

**CIHM
Microfiche
Series
(Monographs)**

**ICMH
Collection de
microfiches
(monographies)**



Canadian institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1997

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée at/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
La titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches at/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion la long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans la texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou jaunis
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
La titre de l'an-tête provient:

- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

- Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Various pagings: [1]-130, [1]-27 p.
Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.
Copy has manuscript annotations.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

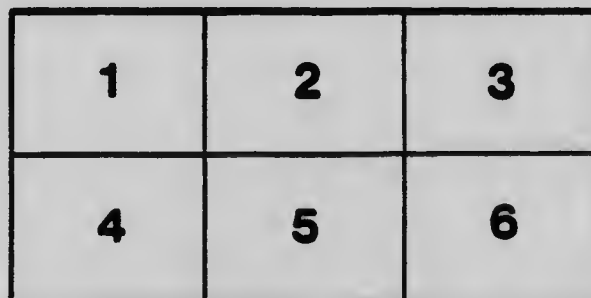
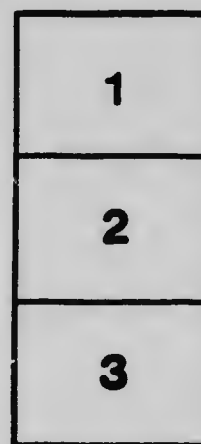
Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Bibliothèque de référence de la communauté urbaine de Toronto

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

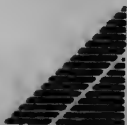
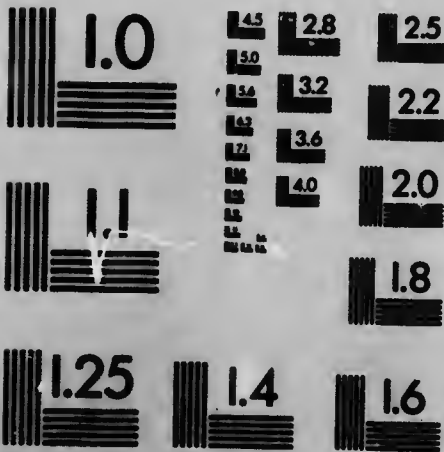
Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax

H

A BRIEF

History of Canada.

WITH A SHORT SKETCH OF

CANADIAN CIVICS

QUEBEC

JOHN E. WALSH

Bookseller, Printer & Publisher

11 St. John Street

SEP 10 1878

METROPOLITAN
TORONTO
LIBRARY

~~LIBRARY~~
CANADIAN HISTORY
Desk

METROPOLITAN
TORONTO
LIBRARY

~~LIBRARY~~
CANADIAN HISTORY
Desk

Entered according to the Act of Parliament of Canada, in the
office of the Minister of Agriculture, by John E. Walsh,
in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

971
B678

SEP 10 1978

vers.

[Handwritten signature]

PREFACE.

This Brief History of Canada has been prepared to answer the repeated demands of English speaking pupils and their teachers. Candidates for diplomas granted by the Catholic Board of Examiners will find it a suitable epitome of Canadian History, and will not fail to appreciate the additional Catechism of Civics, an abridged translation of C. J. Magnan's Code Civique.

1000

1000

A BRIEF History of Canada.

CHAPTER I.

A. D. 1492 TO 608.

1 Who were the first inhabitants of America ?

A. It is not exactly known ; the Indians as found by Columbus, were not its earliest inhabitants : as far back as the ninth and tenth centuries, the American Continent is said to have been visited by the Norwegians and the Normans.

2 By whom was America discovered ?

A. By Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, in 1492.

3 Relate the discovery of America.

A. At the end of the fifteenth century, a new impetus was given to science in the desire to find out an easier road to the Indies. Christopher Columbus, convinced of the rotundity of the earth, declared that by sailing westward over

the Atlantic, he could reach the eastern shores of Asia. Having applied in vain to Genoa, Venice, France, England, he finally repaired to Spain, where he met the Superior of the Convent of Rabida, Dom Juan Perez, who recommended him to Ferdinand and Isabella, the Spanish sovereigns. Three small vessels being fitted out, named respectively, the *Santa Maria*, the *Pinta*, and the *Nina*, Columbus sailed from Palos, on the 20th of August, 1492. On the morning of Friday, Oct 12th, 1492, he landed at one of the Bahama Isles, which he named San Salvador.

4 What places did Columbus next discover ?

A. The Islands of Cuba, and St. Domingo or Hayti, where he found the potato and tobacco plants. He then left a colony in the New World and returned to Spain, bringing with him a large quantity of gold, and products of the soil. He was received with enthusiasm by the royal court, and the King and Queen of Spain bestowed on him the highest honors.

5 Did Columbus return to the New World ?

A. He made three other voyages to America.

In 1494, he discovered Jamaica, Guadeloupe and several other islands. On his third expedition, (1498) he discovered the continent of South America, and explored its coast from the mouth of Orinoco to Caracas. Having fallen a victim to calumny, Columbus, deprived of the favor of the king, was loaded with chains and sent back to Spain. Such monstrous ingratitude excited the indignation of the people. The King restored Columbus his liberty, and in 1502, Columbus made a fourth voyage to America and penetrated as far as the Gulf of Darien.

6. Where did Columbus die ?

A. He died at Valladolid, in 1506, poor, forsaken, and quite ignorant of the fact that he had discovered a continent, for the Genoese Navigator was under the impression that he had only found out a new route to the Indies. His remains were transferred to the Island of Hayti, thence to Havana.

7 Who gave his name to the New World ?

A. Americus Vesputius, a Florentine navigator, who visited Brazil in 1499.

8 By whom was America first evangelized ?

A. By the Dominicans who accompanied Columbus in his second voyage to America. Later on, the Franciscans spread the Gospel on the borders of the Gulf of Mexico.

9 What navigators did England send out to the New World ?

A. John Cabot, and his son Sebastian, Italians in the service of England ; they discovered Newfoundland and Labrador in 1497

Sebastian Cabot was the first to discover that America is a continent situated between Europe and Asia.

10 Did Spain send out any other explorers after the death of Columbus ?

A. In 1512, Ponce de Leon explored Florida ; in 1513, Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean ; in 1520, Magellan, a Portuguese navigator, in the service of Spain, discovered the strait that bears his name ; in 1531, Peru was taken by Pizarro.

11 By whom was Brazil discovered ?

A. By Cabral, a Portuguese, in 1500. The same year, Cortereal visited the coasts of Labrador and of Newfoundland.

12 When and by whom were the banks of the Mississippi first reached ?

A. In 1541, by de Soto, Governor of Cuba.

13 What were the discoveries made by the French ?

A. In 1506, Jean Denis, of Honfleur, visited the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In 1508, Thomas Aubert, of Dieppe, ascended the St. Lawrence, eighty leagues from its mouth. In 1518, Baron de Léry vainly attempted to found a colony in Sable Island. In 1523, Verazzini, an Italian, in the Service of Francis I, undertook an expedition, in the name of the King of France. After having explored the coast of North America, from Florida to Newfoundland, Verazzini gave to this immense extent of land the name of New France.

14 Did France pursue the discoveries, commenced by Verazzini ?

A. No, she could not do so on account of the war she had to sustain against Spain. In 1534, however, having heard of the success of the Spanish and Portuguese in the New World,

Francis I. sent out Jacques Cartier, a skilful navigator, of St. Malo. On the 20th of April, 1534, Cartier sailed from St. Malo, visited the coast of Newfoundland, passed through the strait of Belle Isle, crossed the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the peninsula of Gaspé and visited the Magdalen Isles. On the 3rd of July, he took a westerly course and entered a deep bay which he called Baie des Chaleurs. He then took refuge in the Bay of Gaspé, from the 16th to the 25th of July.

15 How did Cartier take formal possession of Canada ?

A. He raised a cross on the Bay of Gaspé, bearing the arms of France and the inscription : " Long Live the King of France."

16 How was Cartier received by the Savages at Gaspe ?

A. They welcomed the French, but were displeased with them for raising a cross on their lands without their permission. Cartier succeeded, however, in appeasing their anger, and even brought with him to France Taignoagny and Domagaya, the chief's sons, with a view to teach them the French language, and to learn himself the dialect of these savages. Cartier

set sail for France on the 15th of August, and arrived at St. Malo on the 5th of September.

17 Relate Cartier's second voyage to Canada.

A. The King was so pleased with Cartier's report of his first expedition that he equipped a second armament consisting of three small vessels: the *Grande Hermine*, the *Petite Hermine* and the *Emerillon*, and sent Cartier accompanied by Taignoagny and Domagaya on a second expedition to Canada. Cartier set out on the 19th of May, 1535. On the 10th of August, the feast of St. Lawrence, he entered the gulf which he named after this Saint. On the 15th, he visited the Island of Anticosti, which he named Isle de l'Assomption, in honor of the solemnity of that day. The fleet ascended the river and cast anchor at the Isle aux Coudres and afterwards, at the Island of Orleans. On the 8th of September, he received Donacona, chief of Stadacona. On the 14th of September, having found a small river that appeared convenient to shelter his vessels, Cartier cast anchor, and named it Ste. Croix. This river is now called St. Charles.

18 Relate Cartier's voyage to Hechelaga.

A. The cordial reception given him at Stadacona, encouraged Cartier to spend the winter visiting the country. On the 19th of September, he set out on the *Emerillon* for Hochelaga which he reached on the 2nd of October. Cartier described this village as being nearly circular, enclosed by three palisades, containing about 50 huts, each 50 paces long by 14 wide, all made in the form of a funnel. Cartier ascended the neighboring mountain to which he gave the name Mount-Royal. He re-entered the harbor of St. Croix, on the 11th of October. During the winter Cartier and his men suffered not only from the severity of the climate, but also from the scurvy, to which twenty-five of his men fell victims. On the 6th of May, Cartier set sail with Donacona and several of the Indian Chiefs whom he treacherously seized and carried captives to France. He reached St. Malo, on the 16th of July.

19 When did Cartier undertake his third voyage ?

A On the 23rd of May, 1541, Cartier made

his third voyage in the service of Roberval, who, in 1540, had been appointed Viceroy of New-France. He arrived at Ste. Croix, on the 23rd August, but wishing to give his ships a better shelter, he anchored at Cap Rouge, above Stadacona. The hostile demeanor of the savages determined Cartier to build fort Charlesbourg-Royal. Meantime, the colonists discouraged by the molestations of the Indians, and the non-arrival of de Roberval, prevailed upon Cartier to bring them back to France. At Newfoundland, they met de Roberval who was bringing on board of three vessels, 200 colonists among whom were a few noblemen. De Roberval insisted on Cartier's returning to Cap Rouge; but Cartier secretly raised anchor and set sail for France. Cartier undertook another expedition in 1549, but it is believed that he perished at sea with all his men.

20 Did Roberval succeed in his attempt to colonize Canada ?

A. No; soon after his arrival at Charlesbourg-Royal, the colony was visited by the scurvy which carried off fifty persons. It was to bring home Roberval and the remnant of the colony that Cartier was appointed by Francis I.

to undertake a fourth expedition to Canada. From this epoch to the end of the sixteenth century, Canada was visited only by ships that continued the fisheries on the banks of Newfoundland.

21 Who were the Viceroys of Canada?

A. They were men named by the French King to be his lieutenants in Canada. Chief among them were de Roberval, de la Roche, de Chauvin, de Chates and de Monts; the last named ceded his rights to M. de Champlain after the death of Henry IV., Count of Soissons, Prince of Condé, Duke of Montmorency. Duke of Ventadour, Cardinal Richelieu, etc., were in turn protectors of New France.

22. What was the result of the expedition undertaken by Marquis de la Roche?

A. It was a complete failure. Marquis de la Roche sailed in 1598, with fifty prisoners whom he left at Sable Island, to go in search of a more suitable place for an establishment. On his return, contrary winds threw his ship on the coast of France, where he was taken prisoner by the English. It was only after a cap-

tivity of eight years that he succeeded in making known to the King the lot of his unfortunate companions. Henry IV. sent out Chédotel to their rescue : only 12 had survived, and these were brought back to France.

23 To whom did de la Roche give up his commission ?


A. To Pierre Chauvin, (1599) who obtained the exclusive right of the fur trade.

24 By whom was Chauvin succeeded ?

A. (1603) By de Chates, Governor of Dieppe, who formed a society composed of merchants and noblemen. De Chates gave the command of his vessels to de Pontgravé and Samuel de Champlain, who headed the expedition sent to Canada by the King, and who ascended the Saint Lawrence as far as Sault St. Louis.

25 Who was the Successor of M. de Chates ?

A. M. de Monts, a Huguenot nobleman, who increased the company formed by his predecessor. In 1604 he came out to Canada with de Champlain and de Pontrincourt, and immediately began an establishment at the Island of Ste.

Croix, in Acadia, which, at that time, consisted of a part of New Brunswick and a part of Maine, It was inhabited by the Micmacs, the Abénaquis and the Etchemina. In 1607, de Monts was deprived of the privilege of the fur trade. 

26 When and by whom was Port-Royal Founded ?

A 1605, Pontrincourt, at the head of the colonists from the Island of Ste. Croix penetrated the Bay of Fundy and laid the foundation of an establishment which they named Port-Royal.

27 What is the History of Acadia from 1608 to 1613 ?

A M. de Monts, having obtained a new commission, turned his thoughts towards Canada. He confided to Champlain the task of forming a new establishment; with this view, Champlain left Port Royal in 1608, and weighed anchor before Quebec. In 1611, two Jesuits, Fathers Massé and Biard arrived at Port Royal. In 1613, Captain Argall of Virginia, destroyed Ste. Croix, Port-Royal and the establishment formed by M. de la Saussaye at the Island of Mont Desert.

28 What were the principal savage tribes that the French found in Canada ?

A The savages of Canada were divided into

several families, the principal of which were these of the Esquimos, the Algonquins, the Hurons and the Iroquois.

29 Where did the Esquimos live ?

A On the banks of the Hudson Bay, Labrador, and Newfoundland.

30 What part of the country did the Algonquins inhabit ?

A The borders of the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Montreal. They were the least intelligent of the tribes.

31 Of how many families did the Algonquins consist ?

A The Algonquins were divided into several nations. The Micmacs or Souriquois, the Etchemins, the Abenakis lived on the South of the St. Lawrence in Acadia; the Montagnais, the Papinachais, the Betsiamites, the Ottawas, etc on the North of the Lake Superior; the Miamis and the Illinois, near Lake Michigan; the Natchez, on the banks of the Mississippi.

32 How were the Iroquois divided ?

A The Iroquois who lived in the State of New York were fierce and warlike; they formed a confederation composed of the Agniers, the

Onnontagués, the Goyongoins, the Onneyouths, and the Tsonnonthouars. These "five nations" were the allies of the English who called them the Mohawks, Onondagas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Sénaégas. They occupied the territory, situated to the South of Lake Ontario and of Erie, and of the River St. Lawrence.

33 What part of the country was inhabited by the Hurons ?

A. The Hurons, who were the most peaceful of the tribes, lived on the shores of lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario.

34 Describe the physical and moral qualities of the American Indians.

A. They were tall, dark-haired, dark-eyed people with high cheek bones. Practice had made them keen of sight and hearing and swift of foot. Their principal occupations were war, hunting and fishing. They lived in wigwams made of skins or of bark. The Indian was true to his friends, but cruel and revengeful to his enemies.

35 What was the form of the government of the Savages ?

A. They were independent and had no form

of government; they obeyed a chief whom they chose among the bravest of the tribe.

36 What was their religion ?

A. They had a confused idea of a Superior Being, and believed in the immortality of the soul; they adored several gods, believed in dreams which they supposed were communications with spirits.

37 Had the Savages any idea of letters and writing ?

A. They were ignorant both of letters and of writing.

CHAPTER II

FRENCH PERIOD (1608-1760)

Canada under Fur Companies (1608-1663).

I—Champlain (1608-29)

1 By whom were the first permanent settlements made in Canada ?

A. By Champlain, who founded Quebec, on the 3rd of July, 1608, and explored much of the country to the west.

2 What savage tribes were at war, when Champlain founded Quebec ?

A. The Iroquois and the Hurons. Totally ignorant of the superiority of the Iroquois, Champlain allied himself with the Hurons against their powerful enemies in 1609. For many years the French settlers had to suffer severely for his error.

3 Relate the battle of Lake Champlain.

A. On the 29th of July, 1609, Champlain set out with two Frenchmen and his Indian

allies, numbering about sixty, to meet a body of Iroquois, 200 strong, headed by three chiefs. The French discharged their firelocks and shot dead two of the chiefs, and mortally wounded another; the entire horde fled to the woods, and being pursued by the French, several Iroquois were killed and some taken prisoners. Only fifteen or sixteen of the victors were wounded, and none of them killed. It was during this expedition that Champlain discovered the lake that now bears his name.

4 When and where was Champlain a second time victorious over the Iroquois?

A. In 1610, at Sorel after a very bloody battle.

5 Why did Champlain sail for France in 1610?

A. Because he had heard, with profound regret, of the assassination of King Henry IV. De Monts' influence at court having now entirely ceased, commercial rivalry nearly ruined the fur trade. Champlain returned to Québec in 1611, to make another effort to retrieve de Monts' fortunes. With this view, he erected a permanent trading post at Sault-Saint-Louis. He also cleared the ground for another fort, where 81

years later, was founded the city of Montreal.

6 What was the discovery of 1610 ?

A. The Hudson Bay, by Henry Hudson, an English navigator.

7 Who became the patron of Canada in 1612 ?

A. Prince Charles de Bourbon, Count de Soissons, who was named Lieutenant General, with Champlain as his deputy ; but being attacked with fever, he died soon afterwards and was replaced by Henri de Bourbon, Prince of Condé, father of "the great Condé," who fought in the French war against Spain.

8 When and by whom was the Ottawa River discovered ?

A. In 1613, by Champlain.

9 What company was founded in 1614 ?

A. The company of Rouen or of Merchants, under the patronage of Henry, Prince of Condé. It lasted until 1620.

10 Who were the first missionaries that arrived in Canada ?

A. In 1615 Champlain brought out with him four Recollet fathers ; Jamay, Dolbeau, le

Caron and du Plessis. The first Mass ever celebrated in Canada was performed by Jamay and le Caron, at the River des Prairies, in June, 1615, and by Dolbeau, at Quebec.

11 What was the first mission established by the Recollets ?

A. In 1615, Father le Caron founded on Lake Huron, the first savage mission,

12 What was the result of Champlain's third expedition against the Iroquois ? What places did Champlain explore in 1615 ?

A. It was a complete failure, owing to the precipitation of the Hurons, who fell in large numbers under the tomahawks of the Iroquois. Champlain himself was wounded, his prestige was gone. His energetic nature, however, brooked no restraint; he renewed his explorations for a time. Champlain entered Lake Nipissing, penetrated into Lake Huron, exploring the Severn, Lake Simcoe, the Trent River, Bay of Quinte. Thence he crossed Lake Ontario, and attacked the Iroquois near Lake Oneida.

13 Which was the first family that established itself in Quebec ?

A. Louis Hébert, from Port-Royal, in 1617.

14 Who came out to Canada in 1620 ?

A. In 1620, Champlain brought out his wife; in the same year he built the Château-Saint Louis, which continued to be a vice-royal residence until 1834 when it was accidentally burnt.

15 Who was the first missionary to suffer for the faith ?

A. Father Nicholas Viel, a Recollet, who was drowned by the Indians at a place near Montreal, since called Sault-au-Recollet, (1623).

16 To whom did the Prince of Conde cede his viceroyalty of New France in 1620 ?

A. To the Duke of Montmorency, who founded another company, headed by two colonists, William and Henry de Caen. Champlain, succeeded, however, in uniting the two companies into one.

17 When did the Jesuits come to Canada ?

A. In 1625, Fathers Lalemant, Massé, de Brebœuf and two brothers of the Society arrived at Quebec. They received from the Duke de

Ventadour a large strip of land to the north of the river St. Charles.

18 Why was the Company of Montmorency dissolved ?

A. Duke de Ventadour, having informed Cardinal Richelieu that the company encouraged the Protestants to establish themselves in America, the French minister, in 1627, dissolved the company and replaced it by that of the Hundred Associates, which was invested by the King with the Vice-Royalty of New France and Florida, and with the "Attributes of Seigniorship and Justiceship," with power to assume for its infeoffed lands such titles, deeds, honors, rights, powers and faculties as should be judged fitting. It was thus, that in Canada, the feudal system was extended and consolidated. The Seigniors conceded their lands to the colonists at a very low rate.

19. What were the obligations and principal privileges of the Company of One Hundred Associates ?

A. The Company of One Hundred Associates promised: 1o. To bring out six thousand settlers, tradesmen and mechanics, before 1643

2). To assist each settler for three years. 3a. To bring out two priests for each settlement. It received: 1a. The monopoly of the fur trade. 2a. The control of the inland fisheries. 3a. Possession of all the land and forts in New France.

20 What war was going on between England and France in 1628, and how did it affect the the Colony ?

A. The war between the Catholics and Protestants. Whilst Cardinal Richelieu was besieging LaRochelle, upheld by the English, several French Huguenots, (among whom were the three brothers David, Louis and Thomas Kertk) offered their services to Charles I., of England, to conquer New France in his name. Having obtained six vessels, the Kertks took Port-Royal, ravaged Tadoussac, and captured some French transports with food and stores which Roquemont was bringing to Quebec.

21 When and by whom was Quebec first besieged ?

A. In 1629, by the Kertk brothers. Champlain, who was reduced to great straits, accepted honorable terms of capitulation, and returned

to France with the Jesuits, Recollets, and the majority of the colonists. Kertk took Champlain to England, where he was released and sent to France. Disasters did not long oppress the Colony, for, by the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, in 1632, Charles I., of England restored not only Canada, but also Cape Breton and Nova Scotia to Louis XIII. of France.

21 When did Champlain resume his Governorship ?

A. In 1633, he at once sought to restore prosperity and promote civilization among the Indians by means of the Jesuit missionaries. He also brought out with him farmers, artisans and a number of respectable families as settlers for the new colony.

23 When and by whom was Three Rivers founded ?

A. In 1634, by M. de Violette.

24 Who was the founder of the Jesuits' College at Quebec ?

A. Marquis de Gamache, in 1635.

25 What loss did Canada sustain in 1635 ?

A. The loss of her first Governor, Samuel

de Champlain, called the Father of New France. He died at Quebec, on Christmas day, 1635, after a noble career of heroic endurance in the service of France in Canada, of nearly 30 years. He was a man of unusual energy, and decision; he was particularly zealous in the propagation of the faith among the Indians. "The salvation of a soul said he "is more important than the conquest of a Kingdom." He wrote three volumes, at intervals, containing an interesting account of his voyage to Canada. He also wrote a history of New France, and a summary of Christian doctrine, which latter was translated into both the Huron and Iroquois languages.

26 Who was Madame de Champlain, and what became of her after her husband's death?

A. She was a daughter of Nicholas Boulé, a Calvinist, and Secretary of the Royal Household at Paris. The marriage contract was signed in 1610, but as Hélène was then too young, it did not take effect till two years later. Madame de Champlain remained only four years in Canada. On the death of her husband, she became a nun under the name of Sœur Sain-

Augustin, and founded the Ursuline Convent at Meaux. She died in 1654.

27 How was Acadia divided after the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye ?

A. Into three parts which were conceded to M.M. de Latour, Denis and Rasili. The last named, who had the title of Governor, was replaced at his death by M. d'Aulnay de Charnisé.

28 What is there remarkable in the life of Madame de Latour ?

A. M. de Charnisé was the deadly enemy of M. de Latour, during whose absence he treacherously attacked Port Saint-Jean when it was guarded only by Madame de Latour and a few soldiers. This courageous woman kept up the siege during three days, when Charnisé, by means of treason, found his road into the fort. He had all the soldiers who had defended the fort hanged ; and he barbarously compelled the noble heroine to assist at the atrocious spectacle. Madam de Latour did not long survive this frightful disaster. On the death of Charnisé, M. de Latour married his widow, and took possession of Fort Saint-Jean and Port-Royal. In 1654, Cromwell sent out English troops to Aca-

dia. In 1667, the treaty of Breda gave Acadia to France.

II--M. de Montmagny (1636-1648)

29 Who was Champlain's successor ?

A. De Chateaufort was temporarily appointed to succeed Champlain, but on the arrival of de Montmagny, the new Viceroy, he became Governor of Three Rivers.

30 Name briefly the principal events under de Montmagny.

A. In 1637, Noël Brulart de Sillery, a Knight of Malta, founded an institution, four miles above Quebec, for the Indian converts. This he named after St. Joseph, who had been selected as the patron Saint of Canada in 1624. In 1639, Madame de la Peltrie, encouraged by St. Vincent de Paul, whom she met at Paris, founded the Convent of the Ursulines of Quebec, with the Venerable Mother Mary of the Incarnation for first Superioress. The same year the Duchess of Aiguillon founded the Hôtel Dieu of Quebec. In 1640, Fathers Chaumonot and Brebœuf discovered Lake Erie. In 1642, M. de Montmagny built fort Richelieu, or Sorel; M. de Maison-

neuve founded Montreal. In 1645, a treaty of peace was signed at Three Rivers by the Iroquois, Algonquins, Hurons and French. The Company of One Hundred Associates gave up the traffic of the fur trade to the Company of the "Habitants." In 1646 the martyrdom of Father Jogues, Jesuit, took place; Father Druillettes discovered the rivers Chaudière and Kenebec. In 1647, discovery of Lake St. John by Father Dequen; Fort Richelieu was burnt by the Iroquois.

31 Give a short account of the foundation of Montreal.

A. M. de Maisonneuve arrived in Quebec in 1641 with several families, some soldiers, and an armament of \$25,000. The following spring, M. de Maisonneuve and his colonists quitted Quebec for Montreal. Madame de la Peltrie and Mademoiselle Mance were also on board. On the 18th of May, 1642, the colonists landed at the place marked out for the new establishment. A rustic altar was raised, and Father Vimont, a Jesuit, celebrated Mass. The new establishment took the name of Ville-Marie.

32 Why was the Company of Montreal founded?

A. In 1640, M. Olier, superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, M. de la Dauversière, M. de Fancamp, and a few other eminent personages, founded in France a company for the maintenance of the Catholic faith in Canada. The Island of Montreal was given to this company by M. de Lauzon, and M. de Maisonneuve, of Champagne, was commissioned to conduct a colony thereto.

33 What were the missions founded by the Jesuits ?

A. The Jesuits founded among the Hurons many missions, the principal of which were St. Joseph, St. Louis, St. Ignace, St. John, and Ste. Marie, situated on the east bank of Lake Huron.

34 Did the French and Iroquois ever come to arms ?

A. The inhabitants of Montreal, continually molested by the Iroquois, finally attacked them at Place d'Armes. It was about this time that Fathers Jogues and Bressani suffered atrocious cruelties at the hands of the Iroquois. In 1645, peace was signed at Three Rivers, but it was

not of long duration. In 1648, Montmagny was recalled and replaced by M. d'Ailleboust.

III—M. d'Ailleboust (1648-51)

35 State the provisions of the Royal decree that M. d'Ailleboust brought with him from France.

A. 10. The Governor General should, in future, be appointed for three years only; 20. The King created a Council composed of the Governor of the Colony, of the Superior of the Jesuits, (so long as there would be no Bishop), of the last ex-Governor, of two citizens elected every three years by the syndics of the inhabitants of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers.

36 What bourgade was assailed by the Iroquois in 1648?

A. On the 4th of July, 1648, the Iroquois suddenly fell upon the Huron village of St. Joseph, and massacred about 700 Hurons. Father Daniel, after having baptised by aspersion a large number of catechumens, was murdered, and his body cast into the flames. The following year, the Iroquois made an irruption into the Huron villages of St Ignatius, St. Louis

and massacred the inhabitants. Fathers Lalemant, Brebœuf and Garnier were made to endure the most excruciating tortures, in the midst of which, they expired.

37 What did the inhabitants of 15 other Huron villages resolve to do ?

A. To find greater security, they resolved to set fire to their huts, and seek shelter in the wilderness and among the neighboring tribes. Some of them came to Quebec, whence they were sent to Lorette, where remnants of the race are still to be found.

IV—M. de Lauzon (1651-56)

38 Who replaced M. d'Alleboust ?

A. M. Jean de Lauzon, one of the principal members of the Company of One Hundred Associates.

39 Did the Iroquois continue their depredations ?

A. Yes, in 1651, they turned their arms against the French at Point St. Charles, but were repulsed, with great slaughter, by Maisonneuve and Charles Lemoyne. In 1652, du Plessis Bochart, Governor of Three Rivers, was killed in an engagement with a band of Iroquois.

The Iroquois massacred Father Buceux, as he ascended the St. Maurice, to visit the Attikamegues. In 1653, 500 Angiers came to Three Rivers, and cut off for some time, all intercourse with the station. On the 6th of November, 1653, they sued for peace and obtained it.

40 When did Ville-Marie really become a colony ?

A. In 1653, after the arrival of the reinforcements which Maisonneuve brought out from France, in 1653.

41 What religious institution was founded at Montreal in 1653 ?

A. The Congregation of Notre Dame, by the Venerable Mother Marguerite Bourgeois.

42 Relate the events of 1656 and 1657.

A. In 1656, M. de Lauzon left the government of the colony to his son Charney, who, having become a widower, entered Holy Orders and confided the Colony to M. d'Ailleboust, in awaiting the arrival of the new Governor, M. d'Argenson. The same year, Jean Bourdon took possession of Hudson Bay, in the name of the King of France. In 1657, the Hôtel Dieu,

of Montreal, was founded by Mademoiselle Jeanne Mance, assisted by Dauversière and by the Duchess de Bullion. The same year (1657), the Sulpicians arrived in Montreal, and Canada became a Vicariate Apostolic.

V—M. d'Argenson (1658-61).

43 What was d'Argenson's first act on arriving?

A. Having learned that some Algonquins had been massacred by the Iroquois, he put himself at the head of 250 men and pursued the assassins, but was unable to overtake them.

44. State who was the first Bishop of Canada. Give a brief sketch of his life.

A. The Right Reverend François de Montmorency Laval was born at Laval, in France, in 1623. In his youth, he was known as Abbé de Montigny; he was ordained priest in 1647; named Bishop of Pétrée and Vicar Apostolic of New France, by Pope Alexander VII, he arrived in Canada June 6, 1659. He founded and endowed the Quebec Seminary, 1663, and in the same year he was named, by Louis XIV, Member of the Sovereign Council. He founded the "Little Seminary" in 1670. It was in 1674, that he became Bishop of Quebec. He made great efforts to prevent drunkenness among the

Indians ; and by his influence at court, had the administration of government transferred from Viceroy to a Superior Council, under certain wise restrictions which he had submitted to Louis XIV. He effected great good in the country, and died amid many regrets, at Quebec, 6th of May, 1708, at the venerable age of 85 years. He was proclaimed Venerable by the Church, on the 29th September, 1890.

45 What concession was made in 1659?

A. The Company of Montreal ceded the Island of Montreal to the Sulpicians. The Abbés de Quélus, Souart, Galinier, and d'Allet, sent out by M. Olier, founded a seminary at Ville-Marie.

46 Did the colony long enjoy peace after the Treaty of 1653 ?

A. No; it was threatened with complete destruction by a large force of Iroquois; but it owed its safety to the heroism of sixteen brave Frenchmen of Montreal, headed by Daulac. After having received Holy Communion, and prepared themselves for death, they went with a few Indian allies to the foot of Long-Sault, on the Ottawa, to arrest the progress of the Iroquois, who were advancing towards Mont-

real. During ten days, these heroes repulsed the attacks of 700 Iroquois; at last, they succumbed, one by one to the fierce blows of the enemy. The Iroquois, astonished to meet such resistance on the part of so small a number of French, gave up their idea of devastating the whole of the colony. Nevertheless, they continued spreading terror throughout the country: the principal scenes of their atrocities were Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal. In 1661, M. Jean de Lauzon, M. Nicolas Couillard, and five other Frenchmen were massacred at the Island of Orleans, by the Agniers.

CHAPTER II

PERIOD OF ROYAL GOVERNMENT (1663-1760).

VI—*M. d'Avaugour (1661-1663)*

1 Who was the successor of d'Argenson?

A. Baron d'Avaugour, who arrived at Quebec on the 21st August, 1661. He was very loyal and brave, but rather absolute in his opinions.

2 What was one of his first acts?

A. Having visited the various stations under his government, he applied to the King for troops and ammunition for the defence of the colony which was at this time in a very pitiable condition, owing to the frequent incursions of the Iroquois. On the following year, 1662, d'Avaugour received 400 men with some skilful officers.

3 When was the Sovereign Council established?

A. Owing to various dissensions which had arisen in New France, Colbert, a celebrated minister of Finance, under Louis XIV, sent out M.

Dupont Gaudais to examine and report upon the state of the Colony. His visit had a salutary effect, for it led to several important changes in the administration of public affairs. Among other reforms was the creation of the Sovereign Council. The King was represented by three important officers, who were assisted by a Supreme Council: 1. The Governor controlled military affairs; 2. The Bishop managed the Church; 3. The Intendant attended to legal money matters, and to the general interest of the colony; 4. A Clerk and five Councillors named by the Governor and the Bishop. Later on the number of Councillors increased to twelve. This Council was invested with administrative and judicial functions somewhat like the "Parlement de Paris:" legal tribunals were established at various places, and municipal government in a modified form, introduced. The right of taxation was reserved to the King. The duties of each of the officers in charge were not well defined, and this led to many disputes; the colony was however better ruled than by the fur-companies. Seigneurial Tenure was introduced and a great effort was made to bring out colonists. The law

of France known as the "Custom of Paris," was made the law of the land; but the people had no voice in the Government.

4 Why was d'Avangour recalled ?

A. Bishop Laval, seeing that the Governor favored the sale of liquor, had him recalled and replaced by M. de Mésy.

5 What extraordinary event put a stop for sometime to the liquor traffic ?

A. Dreadful earthquakes took place which struck the Indians with terror, and which were more efficacious, than all the fulminations of the Church.

VII.—M. de Saffray-Mesy (1663-65.)

6 By whom was d'Avangour replaced ?

A. By de Mésy, who arrived in company with Bishop Laval, several officers of the army of justice, some troops, and 100 families. The new Governor inaugurated his administration by the Sovereign Council. It was at this epoch that Quebec really became a city. The first act of the Council was to establish three courts of justice; at Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers.

7 What difficulties arose between the French and the English at Hudson Bay ?

A. The English, led by two Huguenots, had raised Fort Rupert and established other trading-posts: Colbert thought it expedient to send out Father Charles Albanel to renew the contract made, in 1656, by Bourdon and Després Couture.

8 What was the conduct of de Mesy ?

A. No sooner was he installed as Governor of New France, than lending an ear to those who had abused the weakness of his predecessor, he showed himself quite different from what was expected of him. He opposed the Bishop by permitting the sale of liquor to the Indians, and sent some of the Councillors to France because they refused to sanction his views. His trial was soon to come off, but he died at Quebec, on the 5th of May, 1665, after having reconciled himself with the Bishop, and received the last Sacraments with the most edifying piety.

9 What was de Tracy's mission ?

A. To establish order in New France and to subdue the Iroquois, to which effect, he brought out with him twelve hundred men of the Carignan Regiment that had gained honors fighting the Turks in Hungary. De Sallières was the Colonel of this illustrious regiment. De Tracy

was accompanied by de Courcelles who was appointed Governor General, by Mr. Talon, the Intendant, and by several artisans and a great number of families.

10 To what Company was Canada ceded in 1664 ?

A. To the West India Company which was dissolved in 1674.

11 Where did de Maisonneuve end his life ?

A. Owing to disagreements with M. de Mésy, Maisonneuve returned to France in 1664; he ended his life in the Seminary of Paris, venerated by all who knew him, in 1679.

12 Name the French Intendants ?

A. Talon (1665-72); De Bonteroue (1668-70); Vacancy (1672-75); Duchesneau (1675-82). De Meulles (1682-86); De Champigny (1686-1702); De Beauharnois (1702-05); Raudot, father and son (1701-11); Begon (1712-26); de Chazel (1725) Dupuy (1726-31; d'Aigrement and Hocquart (1728-31; Hocquart (1731-48); Bigot (1748 until the conquest.)

VII—M. de Courcelles (1665-72)

13 What did M. de Tracy do on arriving in Canada ?

A. He caused three forts to be built: the first at Sorel, the second, at Chambly, the third

at Ste. Thérèse, and in the following Spring, marched against the Iroquois, at the head of 600 soldiers of the Carignan regiment, accompanied by an equal number of Canadians and about 100 savages. The Iroquois, at the approach of the French, abandoned their villages, and fled to the woods where it was impossible to pursue them.

14 What progress did Talon effect in Canada ?

A. He sent out explorers to the north and west of the country, encouraged commerce, agriculture, industry, mining, and put to profit the natural resources of these vast regions.

15 What decree was passed by the Supreme Council in 1667 ?

A. The Supreme Council decreed that the tithes should be paid in grain, and should consist of a 26th part of the crops.

16 What nations, unknown to Champlain, did the missionaries discover ?

A. They discovered the Betsiamites, the Sioux, etc. Fathers Dablon and Marquette, who founded the mission of Sault-Saint-Marie, in 1668, learned the names of several nations of

whom they had never heard before.

17 What are the principal events towards the close of the administration of M. de Courcelles ?

A. In 1668, Bishop Laval founded the little Seminary of Quebec; a part of the Carillon regiment returned to France; the Hudson Bay Company received from the English parliament a chart authorizing them to trade in the north-west territory; at the same time, a large number of Iroquois, who had become Christians, settled at la Prairie de la Madeleine. In 1671, return of the Recollets to Canada. In 1672, de Courcelles and Talon returned to France, and M. de Frontenac arrived in Quebec as Governor.

IX—M. de Frontenac (1672-82).

18 What fort was founded by Frontenac, in 1672 ?

A. Fort Cataracoui, now called Kingston.

19 What was the conduct of de Frontenac in the government of the colony ?

A. He was soon at variance, not only with several members of the Council, but also with the Bishop, concerning the sale of liquors which

caused so many scandalous disorders among the Indians.

20 What mission did Talon confide to Joliet and Pere Marquette ?

A. He sent them to ascertain whether the large river so much spoken of by the western Indians, emptied into the Gulf of Mexico, or into the Pacific Ocean.

21 Relate briefly the voyage of Joliet and Father Marquette.

A. After many difficulties, Father Marquette and Sieur de Joliet reached the Bay des Puants, now called Green Bay. Directed by some Indians, they entered Fox River and proceeded as far as Wisconsin, into which it empties. They then sailed until they met with the large stream of which the Wisconsin is but a small tributary. After passing the mouths of the Mississippi and Arkansas, they went no farther, convinced that that they had discovered the large river called by the Indians Michisippi (Father of Waters), and that it flowed into the Gulf of Mexico. On their return, Father Marquette remained amongst the Western Indians, and died two years after, at the early age of 38 years. Joliet pursued

his way to Quebec, without accident, until he arrived at the Lachine Rapids, when his canoe upset; and his manuscripts were lost, and he himself barely escaping with his life. As a reward for his services, he received a grant of the Island of Anticosti, and was named hydrographer to the King. He died about 1701, on the Island of Anticosti.

22 What were de la Salle's explorations?

A. Robert Chevalier, Sieur de la Salle, was ennobled by Louis XIV. He sought to reach China by way of Canada, and set out on an expedition for that purpose. His design was frustrated by an accident at a place since called Lachine, or China. He explored the Mississippi from its source to its mouth in 1678-80; spent two years between Frontenac and Lake Erie; constructed the first vessels that sailed on Lake Erie. He sought to reach the Mississippi by sea, but having failed, he tried to reach it overland. In doing so, he was murdered by his jealous and turbulent followers, who, in their efforts to return home, perished miserably, as a just retribution for their cruelty and crimes.

Thus perished, in 1685, the noble de la Salle, who, after having explored the Mississippi to its mouth, (1682), took formal possession of the surrounding country and named it Louisiana, in honor of his sovereign, Louis XIV.

23 What did the French Court on hearing that Frontenac and the Intendant Duchesneau could not agree ?

A. The French Court recalled them both to France.

X—M. de la Barre (1682-85).

24 Who was appointed to replace Frontenac ?

A. De la Barre, an ancient marine officer, who arrived at Quebec in 1682. He undertook a war against the Iroquois, and went as far as Lake Ontario. The result of this war was not honorable for the Governor, on account of the weakness shown in the treaty of peace concluded with the Iroquois; he was therefore recalled to France.

XI—M. de Denonville (1685-89).

25 By whom was de la Barre replaced ?

A. By M. de Denonville who, on arriving,

took measures to ascertain the real state of affairs with the Iroquois. While preparing for an expedition against the Iroquois, he sent Chevalier de Troyes, with a company of 80 men, to recover the posts taken by the English at Hudson Bay. Iberville was one of the party. The French took possession of forts Monsipi, Rupert, and Ste Anne. These exploits gave Hudson Bay to France.

26 Against what Indians did Denonville march ?

A. In 1687, under various pretexts, he enticed to Cataragui, a number of Iroquois chiefs, had them seized, bound and brought to Quebec, thence carried to France to work in the King's galleys as convicts. But the King blamed the imprudent policy of de Denonville, and sent back the prisoners to Canada. He then marched against the Tsonnonthouans. An army of 2000 men, of which 300 were Indians, set out from the Island of Ste. Hélène, on the 30th of June, embarking on 200 canoes. The little army was briskly attacked by 800 Iroquois, but the enemy was soon repulsed with a loss of 60 of their warriors. After this victory, M. de Denonville caused Fort Niagara to be constructed, leaving

there a garrison of 100 men, under the command of de Troyes.

27 Who prevented the treaty of peace being signed with the Iroquois ?

A. Kondiaronk, surnamed the Rat, a Huron chief of rare power, and favorable to the French, took offence at their exclusion of his tribe from the negotiation of a proposed treaty, and by means of a double treachery to the French and Iroquois, suddenly precipitated a renewal of hostilities between them.

28 What was the population of Canada in 1688 ?

A. Nearly 12,000 souls, including the government of Acadia.

29 Who succeeded Bishop Laval ?

A. Bishop de Saint-Valier, 1688.

30 What were the causes of the war that broke out between Canada and the English Colonies, in 1689 ?

A. William III. had just formed the League of Augsburg against Louis XIV. He accused France of having invaded that part of New York that lies close to Acadia, of having taken Hudson Bay, and encroached upon the fisheries.

of Newfoundland. Canada had for allies, the Indians of Canada and Maine; the English were helped by the Iroquois of New York.

31 What terrible massacre took place in 1689?

A. The massacre of Lachine:—1500 Iroquois made an attack on a village in the Island of Montreal, during the night of the 5th of August, and massacred men, women and children, setting fire everywhere, and carrying away 200 prisoners whom they burned in their villages.

XII.—M. de Frontenac (1689-1698)

32 What did de Frontenac do to comply with the intentions of Louis XIV?

A. He carried on a war with New York and New England during the winter of 1689-90.

33 How did Frontenac divide the expedition?

A. Into three parts; attacking the English at three places at the same time. The first expedition headed by d'Aillebout de Mantel and Lemoyne de Sainte Hélène, destroyed the village of Corlear or Schenectady (Albany); the second under the orders of Hertel de Rouville, took Salmon Falls, in New Hampshire; the third, con-

ducted by M. de Portneuf, beat the English at Casco, in Maine.

34 What did the English resolve to do ?

A. They resolved to conquer Canada ; and to that effect, they determined to attack her by sea and by land.

35 What were the first military operations ?

A. In 1690, the English Colonists armed a fleet of seven vessels under the command of Phipps. They sailed for Acadia, and took Port-Royal, Lahav, Chedabucto, and nearly all the posts established there by the French. On the 16th Oct., 1690, Phipps appeared before Quebec. He began to bombard the city, while 1500 English attacked the French at la Canardière. But the enemy was repulsed with such vigor that at the end of the same month, all the English soldiers had left Canada. Phipps' fleet was almost entirely destroyed by a tempest.

36 Did the Iroquois continue their incursions from 1689 to 1693 ?

A. In 1690, they penetrated into the Colony and massacred many inhabitants. In 1691, they spread terror in the environs of Montreal :

they were, however, repulsed at Repentigny, by de Vaudreuil and de Bienville. Callière, Governor of Montreal, sustained a rude attack with the Iroquois at Prairie de la Madelaine and succeeded in routing the enemy. In 1693, the English, after having been beaten at Newfoundland by M. Jacques de Brouillan, took possession of Fort Ste. Anne in Hudson Bay. The following year, d'Iberville took Fort Nelson.

37 Who was Madeleine de Vercheres ?

A. A young girl, aged fourteen, who defended Fort Vercherès, with the energy and tact of a veteran soldier, and prevented the Iroquois from penetrating into the fort during her father's absence. She married Sieur de la Parade de Lanaudière whom she had saved from the hands of the Iroquois.

38 What did Frontenac do in 1696 ?

A. He undertook a great expedition against the Iroquois; destroyed the village of the Onnontagués and the Onneyouths, at the entrance of the Oswego River.

39 What were d'Iberville's successes ?

A. In 1696, he appeared before Pemaquid, captured an English vessel of 24 cannons without losing a single man and took Pemaquid by

capitulation. In this exploit, d'Iberville was helped by the Baron de Castin, an ancient officer of the Carignan Regiment, who headed a detachment of Abenakis, from Newfoundland, where he took possession of St. John, and nearly all the posts the English held on the Island. D'Iberville went to Hudson Bay, in 1697, and arrived at Fort Nelson with fifty Canadians and only one vessel. He had to sustain a combat against three English vessels, one of which carried 52 cannon and 250 men. D'Iberville sank their largest vessel, captured the second, and obliged the third to take flight. After a struggle of three hours, Fort Nelson was taken by the French.

40 What treaty put a stop to this war ?

A. The treaty of Riswick, signed in 1697, ended hostilities and gave Hudson Bay to France.

41 When did Frontenac die ? Give a sketch of his character.

A. He died at Quebec 1698. Like Champlain, he had devoted all his energies to promote the prosperity of Canada. His firmness, energy and talents have characterized him as one of the

most illustrious governors of Canada. Though quick-tempered and haughty, he was brave and fearless. He was beloved by his subjects and died amid their heartfelt regrets. He was succeeded by M. de Callières, who was then governor of Montreal.

XIII—M. de Callieres (1698-1703).

42 What City was founded in 1700 ?

A. The city of Detroit, by M. de la Motte-Cadillac.

43 For what was the year 1701 remarkable ?

A. For a general peace signed at Montreal by deputies from various Indian tribes. The great Kondiaronk was present at the assembly; he died the day after the conclusion of peace.

44 When and by whom was Louisiana settled ?

A. D'Iberville, having been named Governor of Louisiana, began a settlement at Mobile, in 1701.

45 When and where did M. de Callieres die ?

A. In 1703, at Quebec, leaving behind him the reputation of being a skilful general, an upright man, and a true friend to Canada.

XIV.—*M. de Vaudreuil (1703-25).*

46 Who replaced M. de Callieres ?

A. M. de Vaudreuil, whose intention was to maintain with the Iroquois a peace that was menaced by the declaration of war between France and England, on account of the Spanish succession.

47 What attempt was made by the English in 1704 ?

A. To take possession of Acadia. To this purpose they sent out a fleet of 10 vessels, the largest of which carried 60 guns and the smallest 12 guns. But they were unsuccessful. In 1704, Hertel de Rouville destroyed the English posts at Deerfield and Haverhill.

48 What loss had the French to sustain in 1704 ?

A. The English captured one of their vessels named *Seine*, which had on board, Bishop de St. Valier, successor of Bishop Laval, a great number of Ecclesiastics, and a cargo estimated at £1,000,000 sterling. Bishop St. Valier remained eight years a prisoner in England.

49 What did the English undertake in 1707 ?

A. They undertook the seizure of Port Royal, but failed in their enterprise. The French, elated by their success at Port Royal, resolved in 1709, to march against the English establishments in Newfoundland. To that effect, M. de St. Ovide, at the head of 169 men, took by assault St. John, the emporium of the English, defended by 900 men.

50 How did the English revenge themselves ?

A. They attacked Port Royal, with a fleet of 54 vessels, carrying 4000 men. Subercase, who had only 300 men to oppose the English, resisted with vigor during twenty-two days, but was, at last, obliged to capitulate. The name of Acadia was changed to that of Annapolis.

51 What other conquest did the English undertake ?

A. The conquest of Canada. Two English armies, commanded by Walker and Nicholson, were directed against Quebec. Walker's fleet met with a violent tempest, near Isle-aux-Oeufs, about 900 men perished in the waves. On hearing of this disaster, Nicholson, who was marching towards Montreal, at the head of 4600 men, gave orders to retreat.

52 By whom were the Outagamis or Foxes massacred.

A. By the French under M. du Buisson. This victory prevented the English from settling in Detroit, and taking the monopoly of the commerce in the West.

53 What treaty put a stop to Queen Anne's war ?

A. The treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, by which Acadia, Newfoundland and Hudson Bay Territory were given to England.

54 What did France do to replace Acadia ?

A. The French founded Louisbourg in Cape Breton, so as to protect Canada against the invasions of the English. In concert with Begon, Intendant of Canada, Vaudreuil endeavored, in 1714, to fortify the country and augment its population. The fortifications of Quebec were resumed in 1720, after the plans of M. de Léry.

55 Relate the massacre of Father Rasle.

A. In 1724, two hundred and eighty English, supported by a band of Iroquois, surprised an

Abénaquis village and massacred the inhabitants and the Jesuit Missionary Father Rasle, whom they unjustly accused of instigating the Abénaquis to war. In 1725, the French vessel *Chameau* which had on board 250 passengers for Quebec, was wrecked on the coast of Cape Breton, near Louisburg, where all were drowned.

56 When and where did M. de Vaudreuil die ?

A. In 1725, at Quebec, after having governed Canada with wisdom and prudence for twenty-one years.

XV—M. de Beauharnois (1726-47).

57 Give an account of the Government of M. de Beauharnois.

A. He arrived in Canada 1726, accompanied by the Intendant, Mr. Dupuis, who replaced M. Begon. In 1727, Bishop St. Valier died at the General Hospital of Quebec; he was succeeded by his Coadjutor, Bishop de Mornay. In 1728, de Beauharnois appointed M. de Ligneris to command an expedition against the Outagamis, who, on hearing of the approach of the French, deserted their country. De Ligneris set fire to their huts, demolished their fortifications and returned to Canada. In 1731, de Beauharnois

erected Fort Crown Point on Lake Champlain, to prevent incursions of the English. Peace being restored, the Governor and the Intendant made every endeavor to promote the progress of the Colony. In 1743, the Rocky Mountains were discovered by M. de Varennes, Sieur de la Verendrye, who in the space of 12 years, had discovered the upper Missouri and all the country situated between the Rocky Mountains and Lakes Superior and Winnipeg. In 1739, Bishop Dosquet resigned his see, and was replaced by Bishop de l'Auberivière, who died on the 20th August, 1740, eight days after his arrival, a victim of the care he had bestowed on the sick during the passage. Bishop de Pontbraid succeeded him in 1741.

58 Relate the siege of Louisburg and the efforts of the French to reconquer this fort.

A, France, having taken the part of the Prussians in the war of the Austrian succession, 1744, against the English who sided with Maria Theresa, the English equipped a fleet under the command of Commodore Warren, composed of four ships of war and several troop vessels, bearing four thousand soldiers, and appeared before Louisburg in 1745; after an heroic

resistance of 90 days, the French surrendered, and Louisburg was taken by the English. In June 1746, the French government sent out a fleet, under the command of the Duke of Anville, to recover Louisburg and Cape Breton. Scarcely had the fleet lost sight of the French coast, when it was assailed by so violent a tempest, that the vessels were driven assunder. The Duke of Anville reached Chedabucto (Halifax), about three months later, with only seven of his vessels. The unfortunate duke died about three days after his arrival at Halifax. He was replaced in the command of the remaining fleet by M. d'Estourmel, who shortly after killed himself with his own sword, under the influence of a burning fever. M. de la Jonquière, who had just been named to succeed M. de Beauharnois, determined to go and attack Port-Royal; in nearing Cap Sable, a violent tempest dispersed his vessels, and obliged him to return to France. Notwithstanding this ill-fate, the French equipped a new fleet which they again confided to Marquis de la Jonquière. This fleet was met on the coast of Galicia, Spain, by an English armament. M. de la Jonquière fought bravely, but the disproportion of his forces obliged him to yield to the enemy. Jonquière was taken prisoner to England.

59 Who governed Canada during the captivity of M. de la Jonquiere ?

A. M. de la Galissionière ruled the country with prudence and wisdom. He constructed or repaired many forts, chief among which were Gaspereau and Beauséjour in Acadia, Ogdensburg, Toronto, in which he left a certain number of well-drilled militia. He traced the limits of Canada as far as the Alleghanies.

60 State the provisions of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

A. This treaty gave back to France Louisburg and Cape Breton.

XVI—M. de la Jonquiere (1749-52).

61 Give an account of M. de la Jonquiere's administration.

A. After having recovered his liberty, in 1748, he took possession of his government, in 1749. He fortified Quebec and Montreal, and reestablished discipline in the army. Having been accused of bribery, and of favoring his relatives and friends, de la Jonquière demanded his recall. But he died in Quebec, 1752, and was replaced by the Marquis Duquesne de Menneville.

XVII—M. Duquesne (1752-55)

62 State the first acts of the new Governor.

A. Being persuaded that peace could not be of long duration, Duquesne's first care was to drill and discipline the troops and militia, and to fortify the principal places in Canada. He therefore raised the forts Presqu'le, Machault, and Duquesne, from Lake Erie to Ohio.

63 Name the principal forts that were raised on the surface of New France.

A. 1o. Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal on the St. Lawrence. 2o. Sorel, Chambly, St. John on the Richelieu. 3o. St. Frederic, Crown Point and Ticonderoga or Carillon, on Lake Champlain. 4o. Cataracoui or Frontenac, Niagara, Detroit and Presqu'le, on the Great Lakes. 5o. Duquesne (Pittsburg), Machault, Leboeuf and Venango, in the Ohio valley. 6o. Contrecoeur to the west of Lake Superior. 7o. Gaspereau and Beauséjour, between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

64. What were the pretensions of the English, at that time ?

A. They pretended that the Valley of the

Ohio was part of Virginia and they resolved to expel the French, who grounded their rights on their discoveries and explorations.

65 What was the signal of the hostilities of 1754 ?

A. The French, having established Forts Lebecuf and Venango, in the Northwest of Pennsylvania, the Governor of Virginia sent George Washington, then only twenty-one years old, to order the French to evacuate the Ohio Valley. M. de St. Pierre, the French commander, refused, and, hostilities began. The English having erected Fort Necessity, in opposition to Fort Duquesne, Washington was appointed to occupy the contested territory. Being informed of his movement, de Contrecoeur, commander of Fort Duquesne, despatched de Jumonville to summon Washington to withdraw. Although de Jumonville bore the parliamentary flag, he was attacked by Washington and killed with nine of his men. One of the prisoners escaped and brought the sorrowful news to the fort. De Contrecoeur sent de Villiers, a brother of Jumonville, with 600 Canadians and 100 Indians, to revenge the death of Jumonville. De Villiers attacked Fort Necessity with such

vigor, that after two hours' combat, Washington was obliged to capitulate, though he had 500 men and nine pieces of artillery. The French had only two of their men killed and seventy wounded.

66 What did both the English and French Governments do to support their respective colonies in 1754 ?

A. Both countries sent out a squadron, and although there had been, as yet, no declaration of war, nevertheless, Boscawen, the English General, captured the *Alcide* and the *Lys* which a storm had separated from the French squadron.

67 Relate the causes that led to the "Seven Years' War."

A. The English were determined to conquer Canada. Jumonville's assassination, the capture of the *Alcide*, of the *Lys*, and of 300 other ships were the chief causes that led to the terrible struggle that finally terminated so fatally to the French. At the same time, Louis XV, engaged in a war concerning Maria Teresa, and the King of Prussia, neglected Canada, which, with its own resources, could not expect to be victorious over so numerous an enemy as the English,

whose population in America, in 1754, amounted to 1,200,000, whilst that of Canada was only 80,000.

68 Describe the fifth plan of attack of the English.

A. They resolved to attack Canada in four several places at the same time. Braddock's division was to march on Fort Duquesne; Shirley's, on Niagara; Johnson's, on Crown Point; and Monkton's, into Acadia.

69 Give an account of Monkton's expedition into Acadia.

A. In 1755, Monkton, who commanded 3,000 men, took possession of all the French establishments in Acadia. But, in this campaign, the conduct of the Anglo-Americans was unworthy of a civilized nation. The English generals invited the unfortunate Acadians to a mass meeting, feigning to have important news for them from the King of England. As soon as the church was filled, they had it surrounded by their troops, and made all the inmates prisoners. They then crowded men, women, and children in vessels, and dispersed them throughout their colonies from Boston to South Carolina, casting them on a foreign land without bread

or protection, for the purpose of punishing the Acadians for their attachment to France and their inviolable fidelity to the Catholic religion.

70 Relate the battle of Monongahela.

A. General Braddock at the head of 2,000 men, contrary to Washington's advice, rashly entered a narrow pass, where he was awaited by de Beaujeu, who counted scarcely 800 soldiers. De Beaujeu went out to meet him; Braddock fell mortally wounded; more than 1,300 of his men remained on the battle-field, or were drowned in the Monongahela. M. Dumas, replaced de Beaujeu, who was killed at the beginning of the battle, and completely routed the enemy.

71 What was the issue of Johnson's campaign on Lake Champlain?

A. It was quite successful; Johnson repulsed Baron Dieskau, near Fort Edward, with a loss of 800 men, and Dieskau himself was wounded and made prisoner.

72 Did Shirley go to Niagara? What was the result of the campaign of 1755?

A. No; he went only as far as Oswego, and deferred the attack on Fort Niagara until the

next year. The campaign of 1755 was on the whole little favorable to the English, who, after all, did not succeed in penetrating into the colony.

XVIII—M. de Vaudreuil Cavagnal (1755-60)

73 Give an account of the principal events under de Vaudreuil's rule.

A. De Vaudreuil succeeded Duquesne in 1755. In 1756, he sent de Léry with 166 Canadians, 93 soldiers and 82 savages against Fort Bull, which they took in less than an hour. In 1756, the colony received two battalions of troops, with several distinguished officers, headed by Marquis de Montcalm, who replaced Baron Dieskau in the service of the army. Chief among those officers were de Lévis, Bougainville, and Bourslamaque. In 1756, the Canadian militia amounted to 12,000, the English army contained 25,000 soldiers. In 1757, Montcalm had made himself master of Fort William Henry, at the southern extremity of Lake St. George. Notwithstanding the efforts of Montcalm, the French and their savage allies committed revolting acts of barbarity against the English prisoners. In 1758, Montcalm had only 6,000 men to oppose 40,000 under Abercromby. The

French lost Louisburg with the Island of Cape Breton, St. John's Island, or Prince Edward's, and Forts Frontenac and Duquesne. For nearly two months the French garrison, composed of 5,600 soldiers, militia and savages, maintained their position with incredible energy against more than 12,000 soldiers and mariners under General Amherst and Admiral Boscawen. Mme. Drucourt, wife of the Governor of Louisburg, distinguished herself by the heroism she displayed during the siege. Fort Frontenac, defended by only 70 men, had to yield, after two days' siege, to General Bradstreet who commanded 3,000 men. Fort Duquesne was blown up by the order of de Ligneris, who withdrew his men to Fort Machault on hearing that General Forbes and Colonel Washington were advancing with an army of 6,000 men. The French were, however, somewhat indemnified for the losses they had sustained, by the glorious victory of Carillon, gained by Montcalm in 1758, over Abercromby. The French numbered in this battle 3,600 men; the English, 16,000.

74 What great English Minister hastened the conquest of Canada; and what was the plan of England for the Campaign of 1759?

A. The celebrated William Pitt, whose sole aim was to humble France. Meantime, England being informed of the distress of Canada, owing to the exactions and corrupted Government of the Intendant Bigot, resolved to attack the country at three several points. The first expedition was under General Wolfe who was to attack Quebec; the second, commanded by General Amherst, was to descend by Lake Champlain to join Wolfe; the third, under Haviland and Prideaux, was directed towards the Great Lakes.

75 What force had Canada to oppose the 40,000 troops, supported by 20,000 reserve that the Anglo-Americans could muster?

A. Canada could send against them only 5,500 soldiers with the militia and a few bands of savages.

76 Relate Wolfe's exploits.

A. On the 27th of June, 1759, Wolfe appeared before Quebec. He landed a part of his troops at the upper end of the Island of Orleans. He also posted a detachment on the heights of Point Levis, to bombard the city, and another on the north coast, below Montmorency. Meantime, the French had thrown up a succession of

intrenchments along the coast of Beauport, from the city to the Falls of Montmorency. The French army then consisted of about 12,000 men, of whom 3,500 were regulars, the rest, militia and Indians. The garrison of the city was not over 650 men. During the bombardment, Wolfe sent various detachments to ravage the surrounding country. Seeing that he could not get the French to come from their intrenchments, and that Amherst had not yet arrived, Wolfe resolved to commence the attack at Montmorency, but he was repulsed with a loss of 600 men. At the same time, the English had made themselves masters of Forts Carillon, St. Frédéric, and Niagara. As the season was drawing to a close, and despairing to reduce the French, General Wolfe resolved to combat Montcalm in a less favorable position. He therefore ascended the river as far as Cape Rouge. On the 12th of September, at night, he landed his troops, 8,000 soldiers, at Wolfe's Cove, ascended the heights, and had them in battle array on the Plains of Abraham, early in the morning. On hearing this news, Montcalm left Beauport with 4,500 men. Borne away by a fatal precipitation, and contrary to M. de Vaudreuil's advice, Mont-

calm resolved to attack the enemy, though they were two against one. The combat was a bloody one. Both Wolfe and Montcalm fell mortally wounded. After the battle, the French passed through the city, crossed the St. Charles River, and withdrew to the camp at Beauport.

77 After this disastrous event, what did the French Governor do ?

A. He held a council of war, to devise the best means in such trying circumstances. The result was that the troops should go and camp at River Jacques Cartier.

78 Did not the French make an effort to wrest Quebec from the English ?

A. De Levis represented to the Governor that either the city should be destroyed, or by a prompt victory, prevented from falling into the hands of the enemy, but as his vanguard was about to cross the St. Charles, de Levis was informed of the capitulation of Quebec, by de Ramsay. It was agreed that the Garrison should evacuate the city with the honors of war, and be embarked as comfortable as possible for France; that the inhabitants should keep possession of their goods and of their religion. Meantime, General Murray was appointed Governor

General. In the spring of 1760, de Vaudreuil collected all his troops which made up an army of 6,000 men, and gave them to de Levis who marched to Quebec. The battle took place on the plains of Abraham; both French and English fought with equal bravery, but the victory remained to the French. This battle is called the battle of St. Foye. Encouraged by this success, de Levis laid siege to Quebec and bombarded the city from the 10th to the 15th of May, but despairing of receiving any help from France, the French were obliged to abandon the siege and return to Montreal, where de Vaudreuil had established his headquarters.

79 Relate the surrender of Montreal.

A. On the 8th of Sept. 1760, the English, numbering more than 20,000 men, attacked Montreal, defended by de Vaudreuil who had only 3,500 men to oppose them. After having held a council of war, de Vaudreuil came to the conclusion that the best course to be taken was to offer a capitulation on the most advantageous terms.

80 Name the principal articles of the capitulation of Montreal.

A. The Canadians were to enjoy the free exercise of their religion, their laws, and the rights of their properties; all posts, occupied by the French, were to be evacuated without delay and given to the English troops. The French troops to be transported to France free of expense. The seminaries and religious communities of women were maintained in the possession of their property, constitutions and privileges; these advantages were refused to the Jesuits, Franciscans, and Sulpicians.

81 What kings ruled in France and in England at the time of the conquest?

A. Louis XV. in France, and George III. in England.

82 Name the sovereigns who reigned in France from the discovery of Canada to the conquest?

A. Francis I, Henry II, Charles IX, Henry III, Henry IV, Louis XIII, Louis IV, and Louis XV.

PART SECOND.

CANADA UNDER BRITISH RULE

FIRST EPOCH.

FROM THE CAPITULATION OF MONTREAL, 1760, TO
THE CONSTITUTIONAL ACT, 1791.

*1—Absolute Government and Legislative
Council.*

I—Lord Amherst (1760-1763).

**1 Who was the first English Governor?
What form of government did he es-
tablish?**

A. The first English Governor was General Amherst. He established a military form of government, that is, the officers of the army administered the laws, holding courts at Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers. The Canadians looked upon this military rule as a violation of the terms of Capitulation which granted them the rights of British subjects.

2 When was the conquest of Canada confirmed?

A. On the 10th of February, 1763, by the Treaty of Paris which ended the Seven Years' War.

3 How was Canada divided after the Conquest ?

A. Labrador, the Islands of Anticosti and Magdalen were annexed to Newfoundland; the Islands of Cape Breton and St. John, to Nova Scotia; and all the lands of the Great Lakes were added to the English Colonies. What remained of Canada was called the Province of Quebec. Not satisfied with having dismembered Canada, George III, on his own authority, abolished the French laws and exacted the Test Oath for admission to any public employment.

II.—General Murray (1763-66).

4 Name the principal events under Murray.

A. On entering into office, Murray formed a new Council, which, with himself, was invested with executive, legislative and judiciary powers. This Council was composed of 13 members, among whom was a single Canadian of obscure and unimportant condition. These unfair measures caused such loud murmurs among the people, that Murray permitted the use of

French laws for cases relative to property. To conform to the instructions received from England, Murray convoked an Assembly of the Representatives of the people; but the Canadians having refused to take the Test Oath, the Assembly was dismissed without holding a session, for the Governor would not allow the English representatives to proceed alone in the affairs of the Government. This concession in favor of the Catholics irritated the Protestants to such an extent that they succeeded in having the Governor recalled. On arriving in London, Murray represented to the ministry the injustice of excluding Catholics from holding office in the Government. These representations, together with the threatening attitude of the English colonies, engaged the English court to exercise a more liberal policy towards Canada; in 1774, the Quebec act was proclaimed. In 1765, Murray had to put down a revolt among the Western Indians headed by Pontiac, a distinguished Ottawa Chief, and enemy to the English. At first, the English lost several of their fortified places near the Great Lakes; but the Indians, having been beaten at Bushy-Run, near Pittsburg, they, at last, sued for peace which was

granted them at Chouagen or Oswego, in 1766. In 1766 Mgr. Briand arrived in Canada. Murray was succeeded by Sir Guy Carleton.

III—Sir Guy Carleton, afterwards Lord Chatham, (1766-96).

5 What were the principal articles of the Quebec Act ?

A. The Quebec Act, passed in 1774, extended the limits of the Province of Quebec; dispensed the Catholics from the Test Oath, and gave them the full enjoyment of the privileges granted them by the terms of capitulation. It restored the former civil laws, confirmed the English criminal laws, and established a Legislative Council to be composed of not fewer than 17, nor more than 23 members, either Catholics or Protestants. This Act excited the displeasure of the Protestants, but contributed to attach the French Canadians to the English Crown.

6 What causes led to the American Revolution ?

A. In 1765, the British Parliament, by the Stamp Act, laid a tax on the American colonies. Their object was to meet the expenses of the war of the Boundary Line. The colonists ob-

jected, as by British law, the King could levy no tax without the consent of the representatives of the people, and the Americans had no representatives in the British Parliament. The act was repealed, but other taxes were imposed and the quarrel continued, the British wishing to compel the Americans to trade only with the Mother Country.

7 Why did the Americans invade Canada and what was their success ?

A. In 1775, the English colonists broke out into open revolt against England, and the Canadians refused to join with them. An American army was sent over to invade Canada. In the beginning of May, 1775, Forts Carillon, St. Frédéric, Chambly, St. John, Montreal, Three Rivers, fell into the hands of Montgomery, who was advancing towards Quebec, to meet Arnold. Meantime, Carleton, thinking it impossible to defend Montreal, abandoned that city, to shut himself up in Quebec. Montgomery besieged Quebec during three weeks; at last, on the 31st of December, he made an assault; but the Americans were obliged to retire after having lost their chief, General Montgomery, who was killed with many of the principal officers. The com-

mand of the American army devolved upon General Arnold who removed to a distance from Quebec, while waiting for assistance from Congress. The Americans, under General Thomas, renewed the siege of Quebec in March, 1776, but, hastened away on seeing British vessels sailing up the river.

8 Relate General Burgoyne's expedition against the Americans.

A. Burgoyne landed at Quebec, May, 1776; his plan was to make a junction with Howe in New York, so as to separate the eastern colonies from the south. Burgoyne took Carillon and some other forts, but he was obliged to retreat upon the heights of Saratoga, where he was soon after surrounded by superior forces, and on the 16th of October, he was forced to surrender with his remaining 5,800 men.

9 When did the Legislative Council meet; what measures were adopted?

A. In 1777. One of the first acts of this assembly was to allow the use of the French language. There were also adopted important measures referring to judicial and military administration.

10 Why was Carleton replaced by Haldimand for a time ?

A. Because he was displeased at the preference given to General Burgoyne, and he sent in his resignation. Haldimand governed the country with despotism and terror. Meanwhile, by the treaty of Paris, in 1763, England acknowledged the independence of the United States, and ceded to the Americans all the countries situated near Lake Champlain and to the east of the Mississippi.

11 Who were the Loyalists ?

A. Those who did not take any part in the rebellion against England; 15,000 of them in 1776, came over to people Upper Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The English Government gave them grants of land in compensation for the losses they had sustained by remaining faithful to England.

12 What important Act was passed in 1785 ?

A. The Habeas Corpus Act, in virtue of which, a prisoner has the right, in certain cases, to get his liberty by giving bail.

13 Who governed Canada when Haldimand was recalled ?

A. Lieutenant General Hamilton, in 1785; the year after, Colonel Hope; finally, General Carleton returned in 1786, with the title of Lord Dorchester.

II—Constitutional Government (1791-1840).

14 When did the Imperial Government take into consideration the petition of the Canadians for a representative government ?

A. By the Constitutional Act of 1791.

15 Explain the principal provisions of the Act of 1791.

A. 1o. Canada was divided into two provinces; Upper and Lower Canada. 2o. The Government of each province was to consist of a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all appointed by the Crown, and a Legislative Assembly elected for four years by the people. 3o. The British Parliament was to decide the amount of the customs duties, but Lower Canada was to collect them. 4o. Each Parliament had power to levy taxes for public works; but the Governor and the Executive had control of the revenue. 5o. One-eighth of the customs duties was to go to Upper Canada. 6o.

British Criminal law was to be in force in both provinces, and the Quebec Act was to remain in force until repealed by the Parliament of either province. 70. Upper Canada was to have Freehold Tenure, while the French retained Seignorial Tenure. 80. One-seventh of all the wild Crown Lands of Upper Canada was to be set apart "for the support of the Protestant clergy," while the Roman Catholic clergy were to collect tithes from their own people.

16 Who was elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in 1792?

A. M. Panet was the first Speaker. It was decided that a member might speak in either English or French.

IV—Sir Robert Prescott, (1796-99).

17 By whom was Lord Dorchester replaced as Governor of Canada?

A. By Sir Robert Prescott, who showed himself hostile to the Catholics and Protestants. Fearing that the Canadians would share the revolutionary ideas of the French, he exercised almost absolute power and suspended the Habeas Corpus Act. M. Panet was re-elected Speaker. A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation

was signed between England and the United States. General Prescott was replaced by Robert Shore Milnes, in July, 1799, in quality of Lieutenant Governor.

18 Why did the Governor take possession of the Jesuits' Estates in 1800 ?

A. After the conquest (1760), the Jesuits were not allowed to remain in Canada; the English, on the death of Father Cazot, the last of the Jesuits in Canada, confiscated their property. In 1800, the "Legislative" passed a law, the "Royal Institution," giving education to the charge of Protestant teachers; the Canadians refused to send their children to these schools. In 1806 the Hon. Th. Dunn succeeded Milnes as administrator. The same year appeared at Quebec, the *Mercury*, destined to combat the French Canadian element. The following year, 1806, M. Bedard founded, at Quebec, the *Canadien*, in defence of the French Canadian institutions.

V—*Sir James Craig (1807-1811).*

19 Give an account of Craig's administration.

A. Craig was a despotic administrator, filled with prejudice against the Canadians. In 1808, the House of Assembly voted, by a majority of 20,

an Act by which the judges were excluded from the candidature of representation; but the Legislative Council rejected the measure. At the following Session, the House of Assembly was dissolved by the Governor, for having dared to insist upon the necessity of a responsible ministry, and of the full liberty of discussion in the Assembly. Judge de Bonne, having deserted the French Canadian party, the Assembly, indignant at his conduct, declared his position as Judge, vacant. Craig's anger knew no bounds; he dissolved the Assembly, seized the Press, and arrested the proprietor of the *Canadien*, together with MM. Bourdages, Bédard and Taschereau, accusing them of high treason. Notwithstanding these violences, the same members were re-elected. In 1811, Craig was forcibly compelled to sign a law declaring the judges unable to retain their position.

20 Enumerate Craig's suggestions to the British Ministry, concerning the Canadians.

A. Craig proposed that the Ministry should change or suspend the Constitution, and after-

wards make the Government independent of the people, by employing the property of the Jesuits and Sulpicians to pay the public expenses, and finally, to reserve the nominations of parish priests to the King. But, Bishop Plessis exhibited so much firmness, that the Governor thought it prudent not to undertake anything against the religious administration of the country. Craig was recalled in 1811, to the great joy of the French Canadians, who called his Government "The Reign of Terror."

Sir George Prevost (1811-15).

21 In what state did Prevost find Canada ?

A. He found its inhabitants divided, and the country menaced by the United States. He endeavored to conciliate the divided parties and to win over the Canadians by showing an entire confidence in their fidelity; he had also several interviews with Bishop Plessis.

22 State the causes of the war of 1812

A. By the Berlin decree, Napoleon forbade any nation to trade with Britain, and by orders in Council, Britain forbade any nation to trade

with France or her allies. This was keenly felt by the American merchant vessels, and when the British claimed the right to search American vessels for deserters, Congress declared war.

23 Sketch the American plan of attack.

A. The Americans resolved to attack Canada at three points, and to have three armies in each campaign. The Army of the West was to act along the Detroit River. The Army of the Centre was to operate along the Niagara River, while the Army of the North was to attack Canada by way of Lake Champlain.

24 What was the population of Canada at this time ?

A. About 200,000, and that of Upper Canada 80,000.

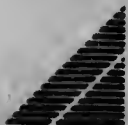
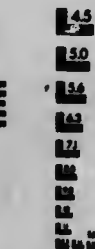
25 Give an account of the campaign of 1812.

A. The Canadians began the struggle by taking Fort Mackinaw. General Hull then crossed to Windsor, but soon retreated to Detroit where he surrendered to Brock, the Commander of the Upper Canadian troops. In October, the Americans crossed the Niagara River, but were



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482-0300 - Phone
(716) 288-5989 - Fax

defeated at Queenston Heights, where Brock was slain. The Army of the North was defeated at Lacolle, by de Salaberry. The American frigates the *Constitution* and the *United States* however captured several British frigates, after severe and bloody combats.

26 State the principal events of the campaign of 1813.

A During the winter, the Canadians took Ogdensburg and also defeated the Americans at Frenchton, near Detroit. Early in the Spring, a large force of Americans took Ycrk, and crossing the Lake, captured Fort George. The Canadians retreated to Burlington Heights, followed by the Americans who were surprised and defeated by Harvey at Stoney Creek. Their two generals were captured by the victorious Canadians. Having been warned by Laura Secord, the Canadians at Beaver Dams captured the American force which was coming to surprise them. Meantime, Prevost made an attack upon Sackett's Harbor, but a retreat was ordered when the men were on the point of victory. In September, Perry captured the Canadian fleet on Lake Erie, and Proctor and

Tecumseh were thus forced to leave Detroit and retreat into Canada. They were followed by Harrison, and at Moraviantown, on the River Thames, the Canadians were defeated and the brave Tecumseh was slain. Two armies now proceeded against Montreal; one, going by way of Lake Champlain was defeated at Chateauguay, by de Salaberry. The other, proceeding down the St. Lawrence, was defeated at Chrysler's Farm by Harvey, the "hero of Stoney Creek." In December, the Americans burned the Canadian village of Niagara, and in return the Canadians crossed the Niagara River, took Fort Niagara and burned Lewiston and Buffalo, and other American villages.

27 Relate the battle of Chateauguay.

A. The Americans, encouraged by their naval victories that gave them the supremacy of Lakes Erie and Ontario, resolved to direct the army of the North and that of the Centre towards Quebec and Montreal. Hampton at the head of 7,000 men, went out to meet Wilkinson. De Salaberry, having heard of this junction, determined to surprise the Americans at Chateau.

guay. He ascended the river, and awaited the enemy in an excellent defensive position. Hampton appeared, on the 26th of October, and attacked de Salaberry. After four hours of heroic struggle, the Americans, notwithstanding the superiority of their numbers, were repulsed. This victory prevented the invasion of Canada, and determined the retreat of an army of 16,000 men.

28 State the principal operations of the campaign of 1814-15

A. The American Army of the North again invaded Canada, but was defeated at Lacolle, and shortly afterwards, the Canadians captured and destroyed Oswego. The American Army of the Centre crossed the Niagara River, took Fort Erie, and, marching north, gained the battle of Chippewa; but they were soon after defeated by Drummond at Lundy's Lane,—the bloodiest battle of the whole war. Large reinforcements arrived from Britain. Prevost's indecision was the cause of the failure at Plattsburg. Another British army took Washington, and burned the public buildings. Then, proceeding to the Gulf

of Mexico, they were defeated in the useless battle of New Orleans, on the 8th of January, two weeks after the Treaty of Ghent had been signed. Canada gave back her conquests, but the points in dispute were left unsettled.

29 What were the results of the war of 1812 ?

A. 1o. It united Canada, for the time, and gave her confidence in herself. 2o. It cost many lives and destroyed much property. 3o. The land was not properly tilled on account of scarcity of labor. 4o. The feeling against the Americans deepened, and laws were passed excluding them from the country.

30 What did Sir George Prevost, after the conclusion of peace ?

A. He convoked the Parliament, in 1815 : Mr. Panet was appointed Speaker for the Legislative Council, and Mr. Papineau, a young man, twenty-six years old, was named for the House of Assembly.

31 Why was Sir George Prevost recalled ? Who governed during his absence ?

A. Sir George Prevost was recalled to Eng-

land to answer the charges brought against him by Commodore Yeo, who accused Prevost of his failure on the Lakes. Before his departure, the Canadians presented him with an address of felicitations on the wisdom, energy and ability, of his government. He died on arriving in England. Drummond and Wilson ruled in turn, in awaiting the new Governor. Drummond distributed rewards to the soldiers who distinguished themselves at the last war. He discovered enormous abuses in the land and postal departments.

VII—Sir John Sherbrooke, (1816-18).

32 How did Sir John Sherbrooke inaugurate his administration ?

A. By several acts of generosity and justice. At this time, the question of subsidies, that is sums of money voted for Civil Service, produced much sensation among the people. Disgusted at the task of conciliating the opinions of the people, he petitioned for his recall. It was Sir John Sherbrooke who suggested to the Imperial Government to have the Catholic Bishop of Quebec named Legislative Councillor.

VIII—Richmond (1818-19).

33 Name the chief events under Richmond's administration.

A. He was detested by the people for his despotism. Not having obtained an increase of subsidies, he prorogued Parliament, and censured the representatives of the people. His administration was rather short; having been bitten by a fox, he died of hydrophobia, in the month of August, 1819. He was succeeded, first by the Honorable James Monk who dissolved the Parliament and issued orders for new elections; secondly, by Sir Peregrine Maitland; and thirdly, by the Earl of Dalhousie, who arrived at Quebec 1820, as Governor General of the British Colonies of North America. In 1819, Quebec became a Metropolis, and Bishop Plessis received the title of Archbishop.

IX—Earl of Dalhousie's (1820-28).

34 Give an account of Dalhousie's administration.

A. The new Governor convoked a new Parliament on the 14th of December, 1820. The house voted a bill of subsidies, which was rejected by

the Council. Dalhousie refused to acknowledge Papineau as President of the Assembly, and discord broke out between the two houses. In 1822 the English party presented a bill to the Imperial Parliament for the union of Upper and Lower Canada. This bill gave a far greater representation to Upper Canada than to Lower Canada. It proscribed the French language, and restricted the liberty of worship and the rights of the representatives over the public revenues. The people protested energetically against a measure so adverse to their interests and the bill was rejected. Meantime, the Imperial Government to facilitate a reconciliation of the parties, recalled the Earl of Dalhousie, and Sir James Kempt replaced him as Administrator, on the second of September, 1828.

35 What was Sir James Kempt's policy ?

A. He kept a neutral position between the House and Council; approved the election of Papineau as Speaker, and gave full liberty to the Assembly: disposed of all the money allowed to the Crown by the Imperial Parliament, except

the salaries of the judges and the Governor. But the Administrator having refused the modifications demanded by the Executive and the Legislative Councils, the Assemblies became tumultuous, and Kempt resigned office in 1830.

X—Lord Aylmer (1830-35).

36 was the conduct of Lord
Aylmer the beginning of his adminis-
tration.

A. He sought to conciliate the parties; but his endeavors were counteracted by the baleful influence which was insensibly pushing the House beyond the limits of prudence. Aylmer informed the representatives that the Imperial Government was willing to give them the control of the public money, on condition they would vote £19,000 for the King's expenses. The House rejected this proposition and insisted on a more radical reform. During the elections of 1832, a riot took place in Montreal, in which three Canadians were killed by the British troops. The same year, the cholera carried off the tenth part of the population of Quebec.

37 What were the "32 Resolutions?"

A. In 1834, after long and tiresome debates, the House adopted a series of "92 Resolutions," comprising all the grievances of the colony against the British Government. After a long debate, the Imperial Parliament left the solution of these resolutions in the hands of the Colonial Department. In 1834, the Canadian Parliament was dissolved, and the new elections were accompanied with the greatest troubles. The new Assembly, in its session of 1835, protested against the speech made by Lord Aylmer at the close of the preceding session, and renewed all its demands, but the Governor being exasperated, prorogued the Parliament. Lord Aylmer was recalled and replaced by Lord Gosford.

XI--Lord Gosford (1835-38).

38 What title did Lord Gosford bear on coming to Canada ?

A. Lord Gosford came to Canada with the title of Royal Commissioner, and was accompanied by Sir Charles Gray and Sir James Gipps. He was commissioned to inquire into the affairs of the country, and to give a report as detailed as possible. His report was very hostile to the

Canadians, yet it was approved by the House of Commons and by the British ministry.

39 What attitude was assumed by the House of Assembly?

A. It refused to recognize the Commissioners sent by the Imperial Government. The majority of the members having protested against the resolutions lately passed in the Imperial Parliament, the Governor prorogued the House in the sixth day of its session. Meantime, the chief of the popular party went throughout the country and formed secret associations in every locality. At a meeting representing six counties, held at St. Charles, an appeal was made to the people. The people rose in rebellion in several counties around Montreal; but after having beaten the troops at divers places, notably at Chambly, and St. Denis, they were defeated at St. Charles and St. Eustache.

40 What was the success of the Upper Canadians?

A. Mr. McKenzie, at the head of the rebels, was defeated near Toronto, and obliged to take refuge in the United States.

41 Who were the chiefs of the Insurrection of 1837 ?

A. Papineau, O'Callaghan, Girouard, Morin, Nelson, etc.

42 What was the result of the rebellious movement of 1837 ?

A. Lord John Russel presented to the Imperial Parliament a law for the suspension of the Constitution of 1791; it passed after a long discussion. Sir John Colborne, who temporarily replaced Lord Gosford, put the law into force, and formed a special Council for the despatch of the most important affairs.

XII—Lord Durham. (1838).

43 What was the most remarkable act of the administration of Lord Durham ?

A. It was the amnesty which he granted to political prisoners that had been arrested during the late rebellion. But as the Imperial Government solemnly disavowed this amnesty, Durham gave in his resignation and embarked for Europe, on the 1st of November 1838, leaving the Government to Sir John Colborne who held the office till the arrival of Lord Sydenham.

*XII—Sir John Colborne (1838-39).***44 What happened after the departure of Lord Durham ?**

A. The political refugees in the United States, in conjunction with some Americans, organized a new revolt in the two Canadas at the same time. These insurrections were soon checked by Sir John Colborne, who marched at the head of nearly 8,000 men bearing with him the incendiary torch, and leaving after him, not ruin and ashes wherever he passed. Beauharnois, Chateauguay, Terrebonne, Bienville, Varennes, Contrecoeur, were the principal scenes of strife. Colborne had the prisoners sentenced by a court-martial: 89 were condemned to death, 47 to transportation, and all their goods confiscated. These severe measures were blamed in England.

45 Who replaced Sir John Colborne ?

A. The Hon. Charles Poulett Thompson, who received the title of Baron of Sydenham.

46 What suggestion was made by Lord Durham to the ministers of the Imperial Government ?

A. Lord Durham suggested the Union of the

two Canadas which was sanctioned on the 23rd of July, 1840, but was put in force only on the 10th of February, 1841.

47 What policy brought out the Bill of Union ?

A The same policy as led to the Constitution of 1791, that is the proselytizing of the French Canadians, and the annihilation of the Catholic religion. It was, notwithstanding the protestations of Lord Gosford and the Duke of Wellington, and the petitions of the clergy and of the Canadians, that the Bill of Union was voted in 1840.

THE UNION (1840-67).

XIV—Lord Sydenham (1839-41).

48 What were the principal provisions of the Act of Union ?

A. 1st. Upper and Lower Canada were to be united. 2nd. The Government was to consist of a Governor, appointed by the Crown ; (2) an Executive Council of eight members responsible to the Legislative Assembly ; (3) a Legislative Council of twenty members, appointed for life by the Crown ; (4) a Legislative Assembly of

eighty-four members, forty-two from each province, elected by the people for four years. 3rd. The Legislative Assembly was to control the revenue, but had to arrange for the paying of the judges, and for all other necessary expenses of government. 4th. The judges were not to be dismissed, except for good causes.

49 What do you mean by a Responsible Government?

A. A Responsible Government is formed of men sitting in the Legislature, and responsible to the House of Assembly for their official acts, as well as for their advice to the Governor.

50 What were for Lower Canada, the financial consequences of the Act of Union?

A. About this time, Upper Canada owed one million pounds sterling to the Baring Firm of London, and was on the point of falling in its contract. This powerful firm was consequently greatly interested in the Union, so as to assure its own credit. Lower Canada, whose finances were prosperous, was obliged to share the debt of Upper Canada.

51 Where was the first United Parliament held?

A. At Kingston, on the 18th of June, 1841.

In the first session, the foundations of our most important civil institutions were laid down, especially those relating to the municipal system, popular education, currency, duties, etc. This memorable session closed amidst universal regrets, on account of the loss of Lord Sydenham, who died of a fall from his horse, on the 19th of September, 1841.

52 Who was the second Bishop of Montreal ?

A. In 1840, Mgr. Bourget succeeded Mgr. Lartigue, as Bishop of Montreal.

XV—Sir Charles Bagot (1842-43).

53 Who replaced Lord Sydenham ?

A. Sir Charles Bagot, who arrived at the new capital, Kingston, in January, 1842.

54 How was the Legislature divided when Sir Bagot arrived ?

A. It was divided into two parties: one of which, called the Tory, sought rather to flatter the Government than to enter into the true interests of the people; and the other, called the Reform, wished for a frank and liberal application of the constitution, the practice of responsible government, and the general welfare of all classes of people, while at the same time, they showed respect for the party in power. Sir

Charles Bagot acted with prudence by calling to his Council the chiefs of the Reform party, who had in their favor, the superiority of number, talents and principles. These were Robert Baldwin and L. Lafontaine. Mr. Morin was also named Minister. Dr. Meilleur was placed at the head of the Board of Education, and M. Vallières de Saint Réal named Chief Justice.

55 What communities arrived in Canada in 1842 ?

A. The Jesuits returned to Canada, and the Ladies of the Sacred Heart arrived for the first time.

56 In what year was signed the Treaty of Ashburton ?

A. In 1842, Lord Ashburton, Commissioner of the English Government, regulated the question of the boundary line between New Brunswick and Maine. This treaty gave to the Americans seven-twelfths of the 12,000 acres of disputed ground. It also determined the right of extradition of certain criminals from one country to the other.

XVI—Lord Metcalfe (1843-45).

57 Mention some of the remarkable occurrences under the Government of Sir C. Metcalfe.

A. The Ministers Baldwin and Lafontaine gave in their resignation because the Governor had taken the liberty of giving out public employment without taking the advice of his Councilors, and also for his having refused to sanction some of their ministerial measures. Metcalfe governed many months without a Ministry; at last, he formed the Ministry Viger-Draper; the seat of Government was transferred from Kingston to Montreal, in 1844. In 1844, considerable sums of money were voted to indemnify the Upper Canadians for losses they sustained during the troubles of 1837-38. In 1845, Lord Metcalfe obtained the return of the political exiles. Ill health compelled Lord Metcalfe to return to England, in 1845.

58 What is the religious event of 1844?

A. The dioceses of Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto were erected into an ecclesiastical province, and Bishop Signay officially adopted the title of Archbishop of Quebec.

XVII—Lord Cathcart, (1845-47).

59 What events marked Cathcart's administration?

A. The new Governor left to the ministers the conduct of public affairs. The use of the

French language was re-established in the legislative proceedings. Notwithstanding the opposition of the Canadian Episcopate, the House decided that the Jesuits' estates would be used for the maintenance of the Catholic and Protestant schools.

XVIII—Lord Elgin, (1847-54).

Q Name the most important events under Lord Elgin.

A Lord Elgin administered the country with justice and wisdom, and gave a remarkable impetus to progress in general. He made an appeal to the people by new general elections, which gave a marked preponderance to the Reform party whose leaders formed his cabinet. The Lafontaine-Baldwin ministry adopted most important measures. The following are the remarkable events of his Government:—1847, inauguration of the electric telegraph; 1849, Rebellion Losses Bill of £100,000 in favor of the Lower Canadians, victims of the troubles of 1837-1838. This bill displeased the enemies of the Government, who said that rebels as well as loyalists were about to be paid. Riots occurred in Toronto and Montreal where the Parliament buildings with the valuable library

were burned and the Governor was publicly insulted. For this, Montreal ceased to be the capital, 1852, and Toronto and Quebec were chosen for a time. 1851, celebration of the first Catholic Provincial Council held in Canada, under the presidency of His Grace, Archbishop Turgeon. 1852, Municipal Loan Act enabling municipalities to borrow money from the Government at a very low rate of interest; Laval University was founded by the director of the Seminary of Quebec. 1853, Representatives of each Province raised to 65 members. 1854, the commerce of Canada was greatly extended by the Reciprocity Treaty for ten years with the United States. 1855, Seigniorial Tenure abolished, free-hold Tenure established and a compensation was granted to the Seigniors. 1854, Government gave large grants to the Grand Trunk Railway Company to help to open up the country; the Clergy Reserves Act by which it was arranged that the lands set apart for the support of the Protestant Clergy should be sold and the proceeds given to the various municipalities of the Province, according to their population, and to be used for the support of the public schools or for making roads and bridges, etc; the clergy, who

had been receiving aid from these reserves, were given compensation in the form of an annuity for life; 1854, grand demonstration in Montreal in honor of the proclamation of the Immaculate Conception; 1854, Inauguration of Laval University.

61. What Religious Institutions were founded about this time ?

A. In 1849, foundation of the Convent of the Sisters of Charity of Quebec by Rev. Mother Malett. In 1850, the foundation of the Good Shepherd of Quebec, by Madame Roy; the same year, that of the St. Mary's College, Montreal, by the Jesuits.

XIX—Sir Edmund Head (1864-61).

62. Who succeeded Lord Elgin ?

A. Sir Edmund Head. The most important events of his administration are: the division of Lower Canada into twenty judiciary districts and the selection of Ottawa as capital of the Dominion, by Queen Victoria, in 1858.

63. What was the first French frigate that came to Canada since the conquest ?

A. The *Capricieuse*. The Canadians profited of this occasion to raise a monument at St. Foye's to M. de Levis and to the brave of 1760.

64. What schools were founded in 1857 ?

A. Laval Normal School at Quebec, Jacques Cartier and McGill College, at Montreal.

65 What illustrious personages visited Canada about this time ?

A. In 1860, the Prince of Wales, now Edward VII, of England ; in 1861, Prince Alfred, his brother, Prince Napoleon, son of Jérôme Bonaparte, and Prince de Joinville, son of Louis Philippe of France.

XX—Viscount Monck, (1861-63).

66 What event brought the country to the brink of war with the United States in 1861 ?

A. The abolition of slavery brought on the civil war, or the War of the Secession. The Southern States, in revolt against their northern brothers, sent Slidell and Mason to negotiate with the English Government. The two delegates were arrested on board the English steamer *Trent* by order of the Government of Washington. This incident could have been the occasion of a war between England and the United States; the Canadian Government thought it prudent to organize a national militia that rendered great service in 1866 and 1870, by checking the incursions of the Fenians.

The Confederation, 1867.

67 What were the leading reasons of the Confederation of 1867 ?

A. 1st, The political reasons: The two parties in the Canadian Parliament were so nearly equal that a deadlock had occurred. 2nd, commercial reasons: the Provinces wished for free-trade among themselves. 3rd, military reasons: union would give strength, and the Fenian raids had shown the necessity of protection. 4th, Representation by Population: the number of members sent by each Province to the Assembly was, in 1853, increased to 65; but as Upper Canada was the wealthier, had the large population, and paid the greater part of the revenue, she claimed the greater number of representatives: this claim was recognized at the Confederation.

68 When did the agitation of Confederation begin? What was the result?

A. When the Coalition Ministry was formed at the suggestion of Hon. George Brown, a conference was held at Charlottetown, and at Quebec, in 1864, to discuss the question. The Parliaments of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia agreed to the Union, in 1865; and in

1866 a suitable bill was drawn up by the Canadian delegates then in London. In 1867, it was passed by the British Parliament, under the name of the "British North America Act," and came into force on July 1st, which has since been called Dominion Day.

69 What were the chief provisions of the British North America Act ?

A. 1st. the four Provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, were united under one Federal Government, and were to be called the Dominion of Canada. 2nd. Each Province was to have a Local Government having control of all purely local affairs. 4th. The different parts of each of these Governments, and the duties and powers of each were stated. 5th. Provisions were made for the admission of other Provinces.

70 What Governor inaugurated the Confederation ?

A. Viscount Monck ; he placed at the head of the Government, Sir George E. Cartier and Sir John A. McDonald, who had contributed most to form the Confederation.

71 What party was formed in 1868 ?

A. The "Liberal Party," whose leader was M. Joly, in opposition with the Conservatives, whose chief was M. Chauveau.

72 Did Canada send any of her sons to the help of the Pope in 1868?

A. Yes; three hundred and fifty men, whose motto was; "Love God, and go thy way," enlisted themselves as Pontifical Zouaves and sailed for Rome to assist the Pope, attacked by the Italian revolutionists. Nine of them had the honor of shedding their blood in defence of the Papacy.

73 What diocese was erected in 1867?

A. The diocese of Rimouski.

XXI—Lord Lisgar [1868-72].

74 Name the most important events under the administration of Lord Lisgar?

A. In 1869, the Hudson Bay Company ceded the North West Territory to Canada for the sum of \$1,500,000. The Metis on the Red River revolted against this measure, as they had not been consulted on the subject. One of them, Louis Riel, put himself at the head of the Metis and formed a provisional Government at Fort Garry. This Government having, on its sole

authority, put to death, a Scotchman named Scott, troops were sent out to restore order, Fort Garry was taken, and Riel prosecuted. In 1870, Manitoba was added to the Confederation, The Fenians tried to invade Canada but were repulsed. In 1871, British Columbia entered the Confederation, the Dominion Government promising to build a railway within ten years to connect the Pacific Province with eastern Ontario.

XXII—Lord Dufferin (1872-78).

75 By whom was Lord Lisgar replaced?

A. By Lord Dufferin, an eminent statesman, who gained the esteem and affection of all the Canadians.

76 What great Canadian Minister died in London, in 1873?

A. Sir George E. Cartier, Minister of the Queen's Privy Council for twenty-five years, and chief of the Conservative party, in the Province of Quebec. He had powerfully contributed to the abolition of the Seigniorial Tenure, the construction of the Intercolonial Railway and the establishment of the Confederation. His funeral was celebrated in Montreal with extraordinary pomp.

77 What Province entered Confederation, in 1873?

A. Prince Edward Island: she had at first refused to join the Union, but in 1873, she became a Province of the Dominion, on condition that she should have regular mail connection with the mainland.

78 What diocese was erected in 1874?

A. The diocese of Sherbrooke.

XXIII—Marquis of Lorne, (1878-83).

79 Who replaced Lord Dufferin?

A. Marquis of Lorne, married to Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria. The most important acts of his administration are the Canadian Pacific Contract and the division of the North West into districts, namely: Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca with one Legislature which meets at Regina and deals with local affairs. These districts are represented in the Dominion Parliament.

80 What diocese was erected in 1878?

A. The diocese of Chicoutimi.

XXIV—Marquis of Landedowne, (1883-1888).

81 Give an account of Riel's second Rebellion.

A. In 1885, many French half-breeds who had settled along the Saskatchewan, feared that they would lose their lands, and as the Government gave them no satisfactory assurance, they rose in rebellion, again led by Riel, and joined by some Indians. They attacked the whites at Duck Lake and Frog Lake; and at Fish Creek and Cut Knife Creek, they had sharp work with the volunteers, but at Batoche, they were defeated by the Canadian volunteers, led by General Middleton. Riel was afterwards captured, tried and executed at Regina, the 16th of November, 1885.

82 When did Bishop Bourget die ?

A. June 8th, 1885; he was eighty five years old. He was replaced by Bishop E. C. Fabre. Bishop Bourget was remarkable for his zeal and virtue as well for the immense services he rendered religion in Canada. He established religious Orders in Montreal, and was himself founder of La Providence, the Communities of the Holy names of Jesus and Mary, of the House of Mercy, and of St. Ann. Even During his life time he was held in high repute for his sanctity.

83 What were the Religious events of 1885-86 ?

A. Nicolet was raised to a Bishopric, the first bishop being Mgr. Elphege Gravel. In 1886 Bishop Taschereau was made Cardinal. The same year Montreal and Ottawa were erected into Archbishoprics.

84 What political party was formed in 1887 ?

A. Riel's execution was the cause of political troubles. A certain number of Conservatives went over to the Liberal side, thus forming the Liberal National party of which the Honorable Honore Mercier was chief. He became Prime Minister of Quebec, in 1887, ●

XXV-Lord Stanley of Preston (1886-1893).

85 What decision was taken in 1890, concerning the Manitoba Schools ?

A. The different religious denominations of Manitoba had always had different schools; in 1890, a majority of fanatics passed a law establishing neutral schools and abolishing separate schools.

86 What great statesman died in 1841 ?

●A. Sir John McDonald, a man of consummate ability, died at Earnscliffe, Ontario, on the 6th of June, 1891. He had spent forty years of his life in a political career, and was several times Prime Minister.

87. Who was the first Bishop of Valleyfield ?

A. Bishop J. M. Emard, in 1892

XXVI.—Lord Aberdeen (1893-1898)

88. Name the chief events under Lord Aberdeen ?

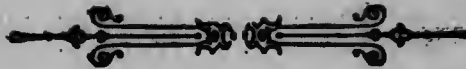
A. In 1897, His Excellency, Mgr. Merry del Val visited Canada, as Delegate Apostolic. In 1897, grand demonstrations in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's coronation. In 1898, death of His Eminence E. A. Tascheran, Bishop of Quebec.

XXVII.—Lord Minto 1898-.

89. What are the principal events under the administration of Lord Minto.

A. 1899, Arrival in Canada of His Excellency, Mgr. Diomede Falconio as permanent Delegate. The Prelate took up his residence in Ottawa. 1899, a Normal School for girls, under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, was inaugurated in Montreal. 1900, during the course of the year, two contingents of Canadian volunteers were sent out to the Transvaal, to help the English in the war against the Boers. 1901 On the 22nd of January, death of Her Majesty, Victoria, Queen of England, and Em-

press of India. Born in 1819, she ascended the throne in 1837. She was not only a wise and peaceful Sovereign, but also an incomparable mother and wife. Her reign, that lasted 63 years, was one of the most glorious of England. 1901, their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of York, were received in Canada amidst enthusiastic rejoicings and demonstrations.



FRENCH GOVERNORS.

1. Champlain 1608-1629 and 1633-1635
2. Montmagny 1636-1648
3. D'Ailleboust 1648-1651
4. Lauzon 1651-1656
5. d'Argenson 1658,1661
6. d'Avagour 1661-1663
7. M. de Saffrey-Mésy 1663 1665
8. M. de Courcelles 1665-1672
9. M. de Frontenac 1672-1682
10. M. de la Barre 1682-1685
11. M. Denonville 1685-1689
12. M. de Frontenac 1689-1698
13. M. de Callieres 1698,1703
14. M. Vaudreuil 1703-1725
15. M. Beauharnois 1726-1747
16. M. Jonquiere 1749-1752
17. M. Duquesne 1752-1755
18. 2 M. Vaudreuil-Cavagnal 1755-1760

ENGLISH GOVERNORS.

1. Lord Amherst 1760-1763
2. Sir James Murray 1763-1766
3. Sir Guy Carleton 1766-1796
4. Sir R. Prescott 1796-1799
5. Sir James Craig 1807-1811
6. Sir Geo. Prevost 1811-1815
7. Sir J. Sherbrooke 1816-1818

8. Duke of Richmond	1818-1819
9. Count Dalhousie	1820-1828
10. Lord Aylmer <i>granville</i>	1830-1835
11. Count of Gosford.....	1835-1838
12. Lord Durham.....	1838—
13. Sir John Colborne.....	1838-1839
14. Lord Sydenham.....	1839-1841
15. Sir Charles Bagot.....	1842-1843
16. Baron Metcalfe.....	1843-1845
17. Count Cathcart.....	1845-1847
18. Lord Elgin.....	1847-1854
19. Sir Ed. Head.....	1854-1861
20. Viscount Monck.....	1861-1867
21. Sir John Young <i>mother</i>	1868-1872
22. Count of Dufferin.....	1872-1878
23. Marquis of Lorne.....	1878-1883
24. Marquis of Landsdowne.....	1883-1888
25. Lord Stanley Preston.....	1888-1893
26. Lord Aberdeen.....	1893-1898
27. Lord Minto.....	1898—

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS SINCE THE
CONFEDERATION.

QUEBEC.

Sir N. F. <i>leau</i>	1867
Hon. R. E. Caron <i>mother</i>	1873
Hon. L. Letellier de St. Just.....	1876
Hon. T. H. Robitaille.....	1879
Hon. L. R. Mason.....	1884
Hon. A. R. Angers.....	1887
Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....	1892
Hon. L. A. Jetté.....	1898

ONTARIO.

Sir H. W. Stisted.....	1867
Hon. W. Howland.....	1868
J. Crawford.....	1873
Hon. D. A. Macdonald.....	1875
Hon. J. B. Robinson.....	1880
Sir Alex. Campbell.....	1887
Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick.....	1892
Sir Oliver Mowat	1897

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sir W. F. Williams.....	1867
Sir C. H. Doyle.....	1867
Hon. J. Howe.....	1873
Hon. A. G. Archibald.....	1878
Hon. M. H. Richey.....	1883
Hon. A. W. McLean.....	1888
Hon. M. B. Daly.....	1890
Hon. Alf. Gilpin Jones.....	1900

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Sir C. H. Doyle.....	1867
Sir F. P. Harding.....	1867
Hon. S. A. Wilmot.....	1868
Hon. S. L. Tilly.....	1873
Hon. E. B. Ghandler.....	1878
Hon. D. Wilmot.....	1880
Hon. S. L. Tilly.....	1885
Hon. John Boyd.....	1893
Hon. James Fraser.....	1894
Hon. A. R. McLellan.....	1896

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

Hon. W. McDougall.....	1869
Hon. A. G. Archibald.....	1870

Hon. F. G. Johnston.....	1872
Hon. A. Morris.....	1872
Hon. D. Laird.....	1876
Hon. Edg. Dewdney.....	1881
Hon. Jos. Royal.....	1882
Hon. C. H. Mackintosh.....	1893
Hon. E. J. Forget.....	1898

MANITOBA.

Hon. A. G. Archibald.....	1870
Hon. F. G. Johnston.....	1872
Hon. A. Morris.....	1872
Hon. J. E. Cauchon.....	1877
Hon. J. C. Aikins.....	1882
Hon. J. C. Schultz.....	1888
Hon. J. C. Patterson.....	1895
Hon. D. H. McMillan.....	1900

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Hon. J. W. Trutch.....	1871
Hon. A. N. Richards.....	1876
Hon. C. F. Cornwall.....	1881
H. Nelson.....	1887
Hon. E. Dewdney.....	1892
Hon. T. R. McInnes.....	1897
Hon. Sir H. G. Joly de Lotbinière.....	1900

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Hon. W. Robinson.....	1873
Sir R. Hodgson.....	1874
Hon. T. H. Haviland.....	1879
Hon. A. A. Macdonald.....	1884
J. S. Carvell.....	1889
Hon. G. W. Howland.....	1894
Hon. P. A. McIntyre.....	1899

Ecclesiastical Provinces of Canada.

DIOCESES.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

It comprises five dioceses and one Apostolic Prefecture; Quebec, Three Rivers, Rimouski, Chicoutimi, Nicolet and the Apostolic Prefecture of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

Erected in	{	Vicariate Apostolic.....	1657
		Bishopric.....	1st. October, 1674
		Archbishopric.....	1819
		Official Archbishopric.....	2nd. July, 1844

BISHOPS.

1.	His Grace Mgr. François de Laval.....	1674
2.	do J. Bte. de St. Vallier.....	1688
3.	do Louis Franc. Duplessis de Mornay.....	1727
4.	do Pierre-Herman Dosquet...	1733
5.	do Franc. Louis Pourroy de L'Auberivière.....	1739
6.	do Henri N. Dubreuil de Pont Briant.....	1741
7.	do Jean Olivier Briand.....	1766
8.	do Louis Phillipe d'Esglis....	1784
9.	do Jean François Hubert.....	1788
10.	do Pierre Denaut.....	1797
11.	do Joseph Octave Plessis.	1806
12.	do Bernard Claude Panet.....	1825
13.	do Joseph Signay.....	1833
14.	do Pierre Flavien Turgeon....	1850

- 15. His Grace Mgr. Charles François Baillargeon..... 1867
- 16. do Elz. A. Taschereau.
(Cardinal in 1886).....1870
- 17. do Louis Nazaire Bégin.....1898

DIOCESE OF THREE RIVERS.

Erected June 8th.....1852

BISHOPS.

- 1 His Grace Mgr. Thomas Cook.....1852
- 2 do L. F. Laffêche..... 1870
- 3 do F. S. Cloutier.....1899

DIOCESE OF RIMOUSKI.

Erected Jan. 15th.....1867

BISHOPS.

- 1 His Grace Mgr. Jean P. F. Langevin.....1868
- 2 do André Albert Blais.....1891

DIOCESE OF CHICOUTIMI.

Erected May 28th1878

BISHOPS.

- 1 His Grace Mgr. Dominique Racine.....1873
- 2 do L. N. Bégin..... 1888
- 3 do Michael Thomas Labrecque1892

DIOCESE OF NICOLET.

Erected July 10th.....1885

BISHOPS.

- His Grace Mgr. Elphège Gravel.....1885
- Coadjutor; His Grace Mgr. J. S. H. Brunault..1899

HISTORY OF CANADA

**APOSTOLIC PREFECTURE OF THE GULF OF
ST. LAWRENCE.**

Erected 29th. May.....1882

It is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Chicoutimi.

**ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCE OF
MONTREAL**

It comprises four dioceses; Montreal, Saint Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke and Valleyfield.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

Erected in Bishopric.....May, 13th 1836
do in Archbishopric.....June, 8th 1886

BISHOPS

1	His Grace Mgr. J. J. Lartigue.....		1836
2	do	Ignace Bourget.....	1840
3	do	E. C. Fabré.....	1876
4	do	Paul Bruchési.....	1897

DIOCESE OF ST. HYACINTHE.

Erected June 8th.....1852

BISHOPS

1	His Grace Mgr. J. C. Prince.....		1852
2	do	Jos. LaRocque.....	1860
5	do	Chs. LaRocque.....	1866
3	do	L. Z. Moreau.....	1875
4	do	Max. Decelles.....	1900

DIOCESE OF SHEBROOKE.

Erected in.....1874

BISHOPS

- 1 His Grace Mgr. Antoine Raçine...1874
- 2 do Paul LaRocque...1893

DIOCESE OF VALLEYFIELD.

Erected1892

BISHOP.

His Grace Mgr. J. M. Emard.....1892

ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCE OF OTTAWA

It comprises two dioceses; Ottawa and Pembroke.

DIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

- Erected Bishopric.....June 25th, 1847
- do Archbishopric.....June 8th, 1886

BISHOPS.

- 1 His Grace Mgr. J. Eug. Guiges....1848
- 2 do J. Thos. Duhamel.1874

DIOCESE OF PEMBROKE

- Erected Vicariate Apostolic.....July 15th, 1882
- do DioceseMay 4th, 1898

BISHOP.

His Grace Mgr. N. Z. Lorrain.....1882

ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCE OF TORONTO

It comprises three dioceses. Toronto, Hamilton and London.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

- Erected Bishopric.....December 17th 1841
- do Archbishopric.....March, 3 1870

BISHOPS.

1	His Grace Mgr. Michael Power.....	1842
2	do A. F. M. de Char-	
	bonnel.....	1850
3	do J. J. Lynch.....	1860
4	do John Walsh.....	1889
5	do Denis O'Connor...	1899

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

Erected Feb. 17..... 1856

BISHOPS.

1	His Grace Mgr. John Farrel.....	1856
2	do P. E. Crinnon....	1874
3	do J. J. Carbery.....	1883
4	do T. J. Dowling.....	1889

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

Erected in..... 1856

Transferred to Sandwich in..... 1859
do to London..... 1869

BISHOPS.

1	His Grace Mgr. P. A. Pinsonneault.....	1856
2	do John Walsh.....	1867
3	do Denis O'Connor...	1890
4	do F. P. McEvay....	1899

ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCE OF
KINGSTON.

It comprises three dioceses; Kingston, Peterboro and Alexandria.

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

Erected Bishopric in.....1826
do Archbishopric in.1889

BISHOPS.

1	His Grace Mgr. Alex. McDonnell.....	1826
2	do Rémi Gaulin.....	1840
3	do Patrick Phelan....	1857
4	do Ed. John Horan.	1858
5	do John O'Brien.....	1875
6	do James V. Cleary..	1880
7	do C. H. Gauthier..	1898

DIOCESE OF PETERBORO.

Erected July 11th.....1882

BISHOPS.

1	His Grace Mgr. J. F. Jamot.....	1882
2	do T. J. Dowling ...	1887
3	do R. A. O'Connor..	1889

DIOCESE OF ALEXANDRIA.

Erected July 23rd.....1890

BISHOP.

His Grace Mgr. Alex. McDonnell,.....1890

ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCE OF
HALIFAX.

It comprises five dioceses; Halifax, Charlottetown
Saint-John, Antigonish and Chatham.

DIOCESE OF HALIFAX.

Erected Vicariate Apostolic.....	1818
do Bishopric.....	1842
do Archbishopric.....	1852

BISHOPS.

1	His Grace Mgr. Ed. Burke.....	1818
2	do Wm. Fraser.....	1820
3	do Wm. Walsh.....	1844
4	do T. L. Connolly.....	1859
5	do M. Hannan.....	1877
6	do Cor. O'Brien.....	1883

DIOCESE OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ErectedAugust 11, 1829

BISHOPS.

1	His Grace Mgr. Ber. An. McEachern.	1829
2	do Ber. Don. McDonald.	1837
3	do Peter McIntyre.....	1860
4	do J. C. McDonald.....	1891

DIOCESE OF ST. JOHN.

ErectedSeptember 30th, 1842

BISHOPS.

1	His Grace Mgr. W. Dollard.....	1843
2	do T. L. Connolly.....	1851
3	do John Sweeney.....	1860
4	do T. Casey.....	1901

DIOCESE OF ANTIGONISH. (ARICHAT)

Erected in.....1844

BISHOPS.

- 1 His Grace Mgr. W. Fraser.....1844
- 2 do C. F. Mackinnon1852
- 3 do John Cameron.....1877

DIOCESE OF CHATHAM.

Erected in.....1860

BISHOPS.

- His Grace Mgr. James Rogers.....1860
- Coadjutor, His Grace Mgr. T. F. Barry.....

**ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCE OF
ST. BONIFACE**

(MANITOBA.)

It comprises three dioceses; Saint Boniface, Saint Albert and New-Westminster; two Apostolic Vicariates, Athabaska-Mackenzie and Saskatchewan.

DIOCESE OF ST. BONIFACE.

- Erected in Bishopric.....1847
- do Archbishopric.....1871

BISHOPS.

- 1 His Grace Mgr. J. N. Provencher..... 1847
- 2 do A. A. Taché.....1853
- 3 do L. P. A. Langevin.....1895

HISTORY OF CANADA

DIOCESE OF ST. ALBERT.

Erected Sept. 22nd.....1871

BISHOPS.

His Grace Mgr. J. V. Grandin.....1871
 Coadjutor : His Grace Mgr. Em. Legal.....

DIOCESE OF NEW-WESTMINSTER.

Erected Vicariate Apostolic in.....1863
 do Diocese in.....1890

BISHOPS.

1 His Grace Mgr. L. J. d'Herbomez.....1864
 2 do Paul Durieu.....1890
 3 do Aug. Dentenwill.....1899

VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF ATHABASKA-MACKENZIE.

Erected April 8th1862

BISHOPS.

1 His Grace Mgr Henri Faraud.....1864
 2 do Emile Grouard.....1890
 Auxiliary Bishop; His Grace Mgr. I. Clut

VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF SASKATCHEWAN.

Erected in.....1891

BISHOP

His Grace Mgr. Albert Pascal.....1891

DIOCESE OF VANCOUVER.

Erected in 1847, it forms part of the Ecclesiastical
 Province of Oregon, U. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Treaties that terminated the Colonial Wars.

- 1632.—Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, closed King Charles's war (1629), and restored Quebec to France.
- 1697 —Treaty of Ryswick, closed King William's war, and gave back Hudson Bay to France.
- 1713.—Treaty of Utrecht ended Queen Anne's war, and gave Acadia, Newfoundland and Hudson Bay to England.
- 1748.—Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle closed the war of the Austrian Succession and gave back Louisburg to France.
- 1763.—Treaty of Paris terminated the war of the Boundary Lines and gave all Canada up to the English.

Other Treaties.

- 1783.—Treaty of Versailles closed the American Revolution and acknowledged the independence of the United States of America.
- 1814.—Treaty of Ghent stipulated the recipro-

cal restitution of the conquests of 1812-1814.

- 1842.—Asnburton Treaty, regulated the question of the boundry line between New Brunswick and Maine, and determined the right of extradition of certain criminals from one country to the other.
- 1854.—Reciprocity Treaty, arranged that Canada and the United States should have free trade in certain natural products for ten years; (1854-1864.)
- 1871.—Washington Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, to settle the the following questions:— 1st. The Alabama Claims were made by the United States against Great Britain, for damage done by the Alabama and other ships, built in Great Britain for the Southern States, during the war between the North and the South. By the Washington Treaty the claims were referred to an arbitration that met at Geneva in 1872, and Great Britain had to pay \$15,500,000 to the United States. 2nd. The Fenian Raids' Claims which were completely ignored. 3rd. The possession of San Juan Island referred to the Emperor of Germany, in 1872, who decided in favor of the United States. 4th. The use of the Canadian Fishing

Waters, left to the Halifax Commission which met in 1878, and awarded \$5,500,000 to Canada. 5th. The Alaska Boundary Line, settled in favor of the Americans at the Commission held in London in 1903.

ACTS AND BILLS.

- 1774.—The Québec Act appointing: 1st, a Council to advise the Governor; 2nd, allowing Roman Catholics to hold public office, and 3rd, making French Civil Law and British Criminal Law the law of the land.
- 1791.—The Constitutional Act that gave Representative Government.
- 1840.—The Act of Union that united Upper and Lower Canada and gave Responsible Government.
- 1849.—Amnesty Bill, pardoning rebels.
- 1849.—Rebellion Losses Bill.
- 1852.—Municipal Loan Fund Act.
- 1854.—Clergy Reserves Act.
- 1855.—Seigniorial Tenure abolished.
- 1867.—British North America Act.
- 1870.—The Ballot Act, doing away with open voting, and introducing secret voting by ballot.

1885.—The Dominion Franchise Act, gave a vote to almost every man of twenty-one years of age.

THE SIEGES OF QUEBEC.

Quebec has been besieged five times, but only taken twice; 1st, in 1629, the English under Kerkt took the fortress from Champlain; 2nd in 1690, Frontenac drove back Phipps who led an expedition from Boston; 3rd, in 1759, the English under Wolfe, gained possession of Quebec by the defeat of Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham; 4th, in 1760, the French under de Levis made an unsuccessful attempt to retake Quebec from General Murray; 5th, in 1775, Montgomery was repulsed by Governor Carleton.

THE WAR OF 1812-14.

Campaign of 1812.

The Canadians gained the following battles: Mackinaw, gained by Roberts over Hanks.—Detroit, gained, by Brock over Hull.—Queenston Heights, gained by Brock over Van Ransselaer.—Lacolle, gained by de Salaberry over Dearborn.

Campaign of 1813.

The Canadians gained the following: Frenchtown, gained by Proctor over Winchester.—Ogdensburg, gained by Macdonald over Winchester.—Stoney Creek, gained by Harvy over Chandler.—Beaver Dams, gained by Fitzgibbon over Boerstler.—Chateauguay, gained by de Salaberry over Hampton. The Americans gained the following battles in 1813: York, gained by Pike over Sheaffe.—Fort George, gained by Dearborn over Vincent.—Sackett's Harbor, gained by Brown over Prevost.—Lake Erie, gained by Perry over Barclay.—Moraviantown, gained by Harrison over Tecumseh.

The Campaign of 1814.

The Canadians gained the following: Lacolle Mills, gained by Hancock over Wilkison.—Oswego, gained by Yeo. —Lundy's Lane, gained by Drummond over Brown. —Washington, gained by Ross. —The Americans gained the following battles in 1814.—Fort Erie, captured by the American General Brown.—Chippewa, gained by Brown over Riall.—St. David's, gained by Brown. Plattsburg, gained by Macomb over Prevost.—New Orleans, gained by Jackson over Packenham

Events of the War of 1754 to 1763.

1754.—The French built Fort Duquesne.

1755.—Braddock defeated at Monongahela.

1755.—Dieskau defeated near Lake George.

1755.—Fort William Henry built by the British.

1757.—Forts William Henry, Ontario and Oswego, taken by the French under Montcalm.

1758.—Louisburg taken by General Amherst and Admiral Boscawen.

1758.—Battle of Carillon gained by Montcalm over Abercromby.

1758.—Taking of Fort Duquesne from de Ligneris by General Forbes and Colonel Washington.

1759.—Battle of Montmorency, gained by Montcalm over Wolfe.

1759.—Battle of the Plains of Abraham won by Wolfe over Montcalm.

1759.—Surrender of Quebec.

1759.—Capture of Forts Carillon, St. Frederic and Niagara by the British.

1760.—Battle of St. Foye won by de Levis over General Murray.

1760.—Surrender of Montreal and all Canada.

1763.—Peace of Paris.

Canadian Civics.

General Service

A BRIEF CATECHISM OF CANADIAN CIVICS

1 What is the form of our government ?

A. The Dominion of Canada forms what is known as a Confederation. There is a Federal Government at Ottawa which looks after all national matters. At the Capital of each province is a Provincial Government, also a Territorial Government at Regina, which takes charge of local matters.

2 What do you mean by the constitution of a country ?

A. The Act or Acts of Parliament, Customs and Judicial decisions which define the form and powers of government of that country. The Constitution of the Dominion of Canada is the British North America Act, with some later amendments. In case of a dispute as to whether the Dominion or a Province has control of a certain matter, the decision of the Privy Council of Great Britain is conclusive.

3 Into how many branches is the Dominion Government divided ?

A. Into three branches of Government:—

1o The Executive Branch:—(1) The Governor General; (2) The Cabinet. These form the body known as the Governor General in Council, and they direct the work of Government in the Dominion. They issue Orders-in-Council, which have the effect of law, but must be ratified by Parliament at its next session. These Orders-in-Council are made out by the Cabinet, and are signed by the Governor General, or by his representatives in his absence.

2o The Legislative Branch:—(1) The Governor General; (2) The House of Senate; (3) The House of Commons. These form the Dominion Parliament, and their work is to legislate or make laws. These laws are known as Acts of Parliament.

3o The Judicial Branch:—(1) The Supreme Court of Canada; (2) The Exchequer Court of Canada; (3) The Admiralty Court of Canada. The work of this branch is to interpret and enforce the laws, and in the case of the first mentioned, to act as a Court of Appeal from decisions of the inferior courts of the Dominion.

4 What are the powers of the Dominion Government?

A. The Dominion Government has charge of such matters as:—1st, Trade and Commerce; 2nd, The Postal Service; 3rd, The Militia; 4th, Criminal Laws; 5th, Customs and Excise; 6th, The Census; 7th, Public debt and property; 8th, Public land in the districts and Manitoba; 9th, Bankruptcy and Insolvency; 10th, Navigation, shipping, fisheries, harbors and light-houses; 11th, Public Works, canals, steamboats and telegraphs; 12th, Everything relating to Money-banks, banking, currency, coinage, interest, etc. 13th, All matters not expressly granted to the provinces; 14th, In common with the provinces, agriculture, immigration and railways.

5 What are the duties and powers of the Governor-General?

A. The Governor-General represents the Sovereign in Canada. He is appointed by the British Government, and usually holds office for five years. His salary is \$50,000 a year. He summons Parliament at the beginning of each session, and prorogues that body at the end of the session. He also dissolves Parliament, (that is, the House of Commons,) in which case, a general

election must be held; he signs Orders-in-Council and Bills; pardons criminals; all being done on the advice of the Cabinet. He is also the head of the military and naval forces in Canada. He may disallow or veto a provincial law, which is considered unconstitutional or hurtful to the Dominion as a whole; or, he may reserve a Federal bill for the consideration of the British Government. In the main, he signs all public documents. As Canada is under responsible Government, all blame in such cases, must be placed upon the Cabinet, on whose advice he signs the document.

6 How is the Cabinet formed ?

A. By a body of men who direct the work of the country. The leader is known as the Premier or Prime Minister.

7 What are the duties of the Cabinet ?

A. The Cabinet in conjunction with the Governor General, issues Orders-in-Council when necessary and appoints such Federal officers as Lieutenant Governors, Senators, Judges, Postmasters, Customs and Excise officers and other officials. The Cabinet directs the work of Government and of Parliament, and prepares many bills which are submitted to Parliament when that body is in session.

8 How many ministers are there at Ottawa?

A. There are actually fourteen ministers in Ottawa; 1st, The President of the Privy Council; 2nd, The Minister of Public Works; 3rd, The Minister of Railways and Canals; 4th, The Minister of Trade and Commerce; 5th, The Minister of Militia and Defence; 6th, The Minister of Agriculture; 7th, The Secretary of State; 8th, The Minister of Justice; 9th, The Minister of Finances; 10th, The Minister of Marine and Fisheries. 11th, The Postmaster General; 12th, The Minister of the Interior.

9 Are there not any other departments?

A. Yes; three others were recently created; their chiefs, to a certain extent, form part of the ministry, but they are not members of the Privy Council; these Ministers are: 1st, The Solicitor-General; 2nd, The Controller of Customs; 3rd, The Minister of Inland Revenue.

10 What are the salaries of the Ministers?

A. The Premier's salary is \$8,000 a year. Each of the other ministers having portfolios, receive

\$7,000 a year, while those without portfolios receive no salary; all ministers receive their sessional allowance of \$1,000, as in the case of other Senators and members of Parliament, and their travelling expenses are also paid.

THE SENATE

11 Of what is the Senate composed ?

A. The Senate is known as the Upper House and corresponds to the House of Lords in the British Parliament. Its members called Senators, are appointed to office by the Governor General in Council and bear the title of Honorable. It is composed of 81 members; 24 for Quebec and Ontario; 10 for Nova Scotia; 10 for New Brunswick; 4 for Prince Edward Island; 3 for Manitoba; 3 for British Columbia; 2 for the North West Territories.

12 Who presides over the Senate ?

A. The Speaker, who is named by the Governor General in Council.

13 What are the duties of the Senate ?

A. The Senate aids in making laws. Any bill excepting one relating to money, may originate in this House and may be amended or rejected. Money bills must originate in the House of Commons.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

14. How is the House of Commons constituted ?

A. It is composed of 213 members, representing the 213 electoral counties of Canada. The various provinces and the North West Territories are represented according to their population. The number of members for Quebec remains 65 at all times. The other provinces have more or fewer according as their population compares with that of Quebec. Ontario has 92 members, Quebec has 65; Nova Scotia has 20; New Brunswick has 14; Manitoba has 7; British Columbia has 6; Prince Edward Island has 5; North West Territories have 4.

15. What are the duties of the House of Commons ?

A. All bills must receive their first, second and third readings before being forwarded to the Senate or the Governor General. Any bill may originate in the House of Commons; all money bills must originate here. In cases of misgovernment by any Dominion official, the House may order an enquiry. There must be a quorum of 20, including the Speaker, before any public business can be proceeded with.

16 What are the qualifications of a member of the House of Commons ?

A. He must be a British subject and twenty-one years of age, not disqualified by law. No property qualification is required.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE OF QUEBEC

THE EXECUTIVE.

17 Into how many branches is the Legislature of Quebec divided ?

A. Into three distinct branches: the Executive, the Legislative Council, and the Legislative Assembly.

18 Of what is the Provincial Executive composed ?

A. Of the Lieutenant Governor, who represents the Sovereign of England and of his councillors called Ministers.

19 What are the duties of the Lieutenant Governor ?

A. On the advice of his Cabinet he summons, prorogues, or dissolves the Legislature. He signs Orders-in-Council and bills which have passed the House or Houses of Legislature. His Ministers bear all the responsibility for his actions. The Lieutenant Governor, on the advice of his Ministers, can also name or dismiss the Judges of

Peace, the officers of the Civil Service, the Magistrates of the district, the Recorders, the Coroners, the officers of the Court of Justice, in fine, all the officers employed in the Local Government.

20 How many Ministers are there in Quebec ?

A. There are 9 Ministers, 7 of whom are chiefs of departments: 1st, The President of the Executive Council; 2nd, The Minister of Finance; 3rd, the Provincial Secretary; 4th, The Provincial Treasurer; 5th, The Commissioner of Crown Lands; 6th, The Minister of Agriculture; 7th, The Minister of Public Works and Colonization.

21 What are the duties of the Cabinet ?

A. The Cabinet in connection with the Lieutenant Governor, issues Orders-in-Council when necessary; prepares many important Bills for the consideration of the Legislature; and appoints such officers as Legislative Councillors, Sheriffs, Crown Attorneys, Jailors, Registrars, Magistrates, Court Clerks, Constables, etc.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

22 How is the Legislative Council composed ?

A. The Legislative Council or Upper House corresponds to the Senate. Its members, (24) are appointed by the Provincial Government for life, and are known as Legislative Councillors.

23 Who presides over the Legislative Council ?

A. The Speaker or President, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. He is also a member of the Executive.

24 What is the quorum of the Legislative Council ?

A. At least ten members including the President.

25 What are the duties of the Legislative Council ?

A. The Legislative Council aids in making the laws. No money bill can originate in this House. Money bills may be rejected but not amended.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

26 How many members make up the Legislative Assembly ?

A. There are 73 members, elected by the 73 electoral districts of the Province of Quebec.

27 Who is the presiding officer ?

A. The Speaker who is chosen by the majority of the members of the House.

28 What are the duties of the Legislative Assembly ?

A. All bills must receive their first, second, and third readings in this House before being forwarded to the Legislative Council. All money bills must originate in this House. The Assembly may order an enquiry into any Provincial matter in which misgovernment or wrong doing is charged. This Assembly has a right to make laws concerning taxes in the limits of the Province, lands, municipalities, education, agriculture, etc.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC.

29 Into how many classes are the Municipalities of the Province of Quebec divided ?

A. Into two classes: the rural or those of the country places, and the city Municipalities.

30 What is a Local Corporation ?

A. The reunion of the ratepayers of each municipality constitutes the Local Corporation. The Municipal Council is composed of 7 Councillors, elected by the electors of the Municipality. The City Council is generally composed of a certain number of Aldermen, elected by the proprietors and tenants.

31 When do the elections take place ?

A. In rural municipalities, the elections take place every year, the second Monday of January, at 10 A. M. In cities and towns, the elections take place at the time appointed by the chart.

32 Who is the head of the Municipal Council ?

A. The Mayor who is named by the Councillors at their first sitting.

33 How is the County Council composed ?

A. The County Council is composed of all the Mayors of all the Local Municipalities of the County. These Mayors bear the name of County Councillors during the session.

34 What name is given to the president of the County Council ?

A. He is called the Prefect.

35 What are the duties of the Council ?

A. These councils have the superintendence of roads, bridges, culverts, ditches; they also see to the collection of the taxes; to the water-works, electric lights and street railways.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

36 By whom are the schools administered ?

A. They are administered in each municipality, by commissioners or trustees who form the school corporation.

37 When are the commissioners elected ?

A. Every year on the first Monday of July, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

38 Are the five commissioners elected at the same time ?

A. No; every year during two years, two commissioners retire, and if they are not re-elected, two other rate-payers are chosen to replace them. The third year, the fifth Commissioner retires; he is then either re-elected or replaced by another rate-payer.

39 What privileges do these rate-payers possess who are not of the same creed as the majority ?

A. They may maintain at their own expense, a school of their own religious belief, which school is named dissenting school, and administered in the same manner as the schools of the majority. Persons belonging to the minority cannot be elected commissioners; in like manner commissioners cannot become trustees nor vote for them.

THE FABRIQUE

40 Who is charged with the administration of the temporal goods of the Church in a parish ?

A. A corporation called the Fabrique, composed of the Curé, the wardens, and the ex-wardens. In some parishes, there are four wardens; in others, three.

41 By whom is the Cure named ?

A. By the Bishop.

42 How is a parish created ?

A. First, it is erected canonically, that is, with the Bishop's permission, then civilly, that is, by a proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

43 What are the administrative divisions of the Province of Quebec ?

A. First, seventy-four electoral colleges; 2nd, 24 divisions for the Legislative Council; 3rd, 21 judiciary districts; 4th, 70 circumscriptions of registration; 5th, 931 local municipalities, and 803 parishes.

44 What is a circuit of registration ?

A. A fraction of a judiciary district generally composed of a County where there is a bureau

for the registration of real rights, such as contracts of marriage, testaments, etc.

45 What is an electoral division ?

A. A fraction of the territory of a province, comprising several counties and represented in the Legislative Council, by a Legislative Councillor.

46 What is a judiciary district ?

A. A fraction of the territory of the Province, at the chief place of which is held the King's Bench, also a Superior Court and a Circuit Court. The district contains several counties. In the chief place of each district, is a prison and also the necessary number of officers for the administration of justice.

47 Who establishes the County ?

A. The County is erected by the Provincial Legislature. It is composed of a certain number of parishes or local municipalities and is administered by a County Council, composed of the Mayors of all the parishes within the limits of the County.

48 Who presides over the County Council ?

A. The Prefect who is named by the Mayors and chosen among them every year in the month of March.

49 What are the duties of the County Council ?

A. The County Council must keep in repair all roads and bridges in the boundaries of the Country. It must elect a board of registration, with a safe to protect from fire, books, papers, and acts. It must also see to the erection and maintenance of a Circuit Court, in the Capital or chief place of the country.

THE JUDICIARY POWER

50 What power is charged with the application of the laws ?

A. The Judiciary Power.

51 Name the regular tribunals.

A. 1st, The Commissioners' Court; 2nd, Judges of the Peace; 3rd, Magistrates; 4th, Recorders; 5th, Circuit Court; 6th, Superior Court; 7th, The Court of Revision; 8th, the Court of King's Bench; 9th, the Supreme Court in Ottawa; 10th, the Privy Council in England.

52 Name the special tribunals ?

A. 1st, the Prothonotary; 2nd, the Sheriff; 3rd, the Coroner; 4th, the Harbor Commissioners; 5th, the Court of Vice Admiralty; 6th, the Exchequer.

53 Of whom is the Court of Commissioners composed ?

A. Of persons taken from among the people, and named by the Lieutenant Governor.

54 What is the jurisdiction of this Court ?

A. It is limited to the recovery of civil debts not exceeding \$25.00.

55 Who names the Judges of the Peace ?

A. The Lieutenant Governor; but the Mayor of Municipalities are by right Judges of the Peace while they are in charge.

56 What are the duties of the Judges of the Peace ?

A. They have the right to issue mandates or warrants of arrest against persons accused of crime; to recover, in certain cases, school-taxes, and other taxes; they also make the preliminary investigation of witnesses, discharge the accused, when they find no evidence against them, or send them to prison in contrary cases in awaiting their trial.

POLICE MAGISTRATES

MAGISTRATES OF DISTRICTS

57 Who names the Police Magistrates ?

A. The Lieutenant Governor in council.

58 What is their jurisdiction ?

A. The Magistrates of Police have jurisdiction in all affairs of vagabondage and in criminal matters.

59 Who are the Magistrates of Districts ?

A. They must be lawyers who have practiced at least five years. These Magistrates have jurisdiction over all the country where the court is held and over which they preside.

RECORDER'S COURT

CIRCUIT COURT

60 Who appoints the Recorders ?

A. They are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, over certain cities by which they are paid. Every Recorder must have at least five years' practice of Law.

61 What are his prerogatives ?

A. It is he who punishes infractions of the police laws and those of the municipality.

62 Who presides over the Circuit Court ?

A. One of the Judges of the Superior Court. The Circuit Court is held in the chief place of

each Judiciary district. It has the right to settle all disputes or questions, the value of which does not exceed \$100.00, excepting cases that belong exclusively to the Vice-Admiralty Court.

63 Where does the Superior Court sit?

A. At the chief place of each Judiciary district.

64 What is the jurisdiction of this Court?

A. It is exclusively civil, and for a contested amount above \$100.

65 Who presides over the Superior Court in each district?

A. A judge named by the Governor General. The Superior Court is composed of 31 judges, one of whom is called the Chief Justice.

66 How is the Court of Revision formed?

A. It is formed of three judges of the Superior Court, chosen from the various districts by the Chief Justice, and it holds sessions at Quebec and Montreal.

67 What is the duty of this Tribunal?

A. It has to revise the judgment of the Superior Court, and those of the Circuit Court for cases amounting to more than \$100.00.

THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH

68 What is the Court of King's Bench ?

A. It is the highest tribunal of the Province of Quebec, and serves as Court of Appeal and Criminal Court.

69 Of what is the Court composed ?

A. Of six judges, one of whom is the President.

70 Who names the Judges of the Court of King's Bench ?

A. The Governor General in Council.

71 What is the jurisdiction of this Court ?

A. It is both Civil and Criminal.

72 Who presides over the Court of the King's Bench, when it becomes the Court of Appeal ?

A. It is presided over by five judges. Appeals may be made from this court to the Supreme Court or to the Privy Council in England.

73 Who presides over the Court of the King's Bench in the Criminal Cases ?

A. It may be presided by one or several judges; it then takes the name of Criminal Court.

74 To whom belongs the right of organizing tribunals ?

A. Although the judges of the Superior Court and of that of the King's Bench are appointed by the Federal Government, nevertheless, it is the Provincial Legislature that organizes everything concerning those tribunals.

THE JURY

75 What is the Jury ?

A. A body composed of twelve citizens called Jurymen, who unite to judge persons accused of crime. The erection of the Jury dates as far back as the institution of Magna Charta.

76 Who composes the Grand Jury ?

A. The Grand Jury is composed of twelve Grand jurymen chosen from among the citizens of the district where the Assizes take place.

77 What is the Petty Jury ?

A. Twelve persons selected from sixty persons appointed by the Sheriff.

78 What are the duties of the Grand Jury and of the Petty Jury ?

A. They have to make investigation as to the guilt or innocence of the persons accused and to pronounce a verdict in accordance with the facts brought to their knowledge.

THE SUPREME COURT

79 What is the Supreme Court ?

A. It is the highest tribunal in Canada. It is composed of a Chief Justice and of five judges named by the Governor General in Council, two of whom should belong to Quebec. The seat of the Supreme Court is in Ottawa. The Quorum is five judges. There are three sessions of appeal every year.

80 What jurisdiction does the Supreme Court exercise ?

A. It exercises a jurisdiction of appeal from the Civil and Criminal Courts of all Canada. Its judgments are decisive for all cases that exceed \$2,000.00. It alone has the right to judge the contested elections of the members of the Legislative Assembly. Appeals can be made from the Supreme Court to the Privy Council in England, not by right, but by petition.

81 How is the Privy Council composed ?

A. It is composed of the Constitutional Councillors of the Sovereign, who bear the title of Right Honorable. Among the Ministers, are a certain number called Law Lords, who make up the Privy Council or Court of Appeal for all the colonies. This tribunal sits in London and was created Court of Appeal for Canada in 1794.

82 When may there be an appeal to the Privy Council ?

A. In all cases relating to honoraries of office right, rent and revenue or sums of money to be paid to the Sovereign of England. 2nd, in questions of immovable rights, annual rents etc. that may affect the future rights of the parties concerned. 3rd, In all cases in which the amount exceeds the sum of five hundred pounds sterling.

THE PROTHONOTARY, THE SHERIFF, THE CORONER.

83 Who is the Prothonotary ?

A. The Prothonotary is the Clerk of the Superior Court, and is named by the Provincial Government.

84 What are the prerogatives of the Prothonotary ?

A. It is the Prothonotary that fulfils the functions of the Judge in case of absence or sickness or of absolute necessity. He is also the Guardian of the Archives.

85 By whom is the Sheriff named ?

A. The Sheriff is the first officer of the Superior Court; he is named by the Provincial Government; it is he that is charged with the execution of the orders, injunctions and judgments of the tribunal. All the Sheriffs, except those of Quebec and Montreal and the Deputy Sheriff of Gaspé, can exercise the powers of jurisdiction of the Recorder of the City.

86 By whom is the Coroner appointed and what are his functions ?

A. The Coroner is named by the Provincial Government. There is one in each district. Their duties are to find out the causes of sudden or violent deaths, by holding an inquest or inspection of the body by twelve jurymen, presided by the Coroner. The Coroner may also have persons suspected of murder arrested.

THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

87 On whom are the duties of administering the Harbors of Quebec and Montreal incumbent ?

A. These Harbors are respectively administered by a corporation that receives the name of Harbor Commission. Each Commission is composed of nine members, some of whom are named by the Federal Government, and others by the Commercial firms. These Commissioners see that the wharves and landings are in good order, and that discipline is maintained by the police. They have to send in a collective report every year to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

THE VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.

THE EXCHEQUER

88 By whom are the judges of the Vice-Admiralty Court appointed ?

A. By the Imperial Government.

89 What cases are brought before this Court ?

A. All those that relate to damage caused by collision of vessels, accidents, mariners' salaries etc

90 When was the Exchequer Court founded ? What is its jurisdiction ?

A. It was created in 1875 by the Federal Parliament. It is invested with the power of applying the Federal Law for the recovering of fines. All lawsuits, in which Canada is interested, are brought before this tribunal.

THE ARMY

91 Of what do the Police Forces consist ?

A. 1st, of the army charged with the defence of the territory; 2nd, of the Provincial Police charged with the maintenance of order and the laws.

92 Of what is the army composed ?

A. 1st, of the Active Militia, that contains from 40,000 to 50,000 men, officers and soldiers; 2nd, of the Militia in Reserve that counts about 70,000.

93 What are the regular troops in Canada ?

A. There are no regular troops in Canada,

excepting a garrison of 2,000 men, maintained by the Imperial Government, at Halifax.

94 Who is the Commander of the Canadian Militia ?

A. A General of the English Army named by the Imperial Government and assisted by a Major, who must be a Canadian.

95 How is the country divided in a military point of view ?

A. Into twelve military districts, administered by the Sub-Adjutant General.

96 What is the Provincial Police ?

A. It is a corporation charged with the maintenance of good order within the limits of the Province of Quebec, under the control of a Police Commissioner.

97 How is the Provincial Police composed ?

A. It is composed of a Police Commissioner, of one or several superintendents and of a certain number of constables or sergeants, not exceeding one hundred.

98 By whom are the members of the Provincial Police named ?

A. The Commissioner and Superintendents

are named by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; the constables and sergeants by the Police Commissioner.

99 What are the duties of this body ?

A. To maintain peace, to arrest criminals, to assist at criminal courts, to conduct prisoners to the court. Quebec is the headquarters of the Provincial Police.

100 What is the Municipal Police ?

A. It is a body whose duty is to maintain order within the limits of the Municipal locality.

101 How is the Municipal Police composed ?

A. Of a chief, a sub-chief, a few sergeants and several police agents and policemen.

Index to a Brief History of Canada.

A. D. 1492 TO 1608.

Discovery of America.....	5
FRENCH PERIOD (1608-1760).	
Canada under Fur Companies 1608-1663	20
War between England and France.....	26
PERIOD OF ROYAL GOVERNMENT 1668-1760	
French Intendants.....	43
De La Salle's Explorations.....	47
D'Iberville's Successes.....	53
Capture of Acadia.....	57
Siege of Louisburg.....	60
Capture of Quebec.....	70

PART SECOND.

CANADA UNDER BRITISH RULE.

Absolute Government and Legislative Council.....	75
Quebec Act.....	78
Habeas Corpus Act.....	81
Constitutional Government.....	82
War of 1812.....	86
Campaign of 1813.....	88
"92 Resolutions".....	95
Rebellion of 1837.....	98
Act of Union.....	100
Confederation.....	109

INDEX

British North America Act.....	110
Manitoba Schools.....	115
Death of Queen Victoria.....	117
French and English Governors.....	118
Lieutenant Governors.....	119
Ecclesiastical Provinces.....	122
Treaties.....	131
Acts and Bills.....	133
Siege of Quebec.....	134
Events of War of 1754 to 1763.....	136

Civics.

Form of Dominion Government.....	1
The Senate.....	6
The House of Commons.....	7
The Provincial Legislature of Quebec....	8
Legislative Council.....	9
Legislative Assembly.....	10
Municipal Government of Quebec.....	11
School Commissioners.....	12
Administrative Divisions.....	14
Judiciary Power.....	16
Recorder's Court.....	18
Court of King's Bench.....	20
The Supreme Court.....	21
The Army.....	25

110
115
117
118
119
122
131
133
134
136

1
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
14
16
18
20
21
25

