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CANADIANA.

A COLLECTION OF CANADIAN NOTES.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. I.

FEBRUARY, 1889.

No. 2.

CANADIAN HISTORIES.

PART II.

In works that treat in part of the period of the French régime, our libraries are rich. It happened, fortunately for posterity, that most of the distinguished men who had to do with the exploration and early settlement of New France were persons who could wield "the pen of a ready writer." Jacques Cartier, Lescarbot, Champlain, the Recollet, the Jesuit, and the Sulpician Fathers, wrote, for the benefit of the living world and the world unborn, of what their eyes had seen and their ears had heard. Of few nations, indeed, are the origins so distinctly traceable as those of ours. We can read in Jacques Cartier's travel-notes of that first authenticated voyage up the St. Lawrence, the river of Canada, and to what pious mindfulness it owes its well-known name. Record in hand, we can point out the sites of those primitive capitals of vanished but unforgotten realms—Stadacona and Hochelaga. Nor are we without glimpses of the obscure interval, crossed, we are told, by venerable Membertou, between the departure of Cartier and the

coming of Champlain. In his "Iroquois Book of Rites," Mr. H. Hale has done something to bridge the chasm by means of Indian tradition. Sir J. W. Dawson, also, in "Fossil Men," and Mr. B. Sulte, in "Iroquois and Algonquins," have speculated on the causes of the revolution which must have come to pass in those dark, intervening years. Light breaks forth, anew when we come into touch with Champlain, and henceforth our footing is on *terra firma*. The devotion of the late Abbé Laverdière and the enterprise of Mr. G. E. Desbarats have endowed us with an edition of Champlain's writings, wonderful for the fidelity of the reproduction and the beauty of the material and workmanship.

As early as 1609, the versatile Marc Lescarbot published in Paris that "Histoire de la Nouvelle France," of many of the scenes described wherein he, *avocat en Parlement*, had been an eye-witness. It also contained the record of the visits of previous explorers to this or other parts of the New World, including the second voyage of Jacques Cartier. Of contemporary records, few surpass in interest and value the "Relations des Jésuites," reprinted in three volumes, at Quebec. The "Journal" of the Order, kept by the Superiors, Fathers Vimont, Mercier, and others, is still more important as an illustration of certain phases in the life of early New France. The work of the Recollet, Gabriel Sagard, covers the period from 1615 to 1629. The Latin history of Father DuCreux is now more curious than useful. The writings of Père Le Clerc, Recollet, are of political as much as of religious interest. From a different point of view, Baron La Hontan criticized pretty freely whatever came under his observation. The "Life and Letters of Mère Marie de l'Incarnation" cover the period from 1640 to 1672. To the same chronological terminus came, prematurely, Abbé Faillon's projected "Histoire de la Colonie Francaise." Notwithstanding occasional lapses from accuracy and taste (as where he undertakes to defend the Span-

ish bigot and bloodshedder, Menendez), Abbé Faillon's work, fragment though it is, must be reckoned one of the most satisfying stores of information for the period treated. How much Dr. Parkman owes to him, readers of that brilliant writer's earlier works must be aware. Pierre Boucher, Governor of Three Rivers and the founder of a well-known family, wrote a history of New France, in which he gave some valuable information on the resources of the country. It was published at Paris in 1663, and was reprinted at Quebec by E. Frechette in 1849. The history of the Ursulines of Three Rivers sheds welcome light on the character and habits of the people that owed M. Boucher allegiance. The treatise called "Les Veritables Motifs de Mes Sieurs et Dames du Montréal," recently republished, under Abbé Verreau's supervision, by the *Société Historique*, and the "Histoire de Montréal," of Dollier de Casson, published by the same society and by the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, should be read, along with Abbé Rousseau's lately published "Vie de Maisonneuve," by the student of Montreal's beginnings. The works of Marquette* and Hennepin are utilized in Parkman's "La Salle," in which con-

* At a recent meeting of the Society for Historical Studies, the President, Mr. John Talon-Lesperance, exhibited a series of most interesting and valuable relics, associated with Father Marquette and his discoveries. It comprised the original map, showing the great river and the route of the explorers, a journal in Marquette's beautiful handwriting, a letter from the same source and a photographic *fac-simile* of his signature, as it appeared in the church register of the ancient parish of Boucherville. These manuscripts, as Mr. Lesperance explained, had been kept with scrupulous care in the Archives of the Society of Jesus in this country, until the death of the last surviving member of the order, the venerable and venerated Father Cazot. On his decease they passed, for safe-keeping, into hands to whose worthiness of the trust their condition to-day bears witness. The society passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Father Jones, S.J., who had kindly lent the manuscripts to Mr. Lesperance. Immediately after the meeting, they were restored to their anxious guardian at St. Mary's College.

nection the labours of Margry, only fairly begun, when that fine volume was written, must not be forgotten. The succinct sketch of Father Belmont's "Histoire du Canada" carries the story down, with a running pen, to the year 1700. With the aid of Charlevoix, who may still be profitably read, we can have a fairly full survey of events for a quarter of a century more. The period from the death of Gov. de Vauvâreuil to the commencement of the closing struggle, is illustrated by several valuable memoirs on the state of Canada, published by the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, and by Mr. G. E. Hart's "Fall of New France," the first fruits of the Society for Historical Studies. I must not forget to mention the "Collection de Manuscrits," (in four crown quarto volumes) issued by the Quebec Government, and the series of "Jugements et Deliberations du Conseil Souverain et Conseil Supérieur," of which four bulky volumes, bringing the record down to 1705, have already appeared. The earlier "Edits et Ordonnances," in three volumes, the "Histoire du Droit Canadien" by Messrs-Doutre et Lareau, and Mr. Lareau's more recent work on the same subject, of which the second volume has just appeared, are also important in the same connection. The first volume of Mr. Lareau's work is devoted to the legal history of the Old Régime.

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL HISTORIES.

Several of our best writers have confined their researches to their own provinces; some of them to their own counties or towns. Judge T. C. Haliburton wrote an "Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia," in two volumes, which was published at Halifax in the year 1829. It is a work of merit, but the purely historical portion is meagre, and it closes with the year 1763. The rest of the first volume consists of a series of chronological tables, which brings the record of events down to the year 1828. The

second volume is altogether statistical. In "Sam Slick" and "The Old Judge," the reader finds a series of admirable pictures of colonial life, based largely on the author's own experience. The fuller history of Mr. Beamish Murdoch, in three volumes, also ends in 1828. Carayon's "Première Mission des Jésuites en Canada," published at Paris in 1864, is, as the title implies, confined to the early years of the colony. The "Histoire de l'Acadie," of M. Moreau, published at Paris in 1873, is valuable for the light that it sheds on the career of Latour's rival, D'Aulnay de Charnisay, to the records of whose family the author had access. In connection with the same historical character it may not be out of place to mention "Constance of Acadia," which, though a work of fiction, is worth reading for the vivid pictures that it gives of a period of turmoil and struggle. The "Voyage en Acadie en 1700," of Dièreville, properly belongs to another division of this paper. "La France aux Colonies" and "Une Colonie Féodale," written by M. Rameau, who lately visited Canada for the second time, are both remarkable works, and the latter especially sheds much fresh light on the character and aspirations of the Acadians. The series of papers contributed by Senator Poirier to the *Revue Canadienne* for 1874 and 1875, and the writings of Abbé Casgrain, "Un Pélerinage au Pays d'Evangeline," etc., as well as the documents, collected by that diligent student, bearing on the events preceding the Expulsion, may also be profitably consulted. The volume of "Selections from the Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia," edited by Dr. T. B. Akins, and published in 1869, should also be carefully studied, both for the period 1714-1755 and for the settlement of Halifax, 1749-1756. Into the controversy between Senator Poirier and M. Rameau, and that between Abbé Casgrain and the editors of the "Archives of Nova Scotia," or their authorities, I cannot, of course, enter here. In a single readable volume of 440 pages, Mr. James Hannay has written the "History of

Acadia" during the period of its occupation by the French and up to the time when it was finally surrendered to England by the Treaty of Paris. It was published at St. John, N.B., by Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, in 1879. Abraham Gesner brought out in 1849 a work on "The Industrial Resources of Nova Scotia," a work, however, which hardly comes under this division of the subject. An excellent work on "Nova Scotia, in its Historical, Industrial and Commercial Relations," was written by Mr. Duncan Campbell, and published in 1873 by Mr. John Lovell, of this city. Cape Breton has been separately treated by several writers, of whom one of the earliest is M. Pichon, whose "Lettres et Mémoires pour servir a l'Histoire naturelle, civile et politique du Cap Breton depuis son établissement jusqu'à la reprise de cette isle par les Anglais en 1758," was published at The Hague in 1760. The portion of the history that concerns Louisbourg has been treated by a number of writers, whose works pertain to military rather than to provincial bibliography. Other portions of the province have also formed the subjects of separate treatises, such as the Rev. Dr. Patterson's "History of the County of Pictou,"* White's "Halifax," etc.

In 1806 was published, at London, a work entitled, "An Account of Prince Edward's Island, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, North America; containing its geography, a description of its different divisions, soil, climate, seasons, natural productions, cultivation, discovery, conquest, progress, and present state of the settlement, government, constitution, laws and religion," by John Stewart. The history of Mr. Duncan Campbell is a work of merit, and is comparatively recent.

New Brunswick has had several historians, including the Rev. Christopher Atkinson, whose "Historical and Statistical Account" of the province was published at Edinburgh

* The Governors of King's College, Windsor, offered prizes for county histories, but the essays thus elicited are still in manuscript.

in 1844; Mr. Abraham Gesner, whose "New Brunswick, with Notes for Emigrants, comprehending the Early History, an Account of the Indians, etc.," was issued in London in 1847, and the Rev. Robert Cooney (whom some Montrealers, doubtless, remember), whose "Compendium History of New Brunswick and of the District of Gaspé," appeared at Halifax in 1832.†

It will be seen that Gaspé is coupled with New Brunswick in Mr. Cooney's title. That county has also its historians, such as Mr. Langelier, and Dr. Dionne, of Quebec, who devotes some interesting pages of a little prize volume to the lieutenant-governors of that sometime quasi-province. Mr. J. M. LeMoine has also dealt with the same little-touched subject in his "Chronicles of the St. Lawrence." To a former representative of Gaspé in the Quebec Legislature, we owe one of the most valuable collections of historic material that any single author belonging to this province has compiled regarding its past. I mean Mr. Robert Christie's "History of the late Province of Lower Canada, parliamentary and political, from the commencement to the close of its existence as a separate province." On the appearance of the second edition in 1866, the *Gazette* of

† It may not be without interest, in a historical paper like this, to recall a sermon preached by Mr. Cooney "in the Wesleyan chapel, Odelltown, November 9, 1839, being the first anniversary of the battle fought at the above place between the insurgents and the loyal volunteers," which was published at Montreal in 1840. In a review of the sermon, the *Gazette* of those days thus commented on it and the occasion that called it forth:—"This pious, loyal and patriotic discourse is dedicated to, and published at the request of, Lieut.-Col. Taylor, C.B., and the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the La Colle, Odelltown and Hemmingford Volunteer Corps, who so gloriously and triumphantly defended their hearths and constitution, on the 9th November, 1838, against a combined attack of marauders from the United States, and native insurgents who are well described by Mr. Cooney as one of the most ungrateful race of men that ever lived."

this city gave the following interesting sketch of the author and his work:—"We regard with a particular sort of affection these volumes of an old friend of long ago, who, although not one of the great men, was one of the features and distinctive characters for many years of the House of Assembly before and after the Union. He had many troubles with it in the old times, and was more than once unjustly and harshly dealt with by the old House of Assembly of Lower Canada, as he shews in these volumes. He was yet a simple and single-minded man, with almost no guile, at times exhibiting that particular kind of courage which led him to butt his head against the stone wall of superior power. He dressed quaintly—in the style of a former generation; and as in his dress, so in his manners, he never adapted himself to the times. He was a man of great industry, as these volumes shew. He was not the most polished of writers, nor was his style that which was most economical of his readers' time and attention; but as a repertory of old and curious facts, which cannot elsewhere be so conveniently found, concerning the history of Lower Canada up to the period of the Union, including the troubles which culminated in the Rebellion, Mr. Christie's volumes are very valuable. He furnishes copies of old despatches, old speeches, old newspaper articles, etc., which had force in their day; which are now very interesting to read, and which are very valuable as *pièces* or *mémoires pour servir*."

JOHN READE.

(To be continued.)

Notes.

[Communicated by Mr. JOHN T. LESPERANCE, Pres. Soc. Hist. Studies, Montreal.]

1.

The county of Verchères derives its name from François Jarret de Verchères, captain in the Carignan regiment, The seignory bearing his name was granted him on the 29th October, 1672. Its dimensions are one league by two

deep, bounded by the St. Lawrence river and the St. Blain, Bellevue and Cournoyer fiefs.

2.

When the province of Quebec was first parcelled into counties, the county of Verchères formed part of the broad electoral district of Surrey. Its actual boundaries were assigned by the Act of 16 Vict., ch. 152, sec. 50 (1853). The two exploits of Mme. de Verchères, in 1690, and of Mlle. de Verchères, in 1692, as given by Charlevoix, will be told in the next Notes.

3.

Contreccœur, the next parish to Verchères, draws its name from Antoine Pécandy de Contreccœur, also captain in the Carignan regiment. He wedded Barbe Denis, and became seignor of Contreccœur on the 29th October, 1672. The house of Contreccœur was distinguished, in after times, by its pluck, ability, and high deeds of arms.

4.

The seignory of Varennes, lying west of Verchères, was granted to René Gauthier, lieutenant of the Carignan regiment, by Talon, the great Intendant, on the 29th October, 1672. It measured twenty arpents front, by one league in depth.

5.

An inexhaustible and authentic account of the parishes of the province of Quebec, written out by the first missionaries and continued by the curates ever since, furnishes an incalculable quantity of historical material nowhere else to be found. Consult the Genealogical Dictionary of Abbé Tanguay and his condensed work, "A Travers les Régistres."

6.

Rev. Father Burtin, for nearly thirty years missionary at Caughnawaga, has completed the first volume of the history of that mission from the beginning down to our day.

He has also finished a translation into Iroquois of sacred history, and the hymns and liturgy of the Church, which will remain as an heirloom in the archives of the mission.

7.

There has been a controversy between Mr. Wm. Kingsford, the historian, and Dr. Hubert Neilson, as to the first book published in Canada, from which not much light can be derived, as Mr. Kingsford is rather arbitrary in eliminating catalogues, almanacs, and other pamphlets from the list.

8.

Pending that discussion, Mr. Gagnon, the Quebec collector, proves the publication of seven books prior to the date of 1832, set down by Mr. Kingsford as the date of the first book put forth in Canada. the title being "History of the Late War between Great Britain and the United States. By David Thompson, Niagara, 1832."

9.

Mr. Gagnon's seven books are:—

I. "St. Ursula's Convent; or, The Nuns of Canada. Containing Scenes of Real Life. Kingston, Upper Canada, 1824." No copy of this is known.

II. "Wonders of the West; or, A Day at the Falls of Niagara in 1825. A Poem. By a Canadian. 1825. C. Fothergill, Printer, York (Toronto). 46 pp. 12o." This book is in Mr. Gagnon's hands.

III. "A Report of the Case of Sheldon Hawley v. George Hand. Kingston. 1826."

IV. "Lower Canada Watchman. Pro Patria. 1829." Mr. Gagnon then names three reprints of 1831.

[Communicated by MR. W. D. LIGHTHALL, Secretary Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal.]

One of the pet desultory specialties of the writer, in historical matters, has been the doings of the Knicker-

bocker or Dutch-American race of the old colony of New Netherland, later carved into the Provinces of New York and New Jersey. In an article in the *Week*, I last summer sketched roughly the active and extraordinary part taken for over a century by the Dutch seignorial families, headed by the Schuylers, of Albany, in the campaign for the conquest of Canada. Two important items might be added to this record as follows: 1. That the Phipps expedition against Quebec in 1690 was planned by them at Albany and pressed upon the people of Boston by an embassy consisting of the patron, Robert Livingston, who had married a Schuyler (sister of his close friend Col. Pieter), and Captain Teunisse Van Vechten, whose mother was also one of the Schuylers. 2. Mr. Kingsford, in his late history, comes to the conclusion that the British colonies produced no able soldiers or statesmen to compare with those of New France, except the Schuylers (Pieter and John), and perhaps Colonel Vetch, who had great schemes for the destruction of the French-American power. Vetch's plans, however, seem to return to the same source, as his wife was a daughter of Livingston and thus the Schuylers were his relatives by marriage. Perhaps the lesson is that the seignorial system, under certain conditions, was unexcelled in producing successions of public men. In later generations, the DeLanceys, the Van Cortlands, the Beverley Robinsons, and such men, were the mainstay of the Loyalist cause.

[Communicated by Mr. HENRY MOTT, Librarian of McGill College.]

QUEBEC, May 28, 1825.

"One of Gilbert & Son's thermometers, exposed in a high situation in Mountain Street, and upon which a high south-west wind played, rose in the shade on Friday last to 95 degrees Fahrenheit. Exposed to the sun in a similar situation it rose to 125 degrees of the same scale. We believe that this is the greatest heat experienced in this city, at this period of the year. It is very unusual."—*Monthly Register*, 1825.

APRIL 10, 1825.

Died in the gaol of Montreal, Samuel B. Sheldon, aged 30 years.—*Monthly Register*, 1825.

Judge Mackay has written as a foot note,
 “Imprisoned for debt.”

[Communicated by Mr. HENRY MOTT, Librarian of McGill College.]

On the green sward in front of the court house at Perth, Ont., are two brass field-pieces (three-pounders), to which an interesting history is attached. They were originally taken from the French by the Duke of York, in Flanders, and did service for the British in the American war; when they were taken from General Burgoyne at the battle of Saratoga. They were retaken from the Americans by the British at the battle of Chrysler's Farm, on the 11th Nov., 1813, which Mr. Marrion's father took part in, and Mr. Marrion himself,* then a youngster of about seven years old, was an eye-witness. He relates how the women and children belonging to the troops engaged in the fight were sent down Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence in *bateaux*, and the one in which he was with his mother was struck in the bow by a round shot, which fortunately did no injury to those on board. With a boy's curiosity, and of course not knowing the danger he was in, he crawled up the bank, under which the *bateau* was moored, to close to where his father's regiment was, and from there he saw the repulse of the American dragoons when they attempted a passage across a bridge.

In the same year (1813) Mr. Marrion crossed Lake Ontario from Kingston to Niagara with Mr. Peter White, the pioneer settler of Pembroke, in the man-of-war “Earl of Moira,” with the 49th regiment on board..

The two guns, before alluded to, have still the original trails and axles, and they bear the inscription on the breech: “J. & R. Verbruggan, fecerunt 1775 and 1776,”—showing by

* Still living.

the name that they are probably either of Flemish or Belgian manufacture. They were taken to Perth when peace was declared, and presented to the town, and are now used for saluting purposes on high days and holidays.

Amongst the many valuable pamphlets in the library of McGill College, is one bearing the imprint of the founder of "*The Gazette*," dated from Philadelphia, 1774. The full title is as follows:—

LETTRE
ADDRESSÉE
AUX HABITANS
DE LA PROVINCE
DE
QUÉBEC,
Ci-devant le Canada.
De la part du Congrès Général de la Amérique Septentrionale,
tenu à Philadelphie.

Imprimé et publiée par Ordre de Congrès,
À Philadelphie,
De L'Imprimerie de Fleury Mesplet.
M,DCC,LXXIV.

Societies.

NEW BRUNSWICK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual business meeting of the New Brunswick Historical Society was held on Tuesday evening, November 27. After the receipt and consideration of accounts and the transaction of other routine business, the Society proceeded to elect the following officers:—President, W. P. Dole; Vice-presidents, S. D. Scott and D. H. Waterbury; Corresponding Secretary, Jonas Howe; Treasurer, W. K. Crawford; Secretary, C. Ward; Librarian, Col. Cunard; Executive Council—J. W.

Lawrence, D. L. Robinson, W. C. Drury, I. Allen Jack, and A. A. Stockton.

On Tuesday, December 4, the President, W. P. Dole, read a carefully prepared paper on the disputed "Site of Fort La Tour."

At the meeting held in January, Mr. J. W. Lawrence read a paper on "The First King's Printer in New Brunswick."

SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL STUDIES.—The first and annual meeting of the season 1888-89 was held in Fraser Institute on 7th Nov., 1888. Mr. Mott gave an account of his visit to Deerfield, where he had lectured as the delegate of this society. The retiring President, Mr. Gerald E. Hart, in the course of his address, made interesting mention of the progress of the society, and made special remarks on the value of the study of history. Officers were then elected for the present session. On the 20th Nov., 1888, Mr. John Fair, Jr., read a paper on "The Family Compact," and Mr. Lesperance the first part of a paper on "Marquette." On the 5th Dec., 1888, Mr. Reade read a paper on "Canadian Histories." On the 19th Dec., 1888, Mr. Lesperance read the second part of his paper on "Marquette." At the meeting held on 16th Jan., 1889, Mr. Henry Mott read extracts from Miss Baker's paper on "Bishop Plessis," which were discussed. Mr. Lesperance exhibited the original manuscript of Marquette's narrative, from the library of the Jesuit college in this city. A vote of thanks was tendered to Rev. Mr. Jones, S.J., for the loan of this manuscript. These meetings are held fortnightly in the Fraser Institute.

J. P. EDWARDS, *Sec.-Treas.*

SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL STUDIES, MONTREAL.—This society was organized at a meeting held on the 2nd March, 1885, at which Messrs. John Reade, Thos. McDougall, J. P. Edwards and W. J. White were present. The first paper was read by Mr. Francis McLennan on the 18th November,

1885, and was entitled "The Political History of the Church down to the Conquest." Since then meetings have been regularly held, and the society has made steady progress. There are now forty-one resident members on the roll. The officers since the formation of the society have been as follows:—

1885-86.—President, Thos. McDougall; Vice-President, John Reade; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. White; Council—Gerald E. Hart and J. P. Edwards.

1886-87.—President, John Reade; Vice-President, Gerald E. Hart; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. White; Council—J. P. Edwards and John Talon Lesperance.

1887-88.—President, Gerald E. Hart; Vice-President, J. Talon Lesperance; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. White; Council—H. Mott and W. W. L. Chipman.

1888-89.—President, John Talon Lesperance; Vice-President, W. J. White; Secretary-Treasurer, J. P. Edwards; Council—W. W. L. Chipman and W. D. Lighthall.

[Secretaries of societies are requested to send reports of their meetings.—Ed.]

Queries and Replies.

A tradition exists that at the surrender of Montreal to the English Army in 1760, the keys were handed over to the conquerors by a woman. The tradition came to my notice during a conversation on antiquarian recollections with Mr. Wm. Hurst, the manager of the Job Office of the *Witness*, whose maternal grandparents were French-Canadians called Meunier. Mr. Hurst said that his grandmother was very fond of recounting things of the past, and that one of the things she was most pleased to tell was that she had known the woman, then very old, who had handed over the keys of the city to the English at its surrender. Is there anything to corroborate or explain this? Mr. Hurst, as far as he himself is concerned, is an unusually accurate and intelligent man.

W. D. LIGHTHALL.

In "Ticknor's Maritime Provinces," a handbook for tourists from the United States, the following item occurs at page 311:—"Opposite the beautiful Corinthian colonnade of the Bank of Montreal (beyond St. François-Xavier street, the Wall street of Montreal), the *Place d'Armes* is seen. This square was so named because it was the parade ground of Montgomery's American Army in 1775." I had always understood that this square was the scene of Maisonneuve's battle with the Indians in 1664, and that it should be translated "the *battle ground*," not "the *parade ground*."—Ed.

E. W., asks the origin of the name "Blue Bonnets," the suburb of Montreal with a well-known race-course and level crossing.

Publications Received.

FOOT-PRINTS; or, Incidents in Early History of New Brunswick. By J. W. Lawrence, Corresponding Member, New England Historical and Genealogical Society, Honorary Member Quebec Literary and Historical Society, Honorary Member Worcester Society of Antiquity. Saint John, N.B. : J. & A. McMillan, 98 Prince William street. 1883.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF QUEBEC. No. 17 and No. 18. Sessions 1882 to 1885. Two vols. F. C. Würtele, Esq., Librarian, Quebec.

JOURNAL written by Edward Baker Littlehales (Major of Brigade, etc.) of an exploratory tour, partly in sleighs but chiefly on foot, from Navy Hall, Niagara, to Detroit, made in the months of February and March, A.D. 1793, by His Excellency Lieut.-Gov. Simcoe, with introduction and notes by Henry Scadding, D.D., Author of "Toronto of Old," "The Four Decades of York, Upper Canada," (in the Semi-Centennial Memorial Volume of Toronto) etc. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Company, Limited, Printers. 1889.

THE BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE, 1814. An address delivered before the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, October 16th, 1888, by Ernest Cruikshank. Welland: Wm. T. Sawle, Printer, *Telegraph Office*. This pamphlet may be obtained by communicating with the Rev. Canon Bull, President of the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, Niagara Falls South, or any of the other officers.