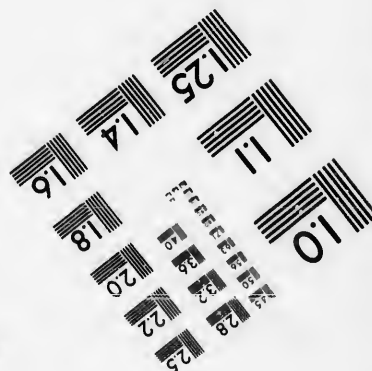
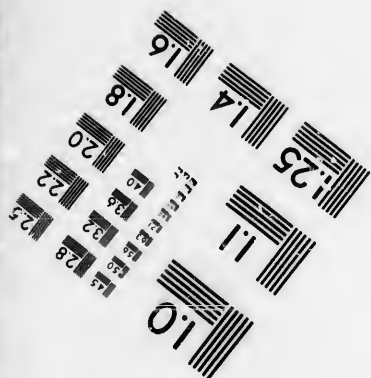
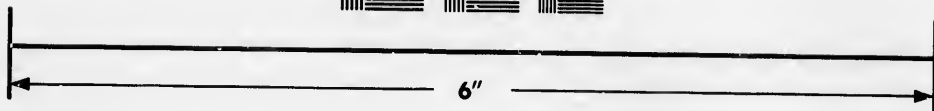
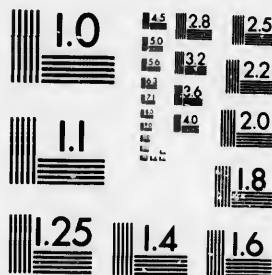


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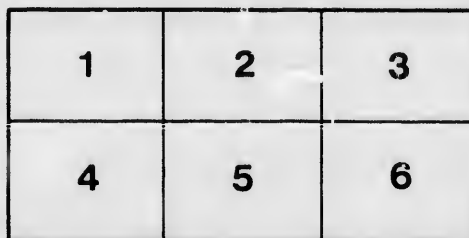
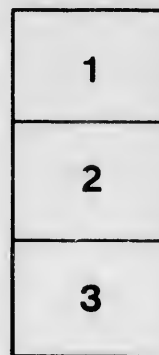
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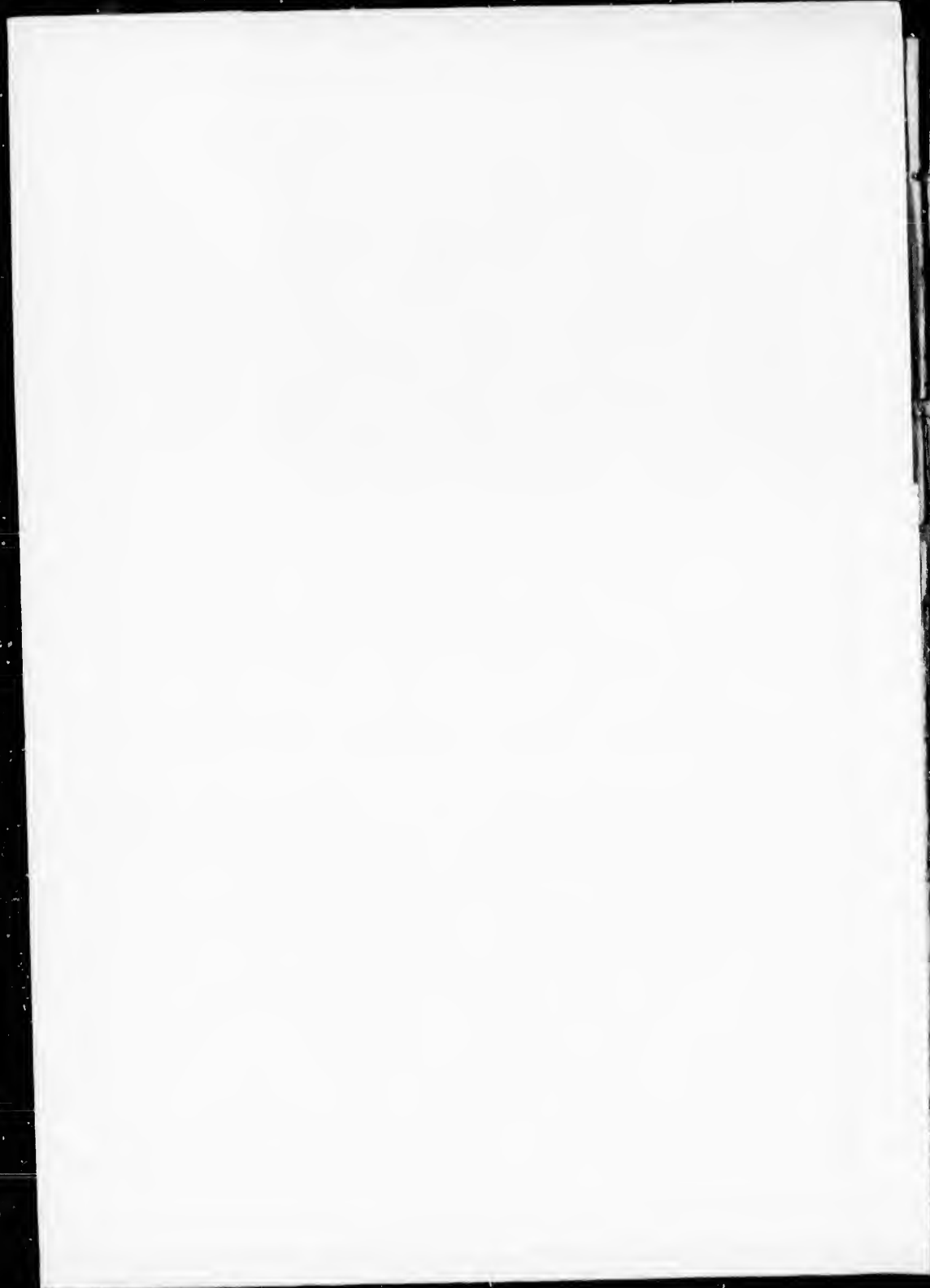
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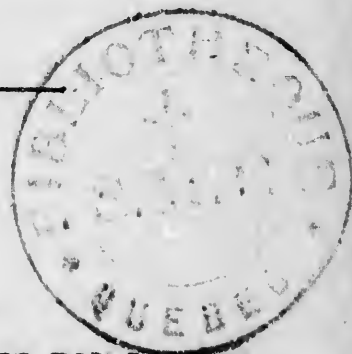
HISTORY OF CANADA

AND OF THE OTHER

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

BY

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.



QUEBEC :

C. DARVEAU, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER,

8 Mountain-Hill

1873.

Entered, according to Act of the Parliament of
Canada, in the year one thousand eight hundred
and seventy-three, by EPHREM GAGNON, in the
Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

PREFACE.

The object of this little work is to facilitate to beginners the study of our national History, which is, at the same time, very interesting and important. In its compilation, we have kept in mind that they for whom it is intended, are still very young, and, accordingly, we have endeavored to be as simple, exact, clear, and precise as possible.

Among the many facts we had to relate or point out, it is quite possible that we have neglected some of a sufficient importance ; but we are confident of having omitted none of those that are essential. Moreover, addressing ourselves to young children, one may easily understand that we were bound to mention only the principal events ; and these, in the simplest language. The History of Canada which we are to publish soon, will contain the other striking occurrences, which could not be inserted in this extract.

PREFACE.

The catechistical method offers the greatest advantages, which are denied by those only who have never taught. Hence, we have adopted it, both to comply with the reiterated desires of men well skilled in the art of teaching, as well as to follow our own personal experience and pedagogical convictions.

It has been said with truth, that Geography and Chronology are the two eyes of History : this is the reason why we have inserted the most important dates, after having revised them carefully. Concerning the geographical part, we would take the liberty of suggesting to the teachers who might use this book, to accompany the recitation with the pointing out on the maps of the places where the facts occurred. Upon this alone depends success in teaching History.

COMPENDIUM
OF THE
HISTORY OF CANADA,
AND OF THE
OTHER BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA.

INTRODUCTION.

Early voyages, principal discoveries and conquests in America.

Question. By whom was America discovered?

Answer. America was discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese in the service of Spain.

Q. What was the chief object of Columbus in searching for new lands?

A. His chief object was to save a multitude of souls by bringing to them the light of the Gospel.

Q. When and where did he embark for this great enterprise ?

A. He embarked on the 3rd of August, 1492, at Palos, a small port-town in Spain.

Q. What was his first discovery ?

A. His first discovery was the Island of St. Salvador, one of the Bahama group, which he reached on the 12th of October, 1492, after 70 days of navigation.

Q. What did the Spaniards find on reaching the Island ?

A. They found its shores covered with savages, who manifested the greatest astonishment.

Q. What were the next discoveries of Columbus ?

A. He next discovered the Islands of Cuba and St. Domingo, or Hayti.

Q. What did he call the various groups of islands which he had discovered ?

A. He called them the West Indies.

Q. What did Columbus after having taken possession of St. Domingo ?

A. He set sail for his return to Europe, and reached Palos on the 15th of March, 1493.

Q. How was he received at Palos ?

A. He was received by the population with the greatest transports of joy.

INTRODUCTION.

Q. How did the sovereigns of Spain honor Columbus at Barcelona ?

A. The King and Queen of Spain loaded him with the highest honors : in a public audience, they made him sit in their presence, and were filled with admiration at the recital of his adventures.

Q. How many voyages to the New World did Columbus afterwards make ?

A. He made three others, during which, he visited several of the West-India Islands, now called Antilles.

Q. What remarkable discovery did he make on his third voyage, in 1498 ?

A. He discovered the continent of South America, and explored its coast from the mouth of the Orinoco to Caracas.

Q. For did he sail on his fourth and last voyage, in 1502 ?

A. He sailed as far as the Gulf of Darien.

Q. Where did Columbus die ?

A. He died at Valladolid, in 1506, being in the sixty-sixth year of his age, and broken down by sorrows and infirmities.

Q. What celebrated navigators came across the Atlantic after Columbus ?

A. The first were the Venitians, John Cabot and his son Sebastian.

Q. What did they discover ?

A. They discovered Newfoundland and Labrador, in 1497, a year previous to the discovery of South America by Columbus.

Q. Who gave his name to the New World ?

A. Americus Vesputius, a Florentine navigator.

Q. What discoveries were made, in the year 1500 ?

A. In 1500, Vincent Pinzon of Palos, discovered Brazil and the Amazon River, while Gaspard Cortereal, a Portuguese navigator, penetrated into the interior of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Q. Who were the first navigators that visited the shores of Newfoundland ?

A. They were the Basques and Bretons.

Q. What did Fernando Cortez, a Spanish Captain, in 1518 ?

A. At the head of a fleet of 10 vessels, bearing 600 Spaniards, 18 horses, and few field-pieces, he reached Mexico, and made its conquest.

Q. What was Mexico at that period ?

A. Mexico was a vast empire whose sovereign was Montezuma.

Q. Where is Mexico situated ?

A. In the south-western part of North America.

Q. What discovery was made, in 1520, by Magellan, a Portuguese navigator ?

A. He discovered the strait which bears his name, between South America and Tierra del Fuego, through which he entered the Pacific Ocean.

Q. By whom were the first expedition, in the name of the King of France, undertaken ?

A. By John Verazzani, a Florentine navigator in the service of Francis I., in 1524.

Q. What other expedition was undertaken shortly after the conquest of Mexico ?

A. An expedition similar to the last, against the rich and powerful Empire of Peru in South America, in 1531.

Q. Who commanded this expedition ?

A. Francis Pizarro.

Q. What did he obtain from Charles V. of Spain ?

A. He obtained the title of viceroy of the country he had discovered, and also some troops to make the conquest thereof.

Q. How did Pizarro proceed ?

A. He sent an embassy to the Inca, Atabalipa, and followed the example of Cortez, by sacrificing good faith and loyalty to his success.

Q. What happened shortly after the conquest of Peru ?

A. Discord arose amongst the conquerors, which ended in violent contentions.

Q. How did Pizarro end his life ?

A. By assassination, in 1541.

Q. What is said of the civilization of Mexico and Peru, when invaded by the Spaniards ?

A. These two Empires had made considerable progress in civilization.

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CANADA.

FIRST PART.

FRENCH DOMINATION.

FIRST EPOCH.

FROM THE ARRIVAL OF JACQUES CARTIER IN
CANADA, 1534, TO THE FOUNDATION
OF QUEBEC, 1608.

CHAPTER FIRST.

*From the arrival of Jacques Cartier in Canada,
1534, to the nomination of De Roberval
as viceroy, 1541.*

Q. Where is Canada situated ?

A. Canada is situated in the north-eastern part of North America, comprising a vast region of country.

Q. By whom was the country inhabited, when discovered by Europeans ?

A. It was inhabited by various savage tribes, called Indians.

Q. Who was the first to explore the interior of Canada ?

A. Jacques Cartier, a skilful navigator of St. Malo.

Q. Was Canada known before this period ?

A. Yes, it was known by the French before Cartier's exploration.

Q. Why did not France pursue the discoveries commenced by Verazzani ?

A. On account of a war which she had to sustain against Spain.

Q. What did Francis I., King of France, resolve, when he heard of the success of the Spaniards and Portuguese in the New World ?

A. He also resolved to found some colonies in that country.

Q. When and where did Cartier embark, on his first voyage to Canada ?

A. On the 20th of April, 1534, Cartier sailed from St. Malo, a small port-town on the coast of Brittany.

Q. When did Cartier reach the gulf, now called St. Lawrence ?

A. On the 9th of June the same year; he explored its northern and southern coasts.

Q. What course did he afterwards take ?

A. He took a westerly course, and, on the 3d of July, entered a large and deep bay

which he called the *Baie des Chaleurs*, on account of the intense heat he experienced.

Q. When did Cartier set sail for his return to France ?

A. On the Feast of the Assumption, after having assisted at Mass with his crew. They arrived at St. Malo on the 5th of September.

Q. What effect had Cartier's report on Francis I. ?

A. The King was so well pleased with the report that, on the following year, he gave Cartier a greater commission, and furnished him with a more considerable armament.

Q. Of what did this armament consist ?

A. It consisted of three vessels : one of about 120 tons, called the *Grande Hermine* ; the second of 60 tons, called the *Petite Hermine* ; and the third of 40 tons, called the *Emerillon*.

Q. On what day did this expedition set-out ?

A. On the 19th of May, 1535.

Q. What happened to them, on the 1st of August ?

A. A tempest obliged them to take shelter in a port situated at the entrance of the gulf, then called the Gulf of Canada.

Q. When did Cartier re-enter the gulf he had explored the preceding year ?

A. On the 10th of August, the feast of St. Lawrence, he sailed up the gulf which he named after this Saint.

Q. Where was Cartier on the 15th of August ?

A. He stood before the Island of Anticosti which he named *Isle de l'Assomption*, on account of the solemnity of that day.

Q. Whither did the fleet afterwards proceed ?

A. The fleet ascended the river and cast anchor near an island which he named *Isle aux Coudres*, from the great quantity of hazel-trees (coudriers) found on it.

Q. What other island did Cartier meet farther up ?

A. He met a far larger island (Orleans) which he named *Isle de Bacchus*, on account of the great quantity of wild grapes he found on it.

Q. What prompted Cartier to hasten his ascension of the river ?

A. The desire of reconnoitring the country, and specially, of seeing the village of Hochelega, so much spoken of by the two Indians whom he had on board with him.

Q. Having reached the upper end of Orleans Island, what did he do ?

A. Having found there a small river that appeared convenient to shelter his vessels, Cartier cast anchor, and named it *Ste. Croix*, since called St. Charles River.

Q. What visit did he receive, as soon as he arrived there ?

A. He received the visit of Donacona, chief of a neighboring Indian village, called Stadacona.

Q. When did Cartier set out from Stadacona for Hochelaga ?

A. He set out on the 19th of September, on board the *Emerillon*, with the adventurers that accompanied him, fifty mariners, and two skiffs or boats.

Q. Having arrived at the lake now called St. Peter, what was he obliged to do ?

A. The *Emerillon* being unable to advance further, Cartier armed the two boats, loaded them with provisions, and proceeded on his discoveries.

Q. When did he reach Hochelaga ?

A. He arrived there on the 2d of October.

Q. What did he on the following day which was Sunday ?

A. Having left eight sailors in charge of the boats, he went with the gentlemen and the

other sailors to visit Hochelaga, being guided by three Indians of that village.

Q. How did Cartier describe the village ?

A. He said that it was nearly circular, and enclosed by three palisades, containing about fifty huts, each fifty paces long by fourteen wide, all made in the form of a funnel.

Q. What did Cartier and his suite, after their visit to Hochelaga ?

A. Fearing for the safety of the *Emerillon*, they returned to her on the same day.

Q. After having reached the *Emerillon* at Lake St. Peter, what was their next step ?

A. They descended the stream as far as Three Rivers.

Q. When did they re-enter the Harbor of Ste. Croix ?

A. On the 11th of October.

Q. To what trials had Cartier and his men to submit during the winter ?

A. They had to suffer much, not only from the severity of the winter to which they were unaccustomed, but also from the scurvy by which they were nearly all attacked.

Q. What did Cartier, in the spring.

A. On the 6th of May, he departed for France with two of his vessels, abandoning the

third for want of sailors, and reached St. Malo on the 16th of July.

Q. With whom was France at war on his return ?

A. France was at war with Spain.

CHAPTER II.

From De Roberval, 1541, to the Marquis de la Roche, the second viceroy, 1578.

Q. Peace having been restored to France what did Francis I. do ?

A. Francis I. ordered a new expedition for Canada to be prepared, and appointed *Jean François de la Roche, Sieur de Roberval*, Lieutenant-General.

Q. To whom was the command of the expedition confided ?

A. To Jacques Cartier, who had previously received the nomination of Captain-General, and Pilot-Master of the vessels.

Q. When did Cartier set sail ?

A. On the 23d of May, 1541.

Q. When did he arrive at Ste. Croix ?

A. On the 23d of August.

Q. What did Cartier, wishing to give his ships a better shelter than in the Ste. Croix Harbor ?

A. He ascended the river as far as *Cap-Rouge* ; that place afforded his vessels a greater security, and was more suitable for the establishment of a colony.

Q. What did he do with two of his vessels ?

A. On the 3d of September, he despatched them to France with information to the King of what had been commenced, and of the non-arrival of De Roberval.

Q. What did Cartier, after the departure of the ships ?

A. He caused two boats to be prepared, and ascended the river a second time to Hochelaga, in order to examine the rapids, so as to be ready to make further explorations in the following spring.

Q. What precaution did Cartier take, on his return to Charlesbourg-Royal ?

A. Some signs of hostility on the part of the Indians determined him to have his forts in readiness, and to be continually on the watch.

Q. What determination did Cartier take, at the reopening of navigation ?

A. He resolved to embark again for France ; for, the colonists had become discouraged by the molestations of the Indians, and at the non-arrival of De Roberval.

Q. Whom did he meet at Newfoundland ?

A. He met De Roberval who was bringing, on board of three large vessels, two hundred persons of both sexes, among whom were a few noblemen.

Q. When did De Roberval reach Charlesbourg-Royal ?

A. He arrived there in the month of July, 1542.

Q. What happened to this colony, soon after its arrival ?

A. It was visited by the scurvy, which carried off fifty persons.

Q. What order was given to Cartier, shortly after his arrival in France ?

A. As Francis I. could not send the assistance demanded by the colonists, he ordered Cartier to undertake a fourth voyage to Canada, in order to bring back De Roberval and the remnant of his colony.

Q. What were the general features of Canada, when first discovered by the French ?

A. Canada was then wholly covered with thick forests.

Q. What nations then inhabited Canada ?

A. Divers tribes of Indians, who differed slightly in their character, manners, and customs. The chief tribes were the Iroquois, Hurons, and Algonquins.

CHAPTER III.

From the Marquis de la Roche, 1578, to the foundation of Quebec, 1608

Q. Who was the second lieutenant-general and viceroy of Canada ?

A. The Marquis de la Roche, a Breton Lord. He received his titles from Henry III. in 1578, and the same were confirmed by Henry IV., in 1598.

Q. To whom did the Marquis resign his commission ?

A. To Pierre Chauvin, a master-mariner, who obtained at the same time the exclusive right of the fur-trade.

Q. Who was the successor of Chauvin ?

A. De Chates, who was the Governor of Dieppe, and a man of great merit, in 1600.

Q. What means did he take to establish a colony in Canada ?

A. He formed a society composed of merchants and noblemen.

Q. To whom did De Chates give the command of his vessels ?

A. To De Pontgravé, a navigator of St. Malo, who was charged by the King to continue the exploration of the large river of Canada.

Q. Whom did De Chates associate with De Pontgravé ?

A. Samuel de Champlain, a distinguished captain of the French navy, born at Brouage in Saintonge.

Q. What news did Pontgravé and Champlain learn, at their return to Honfleur ?

A. They heard of the death of De Chates, who had been unable to accompany their expedition.

Q. Who succeeded De Chates ?

A. Pierre du Gas, Sieur de Monts, a Huguenot nobleman.

Q. What did De Monts, in autumn, 1605 ?

A. He left the command to Pontgravé, and returned to France.

SECOND EPOCH.

FROM THE FOUNDATION OF QUEBEC, 1608, TO THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL,
1663.

CHAPTER I.

*From the foundation of Quebec, 1608, to the
formation of the Montmorency-Company,
1621.*

Q. What did Henry IV. grant to De Monts ?

A. He granted him the exclusive right of the fur-trade for the space of one year, commencing in January, 1608.

Q. Who commanded the two ships sent to Canada by De Monts ?

A. One was commanded by Pontgravé, the other by Champlain. Pontgravé stopped at Tadoussac, and Champlain, bound for Quebec, arrived there on the 31 of July.

Q. Where did Champlain land ?

A. He landed at the point called by the Indians *Kébec*.

Q. In view of knowing the country, what did Champlain in the spring of 1609 ?

A. He accompanied a party of Huron and Algonquins that were going to fight with the Iroquois.

Q. Whilst Champlain was laying the foundation of the colony in Quebec, what befell De Monts in Paris ?

A. De Monts was such an object of jealousy to the Bretons, Basques, Normans, and others, that they prevailed upon the King, for the second time, to revoke the commission he had granted him.

Q. What did Champlain on learning this ?

A. He went to France with Pontgravé to ascertain who should be the owners of the constructions in Quebec, made at the expense of De Monts and his associates.

Q. To whom did he confide the government of the colony during his absence ?

A. To Captain Pierre Chauvin.

Q. How was Champlain received by Henry IV. ?

A. He was favorably received.

Q. What was done by De Monts and his associates, being unwilling to abandon the colony ?

A. They armed and provisioned two ships for Canada, under the command of Pontgravé

and Champlain. They arrived at Tadoussac on the 26th of May, 1610.

Q. In what condition did Champlain find his little colony?

A. He found it in healthful vigor.

Q. In what year did the Jesuits arrive in Acadia?

A. In 1611, on the 12th of June, Fathers Masse and Biart arrived at Port-Royal, in order to learn the dialects of the country, and preach the Gospel to the Indians.

Q. What did Champlain, when he heard of the tragical end of Henry IV.?

A. He set out immediately for France, leaving the command of the colony to Duparc.

Q. What did De Monts' Company, in the spring of 1611?

A. Determined to maintain their privilege by a last effort, they armed some vessels, and Champlain as well as Pontgravé started once more for Quebec.

Q. What did Champlain project, on his arrival at Quebec?

A. He erected a fort near St. Louis Rapids (Lachine), so as to secure his discoveries and protect commerce.

Q. Where did he afterwards go?

A. He descended to Tadoussac, where he embarked for France with Pontgravé, on the 11th of August, and reached La Rochelle on the 10th of September, 1611.

Q. What was Champlain's object in this voyage ?

A. Champlain's object was to find a patron who would support the claims and interests of the colony.

Q. What patron did he find ?

A. Charles de Bourbon, Count of Soissons, who, through zeal for Religion, willingly accepted the offer.

Q. As Charles de Bourbon died shortly after his nomination, who succeeded him ?

A. Prince Henry de Condé, his nephew.

Q. When did Champlain return to Quebec ?

A. On the 7th of May, 1613 after an absence of nearly two years.

Q. Whither did he go, shortly after his arrival at Quebec ?

A. He went to St. Louis Rapids, where he expected to meet the Indians from the West.

Q. What did he do, desiring to explore the western parts of the country ?

A. He ascended the River Ottawa, called the great river of the Algonquins, as far as its sources.

Q. What resolution did he take, on his return to St. Louis Rapids ?

A. Convinced that he could do nothing in the country during the winter, he resolved to go to France, where his presence could be useful in the interests of his colony ; so, on the 26th of August, he embarked at Tadoussac for St. Malo.

Q. What did Champlain in France ?

A. He presented a report of his voyage to the King and the Prince of Condé at Fontainebleau, and made them accept his scheme of forming a good and powerful company, whose resources would permit them to pursue and ameliorate the colonization already commenced.

Q. What did he, after the formation of the Rouen Company ?

A. He proceeded to execute his long-desired project of bringing over zealous missionaries, who would revive and sustain the faith of the colonists, and preach the truths of the Gospel to the Indians.

Q. When did he set sail for New France ?

A. On the 24th of April, 1615, he sailed from Honfleur, bringing over four Recollet Fathers.

Q. Which of these fathers remained at Quebec ?

A. Father John Dolbeau.

Q. Whither did the others go ?

A. Eager to exercise their zeal for the salvation of the Indians, Fathers Jamay and Le Caron went to St. Louis Rapids.

Q. Whither did Champlain go, shortly after his arrival at Quebec ?

A. He went to St. Louis Rapids, where he found some Hurons who invited him to accompany them on an expedition against the Iroquois.

Q. What was the result of the expedition ?

A. Champlain was grievously wounded, and the Hurons returned with loss and confusion.

Q. To what had Champlain then to submit ?

A. He had to submit himself to spend the winter among the Indians.

Q. Whither did he go, at the opening of navigation ?

A. He went to Quebec, where he arrived on the 11th of July, 1616.

Q. Did he remain long there ?

A. No ; having set out on the 20th of July, accompanied by Fathers Jamay and Le Caron, he arrived at Tadoussac, where he embarked for France in Pontgravé's vessel on the 3d of August, reaching Honfleur Sept. 10th, 1616.

Q. When did Champlain set sail again for Canada ?

A. In the spring of 1617, whilst the associates were quarrelling.

Q. What did he do in the fall of the same year ?

A. He went back to France with Father John Dolbeau, to enlighten the chief associates of the company on their true interests.

Q. What did he do in France ?

A. Assisted by his friends, he made all endeavors to obtain more abundant supplies from the Company.

Q. What did the Company attempt against him ?

A. Finding him a troublesome censor of their conduct, the Company attempted to remove him from the command of the colony.

Q. What building did the Recollet Fathers begin at Quebec, in the spring of 1620 ?

A. They began the construction of their convent of *Notre Dame des Anges*.

Q. To whom did the Prince of Condé cede his viceroyalty of New France, in 1620 ?

A. He ceded it to the Duke of Montmorency, Admiral of France, who nominated Champlain his Lieutenant-General.

Q. When did Champlain start again for Canada ?

A. He left France in the spring of 1620, and arrived at Quebec towards the beginning of July.

CHAPTER II.

From the formation of the Montmorency Company, 1621, to the restitution of Canada and Acadia to France, 1632.

Q. What did the Duke of Montmorency in 1621, having heard new complaints against the Rouen Company ?

A. He formed another company in opposition to that of Rouen, hoping that the new one would be more faithful to their engagements.

Q. What resolution did Champlain take, dissatisfied with both companies ?

A. He resolved to address himself to the King.

Q. Whom did he depute for this purpose ?

A. As his presence was necessary in Quebec, he deputed Father George Le Baillif, a Recollet, who had been in Canada since 1620.

Q. What was the result of the mission of Father Le Baillif ?

A. He obtained from the State Council a

decree uniting the two companies in one, and granting to the Montmorency Company the sole privilege of the peltiy traffic.

Q. What measure did Champlain take, in the fall of 1621 ?

A. He sent back to France two families who had done nothing to clear their land, though they were in the country for more than two years.

Q. What did he, in the winter of 1621-22 ?

A. He made new alliances with some savage tribes.

Q. What did the Iroquois at this news ?

A. They divided themselves into two parties, one of which attacked the French at St. Louis Rapids, and the other, the establishment of the Recollets, at Quebec.

Q. What new missionaries came to Quebec, in 1624 ?

A. Father Nicholas Viel and Brother Gabriel Sagard, first historian of the Huron Missions.

Q. By what event was the year 1624 rendered memorable in Quebec ?

A. By a great religious solemnity celebrated in fulfilment of a vow made in honor of St. Joseph, who, on that occasion, was chosen first Patron of New France.

Q. What determination did Champlain take on seeing that the Company was not only satisfied with leaving the colony without defence, but also neglected to provide Quebec with the necessary provisions ?

A. He resolved to return to France with his family.

Q. When did he sail from Quebec ?

A. On the 15th of August, 1624, after having earnestly recommended the works of the public buildings, and of Fort St. Louis.

Q. Who commanded the colony in his absence ?

A. Emery de Caën, who was at the same time the chief clerk of the colony.

Q. What did the Duke of Montmorency, tired of the continued contests between the two parties of the Company of Canada ?

A. He ceded his viceroyalty to the Duke of Ventadour.

Q. Who were the first Jesuits that came to Canada ?

A. Fathers Charles Lalemant, John de Brebeuf, Edmund Masse, and two lay Brothers.

Q. What did Champlain, on hearing that De Caën annoyed the Catholics so far as to desire that they should assist at the prayers of the Huguenots ?

A. In conjunction with Father le Caron, he made known his complaints against De Caën to the King, who appointed De la Ralde to replace him.

Q. How did Champlain find the works of the colony, when he returned to Quebec, in 1626 ?

A. He found them in the same condition they were in at his departure, two years previous.

Q. What was then his first care ?

A. His first care was to get the Fort St. Louis and the other public buildings finished.

Q. What did King Louis XIII. and his minister, Cardinal Richelieu, resolve, on hearing that the Company did not fulfil their engagements ?

A. They resolved to suppress it, and form a new company that would lay the foundation of a French Catholic Colony, agreeably to the intentions of Francis I.

Q. When was the new company, known by the name of *Company of One Hundred Associates*, formed ?

A. On the 29th of April, 1627.

Q. To what did the new company bind itself ?

A. The new company bound itself to send

annually to New France two or three hundred colonists, who, after fifteen years, should number at least 4000 French Catholics. This contract began in 1628.

Q. What took place shortly after the formation of this company, which promised so much for the future of the colony ?

A. War was declared between France and England.

Q. Did the war affect the colony ?

A. Yes ; England sent a fleet of eighteen vessels under the command of David Kertk, a French Huguenot, to take possession of New France.

Q. Which two places were taken by Kertk, in the beginning of 1628 ?

A. Port-Royal (Annapolis) and Tadoussac.

Q. What did Kertk afterwards ?

A. By message, he summoned Quebec to surrender ; but, upon the firm refusal of Champlain, he withdrew without molesting the French.

Q. How did Kertk indemnify himself for his failure ?

A. By surprising a flotilla laden with supplies, sent by the new company to Quebec. After a contest of six hours, the vessels were captured.

Q. What was done on the following year, 1629 ?

A. An English squadron, commanded by the Kertk brothers, appeared before Quebec ; and, as no supplies had yet arrived from France, Champlain was obliged to capitulate on the 20th of July.

Q. What did Champlain learn on his arrival in England, on the 20th of October, 1629 ?

A. He heard that a treaty of peace had been signed between France and England, two months previous to the capitulation of Quebec.

Q. Whom did he visit in England ?

A. He visited the French ambassador, to whom he presented a memorial of what had been done, together with the original of the capitulation of Quebec.

CHAPTER III.

From the restitution of Canada and Acadia to France, 1632, to the formation of the Montreal Company, 1640.

Q. What did the French government, after the arrival of Champlain at Paris, in 1629 ?

A. The French government sent an embassy to demand of England the restitution of Acadia and Canada.

Q. What was the result of this measure ?

A. On the 29th of March, 1632, at St. Germain-en-Laye, a treaty was signed by which the King of England promised to restitute to his Most Christian Majesty, all the places occupied by the English in New France.

Q. When was Quebec restored to France ?

A. On the 13th of July, 1632.

Q. What did the company in 1633, after assuming all its privileges ?

A. Knowing the zeal and experience of Champlain, the company again confided to him the government of New France, with more ample powers.

Q. When did Champlain return to Quebec ?

A. On the 23d of May, 1633.

Q. What means did Champlain take, to turn away the western Indians from trading with the English below Quebec ?

A. He established a trading post on an island which he called Richelieu.

Q. What did he, in the following spring ?

A. He sent La Violette to establish another trading post at Three Rivers.

Q. What favor was bestowed on the colony, towards the close of 1635 ?

A. The endowment of a college at Quebec, under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers.

Q. By what event was the colony thrown into mourning ?

A. By the death of Champlain, on Christmas day, 1635.

Q. Who succeeded Champlain in the government of the colony ?

A. De Montmagny, Chevalier of Malta, who, to a sincere piety united an ardent zeal for religion with an undaunted firmness.

Q. When did he arrive at Quebec ?

A. On the 11th of June, 1636.

Q. Who had replaced Champlain before the arrival of his successor ?

A. De Chateaufort.

Q. What did the Iroquois at the beginning of 1636 ?

A. They made an attack upon the Hurons ; but they were repulsed by this tribe aided by a few Frenchmen.

Q. What establishment was then undertaken to protect the Christian savages from the insults of the Iroquois, and the rigors of the famine ?

A. The village of Sillery near Quebec.

Q. What was the second fruit of the zeal of the Jesuit Fathers in New France ?

A. It was the foundation of an hospital for the sick, and a school for the girls.

Q. To whom were these two establishments confided ?

A. The first was confided to the Augustine Nuns, and the second, to the Ursulines.

Q. When did these religious ladies arrive at Quebec ?

A. On the 1st of August, 1639.

Q. What did the Iroquois, in 1640 ?

A. They assailed, unexpectedly, a distant tribe of Indians, and massacred a large number of them.

CHAPTER IV.

From the formation of the Montreal Company, 1640, to the administration of De Lauson, 1650.

Q. What association was formed in 1640, to prevent the destruction of the colony ?

A. Several persons, lay and ecclesiastical, animated with zeal for religion, associated together under the name of the Montreal Company, having in view the spread of catholicity throughout Canada, and the conversion of the Indians.

Q. What was the aim of the new company ?

A. To build a well-fortified French village on the Island of Montreal, whose inhabitants

would be protected from the incursions of the Iroquois, whilst earning their sustenance by their persevering industry.

Q. What nobleman offered himself to carry on the good work ?

A. De Maisonneuve, a nobleman of Champagne, and one of the associates.

Q. When did De Maisonneuve set out for Canada ?

A. In the spring of 1641. He embarked at La Rochelle with a few families, and reached Quebec towards the end of August.

Q. What did he, in the following spring ?

A. He left Quebec with his little colony, and arrived at Montreal on the 17th of May, 1642.

Q. What name did he give the village he founded ?

A. He named it Ville-Marie.

Q. How was the village fortified ?

A. It was surrounded by a high palisade of stakes.

Q. What did the Governor-General, to prevent the Iroquois from penetrating into the colony ?

A. He caused a fort to be constructed at the mouth of the Sorel River.

Q. What other establishment was added to the prosperity of Ville-Marie, in 1644 ?

A. The foundation of an hospital, due to the liberality of Madame de Bullion.

Q. What did the Iroquois, that same year, on hearing of the settlement of Ville-Marie ?

A. Excited by some perfidious Hurons, they resolved to attack the village.

Q. What was the issue of their attack ?

A. Three colonists were killed, and three others taken prisoners ; but De Maisonneuve killed, with his own hands, the chief of the Iroquois.

Q. What befell the two missionaries, Fathers Jogues and Bressani ?

A. They fell into the hands of the Iroquois, who maltreated them most horribly.

Q. What news was at the same time received from the country of the Hurons ?

A. That the Iroquois were burning entire villages, and killing all their inhabitants.

Q. What information did De Champflour, Governor of Three Rivers, send to De Montmagny, shortly after the capture of Father Bressani ?

A. He sent him information that some Hurons had recently arrived at his station with three Iroquois prisoners.

Q. How did De Montmagny proceed ?

A. He went immediately to Three Rivers,

where he invited the Iroquois, Hurons, and Algonquins to a general assembly to treat of peace.

Q. What was the result of the assembly ?

A. Peace was concluded among them.

Q. What was the end of Father Jogues ?

A. On the 17th of October, 1646, as he was entering the hut of an infidel Huron, an Iroquois who had concealed himself there, clove his head with an axe.

Q. What was done by the Iroquois, in 1647 ?

A. Dividing themselves into small bands, they carried out their murderous incursions, by burning Fort Richelieu, and surprising the Algonquins, who, relying upon the treaty concluded at Three Rivers, had dispersed for the chase.

Q. Who succeeded De Montmagny ?

A. Mr. d'Ailleboust, in August, 1648.

Q. What did Mr. d'Ailleboust bring from France ?

A. He brought over a new royal decree.

Q. What were the provisions of this decree ?

A. They were as follows : first, the Governor-General should, in future, be appointed for three years only ; second, 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 bishops, of the last ex-Governor, of two citizens elected every three years by the syndics of the inhabitants of Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers.

Q. What did the Iroquois, on the 4th of July, 1648 ?

A. They suddenly assailed the Huron village of St. Joseph, which consisted of 400 families, and either massacred or made prisoners about 700 Hurons.

Q. What was the heroic conduct of Father Daniel, in the midst of the carnage of his dear neophytes ?

A. He baptized by aspersion a large number of catechumens ; he was then murdered and his body cast into the flames.

Q. What did the Iroquois, on the 16th of March, 1649 ?

A. About one thousand of them armed with muskets furnished by the Dutch, made an irruption into the Huron villages of St. Ignatius and St. Louis, and either massacred or made prisoners mostly all their inhabitants.

Q. What was the conduct of Fathers Brebeuf and Lalemant, in this circumstance ?

A. Whilst 500 Hurons made an immediate flight, these fathers courageously stood their ground, absolving or baptizing those who

remained in the village. Being captured by the Iroquois, they were made to endure the most horrible cruelties, in the midst of which they expired.

Q. What was done by the inhabitants of fifteen other Huron villages, on hearing of those repeated disasters ?

A. They resolved to abandon and set fire to their huts, expecting to find greater security in the wilderness, or among the neighboring tribes.

Q. What resolution was taken by the Jesuit Fathers of this mission, on the 15th of May, 1649 ?

A. They resolved to quit their residence in St. Mary, to accompany three hundred Christian Huron families, that had gone to settle on the Island of St. Joseph.

Q. What befell St. John's village, mostly composed of fugitive Hurons ?

A. On the 7th of December, 1649, all its inhabitants were either massacred or led into captivity. Father Charles Garnier, their missionary, was killed in the midst of his neophytes, while exercising the holy ministry.

Q. What effect had the destruction of the Huron tribe on the colony ?

A. The destruction of the Huron tribe,

that had been a faithful ally of the French, produced a most painful sensation throughout the colony, and much anxiety for the future.

CHAPTER V.

From the administration of De Lauson, 1650, to the formation of the Supreme Council, 1663.

Q. How did the year 1650, so fatal to New France by the destruction of the Hurons, terminate ?

A. It terminated by the nomination of De Lauson as Governor-General, in place of Mr. d'Ailleboust.

Q. What did a large band of Iroquois, on the 18th of June, 1651 ?

A. They attacked some Frenchmen at Point St. Charles, near Ville-Marie ; but they were repulsed with great slaughter by De Maison-neuve.

Q. What did they again on the 26th of July ?

A. Two hundred of them besieged the hospital of Ville-Marie, but they were obliged to retreat shamefully before a body of sixteen men commanded by Major Lambert Closse.

Q. What mournful loss did the colony make on the 17th of August, 1652 ?

A. The loss of Du Plessis Bochart, Governor of Three Rivers, who, with fifteen of his men, was killed in an engagement with a band of Iroquois.

Q. What happened to Father Buteux, as he ascended the St. Maurice to visit the Attikamegues ?

A. The Iroquois massacred him and his guides.

Q. What did five hundred Agniers, towards the end of August, 1653 ?

A. They came to Three Rivers, and cut off, for some time, all intercourse with the station.

Q. When did they cease their aggressions ?

A. On the 6th of November, they sued for peace, and obtained it.

Q. When did De Maisonneuve, who had gone to France to obtain a reinforcement, arrive in Canada ?

A. He landed on the 27th of September, 1653, with one hundred soldiers levied in Anjou, Maine, Poitou, and Brittany.

Q. When did Ville-Marie really become a colony ?

A. After the arrival of the soldiers.

Q. Who was the successor of De Lauson, in the government of Canada ?

A. Viscount d'Argenson, who landed at Quebec on the 11th of July, 1658.

Q. How was the Catholic Church in Canada benefited before the arrival of d'Argenson ?

A. By the arrival of four ecclesiastics for the mission of Ville-Marie, sent by the Venerable Mr. Olier, Founder of the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

Q. What did d'Argenson learn, on the day following his arrival at Quebec ?

A. He learned that some Algonquins had been recently massacred by the Iroquois, within reach of the cannons of the fort.

Q. How did d'Argenson act on hearing this ?

A. He put himself at the head of 250 men, and pursued the assassins, but was unable to overtake them.

Q. What rejoiced the colony, amidst these painful events ?

A. The arrival, at Quebec, of his Lordship, François Xavier de Laval-Montmorency, on the 16th of June, 1659.

Q. When was the Seminary of St. Sulpice founded at Ville-Marie, or Montreal ?

A. In the year 1659, by Father De Queylus.

Q. What other important foundation was made in Montreal, that same year ?

A. The foundation of the Congregation of Notre Dame, by the Venerable Sister Bourgeoys.

Q. With what was the colony threatened, in the spring of 1660 ?

A. It was threatened with complete destruction by a large force of Iroquois.

Q. To whom may the safety of the colony, on this occasion, be attributed ?

A. It may be partly attributed to the heroism of seventeen brave Frenchmen of Montreal, who gloriously perished for the safety of their countrymen.

Q. What did the Iroquois, in the following spring ?

A. They made incursions on several points of the colony, committing there great depredations.

Q. What other scourge desolated the colony, in the same time ?

A. A kind of epidemic which attacked both French and Indians.

Q. Who was the successor of d'Argenson, in the government of New France ?

A. Baron d'Avaugour, who arrived at Quebec, on the 21st of August, 1661.

Q. What was d'Avaugour's first act after his arrival at Quebec ?

A. His first act was to visit the various stations under his government.

Q. What did he do after this first visit ?

A. He asked the King for troops and ammunition which appeared to him indispensable for the defence of the colony.

Q. Was his petition granted ?

A. Yes ; on the following year, 1662, he received 400 men with several skilful officers. This acquisition caused great joy in Quebec.

Q. How was this joy disturbed ?

A. By a dissension which broke out between the Governor and Bishop Laval, concerning the selling of brandy to the Indians.

Q. What resolution did Bishop Laval take, seeing that all his efforts to resist the torrent of evil were useless ?

A. He resolved to go himself and lodge complaints at the foot of the throne (1662).

Q. What extraordinary event took place in the colony, soon after the departure of the prelate ?

A. A dreadful earthquake took place, which was more efficacious on the consciences of the people, than had been all the fulminations of the Church, or all the threats of the preachers.

Q. What was the success of Bishop Laval in France ?

A. He pleaded his cause so well before Louis XIV., that he was invested with all the power he desired concerning the traffic of brandy ; he, moreover, had the Governor recalled to France.

THIRD EPOCH.

FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL, 1663, TO THE CAPITULATION OF MONTREAL, 1760.

CHAPTER FIRST.

From the establishment of the Supreme Council, 1663, to the first administration of De Frontenac, 1672.

Q. How did the year 1663 open in New France ?

A. By the resignation of the Company of One Hundred Associates, who delivered to the King all their privileges, on the 25th. of February.

Q. What did the King create by the edict of April 1663 ?

A. He created a Supreme Council with power to administer justice, to regulate commerce and all police matters.

Q. How was the Supreme Council to be composed ?

A. Of the Governor-General, the Bishop, the Royal Intendant, who was the official President, the Attorney-General; the chief Clerk, and four Councillors named by the first three officials.

Q. How many courts of justice were there established ?

A. Three ; one in each of the towns of Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers.

Q. By whom was d'Avaugour replaced ?

A. By De Mesy, who arrived at Quebec in the middle of September, 1663, in company with Bishop Laval, several officers of the army and of justice, some troops, and one hundred families.

Q. What did the Montreal Company, this same year ?

A. The Company ceded its ownership of the Island of Montreal to the Directors of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, which had been in operation for six years.

Q. What was the conduct of De Mesy ?

A. Though he had been proposed by Bishop Laval to fill the chair of Governor of New France, yet he was no sooner installed, 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.

Q. How did he behave towards his Lordship and the Supreme Council ?

A. Like his predecessor, he opposed the Bishop by permitting the sale of brandy to the Indians, and sent some of the councillors to France, because they legitimately refused to sanction his views. His trial was soon to come off, but death preceded human justice.

Q. How did De Mesy end his life ?

A. He died at Quebec, on the 5th of May, 1665, after having reconciled himself with every one, and received the sacraments of Penance and Eucharist in the greatest sentiments of piety.

Q. Who was then sent to New France in quality of Viceroy ?

A. The Marquis de Tracy, Lieutenant-General of the King's army.

Q. What was his mission ?

A. His mission was to establish order in New France, and to subdue the Iroquois.

Q. When did he arrive at Quebec ?

A. On the 30th of June, 1665, with a few companies of the Carignan regiment.

Q. How was the Marquis received at Quebec ?

A. He was received by the entire population, amidst acclamations of joy and the ringing of bells, and then conducted to the cathedral, where the Bishop, robed in his pontificals, awaited him surrounded by his clergy.

Q. What reinforcement did the colony receive shortly after the arrival of De Tracy ?

A. The military force was increased by the remainder of the Carignan regiment, with its Colonel De Salières.

Q. Who else accompanied them ?

A. De Courcelles, appointed Governor-General ; Mr. Talon, Intendant ; several artisans, and a great number of families.

Q. What were the first cares of the viceroy, after this reinforcement ?

A. To secure the colony against the inroads of the Iroquois.

Q. What means did he take ?

A. He immediately caused three forts to be constructed ; the first at Sorel, the second at Chambly, the third at Ste. Thérèse.

Q. What did the viceroy undertake in the

following spring, being resolved to show the Iroquois that he could punish their insults and perfidy ?

A. He marched against them at the head of 600 soldiers of the Carignan regiment, accompanied by an equal number of Canadians, and about one hundred Savages.

Q. What did the Iroquois at the approach of the French ?

A. They abandoned their villages, and fled to the woods where it was impossible to pursue them.

Q. What was the last act of authority exercised by the Marquis de Tracy, previous to his return to France ?

A. His last act was the transferring of the trading interests of Canada to the West India Company.

Q. What decree was passed by the Supreme Council in September, 1667 ?

A. The Supreme Council decreed that the tithes should be paid in grain, and should consist of the twenty-sixth part of the crops.

Q. What obstacle was met in the conversion of the Indians ?

A. The sale of liquors was always the chief obstacle to the conversion of the Indians ; it paralyzed everywhere the labors of the mis-

sionaries. The Dutch and English neglected no opportunity of trading liquors with the Iroquois.

Q. What became of the Carignan regiment ?

A. A few companies went back to France, but the greater number preferred to remain in Canada. Large seigniories, chiefly on the banks of the Richelieu River, were granted to the officers, which they leased out to their soldiers.

Q. What institution was founded by Bishop Laval, in 1668 ?

A. The little Seminary of Quebec ; the great Seminary had been founded five years before.

Q. What act of justice did De Courcelles execute upon three French soldiers who had murdered an Iroquois chief, after having made him drunk ?

A. He had the three assassins killed in presence of the Iroquois who had come to accuse them.

Q. What epidemic made some ravages in Canada at this time ?

A. The small-pox, which carried off a large number of Indians.

Q. In what year was Quebec made a bishopric ?

A. In 1670.

Q. Who was appointed the first bishop of Quebec ?

A. Bishop Laval who had been, till then, Bishop *in partibus of Petrea*, and Vicar Apostolic of Canada. He did not receive the bull of his nomination before 1674.

Q. What religious men arrived at Quebec, in August, 1670 ?

A. Four Recollet Fathers.

Q. What functionary accompanied them ?

A. Mr. Perrot, who came as Governor of Montreal, to replace De Maisonneuve who had resigned.

Q. What is said of the conduct of the population of Montreal, at that time ?

A. Father Charlevoix says : " The Island of Montreal resembled a religious community, because, from the beginning, particular care was taken to admit but exemplary persons. "

Q. What did De Courcelles project, in order to oppose a new barrier to the Iroquois ?

A. He projected the building of a fort at a place called Cataraqui, now, Kingston.

CHAPTER II.

From the first administration of De Frontenac, 1672, to that of De Denonville, 1685.

Q. By whom was De Courcelles replaced ?

A. By the Count de Frontenac, Lieutenant-General of the King's army. He landed at Quebec in the beginning of the fall of 1672.

Q. When did De Frontenac cause the fort projected by De Courcelles, to be built ?

A. In the year 1673, and gave it his name.

Q. 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 ecclesiastical authorities concerning the sale of liquors, which occasioned so many scandalous disorders among the Indians.

Q. What mission did the Intendant Talon give to Jolliet and Father Marquette, in 1673 ?

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.

Q. Relate in few words the voyage of Jolliet and Father Marquette.

A. These two intrepid voyagers, after many difficulties, reached the Bay des Puants, now called Green Bay. Directed by some Indians, they entered the Fox River and proceeded as far as the 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 Missouri and Arkansas, they went no further, convinced that they had discovered the large river called by the Indians Michisipi (*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. Jolliet pursued his way to Quebec without accident until he arrived at the St. Louis Rapids, when his canoe upset and his manuscripts lost, barely escaping with his life.

Q. What project did De Frontenac form during his government ?

A. He formed the project of exploring the interior regions of the new continent.

Q. Who offered himself for this great enterprise ?

A. The Chevalier de la Salle, an active and learned gentleman, offered himself, incited by

the desire of becoming rich, and of rendering his name illustrious.

Q. Where did De la Salle go at first ?

A. He went to Cataragui, the seigniory of which had been granted him on condition he would rebuild Fort Frontenac in stone.

Q. What were his subsequent acts ?

A. He constructed the first vessels that have sailed on Lakes Ontario and Erie, built Fort St. Louis on the western bank of the Mississippi, and descended the river as far as the Gulf of Mexico, which he reached in August, 1682.

Q. What did the French Court on hearing that Governor Frontenac and Intendant Duchesneau disagreed ?

A. The French Court recalled both to France.

Q. Who was appointed to replace De Frontenac ?

A. Le Fèvre de la Barre, an ancient marine officer.

Q. When did he arrive at Quebec ?

A. In the summer of 1682.

Q. What did De la Barre, in 1684 ?

A. He undertook a war against the Iroquois and went as far as Lake Ontario at the head of 130 regulars, 700 militia, and 200 Indians.

Q. What was the result of this expedition ?

A. The result was not honorable for the Governor, on account of the weakness showed in the treaty of peace concluded with the Iroquois.

CHAPTER III.

From the administration of De Denonville, 1685, to the second administration of Frontenac, 1689.

Q. Who was the successor of De la Barre ?

A. The Marquis de Denonville, a colonel of dragoons, who had given proofs of his courage and ability, and from whom vigor and firmness could be expected.

Q. To what was the first attention of the new governor directed ?

A. The new governor took measures to ascertain the real state of affairs with the Iroquois.

Q. What did De Denonville in 1686, while preparing an expedition against the Iroquois ?

A. He sent the Chevalier de Troye with a company of 80 men, to recover the posts taken by the English at Hudson Bay.

Q. Relate the perfidious conduct of De Denonville towards some of the Iroquois chiefs.

A. Under divers pretexts, he inticed to Cataraqui a number of Iroquois chiefs, had them seized, bound, and brought to Quebec, and thence carried to France to work in the King's galleys as convicts.

Q. What did the Governor at the beginning of 1687, after having received the reinforcement expected from France ?

A. He prepared to carry on war with the Iroquois.

Q. By whom was this expedition commanded ?

A. By De Denonville himself.

Q. How many men went on the expedition, and whence did they start ?

A. The total number of men was 2000, of which 300 were Indians. The little army set out from the Island of Ste. Hélène, on the 13th of June, embarking on 200 boats or canoes.

Q. What happened to the little army, after having marched through two narrow passes ?

A. It was briskly attacked by 800 Iroquois while engaged in a third pass, but the enemy was repulsed with a loss of 60 of their warriors.

Q. What fort did De Denonville construct to secure his victory over the Iroquois ?

A. He constructed Fort Niagara, leaving

there a garrison of 100 men under the command of Chevalier de Troye.

Q. What did the Iroquois, as soon as the Governor had returned to Quebec ?

A. They renewed their hostilities.

Q. Was the treaty of peace demanded by the Iroquois concluded ?

A. No ; for, excited by the perfidious language of a Huron chief, 1500 Iroquois made an attack on a village in the Island of Montreal, during the night of the 5th of August, 1689, and massacred men, women, and children, setting fire everywhere, and carrying away 200 prisoners whom they burned in their villages.

Q. What was the French population of Canada in 1688 ?

A. It numbered only 11249 souls, or a little more than 12000 by adding those of Acadia.

Q. What event caused some joy to the colony amidst all these difficulties ?

A. It was the return of Bishop Laval, who came to terminate his career in the midst of his flock in Canada.

Q. Who was the successor of Bishop Laval ?

A. Bishop St. Valier, who arrived at Quebec few months after Bishop Laval (1688).

CHAPTER IV.

From the second administration of De Frontenac, 1689, to the peace of Ryswick, 1697.

Q. Who was the successor of De Denonville ?

A. De Frontenac, who came a second time as Governor of Canada, landing at Quebec on the 12th of October, 1689.

Q. Whither did he go on the 28th of the same month ?

A. He went to Montreal, which had recently been ravaged by the Iroquois.

Q. What did the new Governor, on hearing that De Denonville had given order to raze Fort Frontenac or Cataraqui ?

A. He immediately despatched a convoy of 25 boats to bring a counter-order to Commander de Varennes.

Q. Was the campaign of 1689 unsuccessful in all parts of New France ?

A. No ; the Algonquins who were the allies of the French, made the English suffer a humiliating defeat in Acadia, and d'Iberville, with his companions asserted the honor of the French flag at Hudson Bay.

Q. What did De Frontenac, 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.

Q. How did he divide the expedition ?

A. Into three parts, attacking the English at three places at the same time.

Q. What was the success of this expedition ?

A. The French gained many advantages over the English, and took possession of several of their forts.

Q. What was the effect produced by these incursions into New York and New England ?

A. Far from intimidating the inhabitants of those provinces, they excited them to make greater efforts to drive the French out of Canada.

Q. What did the English colonists in 1690 ?

A. They armed a fleet of seven vessels under the command of Chevalier Phipps. The fleet sailed for Acadia and took Port-Royal, Lahave, Chedabucto, and mostly all the posts established there by the French.

Q. What else did the English colonists, the same year ?

A. They sent another fleet of 35 vessels, bearing 2000 men under Admiral Phipps, to make the conquest of New France.

Q. When did the fleet arrive before Quebec ?

A. On the 16th of October.

Q. How was it received ?

A. It met such a spirited resistance, that, after four days' bombardment, Phipps was obliged to weigh anchor, having lost 600 men, 10 vessels, few cannons and other war materials.

Q. What movement had General Winthrop to make, while the fleet was besieging Quebec ?

A. General Winthrop, at the head 3000 English and Iroquois, had to make an attack on Montreal, but failed in the attempt.

Q. What did the Iroquois during the summer of 1690 ?

A. They made several incursions into the colony, and killed a great number of inhabitants and soldiers, among whom were many skilful officers.

Q. Where was De Courtemanche sent, after the departure of the English fleet ?

A. He was sent among the Hurons and Ottawas to inform them of the defeat of the English, so as to revive their warlike spirit.

Q. What happened in May, 1691 ?

A. One thousand Iroquois encamped at the mouth of the Ottawa River, whence they dispersed in the environs of Montreal.

Q. How did De Calières, Governor of Montreal, act on this occasion ?

A. Uniting seven or eight hundred savages to the French, he sustained a rude attack with the Iroquois at Prairie de la Madeleine, and succeeded in routing the enemy.

Q. What did an English squadron of five vessels, in September, 1662 ?

A. It attacked Placentia in Newfoundland, which had but an ill-conditioned fort, scarcely any war material, and garrisoned by only 50 men. The cannonade lasted five hours, but with such little success that the squadron, at last, weighed anchor.

Q. What success did the English obtain at Hudson Bay, in the spring of 1693 ?

A. Three of their vessels captured Fort Ste. Anne, which was defended by five men, while the English numbered forty.

Q. What was the success of the French at Hudson Bay, in 1694 ?

A. D'Iberville, accompanied by his two brothers Serigny and Chateauguay, with 120 Canadians, captured Fort Nelson from the English.

Q. What did the Iroquois, in 1695 ?

A. They made incursions into several parts of the colony.

Q. What did De Frontenac undertake, in the spring of 1696 ?

A. He undertook a great expedition against the Iroquois.

Q. What did the Iroquois at the approach of the French ?

A. They withdrew into the wilderness.

Q. Whilst De Frontenac ravaged the country of the Iroquois, what did d'Iberville ?

A. D'Iberville captured an English vessel of 24 cannons, without losing a single man, and took Fort Pemmaquid by capitulation.

Q. Whither did d'Iberville go from Acadia ?

A. He went to Newfoundland, where he took from the English the fort and town of St. Johns, with mostly all the posts they held on the Island ; and, with a handful of Canadians, made six or seven hundred prisoners.

Q. Whither did d'Iberville go from Newfoundland ?

A. He went to Hudson Bay, where, with a vessel of 50 guns, he had to combat against three English vessels, one of which was larger than his, and the others carried each 32 cannons.

Q. What was his success ?

A. He sunk their larger vessel, captured a second, and obliged the third to take flight.

Q. What project had been communicated to De Frontenac, by the Court of France, at this time ?

A. The project of taking possession of the whole of New England ; but, in this he was unsuccessful.

Q. What put an end to the hostilities with New England ?

A. The peace of Ryswick, which had been concluded between the powers of Europe, towards the end of 1697.

CHAPTER V.

From the peace of Ryswick, 1697, to that of Utrecht, 1713.

Q. What loss was made by the colony, in November, 1698 ?

A. The loss of Count de Frontenac, who died at 78 years of age.

Q. Who succeeded De Frontenac ?

A. The Chevalier de Callières, Governor of Montreal.

Q. For what was the year 1701 remarkable ?

A. For a general peace signed at Montreal, by deputies from various Indian tribes.

Q. Was this much desired peace of long duration ?

A. No ; for in 1703, England having declared war against France, their American colonies soon began to quarrel also.

Q. Whom did the colony lose, in 1703 ?

A. De Callières, who died at Quebec, on the 26th of May.

Q. Who was the successor of De Callières ?

A. The Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor of Montreal.

Q. What was the first policy of the new Governor-General.

A. To maintain peace with the Iroquois, which was menaced by the declaration of war between France and England.

Q. What attempt was made by the English in 1704 ?

A. The attempt of taking possession of Acadia.

Q. What force did they send for this purpose ?

A. They sent out a fleet of 10 vessels, the largest of which carried 60 guns, and the smallest twelve.

Q. What was the issue of this expedition ?

A. The English were unsuccessful.

Q. 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, several private individuals, and a cargo estimated at £1,000,000 sterling.

Q. What did the English undertake in 1707 ?

A. They undertook the seizure of Port-Royal, but failed in their enterprise.

Q. What did the French, elated by their success at Port-Royal ?

A. In 1709, they resolved to march against the English establishments in Newfoundland.

Q. What was the result of their expedition ?

A. Mr. de St. Ovide, at the head of 169 men chosen from among soldiers, sailors, militia, and Savages, took by assault St. Johns, the Emporium of the English, defended as it was by 900 men.

Q. What did the English resolve in 1710 ?

A. They resolved to drive the French out of Acadia.

Q. What force did they send against that province ?

A. They sent out a fleet of 34 sails, carrying 3500 men exclusive of the sailors.

Q. What was the result of that expedition, commanded by General Nicholson ?

A. Port-Royal which had but 300 men to oppose the English, resisted with vigor for a few days, but was, at last, obliged to capitulate. The name of that place was then changed to that of Annapolis.

Q. What did the English after their success in Acadia ?

A. They undertook the conquest of Canada.

Q. What was the result of their enterprise ?

A. The fleet which they directed towards Quebec, met with a violent tempest on the St. Lawrence. Eight of their largest vessels were wrecked, and about 900 men perished in the waves.

Q. On hearing of this disaster, what did Nicholson, who was then marching towards Montreal, at the head of 4600 men ?

A. At the news of the destruction of the English fleet, Nicholson retreated.

Q. Which tribe annoyed the western parts of Canada, whilst peace reigned on the banks of the St. Lawrence ?

A. The tribe of the Outagamis, known under the name of Foxes.

Q. What did Du Buisson, commander of Fort Detroit, when he heard that these savages had planned the destruction of the French posts ?

A. He diligently sent information to all his Indian allies, who immediately joined him at Detroit.

Q. What was the issue of the several combats with the Outagamis ?

A. The Outagamis with their own allies lost over 2000 warriors.

Q. What orders did the Governors-General of Canada and New England receive from their respective sovereigns, in 1712 ?

A. They received orders to cease all hostilities in their respective colonies, because an armistice had then been signed by France and England.

Q. Where and when was this treaty of peace signed between France and England ?

A. At Utrecht, Holland, in 1713.

Q. What was France obliged to cede to England ?

A. She was obliged to cede Acadia, Newfoundland, and Hudson Bay ; and to abandon

her pretensions over the countries of the Iroquois.

CHAPTER VI.

From the peace of Utrecht, 1713, to that of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.

Q. What did the French undertake after the cession of Acadia to England ?

A. They undertook the foundation of a well-fortified town on a good harbor, in the Island of Cape Breton, called by them Isle Royale.

Q. What name did they give the town ?

A. They called it Louisbourg.

Q. What did De Vaudreuil in 1714 ?

A. In concert with Begon, Intendant of Canada, he made all endeavors to fortify the country and augment its population.

Q. What advantage was derived from the peace of Utrecht ?

A. It permitted the Governor-General to have the fortifications of Quebec continued in 1720, after the plans of Mr. Chaussegros de Lery.

Q. What did the English, in the month of August, 1724 ?

A. Two hundred and eighty of them, supported by a band of Iroquois, surprised an Abenakis village, at three o'clock in the morning, and massacred every man, woman, and child.

Q. What happened to the French vessel "*Chameau*," on her way to Quebec, in 1725?

A. This vessel, which had on board 250 passengers, was wrecked on the coast of Isle Royale, near Louisbourg, where all were drowned.

Q. What other loss had the colony to sustain, the same year?

A. The loss of De Vaudreuil, who died on the 10th of October, after having governed Canada for 21 years.

Q. By whom was he temporally replaced?

A. By De Longueuil, Governor of Montreal.

Q. Who succeeded De Vaudreuil, in the government of New France?

A. The Marquis de Beauharnais, who arrived at Quebec towards the end of August, 1726, with the new Intendant, Mr. Dupuis, who replaced Mr. Begon.

Q. What loss had Canada to deplore, in 1727?

A. The death of Bishop de St. Valier, who died at the General Hospital of Quebec.

Q. Who succeeded Bishop de St. Valier ?

A. His coadjutor, Bishop de Mornay.

Q. As Bishop de Mornay was detained in France on account of infirmities, who was appointed his coadjutor ?

A. Bishop Dosquet, who was consecrated with the title of Bishop of Samos. Four years later, he became Bishop of Quebec by the demise of Bishop de Mornay.

Q. What did De Beauharnais, in 1728 ?

A. He undertook an expedition against the Outagamis, who were again pillaging and killing the Indian allies of the French.

Q. What did he find on arriving in the country of the Outagamis ?

A. He found it deserted, the Indians having fled away at his approach. He then set fire to their huts, demolished their fortifications, and returned to Canada.

Q. What fort did he erect in 1731 ?

A. That of Crown Point on Lake Champlain, having in view to obstruct the incursions of the English.

Q. What malady ravaged the colony in 1733 ?

A. The small-pox.

Q. What happened in the colony, from 1733 to the siege of Louisbourg in 1745 ?

A. No event of great importance took place ; however, the brothers De la Verendrye made great explorations in the West, and, after twelve years of travel and hardships, reached the Rocky Mountains in 1743.

Q. What did Bishop Dosquet, who, on account of ill health, had been absent for several years ?

A. He resigned his see, on the 25th of June, 1739.

Q. Who succeeded him ?

A. Bishop de l'Auberivière, who died at Quebec, on the 20th of August, 1740, eight days after his arrival, a victim of the care he had bestowed on the sick during the passage.

Q. Who replaced him ?

A. Bishop Henri-Marie Dubreuil de Pontbriand, who arrived at Quebec on the 30th of August, 1741.

Q. What was the principal event of the year 1745 ?

A. The siege of Louisbourg, and its surrender to the English.

Q. What force had been sent against Louisbourg ?

A. A fleet under the command of Commodore Warren, composed of four ships of war, and several troop vessels bearing 4000 soldiers.

Q. What did the French government on hearing of the surrender of Louisbourg ?

A. In June, 1746, the French government sent out a fleet under the command of the Duke of Anville, to recover Louisbourg and Cape Breton.

Q. Was the expedition successful ?

No, for the fleet had scarcely lost sight of the French coast, when it was assailed by so violent a tempest, that the vessels were driven asunder. The Duke of Anville reached Chebucto (Halifax) about three months later with only seven of his vessels.

Q. As the Duke of Anville died three days after his arrival at Chebucto, who replaced him in the command of the remaining fleet ?

A. Mr. D'Estourmel who, shortly after, killed himself with his own sword under the influence of a burning fever.

Q. What determination did De la Jonquière take after replacing d'Estourmel ?

A. He determined to go and attack Port-Royal ; but, having heard that an English squadron was sailing towards America, he hastened his departure.

Q. What happened to him near Cape Sable ?

A. When near Cape Sable, a violent tempest

dispersed the few vessels under his command, which obliged him to return to France.

Q. What did the English after the disaster of the French fleet ?

A. They went to attack De Ramsay at Beaubassin ; but, on the 11th of February, 1747, they were completely beaten, and obliged to surrender at discretion to a handful of Canadians and a few Savages.

Q. What resolution did the French government take, notwithstanding the ill success of the first expedition against Louisbourg ?

A. The French government resolved to make new efforts to recover that town and all the stations they had lost in Acadia.

Q. To whom did they confide the new fleet they equipped ?

A. To the Marquis de la Jonquière, appointed in 1747, Governor-General of New France, as successor of De Beauharnais.

Q. What was the issue of this new expedition ?

A. The fleet which was composed of 30 vessels laden with troops and provisions, and of 6 ships of the line, was met on the coast of Galicia, Spain, by an English fleet of 17 ships of the line. Mr. de la Jonquière fought brave-

ly, but the disproportion of his armament obliged him to yield to the enemy.

Q. Who was the administrator of Canada, during the captivity of De la Jonquière ?

A. De la Galissonnière, who had been appointed to replace him *ad interim*.

Q. What did De la Galissonnière, as soon as he assumed his office ?

A. He took every means to know exactly the state of the country he had to govern, and then, constructed or repaired many forts in which he left a certain number of well-drilled militia.

Q. Which was the most important event of the year 1748 ?

A. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, by which England gave back to France what she had taken from her during the war, notably, Louisbourg and Cape Breton Island.

CHAPTER VII.

From the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748, to the administration of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, 1755.

Q. By whom was Canada governed, shortly after the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle ?

A. By the Marquis de la Jonquière, who, having recovered his liberty in 1748, came to take possession of his government on the 2d of September, 1749.

Q. What complaints were made against the Governor-General by the colonists, in 1750 ?

A. Until 1750, the Canadians had no occasion of accusing the governors or intendants with peculation and bribery in the administration of the finances ; but from this date, corruption began to exhibit itself in most of the public officials.

Q. After the death of De la Jonquière, who replaced him till the arrival of his successor ?

A. Charles Le Moyne, the second Baron of Longueuil.

Q. Who was sent from France as successor of De la Jonquière ?

A. The Marquis Duquesne de Menneville, with the title of Governor-General of Canada, Louisiana, Cape Breton, Isle St. Jean, and their dependencies. He arrived at Quebec two months after the death of De la Jonquière.

Q. What was the first care of the new governor ?

A. His first care was to drill and discipline

the troops and militia, being persuaded that peace could not be of long duration.

Q. 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 from it.

Q. To whom did they confide that mission ?

A. To a young man twenty-one years old, named George Washington, who was then a major of the Virginia militia.

Q. What were the French doing during that time ?

A. They were erecting, at the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburg.

Q. What measures were taken by the Governor of Virginia, to expel the French from the valley of the Ohio ?

A. He levied a regiment which he confided to Washington with the commission of Lieutenant Colonel. Washington set out in the month of April 1754, at the head of two companies, to go and occupy the contested territory.

Q. Being informed of his movement, what did De Contrecoeur, the commander of Fort Duquesne ?

A. He despatched De Jumonville to summon Washington to withdraw.

In order to protect his messenger from the hostile Indians, De Contrecoeur gave him an escort of thirty-five men, mostly all Canadians. Early on the morning of the 28th of May, they found themselves surrounded by the troops of Washington, who immediately began to fire upon them. De Jumonville fell with nine of his men, though they were bearing a parliamentary flag; the others were made prisoners, with the exception of one, who escaped and brought the sorrowful news to the fort.

Q. What did De Contrecoeur, on hearing of the deplorable end of his messenger?

A. On the 28th of June, he sent De Villiers, a brother of Jumonville, with 600 Canadians and 100 Indians, to avenge the death of his brother, and repulse the enemy.

Q. What was the success of De Villiers?

A. He 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 70 wounded.

Q. What did the French and English governments do to support their respective colonies, in the spring of 1754?

A. Both countries sent out a squadron, which arrived about the same time near the banks of Newfoundland.

Q. What happened to the vessels "*Alcide*" and "*Lys*," which a storm had separated from the French squadron?

A. They were captured by the English squadron, but only after a spirited resistance.

Q. What plan had the English formed in 1754, at the arrival of General Braddock in Virginia?

A. They had 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.

Q. What was the success of Monkton, who commanded 3000 men?

A. In 1755, he took possession of all the French establishments in Acadia.

Q. What was the conduct of the Anglo-Americans in that campaign?

A. Their conduct was unworthy of a civilized nation.

Q. How so?

A. The Anglo-American generals invited the unfortunate Acadians to a mass meeting in the church of Grand Pré, 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 divers colonies from Boston to South Carolina, casting them on a foreign land without bread or protection.

By this unworthy treatment, they wished to punish the Acadians for their attachment to France, their mother-country, and for their inviolable fidelity to the Catholic religion.

Q. What movement did General Braddock make ?

A. He left Virginia, at the head of 2200 men, to take Fort Duquesne.

Q. What happened to him ?

A. Having rashly entered a narrow pass where he was waited for by De Beaujeu, at the head of 146 Canadian militia, 72 marine soldiers, and 650 Savages, he was mortally wounded. More than 1300 of his men remained on the battle-field, or were drowned in the Monongahela. De Beaujeu, killed at the beginning of the battle, was replaced by Mr. Dumas, who displayed the greatest valor.

Q. What was the issue of the campaign of General Johnson, who had orders to attack the French at Lake Champlain ?

A. It was quite successful ; for, Baron Dieskau who went to attack the camp of

Johnson near Fort Lydius (Edward), was repulsed with a loss of 800 men, and himself wounded and made prisoner.

Q. What did Shirley, who was charged with the expedition against Niagara ?

A. He went as far as Chouaguen (Oswego), but deferred the attack on Fort Niagara until the next campaign.

CHAPTER VIII.

From the administration of the Marquis-de Vaudreuil, 1755, to the capitulation of Montreal, 1760.

Q. Who was the successor of Duquesne, in the general government of Canada ?

A. The Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor of Louisiana.

Q. What did De Vaudreuil, in March, 1756 ?

A. He sent De Lery with 166 Canadians, 93 soldiers, and 82 Savages, against Fort Bull, which they took in less than an hour and a half.

Q. What succor did the colony receive from France, in the spring of 1756 ?

A. In 1756, the colony received two battalions of old troops with several distinguished

officers, headed by the Marquis de Montcalm, who replaced Baron Dieskau in the command of the army.

Q. Name some of these officers.

A. Chevalier de Levis, afterwards Duke of Levis and Marshall of France, Bougainville and Broulmaque.

Q. What victory was gained by the French, under the command of Montcalm, on the 15th of August, 1756 ?

A. They took from the English Forts Ontario and Chouaguen, 113 cannons, 5 war vessels, 200 boats, a large quantity of provisions and war materials, and made 1600 men prisoners.

Q. What was their success, in the campaign of 1757 ?

A. Headed by Montcalm, they became masters of Fort William-Henry, at the southern extremity of Lake George.

Q. What force had Montcalm to oppose the Anglo-Americans, in the spring of 1758 ?

A. Montcalm had but 6000 men to oppose 40000 that the Anglo-Americans had confided to General Abercromby, besides a reserve of 20000 militia.

Q. What losses were sustained by the French in 1758 ?

A. They lost Louisbourg with the Island of Cape Breton, St. John's Island (Prince-Edward's), and Forts Frontenac and Duquesne.

Q. What was the conduct of the garrison of Louisbourg, in this struggle ?

A. For nearly two months, the garrison, composed of 5600 soldiers, militia, and Savages, maintained their position with incredible energy against more than 12000 soldiers and mariners under the orders of General Amherst and Admiral Boscawen.

Q. What force had Fort Frontenac, when taken by the English ?

A. That fort was defended by only 70 men under the command of De Noyan. After two days, they had to yield to General Bradstreet, who attacked them with 3000 men.

Q. How did the French lose Fort Duquesne ?

A. De Ligneris, who commanded, hearing that General Forbes and Colonel Washington, with an army of 6000 men, were coming to invest the fort, withdrew with his men to Fort Machault, after blowing up Fort Duquesne.

Q. Were not the French somewhat indemnified for the losses they had sustained ?

A. Yes, for Montcalm with 3600 men de-

feated 16000 Englishmen under Abercromby, at Carillon, on the 8th of July, the same year.

Q. What was the plan of England, for the campaign of 1759 ?

A. England, being informed of the distress of Canada, resolved to attack the country at three several points.

Q. What force had Canada to oppose the 40000 troops, supported by 20000 reserve, that the Anglo-Americans could muster ?

A. Canada could send against them but 5500 soldiers, with the militia and a few bands of Savages.

Q. When did Wolfe's fleet appear before Quebec ?

A. On the 27th of June.

Q. What was done for the defence of Quebec, in expectation of the coming fleet ?

A. A succession of intrenchments was thrown up along the coast of Beauport, from the city to the Falls of Montmorency.

Q. Of what did the French army consist ?

A. It consisted of about 12000 men, of whom 3500 were regulars, the rest militia and Indians. The garrison of the city, composed of its inhabitants, was not over 650 men.

Q. Where did Wolfe land a part of his troops ?

A. He landed them at the upper end of Orleans Island. He also posted a detachment on the heights of Point Levis to bombard the city, and another, on the northern coast below Montmorency.

Q. What did Wolfe, during the bombardment of the city ?

A. He sent various detachments to ravage the surrounding country, but these devastations, however, did not advance the aim of the war.

Q. What resolution did Wolfe take, seeing that he could not get the French to come from their intrenchments, and that Amherst, who was to rejoin him by way of Lake Champlain, did not make his appearance ?

A. He resolved to commence the attack.

Q. What was the result of the attack at Montmorency ?

A. General Wolfe was repulsed with a loss of 600 men.

Q. What happened at the same time at Lake Champlain and Niagara ?

A. The French lost successively Forts Carillon, St. Frederick, and Niagara.

Q. As the season was drawing to a close,

and despairing to reduce the French, what resolution did General Wolfe take ?

A. He resolved to try and combat Montcalm in a less favorable position.

Q. What movement did he make ?

A. He ascended the river as far as Cape Rouge. On the 12th of September, at night, he dexterously landed his troops at Wolfe's Cove, ascended the heights, and had them in battle-array on the plains of Abraham, early in the morning.

Q. What did Montcalm on hearing this news ?

A. He immediately left Beauport with 4500 men. Borne away by a fatal precipitation, and contrary to the advice given him, he resolved to attack the English, though they were two against one. The latter becoming masters of the battle-field, fortified themselves there. Both Wolfe and Montcalm fell mortally wounded during this action.

Q. Whither did the conquered army withdraw after this battle ?

A. Passing through the city and crossing St. Charles River, the army withdrew to the camp of Beauport.

Q. What did De Vaudreuil, after this disastrous event ?

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

Q. When De Levis heard of the defeat of the army on the plains of Abraham, whither did he go?

A. He set out for the camp at River Jacques Cartier, where he arrived on the 17th of September, and there took the command of the army.

Q. What representation did he make to the Governor?

A. He represented to him that either the city should be destroyed, or by a prompt victory, prevented from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Q. What sorrowful news did he receive, as his van-guard was about to cross St. Charles River?

A. He was informed of the capitulation of Quebec.

De Ramesay, the commander of the city, had capitulated on the eve, notwithstanding the firm expectation in which he was of an approximate succor; he did it even before the English had a single battery in readiness to storm the city. De Levis could not restrain his indigna-

Q. What were the terms of capitulation ?

A. 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, their religion, and should not be transported, as had been done with the Acadians.

Q. How much of the English army passed the winter at Quebec ?

A. About 9000 men.

Q. Whom did the English appoint as Governor of Quebec ?

A. They appointed General Murray.

Q. What did De Vaudreuil, in the spring of 1760 ?

A. He collected all his troops which made up an army of 6000 men. He gave the command to De Levis who marched to Quebec with the design of driving out the English.

Q. What battle did De Levis gain near Quebec, on the 28th of April, 1760 ?

A. He gained the battle of Ste. Foye. The French lost 800 men, and the English about 1500.

Q. What did the French afterwards ?

A. They approached the city, and bombarded it from the 10th to the 15th of May ; but,

for want of succor, they were obliged to abandon the siege and return to Montreal.

Q. Where did De Vaudreuil establish his head-quarters, after the surrender of Quebec ?

A. At the city of Montreal.

Q. What forces had the English collected near Montreal, by the 8th of September ?

A. Three small armies forming together more than 20000 men, with a large artillery.

Q. What force had De Vaudreuil to oppose them ?

A. He had but 3500 men.

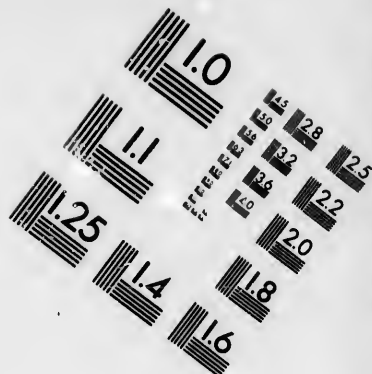
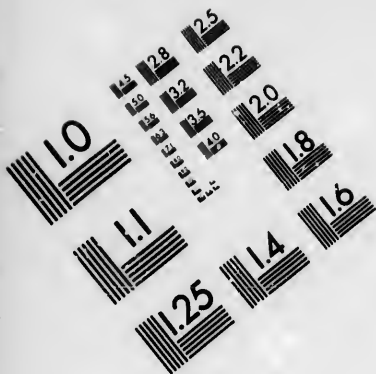
Q. What course did the Governor-General take ?

Q. Seeing that it was impossible to resist such a powerful force, he held a council of war, in which they decided that the best course to be taken, was to offer a capitulation on the most advantageous terms.

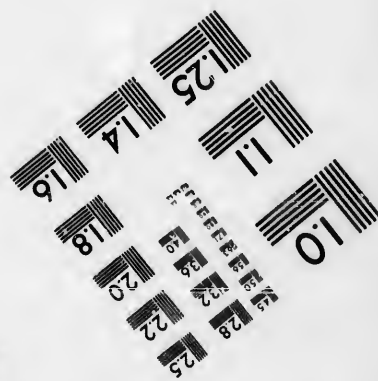
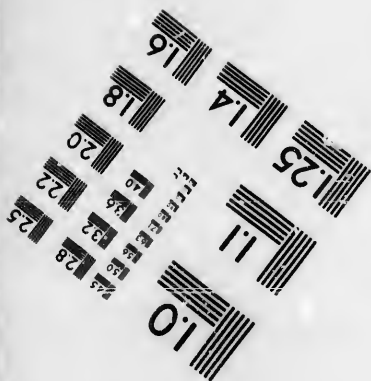
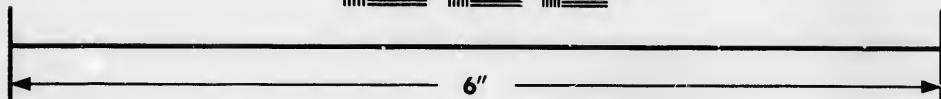
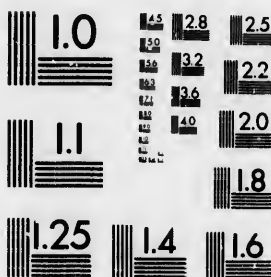
Q. What were the terms of the capitulation of Montreal ?

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 up to the troops of His Britannic Majesty ; the French troops were to be transported to France, and pledge their





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honor not to serve during the war; the Governor, the Intendant, and the other officials of the government, were to be equally transported to France at the expense of England.

PART SECOND.

ENGLISH DOMINATION.

FIRST EPOCH.

FROM THE CAPITULATION OF MONTREAL, TO THE
CONSTITUTION OF 1791.

CHAPTER I.

*From the Capitulation of Montreal, 1760, to the
Quebec Act, 1774.*

Q. The English having become the masters of Canada, what form of government did they assume?

A. They assumed a military form of government until 1764.

Q. How was this military rule looked upon by the Canadians ?

A. The Canadians looked upon it as a violation of the terms of capitulation, which granted them the rights of British subjects.

Q. What was the aspect of the country, after the cessation of hostilities ?

A. The most profound peace soon reigned throughout the country.

Q. What was the population of Canada, when it passed under the English domination ?

A. It consisted of about 75000 French, and 8000 Indians, mostly all Catholics.

Q. When was the conquest of Canada confirmed ?

A. On the 10th of February, 1763, by the treaty of Paris.

Q. How did England deal with Canada, after the treaty of Paris ?

A. After the treaty of Paris, England began to dismember Canada.

Q. How was the remaining portion of Canada called ?

A. It was called the Province of Quebec.

Q. Was England satisfied with parcelling Canada ?

A. No, she wished also to impose new laws on the people.

Q. How so ?

A. By the proclamations of the 7th of October and of the 17th of December, 1763, George III., on his own authority and without the concurrence of parliament, abolished the French laws, and substituted for them those of England.

Q. Who was named by the proclamation Governor-General of Canada ?

A. General Murray.

Q. How did General Murray fulfil the orders he had just received ?

A. By forming 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.

Q. How were these unfair measures received by the Canadians ?

A. At first, they caused a great deal of anxiety ; but afterwards, loud murmurs were heard from all classes of the people ?

Q. What was done by Murray, to calm the agitation of the people ?

A. He permitted the use of French laws for cases relating to real property.

Q. What else did Murray, to conform to the instructions he had received from England ?

A. He convoked an Assembly of the representatives of the people ; but, the Canadians having refused to take the test oath, as it was contrary to the Catholic Faith, the Assembly was dismissed without holding a session.

Q. What did the English representatives, who were dissatisfied ?

A. As the Governor would not let them proceed alone in the affairs of the government, they became so irritated, that they accused Murray of favoring the Catholics. They succeeded even to have him recalled to England.

Q. By what was the administration of Murray marked out ?

A. It was marked out by the rise of the Western Indians, who had at their head Pontiac, a distinguished Ottawa chief, and an enemy to the English.

Q. What was the result of this revolt of the Indians ?

A. 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 Chouaguen, in 1766.

Q. What event drew the attention of the Canadians at that time ?

A. The arrival of the new Bishop of Quebec, Jean Olivier Briand, who had been consecrated in France.

Q. By whom was General Murray replaced ?

A. By General Carleton, in 1766.

Q. What did General Murray on arriving at London ?

A. He gave to the ministers of the government the census which he had taken in 1765, to prove that there was not in Canada one Protestant to 150 Catholics, and that it was a crying injustice to exclude the latter from holding offices in the government.

Q. What was the policy of England towards the Canadians, after the arrival of Carleton ?

A. England's policy was more just and liberal.

Q. What was the cause of this change ?

A. This change was occasioned by the fear which England had of losing all her American possessions, for her other colonies had assumed a threatening attitude.

CHAPTER II.

From the Quebec Act, 1774, to the Constitutional Act, 1791.

Q. What measure did the British Parliament take, in 1774, at the news of the rebellious movement of the American colonies?

A. The British Parliament passed a law, called the *Quebec Act*, reorganizing the government of Canada.

Q. What were the features of this law?

A. This new law extended the boundaries of the Province of Quebec; it dispensed the Catholics from the test oath, and gave them the full enjoyment of the privileges granted them by the terms of capitulation.

This Act, moreover, restored the former civil laws, and left every one free to will his own property; it, likewise, confirmed the English criminal laws, and established a Legislative Council to be composed of not less than 17 nor more than 23 members, either Catholics or Protestants.

Q. What did the Protestants of Canada, after the publication of the Act?

A. They petitioned for its revocation, but the British Parliament rejected their demand.

Q. Did the Act give more satisfaction to the other English colonies?

A. No; they boldly manifested their discontent in a Congress held at Philadelphia.

Q. What effect did the Act produce on the Canadian population?

A. It tranquillized the Canadians, and contributed a great deal to attach them to the Crown of England.

Q. What did General Carleton, whilst the Congress of Philadelphia were discussing the grievances of the colonists?

A. He inaugurated the new Constitution in the city of Quebec, and endeavored more than ever to gain over the Canadians by favors.

Q. How was the address, issued by the American Congress, received throughout the country?

A. The address produced a great sensation among the English, who, losing the hope of domineering exclusively, became rebellious.

Q. As the Americans could not gain over the Canadians, and were, moreover, informed that England would employ the force of arms against them, what course did they take?

A. They resolved to begin hostilities at once; and, in the beginning of May, 1775, Forts Carillon, St. Frederick, Chambly, and St. John, fell into their hands.

At this time, Congress named George Washington, General-in-chief of the American army.

Q. What did the Americans, after this first success ?

A. They caused a new proclamation to be circulated through Canada, which had no better result than the first.

Q. After the capitulation of Fort St. John, on the 3rd of September, 1775, what course was taken by General Montgomery, Commander of the American Army ?

A. He marched towards Montreal, and invested Sorel and Three Rivers.

Q. Then, what was done by Carleton ?

A. Thinking it impossible to defend Montreal, he abandoned that city to shut himself up in Quebec.

Q. In what state did he find Quebec, on his arrival ?

A. He found the population divided into two camps.

The British cause was at that moment in a most critical state. Had the Canadians sided with the Americans, it is likely that the English domination would have ceased in North America.

Q. What did the people of Montreal, after the departure of General Carleton ?

A. They submitted to Montgomery.

Q. Whither did the latter proceed, afterwards ?

A. He marched on to Quebec. In the first days of September, he stood before the city at the head of about 1200 men, after having been rejoined by General Arnold's corps, who had come through the valleys of the Kennebec and Chaudière rivers.

Q. What did the Americans attempt in the night of December 30th ?

A. They attempted to take the city by storm, but were received with so much vigor, that they were obliged to retire after having lost their chief, General Montgomery, who was killed with many of the principal officers.

Q. Upon whom did the command of the American army devolve, after the death of Montgomery ?

A. It devolved upon General Arnold, who removed to a distance from Quebec, while waiting for assistance from Congress.

Q. What did the Americans, having received a reinforcement headed by General Thomas ?

A. They renewed the siege of Quebec, in March, 1776 ; but their batteries did not cause any damage.

Q. What course did General Thomas take, on seeing British vessels sailing up the river?

A. He hastened to raise the siege and move away.

Q. What did England do to subdue the rebellious colonies?

A. She despatched a body of 8000 veterans under General Burgoyne, who landed at Quebec in the month of May, 1776.

Q. What was the plan of Burgoyne?

A. His plan was to make a junction with General Howe in New York, so as to separate the eastern colonies from those of the South.

Q. What happened to the American General Thompson, who was marching to Three Rivers with the design of investing?

A. On the 8th of June the American General was met by Brigadier General Bloor who, after a murderous combat, made him prisoner with Colonel Irwin and 200 soldiers. The rest fled away.

Q. Whither did Burgoyne go?

A. He went as far as Sorel, and continued to pursue the Americans?

Q. What was done by the latter?

A. Seeing themselves closely pressed, the Americans went back to Forts St. Frederick

and Carillon, after having set fire to those of Chambly and St. John.

Q. What was the success of the English on Lake Champlain, on the 13th of October ?

A. Their flotilla, commanded by Captain Pringle, completely defeated, within range of the batteries of Fort St. Frederick, the American flotilla under General Arnold.

Q. What did General Burgoyne, in the spring of 1777 ?

A. He invaded New York at the head of 9000 men ; but, after having had some success on Lake Champlain, he was beaten at Bennington and in the neighborhood of Albany.

Q. What was he compelled to do after these reverses ?

A. 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, forced to surrender with his remaining 5800 men.

Q. What was done by Governor Carleton, in the mean time ?

A. He convoked again the Legislative Council which had been unable to assemble the preceding year.

Q. What measures were adopted by the Legislative Council ?

A. The most important measures adopted, referred to judicial and military administration.

Its ordinances concerning the militia, contained such tyrannical provisions, that they excited much discontent amongst the people, which was an ill omen for the future.

Q. What had Carleton done, being displeased at the preference given to General Burgoyne ?

A. He had sent in his resignation, and General Haldimand, a Swiss by birth, came to replace him in the government of Canada, in July, 1778.

Q. How did Haldimand govern Canada ?

A. He governed the country with despotism and terror.

Q. What was the state of the contest between England and the rebellious colonies ?

A. Aided by the French, who declared in their favor, the Americans had some success over the English.

Q. What was the result of the campaigns of 1778 and 1779 ?

A. The success of the campaign of 1778, was equal on both sides ; but that of 1779, was more favorable to the Americans.

Q. What happened to the British troops, in 1781 ?

A. They were successively beaten at Cowpens, Guildford, and Eutawsprings.

Q. What did Lord Cornwallis, after the last battle?

A. Having collected all his forces, he fortified himself in Yorkton; but, being soon besieged by the army of Washington, and a body of French troops under the Marquis de Lafayette, he was forced to capitulate on the 19th of October.

This last victory assured definitively the independence of the United States.

Q. What was England doing, whilst Canada was sighing under the despotism of the Governor and his council?

A. She was exteriorly despoiling Canada by the treaty of Paris, on the 3rd of September, 1783, by abandoning to the Americans all those parts which had been impolitically separated after its conquest. By that treaty, England acknowledged the independence of the United States.

Q. What was the population of the Province of Quebec, in 1784?

A. It was about 113012 souls.

Q. What important act was passed, in 1785?

A. The Habeas Corpus Act.

In virtue of this law, a prisoner has the right, in certain cases, to get his liberty by giving bail.

Q. To whom was the governorship confided, after the recall of General Haldimand, in 1785 ?

A. To Lieutenant-General Hamilton, who was replaced on the following year by Colonel Hope.

Q. Who governed Canada after Colonel Hope ?

A. General Carleton, in quality of Governor General of the British Provinces of North America. He arrived at Quebec on the 21st of October, 1786.

General Carleton had recently been raised to the peerage, under the name of Lord Dorchester.

Q. What did the Canadian population ask of the Imperial Parliament ?

A. The Canadian population solicited with much earnestness the reformation of their political institutions.

Q. What did Lord Dorchester at this request ?

A. He charged the Legislative Council to inquire into the administration of justice, militia, police, commerce and education.

Q. When did the Imperial Parliament take

into consideration the petition of the Canadians for a representative government ?

A. In 1791. The Imperial Act which granted this kind of government, separated the country into two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada. This law created an Elective Chamber in each province.

Q. Of how many members were the Legislation Council and Assembly composed ?

A. The Legislative Council for Lower Canada, consisted of 15 members appointed by the King ; and 50 members, elected by the people, formed the Assembly.

Q. How many forms of government had been given to Canada since 1760 ?

A. Four, in the space of 31 years ; namely : martial law, from 1760 to 1764 ; military government, from 1764 to 1774 ; despotic government, from 1774 to 1791 ; and lastly, representative government, from the last date.

Q. What was the population of Canada in 1791 ?

A. It was about 135000 ; of this number, about 15000 were of English descent, 10000 of whom were settled in Upper Canada.

SECOND EPOCH.

FROM THE CONSTITUTIONAL ACT, 1791, TO THE
UNION, 1840.

CHAPTER FIRST.

*From the Constitutional Act, 1791, to the
administration of Sir George Prevost,
1811.*

Q. When was the new Constitution put in force ?

A. On the 26th of December, 1791.

Q. When were the elections made in Lower Canada, under the new form of government ?

A. They were made in June, 1792.

Q. What was the result of these elections ?

A. Out of 50 members, the Canadians elected 16 Englishmen, to show by this act of generosity, that they earnestly desired to see peace and concord reign everywhere.

Q. How did the English acknowledge this act of generosity ?

A. All their gratitude consisted in proposing, at the opening of the Assembly, on the 17th of December, 1792, the nomination of an

English Speaker, and the abolition of the French language.

Q. How were these two propositions received ?

A. They were both rejected, and Mr. Panet was elected Speaker.

Q. What resolution was then taken ?

A. It was resolved, contrary to the English vote, that the proceedings of the Assembly should be written and published in both languages.

Q. On what important subject, were both Houses occupied during a part of the session ?

A. They were both occupied on the subject of education.

Q. Where did the Legislature of Upper Canada assemble ?

A. At Niagara, on the 17th of September, and was opened by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe.

Q. How many members were there in each House ?

A. The Legislative Council was composed of 7 members, and the Assembly of sixteen.

Q. What Bill was voted for by the House of Assembly ?

A. A Bill for the adoption of English laws as a rule to decide all matters concerning pro-

erties and civil rights, and the introduction of trial by jury.

Q. What was adopted by the Legislature of Upper Canada, in 1793 ?

A. The abolition of slavery.

Q. In what year was the seat of government of Upper Canada removed from Niagara to Toronto ?

A. In 1796, by Governor Simcoe.

Q. What did the Legislature of Lower Canada, in the sessions of 1792 and 1795 ?

A. The Legislature imposed a duty upon liquors and groceries, so as to raise the public revenues to a level with the expenses.

Q. What were the revenues of the Province, at that time ?

A. The revenues of the Province at that time, were from seven to eight thousand pounds, whereas, the expenses were about £25,000.

Q. Who, for the third time, came to Canada in quality of Governor-General, in 1793 ?

A. Lord Dorchester.

Q. What orders had he received from England ?

A. He had received orders to appoint a new Executive Council composed of nine members, four of whom were to be Canadians, and to permit the seminary and religious communities

to perpetuate themselves according to the rules of their institution.

Q. What were the chief operations of the session of 1795?

A. The regulation of rents and other seigniorial charges, the legalizing of the money used in the country, and the converting of sterling money into the currency of Canada.

Q. By whom was Lord Dorchester replaced, as governor of Canada?

A. He was replaced by General Prescott, in 1796.

Q. When and by whom was the second provincial parliament opened?

A. On the 24th of January, 1797, by General Prescott. Mr. Panet was again elected Speaker.

Q. What principal event took place, under the government of General Prescott?

A. A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between England and the United States, concerning the Province of Canada, was signed.

Q. By whom was General Prescott succeeded.

A. By Robert-Shore Milnes, in July 1789, in quality of Lieutenant-Governor.

Q. What new Governor-General arrived at Quebec, on the 21st of October, 1807?

A. Sir James Craig, a military officer of some reputation, but a despotic administrator, filled with prejudice against the Canadians and their religion.

Q. What was done in 1808?

A. 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.

Q. What was done at the following session?

A. 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.

Q. When was the new Assembly convoked?

A. It was convoked at the end of January, 1810.

Q. What were its proceedings?

A. From the opening of the session, the new Assembly protested energetically against the insulting language made use of by Sir James Craig when proroguing the last House.

Q. How did the Assembly reply to the amendment of the Bill of judges proposed by the Council?

A. By a majority of three-fourths of the

votes, the seat of Judge Bonne was declared vacant in the Assembly.

Q. What did the Governor, unable to contain his resentment ?

A. He dissolved the Assembly, seized the press, and arrested the proprietor of the "*Canadien*," accusing him of high treason.

Q. What was the result of the elections, after these acts of violence ?

A. Notwithstanding these acts of violence, the same deputies were re-elected.

Q. When rendering an account of these troubles to the British ministry, what more efficacious means did Craig suggest, in order to anglicize and protestantize the country ?

A. Craig proposed that the ministry should change or suspend the Constitution ; and afterwards, make the government independent of the people, by employing the properties of the Jesuits and Sulpicians to pay the public expenses ; and finally, to reserve the nomination of Parish Priests to the King.

Q. What was the conduct of Bishop Plessis, the Catholic Bishop of Quebec, when the government wished to encroach upon the rights of the Church ?

A. Bishop Plessis exhibited so much firmness, that the Governor thought it prudent not

to undertake anything against the religious administration of the country.

Q. What brought about some modifications in the policy of the colonial government ?

A. The threatening attitude of the United States.

Q. What was done to the citizens that had been cast into prison ?

A. They were soon after set at liberty.

Q. What became of the law respecting Judges ?

A. It was adopted, and received royal sanction.

Q. In what year was Craig recalled ?

A. In 1811.

CHAPTER II.

*From the arrival of Sir George Prevost, 1811,
to his departure, 1815.*

Q. Who was the successor of Craig ?

A. Sir George Prevost, Governor of Nova Scotia, who landed at Quebec in September, 1811.

Q. In what state did he find Canada ?

A. He found its inhabitants divided, and the country menaced by the United States.

Q. What line of conduct did he pursue ?

A. He endeavored to conciliate the divided parties, and to win over the Canadians by showing an entire confidence in their fidelity. Soon after, the greatest sympathy existed between him and the people.

Q. How did he proceed towards the clergy ?

A. Thinking that the clergy were ill-disposed towards the Governor, on account of the imprudent attempts of Craig, Mr. Prevost took every means to gain over their favor ; and, for this purpose, had several interviews with Bishop Plessis.

Q. What news was heard in the month of June, 1812 ?

A. That the United States had declared war with Great Britain.

Q. Why did the United States declare war with England ?

A. England being then at war with France arrogated to herself the right of visiting foreign vessels, in order to ascertain whether they had on board any of her deserting sailors : she had even the pretension to hinder American vessels from entering the northern ports of France and the Netherlands, which she held blockaded. Having endured these outrages for more than five years, the Amer-

icans, at last, took up arms in support of their rights.

Q. What measures were immediately taken by Mr. Prevost?

A. Though the Parliament of Lower Canada had been in session during the winter, yet, he convoked it a second time, and liberally obtained all he asked for the defence of the Province.

Q. What was done at the same time in Upper Canada?

A. The Parliament of Upper Canada adopted similar measures for the defence of the country.

Q. What was the population of Canada at this time?

A. The population of Lower Canada was about 200000, and that of Upper Canada 80000.

Q. What were the principal events in the campaign of 1812?

A. In the first place, the British troops captured Fort Michilimakinac from the Americans; and, on the 25th of July, compelled the American General, Hull, who had shut himself up in Fort Detroit, to surrender with his army of the West.

Short'y after, at Queenstown, the central American army, commanded by Van Rense-

laer, was thrown into confusion by General Sheaffe, and more than one thousand men, forced to lay down their arms.

The American army of the North, numbering nearly 10000 men, under General Dearborn, was met at Lacolle by Colonel de Salaberry, and obliged to retreat.

Q. Were the Americans more successful on the sea ?

A. Yes ; their frigates, the *Constitution*, and the *United States*, captured several British frigates, after severe and bloody combats.

Q. What did the Americans, in the spring in 1813 ?

A. They resolved to carry on the war with vigor, and again divided their forces into three armies.

Q. What was the result of the campaign of the British General, Proctor, in the West ?

A. After some success over the Americans, commanded by General Harrison, he was completely defeated at Moravian Town, on the 5th of October.

Q. Were not the Americans successful elsewhere ?

A. Yes ; after a fight of four hours on Lake Erie, Commodore Perry, with 9 vessels and 54

guns, compelled the British flotilla of 6 vessels and 63 guns, to surrender at discretion.

Q. What took place on Lake Ontario, at the same time?

A. On the 27th of April, the American General, Dearborn, having landed with 1700 men near Toronto, forced General Sheaffe to retire with loss, and the city to capitulate.

Shortly after, Dearborn compelled the British General, Vincent, to evacuate Fort George. Unexpectedly attacked by Colonel Harvey, on the heights of Burlington, in the night of the 5th of June, the Americans were driven from their position, and two of their generals made prisoners.

Q. What was done by General Prevost, at the lower end of Lake Ontario?

A. Profiting of the absence of the American fleet, he attacked Sackett's Harbor, but was repulsed.

Q. How was the campaign on Lake Ontario terminated?

A. By the victory of Commodore Chauncey over the British Commander, Yeo.

Q. What did the Americans after these successes?

A. They concentrated their forces, and marched towards Montreal.

Q. Were they successful ?

A. No ; they lost the battles of Chrystler's Farm and Chateauguay.

At Chrystler's Farm, Colonel Morrison completely defeated the American General, Wilkinson, although the army of the latter was four times as numerous as the English.

At Chateauguay, 7000 Americans under General Hampton, were obliged to retreat precipitately before 300 Canadians under Colonel de Salaberry.

Q. What was the result of the battles at Chrystler's Farm and Chateauguay ?

A. The result of these memorable battles, was the retreat of an army of about 16000 men.

Thus the best plan devised by the American Republic for the invasion of Canada, completely failed.

Q. What was done by the British troops in Upper Canada, as soon as the Americans had retreated ?

A. Colonel Murray with 600 men, suprised Fort Niagara, made 300 prisoners, and seized a great quantity of ammunition.

Q. What did the Americans, in the spring of 1814 ?

A. Five thousand of them suddenly attacked

Lacolle Mill, at the foot of Lake Champlain ; but after uselessly cannonading the place for two hours and a half, they fell back on Plattsburg.

Q. What plan was adopted by the Americans for the rest of the campaign ?

A. The check they had received at Lacolle, made them turn their attention to Upper Canada.

Q. What were the principal exploits of the last campaign ?

A. They were the battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Bladensburg, New Orleans, and a naval contest on Lake Champlain.

The British were defeated at Chippewa and New Orleans ; the Americans, at Lundy's Lane and Bladensburg.

Q. When was peace concluded between England and the United States ?

A. On the 24th of December, 1814, at Ghent.

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

A. He convoked the Parliament in the month of June, 1815.

Q. Who was appointed Speaker of the House of Assembly in place of Mr. Panet, named for the Legislative Council ?

A. Mr. Papineau, a young man 26 years old.

Q. What resolution was adopted by the Assembly ?

A. A resolution in which they declared that Sir George Prevost had, in the late struggle, distinguished himself by his wisdom, energy, and ability.

Q. What did Mr. Prevost, towards the end of 1815 ?

A. He set out for England, but died shortly after his arrival from the fatigues of the voyage.

CHAPTER III.

From the departure of Sir George Prevost, 1815, to the arrival of the Royal Commissioner, 1835.

Q. By whom was Prevost replaced in the government of Canada ?

A. By General Drummond, in quality of Administrator.

Q. What did General Drummond soon discover, in the internal administration of the country ?

A. He discovered enormous abuses in the land and postal departments.

Q. How did the people behave, when the Governor dissolved the Parliament at the commencement of the session of 1816 ?

A. They re-elected mostly all the same members.

Q. By whom was Drummond replaced in the mean time, with the title of Governor-General ?

A. By Sir John C. Sherbrooke, a man far more skilful and prudent than his predecessor.

Q. How did the new governor inaugurate his administration.

A. By several acts of generosity and justice.

Q. What question then produced some sensation among the people ?

A. That of subsidies.

Q. What course did Sherbrooke take, shortly after the session of 1816 ?

A. Being disgusted at the hard task of conciliating the opinions of the people, he petitioned England for his recall.

Q. By whom was he succeeded ?

A. By the Duke of Richmond, who arrived at Quebec on the 29th of July, 1818.

Q. Was the administration of Richmond of long duration ?

A. His administration was rather short,

having been bitten by a fox, he died of hydrophobia in the month of August, 1819.

Q. Who were the Duke of Richmond's successors ?

A. The Duke of Richmond was succeeded firstly, 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, June 18th, 1820, as Governor-General of the British colonies of North America.

Q. What wise policy was adopted by England at this epoch ?

A. Ultimately convinced that the policy of proselytizing the Canadian people was an impossibility, she gave them full liberty to follow the religion of their ancestors.

Q. When did the Earl of Dalhousie convoke the new Parliament ?

A. On the 14th of December, 1820.

Q. What did the House of Assembly, in this session ?

A. The House voted a bill of subsidies, which was rejected by the Council. This action did not fail to augment its displeasure, which increased from day to day.

Q. Was the government more successful in the following session ?

A. No; for the new bill of subsidies presented was rejected, having had only five votes in its favor.

Q. What bill was presented to the Imperial Parliament, in 1822 ?

A. A bill for the union of Upper and Lower Canada; but it was rejected at its second reading.

Q. Who had presented the bill ?

A. The English party, whose hostilities against the French Canadians, combined with the desire of domineering over them, increased daily.

Q. What were the chief articles of this bill ?

A. The 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. In a word, the bill was reducing the French Canadians to the revolting condition of Ireland.

Q. What did the whole population, on hearing this news ?

A. The people hastened to protest energetically against a measure so adverse to their interests.

Q. What did the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, at the session of 1826 ?

A. The House voted the subsidies in the same manner as the preceding year, that is, chapter by chapter, and not in detail; on the following day, the Governor prorogued the Assembly.

Q. What did the Earl of Dalhousie, after some time ?

A. He appealed to the people by a general election.

Q. What effect did the dissolution of the last Assembly produce ?

A. It produced a great agitation, which increased still more by the publication of an address, engaging the people to re-elect the members of the majority.

Q. What happened at the convocation of the new Parliament, in November, 1827 ?

A. The Governor refused to confirm the election of Mr. Papineau as Speaker of the House of Assembly, and prorogued the Parliament on the second day.

Q. In what state was Upper Canada, in the mean time ?

A. Whilst Lower Canada was a prey to dissensions, Upper Canada was agitated by vio-

lent debates upon the same causes of complaint.

Q. What did the Imperial government, to facilitate a reconciliation of the parties?

A. The Earl of Dalhousie was called to the government of the East Indies, and Sir James Kempt, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, replaced him at Quebec, where he arrived on the 2d of September, 1828.

Q. How did Sir James Kempt proceed?

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

Q. By whom was Sir James Kempt replaced?

A. He was replaced by Lord Aylmer, who arrived at Quebec on the 13th of October, 1830.

Q. What was the conduct of Lord Aylmer, at the commencement of his administration?

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.

Q. What happened at Montreal, during the election of one member, on the 21st of May, 1822 ?

A. A riot took place in which three Canadians were killed by the British troops.

Q. After these troubles of Montreal, what epidemic ravaged the country ?

A. The cholera broke out for the first time in Canada, and made fearful ravages, particularly at Quebec, where it carried off the tenth part of the population.

Q. What was done by the House of Assembly in its session of 1834 ?

A. After long and violent debates, the House adopted a series of 92 resolutions, comprising all the grievances of the colony against the British government.

Q. What was, then, the attitude of Upper-Canada ?

A. A part of its population was in favor of the policy adopted by the Assembly of Lower Canada.

Q. What did the Imperial Parliament, concerning all the questions that had been laid before it ?

A. After a long debate, the Parliament left their solution in the hands of the colonial Department.

Q. What took place in the month of October, 1834 ?

A. The Canadian Parliament was dissolved, and the new elections were accompanied with the greatest troubles, notwithstanding the constitutional associations formed in various towns for the maintenance of the laws and institutions of the country.

Q. What was done by the new Assembly, at its session of February, 1835 ?

A. The House 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.

Q. What happened to Lord Aylmer, in the mean time ?

A. He was recalled, and succeeded by Lord Gosford, who arrived at Quebec on the 24th of August, 1835.

CHAPTER IV.

From the arrival of the Royal Commissioner, 1835, to the Union of the two Canadas, 1844.

Q. With what title did Lord Gosford come 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.

Q. What was he commissioned to do ?

A. He was commissioned to inquire into the affairs of the country, and to give a report as detailed as possible.

In consequence, Lord Gosford made a long report entirely hostile to the Canadians, which was, approved by the House of Commons and the British Ministry.

Q. What did the new Governor, shortly after his arrival ?

A. He convoked the Legislature for the following 27th of October.

Q. What attitude was assumed by the House of Assembly ?

A. The House refused to formally recognize the commissioners sent by the Imperial Government to take cognizance of the affairs of the country, having some knowledge of the instructions they had received from England. However, a civil list for six months was voted, in gratitude for Lord Gosford's having granted willingly the sums necessary to meet the contingent expenses.

Q. What were the neighboring provinces doing in the mean time ?

A. Upper Canada, that had previously solicited some reforms, had recently elected a new Legislature whose majority was in favor of the government. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia accepted also the propositions of England, so that Canada became isolated.

Q. When did Lord Gosford convoke the next Legislature ?

A. On the 18th of August, 1837.

Q. How long did the session last ?

A. The majority of the members having protested against the resolutions lately passed in the Imperial Parliament, the Governor prorogued the House on the sixth day of its session.

Q. What was done after the prorogation of the Legislature ?

A. The chiefs 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.

Q. How did the people answer the appeal ?

A. The people rose in rebellion in several counties around Montreal ; but, after having beaten the regular troops at divers places,

notably at Chambly and St. Denis, they were defeated at St. Charles and St. Eustache.

Q. What was done at the same time in Upper Canada ?

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

Q. What was the result of the rebellious movement of 1837 ?

A. Lord John Russell presented to the Imperial Parliament a law for the suspension of the Constitution of 1791 ; it passed after a long discussion.

Q. Who temporarily replaced Lord Gosford, in the month of February, 1838 ?

A. Sir John Colborne.

Q. What orders were given to Sir John Colborne ?

A. The enforcing of the last mentioned law, and the forming of a special Council for the despatch of the most important affairs.

Q. Who replaced Lord Gosford as Governor-General ?

A. Lord Durham, who arrived at Quebec on the 27th of May, the same year.

Q. What was the most remarkable act of the administration of Lord Durham ?

A. It was the amnesty which he granted to

the political prisoners, that had been arrested during the late rebellion.

Q. What course did he take soon after?

A. Having received of the Imperial government a solemn disavowal of this amnesty, his feelings were so greatly wounded, that he immediately gave in his resignation, and embarked for Europe with his family, on the 1st of November, 1838.

Q. To whom did Lord Durham leave the government?

A. To Sir John Colborne, who held the office till the arrival of Lord Sydenham.

Q. What was done 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.

Q. How were the partial insurrections, that broke out at divers points, terminated?

A. They were soon checked by Sir John Colborne, who marched at the head of nearly 8000 men, bearing with him the incendiary torch, and leaving after him but ruins and ashes wherever he passed.

Q. How were the prisoners taken during the insurrection dealt with?

A. Colborne had them sentenced by a court martial; 89 were condemned to death, 47 to transportation, and all their goods confiscated.

Q. By whom was Sir John Colborne replaced ?

A. By the Honorable Charles Poulett Thompson, who was sworn in as Governor-General of all the British Provinces of North America, on the 19th of October, 1839. In the following year, he was made Baron of Sydenham.

Q. What suggestion was made by Lord Durham, to the ministers of the Imperial government ?

A. Lord Durham suggested the propriety of uniting the two Canadas.

Q. When did the Bill of Union voted by the Imperial Parliament receive the Royal sanction ?

A. On the 23rd of July, 1840; but was put in force only on the 10th of February, 1841.

Q. What policy brought out the Bill of Union ?

A. The same policy that brought out the Constitution of 1791, that is, the proselytizing of the French Canadians, and the annihilation of the Catholic religion.

Q. What was the state of Lower Canada, at the union of the two provinces ?

A. At the epoch when this great act of injustice was consummated, the population, commerce, agriculture, and industry of Lower Canada had made immense progress.

Lower Canada whose debt was very slight, was obliged to bear the burden of the debt of Upper Canada, which amounted to over one million dollars.

The population of Lower Canada which, in 1791, was 125000, now numbered five times as much. In 1844, the year the first census was taken after the Union, Lower Canada contained 524000 French Canadians, and 156000 English and strangers; the whole amounting to 591000, of which 573000 were Catholics.

There were also 76000 property holders and 113000 houses, which shows that almost every family held property.

THIRD EPOCH.

FROM THE UNION, 1841, TO THE CONFEDERATION, 1867.

CHAPTER FIRST.

From the Union, 1844, to the arrival of Lord Elgin, 1847.

Q. What principal features did the Act of Union introduce in the political constitution of the country?

A. The most important were : firstly, the introduction of a *responsible government*, that 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; secondly, the concession to the deputies of the people of the right of controlling the public revenues and expenses.

This was granting, at a late hour, the rights which had been acquired on becoming english subjects, and for the obtaining of which, many of our countrymen had struggled for a long time in the former House of Assembly, and others had shed their blood on the field of battle.

Q. Who was chosen by England to head this new government ?

A. Lord Sydenham, who had taken an active part in the union of the two provinces, and who arrived at Quebec, on the 19th of September, 1839.

Q. Did the legislatures of Lower and Upper Canada willingly accept the Act of Union ?

A. Yes; the council of Lower Canada composed of men, in great part, sold to the government, readily gave their assent after a single interview with the Governor; and the House of Upper Canada, finding therein its interest, did the same after a few days' discussion.

Q. Where was the first united Parliament opened ?

A. At Kingston, on the 13th of June, 1841.

Q. What was accomplished in the first session?

A. The foundations of our most important civil institutions were laid down, especially those relating to the municipal system, popular education, currency, duties, &c.

Q. How was this memorable session closed?

A. It was 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.

Q. What sum did England vote in aid of the public works, and to consolidate the debt of Canada?

A. England voted the sum of £1500000 sterling to the credit of the Province.

Q. Who was the successor of Lord Sydenham?

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

Q. What made the government of Sir Charles Bagot remarkable?

A. The inauguration of the new responsible and constitutional government.

Q. 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 full 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.

Q. What spirit existed then in the Legislature ?

A. There existed a spirit of strife and bitterness, which might have become fatal to the whole country, had not the Governor known how to prevent its baleful effects by his wise temperament.

Q. What was the conduct of Sir Charles Bagot, with regard to the two parties, that were quarrelling about the government ?

A. Sir Charles Bagot acted with much prudence by calling to his council the chiefs of the reform party, who had in their favor, the superiority of number, talents, and principles.

Two deputies equally remarkable for their talents, energy, and political knowledge were chosen to form the Cabinet; they were Messrs. Robert Baldwin and L. H. Lafontaine.

Q. Who was sent to replace Sir Bagot,

who had asked his recall on account of ill health?

A. Sir Charles Metcalfe, who arrived at Kingston on the 25th of May, 1843.

Q. Mention some of the remarkable occurrences under the government of Sir C. Metcalfe.

A. The ministers Baldwin and Lafontaine gave in their resignation, the Parliament was dissolved, new elections were made in the fall of 1844, a new ministry was formed, and the seat of government was transferred from Kingston to Montreal, in 1844.

Q. Why did Baldwin and Lafontaine resign their ministry?

A. Because the Governor had taken the liberty of giving out public employments without taking the advice of his councillors, and also, for his having refused to sanction some of their ministerial measures.

Q. What was the result of the new elections?

A. They gave a majority to the policy of the Governor.

Q. Was any of the insurrectionary chiefs of 1837 elected?

A. Yes, Dr. Wolfred Nelson, one of the chief leaders, was elected.

Q. As Lord Metcalfe was obliged to return

to England on account of ill health, who succeeded him in 1845 ?

A. Lord Cathcart, Commander of the forces. He governed till the arrival of Lord Elgin in January, 1847.

CHAPTER II.

From the arrival of Lord Elgin, 1847, to the Confederation, 1867.

Q. What measure was adopted by Lord Elgin, at the commencement of his administration ?

A. He made an appeal to the people by new general elections, which gave a marked preponderance to the reform party.

Q. How did he form his cabinet ?

A. He formed it with the leaders of the reform party, and under his able direction, the Lafontaine-Baldwin ministry adopted the most important measures.

Q. What made the legislative session of 1849 remarkable ?

A. It was the passing of a law to indemnify the Lower Canadians for the losses they had sustained during the troubles of 1837-38 ; this law was modelled on a similar one voted

before in favor of the Upper Canadians for the same reason.

Q. What was the conduct of the enemies of the government towards this law?

A. This law exasperated the enemies of the government to such a degree, that they gave themselves up to rioting, insulted the Governor on the public roads for having sanctioned it, burned the parliament building with its two precious libraries, and plundered several of the principal buildings in Montreal.

Q. What was decided after the burning of the parliament building in Montreal?

A. It was decided that thereafter the Parliament would sit alternately at Quebec and Toronto.

Q. What important religious ceremony took place at Quebec, on the 15th of August, 1851?

A. It was the celebration of the first Catholic provincial council held in Canada, under the presidency of his Grace, Archbishop Turgeon.

Q. What did the government in 1851?

A. It introduced the use of the 5-cent postage stamps.

Q. What happened to the city of Montreal in 1852?

A. In 1852, Montreal was devastated by sev-

eral destructive fires, the most dreadful of which took place in July.

Q. When and by whom was the Laval University founded ?

A. The Laval University was founded in 1852, by the Directors of the Seminary of Quebec.

Q. When was it inaugurated ?

A. It was inaugurated in 1854, in presence of Lord Elgin, who had labored hard to obtain from the Queen a most liberal Charter.

Q. What modification was introduced in the Legislative Assembly, in 1853 ?

A. The number of its members, which was then 84, was raised to 130, 65 members for each province.

Q. By whom was Lord Elgin replaced ?

A. By Sir Edmund Head, in the month of December, 1854.

Q. What were the principal Acts of the Legislature sanctioned by Lord Elgin, and which contributed powerfully to the prosperity of the country ?

A. Among these Acts, the first in importance were those that abolished the seigniorial rights, 1854, secularized the reserves of the Protestant clergy, aided the Grand Trunk Company to build their several lines of railway, and those that referred to the reciprocity

treaty with the United States, concluded in July, 1854.

Q. Which were the principal events of the year 1855?

They were : firstly, the arrival, in July, of the *Capricieuse*, a french corvet, in the waters of the St. Lawrence ; secondly, the joyous solemnization on the 8th of December, in honor of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, by the catholics of every city and town throughout the country ; and thirdly, the civic celebration occasioned by the taking of Sebastopol.

Q. What important modification was introduced into the government, in 1856 ?

A. During this year, the Legislative Council was made an Elective Chamber. The old members were to remain councillors for life as formerly, but the new members were, thereafter, to be elected by one of the forty-eight electoral divisions newly formed.

Q. What was the principal event of the year 1858 ?

A. The selection made by Queen Victoria, of Ottawa as a suitable site for a permanent seat of government.

Q. Was there anything remarkable in the summer of 1860 ?

A. Canada and the other British Provinces, were honored by the visit of the Prince of Wales.

Q. Who was the successor of Sir Edmund Head ?

A. Lord Viscount Monck, in 1861.

Q. What event brought the country to the brink of a war with the United States, in 1861 ?

A. The arrest of Mason and Slidell on board of the English steamer *Trent*.

Q. What effect did the prospect of a war with the United States produce throughout Canada ?

A. It produced an intense excitement, and caused a prompt organization of numerous corps of volunteers which, a few years later, 1866, 1870, rendered great services by checking the incursions of the Fenians.

Q. What took place in 1864 ?

A. A spirit of antagonism between the populations of Upper and Lower Canada having arrived at a crisis, the government could operate no longer.

Q. What new plan of government was then devised ?

A. A plan which proposed to leave to each province the management of its own local

affairs, while, to a general government, it designed to leave matters common to all.

Q. What provinces were invited to unite into a Confederation?

A. The two Canadas, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince-Edward's Island, and Newfoundland; but the two last mentioned preferred to keep their own autonomy.

Q. Where was the new Federal Constitution framed?

A. The new Federal Constitution was framed in 1865, at Quebec, where the delegates of each province had assembled.

Q. When was the Confederation, or new Dominion of Canada, finally recognized?

A. It was recognized by Royal proclamation on the 23d of May, 1867. It was inaugurated on the 1st of July following.

Q. Which provinces entered the Confederation?

A. Upper Canada, now called the Province of Ontario; Lower Canada, called the Province of Quebec; and the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Q. Who succeeded Lord Monk, with the title of Governor-General of the New Dominion of Canada.

A. Sir John Young, in 1868.

Q. When did the Dominion of Canada make the acquisition of the North-West?

A. On the 1st of July, 1870.

Q. When did the Province of Manitoba, formed out of the North-West, join the Confederation?

A. On the 1st of July, 1870.

Q. When did British Columbia join the Confederation?

A. On the 20th of July, 1871.

NOVA SCOTIA.

*From its separation from New France, in
1710, to 1870.*

Q. When did Nova Scotia, or Acadia, fall under the power of England?

A. In 1710, by the surrender of Port-Royal, its capital, to General Nicholson.

Q. What befell France in 1713, by the treaty of Utrecht?

A. Weakened by her continual wars, France was obliged to give up to England not only Acadia, but also Newfoundland and Hudson Bay Territory, reserving to herself only Cape Breton Island.

Q. What did the French after their loss of Acadia?

A. They fortified Louisbourg, in order to protect their possessions in Cape Breton.

Q. What became of the Island of Cape Breton?

A. It became a very important fishing station, and Louisbourg continued to be its capital.

Q. What did the British colonies, on hearing of the insurrection of the garrison of Louisbourg?

A. They resolved to take advantage of this circumstance to invade the country. An expedition was immediately organized and placed under the command of General Pepperell.

Q. Whence did Pepperell set sail?

A. He set sail from Boston, and, on the 5th of July, 1745, arrived at Canso, where he was joined by four English vessels under Commodore Warren. Shortly after, they appeared before Louisbourg, which capitulated after a siege of forty-nine days.

Q. What did the Canadian government, alarmed at the fall of this well-fortified place?

A. The Canadian government demanded succor from France, intending to retake the whole of Acadia. A formidable expedition

under the Duke of Anville, was sent for this purpose in the following year.

Q. What was the result of the expedition ?

A. It failed completely, the greater part of the fleet having been destroyed by a violent tempest.

Q. Was not Cape Breton restored to France a few years later ?

A. Yes, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748.

Q. What happened after this treaty ?

A. Some disputes arose concerning the limits of the French and English possessions in Acadia, which gave occasion, at times, to acts of hostility between the colonists of both nations.

Q. What did the Governor of Canada, to prevent all encroachments upon the contested territory ?

A. He persuaded three thousand French Acadians to settle on the north shore of the Bay of Fundy, and on the Isle St. Jean, now called Prince-Edward's.

Q. What means were taken by England to colonize Nova Scotia ?

A. She sent out emigrants at her own expense, and offered to give gratuitously to soldiers who would establish themselves there,

some acres of land, with tools, arms, and provisions for one year.

Q. What was done by five thousand soldiers, who had just been disbanded ?

A. Taking advantage of the liberal offers of the British government, they set out with their families for the port of "Chebucto," where they arrived on the 21st of June, 1749. They settled along its shores, and called their establishment Halifax.

Q. Who was the first Governor of that colony ?

A. Cornwallis, who formed there a Council of six members to aid him in the government of the colony.

Q. By whom was Cornwallis replaced in 1752 ?

A. He was replaced by Thomas Hobson.

Q. What emigrants increased the colony in 1753 ?

A. The colony received an accession of 1500 Germans, who settled in the county of Lunenburg.

Q. Was the dispute about the limits of the provinces settled at this time ?

A. The dispute was not yet settled.

Q. What was claimed by the English ?

A. The English claimed the territory south

of the St. Lawrence River, including Gaspé Peninsula.

Q. What happened in 1755?

A. Fort Beauséjour, situated on the north shore of the Bay of Fundy, was captured by an expedition from Boston, commanded by Colonel Winslow, who was assisted by regular troops under Colonel Moncton.

Q. What most sorrowful event took place, the same year?

A. The British colonial authorities, desirous to get rid of the Acadians, made them assemble at divers places under pretence of conferring with them; they were then embarked in crowds on several vessels, and dispersed through their colonies, from Boston to South Carolina.

Q. What happened in 1758?

A. Louisbourg finally fell under the power of the English, who had besieged the place with a force of 40,000 men commanded by Generals Amherst, Wolfe, and Admiral Boscawen.

Q. What change was effected in the government of Nova Scotia in 1758?

A. Nova Scotia received a Constitution; and, on the 2d of October, the same year, its first provincial Parliament was convoked at

Halifax, under the auspices of Governor Lawrence.

Q. Of what was the Parliament composed ?

A. It was composed of a House of Assembly of 22 members elected by the people, and of an Executive combined with a Legislative Council of 12 members appointed by the Crown.

Q. What did the treaty of 1763 produce ?

A. It established peace, and caused the colony to make rapid progress. Cape Breton was then annexed to Nova Scotia, and two years later it formed a county.

Q. What became of Prince-Edward's Island, in 1770 ?

A. It was severed from Nova Scotia, and became a separate colony.

Q. Did not Nova Scotia receive an increase of population, at the end of the American Revolution ?

A. Yes, towards the end of the American Revolution, about 20000 royalists from divers States, came to settle in Nova Scotia.

Q. What was done in 1784 ?

A. All that part of Nova Scotia north of the Bay of Fundy, was severed from the province, and formed into a separate colony, called New Brunswick. The same year, Cape

Breton also formed a separate government, with Sydney for its capital.

Q. What happened from 1784 to 1867?

A. The events of this period are of a pacific nature, and relate chiefly to the internal progress of the province.

Q. Mention some of the principal events of this period.

A. The principal events of this period were : the visit of the Prince William-Henry, afterwards William IV., to Halifax, in 1787; the opening of a high way from Halifax to Pictou, in 1792; the organization of the militia, in 1806; a line of stages between Halifax and Windsor, established in 1816; the reunion of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, in 1820; the efforts made to protect the fisheries on its coasts, in 1820; the admission of the Catholics to the enjoyment of the same civil rights with the Protestants, in 1823; the dissolution of the Executive-Legislative Council, and the nomination by the Crown of an Executive Council of 19 members, in 1838; the introduction of a responsible government, in 1848; the revision of the public statutes, in 1851; the visit of the Prince of Wales, in 1860; the Convention of the colonies, in 1864, for the consideration of a plan of confederation of all the

British Provinces of North America; the meeting of the delegates of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada, at London, in 1866; the passing of the Bill for the Confederation of the Provinces by the Imperial Parliament, and which received, the Royal sanction, on the 28th of March, 1867.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

From its separation from Nova Scotia, in 1784, to 1870.

Q. What was the population of New Brunswick, at the time of its separation from Nova Scotia?

A. The population was 11457 inhabitants.

Q. Who was its first Governor?

A. Thomas Carleton.

Q. What was the principal event of 1786?

A. The sitting of the first Legislative Assembly at St. John, in the month of January.

Q. What change took place two years later?

A. Fredericton was chosen to be the seat of government, and has continued so up to the present time.

Q. When was Governor Carleton recalled to England ?

A. In 1803, after having governed the Province for nearly twenty years.

Q. How was this Province administered, after the departure of Carleton ?

A. It was administered until 1817, by officers called presidents.

Q. Did not the Province get an increase of population, in 1815 ?

A. Yes, a considerable number of soldiers, disbanded from the British army in America, came to settle in this Province.

Q. Who succeeded Carleton as Governor ?

A. Major-General G. S. Smith, in 1817, who was replaced by Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, in 1824.

Q. What was the population of New Brunswick in 1824 ?

A. Its population was about 74176.

Q. What event took place in 1825 ?

A. A large fire devastated the whole coast of Miramichi, over an area of 6000 square miles. About 500 persons lost their lives, and the destruction of property amounted to about one million dollars.

Q. Who succeeded Sir Douglas in the government of the Province ?

A. Sir Archibald Campbell, in 1832.

Q. What happened in 1837 ?

A. The city of St. John was visited by a conflagration that destroyed 115 houses, the value of which was not less than one million dollars.

Q. Which was the most remarkable event of 1842 ?

A. The settlement of the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick, by a treaty between England and the United States, negotiated by Lord Ashburton.

Q. What were the subsequent events until 1867 ?

A. The chief events of the Province until 1867, were : the exploration and the planning of a railway between Halifax and Quebec across New Brunswick, in 1845 ; the introduction of a government like that of Quebec, in 1848 ; the visit of the Prince of Wales, who was cordially received by all classes of people, in 1860 ; the sending of delegates to the Convention of Quebec for the Confederation, in 1864 ; and lastly, the admission of New Brunswick into the Confederation, in 1866.

PRINCE-EDWARD'S ISLAND.

*From its separation from New France, in 1758,
to 1864.*

Q. When was this Island ceded to England ?

A. Prince-Edward's Island was finally ceded to England, together with Cape Breton, by the treaty of 1763, and, at the same time, annexed to Nova Scotia.

Q. What was granted to the Island, in 1770 ?

A. The Imperial Parliament granted the Island a separate government, and Walter Patterson was appointed its first Governor.

Q. What sort of constitution did it receive, in 1773 ?

A. It received a constitution similar to that of the other British Provinces of North America, except Canada.

Q. Of what was its government composed ?

A. Its government was composed of a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council combined with a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly of 18 members. This Constitution was modified in 1851.

Q. What happened in 1775 ?

A. Two American cruisers, finding the Island without protection, attacked and pillaged Charlottetown, taking, at the same time, the Governor and the other public officers as prisoners.

Q. When did the Island receive the name of Prince-Edward?

A. In the year 1800, in honor of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria.

Q. Who was the successor of Walter Patterson, in the government of the colony?

A. General E. Fanning, in 1786. He was replaced by Colonel Desbarres, in 1805.

Q. What was the conduct of Charles D. Smith, successor to Desbarres in 1813?

A. His tyrannical proceedings exasperated the colonists to such a degree that the Imperial government was obliged to recall him in 1824.

Q. What was done during the administration of Colonel Ready, successor to Charles Smith?

A. Under the administration of Colonel Ready, the Catholics were set on an equality with the Protestants.

Q. Who succeeded Colonel Ready?

A. Sir A. W. Young, in 1831. He was succeeded by Sir John Harvey, in 1836.

Q. What was there remarkable under the

administration of Sir Charles Fitzroy, who succeeded Sir John Harvey, in 1837 ?

A. Under the administration of Sir Charles Fitzroy, the Executive and Legislative Councils became separate bodies.

Q. By whom was Sir C. Fitzroy replaced ?

A. By Sir H. V. Huntly, in 1841.

Q. What was most remarkable under his administration ?

A. In 1844, the government buildings were commenced, and, in 1846, a geological examination of the Island was made.

Q. Who succeeded Sir H. V. Huntly ?

A. Sir Donald Campbell, in 1847, who was replaced by Sir A. Bannerman, in 1850.

Q. What were the chief events from 1850 to 1864 ?

A. The principal events from 1850 to 1864, were : the introduction of a responsible government, in 1851 ; the passing of an Act establishing a free education, in 1852 ; the passing of an Act establishing universal suffrage, in 1853 ; the administration of Sir Dominick Daly, and the increasing of the Legislative Assembly of six members, in 1854 ; the replacing of Governor Daly by George Dundas, in 1859 ; the increasing of the Legislative Council of five members, and the visit of the

Prince of Wales, in 1860 ; and, in 1864, the holding, at Charlottetown, of a Convention of the delegates from each of the British Provinces, to consider the expediency of uniting all the provinces into a Confederation.

ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

From its separation from New France, in 1713, to 1864.

Q. In What year did the Island of Newfoundland form a distinct province ?

A. In 1728.

Q. Who was appointed its first Governor ?

A. Captain Henry Osborne, who had the power to appoint magistrates, and to organize a form of government.

Q. How did he divide the Island ?

A. He divided it into several districts, and introduced many salutary reforms in the administration of justice.

Q. What happened in 1762 ?

A. A French fleet took possession of St Johns, which was soon after retaken by Lord Colville.

Q. What was done by the treaty of Paris, in 1763?

A. England was confirmed in her title of possession of Newfoundland.

Q. What country was in the same year annexed to Newfoundland?

A. The territory of Labrador.

Q. What was, then, the population of the Island?

A. The population was about 13000.

Q. What was there remarkable in 1775?

A. The coasts of Newfoundland were visited by a most frightful tempest.

Q. What were there established in 1789?

A. A Supreme Court and several common courts of justice were established.

Q. To what was the Island exposed in 1796?

A. France and England, being then at war, Newfoundland was again harassed by the attacks of French vessels. The town of "Bay of Bulls" was captured and destroyed.

Q. What was done in 1803?

A. Schools were opened in several places, and benevolent societies organized for the relief of the poor.

Q. What happened most remarkable from 1803 to 1817?

A. In 1805, a post-office was established at St. Johns; in 1806, the first journal was published; in 1808, the first voluntary militia was organized at St. Johns, and the coasts of Labrador were again annexed to the government of Newfoundland; in 1817, two large fires destroyed, in St. Johns, two hundred houses with a vast quantity of provisions.

Q. What was the population of the Island in 1817?

A. About 80000.

Q. What was done in 1826?

A. Efforts were made to ameliorate the condition of the Province. The judiciary system was revised, public roads opened, some grants of land made, and agriculture developed.

Q. What was the chief event of 1830?

A. The admission of the Catholics to the enjoyment of equal rights with the dissenting sects.

Q. What happened in 1832?

A. A representative Assembly of 15 members was granted to the colony. The Legislative Council consisted of nine members.

Q. Relate the chief events from 1832 to 1864.

A. In 1838, a geological survey of the Island was made; in 1843, the House of As-

sembly was united to the Legislative Council, forming but one Chamber of 25 members; in 1854, the Executive and Legislative Councils were separated, and a responsible government established, with a Legislative Assembly of 30 members; in 1860, the visit of the Prince of Wales; in 1864, Newfoundland sent two deputies to the Convention of Quebec, but the Legislature afterwards adjourned the question.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY

From its separation from New France, in virtue of its surrender to England by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, to 1870.

Q. What happened in 1784 ?

A. In 1784, the North-West-Company of Canada was formed.

This Company carried on its trade chiefly in the North-West, *via* Lake Superior towards the Pacific Ocean.

Q. What was done by the North-West Company ?

A. The Company caused several explorations of the country to be made.

Q. Enumerate these explorations.

A. In 1793, Sir Alexander Mackenzie made a voyage from Canada across the Rocky Mountains as far as the Pacific Ocean, and discovered Frazer River. He afterwards discovered and explored Mackenzie River. In 1811, the astronomer Thompson discovered the chief branches of the Columbia River, which he descended as far as the Pacific Ocean,

Q. What arrangement was made in 1821 ?

A. The two rival companies, viz. : the Hudson Bay and the North-West, were united into one Company.

Q. What did Lord Selkirk, the same year ?

A. He established a Scotch colony at Red River.

Q. What other colonists went to settle at Red River, in 1823 ?

A. A certain number of French Canadians.

Q. How was Hudson Bay Territory divided ?

A. It was divided into several districts, having in all four depots and 112 forts or stations.

Q. When did the Confederation of Canada make the acquisition of the North-West ?

A. On the 1st of July, 1870.

Q. What portion was then detached to form a new province of the Confederation ?

A. Red River, under the name of the Province of Manitoba.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Q. By whom was Vancouver's Island discovered ?

A. By Captain Vancouver, towards the year 1792.

Q. By whom was the North-West explored in 1806 ?

A. By Simon Fraser.

Q. By whom was Vancouver's Island settled ?

A. By the Hudson Bay Company, who laid the foundation of the town of Victoria, in 1843.

Q. Who was its first Governor ?

A. James Douglas, appointed by the Hudson Bay Company.

Q. What did the British government, in 1859 ?

A. The British government made Vancouver's Island and British Columbia two distinct colonies, having each its proper limits, but under the same government.

Q. Who was appointed Governor of both colonies?

A. James Douglas.

Q. When was a Governor appointed to each colony?

A. In 1863, a special Governor was appointed to each.

Q. What name was given to the capital of British Columbia?

A. New Westminster.

Q. Of what did the government of each colony consist?

A. It consisted of an Executive and Legislative Councils, and a House of Assembly.

Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, were divided into electoral districts.

Q. When did Vancouver's Island and British Columbia enter into the Confederation of Canada?

A. On the 20th of July, 1871, under the name of the Province of British Columbia.

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