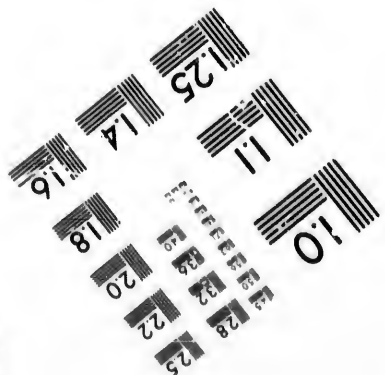
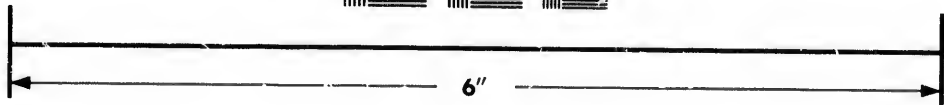
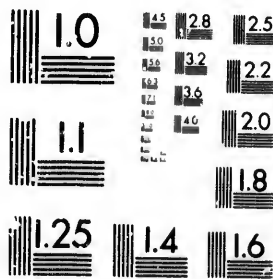


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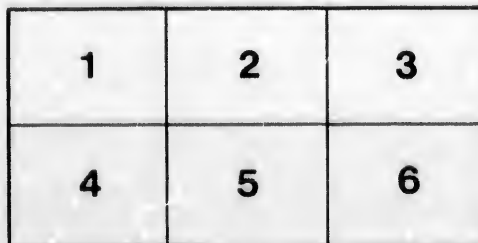
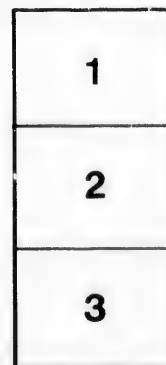
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The First Half Century

1846.

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**St. Andrew's Society**

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**. OTTAWA .**

By

John Thorburn, M.A., LL.D.

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Thorburn, John.

THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY  
..OF OTTAWA..

1846-1897.

..SKETCH OF..  
The First Half Century

BY .

JOHN THORBURN, M.A., LL.D.



HALDANE & Co., PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS, ELGIN ST., OTTAWA.  
1898.



To  
My "brither Scots"  
of Ottawa.





# Sketch of the First Half Century

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## ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, OTTAWA.

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### Scotchmen and St. Andrew's Day.

Most of the countries of Europe have their patron saints, who were supposed in some way to have a fraternal interest in their welfare, and to whom on certain days special honour and respect was paid. Scotland, as is well known, has for its patron, St. Andrew, whose anniversary occurs on the 30th of November—the day on which he suffered martyrdom on the cross. The question is sometimes asked, how was it that he was selected by the Scots as their honoured patron? In answering this, it may not be out of place and of some interest, to give some details in regard to his life and labours, so that we may better understand how this was brought about. Unfortunately there is not much said about him in the New Testament, but tradition has largely supplemented that scanty record. Probably a considerable portion of what has been handed down to us must be taken with a considerable degree of caution. We know that he was a native of Bethsaida of Galilee, that his father was Jonas and his brother Peter. When we first meet with him, he was a disciple of John the Baptist, but subsequently, as recorded by St. John, (chapter 1), he became a follower of Christ. No sooner was he satisfied that Jesus was the promised Messiah than he sought out his brother, and telling him of the great discovery he had made, he brought him to Jesus. As a mark of honour and distinction, we are told that the fathers of the early Church always spoke of him as the *Protokletos*, that is, “the first called,” to be an apostle. We are further told that he spent the greater part of his useful life in Asia Minor, travelling through Capadocia, Galatia, Bythinia and other parts, preaching and instructing the people wherever he went. Among other places visited by him was Trapezus on the Euxine or Black Sea. From there he went to Nicea where he remained and laboured for two years. Again he was

found at Sinope where he is said to have met his brother. There were many Jews in this city at this time and they opposed him in every possible way. They attempted to burn down the house in which he was living, and beating him with clubs and otherwise maltreating him, they cast him out of the city. He was next found at Byzantium (now Constantinople) where he founded a church and ordained Stachys over it, as its first minister. After this, crossing to Europe, he travelled through Thrace, Macedonia, Thessaly, Greece and Epirus, labouring faithfully and zealously wherever he went. At length, after thus spending many years, he came to Patrae, a city of Achaia, in Greece, where, we are informed, he gave his last and sealing testimony and laid down his life, being condemned by Aegeas, the Roman pro-consul, to be crucified. We are further told that Maximilla a lady of that city, had his body taken down from the cross, embalmed it, and gave it a decent burial. His remains were afterwards removed by Constantine the Great to Constantinople, A.D. 357, and deposited in a church he had erected in honour of the apostles. When Constantinople was taken by the Franks, his body it is stated was carried by Cardinal Peter of Capua to Italy, A.D. 1210, and placed in the Cathedral of Amalfi, in the Gulf of Soranto, where they still remain. Prior, however, to the removal of his body by the Emperor Constantine, we are told that St. Regulus, a Greek Monk, living at Patrae, about the year 307, had a vision, and was told to go to the tomb of St. Andrew and convey certain specified relics of the saint to a country in the far west. Setting out, with several companions, he sailed through the Mediterranean Sea, coasting along Spain and France, and reaching the North Sea, he was overtaken by a great storm, and his vessel being driven to the east coast of Scotland was wrecked on the rocks, where St. Andrews now stands. St. Regulus and his companions escaped to land with the precious relics, and there a church was built in which these were deposited. Hungus, King of the Picts, or according to other authorities, Achaius, King of the Scots, having invaded the territories of Athelstane, King of Northumbria, in the 9th century, was returning home when he was overtaken and attacked by Athelstane, near Hadington. In this emergency he sought the protection of St. Andrew, promising if helped out of the impending danger, he would bestow on the saint the tenth part of his dominions. As was naturally to be expected, under the circumstances, St. Andrew sent assistance. Athelstane and most of his followers were slain, and Hungus, on returning to St. Andrews, carried out his vow, and hence, from this time, St. Andrew became the patron saint of Scotland.

Whatever truth there may be in the account here given of the life and labours of St. Andrew, there can be no doubt but that, at a very early period, the Scots adopted him as their patron saint, and wherever you find a Scotsman—and where will you not?—when the 30th of November comes round, he recalls with pardonable pride the romantic and glorious memories of the past which are so well fitted to inspire sentiments of love and affection for the glens and the heathery hills of the dear old land. We are sometimes told that sentiment in

this advanced age is dying out. I do not believe that this is the case. Sentiment still to a large extent rules the world, and long may it continue to do so. To quote from a recent speech of Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Conference: "I believe," he says, "in sentiment as the greatest of all the forces in the general government of the world." We sometimes hear the manifestation of a patriotic feeling ridiculed and decried, as an evidence of a narrow and selfish spirit, and unworthy of an enlightened mind. There is no doubt a spurious kind of patriotism frequently exhibited, which has been well characterized as "the last refuge of a scoundrel," but where the heart is right, and the eye is single, there we have the true spring of genuine patriotism which, forgetting self, is prepared at all hazards to maintain and defend the rights of his country. It has been well said that "patriotism and liberty are twin brothers, and wherever the heart of a country has heaten time to the pulses of the one, it has always, in the end, claimed and vindicated its kinship with the other. The very name and reality of freedom are associated in history with those nations which have been intensely patriotic." The Scottish nation has always been noted for its love of *liberty*, both civil and religious. In fact, it may with truth be said that this is, perhaps, the most distinguishing feature in the national character. From the time when the Roman legions were stopped in their conquering career by the hardy and gallant Sons of the North, down through the long centuries, amid hardships and privations manifold, they have always displayed the same sturdy independence. What have been called "The Wars of Scottish Independence" are full of thrilling incidents of "flood and field," whose recital is calculated to fill every generous and unprejudiced mind with sympathy for the sufferings endured in the cause of freedom, and with admiration for the brave stand made by our Scottish forefathers in defence of what they considered as their rights. The names of Wallace, Wight and Bruce, of Bannockburn, will ever find a warm response in the breast of every Scotchman for the lasting benefits they bestowed upon their country.

Of the former, one has said: "The story of his (Wallace's) romantic and wonderful history has become identified with the rocks and mountains of his native Scotland. It has been handed down from father to son for centuries amid the glens and lonely solitudes of the same; so that the name of Wallace has become a household word which nothing is ever likely to displace, and bids fair to be as immortal as those rugged and immutable beauties of nature that remain to mark out the feats of his glorious career."

"In many a castle, town and plain,  
Mountain and forest still remain  
Fondly cherished spots, which claim  
The proud distinction of his name." \*

Of the latter, Burns, when writing to the Earl of Buchan, recalling the achievements of Bruce says, "independent of his enthusiasm as a Scotchman he

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\* Stray Leaves with the Life of Sir William Wallace, by Rev. Chas. Gordon Glass, M. A., p. 339.

had rarely met with anything in history which interested his feelings equal with the story of Bannockburn ; on the one hand, a cruel usurper leading on the finest army of Europe to extinguish the last spark of freedom among a greedy daring and greatly injured people ; on the other hand, the desperate relics of a gallant nation devoting themselves to rescue their bleeding country or die with her." \*

Coming down to more recent times, we find the same love of liberty and the same detestation of tyranny manifested when the interests of religion were at stake, and when the Scottish Church was assailed and its adherents were subjected to the most barbarous cruelties by Lauderdale, Claverhouse, Dalzell and others. Dean Stanley could not withhold his admiration for the great and lasting benefits our covenanting forefathers rendered to the world ; and we find the same sentiments expressed by the historian Hallam and other writers who have referred to this period of Scottish history, as affording a noble example of devotion to the cause of truth, and—what was scarcely less important—the defence and vindication of the rights of conscience.

Dr. Johnson once said that a Scotchman thought more of his country than the truth, but this is a base calumny and unworthy of the great lexicographer, whose prejudice against Scotland it is hard to account for, unless it was merely to annoy his friend Boswell to whom he was constantly saying rude things. The doctor, however, occasionally met his match, getting a " Roland for his Oliver." It is said that on his return to London from his Scottish tour, a Scotch lady invited him to dinner, and one of the dishes it appears was a hotch-potch. Asking the doctor if it was good, he replied, in his usual surly manner, " Madam, it is good for hogs." " Then, pray sir," said the lady, " let me help you to a little more." Another equally unfounded charge is made by Buckle against Scotland, when he says that, next to Spain, it is the most priest-ridden country of Europe. To this, Dr. Guthrie wittily replied, " if this were so, then the clergy required to be good riders to keep their seats." The church of that time has been characterized as illiberal and overbearing, by others, as well as by Buckle. It is well, however, to hear both sides of a case, and to this charge Froude justly replies : " Suppose the Kirk had been the broad, liberal philosophical thing which some people think it ought to have been, how would it have fared in that crusade ? It is hard to lose one's life for a " perhaps," and philosophical belief at bottom means a " perhaps " and nothing more. For more than half of the seventeenth century the battle had to be fought out in Scotland, which in reality was the battle between liberty and despotism, and where, except in an intense burning conviction that they were maintaining God's cause against the devil, could the poor Scottish people have found strength for the unequal struggle that was forced upon them." Well then may we ask :

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Written January 12th, 1794, quoted in "The Scot in British North America," vol 1, p. 66.

"Can Scotland's son, who uncontrolled may climb the heathery steep,  
 Gaze scornfully where guards the Cairn her martyrs blood-bought sleep  
 And say, "A frantic one lies here," and with a pitying smile,  
 Descant on mad enthusiasts,—the ignorant the vile?  
 Enthusiasts! by the freeman's step that treads on Scottish strand,  
 By the pure faith that sanctifies the altars of the land,  
 By hymns of praise, at morn and eve, unawed by fear or shame,  
 Poured from our peaceful hamlet homes, still honored be the name.  
 If, on the plains where Wallace fought, the patriots' bosoms swell,  
 And the bold Switzers drop a tear upon the grave of Tell,  
 Shall Scotland, with irreverent eye, behold the wild flowers wave  
 Above the mound once stained with blood—her covenant hero's grave?"

There is no grander spectacle in all history than the heroic struggles of the Scottish people in defence of the truth. For it they sacrificed everything, even life itself rather than bring discredit upon the cause they held sacred. These early struggles contributed in no small degree to develop and strengthen those sturdy public virtues which are associated with Scotland all the world over.

Scotchmen, wherever their lot in life is cast, in every quarter of the globe, generally manage to get on, and to make their presence felt in the communities in which they live.

One scarcely knows how with sufficient modesty to take the many flattering things said about our countrymen in this connection, as for example, quoting the words of James Russell Lowell, the eminent American author, who says, "it is remarkable how the Scotch everywhere come to the front," and further, that "it is singular how the Scotch race has impressed itself upon the memory and imagination of mankind."

The success they achieve in every walk of life results more from a quiet, steady, pushing perseverance, making the most of favouring circumstances, than from any ostentatious display of superiority over their neighbours, and yet, we have been told by candid friends that, whenever a Scotchman attains a position of eminence everybody hears about it. This, however, be it said, even if it were true, is by no means a characteristic of which Scotchmen have a monopoly. It is occasionally found among other nationalities. When the late Archbishop Tate was made Primate of England, a curious ancient prophecy was brought to the notice of the public in connection with this fact. It was found that in an epilogue delivered at the Globe Theatre, in London, 1601, by Richard Burbage, the following lines occur:

"A Scot our King? the limping state  
 That day must need a crutch;  
 What next? in time a Scot will prate  
 As Primate of our Church;  
 When such shall be, why then you'll see,  
 That day it will be found  
 The Saxon down through London town  
 Shall burrow under ground."

And yet, strange and improbable as it must have seemed at the time when this

was written, such has actually taken place and the prophecy has strictly been fulfilled. James of Scotland was King of England, a Scotchman, Archbishop Tate, was Primate of England, and people are now travelling about London under ground.

If history is to be trusted, various expedients have at times been had recourse to in order to restrain aspiring Scotchmen and prevent them from gaining positions claimed as belonging of right to others. We have been told that when the Bank of England was started, one of its regulations, whether written or otherwise I cannot say, was that no Scotchman should be employed in any capacity, even as a doorkeeper, for it was feared that, if he once got a foothold, the time would come, when, rising from one position to another, he would ultimately become President of the Board of Directors. In reading the life of John Gibson Lockhart which has recently been published, we are informed that, when a student at Baliol College, Oxford, writing to a friend in Glasgow, who seems to have been thinking of taking orders in the Church of England, he says, "the truth is, there cannot be a more foolish thing than for a Scotchman in ordinary circumstances to enter into the English Church. If he does, the most that he can look forward to is a chapel in Scotland, or a curacy in England. There is no college preferment for him. It would be quite contrary to etiquette to make a Scotchman a Fellow. The reason for this is that such is the known partiality all Scotchmen have for their own country that, if they once got a footing in any college, they would elect none but Scotchmen, and the whole power would shortly be confined to them." Fortunately, however, if this feeling once existed, it does so no longer, as Scotch fellows are no longer ruled out of Baliol, where the present distinguished Master himself is a Scotchman. The *London Standard*, in a recent issue, tells us that the Scottish race is the most clannish, the most ubiquitous, the most pertinacious, the most instinctively coherent in the world.

Whatever else may be said in praise or dispraise of Scotchmen, they are certainly ubiquitous. We have been told that were you to visit the North Pole, besides the rat and the Newcastle grindstone, you would be sure to find a Scotchman, and on St. Andrew's Day he would, no doubt, be found duly celebrating the occasion. Sir J. M. LeMoine in an inaugural address delivered before the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, entitled "The Scot in New France," tells us that, judging by the names of the crews that accompanied Cartier and Champlain when they came to Canada, a number of them were Scotchmen, the descendants of those adventurous sons of Caledonia, who, at an earlier date, had sought their fortunes in France, and had so materially helped to turn the scale of victory at the Battle of Beauge, under Charles VII; that Abraham Martin, after whom the world renowned battle field, the Plains of Abraham has been named, was one of these, and it is interesting to note that the commandant at Quebec, when it capitulated in 1759, Major de Ramzy was of Scottish descent, and further, that the first British Governor, after the garrison capitulated, was another Scotchman, General James Murray.

It has generally happened that wherever there is work to be done requiring skill and courage "The Cocks of the North" have ever been found at the front of danger. News have been received within the last few days of the daring gallantry of the "The Gordons' Own" in storming the Dargai Ridge and capturing the almost impregnable position of the enemy. This gallant exploit has been heralded over all lands and is destined in the coming years to take its place beside "The Charge of the Light Brigade," and rightly has the undaunted Piper come in for his share of "The Glorious Story of Dargai Gap." It is stated that although disabled by wounds, propped against a boulder, he continued to play with unabated energy the regimental air of the Gordon Highlanders, "The Cock of the North."

"Hark! at last the pipes are pealing out the welcome Caber Feidh,  
And wild the red blood rushes through every Highland vein,  
They breathe the breath of battle, the children of the Gael;  
And fiercely up the hillside they charge and charge again."

The first Scottish National Society organized, in what is now the Dominion of Canada, was "The North British Society" of Halifax, in 1768, only nineteen years after its settlement. It was not till 1835 that St. Andrew's Societies were commenced in Quebec and Montreal, and it is interesting to know, that one of the original members of the former was the late Col. Allan Gilmour, one of the presidents of our own St. Andrew's Society, and one of its most generous supporters. He seconded the resolution in terms of which a Society was formed in that city, and his name occurs as one of the first Board of Managers.

It is greatly to be regretted that a history of the Society of Ottawa had not been written years ago, when it might have been possible to supply details of its formation and its original members, nearly all of whom have now been removed by death, and to add to our regret is the fact, that the records relating to the early years of its existence were destroyed by fire.

Last year, when I was asked by the Society to draw up a sketch of its history, I was told that this was its jubilee year, and hence it was thought desirable that some extended notice of its operations should be given, but this was a mistake, as it was organized previous to 1847. Owing to the loss of the records by fire previously referred to, and the absence of any available file of newspapers from which such information could have been gleaned, I have, I regret to say, been unable, after diligent research and enquiry to obtain the exact time when the Bytown St. Andrew's Society was organized. I have been told, on reliable authority, that as early as 1838 the Scotchmen of Bytown met at the house of the late Mr. William Stewart and duly celebrated St. Andrew's day with a dinner. The first newspaper notice of a similar gathering occurs in the Bytown *Gazette* of December 3, 1840, where it is stated, under the heading "St. Andrew's Day," that the anniversary of the Patron Saint of Scotland was observed in this town with the customary festivities. A party of gentlemen assembled in the Ottawa Hotel (James Doran's), that the chair was ably filled by James McIntosh, Esq., with

Dr. Christie as vice chairman, and "the evening passed on golden wings, helped on by the cheerful glass, the joke and the song, till the wee short hour ayont the twal." It may be of some interest to mention the toasts given on that occasion. They were :

1. "The day we celebrate and a'wha honour it." 2. "The Queen—may her reign be long, prosperous and happy." 3. "The Governor General." 4. "Sir George Arthur." 5. "The Army and Navy—the bulwarks and defenders of our country." 6. "The Land o' Cakes and the Land we live in." 7. "Our Countrymen throughout the world in celebrating this day." 8. "The Kirk." 9. "The pride of Scotia—her honest men and bonnie lassies." 10. "Success to the British arms in China." 11. "May care and trouble never fash, but mirth and joy be wi' us a'."

It is not stated who responded to these toasts, nor who sang the songs, but doubtless, with the help of the aforesaid "cheerful glass," full justice was done to both. The next notice of the celebration of St. Andrew's Day that I found was in the issue of the same paper, December 8, 1842. It is there stated that a few of Scotia's sons met at Cameron's Inn, New Edinburgh, to celebrate the occasion, and that a number of loyal national toasts were given during the evening interspersed with Scottish songs. They were :

1. "The Queen." 2. "Prince Albert." Song, "My Name is Donald McDonald" 3. "The Land o' Cakes." Song, "The kail brose o' Auld Scotland." 4. "The lads wi' the Kilts." Song, "Up and war them a' Willie." 5. "The lassies that trip the heather." Song, "O'er the moor among the heather." 6. "Scotchmen wherever dispersed throughout the globe." Song, "Sair, sair was my heart." 7. "The Parochial Schools of Scotland." Song, "For a' that and a' that." 8. "The Laird of New Edinburgh." Song, "The Miller o' Drone." Unfortunately there are no names given to tell us who were present, or who, by speech and song, contributed to the evening's entertainment.

In the issue of the *Gazette*, December 14, 1843, there is only a very short and meagre notice of the dinner which took place at Daley's British American Hotel, on the anniversary of St. Andrew's Day. We are told that "the entertainment was of the most splendid description," and it is particularly mentioned that the toast "Sir Charles Metcalf" was received with Highland honours, and the continued peals of cheering which followed from the room filled with patriotic Caledonians was absolutely deafening, probably due in some measure, to "the cheerful glass" which, in those days, was an unvarying accompaniment of such gatherings.

The copy of the *Gazette*, December 5, 1844, in which the notice of St. Andrew's Day would naturally have been given was unfortunately mutilated, and I could find no reference to it. The last issue of the *Cazette* on the file, which was kindly put at my service by Mr. John Christie, was July 24, 1845, the very year I expected to find an account of the formation of the Society as an organized



body. I am disposed, however, after careful investigation, to place its formation, if not in 1845, at the latest in 1846, for the following reasons: Mr. H. V. Noel of the Quebec Bank, who was one of the original members of the St. George's Society, says his impression and belief is that the St. Andrew's Society was started before the St. George's, and this took place April 15, 1846. Again, when Sir John Young was appointed Governor-General of Canada, the national societies of Ottawa decided to present addresses to him, and, at a meeting of representatives of the different societies to arrange details as to the order of procedure in presenting the addresses, as representing the St. Andrew's Society, I claimed precedence on behalf of our Society, on the ground that it was the oldest. The St. George's Society claimed precedence because the Governor-General represented the Queen, the St. Patrick's Society because Sir John was a fellow countryman, and the St. Jean Baptiste, not to be outdone, held that "it should lead off, as it had the largest number of members." The meeting and the circumstances connected with it were so amusing that they left a vivid impression on my mind at the time, and I have never forgotten the scene. My third reason for concluding that St. Andrew's Society was organized prior to 1847, may be stated in a few words. From a file of the *Packet*, one of the early Bytown newspapers, in the Library of Parliament, beginning with March 6th, 1847, curiously enough there is a notice of the organization of St. Patrick's Society, with Nicholas Sparks as President, and Alex. Workman as Secretary, and in a subsequent issue, April 24, it is stated that St. George's Day was observed on the 23rd, that the procession composed of the St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick's Societies left the British Hotel about 3 o'clock and proceeded to the English Church in Upper Town, and that a sermon was preached by the Rev. S. S. Strong. After the service the procession reformed, and the President, Mr. S. Thomas, gave three cheers for each of the sister societies. It is obvious, therefore, that the St. Andrew's Society was in existence prior to April 24, 1847, and, if Mr. Noel is not mistaken in thinking that it preceded St. George's Society, then there is a probability that it was started some time in 1845.\* The *Packet*, under date of November 13, 1847, contains a notice that there will be a meeting of the St. Andrew's Society to make preparations for the anniversary, and it goes on to say, "But a few years ago there was not a national society in Bytown. We have now four, and although there may be in Canada some objections to national distinctions, yet in Bytown, so far, the establishment of national societies has had a good effect. A fellow-feeling has been raised, emulation in deeds of charity practiced, and unrestrained sociability encouraged." As an evidence of the kindly fellow-feeling prevailing at this time in the community,

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\* Since the above was written Mr. McLeod Stewart has discovered an old copy of the *Bytown Gazette* of date June 18, 1846, in which there is an account of a meeting of the Scotchmen of Bytown held on May the 20th in the British Hotel, presided over by Sheriff Simon Fraser, Robert Harvey, jr., acting as Secretary, when it was decided to form a St. Andrew's Society. Several resolutions having this object in view were passed, and it was agreed to meet again on July 1st, for the purpose of electing officers, etc. It appears, therefore, that St. George's Society was organized shortly before that of St. Andrew's. Mr. Noel and I were evidently misled in regard to this matter, probably in consequence of the Scotchmen of Bytown having previously been in the habit of publicly celebrating St. Andrew's Day by dinners.

it was the practice, when the national anniversary of one of the societies came round, for the other societies to turn out and join the procession, thus affording an object lesson of goodwill and neighbourliness in doing honour to the occasion. Would that more of that fraternal fellow-feeling were manifested in these days. Then, as children of the same great human family, and heirs of the same heritage, our sectional prejudices laid aside, we might soon expect the coming time when "Man to man the world o'er, shall brothers be for a' that." In a subsequent number of the *Packet*, it is stated that a meeting was held at the British Hotel, and that in the absence of the President, William (blank caused by the frayed paper, but probably William Stewart is meant), the Vice President, Simon (blank for same reasons, but probably Simon Fraser is intended) presided. It was decided to celebrate St. Andrew's Day by a ball at McArthur's Hotel. In the *Packet* of Nov. 27, the public is informed that a change had been made in the programme, that a procession would leave McArthur's British Hotel at 11 o'clock, and proceed to St. Andrew's Church in the Upper Town, where a sermon would be preached by the Rev. John Robb, Chaplain of the Society, and the hope is expressed that there will be a good attendance of the sister societies. We are further told that there would be a dinner in the evening at 6 o'clock at McArthur's Hotel, tickets 15 shillings each. In the same issue there is an advertisement giving the foregoing details, signed by order, R. Harvey, jr., Bytown, Nov. 23, 1847.

In the number of the *Packet*, Dec. 2, 1848, it is intimated that at the meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the District of Dalhousie, held at the British Hotel, Bytown, Friday evening the 21st inst., for the election of officers and making preparations for the anniversary celebration, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President, Hon. Thomas McKay; First Vice-President, William Stewart, Esq.; Second Vice President, Robt. Harvey, jr., Esq.; Secretary, Peter Robertson; Treasurer, Andrew Drummond, Esq.; Standing Committee, Messrs. Wm. Morris, S. C. Kerr, J. L. Campbell, John McKinnon, (the other names illegible owing to the paper being frayed).

It is further stated that the procession, which had been decided upon did not come off, owing to some subsequent arrangement. A dinner took place in the evening at McArthur's, at which about 25 persons were present. The notice goes on to say, "We have been furnished with a report of the proceedings but decline giving it for reasons which must be obvious to those interested. We sincerely hope that all we have heard is not true, and that union based on equitable grounds will prevail among those who doubtless consider it an honour to enrol themselves under the banner of St. Andrew." In the same issue of the *Packet*, the editor has this paragraph: "The following communication is from a Scotch friend of ours whose love of country we have reason to know is warm and fervent. We do not desire to interfere in the matter in question, but as public questions require public discussion, we give our correspondent a place":

DEATH OF ST. ANDREW.—During the last few days rumors have been very prevalent that St. Andrew was in a galloping consumption, and unless his friends did something to rally him, in all probability he would not see the 1st of December. Accordingly a few cronies met at McArthur's Hotel, where the Saint was lying, to consult about what was to be done. Alex. McBound, Esq., said he believed it was the opinion of those present that the Saint ought to be stuffed with whiskey and haggis; and, as they were a benevolent Society, that they should stuff themselves with the same material, by proxy, for the benefit of their poorer countrymen. One Sandy McFree, who happened to "drop in," said that the haggis was a very good thing, but proposed that, instead of the word whiskey charity be substituted, and that the poor people should eat the haggis themselves. The amendment not meeting with the approval of the company, Mr. McFree got a good deal of abuse from one of the council, and in the hurry scurry St. Andrew expired. Mr. McFree is quite taken up to day whistling, "I gaid a waefu gate yestreen." Signed, Allister McAllister, Bytown, 1st Dec., 1848.

There is no notice of a meeting of the St. Andrew's Society as usual in 1849, except that, in the December 1st issue, there is a brief notice that a St. Andrew's hall was held last night in Bedard's Hotel. "We have only room to say that the assemblage was large and that the beauty and fashion of Bytown were well represented, which is one of the most important circumstances connected with the ball. Excellent music made the welkin ring all the night long, and the merry notes of the bagpipe fell agreeably on many an ear. A capital supper was served up with much good taste; a noble haggis graced the head of Bedard's well-stored table. The lover of the dance kept it up till an early hour in the morning."

As will have been seen, for some reason or other, a spirit of discord had unfortunately arisen in the Society, probably owing to the way in which the anniversary was celebrated, and in consequence of this, the meetings were discontinued for a number of years, and the Society was thus virtually broken up for the time being.

In 1859, however, when Burn's centenary was being held, a fresh impulse of patriotic feeling was aroused, and at the close of the dinner held to celebrate the occasion in the old British Hotel, then kept by Donald McArthur, in what is now the Geological Survey building, the Society was reorganized with Sheriff Fraser as its President. In the Ottawa *Union* there is an extended notice of this anniversary of St. Andrew's Society. We are told that it was celebrated with more than usual enthusiasm this year, doubtless owing to the exertions of the resuscitated Society. The members met at 10 o'clock at the British Hotel and marched to St. Andrew's Church, headed by three Highland pipers in uniform, the Union Jack being carried in front. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Spence, from the text Deut. 15th chap, verse 11. "For the poor shall never cease out of the land," etc. In the evening the members and their friends enjoyed "a feast of reason and flow of soul" at McArthur's, the

banner of St. Andrew's Society, surmounted by St. Andrew's cross, being hung behind the chairman. In the absence of the chairman, Sheriff Fraser, who was unwell, R. Lees, Vice-President, took the chair, Dr. Grant and James Fraser acting as croupiers. The Rev. Messrs. Spence and Dawson occupied seats on both sides of the chairman. On the removal of the cloth, the chairman gave the first toast, "The Queen, the first Lady of Europe," the response, "God Save the Queen." The chairman next gave "The Day we celebrate, and all who honour it." Dr. Grant responded, stating that the feeling of patriotism was a general one. The Irishman loves above all his own Green Isle, the Englishman the glories of Merrie England, the Frenchman revels in dreams of la belle France, while the Scotchman reveres the hills and dales of Auld Scotia. Mr. Peacock sang "Scotland's Unconquered." The chairman then gave "Prince Albert and the Royal Family," after which Mr. Isaac sang "My ain ingleside." The next toast was "The Governor General," responded to by Major Douglas. Mr. Peacock sang "The Red, White and Blue." "The Army and Navy" was followed by Major Douglas, who sang "The flaunting flag of Liberty," Major Donaldson responded to this toast. The chairman next gave "The Land o' Cakes," which was responded to by Rev. Father Dawson in most appropriate and eloquent terms. Mr. John Lyon sang "Scotland yet." The next toast was "The Ladies," to which Mr. Jas. Fraser responded. Song by Mr. Isaac, "The Land of the west." "The Press," was proposed by the chairman and responded to by Messrs. Robt. Bell and H. J. Friel; the latter, referring to the last occasion when a meeting was held in this place on the Centenary of Burns, said that it was noteworthy the preference that Scotchmen gave to intellectual superiority, as evidenced by placing men in humble life such as Burns, Hogg, Tannahill, etc., on the highest pedestal of fame. The chairman in proposing the toast, "Our Guests," said that Scotchmen were not exclusive in their friendships. Men of other nationalities were their guests and they were proud to have them present. Song by the company, "For they are jolly good fellows," Mr. Friel responded. Dr. Grant gave "Our President." Song by Mr. Kenly, "The courage of the Blue." Mr. John McKay of Rideau Hall gave "The Chairman," and Mr. Lees responded in suitable terms. It is further stated that a number of those present were in Highland costume, among whom was "our friend" Mr. Robertson, of *The Banner*.

The following year, 1860, St. Andrew's Day was celebrated as usual by the members who attended Divine service, conducted by the chaplain, the Rev. Alex. Spence, in St. Andrew's Church, and in the evening, instead of the customary dinner, the members with their families and others enjoyed a soiree which was held in the old Temperance Hall, Elgin street. Judging by the newspaper report, the preparations were on a somewhat extensive scale. We are told that, behind the platform there were hung the banner of the Society, the Union Jack and the Red Cross banner, and in addition, pictures of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, Col. By, Sir Isaac Newton, Geo. Stephenson, Jacques Cartier and Benjamin Franklin. The pipers, Messrs. Robertson, of *The Banner*, and Donald

McKeracher, in Highland dress, entertained the audience with several Scottish airs during the evening. The President of the Society, Mr. Robt. Lees, occupied the chair. Songs were sung by Messrs. Lyon, Peacock, Somerville and young Master Macaulay. Addresses were also delivered by the chairman, Rev. Father Dawson, Rev. H. J. Borthwick, M.A., Dr. J. A. Grant, C. R. Cunningham and the Rev. Thomas Wardrope.

In 1860, the Prince of Wales in the course of his Canadian tour visited Ottawa; and, as had been arranged, laid the corner stone of the New Parliament Buildings, and the St. Andrew's Society along with the other National Societies united with the City Council in giving him a right royal reception.

I have thought it desirable to refer at some length to these early meetings of the Society, as the means of consulting old newspaper files are not always available, and it is only right to give due credit to those who first formed the Society, as well as to those who reorganized it in 1859. Of the former, there are only five who survive, viz.: Messrs. Andrew Drummond, Geo. R. Blyth, S. C. Kerr, John Fotheringham and Andrew Cuddie. Of the latter, out of 69 names on the roll, not more than a dozen are now living.

It is only necessary to state that since 1859 the Society has steadily increased in numbers, and has, year by year, been a source of great helpfulness to many in indigent circumstances. Its chief mission has been to dispense charity, and to furnish medical relief to our fellow countrymen and their descendants, who from sickness or other causes are in distress. The motto of the Society is "Relieve the distressed," and this has always been kept prominently in view. It would be impossible within a reasonable space, nor is it necessary, to mention in detail the many various ways in which this has been done, such as defraying funeral expenses, providing fuel and other necessaries for the poor, paying for patients in the hospital, contributing to the support of "The Orphan's Home," "The Old Men's Home" and other public institutions, assisting impecunious persons out of work to remove to other towns, and in a number of cases affording substantial aid to individuals to return to Scotland, among whom were two widows, Mrs. Wyse and Mrs. Roberts, with her young family. It is pleasing to find that when special occasions arose, the benefactions of the Society have not been confined to those living in the city. I came across an instance of this in the annual report of the Montreal St. Andrew's Society for 1871, where a contribution from our Society is gratefully acknowledged. Again, in 1887, when the St. Andrew's Society of Toronto, decided to present a testimonial to the poet, Alex. McLachlan, \$25 was transmitted by our Society for the testimonial fund; and not to multiply examples, when it was proposed to erect a monument to Wallace on Abbey Craig, near Stirling, at a meeting held Nov. 4, 1869, it was decided to assist in the patriotic movement, and a sum of over £8 was sent to the Provost of that city on behalf of the Wallace monument fund. In 1871, when on a visit to that neighborhood, I climbed to the top of that monument, 220 feet in height, from which I had an extensive view over the battlefield of Bannockburn.

It is scenes like this that have stirred the imagination and inspired poets, whose grand outbursts of national songs have rung down the centuries and been the beacon lights of freedom and liberty in all lands.

"I stand upon the battle mound, where once stood Wallace Wight,  
 Around my feet, yet undecayed, are traces of the fight ;  
 And I feel my spirit bounding, as struggling to be free,  
 While I gaze upon the spot where swords were drawn for liberty.  
 Look ! Yonder moved the patriots, a firm, undaunted band ;  
 And who is he, the high mien'd chief, who wields the mighty brand ?  
 Not Alexander, when upon his helmet glory sate,  
 Burn'd with more ardour, nor had countenance more elate.  
 Ages have passed, yet unimpaired his glory is the same,  
 Heroes have risen, yet none have dim'd the brightness of that name,  
 Which wrought salvation for our land, and is even now a breath  
 To light his freeborn countrymen to victory or death.  
 O ! blue-eyed goddess, Liberty ! tell me where is thy seat ?  
 For I would travel round the world to kiss thy hallowed feet ;  
 Lov'st thou to hold thy court amidst earth's bright and beauteous things,  
 In far off isles of summer seas where syren pleasure sings ?  
 Nay, but in every patriot breast, in every Scottish heart,  
 A burning spirit of majesty and love and life thou art ;  
 And thy presence stirs me, mighty power, in this lone solitude,  
 While gazing on these scenes, I stand where Scotland's champion stood."

The field of Bannockburn has besides given point to numerous anecdotes in which Scotch humour with a strong national flavour has been shown. For example, it was once being pointed out to an Englishman by a nailer who resided on the spot, and the visitor was so much pleased with his intelligent description that he offered him half a crown. "Na, na, pit it back, sir," said the nailer, "your countrymen ha'e already paid dearly for seein' Bannockburn." On another occasion, a pompous Englishman, meeting a Scotchman who was something of a wag, began to decry and run down the country, saying that no man of taste would think of remaining any time in such a country as Scotland. To which the canny Scot replied, "'Tastes differ, sir ; I'se tak ye tae a place no far frae Stirling, whar thirty thoosand o' yer countrymen ha' been for five hunder years, an' they've nae thocht o' leavin' yet."

The members of the Society, in addition to the charitable work carried on, have, in various ways, endeavoured to keep alive and foster the cherished memories of the home land across the sea, and in furtherance of this object its Caledonian games, held from time to time, and especially its entertainments on St. Andrew's Day, whether by dinner, ball or concert, have been helpful. These entertainments, which were looked forward to with the greatest interest have always been considered among the most enjoyable events of the year, and have, in no small degree, been the means of promoting good fellowship and a friendly feeling, not only among Scotchmen, but also with other nationalities, whose representatives have been honoured guests on these festive occasions.

On August 15, 1871, the Society celebrated Sir Walter Scott's centenary in

a manner befitting the occasion, by a grand gathering on the Agricultural grounds, at which the Rev. Father Dawson delivered an oration on the writings and character of our illustrious fellow-countryman. This event was further signalized by holding the annual Caledonian games on the same day, for which special arrangements had been made, and for which a large number of valuable prizes were given by the following gentlemen: Gold medals by Messrs. Allan Gilmour, Thomas Reynolds, Edward McGillivray, J. M. Currier and also by the Scottish merchants; silver cups by Sir John A. Macdonald, Dr. J. A. Grant, M.P., T. McGarrity, J. W. Russell, Andrew Mann, J. P. Robertson; a silver hunting watch by the Hon. James Skead; a silver medal by Young & Radford; a marine opera glass by the Hon. Peter Mitchell; a silver butter cooler by the Hon. A. x. Campbell; a pair of handsome vases by Mr. Wm. Allen; a violin by Mr. J. C. Orme; Sir Walter Scott's poems by R. W. Scott, M. P. P., and Burns' poems by James Hope as 1st and 2nd prizes for the best boys' Highland costume. The Society was also favoured by Prof. Melville Bell, the celebrated Scottish elocutionist, then living in New York, who, to show his appreciation of the interesting event, sent a poem eulogizing the "Great Wizard of the North." In addition to these \$162 were also given as prizes. On Nov. 22, a communication was received from Lord Lisgar, enclosing a cheque for \$50 for the charitable funds of the Society, and on motion the corresponding secretary was instructed to convey to His Excellency the cordial thanks of the Society for his generous donation.

In 1868, a gold medal was offered for the best poem "On the Anniversary of St. Andrew." The prize was awarded to Mr. Robert McLean Calder, of Chatham, Ontario, and in the following year a similar gold medal was awarded to Mr. George Murray, B.A., of Montreal, for his poem on "The Thistle, the National Emblem of Scotland."

In 1871, Mr. Calder was again successful in carrying off a gold medal offered for the best poem on "The Marriage of the Marquis of Lorne and Her Royal Highness, the Princess Louise." In this connection, it may be stated that, at a meeting of the Society held on the 11th of November, it was decided to give a ball on a grand scale in honour of His Excellency, the Marquis of Lorne and his royal consort, after their arrival in Ottawa. A large and influential committee, with a number of sub-committees were appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements. The reception committee was as follows: Mr. McLeod Stewart, President, ex-officio, Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Alex Campbell, Hon. James McDonald, Messrs. Thomas Reynolds, Dr. Grant, Sandford Fleming, Allan Gilmour, John Thorburn, Judge Ross, Wm. Smith, Robt. Cassels, jr., and Col. Thomas Ross. The Vice Regal party arrived at 9 o'clock and were received by the committee. The ball took place on Dec. 1st in the large skating rink, and proved a great success, the leading citizens and others from a distance being present to honour the occasion. The building was gaily decorated with flags, and the large assemblage entered enthusiastically into the spirit of the festivities.

In 1868, the Society, having in view the better attainment of the object for

which it was organized, was incorporated by the Ontario Government. The incorporators were: James Alexander Grant, Andrew Mann, James Pennington Macpherson, Edward McGillivray, James Fraser, Robert Lees, John Palmerston Robertson, Rev. Daniel M. Gordon, Donald McGillivray, James W. Russell, William McFarlane, Thomas Isaac, James Dalgleish, James Peacock, George D. Sadler, Ebenezer Kidd McGillivray, George Kennedy, George M. Rose, Henry Inglis, John Thorburn, William Sutherland, John MacMillan, Esquires.

After the Act of Incorporation was passed, at a meeting of the Society held Feb. 17, 1869, it was moved by Mr. Ed. McGillivray, seconded by Mr. Alex. Begg, and carried, "That the thanks of this Society are due, and are hereby tendered to R. W. Scott, Esq., M.P.P., for his exertions in the interests of the Society, in passing through the Legislature of Ontario an Act for its incorporation, free of all incidental expenses."

In 1871, a Presidential badge was procured for the Society at a cost of \$30, and at the same time it was decided to obtain a new banner. The price of this was \$300. At a meeting held Oct. 4, 1881, Mr. C. E. Anderson, jr., presented the Society with a picture of the Queen, which still holds the place of honour in the Society's hall. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Anderson for his handsome gift. The question as to the proper method of electing honorary members having been discussed at various times, at a meeting of the Society on Nov. 2, 1893, it was moved by Dr. John Thorburn, seconded by Mr. Wm. Grant, and carried, "that hereafter propositions for honorary members be first carefully considered by the managing committee before being submitted for ballot at a quarterly meeting."

At an early period in its history, a movement was made by the Society to provide a St. Andrew's hall for its use, and for this purpose a site was secured on the west side of Sussex street, nearly opposite the R. C. Cathedral, but, in course of time, it was considered unsuitable for such a building, so it was sold. Subsequently, when the Baptist Church on Queen street was for sale, steps were taken to ascertain the terms on which it could be had. The matter was referred to a sub committee for consideration, but, probably, owing to the price asked for it, the purchase was not consummated. The Society, however, I understand, has not relinquished the hope of yet being able to attain this desirable object of possessing a hall when the necessary funds are forthcoming.

The following, having rendered valuable services at various times, have been elected honorary members by the Society: His Grace, the Duke of Sutherland, in 1874, who presented a solid silver cup for competition at the annual games in 1875; Rev. F. W. Farries, Rev. Aeneas McD. Dawson, LL.D., & Rev. D. M. Gordon, B.D., Rev. A. A. Cameron, and Duncan Robertson, piper, August 2, 1877; Mr. Henry Beatty, of Thorold, April 5, 1882; Rev. W. T. Herridge,



M.A., November 30, 1891. On February 5, 1880, Mr. Andrew Wilson, an old and esteemed member of the Society, was elected a life member.

The Society has on several occasions presented addresses. Some of these were to officers of the Society, others were to the different Governors-General on coming to Ottawa, extending to them a courteous greeting and hearty congratulations on their appointment to their high and responsible positions. Two addresses were sent through the Governor-General to the Queen; the first in 1872, congratulating her on the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, from a long and dangerous illness; the latter in 1884, expressive of our deep and sincere sympathy with her in the great loss she had sustained by the death of Prince Leopold. To the former a gracious reply was made through Earl Kimberley, and to the latter a reply was received through Lord Derby, stating that the Queen had been pleased to receive our address of sympathy "very gratefully." In 1870, as will be remembered, Sir John A. Macdonald, after a prolonged and serious illness was restored to health, and, as was fitting, on his return to Ottawa, the Society extended to him a most cordial reception, presenting him at the same time with an address of welcome.

It is interesting as well as instructive to read of the brave and heroic lives of the early settlers of this country, of the hardships they had to endure amid the primeval forests, often far removed from friendly intercourse with others whose presence would have cheered their solitude. We are not surprised, therefore, to learn that their thoughts often turned with fond and loving regard to the dear old land from which they had come, and that, out of full hearts, they gave expression to their feelings in those sweet and touching songs which have been bequeathed to us. Let me give one of these "Emigrant Songs."

"We're far frae bonnie Scotland noo,  
Far frae her fairy fells,  
Her grand auld mountains waving wide,  
Wi' purple heather bells.

Oer hame is midst Canadian woods,  
By Ottawa's tranquil glade,  
And here in peace oor roof-tree rears  
Beneath the maple shade.

Here health and plenty wait upon  
The labour o' oor hand,  
Yet where's the mystic sights and sounds  
So dear in the old land?

There's no a lavrock i' the lift,  
Nor lintie i' the thorn,  
Nor mavis wi' its gush o' sang  
To hail the summer morn.

The gouden tassel'd bonnie broom,  
 Nor whin we canna see,  
 Nor the gowan wi' its siller fringe  
 A noddin' on the lea.

But we can sing auld Scotland's songs  
 To cheer us when we're wae--  
 The cherished strains o' "Auld Lang Syne"  
 Or stirring "Scots wha hae."

"The bonnie woods o' Craigelea"  
 And "Loudon's woods and braes"  
 We'll lilt them ower as canty yet  
 As erst in ither days.

And ower us waves the grand auld flag  
 That floats frae Scottish tower,  
 The pledge o' oor security  
 Frae every envious power.

We're proud o' oor Canadian hame,  
 Oor country aye to be,  
 But Scotland and her memories  
 Are unco dear to me.

In concluding this sketch, which was undertaken at the solicitation of the Society, let us thank God that, while loving fondly and sincerely our dear native land with all its hallowed associations, we can, and do love, no less dearly, this the land of our adoption. It is a goodly land of vast extent, with its grand lakes and mighty rivers, its lofty mountains, fertile plains and tranquil homesteads, possessing, in its rich and varied material resources, with its free and enlightened institutions, all that is necessary to make a happy, loyal and prosperous people. As sons of St. Andrew, therefore, let it be our constant aim and endeavour, along with our fellow subjects of other nationalities, to promote, as best we can, the welfare of our fair Dominion, and strengthen the bonds of union with the great and glorious empire of which we are proud to form a part.





Or they wha've suffered poortith's ills,  
 Amang their native heather hills,  
 An' come amang us—sturdy chiefs—  
                                           Tae work their way,  
 Will ne'er forget, when fortune smiles,  
                                           St. Andrew's Day

There's no' a day in a' the year  
 We greet wi' sic a hearty cheer—  
 For Scotia's sons, fra far an' near,  
                                           Their hearts obey,  
 Tae haud oor patron saint, aye dear—  
                                           St. Andrew's Day.

Frae east tae west, baith south an' north,  
 In ilka corner o' the earth,  
 Will Scotchmen gie, wi' joyous mirth,  
                                           Their feelings play  
 Tae celebrate oor patron's birth—  
                                           St. Andrew's Day.

An' in oor ain Dominion land,  
 Fra forest wild tae sea-girt strand,  
 Scotchmen are joined — a mighty band—  
                                           Respect tae pay,  
 When "chill November" brings 'ae hand  
                                           St. Andrew's Day.

Oor wives an' dochters tae, maun greet  
 This hallow'd day wi' honors meet;  
 An' bairnies tae maun hae their treat,  
                                           An' grannies gray  
 Tell hoe they kept lang syne—the great  
                                           St. Andrew's Day.

Sae let us hope that mony a year,  
 We lang may meet ilk ither here,  
 Oor jokes tae crack, oor questions spier,  
                                           An' blythe an' gay,  
 Tae welcome, aye, with hearty cheer,  
                                           St. Andrew's Day.

An' in this land, for years tae come,  
 While burnies rin, an' forests bloom—  
 When hearts are sad, or pooches toom,  
                                           Let nae ane say—  
 We fail'd tae clear frae grief an' gloom,  
                                           St. Andrew's Day.

## THE THISTLE.

## A LEGENDARY BALLAD.

[DEDICATED TO THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.]

*Motto: "Nole me tangere."*

'Twas midnight! Darkness, like the gloom of some funereal pall,  
 Hung o'er the battlements of Shines—a fortress, strong and tall.  
 The moon and stars were veiled in clouds, and from the castle's height  
 No gleam of torch or taper pierced the shadows of the night;  
 Only the rippling of the Dee blent faintly with the sound  
 Of weary sentry-feet that paced their slow, unvarying sound.

The Earl was sleeping like a child that hath no cause for fear;  
 The warder hummed a careless song, his lonely watch to cheer;  
 Knight, squire and page, on rush-strewn floors, were stretched in sound repose,  
 While spears and falchions, dim with rust, hung round in idle row;—  
 And none of all those vassals bold, who calmly dreaming lay,  
 Dreamed that a foe was lurking near, impatient for the fray.

But in that hour—when Nature's self serenely seemed to sleep  
 In the dim valley of the Dee, a bow-shot from the keep,  
 A ghost-like multitude defiled, in silence, from the wood  
 That, with its stately pines, concealed the fort for many a rood,  
 The banner of that spectral host is soiled with murd'rous stains  
 They are the "Tigers of the Sea," the cruel-hearted Danes.

Far o'er the billows they have swept to Caletonia's strand—  
 They carve the record of their deeds with battle-axe and brand—  
 Their march each day is tracked with flame, their path with carnage strown,  
 For pity is an angel-guest their hearts have never known;  
 And now the catiffs steal by night, to storm the Fort of Staines—  
 They reck not of the fiery blood that leaps in Scottish veins!

Onward they creep with noiseless tread—their treach'rous feet are bare,  
 Lest the harsh clang of iron heels their slumbering prey should scare;  
 "Yon moat," they vow, "shall soon be cross'd, yon rampart, soon be sealed,  
 And all who hunger for the spoil, with spoil shall be regaled.  
 Press on—press on—and high in air the Raven Standard wave;  
 Those drowsy Scots this night shall end their sleep—within the grave!"

Silent as shadows, on they glide—the gloomy fosse is nigh—  
 "Glory to Odin, victory's lord! its shelving depths are dry;  
 Speed, warriors, speed"—but hark! a shriek of agonizing pain  
 Bursts from a hundred Danish throats—again it rings, again!  
 Rank weeds had overgrown the moat, now drained by summer's heat,  
 And bristling crops of thistles pierced the raiders' naked feet!

That cry, like wail of Jibroch, stirred the sentry's kindling soul,  
 And shouting, "Arms! to arms!" he sped, the castle bell to toll;  
 But ere its echoes died away upon the ear of night,  
 Each clansman started from his couch, and armed him for the fight;  
 The drawbridge falls—and, side by side, the banded heroes fly  
 To grapple with the pirate horde, and conquer them—or die.

As eagles, on averging wings, from proud Ben Lomond's crest.  
Swoop fiercely down, and dash to death the spoilers of their nest—  
As lions, bound upon their prey—or as the burning tide  
Sweeps onward, with resistless might, from some volcano's side—  
So rushed that gallant band of Scots—the garrison of Slaines—  
Upon the "Tigers of the Sea"—the carnage-loving Danes.

The lurid glare of torches served to light them to their foes—  
They hewed those felons, hip and thigh, with stern, relentless blows—  
Claymore, and battle-axe and spear, were steeped in slaughter's flood,  
While every thistle in the moat was splashed with crimson blood ;  
And, when the light of morning broke, the legions of the Danes  
Lay stiff and stark, in ghastly heaps, around the Fort of Slaines !

Nine hundred years have been engulfed within the grave of time,  
Since those grim Vikings of the North by death atoned their crime.  
In memory of that awful night, the thistle's hardy grace  
Was chosen as the emblem meet of Albin's dauntless race ;  
And never since, in battle's storm, on land or on the sea,  
Hath Scotland's honor tarnished been—God grant it ne'er may be !

G. MURRAY, B.A., Montreal.

## THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

ROBERT McLEAN CALDER.

(Heatherbell.)

While fever'd nations cease their burning strife,  
And war-worn veterans seek their homes again \*  
While mourning widows, 'mid their blighted life,  
And orphans, in their prayers,  
Think of the loved who fell on battle plain,  
Now deaf to all their tears—  
The patriot hearts with holy feeling swell  
For the brave ones, in duty's cause, who fell.

Within our peaceful kingdom, far and near,  
'Mid city life, in rural cot and hall,  
A nation's voice is raised in loyal cheer,  
On this bright bridal morn.  
"God bless the fair Louise," resounds from all—  
"God bless the Lord of Lorne !"  
And Scotland sees, with patriotic pride,  
Her son united to a peerless bride.

On mountain tops the lurid bonfires blaze,  
As when, of old, to herald war's alarms ;  
But now the thoughts of peace and joy they raise,  
And call the happy free,  
Not to repel a proud invader's arms—  
'Tis England's jubilee—  
And peer and peasant join, with one accord,  
To hail the maiden and her happy lord.

Our fair Dominion, loyal to the core,  
 Vies with our mother-land to wish them joy,  
 And Scottish hearts, where'er, the wide world o'er,  
     Our sentiment express,  
 That Heaven will watch them with a loving eye,  
     And guard, protect and bless,  
 With love felicitous, that will abide—  
 Not the cold form which mocks a purchased pride.

If such were need'd, 'twill our hearts unite  
 In closer bond to our beloved Queen,  
 Whose virtues shine with a refulgence bright,  
     Though sorrows cloud her heart.  
 A mother to her people, she has been,  
     And we must act our part  
 Like loving children, ready to obey,  
 When called to peaceful scene or battle fray.

Campbell, the scion of a noble race,  
 Whose deeds of valor shine on history's page,  
 May'st thou through life their courtly footsteps trace,  
     Though now, in battlefield,  
 No longer clansmen glorious warfare wage,  
     Or deadly claymore wield ;  
 Thine be the path which art and science claim —  
 Here add new lustre to thy honor'd name

For thee, fair daughter of a noble Queen,  
 We wish thy life as happy, pure and good.  
 Thine be the Christian's better part to win,  
     And shine in all thy deeds,  
 May never grief within thy heart intrude,  
     As 'neath thy mother's weeds :  
 Thine be the queenly virtues we admire ;  
 Thine be the genius of thy noble sire.

So when thou hear'st our acclamations peal,  
 So when thou seest torch and taper gleam,  
 Know that our hearts are ever staunch and leal,  
     And true to all that's free,  
 Deem not our vows an empty, worthless dream  
     We ...! be true to thee,  
 Long as thou keep'st thy wifely honor bright,  
 And hold'st thy lord's heart as thy love's true right.

And we, though parted from our fatherland,  
 The land thy mother loves with many ties,  
 With willing hearts and willing hands, will stand  
     To guard thy happy home.  
 Our country's stainless memories we prize,  
     Wherever we may roam ;  
 And dearer for all time, because of thee,  
 Will be to us that land across the sea.

When the Society was organized the following were among the first members :

Robert Harvey, jr., Edward Mallock, Simon Fraser, William Stewart, Hon. Thomas McKay, Dr. Christie, James McIntosh, Daniel McLaughlin, James Fraser, James Peacock, William Sutherland, Edward McGillivray, Geo. R. Blyth, John Leslie, Robert Lees, Andrew Drummond, S. C. Kerr, James Robertson, John Fotheringham, Robert Kenley, Donald McArthur, Peter Robertson, J. L. Campbell, William Morris, Andrew Cuddie, Alex. Gray, John Porter, Alex. McIntosh, Alex. Calder, Jas. Robertson, Alex. Scott, Francis Thompson, Donald Grant.

The list of members who formed the Society when it was reorganized in 1859 was as follows :

Geo. R. Blyth, John B. Berwick, Edward Brown, C. R. Cunningham, D. Campbell, P. Campbell, Andrew Cuddie, Archibald Douglas, Robert Davidson, Donald Dow, John Donaldson, Simon Fraser, James Fraser, Peter Fraser, John Fotheringham, James A. Grant, John Gibson, John Gemmill, jr., James Donald Grant, Wm. Hamilton, Thomas Isaac, James G. Johnston, Geo. Jamieson, Robt. Jamieson, Robt. Kenley, P. Kemp, Alex. Keddie, John Kerr, Robt. Lees, Robinson Lyon, John Leslie, John McKimmon, John Mallock, Kenneth McIntosh, William McFarlane, Edward Mallock, Walter P. McMillan, Rev. James McD. Dawson, Thomas McDonald, jr., Alex. McIntosh, Robt. Meikle, Daniel McLachlin, Andrew Mann, Geo. Mortimer, Wm. Main, John S. Nicholson, Jas. Peacock, Wm. R. Peacock, James Peacock, jr., Peter Henderson, M.D., Duncan Robertson, John Robertson, John Roberts, Jas. Robertson, Roderick Ross, John Rowatt, Donald Robertson, Alex. Scott, Geo. S. Sutherland, Rev. Alex. Spence, Jas. Starke, Archibald Stevenson, John Urquhart, James Wilson, John Wilson, R. Waddell, Andrew Wilson, Andrew Wilson, jr., Andrew Watterson.





## OFFICERS

OF THE

## St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa,

(FORMERLY BYTOWN.)

NOTE.—Owing to the destruction by fire of the early records of the Society and the defective files of newspapers relating to that period, the officers cannot in all cases be given. The records now in the possession of the Society commence with Nov. 12, 1868.

1846-7.

President, William Stewart; First Vice-President, Simon Fraser; Chaplain, Rev. John Robb; Secretary, Robert Harvey, jr. (Other officers not known).

18. 7-8.

President, Robert Harvey, Jr.; Chaplain, Rev. John Robb; Secretary, Peter Robertson. (Other officers not known).

1848-9.

President, Hon. Thomas McKay; First Vice-President, William Stewart; Second Vice-President, Robert Harvey, Jr.; Chaplain, Rev. John Robb; Treasurer, Andrew Drummond; Secretary, Peter Robertson; Managing Committee, William Morris, S. C. Kerr, J. C. Campbell, John McKinnon. (Other officers not known.)

From this date the Society became disorganized, although a number of members seem to have met every year on St. Andrew's Day and celebrated the occasion with either a dinner or a ball.

1859-60.

President, Simon Fraser; First Vice-President, Robert Lees; Second Vice-President, Dr. J. A. Grant; Chaplain, Rev. Alex. Spence; Secretary, Jas. Fraser; Assistant Secretary, Donald Campbell; Physician, Dr. A. Henderson; Treasurer, C. R. Cunningham; Managing Committee, John McKinnon, Jas. Peacock, Jas. Wilson, R. Kenley, R. Blyth, Thos. Isaac, Alex. McIntosh, Duncan Robertson, J. G. Johnston.

## 1860-61.

President, Robert Lees; Chaplain, Rev. Alex. Spence; Secretary, James Fraser. (Other officers not known.)

## 1861-2.

President, Dr. J. A. Grant; First Vice-President, C. R. Cunningham; Second Vice-President, Duncan Sinclair; Chaplain, Rev. Alex. Spence; Physician, Dr. Henderson; Treasurer, Jas. Fraser; Secretary, G. McEdwards; Assistant Secretary, J. J. Gemmill; Managing Committee, J. Stark, Donald Campbell, Wm. McFarlane, E. Esplin, Peter Fraser, Donald Dow, Kenneth McIntosh, Andrew Wilson and Wm. Peacock.

## 1862-3.

President, Dr. J. A. Grant; Chaplain, Rev. Alex. Spence; Secretary, D. B. Reed. (Other officers not known.)

## 1863-4.

President, Dr. Jas. A. Grant; First Vice-President, Thomas Isaac; Second Vice-President, Jas. Peacock, sr.; Chaplain, Rev. Alex. Spence; Physician, Dr. McGillivray; Treasurer, Jas. Fraser; Secretary, Andrew Christie; Assistant Secretary, Geo. R. Blyth; Managing Committee, Ed. McGillivray, Roderic Ross, Hy. Inglis, Wm. McFarlane, Donald Dow, Dr. Thos. Daniel, Geo. R. Blyth, Kenneth McIntosh and A. Mowatt.

## 1864-5

President, Edward McGillivray; First Vice-President, Andrew Mann; Second Vice-President, Geo. R. Blyth; Chaplain, Rev. Alex. Spence; Physician, Dr. McGillivray; Treasurer, Jas. Fraser; Secretary, J. P. Robertson; Assistant Secretary, J. Dalgleish; Managing Committee, Dr. J. A. Grant, J. P. Robertson, Wm. McFarlane, Jas. Dalgleish, Dr. Daniel Jas. Peacock, sr., William Sutherland, Jas. Starke and A. Wilson; Finance Committee, J. Nichol, John Roberts and James Buchanan.

## 1865-6.

President, Ed. McGillivray; First Vice-President, A. Mann; Second Vice-President, Jas. Peacock; Chaplain, Rev. A. Spence; Physician, Dr. McGillivray; Treasurer, James Fraser; Secretary, J. P. Robertson; Assistant Secretary, J. Middleton; Managing Committee, Wm. Sutherland, G. R. Blyth, Wm. McFarlane, P. Fraser, W. Peacock, John Thorburn, M.A., Dr. J. A. Grant, J. A. Wilson, sr., and A. C. Wilson; Auditors, G. R. Blyth, John Thorburn and John Wilson.

## 1866-7.

President, Dr. J. A. Grant; First Vice-President, A. Mann; Second Vice-President, J. P. McPherson; Chaplain, Rev. H. J. Borthwick, M.A.; Physician, Dr. McGillivray; Treasurer, Jas. Fraser; Recording Secretary, J. P. Robertson; Corresponding Secretary, John Roberts; Managing Committee, G. D. Sadler, W. McFarlane, Wm. Sutherland, Geo. R. Blyth, Wm. McAgy, Ed. McGillivray, Jas. Peacock, John Thorburn, M.A., and Hy. Inglis; Pipers, D. McKeracher and D. Robertson; Auditors, Wm. McAgy and John Roberts.

## 1867 - 8

President, Jas. Fraser; First Vice-President, R. Lees; Second Vice President, E. K. McGillivray; Chaplain, Rev. D. M. Gordon, B.D.; Physician, Dr. McDonnell; Treasurer, Andrew Mann; Recording Secretary, J. P. Robertson; Assistant Secretary, A. C. Wilson, Managing Committee, G. D. Sadler, J. W. Russell, Jas. Dalgleish, Jas. Peacock, H. Inglis, Wm. McFarlane, Thos. Isaac, Wm. Sutherland and J. S. Nicholson; Auditors, J. J. Gemmill, John Wilson and John Peacock.

## 1868 - 9.

President, James Fraser; First Vice-President, John Thorburn, M.A.; Second Vice-President, Andrew C. Wilson; Chaplain, Rev. D. M. Gordon, B.D.; Physicians, Drs. Grant and McDougall; Treasurer, Andrew Mann; Recording Secretary, J. P. Robertson; Corresponding Secretary, E. K. McGillivray; Solicitor, R. Bert Lees; Managing Committee, Ed. McGillivray, Jas. W. Russell, Wm. McFarlane, Jas. Peacock, Jas. Dalgleish, Wm. Sutherland, Henry Inglis, Jas. M. Taylor, Alex. Begg.

## 1869 - 70.

President, John Thorburn, M.A.; First Vice-President, J. M. Taylor; Second Vice-President, John MacMillan; Chaplain, Rev. D. M. Gordon, B.D.; Physicians, Drs. Grant and McGillivray; Treasurer, Andrew Mann; Recording Secretary, Bradish Billings; Corresponding Secretary, W. R. Billings; Managing Committee, Ed. McGillivray, J. W. Russell, J. P. Robertson, G. D. Sadler, H. Inglis, Wm. Sutherland, James Peacock, Jas. Dalgleish and W. M. Somerville; Auditors, A. Wilson, J. Peacock and A. H. Taylor.

## 1870 - 1

President, Ed. McGillivray; First Vice-President, J. P. McPherson; Second Vice-President, Jas. W. Russell; Chaplain, Rev. D. M. Gordon, B. D.; Physicians, Drs. Grant and McGillivray; Treasurer, Andrew Mann; Recording Secretary, J. P. Robertson; Corresponding Secretary, W. R. Billings; Solicitor, George Kennedy, M. A.; Managing Committee, Jas. M. Taylor, H. Inglis, J. D. Sadler, Jas. Peacock, Wm. Sutherland, Geo. R. Blyth, Thos. Isaac, A. H. Taylor and Capt. Forsythe; Auditors, Jas. Fraser, A. H. Taylor and Thos. Isaac; Pipers, D. McKeracher and Duncan Robertson.

## 1871 - 2.

President, Ed. McGillivray; First Vice-President, Jas. W. Russell, Second Vice-President, J. P. Robertson; Chaplain, Rev. D. M. Gordon, B. D.; Physicians, Drs. Henderson and Grant; Treasurer, Andrew Mann; Recording Secretary, J. P. Robertson; Corresponding Secretary, Alex. H. Taylor; Solicitor, Geo. Kennedy, M. A.; Managing Committee, John Peacock, H. Inglis, Wm. Somerville, Jas. M. Taylor, Geo. M. Holbrook, Hugh Stalker, Capt. D. Mowatt, G. D. Sadler and Geo. Stockand; Auditors, A. H. Taylor, John Peacock and Alex. Begg; Pipers, D. McKeracher and Duncan Robertson.

## 1872 - 3.

President, Dr. J. A. Grant, M.P., F.R.C.S. First Vice-President, J. P. Robertson, Second Vice-President, Dr. A. Henderson. Chaplain, Rev. D. M. Gordon, B. D. Physicians Drs. D. McGillivray and P. A. McDougall. Treasurer, Andrew Mann.

Recording Secretary, Jas. Adams. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Johnston. Solicitor, McLeod Stewart. Managing Committee, John Peacock, J. M. Taylor, Hugh Stalker, J. W. Russell, Capt. D. Mowatt, W. M. Somerville, A. H. Taylor, John Smith and A. Morrison. Auditors, John Peacock, A. H. Taylor and Wm. Johnston. Piper, Duncan Robertson.

## 1873-4.

President, Dr. J. A. Grant. First Vice-President, J. P. Robertson. Second Vice-President, Douglas Brymner. Chaplain, Rev. D. M. Gordon, B. D. Physicians, Drs. Henderson and McGillivray. Treasurer, Andrew Mann. Recording Secretary, Jas. Adams. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Johnston. Solicitor, Robt. Cassels, jr. Managing Committee, Geo. Stockand, John Peacock, John Smith, Thos. Robin, Jas. Harris, W. M. Somerville, P. A. Taylor, J. M. Taylor and D. C. Robertson. Auditors, (names not given.)

## 1874-5.

President, Dr. J. A. Grant. First Vice-President, J. P. Robertson. Second Vice-President, R. Cassels, jr. Chaplain, Rev. D. M. Gordon, B. D. Physicians, Drs. McGillivray and Henderson. Treasurer, A. Mann. Recording Secretary, Duncan C. Robertson. Corresponding Secretary Wm. Johnston. Solicitor, F. H. Chrysler. Managing Committee, J. Peacock, A. H. Taylor, J. W. Russell, J. Smith, Geo. Stockand, H. Stalker, H. Inglis, G. McFarlane and J. H. Gibson. Auditors, Alex. Taylor and Crawford Ross.

## 1875-6.

President, Dr. J. A. Grant. First Vice-President, J. P. Robertson. Second Vice-President, J. M. Taylor. Chaplain, Rev. D. M. Gordon, B. D. Physicians, Drs. Mallock and McDougall. Treasurer, A. Mann. Recording Secretary, D. C. Robertson. Corresponding Secretary, G. S. Macfarlane. Solicitor, F. H. Chrysler. Managing Committee, J. Smith, Geo. Stockand, H. Inglis, A. H. Taylor, R. Cassels, Jr., Jas. Harris, A. Taylor, Jas. Mather, J. W. Russell. Auditors, Messrs. Dalgleish and Morrison.

## 1876-7.

President, Col. Allan Gilmour. First Vice-President, Lieut. Col. John McPherson. Second Vice-President, J. M. Taylor. Chaplain, Rev. D. M. Gordon, B. D. Physicians, Drs. E. C. Mallock and J. Carmichael. Treasurer, A. Mann. Recording Secretary, J. P. Robertson. Corresponding Secretary, G. S. Macfarlane. Solicitor, McLeod Stewart. Managing Committee, A. H. Taylor, John Smith, Geo. Stockand, Hy. Inglis, Jas. Young, Jas. Harris, Wm. Kerr, Geo. Dalgleish and Duncan C. Robertson. Auditors, Alex. H. Taylor and Robt. McNeil. Piper, Duncan Robertson.

## 1877-8.

President, McLeod Stewart, M. A. First Vice-President, Jas. M. Taylor. Second Vice-President, A. F. McIntyre. Chaplain, Rev. D. M. Gordon, B. D. Treasurer, A. Mann. Physicians, Dr. E. C. Mallock and J. Carmichael. Recording Secretary, G. S. Macfarlane. Corresponding Secretary, J. P. Robertson. Solicitor, F. H. Chrysler. Managing Committee, A. H. Taylor, J. Smith, Geo. Stockand, Lt.-Col. J. McPherson, Jas. Harris, H. Inglis, J. W. McRae, Wm. Kerr and J. W. Russell. Auditors, R. Whyte, Hugh Allan and D. Chisholm. Piper, Duncan Robertson. Marshall, J. B. Mackenzie.

## 1878 - 9.

President, McLeod Stewart, M.A. First Vice-President, J. G. Leitch. Second Vice-President, A. F. McIntyre. Chaplain, Rev. D. M. Gordon, B. D. Physicians, Drs. Carmichael and McDougall. Treasurer, A. Mann. Recording Secretary, G. S. Macfarlane. Corresponding Secretary, J. P. Robertson. Solicitor, W. D. Hogg. Managing Committee, John Smith, Geo. Stockand, Hy. Inglis, W. Kerr, A. H. Taylor, Jas. Harris, J. W. Russell, Geo. Dalgleish and Wm. Somerville. Auditors, D. Chisholm, Robt. White and Hugh Allan.

## 1879 - 80.

President, McLeod Stewart, M.A. First Vice-President, A. H. Taylor. Second Vice-President, C. E. Anderson. Physicians, Drs. McDougall and Carmichael. Chaplain, Rev. D. M. Gordon, B. D. Treasurer, A. Mann. Recording Secretary, G. S. Macfarlane. Corresponding Secretary, D. C. Robertson. Solicitor, J. A. Gemmill. Managing Committee, Geo. Stockand, Jas. Harris, John Smith, Hy. Inglis, William Kerr, Jas. W. Russell, Geo. Dalgleish, Robt. Sinclair, John Thorburn. Auditors, D. Chisholm, R. Fotheringham and F. Roger. Piper, Duncan Robertson.

## 1880 - 1.

President, Sanford Fleming, C.M.G. First Vice-President, A. H. Taylor. Second Vice-President, C. E. Anderson. Chaplain, Rev. F. W. Farries. Physicians, Drs. McDougall and Mallock. Treasurer, A. Mann. Recording Secretary, J. B. Halkett. Corresponding Secretary, D. C. Robertson. Solicitor, W. D. Hogg. Managing Committee, Messrs. H. Inglis, Geo. Stockand, J. Smith, Geo. Dalgleish, Jas. Harris, D. Bell, H. Stalker, G. S. Macfarlane, Wm. Kerr. Auditors, W. S. Pettigrew and P. McGregor.

## 1881 - 2.

President, McLeod Stewart, M.A. First Vice-President, A. H. Taylor. Second Vice-President, C. E. Anderson. Chaplain, Rev. F. W. Farries. Physicians, Drs. McDougall and Grant. Treasurer, A. Mann. Recording Secretary, C. E. Anderson, jr. Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Halkett. Solicitor, W. D. Hogg. Managing Committee, J. Smith, G. S. Macfarlane, G. Stockand, W. Kerr, Hy. Inglis, Geo. Dalgleish, D. Bell, D. McLeod and D. C. Robertson. Auditors, J. Dalgleish and F. Rogers. Piper, Duncan Robertson.

## 1882 - 3.

President, A. H. Taylor. First Vice-President, A. F. McIntyre. Second Vice-President, C. E. Anderson. Chaplain, Rev. F. W. Farries. Physicians, Drs. Grant and McDougall. Treasurer, A. Mann. Recording Secretary, G. S. Macfarlane. Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Halkett. Solicitor, W. D. Hogg. Managing Committee, W. Kerr, Hy. Inglis, G. Stockand, J. Smith, D. C. Robertson, D. Bell, J. C. Glashan, W. F. Boardman and H. Walker. Auditors, Messrs. F. Rogers and J. Dalgleish. Piper, Duncan Robertson.

## 1883 - 4.

President, A. H. Taylor. First Vice-President, A. F. McIntyre. Second Vice-President, G. S. Macfarlane. Chaplain, Rev. F. W. Farries. Physicians, Drs. J. A. Grant and McDougall. Treasurer, A. Mann. Recording Secretary, R. Greenshields. Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Glashan. Solicitor, F. M. McDougall. Managing Committee, J. Smith, D. Bell, Wm. Kerr, Geo. Stockand, D. C. Robertson, John Sutherland, H. Inglis, Wm. Borthwick and H. Stalker. Auditors, Peter Buchanan and John McNichol. Piper, Duncan Robertson.

## 1884 - 5.

President, A. F. McIntyre. First Vice-President, Capt. Bowie. Second Vice-President, John Smith. Chaplain, Rev. F. W. Farries. Physicians, Drs. McDougall and J. A. Grant. Treasurer, A. Mann. Recording Secretary, R. Greenshields. Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Glashan. Solicitor, F. M. McDougall. Managing Committee, Geo. Stockand, John Sutherland, A. H. Taylor, G. S. Macfarlane, D. C. Robertson, A. Thompson, J. C. Dalgleish, J. D. Bell, Hy. Inglis. Auditors, W. F. Boardman, J. B. Halkett and Wm. Borthwick. Piper, Duncan Robertson.

## 1885 - 6.

President, A. F. McIntyre. First Vice-President, Capt. Bowie. Second Vice-President, John Smith. Chaplain, Rev. F. W. Farries. Physicians, Drs. J. A. Grant and McDougall. Treasurer, D. C. Robertson. Recording Secretary, R. Greenshields. Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Glashan. Solicitor, F. M. McDougall. Managing Committee, G. S. Macfarlane, Hy. Inglis, A. Mann, A. H. Taylor, John Sutherland, D. Bell, Geo. Stockand, J. C. Dalgleish and Alex. Thompson. Auditors, J. B. Halkett and J. I. MacCraken, M.A. Piper, Duncan Robertson.

## 1886 - 7.

President, A. H. Taylor. First Vice-President, Geo. Stockand. Second Vice-President, F. M. McDougall. Chaplain, Rev. F. W. Farries. Physicians, Drs. J. A. Grant and McDougall. Treasurer, D. C. Robertson. Recording Secretary, Robt. Greenshields. Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Glashan. Solicitor, J. I. MacCraken, M.A. Managing Committee, G. S. Macfarlane, Hy. Inglis, A. Thompson, Alex. Grant, John Smith, A. Mann, Duncan Bell. Auditors, J. B. Halkett and P. Larmonth. Piper, Duncan Robertson.

## 1887 - 8.

President, A. H. Taylor. First Vice-President, Geo. Stockand. Second Vice-President, John Sutherland. Chaplain, Rev. F. W. Farries. Physicians, Drs. J. A. Grant and McDougall. Treasurer, D. C. Robertson. Recording Secretary, R. Greenshields. Corresponding Secretary, H. H. Rowatt. Solicitor, J. I. MacCraken, M.A. Managing Committee, A. Mann, John Smith, Alex. Thompson, John Buchanan, Peter Robertson, Thos. Stewart, G. S. Macfarlane, Alex. Grant, Walter Rowan. Auditors, J. C. Glashan and Alex. Spittal. Piper, Peter Skinner.

## 1888 - 9.

President, Geo. Stockand. First Vice-President, John Sutherland. Second Vice-President, J. C. Glashan. Chaplain, Rev. F. W. Farries. Physicians, Drs. McDougall and Grant. Treasurer, D. C. Robertson. Recording Secretary, R. Greenshields. Corresponding Secretary, P. D. Ross. Solicitor, J. I. MacCraken, M.A. Managing Committee, T. Keane, John Buchanan, A. H. Taylor, J. B. Spence, Alex. Thompson, Peter Robertson, A. Grant, G. S. Macfarlane, A. Kraunn. Auditors, Alex. Spittal and P. Larmonth. Piper, David Watson.

## 1889 - 90.

President, Geo. Stockand. First Vice-President, A. Mann. Second Vice-President, Dr. Geo. Hutchinson. Chaplain, Rev. F. W. Farries. Physicians, Drs. McDougall and J. A. Grant. Treasurer, D. C. Robertson. Recording Secretary, Jas. Peterkin. Corresponding Secretary, P. D. Ross. Solicitor, J. I. MacCraken, M.A. Managing Committee, John Sutherland, G. S. Macfarlane, A. H. Taylor, Alex. Grant, Thos. Stewart, P. Robertson, Lt. Col. John McPherson, Alex. Thompson, J. R. Spence. Auditors, Alex. Harris and J. W. Buchanan. Piper, David Watson.

## 1890 - 1.

President, McLeod Stewart, M.A. First Vice-President, Dr. Geo. Hutchinson. Second Vice-President, P. D. Ross. Chaplain, Rev. F. W. Farries. Physicians, Drs. Edwards and McDougall. Treasurer, D. C. Robertson. Recording Secretary, Jas. Peterkin. Corresponding Secretary, A. R. Soutter. Solicitor, J. I. MacCraken, M.A. Managing Committee, G. S. Macfarlane, A. Thompson, J. B. Spence, A. H. Taylor, Geo. Stockand, J. W. Buchanan, A. Grant, John Sutherland, Peter Robertson. Auditors, A. Mann and D. Bell.

## 1891 - 2.

President, Alex. McLean. First Vice-President, Dr. Geo. Hutchinson. Second Vice-President, P. Robertson. Chaplain, Rev. F. W. Farries. Physicians, Drs. Grant and McDougall. Treasurer, D. C. Robertson. Recording Secretary, James Peterkin. Corresponding Secretary, A. R. Soutter. Solicitor, J. I. MacCraken, M.A. Managing Committee, A. H. Taylor, Geo. Stockand, J. Sutherland, A. Harris, Wm. Grant, J. C. Glashan, Wm. Stewart, A. Thompson, J. W. Buchanan. Auditors, W. J. Stockand and Ralph Ogilvie.

## 1892 - 3.

President, Alex. McLean. First Vice-President, Dr. Geo. Hutchinson. Second Vice-President, P. Robertson. Chaplain, Rev. F. W. Farries. Physicians, Drs. McDougall and Baptie. Treasurer, Wm. Gray. Recording Secretary, Jas. Peterkin. Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Glashan. Solicitor, J. I. MacCraken, M.A. Managing Committee, J. B. Spence, A. H. Taylor, Geo. Dalgleish, A. Mann, Geo. Stockand, Wm. Grant, J. Sutherland, Wm. Scott, G. S. Macfarlane. Auditors, J. W. Buchanan and A. Spittal.

## 1893 - 4.

President, Dr. Geo. Hutchinson. First Vice-President, P. Robertson. Second Vice-President, T. Kennedy. Chaplain, Rev. Aeneas McD. Dawson, LL.D. Physicians, Drs. Baptie and McDougall. Treasurer, Wm. Gray. Recording Secretary, Wm. Grant. Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Glashan. Solicitor, J. I. MacCraken, M.A. Managing Committee, A. H. Taylor, David McLaren, A. Mann, Geo. Stockand, H. H. Rowatt, J. B. Spence, John Sutherland, D. L. McLean, Geo. Dalgleish. Auditors, Alex. Spittal and John Sutherland.

## 1894 - 5.

President, Dr. Geo. Hutchison. First Vice-President, David McLaren. Second Vice-President, J. C. Glashan. Chaplain, Rev. J. A. McFarlane. Physicians, Drs. McDougall and Baptie. Treasurer, Wm. Gray. Recording Secretary, H. H. Rowatt. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Grant. Solicitor, J. I. MacCraken, M.A. Managing Committee, John Sutherland, A. Mann, A. H. Taylor, Geo. Stockand, P. Larmonth, Geo. Dalgleish, J. B. Spence, D. L. McLean, W. D. Hogg, Q. C. Auditors, Alex. Spittal and W. F. Boardman.

## 1895 - 6.

President, J. C. Glashan. First Vice-President, Peter Larmonth. Second Vice-President, A. H. Taylor. Chaplain, Rev. Wm. McIntosh. Physicians, Drs. Baptie and McDougall. Treasurer, Wm. Gray. Recording Secretary, H. H. Rowatt. Corresponding Secretary, John McLachlan. Solicitor, John I. MacCraken, M.A. Managing Committee, Geo. Hutchison, D.D.S., Wm. Grant, John Thorburn, LL.D., John Sutherland, John Ferguson, Harry Allan, Geo. Stockand, Geo. Dalgleish, J. B. Spence. Auditors, W. F. Boardman and Alex. Spittal.

1896-7.

President, J. C. Glashan. First Vice-President, Jas. Isbester. Second Vice-President, W. D. Hogg, Q.C. Chaplain, Rev. Wm. McIntosh. Physicians, Drs. McDougall and Baptie. Treasurer, Wm. Gray. Recording Secretary, H. H. Rowatt. Corresponding Secretary, John McLachlan. Solicitor, E. L. McLean. Managing Committee, A. H. Taylor, John Sutherland, John Ferguson, Geo. Stockand, Harry Allan, McLeod Stewart, M.A., J. B. Spence, Wm. Grant, Dr. Geo. Hutchison. Auditors, Alex. Spittal and D. H. McLean. Piper, Thomas Richardson.

1897-8.

President, W. D. Hogg, Q.C. First Vice-President, J. W. Russell. Second Vice-President, John Sutherland. Chaplain, Rev. D. Ramsay. Physicians, Drs. Baptie and McDougall. Treasurer, Wm. Gray. Recording Secretary, H. H. Rowatt. Corresponding Secretary, John McLachlan. Solicitor, John C. Grant. Managing Committee, A. H. Taylor, Geo. Stockand, D. L. McLean, Wm. Grant, J. B. Spence, John Ferguson, Harry Allan, J. C. Glashan, Dr. Geo. Hutchison. Auditors, Alex. Spittal and W. F. Boardman. Piper, Thomas Richardson.

The following clergymen have on various occasions supplied the place of the Society's Chaplains :

Rev. H. J. Borthwick, M.A., 1865 ; Rev. Jas. Elliott, 1866 ; Rev. Dr. Wm. Moore, 1867 ; Rev. A. A. Cameron, 1878 ; Rev. A. P. McDiarmid, 1887 ; Rev. W. T. Herridge, B.D. 1889 ; Rev. W. T. Herridge, B.D., 1892.





## APPENDIX.

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### ADDRESSES

PRESENTED BY

## The St. Andrew's Society.

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To Sir John Young.

To His Excellency, the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Baronet, Knight, Commander of the Bath, Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor-General of Canada, etc., etc.:

May it please Your Excellency:—

We, the officers and the members of St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa, approach Your Excellency to offer you a cordial welcome on your arrival at the Capital of the Dominion. We feel special pride and pleasure in doing so, knowing that your illustrious ancestors hailed from Scotland, where three hundred years ago they held places of high trust and responsibility. Your own public career for the last quarter of a century has been duly appreciated by a grateful country, as evidenced by the many important offices of trust which Your Excellency has filled under the British Crown during that time. We think it most fortunate that, at this most critical period of our new Dominion, Her Majesty, the Queen, has been pleased to appoint a statesman, able and experienced as Your Excellency, to the high and responsible position of Governor General of this, one of the most extensive and flourishing Colonies of the British Empire. We beg to assure Your Excellency of our unalterable attachment and devoted loyalty to the person and throne of our beloved Sovereign; and we trust that the relations now existing between us and the Mother Country may be perpetuated. We further beg Your Excellency to convey to Lady Young the expression of our best wishes, and we hope that, under Divine Providence, Her Ladyship and Your Lordship may long be spared to enjoy every blessing.

(Signed),

JAMES FRASER, President.  
J. P. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

OTTAWA, 1868.

**Reply.**

To the President, Officers and Members of St. Andrew's Society, etc., etc.:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—I am much gratified by the cordiality of your welcome on my arrival in the Capital of the Dominion.

Canada is now probably of as easy access as Ireland was in the days of James I, and it certainly presents far more favorable prospects to the settler than the wilds and forests of Ulster did at the time to which you are good enough to allude when my ancestors went forth from Scotland to better their fortunes by emigration. I rely with full assurance on your attachment and loyalty to the throne and person of our beloved Queen, and you may rest certain that I will do all I can to continue the happy relations on which you so justly set store between the Mother Country and these important vast territories. Lady Young joins me in thanking you for your good wishes and for the prayer which you breathe in so friendly a spirit for our welfare.

(Signed), JOHN YOUNG.

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**To the Queen.**

Unto Her Most Excellent Majesty, Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, throughout the world : Defender of the Faith.

The humble address of the St. Andrew's Society of the City of Ottawa, Metropolis of the Dominion of Canada :

We, the members of St. Andrew's Society, of the Capital of Your Majesty's chief Colony in America, (composed of Scotchmen from Your Majesty's Ancient Kingdom of Scotland and their descendants), in view of the recent severe illness with which the heir apparent to the British Crown, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, was attacked, beg respectfully to offer our most cordial congratulations on the recovery of His Royal Highness and his restoration to health under the guidance of Divine Providence.

We, in common with all others of Your Majesty's devoted and loyal subjects throughout the Empire, were deeply impressed with the most profound sympathy for Your Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family, during the trying period when His Royal Highness lay prostrate on a bed of sickness and almost beyond the hope of recovery ; and although an

ocean rolled between us and the scene, yet we at all times, with the most intense anxiety, watched for each electric message as it came, in the hope that our despondency might be turned into joy by some announcement of the convalescence of the Royal patient.

Since it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of nations, in answer to the prayers of Your Majesty's subjects and those of the other sympathising nations, to spare His Royal Highness and thus to avert what would have been a most calamitous event in the history of the British nation; we feel satisfied that you will regard the present as a most befitting time for expressing our heartfelt gratitude to God for having restored to health your beloved son, and also to convey to Your Majesty our sense of feeling and loyalty to your crown and throne.

We also trust that through the instrumentality of Divine Providence Your Majesty may be long spared to wield the sceptre of the British Crown, and to reign in the hearts and affection of a loyal, loving and devoted people.

[L. S.] Signed and sealed in behalf of the Society by

(Signed), EDWARD MCGILLIVRAY,

OTTAWA, Feb. 5th, 1872.

President.

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### Reply to Lord Lisgar.

DOWNING ST., 21st March, 1872.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's dispatch, No. 40, of the 26th Feb., enclosing an address from the St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa, expressing their sympathy with Her Majesty and with Her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales, on the occasion of the late dangerous illness of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and congratulating Her Majesty on the recovery of His Royal Highness.

I am commanded to instruct you to convey to the President and members of the St. Andrew's Society the thanks of the Queen for their kind expressions of sympathy, and to assure them that Her Majesty warmly appreciates the spirit of loyalty and attachment to the throne and person of the Sovereign, which is displayed in their address.

(Signed), KIMBERLY.

To the Hon. Sir John A Macdonald, K.C.B., etc.

DEAR SIR.—It is with feelings of the greatest satisfaction that the office-bearers and members of the Ottawa St. Andrew's Society, of which you are a member, have heard of your restoration to health, after the very severe and protracted illness with which you have been visited, and we beg to extend to you on your return amongst us a cordial and hearty welcome.

The many warm expressions of sympathy which your recent sickness has evoked from all sections of the country, irrespective of nationality or political creed, warrant us in believing that your return to your official duties will be a source of general congratulation.

We sincerely trust that your health may be permanently re-established, and that for many years to come this young Dominion of Canada may enjoy the benefit of your large experience and eminent administrative abilities.

We desire respectfully, through you, to tender to Lady Macdonald the assurances of our best wishes, and we hope that she may be long spared to share with you the esteem of your many well wishers.

(Signed), JOHN THORBURN, President.

OTTAWA, June, 1870.

WALTER ROSS BILLINGS, Secretary.

### Reply.

To J. Thorburn, Esq., President, and the office-bearers of the Ottawa St. Andrew's Society :

GENTLEMEN,—Your cordial terms of welcome on my return to Ottawa in renewed health, are very gratifying to me. I have deeply felt the sympathy and solicitude which have been kindly expressed during my recent severe illness, by all parties irrespective of national, political or religious distinction, and which my countrymen, members of the St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa, now so cordially extend to me on my return.

It has ever been my object to aid in promoting the best interests of Canada, and I look forward to its great future with hope and confidence.

I thank you heartily for your kind expressions towards my wife, to whose constant care, I am, under God's blessing, much indebted for my restoration to health.

(Signed), JOHN A. MACDONALD

### To Lord Dufferin.

To His Excellency, the Right Honourable Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin, etc., etc.

The humble address of the St. Andrew's Society of the City of Ottawa, Metropolis of the Dominion of Canada :

May it please Your Excellency :—

We, the Officers and members of the St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa, beg most respectfully to tender to Your Excellency our congratulations and most cordial welcome upon your arrival to assume the responsibility of the representative of Her Majesty in ruling one of the largest and most flourishing colonies of the British Empire. We assure Your Excellency as the representative of our Most Illustrious Sovereign, that we, as Scotchmen from Her Majesty's ancient kingdom of Scotland, and descendants of Scotchmen, entertain the greatest affection for and loyalty towards the throne and person of our beloved Queen ; and trust that the relations now existing between us may be of long duration, and that nothing may ever arise that will be the means of alienating us from the British Crown. It must be a source of satisfaction to the people of this Colony that Her Majesty has selected as her representative one so conversant with the political economy of the Empire, and occupying so distinguished a position in the sphere of literature.

We hope that your stay in the Metropolis of this vast Dominion may prove one of unalloyed happiness and pleasure, and that when you have left our shores—which we hope may be many years hence—you may have a favourable and lasting impression of our institutions and our people.

We further beg Your Excellency to convey to Lady Dufferin the expression of our best wishes, and trust that, under the guidance of Divine Providence, you may be spared to enjoy health and happiness, while discharging those onerous and responsible duties devolving upon you, by virtue of your office in this Dominion.

(Signed), E. MCGILLIVRAY, President.

OTTAWA, 1872.

D. CLYDE ROBERTSON, Secretary.

NOTE—I have failed to find the reply.

### To the Marquis of Lorne.

To His Excellency the most noble the Marquis of Lorne, K.G., G.C.M.G.,  
Governor General of the Dominion of Canada :

May it please your Excellency :—

We, the office-bearers and members of St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa, and of the Caledonia Club of Ottawa, respectfully offer a most cordial welcome to Your Excellency and to Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne.

In common with our fellow citizens throughout the Dominion, we regard the appointment of Your Excellency as a signal proof of Her Most Gracious Majesty's favor towards this portion of the Empire, and we gratefully recognize in the presence of a Royal daughter of England a pledge of Her Majesty's confidence in the loyalty of the people of Canada.

As members of societies composed of Scotchmen and descendants of Scotchmen, we recall with deep gratitude the eminent service rendered by Your Excellency's ancestors in the cause of civil and religious liberty, and we have special pleasure, therefore, in receiving as our viceroy a representative of the distinguished and historic house of Argyll.

We pray that the richest blessings of God may rest upon your illustrious consort, and that Your Excellency's administration may largely promote the best interests of our commonwealth.

McLEOD STEWART,  
*President.*  
G. S. McFARLANE,  
*Secretary.*

OTTAWA, 1878.

### Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to thank you for your loyal address. It is very gratifying to me to receive at the hands of the St. Andrew's Society and of the Caledonia Club of Ottawa, so cordial a welcome to the place where I may now consider my home for several years.

Though that home is separated from the land of our birth by the broad expanse of the Atlantic, the kindly greetings of the Scotch community proves to me that the clanship of Scotchmen is as close, hearty and strong in Canada as it ever was in the country of our ancestors, and consequently the reception of your address to-day enables me to look forward with additional pleasure to my residence at the Capital of this Dominion.

I would in conclusion return to you our sincere thanks for those kind and complimentary remarks which are personal to the Princess and myself, and I further wish to express the desire which I entertain to aid you in your efforts to assist your fellow countrymen.

(Signed) LORNE.

**To the Marquis of Lansdowne.**

To the Most Honourable Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Wycombe, Viscount Calnaud Calnstone, Lord Wycombe, Earl of Kerry and Earl of Shelbourne, Viscount Clanmaurice and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry Lixnan and Dunkeron, Governor General of Canada, and Vice Admiral of the same, etc., etc.:

May it please Your Excellency:—

The St. Andrew's Society of the City of Ottawa, desires to greet Your Excellency on your arrival in the Capital of the Dominion as the representative of Her Majesty, the Queen, and on their behalf, as well as on behalf of their fellow-countrymen of Scottish birth and descent, they desire to convey to Your Excellency and Lady Lansdowne a most hearty welcome. Your Excellency will find in this great British Empire of America nearly five millions of brave and sturdy people who are striving to perpetuate under more modern and fresher conditions of society, those principles which have made the name of Britain synonymous with human freedom. Your Excellency will also find that the institutions of which you are the symbol and representative, flourish in Canada a singularly happy union of democracy unstained by abuse.

The vast territory over which Your Excellency has been called to preside is second to none other in extent and fertility. Its people are very content and prosperous; its commerce is large and constantly growing; its marine ranks with those of the great and independent powers; its educational institutions are of the highest character, and it therefore may not be without some pride to yourself that you have been called to your distinguished position under such a happy condition of Canadian affairs.

That Your Excellency's and Lady Lansdowne's residence in Canada may be a happy one, to which, in the future you may look back with feelings of pleasure and satisfaction, is the sincere wish of Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

(Signed)      A. H. TAYLOR, President.  
                   A. H. McINTYRE, 1st Vice-Pres.  
                   C. E. ANDERSON, 2nd Vice-Pres.  
                   J. B. HALKETT, Cor. Secy.  
                   A. MANN, Treasurer.  
                   W. F. BOARDMAN, Rec. Secy.

OTTAWA, 1883.

**Reply.**

GENTLEMEN,—I return you my sincere thanks for your thought in coming here to congratulate me on my accession to office, and for the welcome which, as citizens of Ottawa, you have so kindly given us. Sir, I am of course aware that these manifestations of loyalty are addressed to me as a representative of

that illustrious Sovereign to whom her subjects in every quarter of the globe look up to with feelings, not only of respect to the ruler of a mighty Empire, but of the deepest personal devotion. I consider, however, that Lady Lansdowne and I are not wrong in interpreting your presence as a proof that it is your desire that we, who have left home and friends to live among you, shall be made aware of your good-will towards us. If we are right, we shall the more appreciate your kindness, because at the present moment it would seem to us perfectly natural that the people of Canada, and particularly of this city, should be thinking rather of the loss they have sustained by the retirement of my predecessor—whom during his five years' term of office you had learned to esteem so highly—than of any expectations, however indulgent, that they may have formed of myself. I have read with the greatest of pleasure that passage in your address in which you describe in language which I do not believe is too highly colored, the institutions under which the Dominion has prospered, the resources of the Canadian soil, the contentment and prosperity of its people, and the excellence of its educational institutions. If I feel a pride in representing Her Majesty in so remarkable a portion of her dominion, you may also feel a pride in being members of a community so flourishing at the present moment and so full of promise for the future. This is not the first congratulatory address I have had the honor of receiving from societies having, like yourselves, a distinctive national character, and I have upon each occasion thought it my duty to explain clearly the light in which I regarded their action in coming here, and in which I wish my own action in receiving them to be regarded.

The primary object of your Association is, unless I entirely misapprehend it, to assist and to unite persons who have come to Canada from that part of the United Kingdom with which you are especially connected.

Now, sir, it seems to me that this is a perfectly reasonable arrangement, and that nothing can be more natural than that the Scotchmen coming into the Dominion should look to their own brother Scots for friendly countenance and aid. These friendships are, in my eyes respectable—I would almost say sacred. Nor can I bring myself to believe that they involve amongst those who are animated by them anything like selfishness or isolation, or that because you cling to memories springing from the land of your origin, because you demand the claims of those who believe it more model than yours, you are less likely to make good citizens here, or to take less pride in the greetings of the land of your adoption.

Holding these views, gentlemen, I gladly welcome your presence at Government House and cordially thank you for this address, which will be an agreeable record of your visit.

(Signed)            LANSDOWNE



At a meeting of the Society, held April 1st, 1884, on motion of Mr. F. M. McDougall, seconded by Mr. G. S. Macfarlane, it was decided that the condolence and sympathy of the Society be tendered to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen on the death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and that the President be instructed to forward the same.

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**Copy of Letter Received From the Earl of Derby.**

DOWNING STREET, 16th May, 1884.

MY LORD,—

I have received and laid before the Queen your dispatch, No. 78, of the 23rd ult., enclosing an address of sympathy to Her Majesty on the occasion of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany, from the St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa.

I am commanded by the Queen to request that you will inform the St. Andrew's Society that Her Majesty has received the address of sympathy very gratefully.

I have the honor, etc., etc.,  
(Signed) DERBY.

Governor General,  
The Most Honourable  
The Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.C.

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When the Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley arrived in Ottawa in 1888, it does not appear that addresses were presented to him by any of the national societies, but only by the City Council.

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**To the Earl of Aberdeen.**

To the Right Honourable John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen,  
Governor-General of Canada :

May it please Your Excellency :

We, the officers and members of the St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa, gladly avail ourselves of this, our earliest opportunity of tendering to Your Excellency our sincere congratulations on your appointment to the honourable position to which our beloved Queen has called you as Governor-General of this wide Dominion, and our cordial welcome to this important Imperial Administration.

In the selection by Her Majesty of Your Excellency as her representative, we, in common with all our fellow-citizens, recognize with pride and gratitude that she has again given us assurance of the high estimation in which she holds

this portion of her great Empire ; and as Scotchmen, to whom the land of our nativity and all that puts honour on her sons are ever dear, we are especially gratified by your appointment.

We remember with pride the important and honourable positions your noble ancestors, through many generations, have occupied in the councils of the nation, the brilliant services they have rendered in the field, the laurels they have won in the realms of literature and science, and the benevolence and philanthropy which always ruled their intercourse with their fellow-men.

" No blot is on their record found,  
 " No treason soils their fame,  
 " Nor can disaster ever dim  
 " The lustre of their name."

As sons of St. Andrew we greet Your Excellency, the worthy scion of illustrious sires, as one in whom the graces and virtues of your noble ancestry are conspicuously embodied, the inheritor of "a name which ne'er has been dishonored"; and we are assured by your eminent abilities, your moral worth, your past connection with our country and your efforts to promote its moral and material advancement, that your administration as Governor-General will add to the honours of our native land, and minister to the prosperity of this fair Dominion, and shed fresh lustre on your already illustrious name.

We beg respectfully to present Your Excellency our cordial welcome to Lady Aberdeen, whose name is already known and loved throughout our land for "her works' sake," and our earnest wishes that the period of your administration may be one of increasing happiness and prosperity to Your Excellency and all the members of your illustrious household, as well as to all under your authority.

May the motto which has so long distinguished your noble house, and has found such manifest realization in its history, still continue to rule your destiny "Fortuna sequatur."

(Signed),   GEO. HUTCHISON,  
*President.*  
 WM. GRANT,  
*Secretary.*

His Excellency in reply said :

Mr. President and Gentlemen : Most heartily do I recognize and appreciate the loyalty and cordiality of this address which you have presented to me as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen in this Dominion. Such a greeting, such a welcome, is assuredly one to be valued and highly esteemed, especially when coming from a Society so representative, and so much entitled to respect, as that of which you are the delegates and spokesmen.

I need scarcely say that as a Scotchman, I prize the assurances of kindness

and goodwill which you, as fellow-Scotchmen, have indicated towards myself personally and towards the Countess of Aberdeen. In particular, I appreciate the reference which you make to my ancestors, whose name I have the honor to bear. You doubtless have in view especially the public work of my grandfather, who for many years was one of the trusted advisers of Her Majesty the Queen. His name is usually associated with the anxious and stormy period which preceded the Crimean war, which he had so earnestly striven to avert, even after the war-fever had taken possession of the majority of the British public. But here in British North America, it may not be without interest to recall the fact that Lord Aberdeen was for a time Secretary of State for the Colonies ; and again, when he was Foreign Minister, he had some important matters to deal with in which Canada was concerned, including the delicate question of the settlement of the frontier-lines between Canada and the United States. Owing to preceding circumstances, there can be no doubt that the atmosphere in the countries respectively concerned had become highly combustible ; but, as you are aware, a pacific arrangement was arrived at. The biographer of Lord Aberdeen states that in the opinion of the English Envoy at Washington and the United States Minister in London, and also of other prominent persons acquainted with the state of matters, the acquiescence of the United States in the proposed arrangement was not a little due to the estimation in which the British Foreign Minister was held by the American authorities, especially in view of what might have been the attitude of his successor when he left the Foreign Office. I recognize and thank you, gentlemen, for the suggestion as to the stimulus and incentive which an example of distinguished ancestry ought to convey.

Before concluding, allow me to express my good wishes for the success of your Society. I am aware that there is sometimes an apprehension expressed lest the maintenance and cultivation of what may be called the spirit of nationality on the part of the various elements in our community as exemplified in such societies as your own, or the St. George's, or the St. Patrick's, or the St. David's, and so forth, may be unfavourable to that harmonious fusion which we all wish to see in this country. I confess that I do not share those apprehensions. Of course it should be thoroughly understood that when we celebrate and record our attachment to the land of our birth, it is only as a matter of pride and inspiration, which will make us all the better Canadians. In short, if asked where we ought to draw the line in this matter of the perpetuation and recognition of national spirit, I would suggest that the line should be drawn, in the first place, short of anything that would imply any possible disparagement of other nationalities ; and secondly, short of anything that would hinder or hamper the promotion and advance of that combination and co-operation to which I have already referred, in the paramount work of the development of the prosperity of the Dominion. As to the disparagement of other nationalities, I hope no one will suspect Scotchmen of failing in respect and appreciation for their English neighbours in the Old Country, and their English fellow-subjects here. In fact, the Scotch may claim to have shown in the past a special appreciation of England.

Did not Dr. Johnson say that the finest view in Scotland was the road to London? And no doubt many Scotchmen have travelled by that road, with, let us hope, some modest advantage to themselves, and not to the detriment of those among whom they have come to sojourn; and so, too, with reference to the other nationalities concerned. At any rate, we Scotchmen desire to testify our recognition and appreciation regarding all who are doing their part to develop the prosperity of the country; and I trust that in the future as in the past, Scotchmen will not be wanting in their endeavors to make Canada what she is worthy of being and what she is more and more becoming—a great beneficent influence in the world. I think, therefore, when rightly regarded, this maintenance of the national spirit may be looked upon not only without alarm, but as something which is favourable to energetic co-operation in the common work to which I have referred, so that all may be worthy of the traditions which in each case they desire to cherish, and of which they have reason to be proud.

I again thank you for your address, and in particular I desire, on Lady Aberdeen's behalf, to acknowledge your most kindly and cordial allusions to herself, and I trust that we may be able so to perform our part here as in some measure to fulfil the expectations which you have been good enough to express regarding us.

ABERDEEN.



