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" Thomas Jefferson and the Loyal and Patriotic Society of
Upper Canada. " . . . By Raoul Renault.

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Toronto Historical Society

North American Notes and Queries

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JANUARY, 1901.

" Pennsylvania's First Explorer. Brulé's Adventures in 1616."
By Benjamin Salte, F. R. S. C.

North American Notes and Queries

RAOUL RENAULT, Director and Proprietor

E. T. D. CHAMBERS, Editor

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RAOUL RENAULT, QUEBEC, CANADA

North American Notes and Queries

Vol. I

JANUARY 1901

No. 7

THOMAS JEFFERSON AND THE LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

BY RAOUL RENAULT



THE LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC SOCIETY of Upper Canada "grew out of peculiar circumstances of Upper Canada, when war was declared by the United States of America against the United Kingdom and its Dependencies." (1)

The first meeting of the Society was held on the 15th of December, 1812, at York, now Toronto, when it was resolved :

" 1st. That a select Society be established by annual subscription throughout the Province, to be called the *Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada*, for the following purposes.

" To afford aid and relief to such families of the militia in all parts of the province, as shall appear to experience particular distress in consequence (*sic*) of the death or absence of their friends and relations employed in the militia service of the province ; To afford like aid and relief to such militia-men as have been, or shall be disabled from labours, by wounds or otherwise in course of the service aforesaid.....

" To reward merit, excite emulation, and commemorate glorious exploits, by bestowing medals or other honorary marks of public approbation and distinction for extraordinary instances of personal courage or fidelity, in the defence of the province, by individuals, either his Majesty's regular or militia forces or seamen.....

The Society was to continue during the war and was under the special protection and patronage of his Honor Major General Sheaffe. The membership fee was one pound or upwards ; but any one whose annual subscription was of ten pounds or upwards was *ipso facto* a Director of the Society.

(1) *The Report of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada. With an Appendix, and a List of Subscribers and Benefactors.* Montreal : (Lower Canada,) Printed by William Gray. 1817, 8vo, 419 p. One thousand copies of this Report were printed, the cost of which amounted to £ 207-1-3.

The Directors of the Society had several meetings, from December, 1812, to October, 1817, and through subscriptions throughout the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and some outside subscribers, they assisted, by grants of from two pounds to one hundred pounds, eight hundred and sixty-four sufferers of the war.

A close perusal of the minutes and accounts of the Society, which aggregate four hundred and nineteen octavo pages in type, would add some very interesting details to the war of 1812-15; but it is not with the intention of examining closely the work of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada that I am writing the present article.

The historical information contained in the Report of the Society will likely find its way in to subsequent articles.

The war of 1812—as we generally call it—was planned by Napoléon, and declared by the United States by an Act of Congress on the 18th of June, 1812, and terminated by the provisions of the treaty of Ghent, which was signed on the 24th of December, 1814. But the treaty was only ratified on the 7th of February, 1815, at Washington, and proclaimed in Canada on the 21st of March following.

Canada in 1812 cared as little, as at present, for a war with her powerful neighbor, but, as at present, cared not to evade it.....

The war of 1812 was no Canadian quarrel. It was forced upon the Canadian people, and fought upon Canadian soil, to gratify the antipathies of two nations, too like to be loving. (1)

The chroniclers of the war, on the American side, were, at least a good many of them, on several occasions, very unfair in their statements; the comments of the American periodicals, which had then a comparatively large circulation in Canada, especially in Upper Canada, were not always founded on authoritative facts; and those of the press in general were whimsical and injurious to the British and the Canadians. "Writers of this class," says Coffin, "run, frantically, full tilt at Britain, her institutions and her colonies, with death's-head and marrow-bones for device; and the bones are

(1) Coffin, William F. 1812; *The War, and its Morals: A Canadian Chronicle*. Montreal, 1864, p. 21.

broiled, devilled, and seasoned to suit a literary taste prurient and craving as the appetite of the hungry ogre in the nursery tale, who snuffs the wind and mutters :—

Fe, fi, fo, fum,
I smell the blood of an Englishman :
Be he alive, or be he dead,
I'll grind his bones to make my bread.

The Loyalists of Canada, among whom there were several American Loyalists who had emigrated to this country during the war of independence and following years, exasperated by the horrors of the war and also by the vehement tone of some American writers, were reciprocally aggressive in their writings. Some of them retorted violently to such of the American publications "written for show, designed for sale, and, to this end, pandering to the worst passions of a morbid nationality."

Among the most prominent of these contemporary Canadian writers who resented the most the pernicious attacks of such sensational American historians, was the Rev. John Strachan, D. D., the indefatigable Treasurer of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada.

Shortly after the destruction of the public buildings, at Washington, Thomas Jefferson, then late President of the United States, in a letter to a member of Congress, thus appreciated the sad occurrence :

I learn from the newspapers that the vandalism of our enemy has triumphed at Washington over science as well as the arts, by the destruction of the public library, with the noble edifice in which it was deposited. Of this transaction as that of Copenhagen, the world will entertain but one sentiment. They will see a nation suddenly withdrawn from a great war, full armed and full handed, taking advantage of another, whom they had recently forced into it; unarmed, and unprepared to indulge themselves in acts of barbarism which do not belong to a civilized age.

Rev. John Strachan, soon after the publication of Jefferson's letter and to counterbalance the serious charges made in it against the British army, retaliated by a long and virulent letter to Thomas Jefferson, in which he summarized all the depredations committed by the American army in Canada.

Rev. Mr. Strachan's letter, although tainted with the same excesses that were so reprehensible in most of the American chronicles, yet gives us such a score of important details not to be found elsewhere, except scattered in

various books relating to the war of 1812, that I think it proper to reproduce it *in extenso*. Whatever the errors or exaggerations it contains may be, whatever may be the reliability of the minor details, most of the material facts are there unanswered and irrefutable.

Written shortly after the signing of the treaty of Ghent, and before its ratification at Washington and its proclamation in Canada, and at a moment when the tempestuous American war literature was flooding the country, the author is excusable for the frantic language he uses and the deprecatory tone which characterizes his letter.

Be this as it is, I frankly consider that Rev. John Strachan's open letter to Thomas Jefferson is a valuable contribution, from both the American and Canadian standpoints, to the history of the war of 1812, and I quote it without further excuse, but simply adding here and there a few explanatory notes :

TO THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esquire, of Monticello, Ex-President of the United States of America.
Sir,

In your letter to a member of congress recently published respecting the sale of your library, I perceive that you are angry with the British, for the destruction of the public buildings at Washington, and attempt with your accustomed candour to compare that transaction to the devastation committed by the barbarians in the middle ages. As you are not ignorant of the mode of carrying on the war, adopted by your friends, you must have known that this was a small retaliation after redress had been refused for burnings and depredations not only of public but of private property committed by them in Canada ; but we are too well acquainted with your hatred to Great Britain to look for truth or candour in any statements of yours, where *she* is concerned. It is not for your information, therefore, that I relate in this letter, those acts of the army of the United States in the Canadas, which provoked the conflagration of the public buildings at Washington, because you are well acquainted with them already ; but to show the world that to the United States and not to Great Britain must be charged all the miseries attending a mode of warfare, originating with them, and unprecedented in modern times.

A stranger to the history of the last three years, on reading this part of your letter would naturally suppose that Great Britain in the pride of power had taken advantage of the weak and defenceless situation of the United States to wreak her vengeance upon them. But what would be his astonishment when told that the nation said to be unarmed and unprepared, had provoked and first declared the war, and carried it on offensively for two years with a ferocity unexampled before the British had the means of making effectual resistance—War was declared against Great Britain, by the United States of America in June 1812. Washington was taken in August 1814. Let us see in what spirit your countrymen carried on the war during its interval.

In July 1812, General Hull invaded the British province of Upper Canada and took possession of the town of Sandwich. He threatened (by a proclamation) to exterminate the inhabitants, if they made any resistance (1); he plundered those with whom he had been in habits of intimacy for years before the war. Their plate and linen were found in his possession after his *surrender to General Brock*. (2) He marked out the loyal subjects of the King, as objects of peculiar resentment, and consigned their property to pillage and conflagration. In autumn 1812 some houses and barns were burnt by the American forces near Fort Erie in Upper Canada. (3)

In April 1813, the public buildings at York, the Capital of Upper Canada, were burnt by the troops of the United States, contrary to the articles of capitulation. They consisted of two elegant Halls with convenient offices, for the accommodation of the Legislature, and of the Courts of Justice. The library and all the papers and records belonging to these institutions were consumed, at the same time the Church was robbed, and the Town Library totally pillaged. Commodore Chauncey, who has generally behaved honourably, was so ashamed of this last transaction, that he endeavoured to collect the books belonging to the Public Library, and actually sent back two boxes filled with them, but hardly any were complete. Much private property was plundered, and several houses left in a state of ruin. Can you tell me, sir, the reason why the public buildings and library at Washington, should be held more sacred than those at York? A false and ridiculous story is told of a scalp having been found above the Speaker's Chair intended as an ornament. (4)

(1) General Hull's proclamation is remarkable for the threats with which it menaced the inhabitants. "If the barbarous and savage policy of Great Britain be pursued, it says, and the savages are let loose to murder our citizens, and butcher our women and children, this war will be a war of extermination. The first stroke of the tomahawk, the first attempt with the scalping knife, will be the signal of one indiscriminate scene of desolation..." General Brock, upon receiving this proclamation, issued on the 22nd July a proclamation as remarkable for solid reason and dignity of language, as that of the American for its presumption." General Hull, after his return to the United States, was tried before a court martial for misconduct during the war and sentenced to be shot, but he was pardoned by the President on account of his military services.—R. R.

(2) General Hull and his suite, says the *Montreal Herald* of the 12th of September, 1812, accompanied by about 25 officers and 350 soldiers, left Kingston under an escort of 130 men, commanded by Major Heathcote, arrived at Montreal on Sunday, the 10th of September, in the following order; 1st. Band of the King Regiment; 2nd. The first division of the escort; 3rd. General Hull, in a carriage, accompanied by Captain Gray; Captain Hull and Major Shakelton followed in a second carriage, and some wounded officers occupied four other carriages; 4th. The American officers; 5th. The non-commissioned officers and men; 6th. The second division of the escort. General Hull was received by Sir George Prevost and took up his residence there during his stay in Montreal. "On Friday (Sept 15), say the *Quebec Mercury*, arrived here the detained prisoners taken with General Hull, at Detroit. The non-commissioned officers and privates immediately embarked on board of transports in the harbour, which are to serve as their prison. The commissioned officers were liberated on their parole. They passed Saturday morning at the Union Hotel, where they were the gazing-stock of the multitude, whilst they, no way abashed, presented a bold front to the public stare, puffed the smoke of their cigars onto the faces of such as approached too near. About two o'clock they set off in a stage, with four horses, for Charlesbourg, the destined place of their residence." Among the prisoners was the celebrated General Winfield Scott, who, says Lossing, "lived to cull laurels in the Mexican war. He was then Col. Scott, and there is yet (1878) living in Quebec an old resident, R. Urquhart, who well remembers, when a boy, seeing the "tall and stern American Colonel." He was six feet five inches in height." Twenty-three of the prisoners taken at Detroit were deserters from the British army.—R. R.

(3) In 1816, the value of the houses and property destroyed on the line to Fort Erie was estimated to be of £36,570, and in June of the same year, £2,550-18-4 were distributed through the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada at *pro rata* among those sufferers who were in need, this sum being the subscription of the Province of Nova Scotia.—R.R.

(4) Thomas G. Ridout, in a letter dated from Kingston, May 15th, 1813, has this to say about the capitulation of York: "I left York on Sunday, the 2nd inst., at noon, at which time the American fleet, consisting of the *Madison*, *Oneida*, and ten schooners with the *Gloucester*, were lying at anchor about two miles from the garrison, wind-bound by a south-east wind..... The lower blockhouse and government buildings were burnt on Saturday. Major Givins' and Dr. Powell's houses were entirely

In June 1813, Newark came into the possession of your army (after the capture of Fort George) and its inhabitants were repeatedly promised protection to themselves and property, by both General Dearborn and General Boyd. In the midst of these professions, the most respectable of them, altho' non-combattants, were made prisoners and sent to the United States. The two churches were burnt to the ground; detachments were sent under the direction of British traitors to pillage the loyal inhabitants in the neighbourhood, and to carry them away captive. Many Farm houses were burnt during the summer, and at length to fill the measure of iniquity, the whole of the beautiful village of Newark, with so short a previous intimation, as to amount to none, was consigned to the Flames. The wretched inhabitants had scarcely time to save themselves, much less any of their property. More than four hundred women and children were exposed without shelter on the night of the tenth of December, to the intense cold of a Canadian winter, and great numbers must have perished, had not the flight of your troops, after perpetrating this ferocious act, enabled the inhabitants of the country to come in to their relief. (1)

Your friend Mr. Madison has attempted to justify this cruel deed, on the plea that it was necessary for the defence of Fort George. Nothing can be more false. The village was some distance from the Fort; and instead of thinking to defend it, General M'Clure was actually retreating to his own shore, when he caused Newark to be burnt. This officer says that he acted in conformity with the orders of his government; the government finding their justification useless, disavow his conduct. M'Clure appears to be the fit agent of such a government. He not only complies with his instructions but refines upon them by choosing a day of intense frost, giving the inhabitants almost no warning till the fire began, and commencing the conflagration in the night.

In Nov. 1813, the army of your General Wilkinson committed great depredations in its progress through the eastern district of Upper Canada, and was proceeding to systematic pillage, when the commander got frightened, and fled to his own shore, on finding the population in that district inveterately hostile.

The history of the two first campaigns proves beyond dispute, that you had reduced fire and pillage to a regular system. It was hoped that the severe retaliation taken from the burning of Newark, would have put a stop to a practice so repugnant to the manners and habits of a civilized age; but so far was this from being the case, that the third campaign exhibits equal enormities. General Brown laid waste the country between Chippawa and Fort Erie, burning mills and private houses and rendering those not consumed by fire uninhabitable. The pleasant village of St. David was burnt by his army when about to retreat. (2)

plundered by the enemy, and some persons from the Humber.....Duncan Cameron delivered all the money in the Receiver General's hands (to the amount as I understand of £2,500) over to Captain Elliott of the American navy, the enemy having threatened to burn the town if it was not given up.....The public provincial papers were found out, but ordered to be protected, so that nothing was destroyed, excepting the books, papers, records and furniture of the upper and lower Houses of Assembly....." He further adds on the authority of some American officers, that the American loss was 500 killed and wounded.—R.R.

(1) "The Episcopal church, St. Marks, first built in 1802, was occupied by the American troops, when they held the place, and was set on fire with the rest of the town in 1813.....When the American soldiers were quartered in the church, they cut up their rations of meat on some of the great flagstones which covered the graves, and the scars and chippings made by the cleavers can still be plainly seen".—*Picturesque Canada*.—R.R.

(2) The damages suffered by the residents of St. David were estimated to be £2386, divided among eight of the sufferers, who received from the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada £453-4-5. R.R.

On the 15th of May (1) a detachment of the American army, under Colonel Campbell, landed at Long Point, district of London, Upper Canada, and on that and the following day, pillaged and laid waste as much of the adjacent country as they could reach. They burnt the village of Dover, with the mills, and all the mills, stores, distillery, and dwelling houses in the vicinity, carrying away such property as was portable, and killing the cattle. The property taken and destroyed on this occasion, was estimated at fifty thousand dollars. (2)

On the 16th of August, some American troops and Indians from Detroit, surprised the settlement of Port Talbot, where they committed the most atrocious acts of violence, leaving upwards of 234 men, women, and children, in a state of nakedness and want. (3)

On the 20th of September, a second excursion was made by the garrison of Detroit, spreading fire and pillage through the settlements in the Western district of Upper Canada. Twenty-seven families were reduced on this occasion to the greatest distress... Early in Nov., Gen. McArthur, with a large body of mounted Kentuckians and Indians, made a rapid march through the Western, and part of the London districts, burning all the mills, and destroying provisions, and living upon the inhabitants. If there was less private plunder than usual, it was because the invaders had no means of carrying it away. (4)

On our part, sir, the war has been carried in the most forbearing manner. During the two first campaigns, we abstained from any acts of retaliation, notwithstanding the great enormities which have been mentioned. It was not till the horrible destruction of Newark, attended with so many acts of atrocity, that we burnt the villages of Lewiston, Buffaloe, and Black Rock. (5)

At this our Commander paused. He pledged himself to proceed no further, on the condition to your returning to the rules of legitimate warfare. Finding you pursuing the same system this last campaign, instead of destroying the town and villages within his reach, to which he had conditionally extended protection, he appealed to Admiral Cochrane to make *retaliation*

(1) 1814.—R. R.

(2) Colonel Thomas Talbot sent to the Loyal and Patriotic Society, on the 1st of June, 1814, a detailed statement of the losses suffered by the inhabitants of Long Point. The distillery destroyed belonged to a Titus Finch.—R. R.

(3) Colonel Talbot, writing to the Loyal and Patriotic Society, under date September 2nd, 1814, says: "That on the sixteenth of last month, the enemy, amounting to upwards of one hundred men, composed of Indians and Americans, painted and disguised as the former, surprised the settlement of Port Talbot, where they committed the most wanton and atrocious acts of violence, by robbing the undermentioned Fifty Heads of Families of all their horses, and every particle of wearing apparel and household furniture, leaving the sufferers naked, and in the most wretched state." Follows a list of the sufferers. A little more than a month after these depredations at Port Talbot, the place was revisited by the enemy, and other buildings burned and sacked.—R. R.

(4) The Loyal and Patriotic Society, in their *Report*, give a list of the sufferers and approximate value of the properties destroyed. There were twenty-four sufferers, and their losses amounted to a little less than £5400.—R. R.

(5) Shortly after the destruction of Newark, Sir George Prevost, issued a proclamation, dated January 12, 1814, in which he said: "To those possessions of the enemy along the whole line of frontier, which have hitherto remained undisturbed and which are now at the mercy of the troops under his command, His Excellency has determined to extend the same forbearance and the same freedom from rapine and plunder which they have hitherto experienced; and from this determination the future conduct of the American Government shall alone induce him to depart."—R. R.

upon the coast. The Admiral informed Mr. Monroe of the nature of his application, and his determination to comply, unless compensation was made for private property wantonly destroyed in Upper Canada. No answer was returned for several weeks, during which time Washington was taken. (1). At length, a letter, purporting to be answered, arrived, in which the Secretary dwells, with much lamentation, on the destruction of the public buildings at Washington, which, notwithstanding the destruction of the same kind of buildings at the capital of Upper Canada, a parallel in modern times. So little regard has he for truth, that at the very moment of his speaking of the honor and generosity practised by his government in conducting the war, General McArthur was directed by the President to proceed upon his burning excursion.

Perhaps you will forward the report of the Committee appointed by Congress to inquire into British cruelties, and to class them under the heads furnished by Mr. Madison, as an offset for the facts that have been mentioned. The committee must have found the subject extremely barren, as only one report has seen light; but since the articles of accusation are before the public, and have been quoted by the enemies of England, as capable of ample proof, let us give them a brief examination.

- 1st. Ill treatment of American prisoners.
- 2d. Detention of American prisoners as British subjects, under the pretext of their being born on British territory, or of naturalization.
- 3d. Detention of sailors as prisoners, because they were in England when war was declared.
- 4th. Forced service of American Sailors, pressed on board English men of war.
- 5th. Violence of flags of truce.
- 6th. Ransom of American prisoners taken by the Savages in the service of England.

(1) Washington was taken by the combined forces of General Ross and Admiral Cockburn, after a sharp engagement at Bladensburg. Mrs. Edgar, in *Ten Years of Upper Canada in Peace and War, 1805-1815*, thus refers to the incident: "The victors destroyed by fire the capital, the public buildings, the President's house, the arsenal and two frigates, also an immense amount of military stores. The destruction of so much valuable property was severely censured at the time, and deemed more suited to a barbaric age than to the warfare of a civilized people. It is true that General Ross first demanded an indemnity, but, this being refused, the torch was applied."—R. R.

7th. Pillage and destruction of private property in the bay of Chesapeake, and the neighbouring country.

8th. Massacre of American prisoners surrendered to the officers of Great Britain, by the savages engaged in its service. Abandoning to the savages the corpses of American prisoners killed by the English, into whose hands they had been surrendered; pillage and murder of American citizens, who had repaired to the English, under the assurance of their protection; the burning of their houses.

9th. Cruelties exercised at Hampton in Virginia.

(To be continued)



PENNSYLVANIA'S FIRST EXPLORER

THE ADVENTURES OF BRULÉ IN 1616

BY BENJAMIN SULTE, F. R. S. C.



TIENNE BRULÉ was born about 1593 or 94 at Champigny, near Paris, and had received an elementary education. He followed Champlain in Canada in the summer of 1608 and was one of the eight men who escaped the attacks of the scorbutic disease which carried off twenty men out of twenty-eight who wintered at Quebec that year. From that moment he was found in the country acting as an interpreter and travelling under the direction of Champlain.

On the first of September 1615, the Huron warriors left Lake Couchiching and proceeded to Lake Simcoe where they made a halt. From that place Brulé took leave of Champlain with his instructions and travelled in the direction of Lake Erie. Let us see what plan had been prepared between the Hurons and Champlain.

In the spring of that year the Dutch traders had planted Fort Orange (now Albany) on the shores of Hudson river close to the Mohawks and not far from two or three other tribes of the Iroquois race. This fact was communicated to Champlain at Georgian Bay during the summer, and the Hurons added that some of the Dutch people having accompanied the Iroquois against a nation situated east of Lake Erie, they were repulsed and three Dutchmen captured, but the Indians thought these were Frenchmen, consequently they let them free because the Hurons had spoken well of their French friends.

The Indians here referred to must have been the Andastes who lived in Pennsylvania and spoke the same language as the Iroquois and the Hurons. When they found that the three prisoners belonged to a foreign nation, allied with the Iroquois, they were greatly vexed and soon made up their mind to punish the Iroquois for this fooling.

Just at that time the Hurons were getting ready for a fight. The arrival of Champlain amongst them inflamed their courage especially when he expressed his willingness to take part in the campaign. It was thought advisable to warn the Andastes of what was going on and even to invite them to join the expedition on Lake Oneida, State of New York at present. For this purpose, Brulé started from Lake Simcoe with twelve men on the 8th of September and went to Pennsylvania.

In the Memoirs of Samuel Champlain published by the Prince Society of Boston, the following passage is a good description of the march of the Huron army :

“ They coasted along the northeastern shore of Lake Simcoe until they reached its most eastern border, when they made a portage to Sturgeon lake, thence sweeping down Pigeon and Stony lakes through the Otonabee into Rice lake, the River Trent, the Bay of Quinte, and finally rounding the eastern point of Amherst Island, they were fairly on the waters of Lake Ontario, just as it merges into the great River St. Lawrence, and where the Thousands Islands begin to loom into sight. There they crossed the extremity of the lake at its outflow into the river, pausing at this important geographical point to take the latitude. Sailing down to the southern side of the lake, after a distance by their estimate of about fourteen leagues, they landed and concealed their canoes in a thicket near the shore. Taking their arms, they proceeded along the lake some ten miles, through a country diversified with meadows, brooks, ponds ; struck the mouth of Salmon river, crossed the Oneida river. The fort was situated a few miles south of the eastern terminus of Oneida lake, on a small stream that winds its way in a northerly direction.”

This was on or about the 10th of October.

What had become of Brulé by that time? He had not been idle. He and his twelve Indians passed “ through the enemy's territory,” which means, in a few words, that they went from Lake Simcoe straight to Buffalo, the country inhabited by the Tsonnontouans or Senecas, the most southerly tribe of the Iroquois. There they saw “ a few of the enemy returning to their village ” and without any more commentary killed four and took two of them as prisoners of war.

“ After that,” says Brulé, “ we proceeded further and travelled and walked so much that we arrived at the place called Carantouan, where affection and kindness poured on us at all hands.”

The Andastes or Carantouans, on account of the name of their principal town, lived near the Susquehanna, in the southeast part of Pennsylvania,

three days, say sixty miles, from the Senecas already mentioned. They spoke the same language as the Iroquois and the Hurons, at least their dialect belonged to the same mother-tongue.

In the relation of 1648, Father Ragueneau alludes to the Andastes in the following terms: "Leaving behind you the Neutrals (north shore of Lake Erie) and taking a somewhat easterly direction, you reach New Sweeden, where the Andastoeronnonns reside, away from us (Georgian Bay) in straight line one hundred and fifty leagues." This is precisely the distance figured by Champlain in 1618 after the return of Brulé to Quebec.

From Carantouan, it is said, three days' travel would bring a detachment to the Iroquois fort, intended to be attacked by the Hurons and Champlain together. Brulé smoked the calumet and delivered many speeches to the Andastes with a view to have them rallied to the Hurons in actual war. This he gained at last, but thought it was too late for an effective action. Nevertheless, he started with five hundred men in the direction of the fort above mentioned.

Champlain and the Hurons had given two or three assaults to the fort without any success. The lack of discipline rendered the Huron army useless. Champlain was considered as the only "corps" upon which the expedition could rely—but he had been wounded twice already and the hope of seeing him in the field again was very precarious. The last hope depended on the Andastes, but they seemed to have forgotten the date of the rendezvous. The order to retire on Lake Ontario was given about the 15th October. I will not follow the Hurons on their way back home, where they arrived on the 23rd of December.

Brulé arrived with his warriors near the Iroquois fort, on the 18th whilst the Hurons were embarking on the Ontario to cross that lake. He had expected nothing better of late. Therefore, finding that his men were unable to attack with good result a position defended by eight hundred Iroquois, especially after the repulse of the Hurons' force, he directed that every body be allowed to go home and that for himself he would return with them, instead of stopping after Champlain. This decision pleased the Andastes very much. They spent the rest of the autumn and the winter months together. The twelve Hurons were sent home in the spring; they

arrived at Georgian Bay on the 22nd April, 1616, and told Champlain that Brulé was getting ready to explore the big river of the Carantouans. Nothing could be more agreeable to Champlain than to hear that his instructions were so well understood, because he had asked Brulé to see all he could see, in order to report on the country he had occasion to visit.

"I went," said Brulé, "following a river which runs to the sea somewhat in the direction of Florida, where I met many nations, strong and of warlike fancy." This means that he reached the Chesapeake Bay or its vicinity, the very country where the Andastes obtained the mother of pearl and the small shells which all the nations of Canada used in the way of coins and dress ornaments.

Georgian Bay and the Chesapeake were thus connected by Brulé in the spring of 1616, but there was no newspaper in those days! consequently no fame, no éclat around the poor explorer! He played the part of Stanley in Africa, adding neither a title to his humble rank of interpreter, nor a penny to his purse. At the age of twenty-two he had achieved a great Canadian work, but could not even become a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada at that early date of our history!

Accompanied by five or six Andastes, the courageous explorer started on his journey to Upper Canada and he must have chosen the same road as before, close to the Iroquois villages, because these folks captured him after dispersing his escort.

The first trick Brulé played on the red devils was to affirm that he was an Iroquois himself and that he had escaped slavery with the Andastes. This gave him a little rest and time to prepare a strategical plan. His skin had certainly turned to the proper color during the last twelve months and his dress and manners were of the Indian stamp; but his language betrayed him a little; his accent proclaimed him a Huron, therefore, a bitter enemy! This being found out, there was great fun in store for the good people of the village.

Brulé was asked to be kind enough to trot at a moderate pace between two lines of bastinadoes, and got a reasonable dose of strokes all over the body. Next, they requested him to jump over a large fire and he performed

this exercise with difficulty on account of the breadth of the furnace in question. Thirdly, the shake hand was proceeded with, and Brulé got rid of four or five of his nails during that act of courtesy, for the Iroquois were very liberally inclined in that direction.

The wind up of the whole programme was to be the burning at the stake, but Brulé kept cool, with an eye to business. The tormentors had not perceived the coming of a tremendous summer storm, which suddenly darkened the horizon, and Brulé had calculated upon the effect of the weather as well as on his own eloquence. Consequently, he assumed the attitude of a prophet, sorcerer or conjuror, such as he had seen done amongst the wild Indians, and declared he was not a Huron, but a French spirit from the other side of the world; that he had come to punish the rascally Iroquois and destroy them to the last one. His speech frightened some men when he revealed his origin, but the threats he uttered, coupled with the crash and fiery serpents from heaven which followed immediately, caused them to tremble and fly away. Brulé was cut loose, of course, but he did not run. On the contrary, he re-entered the village soon after the storm was over, and made a demand in proper style to have a general meeting of the population. This being done, he delivered them a long speech, showing the French were next of kin to the angels or good spirits of Paradise, and that the Dutch were the bad Manitous and so forth. The Iroquois showed they appreciated his wonderful cleverness by treating him like a supernatural being and when he left they did all they could to help him during his journey. They parted with him after four days of travel together.

If I understand well the text of Champlain, Brulé roved in several countries until the spring of 1618, when he returned to Georgian Bay and from there joined the Hurons, who were going to trade at Three Rivers; they arrived at that station in July, and Champlain noted down the observations of his interpreter with much delight. Brulé went back to Lake Huron without delay.

Now you have the name of the first European who visited the vast domain which William Penn called after his own name, more than sixty years afterwards.

In 1621, Brulé again made his way to the Huron country, and started thence, with a companion named Grenolle, for the north and west.

Champlain, Brulé and Grenolle must have heard much of the region before this journey was undertaken.

The two explorers passed by the north of Lake Huron and first reached the Falls or discharge of Lake Superior, and, proceeding further, they saw the great lake itself, which they said they found of an extraordinary size even compared with the Huron and Erie.

Brulé reached Quebec on his return, July 23rd, 1623, and the same summer he went back to the Huron country. His life was amongst the Indians and he was considered as one of them. Nevertheless, he looked upon Champlain as his chief and inspirer.

During the summer of 1629 he was present at Quebec when the English captured the place. He then made up his mind to resume the roving existence he loved so much and left for Georgian Bay, where he was killed in 1632 and eaten by the Hurons,—as the legend goes,—though this last fact is not quite clear.



NOTES AND NEWS

Judge Baker's Ancestry.

Judge Frank Baker, of the Circuit Court of Chicago, who has been chosen president of the Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution, comes from a line of ancestry that took part in the very early struggles of the pioneers of America. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Baker, served with the New York troops during the later years of the revolution, and his maternal great grand father, Silas Wheeler, was a volunteer with the Rhode Island troops in 1775. He accompanied Benedict Arnold's expedition to Canada and was captured in the assault on Quebec. He was eventually released by an exchange of prisoners, and after that served his country during the rest of the war both on land and sea.

Out-of-price Books.

Mr. Geo. D. Smith, in a recent Catalogue of "Charming books", says :

Every time a bookseller asks a hundred dollars for a book somebody cries out, "My! what an *awful* price!" Somebody else (about a hundred of him) writes to the bookseller and insinuates that he is a thief. I sold a few years since a copy of "Denton's New-York" for seven hundred and fifty dollars. The usual howl went up. A week or so ago the only copy sold

since mine was on the market was bought at public auction by a bookseller for two thousand dollars. I sold the late Thomas Jefferson McKee a copy of "Knickerbocker's New-York", first edition, in the original boards, uncut, for thirty-five in cash and a cut copy of the book. Some addle-pates said, "Well, McKee does know something about books, but *this* time he is fooled." Was he? The same book sold at the recent auction of his library for two hundred and ninety dollars.

Monument to Pere Marquette.

Pere Marquette, the zealous Jesuit missionary, who, with Joliet, first explored the Mississippi valley is at last to have a becoming monument. The idea of erecting a memorial in his honor was first suggested by George Bancroft, the historian. It has now been seriously taken up and at a meeting of the trustees of the Marquette Monument Association lately held in Chicago, Mackinac Island was chosen as the site upon which the memorial will be erected, and it was decided to raise \$30,000 for the purpose. Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul was amongst those present at the meeting, and it is understood that the monument will be located in the national park on Mackinac Island, and will consist of a shaft of New-England granite seventy feet high, crowned with a heroic figure of the great explorer.

Joaquin Miller.

Joaquin Miller, being a real poet, is privileged to be unique if he pleases, and he has always pleased to cultivate as many harmless idiosyncrasies as he had time for, aside from dashing off a gem of poetry now and then. He insists that there is method in most of his madness; for instance, his long hair and flowing beard hide ugly scars made by a red man's arrow long ago. He has always been noted for handwriting more illegible even than that of Horace Greeley. He started for the Klondike with the first of 1897, in the capacity of correspondent for a San Francisco newspaper and a number of Eastern periodicals.

One of his first letters, containing his famous poem on the Chilkoot, having arrived by mail, was ordered transmitted to the San Francisco paper by telegraph. Then a difficulty arose; not a town could make meaning out of his lines, which resembled silhouettes of the Sierras. The San Francisco paper telegraphed an offer of \$300 to any one who could decipher it, without avail, and the letter was forwarded by mail, to be deciphered finally by his private secretary at San Francisco. The incident was mentioned jokingly to the poet, and he quickly rolled up the sleeve of his right arm, showing the scar of a bullet which had passed completely through the forearm, injuring the nerves and cords of the fingers. "That's just to show you," said Mr.

Miller, "that, while I am unhappily conscious of my bad writing, it is not affectation."

Ex-Governor Semple, an old friend of Mr. Miller's, told how the matter of the arrow wound in Mr. Miller's features had come to his personal knowledge; this led to a discussion of the cause of the poet's slight lameness. "I am not nearly so lame now as I was twenty years ago," said Mr. Miller. "That lameness was caused by another arrow wound many years ago. I never could quite understand why the old wound should continue to trouble me until one day in Dawson, soon after I had completed that long Yukon journey, I chanced to scratch my finger on my leg while taking a bath. To my surprise I found a piece of flint, which I drew out of my leg. It was a part of that old arrowhead, which had worked clear through the leg. That endless walking—'mushing,' as they call it—had done it."

The Death of Washington.

It was not until Thursday, the 9th of January, 1800, that the intimation of General Washington's death was published in Quebec. In the issue of the *Quebec Gazette* of that date, appeared the following:

"New York, Dec. 20th.—Died suddenly, at his seat in Virginia, General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. He made his exit on the night of the 14th, between the hours of 11 and 12, after a short but painful

illness of 23 hours. The disorder of which he died is by some called the Crupe, by others an inflammatory Quinsey. He died perfectly in his senses and perfectly resigned. He said that he had no fear of death, that his affairs were in good order, that he had made his will, and that his public business was but two days behind hand."

Grant Allen's Nom de plume.

Grant Allen kept well the secret of his authorship of "The Typewriter Girl" and "Rosalba," both of which he wrote over the pen name of "Olive Pratt Rayner." It was not till after his death that the English publishers of these two books betrayed the identity of their author, who certainly had had his share of adverse criticism for certain of his novels. Mr. Allen died on the day of publication of John Lane's new edition of White's "Selborne," which he edited.

How much is it?

Mr. Laverdan has the following in a recent issue of *L'Echo du Public*, of Paris:

Mr. Hermann was visited one day by a wealthy lord, who had come from England to consult him, and without listening to the explanations of his patient, he examined him for a few moments and then, placing a bottle under his nose, he said:

"Inhale this..... Well,..... you are cured."

The lord, visibly astonished, asked him:

"How much do I owe you?"

"One thousand francs," answered the celebrated physician.

The lord, very calmly, drew a fifty pound bill from his pocket, and passing it under the nose of Hermann, he said:

"Smell this..... Well..... you are paid."

And he got off with dignity.

Unknown to Brunet.

A very fine specimen of early printing, with hand-colored initial letters in red, which was unknown to Brunet is described in the recent catalogue of an English dealer. It dates from 1,500, prior to the time of pagination, and is said to present an appearance of good printing, such as many present day printers fail to attain. It is described as follows:

DU VAL (Robert, of Rouen). *Explanatio difficilium in Plinii Libris Naturalis Historiæ* [an Alphabetical Glossary of Terms used in Pliny's Natural History], unpagged in eights to m vii., cr. 8vo, also COMPENDIUM MEMORANDUM IN PLINII NATURALIS HISTORIÆ [a Compendium or Abstract of the Most Notable Things in Pliny's Natural History], unpagged in eights to q vi., 2 vols in 1, cr. 8Δo, *newly bound in half brown morocco, good margins, printed in Paris by Baligault, for Durand Gertier, Bookseller to the University.*

Lines to Isadore

This poem, which does not appear in any of Poe's published works was given to the editor of the *Index*, Santa Barbara, Cal., by his cousin, Mrs. T. A. Poe.

Beneath the vine-clad eaves,
 Whose shadows fall before
 Thy lowly cottage door—
 Under the lilac's tremulous leaves—
 Within the snowy, clasped hand
 The purple flowers it bore—
 Last eve, in dreams, I saw thee stand,
 Like queenly nymph from Fairyland,
 Enchantress of the flowery wand,
 Most beauteous Isadore !

And when I bade the dream
 Upon thy spirit flee,
 Thy violet eyes to me
 Upturned did overflowing seem
 With the deep, untold delight
 Of love's serenity ;
 Thy classic brow like lilies white,
 And pale as the imperial night
 Upon her throne with stars bedight,
 Enthralled my soul to thee !

Ah ! Ever I behold
 Thy dreamy, passionate eyes,
 Blue as the languid skies,
 Hung with the sunset's fringe of gold ;
 How strangely clear thine image grows,
 And olden memories
 Are started from their long repose,
 Like shadows on the silent snows,
 When suddenly the night wind blows
 Where quiet moonlight lies.

Like music heard in dreams,
 Like strains of harps unknown,
 Of birds forever flown—
 Audible as the voice of streams
 That murmurs in some leafy dell,
 I hear thy gentlest tones ;
 And silence cometh with her spell,
 Like that on which my tongue doth dwell,
 When tremulous in dreams I tell
 My love to thee alone.

In every valley heard,
 Floating from tree to tree,
 Less beautiful to me
 The music of the radiant bird.
 Than artless accents such as thine,
 Whose echoes never flee !
 Ah ! how for thy sweet voice I pine ;
 For uttered in thy tones benign
 (Enchantress !) this rude name of mine
 Doth seem a melody !

Tolstoi and Deroulède.

Paul Déroulède, the poet of the *Revanche* once visited Tolstoi to convert the Russian to the belief that there is something in patriotism and in strenuous patriotism. It is related in a new life of Tolstoi by a Russian named Serjienko, that host and guest spent several days in arguing it out, and those who know Mr. Déroulède will not be surprised to hear that he sorely tried his host's patience. On the last day of his visit Mr. Déroulède said to Count Tolstoi : " Look here, I am certain that the first muujik you meet will have sounder ideas than you on war and on the Franco-Russian alliance." " Indeed ! " said the Count. " Then come out for a walk and we will put the question to the first peasant we meet." Tolstoi stopped the first peasant they met, and laid before him Mr. Déroulède's plan for a war against Germany, to be followed by the partition of German territory. " And now what do you think of that ? " he asked. The muujik scratched his head, and at length replied : " I think this would be still better : Let the French work and the Russians work, and their day's work done, let them go and drink a glass together at the public house, and take the German along with them." Tolstoi smiled a smile of triumph, while Mr. Paul Déroulède turned back to the house to pack up.—*Literary Life.*



NOTES AND QUERIES

93. PARTICULARS RESPECTING GENERAL WOLFE.—I would like very much to secure a full answer to the following queries :

1. Where was James Wolfe educated?
2. What have been his military services, outside of his campaign of 1759-1760?
3. Was he at the battle of Culloden, in 1746?

X.

Manchester, N. H.,
Dec. 27, 1900.

94. LA COMPLAINTE DE CADIEUX.—I wish to get the words of this song which was once a favorite in New France. It was written by a voyageur who had been driven into a cave in the wilds of the Ottawa by a war-party of Indians. Rather than to meet death at their hands he awaited his end from starvation and sleeplessness. Peeling off the white bark of a birch tree, he traced on it with a sharp-pointed stick in the juice of some berries his "Complainte de Cadieux", a death-song of matchless pathos and beauty.

G. WALDO BROWNE.

Manchester, N. H.,
Dec., 20, 1900.

95. GENERAL WOLFE'S SONG.—A contributor of the *London Notes and Queries* give the following information :

In the *Illustrated London News* of Jan. 24 (1852) is the popular air known as "General Wolfe's Song," which, according to Sir H. Bishop's "Note," is said to have been composed by him the night previous to the battle on the Plains of Abraham.

Is the above statement correct? Has it been corroborated by some historians. The *Illustrated London News* being out of my reach, I would like very much some one would quote the song for me.

FOLK-LORIST.

Toronto, Ont.,
Dec. 30, 1900.

96. GENERAL WOLFE'S ANCESTORS.—A. Watson, in his *History of Limerick*, published in 1787, says :

On the capitulation of the city of Limerick in October, 1651, to the Parliamentary-general Ireton, twenty of the most distinguished defenders were excepted from pardon, and reserved for execution. Amongst them were two brothers, George and Francis Woulfe : the former, a military officer ; the later, a friar, who was hanged,—but the captain made his escape. "He fled," says Ferrar (p. 350), "to the north of England, where he settled ; and his grandson, General Edward Woulfe, was appointed Colonel of the 8th regiment of foot in the year 1745. He transmitted his virtues with additional lustre to his

son Major-General James Wolfe, whose memory will be for ever dear to his country, and name will be immortalised in history.

1. Where did George Wolfe settled after his escape?

2. Who was General Wolfe's father, and where was he born?

Sherbrooke, P. Q.,
Dec. 21, 1900.

H. P.

97. PROPHECY RESPECTING THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.—Seneca, in the following verses, shadows forth the discovery of America:

Venient annis sæcula seris
Quibus Oceanus vincula rerum
Laxet, et ingens pateat tellus,
Ichthysque novos deteget orbes;
Nec sit terris ultima Thule.

Has this curious passage been commented by some historians?

Curiosityville,
Jan. 4, 1901.

Q. RIOUS.

98. DR J. MERVIN NOOTH.—I would like to have some particulars respecting the life of Dr J. Mervin Nooth, who was Superintendent General of British and Foreign Hospitals and Physician to the Forces in the British Provinces in North America from 1789 to 1799. Dr Nooth was also a botanist. Mr Philéas Gagnon, the Canadian bibliophile, has in his possession nine letters written by Dr Nooth to Sir Joseph Banks, secretary of the Royal Society of London.

R. R.

Quebec,
Dec. 5, 1900.



REPLIES

MADOC EXPEDITION TO AMERICA.—(No. 14, vol. I, p. 36-133.)—The student who confines himself to a single question, may fairly expect a prompt and precise answer. To ask for general information on a particular subject, may be a less successful experiment. Who undertakes extensive research except for an especial purpose? Who can so far confide in his memory as to append his name to a list of authorities without seeming to prove his own superfluity? I throw out these ideas for consider-

ation, just as they arise; but neither wish to repress the curiosity of querists, nor to prescribe bounds to the communicative disposition of *respondents*.

Did Madoc, son of Owen Gwynedd, Prince of Wales, discover America? Stimulated by the importance of the question, and accustomed to admire the spirit of maritime enterprise, at whatever period it may have been called into action, I have sometimes reflected on this debatable point—but can neither affirm nor deny it.

I advise, as a preliminary step to the inquiry, to attempt a collection of all the accessible evidence, historical and ethnographical, and to place the materials which pertain to each class in the order of time. The historical evidence exists, I believe exclusively, in the works of the chronicles and bards of Wales; and the ethnographic evidence in the narratives of travellers in America. The opinions of modern authors, the gifted author of *Madoc* not excepted, he is at liberty to consider as *hors-d'œuvre*—to be passed on, or tasted, à plaisir. As an exemplification of this plan, I submit some short extracts with critical remarks:

Madoc another of Owen Gwyneth his sonnes left the land [North-Wales] in contention betwixt his brethren, and prepared certaine ships with men and munition, and sought adventures by seas, sailing west, and leaving the coast of Ireland so far north, that he came to a land unknown, where he saw manie strange things.—CARADOC OF LLANCARVAN, continued.—*The Historie of Cambria*, 1584, p. 227.

The history of Caradoc end with A. D. 1156. The continuation, to the year 1270, is ascribed by Powel, the editor of the volume, to the monks of Conway and Stratflur.

Carmina Meredith filii Rhesi [Meredydd ab Rhys] mentionem facienda de Madoco filio Oweni Gwynedd, et de sua navigatione in terras incognitas. Vixit hic Meredith circiter annum Domini 1477.

Madoc wyf, mwyedic wedd,
Iawn genau, Owen Gwynedd;
Ni fynnum dir, fy enaid oedd,
Na da mawr, ond y moroedd.

THE SAME IN ENGLISH.

Madoc I am the sonne of Owen Gwynedd,
With stature large, and comely grace
[adorned;
No lands at home nor store of wealth me
[please,
My minde was whole to searche the ocean
[seas.

These verses I received of my learned friend, M. William Camden.—RICHARD HAKLUYT, 1589.

The eulogy of Meredydd ab Rhys is very indefinite, but deserves notice on account of its early date. He "flourished," says W. Owen, "between A. D. 1430 and 1460."

This land must needs be some part of that countrie of which the Spaniardes affirme themselues to be the first finders sith Hannos time; * * * Wherevpon it is manifest that that countrie was long before by Brytaines discovered, afore either Columbus or Americus Vespatus lead anie Spaniardes thither. Of the viage and returne of this Madoc there be manie fables fained, as the common people doo use in distance of place and length of time rather to augment than to diminish; but sure it is, that there he was.—HUMPHREY LHOYD, *Additions to the Historie of Cambria*, p. 228.

Lhoyd, who translated the history of Caradoc, and made considerable additions to it, died in 1568. He mentions the second voyage of Madoc, but cites no authority.

This Madoc arriuing in that westerne countrie, vnto the which he came, in the year 1170, left most of his people there: and returning backe for more of his owne nation, acquaintance and freends, to inhabit that faire and large countrie: went thither againe with ten sailes, as I find noted by Gutyn Owen. I am of opinion that the land, wherevnto he came, was some part of Mexico: etc.—DAVID POWEL, s. r. p. note in *The Historie of Cambria*, 1584, p. 229.

The learned Powel relies on the authority of the poet Gutyn Owen. "He wrote," says W. Owen, "between A. D. 1460 and 1490"—three centuries after the event in question!

ETHNOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE.

They came [anno 1536] to part of the West Indies about Cape Breton, shaping their course thence north-eastwards, until they came to the Island of Penguin, etc.—The voyage of Master Hore, in *The Principall Navigations*, 1589.

Antiquaries consider the mention of Cape Breton and Penguin Island as evidence. It cannot prove much, as the particulars were not committed to writing till about half a century after the voyage.

There is also another kinde of foule in that countrey [between the Gulf of Mexico and Cape Breton]..... they have white heads, and therefore the countrey men call them *Penguins* (which seemeth to be a Welsh name.) *And they have also in vs divers other Welsh words, a matter worthy the noting.*—The Relation of David Ingram, 1568, in *The Principall Navigations*, 1589.

This narrative was compiled from answers to certain *queries*—perhaps twenty years after the events related.

Afterwards [anno 1669] they [the Doeg Indians] carried us to their town, and entertained us civilly for four months; and I did converse with them of many things in British tongue, and *did preach to them three times a week in the British tongue*, etc.—Rev. MORGAN JONES, 1686. *British Remains*, 1777.

The editor omits to state how he procured the manuscript. The paper whence the above is extracted is either decisive of the question at issue, or a forgery.

The student may infer, even from these imperfect hints, that I consider the subject which he proposes to himself as one which deserves a strict investigation—provided the collections hereafter described have ceased to be in existence.

With respect to this extraordinary occurrence in the history of Wales, I have collected a multitude of evidences in conjunction with Edward Williams, the bard, to prove that Madoc must have reached the American continent; for the descendants of him and his followers exist there as a nation to this day; and the present position of which is on the southern branches of the Missouri river, under the appellations of Padoncas, White Indians, civilized Indians, and Welsh Indians.—WILLIAM OWEN, F. A. S., 1803.

The title prefixed to this paper would be a misnomer (1) if I did not add a list of books which it may be desirable to consult.

On the Scandinavian discoveries.—Mémoires de la société royale des antiquaires du Nord, 1836-1839. *Copenhagen*, p. 27.—*Historia Vinlandiæ Antiquæ, seu partis Americæ Septentrionalis, per Thormodum Torfæum. Hafnia*, 1705-1715.—*Antiquitates Americane, sive scriptores septentrionales rerum Ante-Columbianarum in America. Hafnia*, 1837.

On the Welsh discoveries.—The historie of Cambria, now called Wales, continued by David Powel. *London*, 1801-1807, 3 vols.—*British Remains*, by the Rev. N. Owen, A. M. *London*, 1777.—The Cambrian biography, by William Owen, F. A. S. *London*, 1803.—*Bibliothèque Américaine*, par H. Ternaux. *Paris*, 1837.—The principall navigations, voiajes and discoveries of the English nation, by Richard Hakhuyt, M. A. *London*, 1589.

BOLTON CORNEY.

(1) Mr. Corney has entitled his paper as follows: *Madoc the son of Owen Gwyned*.—R. R.

For particulars respecting Madoc's expedition to America, (not to Canada), the following historical works and memoirs can be consulted with good results.

Proceedings of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen; Ireland, by Geogehan; Ogygia, by O'Flaherty; On the Historical Monuments of Greenland and America, by Magnusen and Rafn; L'Acadie, by Sir J. E. Alexander; Dictionary of Commerce, by M'Culloch.

Rock City of the North,
Jan. 3, 1901.



AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.—(No. 15, Vol. I, p. 36).—This Query in reference to American Riflemen, is one of particular interest to me. For several years I have been trying to fix the date of the introduction of the rifle among the American colonists. That it was commonly used at the time of the Revolution is certain, but how much earlier was it carried by any of the men of the frontier? The invention appears to be of German origin, and as long ago as 1381 guns with grooved barrels were used in the feudal wars, and in the 15th century rifles, or guns with rifled barrels, were used at the shooting matches of Leipzig, which were quite famous at that period. Judge Thompson put a rifle into the hands of King Philip during the wars of the Massachusetts colonists. Could he claim any authority

B.

for doing so? I think only as the license of a novelist. During the French and Indian wars from 1729 to 1763 many of the firearms carried by the New England rangers and scouts were made by Seth Pomroy of Northampton, Mass. The French possessed a very good gun, but I do not understand it was rifled. I am looking for an answer to the query of A Shooter with uncommon interest.

G. WALDO BROWNE.

Manchester, N. H.,
Dec. 31, 1900.



PRINCE OF WALES VISIT TO AMERICA.—(No 38, vol. I, p. 65-101-194).—Since my reply in the December number, another volume has come to my notice, as follows:

Addresses Presented to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales during his State Visit to British North America, with the Replies thereto. N. P., 1860. 8vo. Privately printed.

W. GEO. EAKINS.

Osgoode Hall, Toronto,
Dec. 17, 1900.



COAT-OF-ARMS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA. (No. 46, vol. I, p. 96-165).—Under the title of: *Seal of the Dominion of Canada*, the Quebec *Morning Chronicle* published in 1868 the following description of the coat-of-arms of the Dominion of Canada:

Messrs J. G. and A. B. Wyon have now on view, at 287 Regent Street, impressions from the seals of the four provinces of Canada and the Great Seal of the Dominion, just completed, with the gold Medal that

has been struck in commemoration of the union of the provinces. They are all designed and executed in a very high style of art. Of the seals, that of the Dominion is, of course, the largest. It represents the Queen seated under a Gothic canopy and holding the Call and sceptre, while the wings of the canopy contain the shields of the Provinces—two on either side—hanging on the stem of an oak. These Gothic canopies occupy nearly the whole of the middle space of the seal; the ground between them and the border is covered with a rich diaper, and a shield bearing the Royal Arms of England fills the space beneath the centre canopy. The border of the seal bears the inscription, "Victoria, Dei Gratia, Britannicæ Regina, P. D. In Canada Sigillum." This work would add to the reputation of any other seal engraver though it can hardly do so to that of the Messrs. Wyon, whose productions have long enjoyed a high and deserved celebrity. The seal is well filled, as it should be in a Gothic design, but is not crowded; the ornaments are all very pure in style, and the whole is in the most perfect keeping. The execution is not less remarkable: the relief is extremely high in parts (although it does not at first appear to be so, owing to the breath of the composition), but in spite of this difficulty, the truth, sharpness, and finish of every part have been preserved as well as they could possibly be on a medal, or even on a coin. The smaller seals for the provinces are engraved on one general design. The crown surmounts a central shield bearing the Royal Arms, below which is a small shield bearing the arms of the particular province—New-Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec, or Nova Scotia. The Royal motto on a flowing ribbon fills up the space at the sides; a border adapted to the outline of the design runs outside this, and touches the circular border of the seal containing the legend.

These seals are no less remarkable for carefulness of execution than the one to which we have referred. The medal which has been struck to commemorate the confederation of the province is in solid gold, and is so large and massive that its value in metal alone is £50. On the obverse there is a head of the Queen, for which Her Majesty recently gave Mr. Wyon sittings; the reverse bears an allegorical

design—Britannia seated and holding the scroll of Confederation, with figures representing the four provinces grouped around her. Ontario holds the sheaf and sickle; Quebec, the paddle; Nova Scotia, the mining spade; and New-Brunswick, the forest axe. Britannia carries her trident and the lion crouches by her side. The following inscription runs round a raised border: "Juventas et Patrius Vigor Canada Instaurata 1867." The relief on this side is extremely bold, and the composition, modelling and finish are such as to leave little to be desired. The treatment of the head on the obverse is broad and simple; the hid is hidden by a sort of hood of flowing drapery confined by a plain coronet, and the surface is but little broken anywhere. The ornaments are massive rather than rich; there is a plain pendant in the ear, and a miniature of the Prince Consort is attached to a necklace of very chaste design.

The medal above referred to is described as below, under number 1185, in Dr. Leroux's *Canadian Coin Cabinet*:

1185. *Obv.*: Bust to the left. VICTORIA D. G. BRITT. REG. F. D. J. S. WYON S. C. *Rev.*: Britannia and the four Provinces of the Confederation. JUVENTAS ET PATRIUS VIGOR, CANADA INSTAURATA 1867, CONFEDERATION, J. S. & O. B. WYON, S. C. *Size* 48, *rarity* 6.

The size, which is calculated on the American scale, corresponds to three inches diameter. The Confederation medal is very rare.

In 1872, a medal made on the same design, but a good deal larger, measuring three and three-quarters inches, was struck for distribution among the Indian chiefs of the North-West Territory. It was designed by J. S. Wyon, and it bears on the adverse the following inscription besides and outside those already quoted from the Confederation medal: "Dominion of

Canada, Chief Medals, 1872," and on the reverse: "Indians of the North-West Territories."

R. R.

Quebec,
Nov. 30, 1900.



DID WASHINGTON DIE A CATHOLIC?—(No 57, vol. I, p. 98).—A writer from Montpelier, Vermont, states why he believes that General Washington died a member of the Roman communion:

- 1st. He merited it by his virtues.
- 2nd. He had a picture of the Blessed Virgin.

Surely in many protestant and Catholic families throughout the world can be found pictures of the mother of Jesus, but not revered or worshipped as among Roman Catholics.

- 3rd. He was acquainted with Catholics, had visited Catholic Churches, and contributed in their erection.

It is indeed a bigoted protestant who would not (if he could) number among his chosen friends devout and earnest men of any creed. Washington, in his exalted position and in his frequent journeyings, must have met and known and highly valued many noble, learned, and worthy men of the Roman Catholic communion. Many of the proudest families in the land, and devoted patriots and officers of the American and French armies were Catholics, and Washington might well enjoy their company and seek their society and friendship. Many families are

intimately connected by business, friendship, marriage relationship and by blood with Roman Catholics. Many protestants contribute to churches of all denominations.

4th. Juba his servant declared that General Washington "befo' he eat, do dis way (making the sign of the cross) I dunno what it means but he always do it.

Poor Juba *did not know* that the Anglican Catholic Church has always taught the importance and necessity of the sign of the Holy Cross, and countless of her children make this pious and comforting sign not only "befo'" they eat but after as well. Tertullian, far back in the second century, A. D. 185, wrote: "In all of our travels and movements, in all our comings in and goings out.... at table.... in lying down.... whatever we may do, we mark our foreheads with the Sign of the Cross". And what the early Christians loved to do millions do to-day who are not members of the Roman Catholic Church.

General Washington was an earnest devout Anglican Catholic, and it is a comfort to know that he used the blessed Sign of the Cross as millions of Christian have done before and since.

5th. Rev. Francis Neale was called from Piscataway across the Potomac and stayed with General Washington four hours before his death.

There may be some mistake about this last statement, for the writer does not remember reading it in any account, and doubts if it were mentioned in some recent reports of Washington's last illness; but, even

if it be true, the presence of the faithful priest and friend must have been a comfort to the dying man, which is *greatly* to be rejoiced at! There was no reason *why* a Roman Catholic priest should *not* be present, or why any Christian man should not desire comfort and help from such a visit.

But, if General Washington were a Roman Catholic, he would not have been a Freemason, as such a double course would have been inconsistent with his manly uprightness and sense of truth and honor.

General Washington is generally supposed to have died a consistent churchman, "having the testimony of a good conscience; in the confidence of a certain faith; in the comfort of a reasonable religious and only hope; in favour with Thee our God and in *perfect charity* with the world."

As a beloved brother mason, he was buried with the honors of the craft, and marching with these masons was at least one Anglican Catholic priest in *suitable vestments*.

Yes, General Washington, first President of this Great Republic was, I sincerely believe, a "Catholic", but not of the Roman communion, and he was a beloved brother of the society of *Freemasons*. The Roman Catholic communion needs not to claim any who are not of her ranks. The history of the world presents lists of heroes, martyrs, saints, and men of all occupations whose honored names

would require volumes to record who were true sons of her great communion.

DR. W. T. PARKER.

Westboro', Mass.,
Dec. 11, 1900.



BOOK INSCRIPTIONS. (No. 75, vol. I, p. 161.)—It occurs to me that an interesting collection might be formed of the various forms and methods by which the ownership of books is sometimes found to be asserted on their fly-leaves. *Borrowers* are exhorted to faithful restitution, and consequences are threatened to those who misuse, or fail to return, or absolutely steal the valued literary treasure.

I forward a few such notes which have fallen in my way, thinking that they may interest your readers, and shall be obliged by any additions. The first is an admonition to borrowers, by no means a superfluous one, as I know to my cost. It is *printed* on a small paper, about the size of an ordinary book-plate, with blank for the owner's name, to be filled up in manuscript:

THIS BOOK

Belongs to.....

If thou art borrow'd by a friend,
Right welcome shall he be
To read, to study—not to lend,
But to return to me.

Not that imported knowledge doth
Diminish knowledge store;
But books, I find, if often lent,
Return to me no more.

Give your attention as you read,
And frequent pauses take ;
Think seriously ; and take good heed
That you no *dog's-ears* make.

Don't wet the fingers, as you turn
The pages, one by one.
Never *touch* prints, *observe* : and learn
Each idle gait to shun.

BALLIOLENSIS.

*
* *

The following book inscription is
quoted by Honoré de Mareville, of
Guernesey :

JOHN SMITH, HIS BOOK.

God give him grace therein he look ;
Not only look but understand,
For learning is better than house or land.
When house and land are gone and spent,
Then learning is most excellent.

John Smith is my name,
England is my nation,
London is my dwelling place,
And Christ is my salvation.
When I am dead out in my grave,
And all my bones are rotten,
When I am most forgotten.

Steal not this book, my honest friend,
For fear the gallows should be your end,
And when you're dead the Lord should

Where is the book you stole away !
[say,

Steal not this book for fear of shame,
For under lies the owner's name :
The first is JOHN, in letters bright,
The second SMITH, to all men's sight ;
And if you dare to steal this book,
The devil will take you with his hook.

Quebec,
Nov. 30, 1900.

R. R.



INVENTION OF STEAM POWER.—
(No. 79, vol. I, p. 162.)—The cata-
logue of the Grenville library, which
is now in the British Museum, con-
tains the following entry in vol. I,
p. 351 :

HULLS, JONATHAN.—A Description and
Draught of a new-invented Machine for
carrying vessels or ships out of, or into
any harbour, port, or river, against wind
and tide, or in a calm. For which his
Majesty has granted letters patent, for the
sole benefit of the Author, for the space of
Fourteen years. London, 1737. 8vo, fold-
ing plate.

Mr. Grenville made the following
remarks, after the collation of the
above book :

This new invented machine is a steam-
boat. It entirely puts an end to the claims
of America to the invention of Steam
Navigation, and establishes for this coun-
try the honour of that important discovery.

In spite of the above note in the
Grenville catalogue, I do not find
anything concerning Jonathan Hulls
in James Croil's *Steam Navigation
and its Relation to the Commerce of
Canada and the United States*, (To-
ronto : Briggs, 1898). Mr. Croil,
however, mentions the fact that "one
of the first actual steam boats of which
there is authentic record sailed down
the River Fuelda, in Prussia, in the
year 1707". That pioneer vessel
propelled by steam was the invention
of a French man, Denis Papin. In
1788, a Mr. Patrick Miller, aided by
a Mr. Alexander Symington, built a
boat for his amusement, fitted with a
small steam-engine.

In 1802, there was the Syminton's
Charlotte Dundas, navigating on the
Forth and Clyde Canal, but I do not
find any mention of Hull's "new-
invented machine for carrying vessels
or ships."

R. R.

Quebec,
Nov. 30, 1900.

NAME OF AUTHOR WANTED.—
(No. 85, vol. I, p. 193).—The lines
quoted by Lord Landsdowne are
likely taken, with a slight difference,
from Cowper's *Task*. I think the
whole passage ought to be reprinted
and included with the other mem-
orials to Wolfe.

Time was when it was praise and boast
[enough
In every clime, and travel where we might,
That we were born her children : praise

[enough
To fill the ambition of a private man,
That Chatham's language was his mother
[tongue,
And Wolfe's great name compatriot with

[his own.
Farewell those honours, and farewell with

[them
The hope of such hereafter. They have

[fallen
Each in his field of glory : one in arms
And one in council. Wolfe upon the lap
Of smiling victory, that moment won,
And Chatham, heart-sick of his country's

[shame.
They made us many soldiers. Chatham
[still

Consulting England's happiness at home,
Secured it by an unforgiving frown,
If any wrong'd her. Wolfe, where'er he

[fought,
Put so much of his heart in his act,
That his example had a magnet's force,
And all were swift to follow whom all
[lov'd.

Southey adds, in a note :

Cowper wrote from his own recollection
here. In one of his letters, he says :
" Nothing could express my rapture when
Wolfe made the conquest of Quebec.

STADOCONA.

Quebec,
Dec. 21, 1900.



BOOKS BOUND IN HUMAN SKIN.—
(No. 87, vol. I, p. 193).—Mr. Mar-
cellin Pellet, of Paris, says, in the
Intermédiaire des Chercheurs et

Curieux, that he has a copy of the
Tableau des prisons de Paris, under
Robespierre, bound in "black"
human skin. He adds that this piece
of tanned human skin is as thick as
that of a horse. It had been bequeathed
with a sum of money, to one of his
friends who is a celebrated surgeon,
and has been taken from the chest
of the testator by the legatary, accord-
ing to a prescription of the will.
The human skin does make a fine
leather, and it is very difficult, if not
impossible, to prepare it nicely.

Quebec,
Jan. 5, 1901.

R. R.



JAMES RAMSBOTTEN.—(No. 88,
vol. I, p. 193).—Mr. S. P. Mayberry,
should address : " The Under Secre-
tary of State, War Office, London,
S. W., England," stating all the
information he has in his possession.
No fee is required. After receiving
answer, for further information, ad-
dress : " The Public Record Office,
London, E. C., England," stating
what the War office has told him.
The Public Record Office will answer
or send the names of responsible
agents who will, for fee, make
copies of all papers on file in said
office.

Brighton, Ont.,
Dec. 24, 1900.

W. E. LEAR.



MOTORMAN.—(No. 90, vol. I, p.
193).—There is no corresponding
single work in the French language
to designate the operator on an elec-

tric car. The words *opérateur* and *garde-moteur* have been employed, but it does not seem to me that they give a good translation of the English word.

Montreal,
Jan. 2, 1901.

P.



GENERAL WOLFE ASSASSINATED. (No. 91,, Vol. I, p. 193). In connection with this query, another account of the death of this British general, which has come to me second-handed but from creditable source, may be of interest to the reader if not already known. In Wolfe's army were two brothers named Smith, who just before the attack on Quebec received word of the fatal illness of their mother, and her earnest request to see at least one of them before she died. Thus the couple sought the general to obtain leave of absence for the elder long enough for him to perform his mission and return. This Wolfe refused. After a consultation between themselves the brothers decided that one should desert, returning as speedily as possible. The eldest accepted this hazardous undertaking, promising his brother to be back at the end of three days. His mother was dead when he reached his home, and the broken-hearted soldier started on his sorrowful return. He had been missed, and upon reaching the army was immediately ordered into the presence of the severe commander. Accused of his unpardonable misdemeanor and told that the fate of all deserters was

death at the hands of his comrades, the doomed man plead as his excuse that the request of a dying mother should stand above even that of duty to his country. This Wolfe fiercely denied, and, as a deeper act of punishment, ordered that the other brother should be one of the twelve to shoot the deserter. Calm and resigned the elder Smith was stationed at the death post and made to kneel. To see that his brother did not attempt to evade his duty an officer was told to watch him closely. If his weapon was one of the eleven to carry the deadly shot or the piece without a bullet that is commonly used with the others, so that no marksman may really know if his shot was fatal or not, deep down in his heart the younger Smith vowed that the heartless general should die at his hands at the first opportunity. That chance came on the battlefield of Quebec, and in after years, when an old man, with tears in his eyes, as he recounted the whole tragical affair, he candidly confessed that he fired at the back of Wolfe and carefully aimed to hit his heart.

I hope there are those who can throw more light on this subject. Was the account given by H. V. and printed in the *London Chronicle* of August 19. 1788, derived from the one I have given, or were there more than one who attempted such an act of vengeance? Let us hear from others.

Manchester, N. H.
Dec. 31, 1900. G. WALDO BROWNE.