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CANADIANA

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BY-PATHS IN OUR BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Extracts from a paper read before the Society for Historical Studies, Montreal, on the 27th March, 1889, by Mr. HENRY MOTT.

There is a broad and well-beaten path along which students of Canadian history are accustomed to travel, and only here and there will one be found courageous enough to turn aside to less recognized ways.

The lapse of years has so swelled our list of authors that, to some extent, a selection must be made, but this may safely be asserted that in many so-called "obscure" and "minor" writers there may be much more than at first we are inclined to assume.

I desire to call attention to the profusion of pamphlets and booklets that are scattered broadcast in our path; and amongst the pamphleteers are many whose work is not to be estimated by its quantity nor by comparisons with performances of greater pretensions, but by the circumstances under which they produced them. It is profitable, too, occasionally to study writers whom we feel we can boldly criticize as well as admire.

"A little chink may let in much light."

Much information may be gleaned from our pamphlet

literature which is not otherwise attainable, and we may say of it, in the words of Robert Burns:—

“ There’s wit there, you’ll get there,
You’ll find nae ither where.”

Francis Maseres was one of the busiest essayists of the early times of British *régime*. He was the author of several volumes; among which we may note “An Account of the Proceedings of the British and other Protestant Inhabitants of the Province of Quebec in North America, in order to obtain an House of Assembly in that Province,” published in London 1775.

“Additional Papers concerning the Province of Quebec, being an Appendix to the Book entitled etc. etc.,” published in London 1776.

“The Canadian Freeholder,” in three volumes, published in London 1777 and 1779.

There is also a volume of “Occasional Essays on various Subjects,” etc. etc. The contents are short pieces on Events at Boston, Slavery, The Doctrine of Libels, and of more interest to us, “An Account of the Noblesse or Gentry in Canada in the Year 1775,” and “Considerations on the Expediency of Procuring an Act of Parliament for the Settlement of the Province of Quebec,” printed in London 1766. A volume of collected essays was also published in London in 1809.

The author of all these works was Francis Maseres, of Cambridge, M.A., F.R.S. and F.A.S., His Majesty’s Attorney-General for the Province of Quebec, and afterwards Cursitor Baron of the Court of Exchequer of England. He resided continuously in the Province of Quebec from September, 1760, to September, 1769. He was born at London 15th December, 1731, and died at Reigate 19th May, 1824. A memoir of his life will be found in the Annual Register for 1824, page 220 et seq.

Amongst other pamphlets published anonymously we

may note one published at Montreal in 1809 entitled, "Considerations des effets qu'ont produit en Canada, la Conservation des Etablissemens du pays, les Moeurs, l'Education, etc., de ses Habitants; et les consequences qu'en traineroient leur decadence par rapport aux interets de la Grande Bretagne," by a Canadian M.P.P. The writer was Denis B. Viger, of Montreal. After the custom of that time, this was replied to by "An Apology for Great Britain in allusion to a Pamphlet entitled, 'Considerations, etc. etc. ;'" this was by Ross Cuthbert, Seigneur of Lanoraie, etc., and published at Quebec in the same year—1809.

A busy man amongst pamphleteers was Mr. Adam Thom, of the Montreal *Herald*. We have from his pen:—"Review of a Report made in 1828 by the Canada Committee of the House of Commons," etc.; "Remarks on the Petition of the Convention and on the Petition of the Constitutionalists, etc., in 1835," by Anti-Bureaucrat; "Anti-Gallic Letters addressed to His Excellency the Earl of Gosford," etc., by Camillus, in 1836.

This "Camillus," in the preface, is said to be Adam Thorn—reprinted from the Montreal *Herald*. It has been said that these letters were written by Judge Gale, and indeed there appears some reason for believing them to have been at least a joint production—and beyond question Judge Gale was a voluminous writer.

In the Confederation controversy, the three letters on "The Crown and Confederation," by "A Backwoodsman," in 1864, are by Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

The *Lower Canada Watchman*, published anonymously at Kingston, U.C., in 1829, and which has been frequently referred to in connection with Mr. Kingsford's statement as to the earliest books printed in Upper Canada, was the work of David Chisholm, who for the last five years of his life was editor of the Montreal *Gazette*.

In speaking of early books in Upper Canada, the *Canadian Review*, No. 1, Vol. I., July, 1824, contains a criticism of a novel recently published, entitled, "Saint Ursula's Convent; or, the Nun of Canada—containing scenes from real life. In two volumes. Kingston, Upper Canada, 1824." The critic speaks of them as "two small duodecimo volumes," and of the author as "a lady only 17 years of age."

A pamphlet of nineteen pages, published in Montreal in 1810, entitled. "Some Considerations on this Question—Whether the British Government acted wisely in granting to Canada her present Constitution? with an Appendix containing Documents, etc. etc., by a British Settler," is by John Fleming. He was a resident of Montreal for twenty-nine years, where he died of cholera, 30th July, 1832. He also wrote "The Political Annals of Lower Canada," published at Montreal in 1828.

I have already said that Judge Gale was a busy writer; he was the "Nerva" of the Montreal *Herald*. These letters were collected and published under the title "'Nerva; a Collection of Papers published in the Montreal *Herald*.'" He was for several years Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, and died here in 1865. Judge Aylwin and Judge Badgley were also pamphleteers.

I suppose it is well known that the celebrated report of Earl Durham was written by Charles Buller, his secretary, and the appendix to it was furnished by the late Christopher Dunkin. I may add, with regard to Charles Buller, that he was a man of remarkable ability, and was highly esteemed in all circles at home. He died on the 20th November, 1848, at the early age of forty-two. It was he to whom the novelist Thackeray referred in his ballad entitled "The End of the Play":

Who knows the inscrutable design?
 Blessed be He who took and gave.
 Why should your mother, Charles, not mine,
 Be weeping at her darling's grave?
 We bow to heaven that willed it so,
 That darkly rules the fate of all;
 That sends the respite or the blow,
 That's free to give or to recall.

The late Hon. John Young and Sir Francis Hincks were inveterate pamphleteers in their day, and there is also a cloud of writers who, under the anonyms of "Mercator," "A Protestant," "Citizen," etc. etc., float down the current and are absorbed and lost in the gulf of time. Of the Hon. John Young we should not overlook the fact that he was the first to propose the Victoria Bridge, and that he did so in a letter published in the Montreal *Herald*.

I suppose we are all familiar with what is known as "Marriott's Report," this was printed early in 1774, and was entitled, "Plan of a Code of Laws for the Province of Quebec, Reported by the Advocate-General." Dr. Marriott was appointed to be King's Advocate-General in 1764, and Judge of the Admiralty Court in 1778. He twice represented the borough of Sudbury in Parliament, and died in 1803. His examination before the House of Commons in 1774, when the House was in Committee on the second reading of the bill "For making more Effectual Provisions for the Government of the Province of Quebec," is extremely interesting. This is the Act of Parliament known as "The Quebec Act."

With reference to Smith's History of Canada, which bears the imprint "2 vols. Quebec, 1815," these two volumes were not published until 1826; and it will be observed that the figure "5" in the date is different in type from the other figures, and in some copies that I have seen, the

impress of that figure is so marked that it is seen upon the following page.

In a letter which I have in my possession, written by the author to Stephen Sewell, Esq., at Montreal, dated Quebec, December 12th, 1811, he says :

“ My long-delayed history appears about the 5th January. It contains, with the appendix, 460 pages, royal 8vo. Will it sell at Montreal ? Pray enquire, and I will send up some copies.” It is to be presumed that this only covers the first volume, for the size of the book really is— Vol. I. 383 pages and appendix 72 pages, and Vol. II. 235 pages. I may say the second volume also bears the alteration in the date that I have spoken of.

This letter is endorsed :—“ The above refers to William Smith’s History of Canada; although he anticipated the appearance of his work within a few weeks after the above was written, yet it was not printed until 1815, and then from some unknown cause was not allowed to make its appearance in the world for many years after, viz., in 1826.”

In this interval it was entombed in the garret of the printer, John Neilson (afterwards Hon). As it was printed for the author, and the author was a notoriously “ bad pay,” the reasons for this long entombment may easily be imagined.

In the letter of Mr. Smith, before referred to, he also said :—“ Our little snipe of a Governor wants to make himself popular by dining everywhere, but this will not do, and I am sorry to say that he has no one about him of sufficient talents to put him in the right road. What a difference between the two Governors—Sir James conducted himself like a king, Sir George, after him, appears a puny little thing.”

The Sir James “ who conducted himself like a king ” was Sir James Henry Craig, Governor from the autumn of 1807 to June, 1811, and he was succeeded by the “ little snipe,” the “ puny little thing,”—Sir George Prévost.

In one of the many statements of "Canadian Grievances" there occurs the following entry :

"And the locusts went up all over the land, and rested in all the coasts, very grievous were they ; before then there were no such locusts as they, neither after them shall there be such. For they covered the face of the earth so that the land was darkened, and they did eat every herb of the land, and all the fruit of the trees." And then, under the heading, "The Smith Family"—"William Smith, brother-in-law to Chief-Justice Sewell, son of a late chief-justice of the Province, member of the Executive Council, Master in Chancery, one of the Board for the inspection of the Receiver-General's vaults, Judge of the Court of Appeals—salaries, exclusive of percentage on the contingent expenses of the Legislative Council, about £700. This gentleman has been forty-one years in possession of these pickings."

Notes.

By MR. DOUGLAS BRYMNER.

In *Canadians* for June, Mr. W. W. L. Chipman quotes various authors to prove that the spelling of the name of the captor of Quebec in 1629 was Kertk, Kertch or Querch, which latter he appears to prefer. The spelling thus given shows that the name is not French, whatever other nation may claim the paternity of so barbarous a collection of letters.

Among the other authorities relied on by Mr. Chipman is the Albé Laverdière, a most careful writer. The reference Mr. Chipman gives is to page 223 of volume six (*Œuvres de Champlain*, 1870, the total paging to be found at the foot being 1207). In the text the name is written "General Quer," which the editor corrects in a note "Quer, from Kertk." In page 177 of the same volume (1161 of the total pagination), in which the name first occurs, Mr. Laverdière

has this note on the signature "David Quer" attached to the summons to surrender Quebec:—" *Ce nom a du être ainsi orthographié d'après une copie qui portait Quirc; car on retrouve par signature originale Kearke et Kirke.*" (This name must have been spelt from a copy having *Quirc*; for the original signature is found to be *Kearke* or *Kirke*.) Now the equivalent of *Qu* is *K*, and the word thus written is *Kirc*, as near *Kirk* as the eccentric spelling of the day permitted. An example of this may be found in the name Jacques Quartier or Cartier, yet no one now thinks of spelling it Quartier. Quebec, besides that spelling, may be found written Quebecq and Kebec, The *Qu* is the exact equivalent of our *K*, as *Ou*, before a vowel, is of our *W*, in such words as Wisconsin—French, Ouisconsin; Ottawa—French, Outaouais. Thus the spelling preferred by Mr. Chipman (*Quereh*) is simply *Kerk*, the vowel more closely resembling the sound in *Kirk* than *i* would, as the latter, if used in French, would sound *Keerk*, not *Kirk*.

But leaving conjectures and inferences aside, I send you the copy of a representation made by Lewis *Kirk*, which, besides the spelling, shows the authority under which he and his brothers carried on hostilities in the St. Lawrence, etc. If you have room you might give it in full.

On the 26th of February, 1631, a petition was presented to the Admiralty by Sir Wil. Alexander, Captain David *Kirke* and others, "Adventurers in the Company of Canada," praying that certain vessels might be prevented from interfering with their trading rights. The warrant issued to give effect to the petition was in favour of Sir Will. Alexander, *Jarvis Kirke*, and others, "who had been at great charges," etc. That the name was indifferently written *Kirk* or *Kirke* is plain from the documents cited. Further evidence (which might be multiplied indefinitely) is to be found in two warrants in favour of another *Kirk*; in one, dated 22nd March, 1627, he is called George *Kirke*, with the final *e*; in the other, dated on the 31st of May of the

same year, he is called George Kirk, without the final letter. Both warrants were issued under the Privy Seal.

The truth seems to be, that Champlain mistook the signature of David *Quirc* for *Quer*, and so continued to write it. That a French ambassador should spell an English name in a peculiar manner is not wonderful. The name of Cornwallis is not easily distinguishable under the guise of *Cornowls*, as given in a French official document, yet this would scarcely be relied on as authority for the spelling of his lordship's name. The same remark applies to the old Scotch Council, in whose records the spellings of proper names are most confusing.

Charlevoix gives the name as Kerkt, and the "sheepy people," as the poet Chaucer styles them, have followed, and will, no doubt, continue to follow his lead.

I may, in conclusion, refer to a letter addressed by Charles I. to Sir Isaac Wake, his ambassador in France, dated the 12th of June, 1631. It was published for the first time in the Report on Canadian Archives for 1884, in which the full text may be found. The letter is signed by the King's own hand. At page lxii. of the report are found these words: "particularly the three brothers, the *Kirks*."

Like all other "vulgar errors," the mistake in spelling the name will die hard, as will the attributed nationality. Jarvis, Jervas, or Gervaise Kirke, for his Christian name is given in different forms, was not a native of France, nor were his sons refugee Frenchmen, as the name of Kertk, Querch, or any of its varieties, sufficiently proves.

The theory that David Kirke changed his name from Querch on being made a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1627, is a weak foundation on which to build an argument. It is simply an attempt to set up a reason, with not the slightest shadow of proof, and therefore needs no answer beyond this, that in the roll of the baronets of Nova Scotia, giving each name and the date, day, month and year of creation, from 1625 to 1637, the name of Kirke does not appear, nor does

any other that could be considered in the least resembling it, and that David Kirke was *knighted*, not made a baronet, in 1633, six years after the hypothetical date that would lead him to change his name.

The documents in the "First English Conquest of Canada," by Henry Kirke, may be studied with advantage.

[I regret that want of space prevents the publication of the extract which Mr. Brymner has been good enough to send with the above.—ED.]

Mr. David Denne of this city. calls attention to an error in Mr. Reade's article on "Canadian Histories," at page 6 of this volume, where the date of Mrs. Janet Roy's history (1st ed.) is stated as 1850. Mr. Denne has a copy published by Ramsay & Armour, Montreal, in 1847, in which the questions which appear at the end of the volume in later editions, are here printed on the margin of the text.

BY MR. JOHN READE.

In the May number of *Canadiana* appeared a communication from Mr. Charles M. Holt, in which is given an extract from the note-book of Mr. W. B. Lambe of this city, which reads as follows:—

"June 26, 1856.—Rev. Joseph Abbott, formerly Rector of St. Andrews, Canada, afterwards lecturer in History, McGill College, Montreal, told me that George Washington, first President of the United States of America, was born in Westmoreland, England, about six miles from where Abbott himself was born. That Washington was christened by the Vicar of the parish (Burns, whose son was the author of 'Burns' Justice'), and that Washington was taken from England to America by his parents when about two months old. Rev. Mr. Abbott, at my request, wrote for a certificate from the Register of the parish and received for reply 'that the register had been defaced.'"

Strange as this story may seem, in view of the popular tradition among our neighbors as to Washington's American nativity, it is certainly not without some foundation. Even so patriotic and (in the main) so pains-taking a writer as Benson J. Lossing, who had access to whatever documents were likely to shed light on the question of Washington's birth and baptism, is compelled to acknowledge that there is no official record to solve it. Washington himself seems to have been brought up in the belief that he was born in Virginia. When about seventeen years old, he made the following entry in his mother's Bible: "George Washington, son to Augustine and Mary his wife was born ye 11th day of February, 173 $\frac{1}{2}$ about 10 in the morning, and was baptized on the 8th of April following, Mr. Beverley Whiting and Capt. Christopher Brooks, Godfather (*sic*), and Mrs. Mildred Gregory, Godmother." The fact that "th," instead of "rd" comes after the figure "3" in the date of the baptism, gives some reason to believe that a cipher has been omitted, so that the real date would be "April 30th." This change would add nearly four weeks to the interval between the birth and the baptism and, on the theory that the former took place in England, the latter in Virginia, would impart some probability to the intervening voyage by Mrs. Augustine Washington.

Augustine Washington was born in 1694, and, when twenty-one years old, married Jane, daughter of Caleb Butler, of Westmoreland County, Virginia. This lady died on the 24th of November, 1728, after having borne four children, of whom Lawrence and Augustine survived to maturity. Augustine (George Washington's father) then married Mary Ball, on the 6th of March, 1730. Of this latter marriage no record is preserved. In December 1871, Dr. B. J. Lossing, while staying with the late Prof. F. B. Morse in New York, was shown by his host a portrait said to be that of Washington's mother, Mary Ball, taken just before her marriage. Prof. Morse had received the picture

from an artist named George Harvey, to whom it had been bequeathed by George Field, author of "The British School of Artists" and other works. Mr. Harvey had made Mr. Field's acquaintance in 1847, and on being shown by that gentleman the portrait in question, was at once struck by its resemblance to the ordinary portraits of Washington. In February, 1841, Mr. Field gave Mr. Harvey a history of the portrait, to satisfy the incredulity of Americans with respect to it. When he (Mr. Field) was a boy, being in the vicinity of Cookham in Berkshire, his uncle with whom he was living pointed out to him a pretty cottage as the house in which Washington's parents had once resided. Mrs. Morer (*née* Taylor), who lived in the same neighborhood, showed him the Mary Ball portrait and other relics of the Washingtons, which had been given to her when they left England for America, whither her mother or aunt accompanied them as their baby's (George's) nurse. In 1812, Mr. Field, being near Cookham again, inquired for Mrs. Morer, but learned that she had died and that her effects were about to be sold. He gave instructions to have the portrait purchased for him. By his will, dated Jan. 19, 1852, Mr. Field bequeathed the portrait to his artist friend, Mr. Harvey. The latter, who gave these particulars to Mr. Morse, had also met near Cookham an aged gentleman named Greathurst, who had, he said, lived in the house in which Washington was born. Mr. Harvey also ascertained (but how he did not say) that in 1729 Augustine Washington was in England in connection with some property to which he had fallen heir. He also expressed his belief that Mary Ball's portrait had been painted by Thomas Hudson, the most popular, after the death of Sir Godfrey Knolles, of the London portrait painters of that time. During Mary Ball's sojourn in England, Hudson had a summer residence in Berkshire, not far from where the Washingtons and Balls resided. Joseph Ball, Jr., the brother of Washington's mother, was educated in England, became a

legal practitioner in London, and having married a Miss Ravenscroft, made England his permanent home.

In 1853, Mr. Harvey made personal inquiries at Cookham, ascertained that the Washingtons had really lived there, that several members of the Ball family had resided and been buried there. But the Baptismal and Marriage Register of the parish had disappeared—having been taken away by a lawyer and, while in his possession, destroyed by a fire. A fragment of a letter written by Miss Lizzie Burwell to Miss Nelly Car, on the 15th of May, 1728, gives it to be understood that "Molly Ball" was then going on a visit with her brother Joseph to the latter's home in England. Mention has already been made of Augustine Washington's visit to England in connection with the estate there.

It seems, on the whole, not improbable that the marriage of Augustine Washington and Mary Ball took place in England, and it is, at least, possible that George Washington was born there. It is true that, when in 1792, being then President of the United States, he sent to Sir Isaac Heard a genealogical table of the Virginia Washingtons, he gave Westmoreland County, Virginia, as his own birth-place. But, if there was any doubt on the subject, he would naturally give the country of which he was already the reputed father, the benefit of it. It is more in harmony with the nature of things that the great and successful leader of the American Revolution should be an American than that he should be an Englishman. On the other hand, there is a good deal to be said in favor of the English birth-place. As to his baptism, if the suggestion of the missing cipher in his own Bible record be correct, and the date of the christening be April 30, and not April 3, it is possible that his parents may have crossed the Atlantic just as soon after his birth as his mother's health permitted, and that their son George was baptized in his Virginia home.

I am inclined to think, however, that in ascribing

Washington's birth to "Westmoreland, England," the Rev. Joseph Abbott (unless Mr. Lambé's memory was at fault) must have had the Virginia Westmoreland in his mind, and thus been misled as to the Ball and Washington families. The north of England shire that is associated with the Washingtons is Durham, from a village in which county the name is said to be derived. But that was at an earlier stage of their history. The parents of George Washington never, as far as I can find, took up their abode in the English Westmoreland. Cookham in Berkshire, is the place with which the story of the English nativity is connected from first to last.

BY MR. HENRY MOTT.

AMEDA—SPRUCE—SASSAFRAS.

AMEDA.—In Cartier's account of his voyage, 1535, he speaks of a tree by this name, having marvellous curative powers, but does not attempt to identify it with any tree known to him or his fellow-voyagers.

In "Hakluyt's Voyages," Edit. 1600 (p. 227-234), it is said to be the "*Sassafras*," a tree well-known to have been in demand, on European shores, for sanitive purposes, in early days.

The word is otherwise written by different authors—*Annedda*, *Haneda*.

In Parkman's *Pioneers of France*, he says:—"This valuable tree seems to have been the spruce." The authority of Hakluyt is cited to show that the tree called *Ameda* or *Annedda*, reported to have cured Cartier's followers of the scurvy, was the *sassafras*. Hakluyt had no information, except that derived from Cartier's narrative. He apparently conjectures the tree to have been the *sassafras*, because, in his time, the *sassafras* was supposed to have curative properties. It is certain, however, that the tree was an evergreen, as the Frenchmen are said to have made a decoction of its leaves, in the month of December, when

the sassafras, a deciduous tree, is without leaves. Cartier's tree is described as having been as large as an oak. As the pine, the hemlock, or the balsam-fir are not very likely to have been chosen for such a purpose, I am inclined to think, with Faribault, that the *spruce* is the tree in question, its leaves having long been used in Canada for making decoctions for sanitary and other uses.

Mr. L. O. Armstrong has discovered the following documents amongst the papers of his father, the late Hon. Justice Armstrong, of Sorel :

DEAD RIVER, ABOUT 160 MILES FROM QUEBEC, Oct. 13, 1775.

DEAR SIR:—I am now on my march for Quebec, with about 2,000 men, where I expect to have the pleasure of seeing you soon, this detachment is designed to co-operate with Gen. Schuyler, to frustrate the unjust and arbitrary measures of the Ministry, and restore liberty to our bretheren in Canada, to whom we make no doubt our exertions in their favour will be acceptable, and that we shall have their assistance or at least their friendly wishes, as the expedition is undertaken at the request of many of their principal inhabitants. I beg the favour of you on the receipt of this which will be delivered you by one Eneas, a faithful Indian, that you'll immediately write me by him of the disposition of the Canadians, the number of troops in Quebec, by whom commanded, and every advise you have received from Gen. Schuyler, and the situation of matters in general, what ships are at Quebec, and in short, what we have to expect from the Canadians and merchants of the city.

Whether any advice has been received of the march of this detachment. If any gentleman of my acquaintance will undertake to meet me on the road, he will be received with pleasure and handsomely rewarded. The enclosed letter to Gen. Schuyler, I beg favour of you to forward by express which charge shall be reimbursed you with thankfulness.

I am, with much esteem,

Dear Sir, your friend and very humble servant,

B. ARNOLD.

To JOHN MERCIER, Esq.,

or in his absence to

Captain Gregory or Mr. John Maynard.

HEADQUARTERS, MONTREAL, 19th March, 1776.

SIR:—Madamoiselle De Ramezay having obtained an order from Gen. Wooster to oblige the inhabitants on her lands to pay their

rents and other dues, six of which are on the Continental service in your regiment, and the General has referred her to you for payment of the same. I therefore enclose you their accounts to enable you to stop it out of their pay, with an acquittance to each on such payment being made, the amount is £187 2s., as she mentions you as her particular friend, she hopes you will not neglect her interest.

I am, Sir, etc.

Doit Loizeau, pour deux Terres.....	£ 57 12
Borgeron, une terre et une Billet	34 9
Denis Parent.....	12 3
Lampe.....	12 3
Savary.....	20 15
Bazille Maillhot, compte et Arérages	50

£187 2

COL. JAS. LIVINGSTON.

Mr. L. P. Sylvain, of Ottawa, to whose watchful zeal the Parliamentary Library largely owes its collection of early Canadian works, sends the following, in answer to a request for the derivation and translation of Hochelaga :

In Shea's translation of Charlevoix, Vol. I, p. 118, footnote, I find—"The form Hochelaga is clearly Huron—Iroquois; see *Faillon*, Histoire de la Colonie franc, I. p. 524-29. The name Hochelaga presents difficulties—Champlains ascribes it to the Sault St. Louis—Voyages, p. 10.

"The modern Iroquois name of Montreal, as given in the books printed there by Mr. Marcoux and others, is *Tiohtiaki* which Mr. Faillon (I. p. 16) thinks the same as *Tutanaguy* mentioned in Cartiers third voyage as between Hochelaga and Sault St. Louis. The Huron name, as given by Potier (*Elementa Gramm: Huron*) was Teokia-i, equivalent to Teokiaqui, the latter part being perhaps the name incorrectly written Hochelaga, which contains a labial clearly intrusive. The termination may be *ga* for people."

Ferland says, "Les mots conservés par Cartier appartiennent tous au Huron." Hist. du C., I. p. 31.

In Cusq's *Lexique de la Langue Iroquoise*. p. 188, you will find that Hochelaga means "à la chaussée des castors" at the Beaver dam, the only translation I have been able to find after much enquiry.

Hochelaga had completely disappeared, when Champlain visited the spot, the name had vanished also, and is used by Champlain only when he quotes Cartier.

Hochelaga is pronounced to-day: *Oserake*.