies, were speedily conquered and taken possession of by BOSCAWEN & Gen. AMHURST. Fort Frontenac, on L. Ontario, which then possessed 60 pieces of cannon. 16 mortars, a large number of small arms, and a vast quantity of provisions, military stores, and merchandize, surrendered at discretion to a force under Col. Bradstreet, who had been dispatched on this service by Gen. ABERCROMBIE, from before *Ticonderoga*. Nine armed vessels likewise fell into the hands of Col. Bradstreet, who destroyed both the Fort and the vessels, and such stores as he could not carry away. *Fort du Quesne* was captured by Gen. FORBES, who named it *Pittsburg* in complement to the popular minister.

1759 This was a memorable year for CANADA ; in which the vast and daring project which had been so often formed, and abandoned, was at length carried into effect ; that of making an immediate, and entire, CONQUEST of the COUNTRY by GREAT BRITAIN ; which was accomplished by the immortal WOLF and his brave ASSOCIATES, in the TAKING OF QUEBEC. We cannot pretend to go into any detail of this famous achievement in a work like this.

Whilst the operations were carried on against Quebec, Sir WM. JOHNSON secured the conquest of Upper Canada, by the Capture of Niagara, and the defeat of the entire French force in that quarter.

Quebec contained, at the time of its capitulation about 10,000 souls.—(*Precis sur L'Amerique.*) Gen. WOLFE, who expired in the arms of victory, was only 33 years of age.—He possessed those military talents, which, with the advantage of years and opportunity of actions, “to moderate his ardour, expand his faculties, and give to his intuitive perfection and scientific knowledge the correctness of judgment perfected by experience,” would have placed him on a level with the most celebrated generals of any age or nation.” After he had received his mortal wound, it was with reluctance that he suffered himself to be conveyed into the rear.—Leaning on the shoulder of a Lieutenant, who knelt down to support him, he was seized with the agonies of death; but, hearing the words “*they run,*” he exclaimed, “*Who run?*” “*The French,*” replied his supporter, “*Then I die happy,*” said the General, and expired.—A death more glorious, says BELSHAM, is no where to be found in the annals of history, MONTCALM was every way worthy to be a competitor of WOLFE. He had the truest military genius of any officer, whom the French had ever employed in America. After he had received his mortal wound, he was carried into the city; and when informed, that it was mortal, his reply was, “*I am glad of it.*”—On being told, that he could survive, but a few hours, “*So much the better,*” he replied, “*I shall not then live to see the surrender of Quebec.*”

1760 The fall of Quebec did not produce the immediate submission of Canada. After the battle on the Heights of Abraham the French army retired to Montreal.—This army, the command of which devolved on M de Levi, still consisted of ten battalions of regulars, and it was reinforced, after the action, by 6,000 Canadian Militia, and a body of Indians. With these forces an attempt was made for the recovery of Quebec; but it was unsuccessful. On the 8th of September, Montreal, Detroit, Michillimackinac, and all other places within the government of Canada, were surrendered to his Britannic Majesty; and, the destruction of an armament, ordered out from France in aid of Canada, completed the annihilation of the French power on the continent of North America.

1763 By the second article of the *Treaty of Fontainebleau*, France renounces and guarantees to Great Britain, all Nova Scotia and Acadie, and likewise CANADA, the Isle of Cape Breton, and all other Islands, in the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence.—By the same article it was stipulated that the French in Canada may freely profess the Roman Catholic Religion, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit; that they may enjoy their civil rights, retire when they please, and may dispose of their Estates to British Subjects.

A Proclamation was issued by his Majesty the King of Great Britain, in the month of October, declaring the Government of

Quebec to be "bounded on the Labrador Coast by the River St. John, and from thence by a line drawn from the head of that river through the Lake St. John to the south end of Lake Nipissing;—from whence the said line, crossing the river St. Lawrence and the Lake Champlain in 45 degrees N. Latitude, passes along the highlands, which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the said river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea; and also the north coast of the Bay of Chaleurs, and the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Rosiers, and from thence crossing the mouth of the river St. Lawrence by the west end of the island of Anticosti, terminates at the aforesaid river St. John.

In testimony of the "Royal sense and approbation of the conduct and bravery of the Officers and soldiers of the army and to reward the same,"—the Governors were empowered to grant lands, without fee or reward, to such reduced Officers as had served in America during the late war, and to such private soldiers, as had been, or should be, discharged in America, and were actually residing there &c. &c. (*see the Procl.*)

To a Field Officer, - - - -	5000 Acres.
a Captain, - - - -	3000
a Subaltern or Staff Officer, -	2000.
a Non Commissioned Officer, -	200.
a Private, - - - -	50

At this time Canada contained upwards of 65,000 Inhabitants.—(Stokes.)

The exports from Great Britain to Canada amounted this year to £9,623, 15s. 11d.

1765 It may be remarked that Canada and Halifax submitted to the famous Stamp Act which occasioned so much turmoil in the Provinces now constituting the United States.

1773 The Shawanese Indians, including men, women, and children, were reduced to 600.—(*Am. Annals*)

1774 A committee of the American Insurgents was appointed to seduce the Canadians from their loyalty to the crown of Great Britain; and ministers of the Gospel were employed, as agents, for this abominable purpose. The form of the circulars used on this occasion is preserved in the *American Annals*.

1775 The revolted Colonies, by a Public Address, called on the people of Canada to unite with them. Gen. Schuyler afterwards tells them that he has received positive orders from Congress "to cherish every Canadian"!

The famous discomfiture of MONTGOMERY and ARNOLD in their attack on Quebec, in which the former lost his life, occurred late (November) this year.

1776 Early in the summer Canada was entirely freed from the presence of the Insurgent Army of the Americans,

under Gen. Arnold, who had continued the blockade of Quebec for some time.

1780 The 19th of May was distinguished by the phenomenon of a remarkable darkness in the northern parts of America; and is still called "*the dark day*." In most parts of the country where it prevailed, the darkness was so great that persons were unable to read common print, determine the time of day, dine, or manage their domestic business, without additional light. It commenced between 10 and 11 A. M. it appeared to grow by a succession of clouds from the northward and was most pitchy about 2 o'clock, P. M. The Mem. of Amer. Acad. says, "Candles were lighted up in the houses; the birds, having sung their evening songs, disappeared and became silent; the fowls retired to roost; the cocks were crowing all around, as at day-break; objects could not be distinguished but at a very little distance; and every thing bore the appearance and gloom of night."

1783 The Province of Quebec contained by enumeration, 113,000 Inhabitants. English and French; exclusive of 10,000 *Loyalists*, who had recently settled in the upper parts of the Province (*Coll. Hist. Soc. VI 49.*)

1786 Lord DORCHESTER (Sir Guy Carleton) arrived at Quebec, with the Commission of Captain General and Governor of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and their dependencies and the Island of Newfoundland.

1791 By an Act of Parliament, the Province of Quebec was divided into two separate Provinces, to be called, "The PROVINCES of UPPER and LOWER CANADA. On this occasion a very interesting debate took place in the House of Commons:—

Mr PITT said it appeared to his Majesty's Ministers, *first*, that the only way of consulting the interest of the internal situation of the Province of Quebec, and of rendering it profitable to Great Britain, was to give it a Legislature, as near as circumstances would admit, according to the principles of the British Constitution. In the next place, it appeared to them that *their was no probability of reconciling the jarring interests and opposite views of the inhabitants, but by giving them two Legislatures*. It was conceived this form of Government was best adapted to put an end to all the difficulties of a legal sort, and to render the regulations more useful to the subjects of that country. *He believed there was such a rooted opposition of interests of one description and the other*, that if there was a Constitution, consisting of a House of Assembly, in which the parties might be nearly balanced, the consequence, at least for a long series of years, would be a great degree of animosity, and a great degree of confusion. It seemed to his Majesty's servants the most desirable thing, if they could not give satisfaction to all descriptions of men, to divide the Province, and to contrive that one division should consist, as much as possible of those

who were well inclined towards the English Laws, and that the other part should consist of a decided preponderancy of the ancient inhabitants, who were attached to the French Laws. It was in Upper-Canada particularly that they were to expect a great addition of English inhabitants. The consequence was, that if it was not divided from the rest, the *Canadians* forming a majority of five to one, the grievance would be every year increasing, in proportion as the population increased. It was intended to give a *free Constitution* to Canada, according to *British ideas of Freedom*. This could not be done without a division of the Provinces, to prevent the clashing of opposite interests, which must otherwise necessarily ensue.

Many of the difficulties and serious inconveniences, even at that time foreseen by Mr. Fox—as likely to arise from this division of interests in the CANADAS, having been actually experienced, (to such a degree as to render necessary an appeal to the Imperial Parliament, on the part of Upper-Canada.) It is now proposed, (1822) to re-unite the Provinces under one Legislature, and, it is expected, that this important question will be finally determined in the next Session of the British Parliament.

York, Upper Canada. }
November 1, 1822. }

