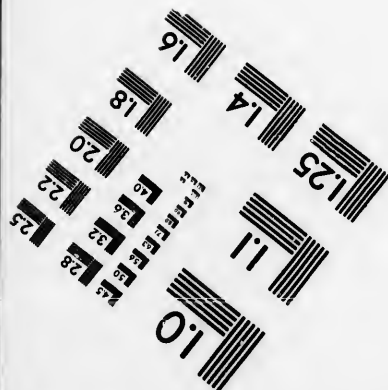
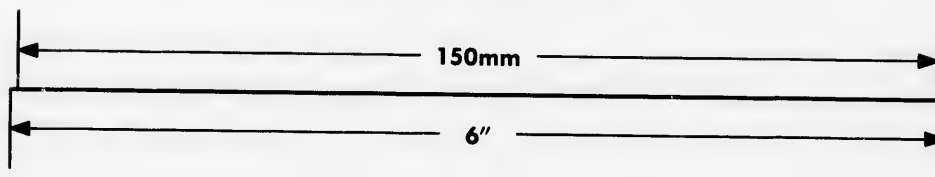
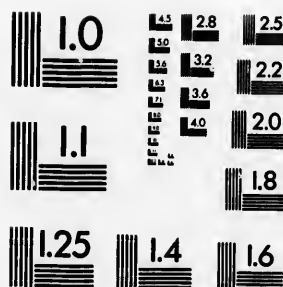
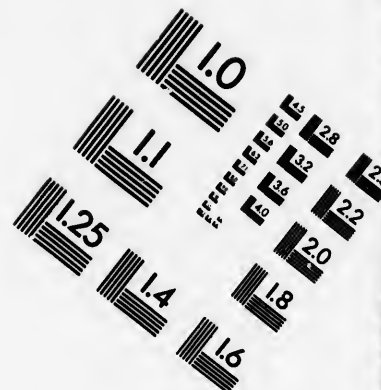
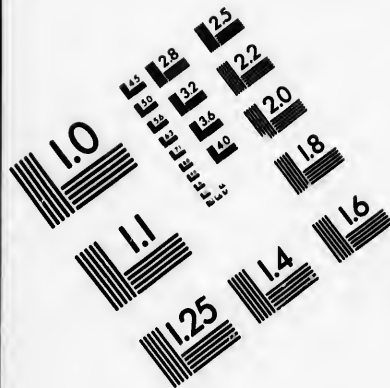
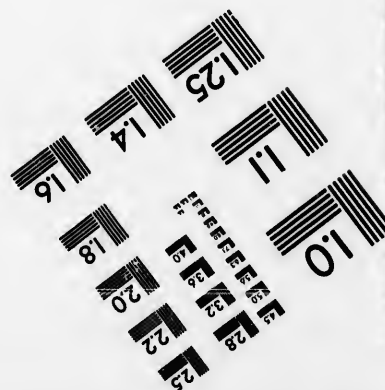


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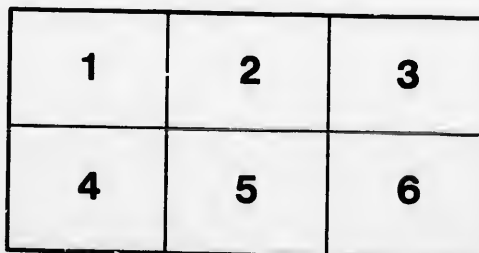
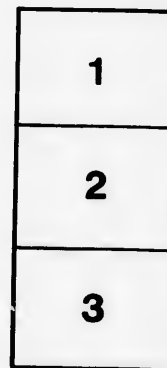
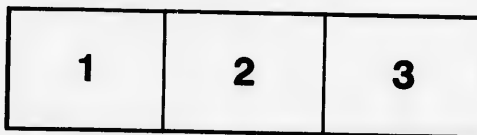
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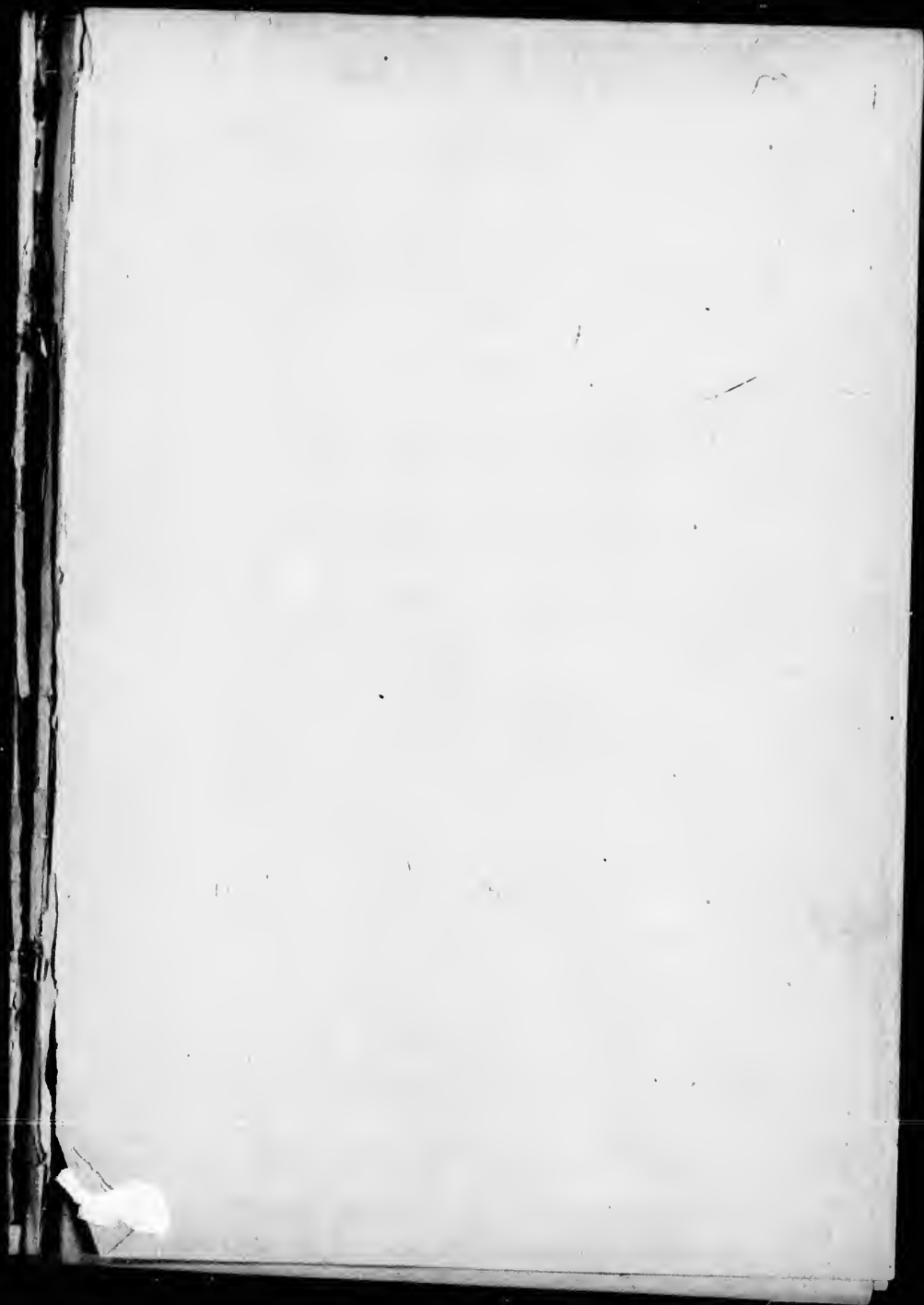
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**A SCHOOL
HISTORY OF CANADA
FOR THE USE
OF YOUNG STUDENTS
IN THE
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC**

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A SCHOOL
HISTORY OF CANADA

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IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH

OF

F.-X. TOUSSAINT

Professor of the Laval Normal School



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A HISTORY OF CANADA

DISCOVERIES AND SETTLEMENTS.

1. Discovery of America.—America was discovered in 1492, by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese navigator in the service of Spain. The chief maritime powers of Europe hastened to send out navigators and to divide amongst themselves the new continent. A crowd of adventurers soon overran the country in search of the marvellous riches of America. At last, colonists came to lay the foundation of several important settlements.

2. Voyages of Columbus.—The first land at which Columbus touched was the island of San Salvador, one of the Antilles; during the same voyage he discovered Cuba and San Domingo, where he built a small fort. On his third voyage, in 1498, he sailed along the northern coast of South America.

3. Injustice done Columbus.—Columbus was often obliged to quell the mutinous spirit of his companions, and he suffered cruelly at the hands of envious persons. Unjustly accused, he was loaded with fetters and brought back to Spain. Even the honor of giving his name to the vast continent which he had discovered was denied him.

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MAP OF AMERICA.

1 Spain. — Columbus, Cortez, Pizarro and other navigators gave to Spain the territory now known as the Southern States, Mexico, Central America, Venezuela, New Grenada, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, the Argentine Republic, and Patagonia.

2. Portugal. — Portugal took possession of Brazil, discovered in 1500, by Cabral.

3. England, Holland and Sweden. — The first navigators sent out by England were John and Sebastian Cabot in 1497.

In 1584, the English made settlements in Virginia. Later they founded the New England colony, then comprising New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Between New England and Virginia was New Netherland, a Dutch colony, now the State of New York. Further south towards the Delaware, the Swedes had founded New Jersey. Little by little, all the eastern coast of the country, which is now the United States, passed into the hands of the English.

4. France. — In 1523, during the reign of Francis I., John Verrazzani, a Florentine, was sent out to discover new lands. In 1534 and 1535, Jacques Cartier, a skilful navigator of St. Malo, visited the Gulf of St. Lawrence, discovered Canada, and took possession of the country in the name of the king of France.

France colonized Canada or New Franco, Acadia, and Louisiana.

JACQUES CARTIER.

1. First Voyage. — Francis I., desiring to found a colony in America, gave Cartier a commission, authorizing him to take possession of all the land he should discover.

Cartier set sail on the 20th of April, 1534, with two vessels of 50 tons weight. He visited the shores of Newfoundland, entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence by the Straits of Belle Isle and sailed along the coast of Labrador. On the 3rd of July, he entered a bay which he called Bay des Chaleurs.

When he sailed out of this bay, the violence of the wind forced him to take refuge in that of Gaspé.

Taking possession of the Country. — Cartier took possession of the country by planting, at the head of Gaspé Bay, a large cross surmounted by the arms of France. On the festival of the Assumption, he set sail for France.

2. Cartier's Second Voyage. — Francis I., satisfied with Cartier's report of the first voyage, gave him a new commission. On the 19th of May, having received the blessing of the bishop of St. Malo, Cartier again set sail. His fleet comprised three small ships, the *Great Hermine*, the *Little Hermine*, and the *Emerillon*. On the 16th of July, he reached Sable Island. On the 10th of August, he entered a gulf

which he called St. Lawrence, in honor of the martyr whose festival is celebrated on that day. On the 15th of August, the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, he sailed around Anticosti, which he called Assumption Island; on the 6th of September, he cast anchor near Hazel Island; on the 7th of the same month, he anchored between the north shore and the Island of Orleans, which he called Isle of Bacchus. On the 8th, he was visited by Donacona, chief of Stadacona (bird's wing), a village which occupied the spot where Quebec now stands.

3. Cartier's arrival at Stadacona.—On the 14th of September, Cartier arrived at Stadacona. Finding the landscape pleasing and the harbour good, he resolved to winter there. He moored the *Great Hermine* and the *Little Hermine* in the St. Charles, which he called the St. Croix River, because he had entered it on the festival of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. Cartier was very well received by Donacona.

4. Cartier's visit to Hochelaga.—On the 19th, Cartier embarked on the *Emerillon* for Hochelaga, (the great beaver dam). Forty-five miles up the river, he stopped at Acholai (Lotbinière). He left the *Emerillon* at the mouth of Lake St. Peter, and with two boats reached Hochelaga on the 2nd of October.

Hochelaga was better built than Stadacona. The inhabitants, numbering about a thousand, were friendly. Having admired the country from the summit of a little mountain, to which he gave

the name of Mont Royal, Cartier and his men returned. On the 7th of October he discovered a river which he called Foncez (Three Rivers) and on the 11th, the *Emerillon* cast anchor again in the river St. Croix.

5. Taking possession of the Country. — During Cartier's absence the Frenchmen who had remained at Stadacona built a sort of entrenchment in front of their ships.

During the winter they suffered a great deal from cold and scurvy which carried off thirty men.

On the 3rd of May, Cartier erected on the river bank a large cross, surmounted by the arms of France.

On the 6th of May, he sailed for France, bringing with him Donacona, the chief of Stadacona.

6. First attempt at colonization. — The war going on at that time between France and Spain, diverted the attention of Francis I. from the immediate colonization of Canada. On the 15th of January, 1540, he granted letters patent to John Francis de la Roche de Roberval, a gentleman of Picardy, naming him Lieutenant-General of Canada, Hochelaga, and Saguenay. * The management of the expedition was confided to Cartier, who took the title of Captain-General and Grand Pilot of France.

Cartier's third voyage. — As Roberval was not ready to sail, Cartier set out before him. He left St. Malo on the 23rd of May, 1541, but his fleet of five

* According to the aborigines, the country was divided into three districts: Saguenay, Canada, and Hochelaga.

ships did not reach the harbour in the St. Croix till the 23rd of August. Donacona had died in France, and having good reason to dread his successor, Cartier went to Cap Rouge where he built a fort called Charlebourg Royal. While his men busied themselves clearing the land and fortifying the place, he sailed up the river in the hope of finding a passage to the Saguenay. He proceeded no further than the St. Louis Rapids.

Cartier returns to France. — The French were several times molested by the Indians during the winter, so in the spring they hastened to return to France.

At Newfoundland they met M. de Roberval who, in three large ships, was bringing out 200 colonists, amongst whom were several men of distinguished rank. Roberval desired Cartier to return with him, but the Captain-General, having probably lost confidence in the success of the undertaking, weighed anchor secretly the following night.

Roberval winters in the Country. — In 1542, Roberval settled at Charlebourg Royal which Cartier had just left. He changed its name to France Roy. He then sent two of his ships back to France to bring out the provisions necessary for the following spring, but the King, instead of sending help and supplies, recalled him in 1543.

From this time till the end of the sixteenth century, France attempted no colonization in Canada.

French ships still came to fish for cod on the banks of Newfoundland.

7. Attempt at colonization by the Marquis de la Roche. — Towards the end of the sixteenth century, Henry III. gave the Marquis de la Roche letters patent, naming him Lieutenant General and Viceroy of Newfoundland and any other lands he might discover. These letters patent were confirmed in 1598 by Henry IV.

The Marquis de la Roche sailed with but one vessel, carrying fifty convicts whom he landed on Sable Island, expecting to find on the main land a place fit for the establishment of a colony. On his return, contrary winds drove him from the coast of the island and there the poor wretches were left for several years. Only twelve were found alive when the king, hearing of their sad fate, sent for them.

8. M. de Chauvin. — The commission of the Marquis de la Roche passed into the hands of M. de Chauvin, in 1599. This navigator interested himself in the fur trade only.

9. M. de Chates' Company. — On the death of M. de Chauvin, in 1601, his commission was given to M. de Chates, Governor of Dieppe, who organized a large company. The command of the ships was given to M. Pontgravé. M. de Chates induced M. de Champlain to accompany Pontgravé in his journey to Canada, requesting him to investigate the resources of the country and make out a faithful and detailed report upon them.

10. Champlain ascends the St. Lawrence. —

Champlain and Pontgravé sailed from France on the 15th of March, 1603. Leaving their ships at Tadoussac, they ascended the St. Lawrence as far as the St. Louis Rapids. M. de Chates was dead when they returned to France.

11. M. de Monts' Company. — The Commission of M. de Chates was given to Pierre du Gas de Monts, a Calvinist gentleman, Governor of Pons.

M. de Monts did not break up the Company formed by M. de Chates, but he increased its members by associating to it several merchants of Rouen and La Rochelle.

12. Foundation of Acadia. — In the spring of 1604, M. de Monts, accompanied by M. de Champlain and M. de Pontreincourt, sailed with two vessels to establish a colony. Having visited the shores of the Bay Française (Fundy), they wintered on St. Croix Island, at the mouth of the Etchemins River (St. Croix River). Here they suffered greatly from cold and want of water, besides the scurvy, which carried off thirty six men. As soon as the season was sufficiently advanced, M. de Monts, Champlain, and a few men, embarked on a small vessel and sailed along the shore as far as Cape Cod. Not finding any place offering all the desired advantages, M. de Monts returned to St. Croix. Then re-embarking on their two ships, the Frenchmen proceeded to found in Acadia, a settlement to which they gave the name of Port-Royal (Annapolis.)

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

1. Canada — Canada is a large country in North America, in size almost equal to Europe. It extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the frontiers of the United States to the Arctic Ocean.

Under the French, New France comprised the valley of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes, the Mississippi and its tributary, the Ohio River.

1. Provinces. — The seven provinces of Canada and the immense territory of the North West were colonized at different periods.

1. Nova Scotia (Acadia) was colonized in 1604; New Brunswick at first formed part of New France and afterwards of Acadia;

2. The Province of Quebec was colonized in 1608;

3. The Province of Ontario formed part of the Province of Quebec till 1791.

4. Manitoba, including the older colonies of Red River and Portage, was colonized by the French and English at the beginning of the present century.

5. British Columbia owes its first colonists to the gold mines which for the last twenty years have attracted a crowd of adventurers.

6. Prince Edward Island was colonized in 1713.

7. Hudson Bay was discovered by Anskolk, a Dane. Since the year 1672, fur trading ports have been established in this immense territory, by the celebrated

Hudson Bay Company. The new provinces, Assiniboia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, are now distinct from the rest of the North West and are rapidly increasing in population.

3. Forts. — In order to secure their vast possessions and to defend themselves from the attacks of the Indians, the French built a number of forts. The most remarkable on the St. Lawrence, were at Quebec, Three Rivers, and Montreal; on the Richelieu and Lake Champlain, at Sorel, Chambly, St. Frederick, and Point de la Chevrolure (Carillon); on the great lakes, fort Cataracou or Frontenac, Niagara, Detroit, and a fort on the Peninsula; in the valley of the Ohio, fort Dufresne and Marchant; west of Lake Superior was fort Contrecoeur, and between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were Gaspereau and Beauséjour.

4. Indians. — When the French came to New France, they found it inhabited by several nations or tribes of Indians. The most remarkable were the Esquimaux in Labrador, the Montagnais near the Saguenay, the Algonquins on the North of the St. Lawrence, the Ottawas on the river of the same name, the Hurons on the lake called after them, the large tribes of Sioux, Miami, Outagamis and others to the west and south of Lake Superior; the confederation of five Iroquois tribes south of Lake Ontario and in the State of New York, the Etchemins south of the St. Lawrence; the Abenakis, who with the Hurons were the faithful allies of the French,

in the State of Maine and on the St. Lawrence; and the Souriquois or Miamecs in Acadia.

5. Manners and customs of the Indians. —

The Indians in general were tall and well built, their skin copper colored, their eyes dark, and their hair long and black. Gentle in time of peace, their cruelty during war was revolting. They tortured their prisoners in the most frightful manner. The Algonquins and Hurons were less cruel.

6. Arts. — Making bows and arrows, tomahawks, bark canoes and nets, were the only arts known to the Indians. The men hunted and fished, the women, treated with contempt, were burdened with the most laborious work.

7. Religion. — The Indians were pagans. They believed in the existence of two gods; the one good, called the good Manitou, the other wicked, called the bad Manitou. They had a vague idea of reward and punishment after death, believing that the good would go to a land where game was abundant, and the wicked, to a land where there was neither hunting nor fishing.

8. Government. — The Indians had no regular form of government. Somewhat republican in their ideas, they obeyed only the chiefs whom they chose among the bravest and most eloquent of the tribe.

HISTORY OF CANADA

PART FIRST

CANADA UNDER THE FRENCH 1608—1760

FIRST EPOCH

THE COLONY GOVERNED BY COMPANIES
1608 to 1663

I. SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN 1608 to 1629

M. de Monts, Lieutenant general; the Count de Soisson, the Prince of Condé, the Duke of Montmorency, the Duke of Ventadour, Viceroy; Cardinal Richelieu, Grand-Master.

1. Samuel de Champlain. — M. de Champlain was born at Brouage in Saintonge. At an early age he embraced a seafaring life. Intelligent and well educated for the period in which he lived, firm and constant in his enterprises, brave, and above all a Christian in the strongest sense of the word, Champlain was destined by Providence to be the father and founder of New France.

2. Arrival of M. de Champlain. — M. de Monts, having laid the foundation of Port Royal, obtained a new commission from the king. This time he cast his eyes on Canada where he desired to make an attempt at colonization. He equipped two ships; one, commanded by Pontgravé, went to Tadoussac to trade for furs; the other, commanded by Champlain, arrived in 1608, and anchored opposite a point which the savages called Kebec.

3. Remarkable Events. — The following are the chief events of M. de Champlain's first administration: 1. The foundation of Quebec; 2. Champlain's battles with the Iroquois; 3. The voyages and discoveries of the founder of New France; 4. The arrival of the Recollets; 5. The arrival of the Jesuits; 6. The foundation of several Huron villages or "reductions" by the Jesuits; 7. The organization of the Company of a Hundred Associates; 8. The taking of Port Royal and Quebec by the Kerk brothers.

4. Foundation of Quebec. — On the 3rd of July, 1608, M. de Champlain landed at Quebec. He ordered his men to set immediately to work to clear the land and construct dwellings. Three houses, two stories high, and a storehouse were soon built on the spot now occupied by the lower town church. These houses were, for their better security, surrounded by a trench. Such was the humble beginning of New France.

5. The Site of Quebec. — The site chosen by M. de Champlain was most picturesque and advanta-

geous. Quebec has one of the finest harbors in the world. The promontory, at the foot of which lay the settlement, is separated from that of Levis by the pellucid waters of the great river; the lovely Isle of Orleans is opposite, while to the north the eye rests on the pleasant hill of Beaupré, the long chain of the Laurentides, and the beautiful falls of Montmorency.

6. Champlain's Battles. — The Montagnais, the Algonquins, and the Hurons, wishing to make war on their common enemy, the Iroquois, sought and obtained the alliance of the French. The results of this alliance were so disastrous, that the very existence of New France was several times endangered. The French, it is true, made allies of the Hurons and Algonquins, but they made at the same time irreconcilable enemies of the Iroquois, the fiercest and most vindictive of the tribes.

First Battle. — M. de Champlain, accompanied by two Frenchmen, set out with sixty of his new allies. A battle took place on the shores of Lake Champlain. Firearms were utterly unknown to them, and the Iroquois were so terrified by their noise and effect, that they fled, leaving their chiefs and several of their warriors on the battle-field. Ten or twelve prisoners were taken and most cruelly tortured by the victorious Indians.

7. Second Battle. — In 1610, Champlain accompanied his allies on a second expedition against the Iroquois. A second battle took place at the mouth of the Richelieu River. Less terrified by the firearms

of the French, the Iroquois resisted this time much longer, and it was only after a bloody struggle that they were repulsed. Nearly all were killed or made prisoners.

8. Third Battle. — In 1615, Champlain accompanied the Hurons on a third expedition against the Iroquois. A battle took place on the shores of Lake Ontario in the Iroquois' own country. They fought better than in either of the preceding engagements and repelled the attack so firmly that it was impossible to force their intrenchments. Champlain was wounded and passed the winter with the Hurons.

The Iroquois, now intimidated, did not molest the French during Champlain's administration. But later they prowled around the settlements, sometimes in small bands, sometimes in large ones, seeking to revenge themselves, not on the Hurons alone, but also on the French, undaunted even by the cannon of the forts of Quebec and Ville Marie.

9. Champlain's Voyages, Discoveries and Explorations. — Before Champlain founded Quebec he had already crossed the Ocean several times; he had visited Mexico, helped in the foundation of Port-Royal, and ascended the St. Lawrence as far as the St. Louis Rapids.

In 1609, he discovered the Richelieu, then called the Iroquois River; and in the same voyage, the lake which bears his name. In 1613, seeking a passage to Hudson Bay, he discovered the Ottawa River; in 1615, Lake Nipissing, Simcoe, Ontario, and took

possession of the territory which now forms the Province of Ontario.

No sooner had Champlain returned from his journeys in the west, than he sailed for France to watch over the interests of the colony, to organize new companies, to bring out religious, to plead the cause of the settlers, to get new colonists, and to obtain help of every kind.

10. Arrival of the Recollets — In 1615, four Recollets, Father Denis Jamay, John Dolbeau, Joseph Le Caron, and Brother du Plessis, came out with Champlain. Their object was to bring spiritual assistance to the French and to preach the Gospel to the Indians. A little chapel was built near the settlement and the first mass was celebrated there on the 25th of June, 1615, by Father Le Caron.

The Residence of the Recollets. — The Recollets built a house on the spot where the General Hospital now stands. Later they fixed their residence in the upper town, near the place now occupied by the Anglican church.

11. Arrival of the Jesuits. — The Jesuits arrived in the colony in 1625. These zealous priests came to help the Recollets by whom they had been invited, and by whom they were hospitably entertained at the residence near the General Hospital. The first Jesuits who came to Canada were Father John de Brobœuf, Father Gabriel Lalement, Father Ennemond Masse, and two lay brothers. The Jesuit-College was founded by the Marquis de Gamache, in 1635.

12. Voyages of the Jesuits. — These zealous missionaries, fearing neither toil nor death, travelled over all the immense territories of New France to convert the savages to Christianity. The Jesuits penetrated to the most distant regions.

They founded several Indian villages. The fervor of the neophytes was equal to that of the early Christians.

Huron Villages. — The most remarkable Huron villages were St. Ignatious, St. Joseph, St. John, St. Louis, and St. Mary.

13. Education. — The Jesuits were the first to give a classical education to the youth of New France.

Children received an excellent elementary and truly christian education in the Recollets' schools.

14. Fortifications. — The settlement of Quebec was not sufficiently fortified. Champlain therefore, in 1620, built a fort on the hill now occupied by the Platform or Dufferin Terrace. This fort was called St. Louis Castle and was used as a residence by the governors, French and English, till 1834, when it was consumed by fire.

In 1611, to make sure of the territory he had discovered and to protect commerce, Champlain built Place Royal. This fort was situated on the very spot where, thirty years later, Montreal was founded.

15. Declaration of War. — War was declared between England and France just at the moment when the Company of a Hundred Associates was organized by Champlain. The first vessels sent out

by the company were taken by the the Kertk brothers. Louis, David, and Thomas Kertk were French Huguenots who, in consequence of the religious wars of the time, had entered the service of England.

David Kertk took Port Royal and Tadoussac and then sent a vessel to Quebec to summon Champlain to give up the settlement. Champlain's answer was such that Kertk thought it prudent to retire.

16. Capitulation of Quebec. — In 1629, an English fleet, commanded by the Kertk brothers, cast anchor in the port of Quebec and Louis Kertk summoned Champlain to give up the place. Lacking both food and ammunition, Champlain was obliged to surrender Quebec to the English. The terms of capitulation were honorable, and the French were treated courteously by the Kertks. Champlain and the Jesuits were transported to England; they afterwards went to France.

1. Companies. — The kings of France did not attempt to govern New France themselves. This charge was confided to companies, which received commissions or charters from the king, by which they obtained privileges and contracted obligations. The principal obligations of the companies of New France were, to colonize the country, to watch over its interests, to build forts, to pay the public officers, and to defray the expenses of the missionaries and the clergy in general.

To meet this outlay the companies had the exclusive control of the *Fur Trade* with the savages.

2. The following are the companies which obtained commissions:

1st. The Company of M. de Monts, 1603 to 1614;

2d. The Company of the Merchants of Rouen, 1614 to 1621;

3d. The Company of the Duke of Montmorency, 1621 to 1627;

4th. The Company of One Hundred Associates, 1627 to 1664;

5th. The West Indian Company, 1664 to 1674;

A sixth company called The Company of Notre Dame of Montreal was founded in 1640.

Owing partly to these companies, the colony made little progress in the early days. The associates, nearly all merchants, sought to enrich themselves and neglected their obligations.

3. Viceroy. — The kings of France were represented by persons of rank who, under the title of viceroy or lieutenant general, were appointed to protect the colony and preside over the companies. The most remarkable of these viceroys, up to the death of Champlain, were M. de Roberval, M. de Monts, the Count de Soissons, the Prince de Condé, the Duke de Montmorency, and Cardinal Richelieu. The latter was president of the Company of One Hundred Associates.

Land Tenure. — The seigniorial tenure, or feudal

system, was from the first established in Canada. The kings of France granted fiefs, a few miles square, to impoverished noblemen, to brave officers, or to distinguished men.

The seignior was obliged to allow the colonists a hundred square acres of land, at a rent of one or two cents an acre, and the tenants were bound by certain obligations; one was to have their corn ground at the seignior's mill.

This system, an excellent one for a new colony, was at first favorable to colonization.

The Canadian Legislature abolished the seigniorial tenure, in 1854, because it was evident that it had become unfavorable to the establishment of manufactures in the country.

A number of French noblemen and gallant officers, impoverished by the wars of the time, came to settle in New France. The oldest parishes in the country were founded by them, amongst others those of Beaupré, the Island of Orleans, and on the Richelieu River. Some of our best Canadian families claim descent from these early colonists and still do honor to the nobility of their ancestors.

5. The French Population. — In 1608, twenty eight men came out with Champlain. The whole population, before 1635, never exceeded two hundred souls. The greater number of the first settlers were mechanics or laborers. They were not as well chosen as those who came out after 1629. Previous to the taking of Quebec by the Kertk brothers (1629), the

administration of the affairs of the colony was in the hands of a company, presided over by a huguenot. Many of the colonists were not respectable. Champlain, however, obliged all to work and sent back to France the idlers who would not clear their land.

6. Women.—There were in these early times few women in the colony. Madame Louis Hebert and her daughters, Madame Couillard, Madame A. Martin, and Madame de Champlain,—the latter came out in 1620,—were the only women then to be found in New France.

The greatest care was taken to allow none but virtuous and pious women to come to Canada.

So many precautions and so much vigilance soon made New France a model colony. It is not therefore surprising that the Canadians were then, and still continue to be a moral, pious, and upright people.

THREE YEARS UNDER THE ENGLISH.

1629 to 1632.

1. Louis Kertk.—Louis Kertk took possession of Quebec on the day following that of the capitulation. He treated Champlain with great consideration, and invited the five families settled in New France to remain in the country promising them full liberty and protection.

2. Canada Restored to the French.—On arriving in England, Champlain learned that peace had been concluded two months before the fall of Quebec.

Notwithstanding this, Canada and Acadia were not restored to France till the 29th of March 1632, by the treaty of St. Germain en Laye.

CANADA AGAIN UNDER THE FRENCH.

1. William de Caen. — On the 13th of July, 1632, the "lilies of France" floated once more above Fort St. Louis. It was hailed with delight by the French who still remained in the country. The Company of a Hundred Associates recovered its privileges, and M. de Champlain was named to re-occupy the country. The pecuniary losses sustained by the Company during the war, were so great that Champlain deputed William de Caen to take possession of Quebec, granting him the privileges of the fur trade for one year.

2. Champlain's Second Administration. — The Company conferred on Champlain greater powers than he had yet held for the government of New France. He arrived at Quebec on the 23d of May, 1633, bringing out two hundred men, sailors and colonists. Father Masse and Father de Brébœuf came out with him.

3. Three Rivers. — The foundation of Three Rivers, in 1634, by M. de la Virolle, was the most remarkable event of the second administration of M. de Champlain. The Jesuits' college in Quebec was built in the year following. Shortly afterwards many respectable families came out from France to settle in Canada, knowing that they would now find

there the means of giving their children a thorough Christian and classical education.

4. Our Lady of Help. * — Champlain had promised, should he return to his beloved colony, to build a chapel in honor of the Blessed Virgin. In accomplishment of this vow, a chapel was erected near St. Louis Castle, and called Our Lady of Help.

5. Champlain's Death. — The year 1635 was a sad one for the colony as it was marked by the death of the founder of New France. He died on Christmas day after a severe illness of ten weeks. M. de Châteaufort took charge of the colony until the arrival of the new governor, in 1636.

II. MONTMAGNY.

1636 to 1648.

Grand-Masters: Cardinal Richelieu and the Duke de Mailli Brézé; Viceroy, the Duke de Danville.

1. Arrival of M. de Montmagny. — M. de Montmagny succeeded M. de Champlain. He was a knight of the religious military order of Malta, and being both pious and highly gifted, was worthy to succeed Champlain. The whole population turned out to meet him. He repaired to the chapel of Our Lady where the hymn of thanksgiving, *Te Deum*, was sung.

* Notre Dame de la Recouvrance.

2. Remarkable Events. — M. de Montmagny's administration lasted twelve years. The most remarkable events were: 1. Establishments or foundations; 2. Incursions of the Iroquois; 3. Adjustment of the differences between the colonists and the Company.

3. Sillery. — To protect the Christian Indians from the Iroquois, a village was founded near Quebec in 1637; it took its name from its founder, M. de Sillery, Commander of Malta. Twelve families settled there immediately, and they were soon followed by many more. The fervor of these poor Indians was most edifying. The French then in the country set them very good example.

4. The Ursuline Convent and the Hotel Dieu. — The Ursulines and Hospitalers came to New France in 1639. In honor of their arrival the guns of the fort were fired, and the governor and all the population received them with joy.

At a time when there was so much to fear from the Indians, the courage of these "valiant women" was great and heroic. They were indeed women after God's own heart, who abandoning home and country came to tend the sick or to educate the young girls of the colony.

The Duchess d'Aiguillon founded the Hotel Dieu of Quebec. The first Ursulines who came to New France with their foundress, Madame de la Peltrie, were Mother Mary of the Incarnation, Mother St. Joseph, and Mother St. Croix. In 1697, the Ursulines of Quebec founded the convent of Three Rivers; that of

Roberval at Lake St. John, in 1882; that of Stanstead, in 1884. These houses do honor to the country. The Ursulines give a good Christian education and solid instruction to the young girls confided to their care.

5. The Foundation of Montreal. — In 1640, the Company of Montreal was organized in France. It was composed of lay men and ecclesiastics. Its chief object was to uphold the Catholic religion in Canada and to convert the Indians. M. de Maisonneuve, a man eminently worthy to be at the head of such a company, was named governor of Montreal, where it was decided that a fortified village should be built.

M. de Maisonneuve arrived in Quebec in September, 1641. Several families from France accompanied him. As the season was already advanced, he wintered at Sillery.

On the 17th of May, 1642, M. de Maisonneuve arrived at Montreal. He was accompanied by M. de Montagny and by the Superior of the Jesuits, who celebrated mass there the same day. No time was lost and soon the first houses of Montreal were built. M. de Maisonneuve gave the name of Ville Mario to the infant city, but in spite of its pious founder it bears the name of Montreal.

6. Fort Richelieu. -- M. de Maisonneuve built a fort at the mouth of the Richelieu River. Seven hundred Indians attacked the workmen but they were unable to prevent them from finishing their task.

7. The Iroquois. — Humbled by M. de Cham-

plain, the Iroquois nevertheless appeared in arms several times during M. de Montmagny's administration. In 1640, they suddenly attacked a Huron tribe and massacred great numbers.

During a meeting held at Three Rivers to bring about a peace, the Iroquois withdrew and plundered several Huron and Algonquin canoes, laden with furs. Negotiations immediately ceased, as this odious proceeding showed that it was impossible to trust to the honor of the savages.

In 1644, the Iroquois attacked Montreal, killed three men and wounded three others. About the same time they burned several Huron villages and massacred the inhabitants. Father Jogues and Brissani fell into their hands, and although by the protection of God, they recovered their liberty, yet they were horribly mutilated.

Peace was agreed upon at Three Rivers between the French and all the Indian tribes, but it did not last long. In 1647, the Iroquois burnt Fort Richelieu and, divided into several bands, made sudden raids on the Algonquins, who trusting to the treaty of peace, had set out on their hunting expeditions.

In 1646, Father Jogues was killed in a Huron wigwam by a blow from the axe of an Iroquois.

8. Dissensions between the Colonists and the Company. — Dissensions about the fur trade had arisen between the colonists and the Company of a Hundred Associates, they were settled by a treaty signed by both parties and confirmed by the king, in

1645. The colonists obtained the right to trade for furs provided they gave in exchange only the products of the country; they agreed besides, 1. To support the clergy, pay public officers, and defray the expenses of the government; 2. To bring out at least twenty colonists every year; 3. To give, as seigniorial rent, a thousand pounds of choice beaver skins.

9. Departure of M. de Montmagny. — M. de Montmagny had always acted with so much wisdom, piety and disinterestedness, that he was loved and esteemed both by the French and the Indians. The court had decided to change the governors every three years, he was therefore recalled to France. He was much regretted in the colony, where he left, says Father Lalemont, a lasting reputation of wisdom and prudence.

III. LOUIS D'AILLEBOUT DE COULONGE.

1648 to 1651.

THE GOVERNORS ASSISTED BY A COUNCIL.

Viceroy, the Duke de Danville.

1. Arrival of M. d'Aillebout. — M. d'Aillebout succeeded M. de Montmagny. The new governor was, like his two predecessors, an upright man, very pious and earnest. He was received by M. de Montmagny with every mark of respect.

2. Remarkable Events. — 1. The establishment of a council at Quebec; 2. The country of the Hurons

invaded by the Iroquois, in 1648 and 1649; 3. The martyrdom of four Jesuits; 4. The dispersion of the Hurons.

3. The Council of Quebec. — M. d'Aillebout brought out a royal edict declaring: 1st, that the Governor General should be nominated in future for three years only; 2d, that the king established a council composed of the Governor, the Superior of the Jesuits, (till the nomination of a bishop) and two of the settlers, elected every three years by the counselors and by the syndics of Quebec, Three Rivers, and Montreal. The former governor, if he remained in the colony, had a right to take part in the council. The Council of Quebec had legislative and executive powers.

4. Iroquois Invasions. — On the 4th of July, 1648, the Huron village of St. Joseph, containing 400 families, was suddenly attacked by the Iroquois. Seven hundred Hurons were massacred or made prisoners.

On the 16th of March in the following year, a thousand Iroquois returned, nearly all with fire-arms which they had purchased from the Dutch. They attacked first the village of St. Ignatius, killing the inhabitants or making them prisoners, they then set fire to the village of St. Louis.

On the 7th of December, they massacred almost all the inhabitants of the village of St. John.

5. Martyrdom of Father Lalement and de Brébœuf. — Father de Brébœuf and Father Gabriel Lale-

ment were seized while baptizing the catechumens who had remained in the village of St. Louis. These holy priests, having refused to make their escape with five hundred Hurons who took to flight, were put to death amidst cruel torments; the Iroquois even thrust live coals into their mouths to prevent them from uttering the name of Jesus.

Father Daniel was killed in the midst of his beloved neophytes, in the village of St. Joseph. Before receiving the martyr's crown he had the happiness of baptizing, during the massacre, a great number of catechumens. Father Garnier was killed while exercising his holy ministry in the village of St. John.

6. Dispersion of the Hurons. — The inhabitants of fifteen villages resolved to abandon their wigwams and seek safety in the forest or with the neighboring tribes.

The Jesuits left their residence at St. Mary and accompanied three hundred families to the Island of St. Joseph.

The Remainder of the Huron Tribe. — Some of the Hurons, who escaped the general massacre, gave themselves up to the victors and became incorporated in the Iroquois nation; others sought shelter near the fort of Quebec. They were first sent to the Island of Orleans, then to Sillery, and finally to Lorette, where we still find the descendants of the faithful and beloved Huron tribe.

IV. JOHN DE LAUZON.

1651 — 1656.

Viceroy, the Duke de Danville.

1. Arrival of M. de Lauzon. — M. de Lauzon accompanied by his two sons, arrived at Quebec in October, 1651, to replace M. d'Aillebout whose term of office had expired. The new governor found the colony in a very unsatisfactory state.

2. Remarkable Events. — The most remarkable events of M. de Lauzon's administration were, 1. The raids and depredations of the Iroquois; 2. The arrival of new colonists, brought out by M. de Maisonneuve for the foundation of Ville Marie; 3. The establishment of the convent of Notre Dame.

3. Incursions of the Iroquois. — The destruction of the Huron tribes, the faithful allies of the French, caused a painful sensation in the colony. Fear dwelt in every breast. Drunk with Huron blood, the Iroquois thirsted for that of the French, and formed the project of exterminating them.

In June, 1651, they attacked the French at Point St. Charles, near Ville Marie. They were repulsed by Charles Lemoine.

In the following July, two-hundred Iroquois unsuccessfully besieged the Hospital of Ville Marie.

4. M. de Maisonneuve's Colonists. — M. de Maisonneuve was to Montreal what M. de Champlain had been to Quebec, the heart and soul of the city.

His courage, activity, and talent, saved it more than once from utter destruction.

In 1653, he brought out a hundred men from *Main*, *Anjou*, *Poitou*, and *Brittany*. They were all young, strong, brave, and accustomed to use fire-arms. Besides this, all had a trade or profession by which to earn their own living and make themselves useful in the colony. Above all they were men of good moral character and fervent Christians.

This re-enforcement was received with much satisfaction by the colony but especially by *Ville Marie*. The population of that place was augmented threefold and thus it became a city. Till now it had been a mere military station.

5. Notre Dame Convent. — Examples of heroism were not given by men alone. In those days of bloodshed and disaster, women also displayed both courage and devotedness. Sister *Margaret Bourgeois*, bravely imitating the *Ursulines* and *Hospitalers*, arrived in 1653. She chose *Ville Marie*, then much exposed to the fury of the *Iroquois*, as the scene of her future labors.

Margaret Bourgeois founded the Congregation of *Notre Dame*. The convent of *Montreal*, with its numerous missions, is an honor to the city and to the entire country. In these schools young girls receive the Christian education which fits them to become the ornament of society.

6. M. de Lauzon's Departure. — In the summer of 1656, *M. de Lauzon*, now advanced in years and

considering himself incapable of governing the country in its difficult circumstances, resolved to return to France. He left the administration to his son, who in turn transferred it to M. d'Aillebout. The latter retained it till the arrival of the new governor.

V. PETER DE VOYER, VISCOUNT D'ARGENSON

1658 to 1661.

Viceroy, the Duke de Danville and the Marquis de Fouquière.

1. Arrival of M. d'Argenson. — The Viscount d'Argenson succeeded M. de Lauzon. He arrived at Quebec on the 11th of July, 1658, and was honorably received by M. d'Aillebout. The latter then withdrew to Montreal, where two years afterwards he died. He is the second governor buried in Canada.

2. Remarkable Events. — Two events, well worthy of notice in Canadian History, took place during the three years of M. d'Argenson's administration: 1. The arrival of the first bishop; 2. The foundation of the Sulpician College at Montreal. To these may be added the depredations of the Iroquois, and the sublime devotedness of Dollard.

3. The Sulpician College. — The Venerable M. Olier founded the College of St. Sulpicius. The Company of Montreal made over to the Sulpicians all their powers both temporal and spiritual. Four Sulpicians with Gabriel de Queylus as Superior, arrived

at Ville Marie in the summer of 1657. M. de Queylus, as Vicar Apostolic, took up his residence in Quebec, the chief town in New France. He had been sent out by the Bishop of Rouen.

Every one in the colony, says Charlevoix, rejoiced to see so powerful a body of highly esteemed and clever men, take charge of clearing and colonizing the Island of Montreal, particularly as the first settlers had not shown the energy that had been expected. The Sulpicians have rendered great service to the island and the city of Montreal. Their immense wealth is employed in the interests of religion and in the education of youth of both sexes.

The Seminary was founded in 1659. For some years past the Sulpicians have supported a college which they built in Rome for Canadian clergymen, who thus have the advantage of studying theology in the Eternal City.

4. Incursions of the Indians. — Scarcely had M. D'Argenson installed himself in St. Louis Castle, when the Iroquois attacked and massacred the Algonquins under the very walls of the fort. They were pursued but not overtaken.

Attack on Three Rivers. — A short time afterwards the Iroquois attempted to surprise Three Rivers. They sent eight men to demand a parley with M. de la Potherie. He however saw through the design, and keeping one man, handed the others over to the governor who had them executed. This vigorous measure secured a few months' peace for the colony.

Sad position of the French. — The Iroquois, irritated by recent defeat, became more and more menacing and no help arrived from France. The colonists could no longer leave their forts without running the risk of being massacred. In the spring of 1660, New France was threatened with complete destruction.

5. Dollard. — There was no lack at that time of brave men ready to give up their lives for the colony. Dollard and sixteen Frenchmen of Montreal vowed before the holy altar to sacrifice themselves for their adopted country. They received the sacraments of the Church and prepared for death. Accompanied by a few Indian allies, they awaited the Iroquois on the Ottawa River, intrenching themselves in a small dilapidated fort. Seven hundred Iroquois soon presented themselves before the fort. The siege lasted ten days. All the Frenchmen were killed and a large number of Indians slain, before these miserable intrenchments were forced.

The victors, amazed at the resistance made by these sixteen Frenchmen, gave up their project to attack Quebec.

Renewed Depredations of the Iroquois. — In 1661, the Iroquois again ravaged several parts of the colony.

A priest of the Montreal Seminary was killed. M. de Lauzon, senechal of New France, lost his life on the Island of Orleans. Every where the bloody trail of

the savages was visible and they still thirsted for French blood.

7. Arrival of Bishop de Laval. — On the 16th of June, 1659, Mgr. François de Laval Montmorency arrived at Quebec. The whole population joyfully turned out to meet him. Mgr. de Laval was accompanied by Father Jerome Lallemant and several secular priests to whom the Bishop gave the benefices formerly held by the Jesuits alone.

Mgr. de Laval had been consecrated Bishop of Pétrée, in 1658, and at the same time named Vicar-Apostolic of New France.

VI. PETER DU BOIS, BARON D'AVAUGOUR.

1661 to 1663.

Viceroy, the Marquis de Fouquières, and the Count d'Estrades.

1. Arrival of M d'Avaugour — M. d'Argenson, having resigned on account of ill health, was replaced by M. d'Avaugour who arrived at Quebec in August 1661.

2. Remarkable Events. — M. d'Avaugour governed the country for two years, during that time the most remarkable events were; 1. The dissensions between the bishop and the governor about the liquor traffic; 2. A great earthquake.

3. The precautions taken by M. d'Avaugour. — M. d'Avaugour visited all the forts in the country

and finding but few men in any of them, he besought the king to send out troops and ammunition for the defence of the colony.

In 1662, 400 men with their officers landed at Quebec. This was the largest re-enforcement yet sent out.

4. The Liquor Trade.—The Indians were very fond of intoxicating drink. When under the influence of "fire water" as they called it, they were no longer responsible for their own actions and committed all sorts of crime. The religious authorities had always protested against the sale of liquor to the Indians. Bishop de Laval had prohibited it under pain of excommunication, and the Baron d'Avaugour had himself made the sellers of it amenable to severe penalties.

Disagreement between the Bishop and Governor.—A woman of Quebec having sold brandy to the Indians, was put in prison, Father Jerome Lalement, pitying the woman, interceded for her with the governor; as the kind-hearted priest pleaded her cause, M. d'Avaugour brusquely replied: "Since the liquor trade is not a punishable offence for this woman, it shall not be one in future for any person." Nothing could make him alter his decision. The disorder increased, and Bishop de Laval renewed the edict of excommunication against the traders who heeded neither preachers nor confessors.

5. M. d'Avaugour recalled.—Unable to prevent the demoralization of the little colony which,

a short time before, had given such beautiful examples of piety and fervor, Bishop de Laval went to France and carried his complaints to the foot of the throne. He obtained the power necessary to arrest the evil, and had also enough influence to cause M. d'Avanour to be recalled.

6. Earthquakes. — In 1663, earthquakes were felt at irregular intervals from the 5th of February to the middle of March, in an area of about 600 miles in length by 300 in breadth. Colonists and Indians were terror-stricken, no one, however, was killed. There were many astonishing conversions. God made use of this means to bring back to the right path those who had strayed from it, and to stop the disorders caused by the liquor traffic.

SECOND EPOCH.

ROYAL GOVERNMENT — FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A SUPERIOR COUNCIL TO THE CONQUEST.

1663—1760.

VII. AUGUSTIN SAFFRAY-MÉSY.

1663 - 1665.

Viceroy, Marquis de Tracy.

Population of the Colony, 2,500

1. Arrival of M. de Mésy. — The king showed his high esteem for Bishop de Laval by asking him

to choose the successor of M. d'Avangour. M. de Mézy, chosen by the venerable prelate, arrived in the autumn of 1662. He was accompanied by several officers and about a hundred families.

2. Remarkable Events. — The administration of M. de Mézy and especially the year 1663, is one of the most remarkable epochs in the history of New France; 1. The Company of a Hundred Associates gave up its charter to the king; 2. A Superior Council and Courts of Justice were established; 3. The Seminary of Quebec was founded.

3. The Company of a Hundred Associates gives up its charter. — The Company of a Hundred Associates gave up its charter to the king in 1663. The companies had, in general, worked rather in their own interest than in that of the colony. An era of progress now opened for New France, and Quebec, hitherto a mere military station, became a city.

4. The Superior Council. — By an edict published in April, 1663, the king established a Superior Council, charged to administer justice, regulate commerce, maintain order, and keep up a police force. The members of the Superior Council were the bishop, the governor, the royal intendant, whose office was to preside at the meetings of the council; the attorney general, chief clerk, and five counselors, named by the three first mentioned officials. This council regulated the affairs of Canada up to the time of the conquest.

5. Courts of Justice. — The first act of the Council was to establish courts of justice, at Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers. These three courts were obliged to conform their decisions to the practice of the parliament of Paris, and to the edicts and ordinances of the kings of France.

6. The Seminary of Quebec. — In 1663, the Seminary of Quebec was founded by Bishop de Laval. This celebrated institution which, in 1852, gave rise to the Laval University, is of great service to the country. The eminent men of all professions educated there, are too numerous to mention.

7. Difficulties between the Bishop and the Governor. — M. de Mézy did not answer the bishop's expectations. Influenced by the prelate's enemies, he became daily more and more embittered against him, and went so far as to order the troops to fire upon him. The soldiers, instead of obeying so foolish an order, presented arms when the venerable prelate appeared.

M. de Mézy recalled. His Death. — The king, informed of what was going on, recalled M. de Mézy but he died before the arrival of his successor. He had been reconciled with the bishop and expired in sentiments of great piety. He is the third governor whose remains are buried in New France.

VIII. DANIEL DE REMY DE COURCELLES.

1665—1672.

Viceroy, Marquis de Tracy.—Intendant, Talon.

Population, in 1666,—3,400.

1. Arrival of M. de Tracy. — In June, 1665, M. de Tracy arrived in Quebec. As viceroy, he brought with him some companies of the Carignan regiment. He was received with great demonstrations of joy by the bishop and the people. M. de Tracy had been ordered by the king to establish peace and humble the Iroquois.

2. Arrival of M. de Courcelles. — A few days after the arrival of M. de Tracy, a squadron anchored before Quebec. The colonists who disembarked were more numerous than those already in the country. Among them were M. de Courcelles, the new governor, M. de Talon, intendant, the rest of the Carignan regiment, and a great many families of artisans and laborers. Horses and oxen had also been brought out.

3. Remarkable Events. — This very remarkable administration lasted seven years. The principal events were: 1. The arrival of M. de Tracy; 2. The arrival of M. de Courcelles; 3. M. de Tracy's expedition against the Iroquois; 4. The establishment of new forts; 5. The substitution, in 1664, of the West Indian Company for the Company of a Hundred Associates; 6. The remarkable progress of the Colony; 7. The nomination of M. Perrot as gov-

ernor of Montreal; 8. The building of Fort Cataracnoï, now Kingston.

4. Erection of forts. — M. de Tracy had three forts built on the route then taken by the Iroquois to invade the country. The first was at Sorel, the second at Chambly, and the third at St. Therese. These forts at first intimidated the Iroquois, but they soon found another road and came as before to harass the colonists of New France. Fort Cataracnoï was built in 1673, to serve as a new barrier against their incursions.

5. M. de Tracy marches against the Iroquois. — M. de Tracy, at the head of 600 soldiers of the Carignan regiment, 600 Canadians, and about 100 Indians, set out for the Iroquois villages. The terrified Indians did not await the arrival of the French but fled to the forest where it was impossible to pursue them.

6. Remarkable progress of the colony. — Under M. de Conreclles, New France made great progress. Commerce, agriculture, and the industrial arts, were fostered by the intelligent care of M. de Talon. Important discoveries were made in the north and west of the country; the working of mines on the St. Maurice was encouraged; other mines were discovered at Bay St. Paul; in a word, nothing was neglected by the intendant, who wished above all things to render the colony prosperous.

The Liquor Traffic. — During this era of prosperity, the liquor traffic caused great disorder in the

country. The passion for intoxicating drink was the great obstacle to the conversion of the Indians, and rendered all the efforts of the missionaries ineffectual.

Towards the end of this administration, small-pox broke out and made many victims among the tribes allied to the French.

7. Departure of the Carignan regiment. — In 1668, the Carignan regiment was ordered home. Captain Lamothe's company was the only one that remained in the country. The officers subsequently received grants of land on the Richelieu where, in 1675, and later they settled colonists, the majority of whom came from the parishes already established.

8. M. Perrot. — The second governor of Montreal was M. Perrot. He received his letters patent from the king in the name of the Superior of the Sulpician Seminary. The right which the seigniors of Montreal claimed of naming the governor of the island, was thus solemnly recognized.

IX. LOUIS DE BUADE, COUNT DE FRONTENAC.

1672—1682.

Viceroy, Marquis de Tracy and the Count d'Estrees. Intendants, Talon and Ducheneau.

1 Arrival of M. de Frontenac. — Louis de Buade, Count de Frontenac, Lieutenant-General of the king's army, succeeded M. de Courcelles. He arrived at Quebec in the autumn of 1672. He was, says Charlevoix, a firm, clever, farseeing, well edu-

ated man, possessing remarkable talent for government; but he was also both arrogant and obstinate and these faults caused much trouble.

2. Remarkable Events. — Several remarkable events occurred during the first administration of M. de Frontenac; 1. The building of Fort Cataracoui, now Kingston; 2. The discovery of the Mississippi, by Joliet and Father Marquette; 3. De la Salle's explorations; 4. Dissensions and troubles between Frontenac and the chief officers of the colony; 5. Quebec made a bishopric, in 1674.

3. Discovery of the Mississippi. — Talon, the leader of all the great enterprises of this period, wished to discover a communication by water between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Aware of the existence of a large river flowing west of the great lakes, he sent Louis Joliet, a native of Quebec, and Father Marquette to explore its course.

In 1673, the two celebrated travellers reached Skunk Bay, west of Lake Michigan, sailed up the Fox River and down the Wisconsin, thus reaching the great river which they sought. They followed its course as far as the mouth of the Arkansas, where they stopped, certain that the river they had discovered emptied into the Gulf of Mexico.

They retraced their steps. Marquette, remaining in the west, died two years afterwards in the discharge of his holy ministry; Joliet returned to Quebec to give an account of his glorious discovery.

4. De la Salle. — M. de la Salle was sent by M.

de Frontenac, to explore the interior of the continent. M. de la Salle was an educated and enterprising man, filled with the two-fold ambition of fame and wealth. Accompanied by the Chevalier de Tonti and about thirty men, he reached Cataracoui. He rebuilt this fort in stone and gave it the name of Frontenac. He established a fort at Niagara and launched the *Gaiffon*, the first vessel ever seen on Lake Erie and Ontario. He built fort St. Louis, west of the Mississippi, and descended this river to its mouth. De la Salle took possession of the immense valley of the Mississippi in the name of the king of France, calling it Louisiana in honor of Louis XIV.

Attempt to colonize Texas. — A few years later, de la Salle founded in Texas, — west of the Mississippi, on the Gulf of Mexico, — a French colony to which he gave the name of St. Louis. This attempt at colonization was not a success, and de la Salle was foully murdered by one of his men in the forests of the immense region which he had just given to France.

5. Internal troubles. — The hasty and arrogant temper of M. de Frontenac led him into many faults, and it was not long before he quarrelled with the chief officers of the colony. In the first place with M. Perrot, governor of Montreal, about the liquor traffic. M. Perrot, refusing to come to Quebec to account for his conduct, was arrested by order of the Governor General and imprisoned in St. Louis Castle

M. de Frontenac ordered the arrest of the Rev. M.

Salignac Félenon, a Sulpician priest; he sent the Attorney General and two counselors into exile, and was besides often at variance with the intendant, M. Ducheneau.

The Governor recalled. — In 1682, the king brought all these troubles to an end by recalling the governor and the intendant who could no longer live together.

X. M. DE LA BARRE.

1682—1685.

Lieutenant-General Marquis de Tracy, — Intendant M. de Meulles.

Population of the Colony, 10,000.

1. Arrival of M. de la Barre. — M. de la Barre arrived at Quebec in 1682. He was a good soldier, but he was not the man fitted to govern the country under the existing difficult circumstances.

2. War with the Iroquois. — Unwilling to undertake a war without advice, the governor assembled his council and the chief personages of the colony. War was decided upon, but the aged M. de la Barre, feeble and infirm, commenced hostilities only in 1684. He advanced as far as Lake Ontario with an army strong enough to exterminate the Iroquois, but so slow and irresolute had been the march that the troops were almost worn out with hunger and fatigue, before they reached the Indian territory.

The Iroquois, terrified, sued for peace and obtained it on conditions not very creditable to the French.

3. Departure of M. de la Barre. — In consequence of his incapacity, M. de la Barre was ordered by the king to return to France.

XI. MARQUIS DE DENONVILLE.

1685—1689.

Viceroy, the Count d'Estrées.—Intendant, M. de Meulles.

1. Arrival of M. de Denonville. — The successor of M. de la Barre was the Marquis de Denonville, Colonel of Dragoons. His piety, courage, and uprightness, rendered him worthy of respect. He arrived at Quebec in 1685.

2. Remarkable Events. — The principal events which occurred during the four years of M. de Denonville's administration were; 1. The expedition to Hudson Bay and the advantages gained there; 2. An expedition against the Iroquois; 3. The building of Fort Niagara; 4. The massacre of Lachine.

3. Hudson Bay. — M. de Denonville placed eighty men under the command of the Chevalier de Tonti, to enable him to recover the French posts on Hudson Bay which had been taken by the English. M. C. Lemoyne's three sons, d'Iberville, St. Helen, and Maricourt, belonged to the party. The brave little band performed prodigies of valour by sea and land, took several forts and a great many ships. By

this expedition, France became master of all the district south of Hudson Bay.

4. De Denonville's Expedition -- The governor saw that in order to have peace with the Iroquois, it was absolutely necessary to curb their insolence and make it impossible for them to molest the French. He set out in June, 1687, encountered and overthrew 800 Iroquois and entered the village of the Tsonnon-touans which he found deserted. Having ravaged the country for ten days, without meeting a single warrior, he sent a detachment of his men to build a fort at Niagara.

5. Massacre of Lachine. -- Scarcely had M. de Denonville reached Quebec, when the Iroquois recommenced hostilities. Encouraged by the New Englanders, they overran the country and laid siege to Fort Chambly where, however, they were repulsed. They then made overtures of peace which the governor accepted.

For two months the colonists had enjoyed comparative peace when in the night of August 5th, 1689, 1500 Iroquois made a sudden attack on the inhabitants of Lachine and massacred all who fell in their way. Then, having set fire to the village, they carried off 100 prisoners whom they burned at the stake.

6. De Denonville recalled. -- This horrible massacre, -- attributed to the instigations of the English, -- and several other acts of hostility, convinced the governor that he could not hope for a solid or lasting peace as long as the English remained in possession of New York.

He submitted to Louis XIV. a plan for the conquest of New England. The king approved the plan, but he confided the execution of it to M. de Frontenac and recalled M. de Denonville in 1689.

XII M. DE FRONTENAC (2d Time.)

1689—1698.

Viceroy, Count d'Estrées. — Intendants, M. de Champigny and M. de Beauharnois.

Population of New France, 12,000.

1. Arrival of M. de Frontenac. — The colony was now in so precarious a position that the need of a strong and vigorous arm was everywhere felt. Notwithstanding the faults of his first administration, M. de Frontenac had the honor of being chosen to save New France. He arrived at Quebec in October, 1689.

2. Remarkable Events. — The nine years of M. de Frontenac's second administration are marked by the following events: 1. The blowing up of Fort Frontenac, by order of the last governor, this displeased M. de Frontenac who had intended to make use of the fort; 2. Expeditions of the French in New York and New England; 3. The siege of Quebec and the battle of the Canardière; 4. D'Iberville's exploits; 5. Raids and depredations of the Iroquois; 6. The peace of Rswick.

3 War parties formed against New England. — During the winter of 1690, three war parties were

formed; the first at Montreal, the second at Three Rivers, the third at Quebec; all directed against the the New England colonies.

The first war party. — The first party,—200 Canadians and Indians, commanded by Lemoine de St. Helen and d'Aillebout de Mantet,—surrounded Colar (Schenectady), during the night of the 18th of February. At a given signal the doors were broken open, and the inhabitants, men, women, and children, all slaughtered, except a small number made prisoners. This was a terrible and bloody vengeance for the massacre of Iachine.

Second war party. — The second party,—28 Canadians and 24 Indians, commanded by de Hertel,—set out for Salmon Falls, an English village defended by a fortified house and two little forts. It was taken by storm. Hertel afterwards overthrew 250 men who came to meet him and cut off his retreat. Having ravaged the country and made several prisoners, he returned to Canada.

Third war party. — The Canadians, regular soldiers, and Abonakis, forming the third war party, laid siege to Casco, a fort situated at the mouth of the Kenebec River. This expedition was as successful as the others. The fort was taken and also four smaller ones, the houses were burned and the country devastated.

4. Port Royal taken. — These incursions exasperated the English and caused them to make the most vigorous efforts to expel the French from Ca

nada. They manned a fleet of seven vessels under the command of Phipps. In the spring of 1690, he took Port Royal, de la Hève, Chedabouctou, and almost all the French posts in Acadia.

5. Siege of Quebec.—Never had New France been in such peril as in the spring of 1690. The English colonies sent out a fleet of thirty five sail, commanded by Admiral Phipps. At the same time an army of 3,000 men, under General Winthroe, prepared to attack Montreal.

The fleet appeared before Quebec on the 16th of October. Phipps bombarded the city for four days without success. The troops landed at the Canardières were badly beaten and Phipps, discouraged, weighed anchor. The English lost ten ships, 600 men and a quantity of ammunition.

In grateful memory of this event, the name of Our Lady of Victory was given to the church in the lower town.

In 1692, five English vessels made an unsuccessful attack on Plaisance, which was defended by but 50 men.

In the spring of 1693, three English ships took Fort St. Ann, on Hudson Bay.

6. Heroic conduct of the colonists — During these years of danger, New France was defended by the heroic colonists. Wherever danger threatened, little bands were to be met with constantly harassing the English.

7. D'Iberville's exploits — D'Iberville immortalized himself during this war by his exploits against the English.

In 1694, at the head of 120 Canadiens, he seized upon Fort Nelson on Hudson Bay.

In 1696, without losing a single man, he took an English war-ship of 24 guns. He next obtained possession of Fort Pemaquid in the Abenaki's territory, thence he repaired to Newfoundland and reduced the fort and city of St. John's. During the winter of 1696-97, in command of 120 brave Canadians, he seized nearly all the English stations on the island.

In the spring of 1697, he was ordered by the court to take the English posts on Hudson Bay. On the 5th of September, he gave battle to three English ships, one of which was larger than his own. He took one and sank another.

8. Incursions of the Iroquois — In the summer of 1690, the Iroquois, incited by the New Englanders, made several raids upon the colony, killing a great number of soldiers and settlers. Unfortunately, Frontenac was not able to chastise them as severely as he would have wished.

The Iroquois camp near Sorel. — In the spring of 1691, 1000 Iroquois camped at the mouth of the Iroquois River, and infested the neighborhood of Montreal.

They were beaten at la Prairie de la Madeleine by M. de Valrennes, commanding a small number of Frenchmen and seven or eight hundred Indians.

Iroquois war parties.—Other Iroquois war parties overran the country, committing great depredations, and putting to unheard of torture all the French who fell into their hands.

In 1695, they again invaded the colony. One band was repulsed near Boucherville by M. de la Durantaye, commanding some Canadian volunteers and a few regular soldiers.

In 1696, M. de Frontenac resolved to carry the war into the Iroquois' country. At the approach of the French the barbarians fled to the forest. M. de Frontenac burnt the fort and village of Onneyout, delivered thirty prisoners, and returned to Canada.

9. The treaty of Riswick—France had just conceived the project of taking possession of the whole of New England, when the treaty of Riswick put an end to hostilities. By this treaty Hudson Bay was made over to France.

10. Death of M. de Frontenac.—M. de Frontenac died in 1698. This was a great loss to the colony. Frontenac may be considered as one of the best governors of New France. He undertook the government of the country when it was on the brink of ruin and left it in peace and prosperity. He merited the title of "Saviour of New France," having governed the country at a most critical period. The esteem of the Canadians followed him to the grave.

He is the fourth governor buried in the colony.

XIII. LOUIS HECTOR DE CALLIÈRES.

1698 to 1703,

*Viceroy, Count John d'Estrées. — Intendant,
François de Beauharnois.*

Population in 1698. — 15,500.

1. Arrival of M. de Callières. — M. de Callières, Governor of Montreal, succeeded M. de Frontenac. He was equal to the position for besides his knowledge of the country he was both prudent and resolute. He kept the Iroquois at a distance and carried out the enterprises undertaken by his predecessor.

2. Remarkable Events. — M. de Callières' administration lasted five years and was marked by two great events: 1. The foundation of Detroit in 1701, by M. de la Motte Cadillac, with six hundred Canadians and a missionary; 2. The termination of the war between the French and the Iroquois.

3. Treaty of Montreal. — In 1701, a treaty of peace was signed at Montreal between the French and the Indians. Great demonstrations were made on the occasion. The assembly was held in an extensive plain outside the city. Soldiers were stationed about the place, and the Indians, to the number of 1300, surrounded the governor and the principal personages of the colony.

A royal salute proclaimed the end of the disastrous war which had lasted since 1609.

4. Death of M. de Callières. — M. de Callières

died in 1703. He was regretted as a skilful general, an upright man, and a sincere friend to the country of his adoption. He is the fifth governor buried in the country.

XIV. THE MARQUIS DE VAUDREUIL

1703 to 1725.

*Viceroy, Count Victor d'Estrées.—Intendants,
Raudot and Begon.*

Population, in 1721,—25,000.

1. Arrival of M. de Vaudreuil — The Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor of Montreal, succeeded M. de Callières. His first care was to maintain peace with the Iroquois and to prevent their joining the English in the war which had just broken out between England and France.

2. First Period. — The principal events of the first period of M. de Vaudreuil's administration are: 1. The attempt made by the English to take Port Royal; 2. The capture of the French ship, 'La Seine', by the English; 3. The ravages made by the French in Newfoundland; 4. The wreck of the English fleet in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; 5. The massacre of the Outagamis; 6. The treaty of Utrecht.

3. Capture of 'La Seine,' — In 1705, the English captured the French vessel, 'La Seine'. Bishop de Saint Vallier, a large number of ecclesiastics, many wealthy private gentlemen, and a cargo, valued at a thousand pounds, fell into the hands of the English.

The bishop was treated with respect but he remained eight years prisoner in England.

4. Attack on Port Royal.—In 1704, the English, resolved at any cost to obtain possession of Acadia, sent a fleet of ten sail against Port Royal. One thousand five hundred men landed, intending to storm the city, but having sustained great losses they were obliged to return to their ships.

In 1707, twenty five war ships carrying 3000 men, were sent against Port Royal which was once again saved by 60 brave Canadians who arrived there a few hours before the English.

Fall of Port Royal—At last, in 1710, the English, determined to expel the French from Acadia, equipped a third fleet of fifty four sail, carrying 3,500 men. The Governor of Port Royal, M. de Subercase, had under him only 300 men; he defended the place for several days, but unable any longer to hold out against numbers so far superior to his own, he was obliged to accept honorable terms of capitulation.

Port Royal on passing into the hands of the English, took the name of Annapolis.

5. Raids in Newfoundland.—After the successful expeditions of 1704, the French attacked the English settlements in Newfoundland, took St. John's by storm and also three other forts.

6. Walker's attempt to take Quebec.—Masters of Acadia, the English sought to conquer the whole of Canada. In the month of August, 1711, a large fleet sailed up the St. Lawrence to attack Quebec. At the

same time an army of 4,000 men advanced on Montreal.

Never had greater danger threatened New France. Once more it was providentially saved. Eight English vessels were wrecked in a terrible storm, 1200 men were drowned on the coasts of the Seven Islands, and discouraged by these disasters, Walker abandoned the enterprise while Nicolson retired across the frontier.

On this occasion the name of Our Lady of Victories was given to the church in the lower-town.

7. Massacre of the Outagamis. — The year 1712 was rendered memorable by the massacre of the Outagamis or Fox Indians, a brave but perfidious tribe allied to the English. These Indians had vowed to massacre all the French who fell into their hands.

M. de Buisson, Governor of Detroit, hearing of this project, warned his Indian allies. A large number came to his assistance, overthrew the Outagamis with immense slaughter, sometimes leaving as many as 2,000 of their warriors dead on the battle-field. After this the English lost all hope of settling in Detroit and of seizing on the trade of the west.

8. Treaty of Utrecht. — In 1713, the treaty of Utrecht put an end to the war. France ceded to England, Acadia, Newfoundland, Hudson Bay, and the Iroquois territory. Thus was the dismembering of New France commenced, and the long and bloody struggle begun which fifty years later was to end in the loss of the entire colony.

9. Second Period. — Peace reigned during the thirteen last years of M. de Vaudreuil's administration. The most remarkable events of that period were: 1. The fortifications erected at Louisbourg; 2. A brutal attack made, in 1724, by 250 English colonists on an Abenakis village, Father Rasle and all the men, women, children of the village were killed; 3. The wreck of the Chameau off Cape Breton, 259 passengers, the crew, the intendant, M. de Chazel, the officers, secular priests, Franciscans, and Jesuits, perished in this dreadful disaster; 4. The remarkable progress of the colony.

10. Louisbourg. — To make up for the loss of Acadia, the French built Fort Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island, called Ile Royal. The harbor is one of the best in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. During the remainder of the French domination it was very useful, affording their ships an excellent haven from the English men-of-war.

11. Progress — The Governor and M. de Bégon, the Intendant, profited of this time of peace to strengthen the fortifications of Quebec, and to people the colony. They wrote to France for troops and new colonists, and called the attention of the ministry to the fact that, in the event of war, they had only 4,484 men to oppose to over 60,000 British soldiers.

The population of Quebec, in 1720, was 7,000 souls; that of Montreal, 3,000.

In 1722, eighty two villages on the banks of the

St. Lawrence became parishes and at the same time several schools were established.

Exportation. — In 1723, six vessels were built at Quebec, in which wood, furs, tobacco, flour, peas, and salt pork, were shipped to France.

The loss of the "Seine" obliged farmers to sow flax and hemp, the harvest of which was good.

12. Death of M. de Vaudreuil. — In October, 1725, M. de Vaudreuil died at Quebec. His was the longest and most successful administration.

XV. MARQUIS DE BEAUHARNOIS.

1726—1747.

Viceroy, Count d'Estrées; Intendants, Dupuy and Hocquart.

Population in 1739,—42,700.

1. Arrival of M. de Beauharnois. — M. de Vaudreuil was succeeded by M. de Beauharnois. He arrived in Quebec at the end of August, 1726. He was accompanied by M. Dupuy who came, as intendant, to replace M. Bégon.

2. Remarkable events. — First Period. The nineteen first years of this administration were peaceful; the remarkable events few; 1. The death of Bishop de Saint-Valier; 2. An expedition against the Outagamis; 3. A fort built, in 1731, at Pointe à la Chevelure, on Lake Champlain; 4. The progress of the colony; 5. Some calamities.

3. Death of Bishop de Saint Valier. — In December, 1727, the Canadians lost their second bishop, Mgr. de Saint Valier. He died at the Quebec Hospital which he had founded, in 1693. Mgr. de Saint Vallier had succeeded Mgr. de Laval in 1688, the latter died in 1708.

4. Bishops of Canada. — The third bishop of Canada was Mgr. Mornay. Owing to ill health, he did not come to this country. Mgr. Dosquet, his coadjutor, governed the Church of Canada until 1710. Mgr. de L'Aube-Rivière succeeded him, but he died on arriving at Quebec and his place was taken by Mgr. de Pontbriand. The latter prelate is the sixth and last bishop of New France. He died the year of the capitulation of Montreal.

5. Expedition against the Outagamis — M. de Beauharnois placed 1200 men under the command of M. de Ligneris for the purpose of chastising the Outagamis Indians, who continued to harass and pillage the inhabitants of Detroit as well as the Indian allies of the French. Ligneris, finding the territory of the enemy deserted, burnt their wigwams, demolished their forts, and devastated their country.

6. Progress. — The governor and the intendant took advantage of this time of peace to promote the progress of the colony. While the former pushed forward the cause of education, the latter sought new mines and had those on the St. Maurice worked. At the same time, in order to make the resources of the country known in Europe, he exported large quan-

tities of wood and other productions. The population rapidly increased. In 1721, it numbered only 25,000 souls, in 1739 it had reached 42,700. He obtained a number of seigniorial land-grants, which later became the fine parishes situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

7. Public calamities. — During the year 1732 and 1733, several disastrous inundations and earthquakes occurred, small-pox also made many victims amongst the French and Indians.

8. War. — The peace which had reigned for twenty five years between England and France, was disturbed by the affair of the Austrian succession. M. de Beauharnois had wisely profited of the years of peace, to fortify Quebec and the other military stations, so as not to be surprised by the enemy.

9. Events of the Second Period. — The most remarkable events of this time of war are: 1. The taking of Louisbourg; 2. The attempts made by the French to recover this fortress; 3. Some triumphs of the French.

10. Taking of Louisbourg. — Louisbourg gave harbor during time of war to privateers which caused considerable damage to English commerce. The English, therefore, as soon as war broke out, resolved to take possession of this fortress. A fleet of over a hundred sail, commanded by Commodore Warren, appeared before Louisbourg, on the 30th of April, 1745. Blockaded at sea by a force so much

greater than her own, Louisbourg, after a siege of forty days, fell into the hands of the English.

11. Attempts to recover Louisbourg. — Unwilling to leave Louisbourg in the hands of his enemies, the king of France sent out a large fleet commanded by the Duke d'Anville. This fleet unfortunately encountered a fearful storm when nearing Halifax, and to add to the distress, the crews were decimated by a painful sickness. On the death of d'Anville and d'Estournelle, both victims of the epidemic, the Marquis de la Jonquière took command of the expedition, but driven back by contrary winds as he steered towards Louisbourg, he was obliged to return to France.

These reverses of fortune were compensated by the success of the French army elsewhere. At Beaubassin M. de Ramsay, with a small number of Canadians and a few Indians, defeated the English.

12. M. de la Jonquière made prisoner. — In 1747, M. de Jonquière and M. de St. George, commanding a fresh fleet, were overtaken just as they put to sea by an English squadron. After a struggle of five hours against forces three times greater than his own, M. de la Jonquière was obliged to lower his flag.

COUNT DE LA GALISSONNIERE.

ADMINISTRATOR.

1747—1749.

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XVI. MARQUIS DE LA JONQUIÈRE.

1749—1752.

*Intendant, Bigot.***1. Count de la Galissonnière, administrator.—**

The Marquis de la Jonquière, named to succeed M. de Beauharnois as governor of the colony, was prisoner in England; Count de la Galissonnière, chosen to replace him, arrived at Quebec in September, 1747. M. de Beauharnois embarked for France a few days afterwards.

2. Events.—M. de la Galissonnière was a clever, well informed, and enterprising man. During his short administration he organized the militia,—whose numbers he increased to 12,000 men,—and fixed the boundaries of Canada at the Alleghany Mountains. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle was the most remarkable event of 1748. By this treaty Louisbourg was restored to France.

3. Arrival of M. de la Jonquière.—M. de la Jonquière arrived at Quebec in September, 1749, and took the reins of government.

4. Feculation.—In 1750, serious charges were made against the governor who was accused of embezzling the public funds. The accusation made by

the court, affected him so deeply that he asked to be recalled. He died before his departure, on the 17th of May, 1752. M. Charles Lemoine, Baron de Longueuil, acted as administrator till the arrival of a new governor.

XVII. THE MARQUIS DUQUESNE.

1752—1755.

Intendant, Bigot.

1. Arrival of the Marquis Duquesne. — The Marquis de la Jonquière was succeeded by the Marquis Duquesne de Menneville. He arrived at Quebec in July, 1752.

2. Remarkable events. — The three years of the Marquis Duquesne's administration are remarkable for the following events: 1. The preparations made by the Marquis Duquesne; 2. The assassination of Jumonville; 3. The battle of Fort Necessity; 4. The taking of the "Lys" and the "Alcide"; 5. The plan for attacking Canada; 6. The expeditions of Monkton, Braduock and Shirley.

3. Preparations for war — A review of the regular troops and militia, showed the new governor that discipline was much lacking, and he proceeded at once to institute several reformatory measures. In compliance with instructions received from the court of France, he forbade the English to trade in the valley of the Ohio. Fort Duquesne was built on

the right bank of this river, another fort was erected on the peninsula, and a third at Rivière aux Brûlés.

4. Assassination of Jumonville *. — The building of these forts displeased the English who claimed the valley of the Ohio. The governor of Virginia despatched Washington to command the French to withdraw. The English erected Fort Necessity a few miles from Fort Duquesne. On the 28th of May, 1754, Jumonville was sent by M. de Contrecoeur, to summon Washington to evacuate the French territory. Jumonville was basely assassinated while reading the summons.

5. The battle of Fort Necessity. — So great an outrage could not go unpunished. De Villiers, brother of the victim, undertook to avenge him. At the head of 600 Frenchmen and about 100 Indians, he attacked Washington, and after a struggle of eight

* "Washington's character is too noble to allow us to suppose for a moment, that he would take an unfair advantage, but being then very young—twenty-two—....he was probably unable to control his undisciplined troops." Ferland's History of Canada, Vol. II, page 507.

"Washington in his despatches gives it as his opinion that Jumonville and his party were spies rather than any thing else. Instead of coming in an open manner to his encampment and delivering their summons, they had moved back five miles, to secret retirements better suited for a deserter than for an ambassador to encamp in." Irving's Life of Washington, Vol. I., page 127.

hours, forced him to surrender. This battle was the prelude of a great and bloody war.

THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR.

1. Heroism of the Canadians — For a whole century without intermission, the Canadians had held out against the Iroquois tribes and the English colonies. To conquer them, England was obliged to man her ships and send out her armies. Nothing daunted, New France accepted the struggle, and a great and glorious struggle it undoubtedly was. The years which elapsed between 1755 and 1760 are few, but they are marked by such brilliant victories that they might be counted as centuries, and sufficed to immortalize the heroes who took part in the war.

2. The taking of the 'Lys' and the 'Alcide'. — War was declared between England and France in 1755. To protect their respective colonies, both governments sent out squadrons. Two French ships, the "Lys" and the "Alcide", separated from the fleet by the fog, were taken by the English. M. Rigaud de Vaudreuil and eight battalions of regular soldiers were made prisoners.

3. Plan of the campaign of 1755. — In an assembly held in Virginia, it was decided that the English would attack Canada by four different points: 1, by Acadia; 2, by Lake Champlain; 3, the valley of the Ohio; 4, the River Niagara.

4. The taking of Fort Gaspareau and Beauséjour. — Monkton, at the head of 3,000 men, made himself master of Gaspareau and Beauséjour. Combining malice with cruelty, the English basely fell upon the Acadians, burned their houses, and hurrying the people to their ships scattered them, without food or shelter, on the shores of New England.

Battle of Monongahela. — While this dark scheme was being carried into execution, Braddock, Commander in Chief of the English army, at the head of 2,000 men, full of confidence in their superior numbers, advanced by forced marches against Fort Duquesne. De Beaujeu's men were few but brave; ready to conquer or die, he set out to meet Braddock and, on the 9th of July, coming up with him on the banks of the Monongahela, he completely overthrew him. De Beaujeu met death in the hour of victory.

Defeat of Dieskau. — A few months later, General Johnson, wishing to wipe out the shame of the defeat of Monongahela, attempted to take Fort Frederick. He set out with five thousand men. Baron Dieskau, Commander in Chief of the French, with a force of 1,500 men, left Fort St. Frederick and advanced upon the enemy, coming up with him on the shore of Lake St. Sacrament. Carried away by his ardor, Dieskau imprudently attacked Johnson's camp. He was repulsed with heavy loss, and he himself received a wound from which he died a few years afterwards.

The expedition against Niagara was deferred.

5. Result of the campaign. — The English gained little by the campaign of 1755. They had, it is true, taken Gaspareau and Beauséjour and overthrown Baron Dieskau, but they had been unable to cross the frontier at any point, they had moreover suffered an ignominious defeat; and their treatment of the Acadians added a sad page to their history.

XVIII. THE MARQUIS DE VAUDREUIL CAVAGNAL.

1755 to 1760.

Intendant, Bigot.

Commander in Chief, Marquis de Montcalm.

Population in 1754, — 55,000.

1. Arrival of M. de Vaudreuil. — On the 17th of July, 1755, the Marquis de Vaudreuil arrived at Quebec. He was born and had passed his youth in this country and the Canadians were glad to see him take the reins of government. The Marquis Duquesne returned to his post in the navy.

2. Montcalm. — The hero of this war, the illustrious Marquis de Montcalm, who came to replace Baron Dieskau, arrived at this time, accompanied by the gallant officers de Levis, Bourgainville, and Bourlamaque. The army was reinforced by a battalion of the regiment de la Sarre and another of the Royal Roussillon.

3. Campaign of 1756. — While these reinforcements were being stationed along the frontier, news arrived that the English were preparing a large force to invade Canada. Montcalm lost no time, and having consulted the governor, he forestalled the English by advancing against Chouaguen (Oswego.) After a few days' resistance the garrison capitulated. This brilliant victory sufficed to arrest the march of the invading army.

Famine. — Unfortunately in triumphing over the enemy without, the colony could not overcome the enemies within,—famine and the peculations of the Intendant Bigot.—The crops having failed two years in succession, the population was reduced to frightful distress. Notwithstanding their straitened circumstances, the Canadians welcomed the poor exiles from Acadia, sharing with them whatever the rapacity of Bigot had spared.

4. Campaign of 1757. — With a view to attack Canada again, the English intrenched themselves in the neighborhood of Lake St. Sacrament and built Fort George or William Henry. Resolved at any price to dislodge them, Montcalm laid siege to the fort. Monroe defended himself vigorously for seven days, but having lost the greater number of his batteries and seeing no hope of succor, he decided to capitulate. Thus was a new victory added to that of the preceding year.

Montcalm's victory tarnished. — This great victory was unfortunately tarnished by the barbar-

ous conduct of the Indians, who massacred several of the English prisoners in spite of the efforts which the French made to save them. Intoxicating liquor, left by the English in the fort, was the cause of this bloody tragedy.

6. Remarkable events of the Campaign. — The most remarkable events of this campaign are: 1. The taking of Louisbourg; 2. The battle of Carillon; 3. The evacuation of Fort Duquesne and the taking of Fort Frontenac.

Taking of Louisbourg. — On the 2nd of June, Boscawen, with twenty vessels of the line, eighteen frigates, and 1,400 men, commanded by Amherst, appeared before Louisbourg. Dencourt bravely defended the place for fifty days, but having lost many of his men, he was at length obliged to capitulate. The loss of Louisbourg brought about that of Cape Breton and the Island of St. John.

Battle of Carillon. — Victory often follows defeat. Louisbourg fell in June and in the same month New France won her most glorious victory. Abercromby, at the head of 15,000 men, left fort Edward for Montreal. Montcalm, with little more than 3,000 men, of whom 450 were Canadians, advanced towards Carillon to oppose his passage. He hewed down trees to fortify the place and resolutely awaited the enemy. At noon on the 8th of July, Abercromby made his appearance. Six times he fell upon the French and six times he was repulsed with immense losses. After a struggle of seven hours, Abercromby,

despairing and vanquished, took to flight. The victory of Carillon saved New France for that year.

The loss of Fort Frontenac and Duquesne. — The troops having been withdrawn from Fort Frontenac and Duquesne, the English profited of the occasion to destroy the former and to establish themselves strongly in the latter, giving it the name of Pittsburg.

These losses, attributed to want of foresight on the part of the governor, added to other causes of complaint, augmented the coldness already existing between M. de Vaudrenil and Montcalm and presaged misfortune for the coming years.

7. Campaign of 1759. Preparations made by the English — While New France was struggling with want, its enemies assembled and conspired its ruin. Possessed of all the outposts, they proposed to invade the country by several different roads. They therefore set three armies on foot, the united force of which amounted to 60,000 men, a number equal to the entire population of Canada. The first of these armies, commanded by Wolfe, was to come up the St. Lawrence and attack Quebec; the second, amounting to 12,000 men, commanded by Amherst, who had succeeded Abercromby, was to descend by Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence and join Wolfe at Quebec; the third, under Predeaux, was to advance upon the great lakes and cut off all communication with Louisiana.

8. Preparations made by the French. — To hold

their own in this conjuncture, reinforcements were needed, but the Canadians were left to their own resources. To the 60,000 English soldiers, prepared to invade New France, M. de Vaudrenil could oppose only 5,600 regulars, 15,000 militia men, and a few bands of Indians. The Canadians, however, did not give way to discouragement and vowed to defend their country to the last.

Having evacuated Carillon and St. Frederick, M. de Vaudrenil sent reinforcements to Niagara, Isle-aux-Noix, and Chouaguen. He fortified Quebec and by a line of intrenchments, extending from the Montmorency River to the St. Charles, provided against a sudden attack upon the city.

9. Wolfe before Quebec. — On the 27th of June, Wolfe cast anchor before Quebec, disembarked some of his troops at the Island of Orleans, and erected a battery on the heights of Levis, whence he bombarded the city, soon reducing it to a heap of ruins.

Battle of Montmorency. — On the 31st of July, Wolfe with 8,000 men attacked the French intrenchments at Montmorency. A terrible contest ensued. Repulsed on every side and harassed by Repigny's men, the English retreated in disorder. The battle was gained.

First Battle of the Plains. — Having passed the month of August pillaging the villages on the banks of the St. Lawrence and seeing no possibility of taking Quebec by storm, Wolfe had recourse to stratagem. The English ships weighed anchor, sailed up

the river and moored opposite St. Anthony. During the night of the 12th of September, the soldiers got on board the life-boats and, passing themselves off as Frenchmen, bringing provisions to the city, disembarked at Sillery and scaled the precipice at Wolfe's Cove (Ance-au-Foulon), to the Plains of Abraham. Montcalm precipitately advanced to meet the enemy and disregarding all advice to the contrary, commenced the attack. The English had the advantage of numbers being 8,000 to 4,500 men. Unfortunately, in the height of the battle, Montcalm was mortally wounded. Having fought with heroic courage, and seeing that the field was lost, the French army hastily retreated to the camp. Wolfe expired at the moment of his glorious victory.

10. Capitulation of Quebec — By the death of Montcalm, Levis became Commander in Chief of the French troops. He proposed either to burn the city, or by an immediate victory to prevent its falling into the hands of the British. He recalled the troops marching in the direction of Three Rivers, but with grief and indignation, on nearing the St. Charles River, he heard of the fall of Quebec. Before a single battery had been fired on the city, de Ramsey, to the great surprise of the English, hoisted the white flag. This important event took place on the 19th of September.

The French army having suffered great losses retired to Montreal where it quartered for the winter.

General Murray acting as Governor. — Murray;

having under him 5,000 men, acted as governor of Quebec in the name of Amherst, Commander in Chief.

11. Campaign of 1760. — The remarkable events of this campaign were: 1st, the battle of St. Foy; 2d, the Siege of Quebec; 3d, the capitulation of Montreal.

12. Battle of St. Foy. — Although the capital was lost, and the Canadians were suffering from great distress, they did not quite despair. Levis gathered his forces for a supreme effort. At the head of 6,000 men, he marched upon Quebec, intending to recover the city. On the 28th of April, he met Murray under the walls of Quebec. Their strength and courage were about equal and a furious engagement ensued. The French were victorious and the honor of their arms was avenged.

Levis lays siege to Quebec. — On the evening of this memorable day, Levis commenced the works which were to make him master of Quebec. For thirteen days his whole army was employed digging trenches and raising batteries. All eyes were turned towards France, whence help was expected, when a fleet appeared in the harbor. Unfortunately it bore the English flag, and not to be caught between two fires, Levis was forced to raise the siege and return to Montreal.

13. Capitulation of Montreal. — The English forces, to the number of 20,000, were concentrated around Montreal. For a moment Levis thought of attacking them, but in the presence of such over-

whelming numbers, and unwilling to cause useless bloodshed, de Vaudreuil and his council decided to capitulate.

This memorable capitulation was signed on the 8th of September. General Amherst granted nearly all the articles demanded by the French, but he ungenerously refused the honors of war to the brave soldiers.

Principal articles of the capitulation. — The articles of the capitulation were as follows : 1st, that the Canadians should enjoy the free exercise of their religion, and retain their laws and property ; 2d, that all the posts occupied by the French should be given over without delay to the English ; 3d, that the French troops should be sent to France under promise not to serve during this war ; 4th, that the Governor, the Intendant, and other government officials, should be transported to France at the expense of the English.

The English flag replaces the French. — The flag of France which for more than a hundred years had waved above Montreal, was now furled and gave place to that of Great Britain. The entry of the English troops into the city announced to the citizens that New France had fallen under the dominion of the English. Thus ended the war which had been eagerly watched for so many years.

LITERATURE UNDER THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

From the foundation of the Colony till the conquest, France had been governed by Henry IV., Louis XIII., Louis XIV., and Louis XV. The reigns of these monarchs, particularly of the two last, form the most glorious period of French history on account of the number of learned men, artists, and writers which France then possessed.

There is, however, no reason for surprise that the literary movement was not felt in New France, for at that time the colony was still in its infancy.

The greater number of educated men then in the country were to be found in the Jesuit College and the Seminaries of Quebec and Montreal.

The colony had undoubtedly made great progress in the development of its resources, but this progress had cost immense labour and fatigue.

Our forefathers were obliged to overcome the innumerable obstacles opposed by nature, distance, and the character of the country; and they also were forced to interrupt every enterprise, to leave the plough in the furrow, and defend themselves against the Iroquois.

These fierce barbarians had left them no peace from 1609 till 1701. For several years the English also had molested them. Finally they took up the war with unheard of fury and carried it on with so much vigor that the Canadians, exhausted and unassisted, were obliged to surrender.

A period of such labour and trouble was not of course favorable to literature, and no literary work, in the strict sense of the word, was produced during that time.

Nevertheless, some very important annals remain to this day, whence contemporary historians have drawn all the information they have given us of the difficulties encountered in the early days of the colony. The greater number of these works are due to men who themselves labored to establish French civilization in America and who noted down what was passing under their eyes.

The following is a list of these works :

- Cartier's Voyages,
- Roberval's Voyages,
- The History of Canada, by Mark Lascarbot,
- Champlain's Voyages,
- The Great Journey into the Country of the Hurons and
- The History of Canada, by Gabriel Sagard, Franciscan lay brother,
- Letters of the Ven. M. M. of the Incarnation,
- The History of the Hotel Dieu, by Ma lame de la Tour,
- The History of Canada, by Charlevoix, S. J.,
- The Relations of the Jesuits,
- Historia Canadensis—by Ducreus or Creusius.

THE PROVIDENTIAL DESTINY OF NEW FRANCE.

The forts with their cannon and ammunition had been taken, the vessels had disappeared from the harbor, Canada was lost to France, but it was not lost to the Canadians. The

clergy, the religious communities, and a truly Christian people remained and became the salvation of the country.

Almost a hundred years before the fall of the colony, the Venerable Mother Mary of the Incarnation had said: "Canada is a country specially guarded by Providence. If the greatest trials have come upon it at the moment when prosperity might have been expected, yet when it seemed that all was lost and sinking deeper and deeper into the abyss, then has Providence been pleased to raise up, sustain, and direct it, guiding the country most unexpectedly towards real prosperity and this in a manner impenetrable to all human foresight."

Even when lost, Canada was saved by the sincere faith of her people and their inviolable attachment to their religion. This faith has been implanted in their hearts, and cultivated from generation to generation, by a clergy composed of secular priests, holy religious, missionaries and apostles. In colleges and convents the youth of Canada receive that truly Christian education which is the food of noble souls and the only solid basis of Christian nations. France lost a valuable colony, but Canada lost nothing, and it is to-day, as it was in the seventeenth century, a steadfast and Christian land.

HISTORY OF CANADA
—
PART SECOND
—
CANADA UNDER THE BRITISH
—
I. LORD AMHERST
1760 to 1763
—

*General Murray, Governor of Quebec; General
Gage, of Montreal; Colonel Burton, of
Three Rivers.*

1. Lord Amherst assumes the government.—
By the capitulation of Montreal, Amherst, as Commander in Chief of the British forces in America, became Governor of Canada. He withdrew to New York, leaving Gen. James Murray as governor of Quebec; Gen. Gage, of Montreal, and Col. Burton, of Three Rivers.

2. First government.—Masters of the country, the English labored to strengthen their tenure. Martial law was established while awaiting the termination of hostilities. A Supreme Council, composed of officers, was formed at Quebec. The country was divided into three districts, in each of which there was a military court of justice.

3. The inhabitants. — On the banks of the St. Lawrence, 60,000 Canadians were abandoned by the mother country. Like the Hebrews of old on the shores of the Euphrates, they extended their shackled hands towards France, whose flag they hoped to see once more floating above their walls. The hope was vain, the illusion vanished. Exhausted by the struggles of the preceding years, bereft of their leaders, the Canadians may be said to have submitted to the foreign yoke, rather than to have accepted it. Gathered around the belfry of the parish church, the priests became their advisers, their judges, and their protectors; hoping for better days, they set bravely to work to repair the ruin which every where saddened their eyes.

4. Treaty of Paris. — On the 10th of February, 1763, the treaty of Paris was signed. Canada was irrevocably ceded to the English. This treaty confirmed the articles of the capitulation of Montreal. Hoping little from the new government, about 1,200 of the principal and best educated people left Canada.

II. GENERAL JAMES MURRAY.

1763—1766.

1. Military Government. — General Amherst embarked for England in 1763. He was succeeded by General Murray who, in compliance with instructions received, formed a council which with himself was invested with legislative, legal, and executive

powers. This council was composed of thirteen members only one of whom was a Canadian.

2. New Division of Canada. — Immediately after the treaty of Paris, England made a new division of Canada. Labrador, Anticosti, and the Magdalen Islands, were annexed to Newfoundland; St. John and Cape Breton Island were ceded to Nova Scotia. Some years later, New Brunswick was also detached; the country south of the great lakes was annexed to the colonies which now form the United States. The rest of Canada took the name of Province of Quebec.

3. Abolition of Laws — England then abolished the French laws and substituted those of England, thus violating one of the articles of the capitulation. Murmurs arose on all sides. To calm the agitation Murray, who was just and favorable to the Canadians, permitted the French laws to have force in civil cases — affecting property or inheritance.

4. Murray calls together the representatives of the people. — Following the orders received from England, Murray called together the representatives of the people. The Canadians refused the "test oath" which was anticatholic in its formula. The assembly held no session.

5. Murray recalled. — Not content with making themselves masters of commerce and appropriating the land, the English claimed also the monopoly of the public offices. Finding themselves little aided by the governor, they accused him of weak-

ness and partiality. Recalled to England, Murray was able to exonerate himself, but he was replaced by Brigadier-General Sir Guy Carleton.

III. SIR GUY CARLETON

1766 to 1796

Population in 1785,—113,500. In 1790,—161,000

1. Arrival of Sir Guy Carleton. — 1766 to 1796.

General Murray was replaced by Brigadier-General Sir Guy Carleton in 1766. His long administration may be divided into two parts. First, the 20 years of his administration as Sir Guy Carleton. Second, the 10 years during which he governed Canada as Lord Dorchester. He was raised to the peerage for the services which he had rendered England.

2. Remarkable events. — The following remarkable events occurred during the 30 years of General Carleton's administration: 1. The efforts made by the governor to conciliate the people; 2. The "Act of 1774"; 3. The American War of Independence; 4. The siege of Quebec; 5. The Constitutional Act of 1791; 6. The first parliament; 7. The appointment of a new bishop.

3. The first years of General Carleton's administration. — From 1766 to 1774, General Carleton, in conformity with the instructions given him in England, endeavoured to conciliate the people and satisfy the Canadians. Having modified the council

and dismissed the Chief Justice, of whom complaints had been made, he annulled the ordinance of 1764 which denied to Catholics the right of acting as solicitors, lawyers, or jurymen. Measures so wise and impartial did not please the English settled in the country. In Montreal especially, they annoyed and persecuted the Canadians. They also accused the governor of sacrificing the interests of the empire to please the new subjects. These accusations were rejected in England, notwithstanding which underhand efforts were made to crush the Canadians.

THE QUEBEC ACT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1774 to 1791.

1. The Quebec Act.—In 1774, fearing to lose Canada on account of the threatening attitude of the United States, England hastened to give a new constitution more favorable to the Catholics. This is known as the Quebec Act. It gave the country an absolute government, but this was preferable to the tyrannical and despotic government which had preceded it.

2. Provisos of the Quebec Act.—The Quebec Act widened the limits given to the province in 1764; 2. It gave Catholics those rights promised them at the capitulation of Montreal and dispensed them from the "test oath"; 3. It re-established the ancient civil laws and confirmed the English criminal

code; 4. It established a legislative council, composed of at least 17 members, at most of 23, either Catholics or Protestants.

3. Views taken of the Quebec Act — The English-speaking portion of the inhabitants were dissatisfied with the Quebec Act and immediately asked for its repeal; the French Canadians were well pleased with it.

4. American War of Independence. — In 1774, while the work of reorganization was being done in Canada, the storm which had been gathering on the horizon, at last burst. Dissatisfied with the mother-country, the Americans rebelled. Having organized a congress, they called upon the Canadians to unite with them against the British government.

5. The Americans Invade Canada. — As the appeal of the Americans remained unheeded, they invaded Canada in 1775. Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and St. John, fell into their hands. Chambly, Montreal, and Three Rivers, shared a like fate. At this critical juncture, the governor was glad to find himself supported by the seigniors and the clergy. The people remained spectators of the struggle.

Having vainly attempted to oppose the enemy's march, Carleton shut himself up within the walls of Quebec.

6. Siege of Quebec. — Montgomery, aided by Arnold, soon followed, but in attempting to surprise the city, the former was killed on the night of the 31st of December.

The American army passed the winter before Quebec. With the spring, considerable reinforcements arrived from England under the command of General Burgoyne. The Americans raised the siege and returned to their country leaving behind them their artillery, baggage, and ammunition. They burnt Fort Chambly and St. John.

7. Success and disaster on the American Frontier. — In the month of October, 1776, an English fleet on Lake Champlain, attacked the Americans near St. Frederick, obtained a brilliant victory, and blew up the fort.

In the spring of 1777, General Burgoyne at the head of 9,000 men, invaded the American territory. Meeting with success, he imprudently advanced too far into the enemy's country, was surrounded at Saratoga, and obliged to lay down his arms; the whole army remained prisoners.

The struggle between the mother-country and the revolted colonies continued until 1783. The colonies were supported by France, Canada remained neutral. In 1783, England recognized the independence of the United States, and all Europe saluted the flag of the first free nation of the New World.

CONSTITUTIONAL ACT OF 1791.

1791 to 1840.

1. A new era commenced with the year 1791. The French and the English Canadians united to

ask for a House of Assembly, and being upheld by General Carleton, they obtained a new constitution in 1791.

The Imperial Act divided the country into two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada. It established a House of Commons in each province and a Legislative Council, the members of which were named by the crown. In Lower Canada, the House was at first composed of 50 members and the Legislative Council of 15.

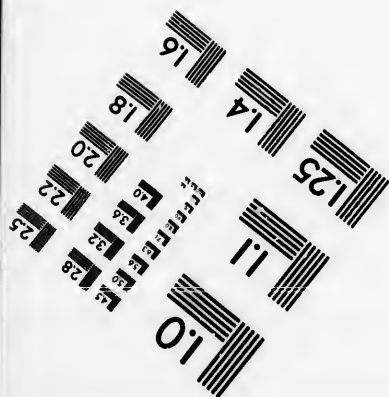
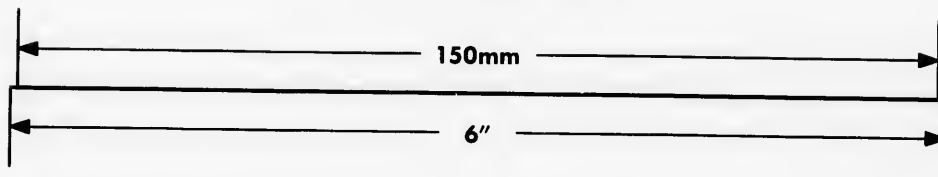
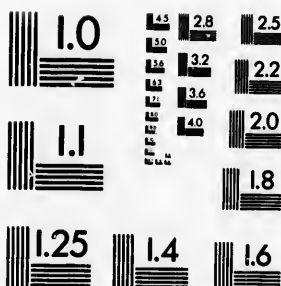
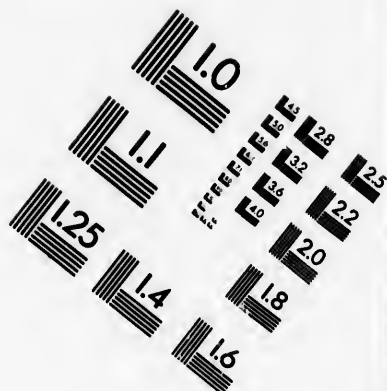
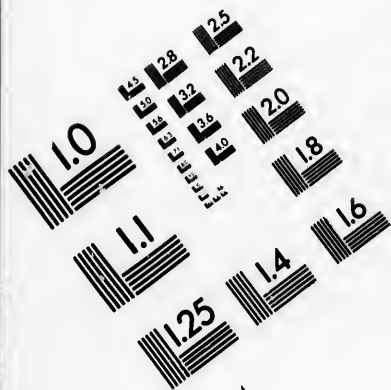
2 Mr. Panet elected Speaker. — Major Clark, the administrator, divided Lower Canada into twenty-one counties, and in 1792 the elections were made. Deceived by fair words, the French Canadians gave their votes to several English-speaking members. On the opening of the first session, the English members united to choose a Speaker from their own ranks. After a strong debate, Mr. J. A. Panet was elected by a majority of ten. The English members attempted to banish the French language from the House.

From the very outset, the Canadian House of Commons became the scene of a parliamentary war which has continued to our own day, and in which the French Canadians, who constituted themselves the champions of their national cause, have won as much glory as did their forefathers on the field of battle.

3 Speakers of the Legislative Assembly of Canada. — From 1792 till 1837 there were only four Speakers of the Legislative Assembly.

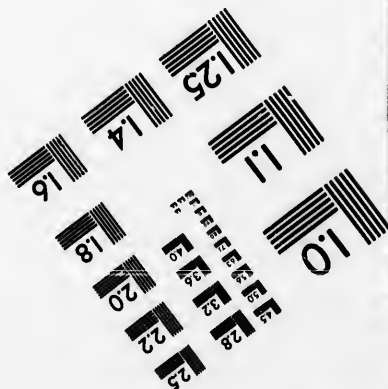


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1. The Hon. J. A. Panet, from 1792 to 1815 ;
2. E. G. Cartier de Lotbinière, from 1794 to 1797 ;
3. The Hon. L. J. Papineau, from 1815 to 1837 ;
4. J. A. Vallière de St. Réal, from 1823 to 1825 ;

4. The first Parliament. — During the four sessions of the first parliament, the House gave its attention to the question of education, roads, the regulation of seigniorial tenure, expenses, revenues etc.

THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

5. The first Bishop. — Mgr. de Pontbriant, having died the year of the capitulation of Montreal, Messrs Briand, Perrault, and Montgolfier were charged to govern the Church of Canada as Capitulary Vicars.

In spite of the opposition of protestants, who had hoped to rule the church as well as the state, Mgr. Briand, elected two years previously, took possession of his see in 1766, with the consent of the British government.

6. Other Bishops. — In 1784 Mgr. Briand having resigned, Mgr. Esglis became bishop. Mgr. Hubert succeeded him in 1788, and was himself succeeded by Mgr. Donant in 1797.

Mgr. Plessis. — In 1806, the illustrious Joseph Octavius Plessis was raised to the episcopal see of Quebec ; in 1819, the title of Archbishop was conferred upon him. This great prelate rendered eminent services to the Church of Canada by his courage in defending its rights against the English government.

Archbishops of Quebec :

1819	Mgr. Plessis,
1825	" Panet,
1832	" Signay, till 1844,
1859	" Turgeon,
1864	" Baillargeon,
1870	" Taschereau,
1892	" Bégin (administrator.)

Until 1821, the bishops of Quebec exercised jurisdiction throughout the whole province.

7. Bishops of Montreal.—In 1821, Mgr. Lartigne was named bishop of Montreal, he exercised his functions as auxiliary until 1836, when he was named titular bishop. He died in 1840. His successor Mgr. Bourget was in turn succeeded by Mgr. Fabre.

8. Bishopric of Three Rivers.—Three Rivers was made a bishopric in 1852. The first bishop was Mgr. L. Cook. He was succeeded by Mgr. Lafêche.

9. St. Hyacinthe.—St. Hyacinthe was made a bishopric in 1852. The first bishop, Mgr. Prince, was succeeded by Mgr. Joseph Laroche, in 1860. The present bishop is Mgr. Morault.

10. Diocese of Rimouski.—The diocese of St. Germain of Rimouski was established in 1867. The first bishop was Mgr. John Langevin.

11. Diocese of Sherbrooke.—Sherbrooke was made a diocese in 1874. The first bishop was Mgr. A. Racine.

12. Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec.—These six dioceses, with Ottawa, Nicolet, and the Vicariate Apostolic of Pontiac, formed the first ecclesiastical province of Quebec.

CLERGY OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

1893.

On May 10th, 1887, three ecclesiastical provinces were made: Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa.

13. Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec. — This province comprises five dioceses: *Quebec, Three Rivers, Rimouski, Chicoutimi, and Nicolet.*

By a decree, given by Pius IX dated May 7th, 1876, St. Ann became the patroness of the diocese.

14. Diocese of Quebec. — His Eminence Elzéar Alexandre Taschereau, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, was appointed Archbishop of Quebec, on the 24th of December, 1870; he was made Cardinal on the 7th of June, 1896.

Coadjutor Archbishop. — The Most Rev. Louis Nuzaire Begin, appointed Bishop of Chicoutimi on the 28th of October, 1888, was named archbishop of Cyrène and coadjutor to His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, on the 22d of December, 1891.

The diocese comprises 19 parishes and 5 missions, in the county of Beauce; 13 parishes and 2 missions, in Bellechasse; 14 parishes and 2 missions, in Dorchester; 13 parishes and 2 missions, in Kamouraska; 9 parishes and 1 mission, in Lévis; 10 parishes and 2 missions, in L'Islet; 15 parishes in Lotbinière; 10 parishes and 3 missions, in Mégantic; 8 parishes and 2 missions, in Montmagny; 15 parishes and 2 missions, in Montmorency; 16 parishes in Portneuf; 10 parishes and 6 missions, in Quebec; 3 parishes in Temiscouata. Total 189 parishes and missions.

There are in the diocese 377 priests, 35 monks, 8 religious communities of men, 9 of women, 14 hospitals or asylums, 65 convents, 2 colleges, 1 seminary, 1 university; 320,000 Catholics.

Diocese of Three Rivers. — The Right Rev. Louis Francis Laffêche is the present bishop of Three Rivers. He was nominated on the 3d of June, 1870. The diocese comprises 17 parishes in Champlain, 8 in Maskinonge, and 7 in St. Maurice; in all 34 parishes. There are 4 colleges, 1 seminary, 12 convents, 3 hospitals or asylums. The Catholics number 60,568; there are 71 priests and 1 monk.

Diocese of Rimouski. — The Right Rev. Andrew Albert Blais, has been bishop of Rimouski since the 6th of February, 1891.

This diocese comprises 13 parishes in Bonaventure, 15 in Gaspé, 27 in Rimouski, 17 in Teniscouata; in all 65 parishes. There are 6 convents, 1 seminary, 1 college, 1 hospital. The Catholics are 90,000, with 92 priests, and 65 monks.

Diocese of Chicoutimi. — The Right Rev. Michael Thomas Labrêque has been bishop of this diocese since the 17th of April, 1892.

In the diocese there are 12 parishes in Charlevoix, 11 in Chicoutimi, 13 in Lake St. John, and 6 in Saguenay; in all 42 parishes. There are 15 missions, 1 seminary, 1 college, 5 convents. The Catholics number 60,000 and there are 66 priests.

In the Apostolic Prefecture of the Gulf of St. Lawrence there are 8 missions with resident priests, 8 secular and 3 regular priests, 5 sisters of charity, 28 stations, 17 chapels, 7 oratories, 1 convent, and 1 reformatory school. The Catholics number 7,000.

Diocese of Nicolet. — The Right Rev. Elphège Gravel has been bishop of Nicolet since 1885. There are in the diocèse 15 parishes in the county of Arthabaska, 10 in Drummond, 17 in Nicolet, and 10 in Yamaska; in all 52 parishes. There are 91 priests, 60 monks, and 150 nuns, 17 convents, 3 hospitals or asylums, 1 seminary, 1 college, and 84,728 Catholics.

15. Ecclesiastical Province of Montreal. — Montreal was made an ecclesiastical province on the 10th of May, 1887, by His Holiness Leo XIII. It comprises four dioceses: Montreal, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, and Valleyfield.

Diocese of Montreal. — The Most Rev. Edward Charles Fabre, was made bishop on the 19th of September, 1876, and Archbishop of Montreal on the 27th of July, 1886.

In this diocese there are 2 parishes in Argenteuil, 11 in Bertier, 6 in Chambly, 11 in the county of the Two Mountains, 10 in Hochelaga, 6 in Jacques-Cartier, 12 in Joliet, 6 in Laprairie, 9 in l'Assomption, 5 in Laval, 9 in Montcalm, 5 in Napierreville, 6 in Saint John, 10 in Terrebonne, 5 in Verchères; in all 133 parishes. There are 400,000 Catholics, 545 priests, 6 colleges, 84 convents, 27 hospitals or asylums, 1 seminary, 1 university.

Diocese of St. Hyacinthe. — The Right Rev. Louis Zephirin Moreau has been bishop since the 16th of January, 1876. Mgr Decelles is coadjutor.

This diocese comprises 10 parishes in the county of Bagot, 2 in Brome, 7 in Iberville, 9 in Missisquoi, 10 in Richelieu, 10 in Rouville, 8 in St. Hyacinthe, 9 in Shefford, 3 in Verchères; in all 72 parishes. The Catholics number 118,500, there are 179 secular and 18 regular priests, 121 monks,

660 nuns, 2 seminaries, 4 commercial colleges, and 20 convents.

Diocese of Sherbrooke. — The Right Rev. Anthony Racine was the first bishop of Sherbrooke. He was appointed on the 20th of October, 1874, and died in 1893. The present bishop is the Right Rev. Thomas Laocque.

This diocese comprises 3 parishes in the county of Brome, 15 in Compton, 7 in Richmond, 4 in Shefford, 6 in Sherbrooke, 12 in Wolfe, 6 in Stanstead; in all 58 parishes and 10 missions. There are 60,000 Catholics, 84 priests, 79 nuns, 1 seminary, 1 college, and 63 churches or chapels.

Diocese of Valleyfield. — The Right Rev. Joseph Médard Emond, the present bishop, was consecrated on the 9th of June, 1892.

In the diocese there are 6 parishes in the county of Beauharnois, 8 in Châteauguay, 8 in Huntingdon, 6 in Soulanges, and 7 in Vaudreuil; in all 35 parishes. There are 54,500 Catholics, 60 priests, 90 nuns, 14 convents, 2 hospitals, 6 colleges, and 36 churches.

16. Ecclesiastical Province of Ottawa. — The Most Rev. Joseph Thomas Dunamel, bishop of Ottawa since the 1st of September, 1874, was made Archbishop on the 8th of June, 1886.

This ecclesiastical province comprises the diocese of Ottawa and the Vicariate Apostolic of Pontiac, its suffragan.

Diocese of Ottawa. — There are in the diocese of Ottawa 4 parishes and 2 missions in the county of Argenteuil, 30 parishes and 17 missions in Ottawa, 3 parishes in Terrebonne, 1 parish and 1 mission in Montcalm;

In the Province of Ontario. — 14 parishes and 4 missions in the county of Carleton, 3 parishes and 2 mis-

sions in Lanark, 12 parishes and 2 missions in Prescott, 10 parishes and 2 missions in Russell. The Catholics number 117,000; there are 85 secular and 67 regular priests, 153 monks, 304 nuns, 1 great seminary, 17 convents, 2 hospitals, 1 college-university, and 4 asylums.

Vicariate Apostolic of Pontiac. - The Right Rev. N. Z. Lorrain the present bishop was named on the 11th of July, 1882, and resides at Pembroke—Ontario. This Apostolic Vicariate comprises 21 parishes, 4 convents, 29 churches, 31 priests, and 31,000 Catholics.

17. Administrators. — In the course of his long term of office, General Carleton was several times obliged to visit England to attend to the interests of the country, and to obtain modifications of the constitution. During these absences five administrators governed Canada.

18. Cramahé, 1770 to 1774. — Counselor Cramahé acted as administrator from 1770 to 1774.

19. Haldimand, 1778 to 1785. — General Haldimand acted as administrator from 1778 to 1785. He rendered himself notorious by his despotism. As England was then struggling with her revolted colonists, he imagined he saw conspiracies every where, accordingly, without any form of trial, he imprisoned or liberated the citizens.

20. Lieut. Gen. Hamilton and Col. Hope 1785 to 1786. — After the departure of General Haldimand, Lieut. Gen. Hamilton was named to succeed him, a year after he was replaced by Colonel Hope.

During Lieut. Gen. Hamilton's administration, the Habeas Corpus Act was introduced. This act is the basis of the liberty of the English subject.

21. Alured Clark, 1791 to 1793. — Sir Alured Clark was named Lieutenant Governor in 1791. He had the honor of opening the first session of the first Canadian parliament.

IV. GENERAL PRESCOTT.

SIR ROBERT MILNES; MR. DUNN.

V. SIR JAMES CRAIG.

1796—1811.

Population in 1806.—250,000.

During this period of fifteen years there were two governors and two administrators.

1 Prescott. — 1796—1799. — General Prescott succeeded Lord Dorchester in 1796. A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation in Canada, passed between the United States and England, is the most remarkable event of General Prescott's administration. He returned to England in 1799.

2. Milnes, 1799—1805. — Robert Shore Milnes succeeded General Prescott. In 1800, during Lieut. Geo. Milnes' administration, the property belonging to the Jesuits was claimed by the government.

3. Dunn, 1805-1807. — Thomas Dunn, President of the Executive Council, succeeded Sir Robert Milnes as administrator. From his time dates the liberty of the press in Canada. The "Mercury" appeared in 1805, and in the following year the "Canadien," whose honorable mission it was, in those days of intolerance and tyranny, to defend the religion, the language, and the institutions of the French Canadians.

Lieutenant-Governor Dunn ordered a great military parade, on the occasion of the execution of an American called McLane, convicted of having conspired to ruin the country by seeking to induce the Canadians to espouse the republican cause of France.

4. V. Craig, 1807-1811. — In 1807, Sir James Craig arrived at Quebec. He had acquired a certain reputation in the army, but his administrative ability was not great, and his temper was despotic. His high-handed way of acting surpassed any thing yet experienced and his sojourn in Canada has been styled the "Reign of Terror." Strongly prejudiced against the Catholic religion and the Canadians, he sought every occasion to annoy them. He struck the names of the principal Catholic officers off the list of militia, and imprisoned the members of parliament who were so unfortunate as to incur his displeasure, by their defense of the rights and privileges of the legislative body. He ordered the seizure of the printing-press of the "Canadian" and arrested the proprietor on the charge of high treason.

Attacking the Church also, Craig would have re-

served to the king the appointment of parish priests. The illustrious Bishop Plouffe occupied the episcopal see of Quebec at the time; this proposition of Craig's, with others more or less hostile and unjust, was rejected.

The threatening attitude of the United States brought this despotic mode of proceeding to an end. In 1811, the prisoners were set free and Craig returned to England.

5. Parliaments.—In the space of 15 years there were five parliaments. The first were dissolved only at the close of the four usual sessions, but the fifth ended abruptly after thirty six days of stormy debate.

6. Discussion in Parliament. — While all Europe was in flames, struggling against the overweening ambition of Bonaparte, the peace of Canada was not outwardly disturbed; but in parliament there were grave causes of disunion between the three branches of the legislature.

The members demanded the same rights and privileges as the English House of Commons. The first difficulty between the governor and the members was on the subject of the judges. The governor was supported by the Legislative Council, the members of which—being named by the crown—shared his views. The members of the House of Commons very wisely maintained that, as the voting of the judges could not be independent, they should be excluded from the House. After long and violent debates, a law to this effect was passed. It received the royal approbation in 1811.

WAR OF 1812.**VI. SIR GEORGE PREVOST.**

1811—1815.

Population in 1814.—335,000.

1. Arrival of Sir George Prevost. — Sir George Prevost arrived at Quebec in September, 1811. Being both mild and impartial, the new governor applied himself to heal the still burning wounds and to restore the confidence of the people. He raised Mr. Bedard to the bench, named Mr. Bourdages colonel of militia, and lost no opportunity of testifying his good will towards the Canadians. This was more than enough for a people who asked for mere justice, and at the governor's first call to arms they hastened to the frontier.

2. Remarkable Events. — The most remarkable event of Sir George Prevost's administration was the war with the United States. On the 12th June, 1812, the President of the Republic declared war against England. There were many ostensible grievances alleged, but the desire to obtain possession of Canada was the real object of the war. *

* Causes of the war as stated by the Americans : England had arrogated to herself the right of visiting foreign vessels to search for her deserting sailors, and had attempted to hinder American vessels from entering the northern ports of France and the Netherlands.

3. Campaigns. — There were three campaigns in this war: the first in 1812; the second in 1813; and the third in 1814.

Campaign of 1812. — In this, as in the two succeeding campaigns, the Americans divided their forces into three armies. The army of the West, the army of the Centre, and the army of the North. The enemy, therefore, appeared simultaneously on the frontier at three different points.

The army of the West invaded Upper Canada by the Detroit River, and was repulsed. Fort Michilimackinac and Detroit fell into the hands of the British. Hull, with his army, was obliged to surrender.

Shortly afterwards, the army of the Centre was defeated and forced to lay down arms at Queenstown. General Brock was killed in this battle.

The army of the North, 10,000 strong, commanded by General Dearborn, marched upon Montreal. With a view to surround Major de Salaberry in his intrenchments on the Lacolle River, two detachments of General Dearborn's army set out on the night of the 20th of November; on meeting, each mistook the other for the enemy and fired upon each other for some hours. They then retired across the frontier.

The Americans were thus repulsed at all points from the Canadian frontier. They were more successful at sea, their vessels obtaining some advantages over the English navy.

4. Campaign of 1813. — In 1813, the struggle recommenced. Frenchtown, Moravian Town, Toronto, Sackett's Harbour, Burlington, and Put-in-Bay, were the scenes of sanguinary engagements. The naval battles of Put-in-Bay and Toronto, where the English ships were beaten, gave the United States the supremacy on Lake Erie and Ontario. The English cause seemed desperate, when the battle of Châteauguay suddenly changed the position of affairs. Hampton, with immense forces, had advanced into the heart of the country, and was on the point of forming a junction with Wilkinson, when de Salaberry, intrenched on the Châteauguay River, arrested his march, and with three hundred Canadian skirmishers, put him to an ignominious flight. Defeated a second time at Chrysler's Farm, the enemy retired across the frontier.

5. Campaign of 1814. — The year 1814 witnessed new engagements. First at Lacolle, then at Oswego and Lundy's Lane, at Chippewa, at Fort Erie, at Plattsburg, and New Orleans. The defeat of the British in the four last named combats did not altogether destroy the effect produced by the victory of Châteauguay. After the downfall of Napoleon, England was able to send out a large fleet which so harassed the shores of the United States, as to force the Americans to sue for peace. The treaty of Ghent, signed in 1814, put an end to the war.

6. Parliament. — But one parliament was held during Prevost's administration. It was the seventh

since the constitution of 1791—from the 12th of December, 1810, to the 17th of March, 1814.

In 1812, two sessions of parliament were held. In 1813 and in 1814, the House did not meet. In 1815, parliament opened in the month of January, and the House voted an address to Sir George Prevost, congratulating him upon the wisdom of his government.

This address was very gratifying to the feelings of Sir George Prevost. He left Canada towards the end of the year to clear himself of the charges made against him by Commodore Yeo. The latter attributed to the governor his humiliating defeat on the lakes. Prevost died on arriving in England.

1815 to 1838.

1. Governors. — Five governors, one lieutenant-governor, and five administrators, succeeded each other during the twenty three years which elapsed between the departure of Prevost and that of Gosford.

2. Parliaments. — During this stormy period, parliament was convoked eight times, for the despatch of business. Three of these parliaments were dissolved before the expiration of the four sessions. M. Louis Joseph Papineau, then only twenty six years of age, was elected speaker of the fourth session of the eighth parliament, in January, 1815. He

took the place of M. Panet, called to the Legislative Council. M. Papineau, well known as a popular leader, presided in the House of Assembly till the troubles of 1837; during two sessions only, in 1823 and 1824, was he replaced by M. J. B. Valière de St. Réal.

3 Drummond.—1815 to 1816.—In 1815, Prevost left the government to Sir George Drummond. Having inaugurated his administration by the distribution of rewards to those who had distinguished themselves in the late war, the governor applied himself to reform the abuses existing in the Post Office and Crown Lands Department. In eighteen years, more than three million acres of land had been bestowed upon favorites.

4. Dissolution of the 8th Parliament.—Judge Sewell and Judge Monk, owing to their clever tactics in England, were exonerated from the charges brought against them. The House was about to vote an address to the Prince Regent, when the governor, in a speech loaded with reproaches, dissolved parliament. Almost all the members were re-elected.

5. VII. Sherbrooke, 1816 to 1818.—Sir John Sherbrooke, a mild and prudent man, replaced Drummond in 1816. His benevolent disposition was shown by the assistance which he gave to the inhabitants of the district of Quebec during a failure of the crops. He inaugurated his administration by striving to conciliate all parties, and called Mgr. Plessis to the Legislative Council.

Departure of Sir John Sherbrooke.—Sherbrooke,

realizing the difficulties of his position, resigned in 1818. He was replaced by the Duke of Richmond.

VIII. Richmond, 1818 to 1819. — A ruined nobleman, vain and self-sufficient, Richmond, regardless of the exhausted state of finances, began by presenting an excessive budget to parliament. While they were deliberating upon it, the governor, addressing unbecoming language to the members, dissolved parliament. Richmond died shortly afterwards, on his return from Upper Canada. He is the first English governor buried in Canada.

6. Archdiocese of Quebec. — Finding it impossible to induce the Canadians to change their form of worship, England no longer interfered with them in the exercise of their religion. In January, 1819, the Holy See raised Quebec to the rank of a metropolitan church and conferred the title of archbishop on Mgr. Plessis. About the same time Montreal and Kingston, on the demand of Archbishop Plessis, were made bishoprics.

7. Monk. — Maitland. — 1817 to 1820. — Sir James Monk and Sir Peregrine Maitland, successively, were administrators; the former threw the country into the agitation of a new general election.

IX. Dalhousie. — 1820 to 1828. — The Earl of Dalhousie arrived in Quebec in June, 1820. His administration resembled Craig's; refusing all concessions, he attempted to govern the country in the most despotic manner. In vain did parliament show him its rights; inscribed in the constitutions of the

country; in vain were enormous abuses pointed out, all representations remained without effect. In consequence of this unwise conduct, the antagonism between the two branches of the legislature daily increased.

9. Project of uniting the two Canadas. — In 1822, thinking that the time had come for uniting Upper and Lower Canada, the ministry proposed the bill to the House of Commons. On hearing of this perfidious plot, the Canadians arose against it; petitions bearing countless signatures were sent to England, protesting against the measure. Upper Canada also opposed the project, and in the face of this general disapprobation, the imperial ministry withdrew the bill.

10. Dalhousie's Departure. — In 1828, a petition bearing 80,000 signatures was sent to England demanding the recall of Lord Dalhousie and the institution of an inquiry into the affairs of Canada. The Earl of Dalhousie, after vainly struggling against the national disapprobation, and perceiving that it was impossible to impose upon a free people, returned to England. He endeavoured to throw upon the Catholic clergy of Canada the blame of the non-success of his cruel and unjust policy.

11. Kempt. — 1828 to 1830. — Canada was allowed a little respite under Sir James Kempt, who as administrator, was charged with the government in 1828. The officers of the militia and the magistrates, turned out of office by Dalhousie, were reinstated;

the Hon. Mr. Papineau was allowed to resume his chair as Speaker of the House. Kempt endeavoured to maintain neutrality between the Council and the House. The latter he left free to dispose of the public moneys, except the salaries of the governor and judges.

Kempt sincerely desired to establish harmony by doing justice to every one, but as the instructions which he received from the home government did not accord with his views, he tendered his resignation. It was accepted.

12. X. Aylmer, 1830 to 1835. — Lord Aylmer succeeded Sir James Kempt. He arrived in Quebec about the middle of October, 1830. In the name of the imperial government, Lord Aylmer offered to give the House of Commons the control of all the public moneys, except the civil list. The House, imbittered by the violence of former debates, found this concession inadequate and insisted upon a radical reform.

13. Remarkable Events. — During the elections in Montreal in May, 1832, three Canadians were killed by the English soldiers. In the same year cholera appeared for the first time and made great ravages in Canada. In Quebec the population was decimated. The epidemic returned in 1834, making numerous victims. St. Louis Castle, for many years the governors' residence, was destroyed by fire.

In the year 1834, the imperial government gave to

the Colonial Office the management of all matters touching the affairs of the colonies.

14. XI. Lord Gosford, 1835 to 1838. — Lord Gosford replaced Lord Aylmer about the end of August, 1835. He was accompanied by two Royal Commissioners, sent out to enquire into the affairs of the colony and to report then to the king.

Having made a display of politeness and goodwill towards the Canadians, Lord Gosford opened parliament by a clever speech, delivered first in French and then in English. Full of the illusive hope that their representations were about to be taken into consideration, the members again submitted their grievances. The persistence with which the council rejected the greater number of the measures proposed, and the instructions held by the Royal Commissioners, which began to transpire, soon disabused them. Finding themselves thus deceived, the members voted the subsidies for six months only.

This unlooked for result caused great excitement. The malevolent report made by the commissioners, and the determination of the ministry to make no concessions, filled the measure of public exasperation. The people every where assembled and protested.

15. Parliamentary Debates. — On the departure of Prevost, stormy parliamentary debates commenced and continued till their disastrous termination in 1837. England, by granting a constitutional government in 1791, had pledged herself to allow the

Canadian legislature all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the English House of Commons.

Subsidies.—Among the privileges claimed by the Canadian House of Commons, was the exclusive right to vote the subsidies. Relying upon the justice of this claim, the members yielded on no point, determined to obtain it to the fullest extent.

Defenders of the Rights of the House of Commons.—This parliamentary struggle found valiant champions in Papineau, Bédard, Viger, Bourdage, Nelson, Cuvillier, Quesnel, Morin and others.

16. Debates during the Administration of Sherbrooke, Richmond and Dalhousie.—During Lord Sherbrooke's administration the question of subsidies began to be agitated. The Upper Canadian parliament was also interested in this question. Richmond asked the members to vote, once for all, a civil list for the lifetime of the king. The House was dissolved before the vote was taken.

Under Lord Dalhousie the House voted a supplies bill, which to the people's great displeasure was, on the advice of the governor, rejected by the Council. The following year the supplies were voted and rejected in the same way. The House was again dissolved after this vote.

The same members were returned to parliament, and Dalhousie refused to confirm the re-election of Mr. Papineau as Speaker of the House.

17. The House votes the supplies Bill.—Kempt left the House perfect liberty to dispose of the public

moneys, except the salaries of the governor and judges. The House was not quite satisfied with this concession; considerable sums, which nevertheless were voted for certain public works, show that if the members demanded the control of the subsidies, they did so in view of the public good.

18. The struggle grows under Lord Aylmer.—

The debates were yet more stormy under Lord Aylmer. The revolting injustice of those in power, sowed the seeds of profound discontent in many minds. The House was dissolved in 1834, and the elections which ensued were very riotous.

The Ninety-two Resolutions.— In 1834, parliament passed a series of ninety-two resolutions, setting forth the grievances of Canada against England.

19. Difficulties increase.— Under Lord Gosford, the excitement daily increased. The hostile resolutions adopted in the imperial parliament, served to augment the popular discontent. The House, having protested against these resolutions, was prorogued six days after the opening of parliament.

INSURRECTION OF 1837 AND 1838.

Population in 1831,—553,000.

1. Causes of the Insurrection.— The obstinate refusal to give the members of parliament the absolute control of all subsidies, the violent prorogation of the last parliament, the refusal to recognize the

speaker, and the dismissal of several members from their positions in the militia, caused great dissatisfaction, and brought about the sanguinary termination of the long and stormy debates.

Secret Societies. — All hope of coming to terms being lost, secret societies and committees were everywhere formed and organized with a view to resistance. In an assembly of six counties, held at St. Charles, it was decided to appeal to the people. Bishop Lartigue of Montreal, issued a pastoral letter reminding his flock that the duty of all Christians is to submit to established authority.

2. Combat at St. Denis. — Lord Gosford, alarmed, brought troops from New Brunswick and armed about 600 volunteers.

The disturbances commenced at Montreal on the 7th of November, and spread to several other places. The English cavalry was defeated near Chambly. At St. Denis, Dr. Nelson, at the head of 800 ill-armed Canadians, routed Colonel Gore and a detachment of regulars after an engagement of eight hours.

3. Combat at St. Charles. — A few Canadians, badly equipped, and deserted by their leaders, had intrenched themselves on the Richelieu, at St. Charles. Attacked by very superior members, they yielded only after a desperate resistance. The greater number preferred to die, rather than to fall into the hands of the victors.

4. Martial Law. — **The Combat at St. Eustache.** — After these events, in 1837, martial law was pro-

claimed in the district of Montreal. Dr. Chénier, at the head of 250 insurgents, barricaded himself in the church and convent of St. Eustache, a village on the north bank of the river. Attacked by 2,000 regulars under Colborne, Chénier was defeated and slain. Colborne, surnamed "old firebrand" delivered the church, convent, and village of St. Eustache to the flames.

5. Disturbances in Upper Canada. — Upper Canada was not less agitated than Lower Canada. Mr. McKenzie, leader of the insurgents, was defeated near Toronto. After several ineffectual attempts at resistance, he took refuge in the United States.

6. Departure of Lord Gosford. — Lord Gosford, averse to extreme measures, had asked to be recalled before the disturbances began. He sailed for England at the end of February, 1838, leaving the administration to Sir John Colborne.

7. Special Council. — England, wishing to suppress the insurrection as quickly as possible, thought that the best means of doing so would be to suspend the constitution of 1791. This measure passed the English House of Commons by a small majority, and Colborne was ordered to form a special council for the dispatch of the more pressing business. This Council, composed of twenty two members, of whom eleven were French Canadians, assembled in April, 1838.

XII. LORD DURHAM. — XIII. COLBORNE, LORD SEATON.

1838—1839.

1. Lord Durham, 1838. — Lord Gosford was succeeded by Lord Durham. He arrived at Quebec at the end of May. Finding the gaols crowded with rebels awaiting trial, he accorded an amnesty to all who had taken part in the insurrection, except twenty-four whom he exiled to Bermuda.

Having scattered money plentifully throughout the province, Lord Durham set out for England on the 1st of November. He was deeply wounded by finding that the English ministry disapproved of his conduct with regard to the amnesty. Colborne succeeded him as administrator.

2. Further attempts at Insurrection — After the departure of Lord Durham, political refugees from the United States and a few Americans crossed the frontiers and simultaneously penetrated into both provinces. Insurrections of little importance broke out at Beauharnois, Châteauguay, Rouville, Varrennes, Contrecoeur, and Terrebonne. Dr. Nelson took the village of Napierreville.

3. XIII. Colborne, 1838—1839. — Colborne, raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Seaton, proclaimed martial law, arrested all suspected persons, and at the head of seven or eight thousand men, set fire to the revolted districts where order had already been restored.

Trial of the Prisoners. — Corborne had the prisoners tried by court martial. A sentence of death was passed on eighty nine of them; forty seven were condemned to exile. Thirteen, amongst whom was Chevalier Lorimier, were sent to the scaffold, the rest were transported to Australia. These severe measures were blamed every where, even in England.

4. State of the country from a Religious and Social point of view. — Eighty years had elapsed since the conquest. Years of persecution, of religious intolerance, and despotism. England had followed the same policy with Canada as with Ireland. Her design was to induce the people to adopt the language and the religion, as well as the laws of England.

The legal existence of Catholicity in Canada was recognized only after the departure of Craig.

In 1800, the legislature passed a measure called the "Royal Institution," destined to favor the English language and the protestant religion by putting education into the hands of English protestant teachers. The Canadians refused to send their children to these schools.

A new era began with the Union. England gave fresh instructions to her representatives, leaving the Canadians free to make laws for themselves as they desired.

THE UNION ACT.

1840 to 1867.

Population in 1844: 697,000—in 1851: 890,000.

1. Union of the Two Canadas. — Notwithstanding the petition of the Catholic clergy and of all the French Canadians, the imperial parliament, on the 23d of July, 1840, passed the memorable *Act* which united the two Canadas. This *Act* became law on the 10th February, 1841.

2. Governors.—In an interval of 27 years, there were seven governors:

XIV. Lord Sydenham, from 1839 to 1841;

XV. Sir Charles Bagot, from 1842 to 1843;

XVI. Baron C. T. Metcalf, from 1843 to 1845;

XVII. The Earl of Cathcart, from 1845 to 1847;

XVIII. The Earl of Elgin, from 1847 to 1854;

XIX. Sir Edmund Head, from 1854 to 1861;

XX. Viscount Monck, from 1861 to 1868;

3. Object of the Union Act. — The Union Act put an end to the constitution of 1791. Upper Canada had at that time been separated from Lower Canada in order to withdraw the English speaking Canadians from the domination of the French. The Union Act of 1841 was passed evidently in order to put the French-speaking Canadians under the domination of the English, now become more numerous.

4. Provisos of the Union Act. — Although the secret object of the promoters of the Union was to overrule and anglicise the French Canadians, yet

this *Act* put them in possession of rights and privileges which they had demanded for more than a quarter of a century and for which they had shed their blood. The Union gave parliament the right to control the public moneys, and later on brought about a responsible government.

The number of members was fixed at 84 — 42 for each province.

5. Inauguration of the Union Act. — Lord Sydenham was charged to inaugurate the new form of government. The special council consented without difficulty to the measure. The legislature of Upper Canada, having every thing to gain by it, assented after a few days' debate.

6. Parliaments. — The first session of the first united parliament was opened at Kingston, on June 13th, 1841. Between that session and Confederation there were eight parliaments.

During the first government, the noble eloquence of many celebrated men awakened the echoes of parliament in the cause of religion and the rights and liberties of Canada. Many other patriots distinguished themselves during the second government by a like devotedness to faith and country.

7. Chief Political Measures passed in the eight Parliaments under the Union Act. — The chief political measures adopted in the eight parliaments held under the Union Act are :

1. In 1841, a bill was passed giving each parish its own

municipality; this placed the administration of local affairs in the hands of Canadians.

2. In the same year a bill was passed organizing primary schools; this as well as the former bill, was amended in several subsequent sessions.

3. In 1849, during the second session of the third parliament, an act was passed to indemnify Canadians for losses sustained by them during the insurrection of 1837-38. This act so irritated the English-speaking Canadians that they burned down the parliament buildings in Montreal, and used insulting language to Lord Elgin.

4. In 1853, the number of members was fixed at 130 — 65 for each province.

5. In 1854, seigniorial tenure was abolished, and an indemnity voted for the seigniors.

6. In the same year, the question called the Protestant Clergy Reserve Fund, was settled.

7. A liberal grant was made to the Grand Trunk Railway Company to facilitate the construction of a railway in the country.

8. In 1854, a treaty of reciprocity was signed between Canada and the United States.

9. In 1856, the Legislative Council became elective.

10. In 1857, Lower Canada was divided into 20 judicial districts.

11. In 1865, the Civil Code of Lower Canada was remodelled.

8. Remarkable events. — During this important period of 27 years, many remarkable events took place:

1. The change of the seat of government from Kingston to Montreal in 1844.

2. 1,200 houses in St. Roch, Quebec, were consumed by

fire in 1845; a month later an equal number of houses were burned in St. John suburbs.

3. A large number of emigrants died of typhus fever at Quebec in 1847; many priests and nuns were victims of their devotedness.

4. In 1849, cholera caused many deaths in Montreal and Quebec.

5. In 1851, five-cent stamps were introduced by the government.

6. In 1852, there were great conflagrations in Montreal.

7. In 1854, Laval University was opened, it had been founded in 1852.

8. In 1855, the "Capricieuse" arrived at Quebec, this was the first French frigate seen in our harbor since Canada became a British colony. A monument was erected at St. Foy to the brave soldiers of 1760.

9. In 1857, three Normal Schools were opened at Quebec and Montreal, by the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Superintendent of Public Education.

10. In 1858, the Queen chose Ottawa as the future seat of government.

11. 1860, His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales visited Canada, opened the Victoria Bridge at Montreal, and laid the first stone of the parliament buildings in Ottawa. He was every where received with demonstrations expressive of the loyalty of Canadians for the Queen, his Royal Mother.

12. In 1861, on the breaking out of the war between the Northern and Southern States, the arrest on board the Trent, of Masson and Slidell, ambassadors of the Southern Confederate States, very nearly drew England into a war with the United States.

13. In 1866, and the years following, the Fenians presented

themselves on the Canadian frontiers. They were repulsed by the regular troops and later by the militia.

9. Religious events.—Several religious events took place during this period of our history :

1. On the 15th of August, 1851, the first provincial council was held at Quebec : Bishop Turgeon presided.

2. In 1853, Mgr. Bedini, Apostolic Nuncio, visited this country. This high ecclesiastical dignitary was received with the respect and affection felt by Canadians for the Church of Rome.

3. In the same year, Gavazzi came to Canada. His furious preaching against Catholicity so aroused the indignation of the Catholics of Montreal that riots ensued, requiring the intervention of the troops.

4. On the 8th of December, 1855, all the Catholics of the country celebrated the promulgation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

10. Short Notice of the Seven Governors.—The representatives of the crown during these 27 years, were in general liked and esteemed by the Canadians. It is to be remarked, however, that the new mode of government, and ministerial responsibility, left the governors little chance of exercising such arbitrary power as would render them unpopular.

Lord Sydenham died in the autumn of 1841, universally regretted.

Sir Charles Bagot succeeded him and held the reins of government till 1843. Under Bagot, responsible government was inaugurated.

Sir Charles Metcalf acted as administrator till 1845, Lord Cathcart succeeded him and governed the

country till 1847. Lord Cathcart was succeeded by Lord Elgin whose government was remarkable for wisdom and equity. He returned to England in 1854.

Sir Edmund Head succeeded Lord Elgin. By an unguarded word he lost the esteem and affection of the French Canadians. They were not sorry to see him sail for England in the summer of 1861.

His successor, Lord Monck, arrived in Quebec in 1861.

11. The seat of Government. — The first united parliament was opened in Kingston in June, 1841.

In 1844, the seat of government was transferred from Kingston to Montreal.

In 1849, after the burning of the parliament buildings, it was decided that the House should meet in Quebec and Toronto alternately.

In 1858, the Queen chose Ottawa for the seat of parliament.

In 1866, the seat of government was transferred from Quebec to Ottawa.

CONFEDERATION

1867

Population of the Province of Quebec.

In 1861 the population was	1,111,566,
" 1871 " " "	1,191,575,
" 1881 " " "	1,359,000,
" 1891 " " "	1,488,535,

of whom 1,291,709 are Roman Catholics.

1. Political parties. — At the time of the Union, two political parties aspired to power: the Tories who sought the favor of the government rather than the interests of the people; and the Reformers who desired a full, real, and true application of the constitution, with all the practices of a responsible government.

Canadians United. — The French Canadians became members of the reform party; and by their union exercised a great influence on legislature and the government, especially since the Lafontaine-Baldwin administration, from 1848 to 1864.

Political Dissensions. — This union amongst Canadians, though very wise and beneficial, was not destined to last. In 1864, an unfortunate disunion among the French Canadians, and a spirit of antagonism between the inhabitants of Upper and Lower Canada, rendered the working of the Union Act impossible, and necessitated a change in the constitution.

Confederation of Four Provinces.—The basis of a new constitution was prepared at Quebec by delegates from all the provinces of British North America.

Confederation, or the Dominion of Canada, dates from the 1st of July, 1867. At first it was composed of the Province of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. It has since been augmented by Manitoba, in 1870; British Columbia, 1871; and Prince Edward Island, in 1873.

2. Governors.—Since Confederation, England has been represented in the Dominion by six governors. Lord Monck, who inaugurated the new form of government; Sir John Young, raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Lisgar; Lord Dufferin, and the Marquis of Lorne, whose wife is Queen Victoria's daughter, the Princess Louise; Lord Landsdown, Lord Stanley—now the Earl of Derby—and Lord Aberdeen. The two first named noblemen, returned to England, regretted and esteemed by the Canadians. Lord Dufferin was one of the most talented governors of Canada. The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess were greeted with enthusiasm in all the cities of the Dominion.

3. Lieutenant-Governors.—There have been seven lieutenant-governors of Quebec, since Confederation. Sir N. F. Belleau, from 1867 to 1873; the Hon. R. E. Caron, from 1873 to 1877; the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just, from 1877 to 1879; the Hon. Messrs Theodore Robitaille, Masson, Anger, and Chapleau.

4. Remarkable events since Confederation.—Several noteworthy events have occurred since 1866. The following are the most remarkable :

1. In 1866, bands of Fenians invaded the country. They were repulsed after few sanguinary encounters. On the 1st of August, in the same year, the Civil Code for Lower Canada became law. Parliament met for the first time in the new capital, Ottawa.

2. In 1867, the first session of the federal parliament was opened at Ottawa; and also the first session of the first provincial parliament of Quebec.

3. In 1868, over 300 young men, belonging to the best families of the province of Quebec, joined the Papal Zouaves in Rome.

On the 7th of April, D'Arcy McGee, one of the most eminent political men of Canada, was assassinated.

In the same year two delegates were sent to England to negotiate a loan necessary for the construction of the Inter-colonial Railway; they were instructed to prepare the way for the cession of Hudson Bay Territory to the Dominion.

We must also mention the meeting of the provincial council at Quebec, eleven bishops were present; the nomination of arbitrators to assess the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, for the public debt; and the visit of the French frigate d' "Estrées."

4. In 1869, His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur, the Queen's third son, came to Canada and remained in the country for several months. His visit put an end to the active propagation then going on of ideas favorable to annexation on the one hand, and of independence on the other.

5. The solemn inauguration of the Northern Railroad took place on the 18th of July, 1872.

6. In 1873, Sir George Etienne Cartier died. He was honored by a public funeral.

7. In 1874, the frigates *Magicien* and *Bellerophon* with the advice-boats, *Adonas* and *Argos* came to Quebec.

Mr. Etienne Panet died in the same year. He had won a considerable reputation by the active part which he took in politics. A national convention was held at Montreal.

8. His Excellency Lieut. Gov. Caron died at Quebec.

9. In 1877, Mgr. Conroy, an envoy of peace, was sent to Canada by the Pope.

The mortal remains of Bishop de Laval were transferred to the chapel of the Quebec Seminary.

10. In 1880, a National Convention and Catholic Congress met at Quebec.

11. The Golden Jubilee of St. John the Baptist Society was celebrated with much pomp at Montreal, in 1884.

12. Mgr. Smelders, Apostolic Delegate, visited Quebec and Montreal, in 1883.

13. The events known as the Insurrection of the North West, took place in 1885. The execution of Louis Riel caused great excitement, especially in the Province of Quebec.

14. We may also mention the solemn unveiling of the Cartier-Brébeuf monument, on the banks of the St. Charles near the brook Lairet, during the national festival held in June, 1889.

15. During Mr. Mercier's government, the number of members of parliament representing the Province of Quebec, was increased from 65 to 73.

16. The final settlement of the Jesuit Claims took place in 1888, and the society was incorporated.

17. The greatest public works undertaken in the Dominion, besides thousand of miles of railway, are the Princess Louise basin at Quebec, the dry dock at Levis, and that of Esquimault in British Columbia.

18. In 1876 and 1877, destructive fires occurred at Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, St. John, P. Q., and St. John, N. B.

**General Remarks on Society, the Progress of the
Colony, Religious Communities, the
Clergy, and Literature.**

Social Condition. — No sooner was St. George's Cross unfurled above the walls of our forts and cities, than the English attempted to deal with Canada as they then did with Ireland. Refusing to Canadians those liberties which other British subjects enjoy, they interfered with them in the exercise of their religion, and went as far as to attack their laws and language.

The fear of losing Canada, on account of its proximity to the United States, caused England to modify this unjust and tyrannical mode of proceeding. Since 1774, concession after concession has been made, till at last the Canadians are free to govern themselves.

Even though subject to England, Canada is perhaps the freest and most independent country of modern times, and this fact is owing to her strong Catholic spirit.

Catholics and Protestants live in perfect harmony in this land, blessed by divine Providence.

Progress. — Directed by prudent and intelligent governors, represented in parliament by speakers capable of defending the rights and liberties of the people, guarded by men who have no desire save the happiness and prosperity of the country, Canada, since the Union, has made very remarkable progress.

No country in fact has prospered so much in so short a space of time. Our lakes and rivers are covered with sailing vessels and steam-boats; railways and telegraphic lines connect our cities with those of the United States, Europe, and the entire world; manufactories are opened on all sides; primary schools are every where established; convents, colleges, and other superior institutions, are the pride of our cities and large villages.

Religious Communities of Women. — The canon of His Most Christian Majesty is silent, the "*fleur de lys*" no longer waves above our forts and cities, but the daughters of St. Ursula and of Marguerite Bourgeois, the sisters of Charity, and many other servants of God, are still in New France doing the work of the Lord, so providentially begun in the country.

In looking back upon the past, it is impossible not to see that the Ursulines, with the charitable sisters who accompanied them to found the Hotel Dieu, and the missionaries sent to carry the light of the Gospel to the Huron, Algonquin, and Iroquois, have done more to maintain the country than the citadels, cannons, or brave soldiers. For though material strength succumbed in the end, yet the spirit of God

still rests upon our land, which is perhaps destined to perpetuate in America the mission once confided to Old France in Europe.

To teach young girls to love God, while instructing them in every useful and agreeable art; to tend the sick in the hospital, to shelter the aged and infirm in the asylum: to be a mother to the orphan; to bring back to the path of virtue those who have strayed from it; such works as these form the daily task of the heroines of Canada.

New Communities. — The principal convents founded since the conquest are: 1st, the House of Providence founded in Montreal in 1828; 2d, the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at St. Vincent in 1842; 3d, the Convent of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, at Longueuil, in 1843; 4th, the Sisters of the Congregation, at St. Roch, Quebec, in 1844; 5th, the Sisters of the Holy Cross, in 1847; 6th, the Gray Nuns at Quebec, in 1848; 7th, the Convent of the Good Shepherd, at Quebec, in 1850; 8th, the Daughters of St. Ann, at St. James de l'Achigan, in 1853; 9th, the Sisters of the Presentation at St. Marie de Monnoir, in 1853; 10th, the Sisters of the Assumption at St. Gregory, in 1843; 11th, the Sisters of Jesus-Mary, at St. Joseph, Levis, in 1857; 12th, the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, at Sault au Recollet, in 1858. Nearly all these institutions have branches or missions in different parts of the country.

Hospitals and Asylums. — The most remarkable hospitals and asylums are the Quebec and Montreal Hospital, that of the Sisters of Charity, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, the Reformatory of Quebec and Montreal, and the House of the Sisters of Mercy.

Canadian Clergy. — The Catholic clergy of Canada, are pious, exemplary, and learned. They preach the Gospel to the people, edifying them at the same

time by their virtuous lives and good works; they direct education in colleges and universities, superintend primary schools, preside at all works of zeal and benevolence, and by so doing win the gratitude and admiration of all the Catholics in the country.

Public Buildings.—The priests of Canada, though poor, have succeeded by prudence and economy, in accomplishing much for the glory of God and the good of the country. The colleges or seminaries of Rimouski, St. Ann, Nicolet, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, St. Therese, Chambly, l'Assomption, and above all the Laval University, will serve to immortalize the names of those priests who founded them.

To the clergy or to their generous friends, we owe all the convents, hospitals, and asylums in the country.

Communities of Men.— There are in Canada many apostolic men, Jesuits, Oblates, and the Fathers of the Holy Cross.

The Christian Brothers, the Brothers of St. Viator, St. Lawrence, and St. Vincent of Paul, instruct thousands of little boys, displaying in the task such zeal as religion alone can inspire. The Brothers of St. Vincent of Paul have charge of a reformatory, their success has been most remarkable.

Let us mention also the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, established at Arthabaskaville, in 1873; the Redemptorists at Quebec in 1871; the Trappists at Oka, in 1881; the Society of Jesus at Montfort, in 1883; the Brothers of St. Vincent of Paul (Work of the Patronage) at Quebec, in 1861; the Marist Brothers at Iberville, in 1885; the Broth-

ers of the Christian Doctrine at Laprairie, in 1881; the Brothers of St. Gabriel at Montreal, in 1888; the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament at Montreal, in 1890; the Franciscan Fathers at Montreal, in 1890.

Piety of the Canadians.—It is consoling for a truly patriotic heart to know that amid the intellectual and material progress of the last few years, the Canadian people remain virtuous and pious, in a word, worthy of their ancestors. Not only have they preserved their institutions and their customs, they have also kept the faith. The hand of Providence is indeed visible in this country which remains Catholic even under the domination of a Protestant state.

LITERATURE.

It is easy to understand that in the early times of the French colony, literature made little progress. The people were obliged to expend all their energy in the arduous task of colonization, in bold expeditions into the heart of the untrodden forest, or in the incessant wars with the Iroquois, and the English colonists. Under the British government, on the contrary, the pen has helped the sword, and even replaced it. The platform and the press are the battleground where war is waged to lay for the maintenance of our heritage. Fifty years of peace have given leisure to studious and patriotic men, and enabled them to enlighten their fellow countrymen by their historical and scientific labours.

SHORT HISTORY OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.*

1. Boundary and Extent.—The boundary line between Ontario and Quebec, begins at Point à Baudet and runs north-west as far as the western angle of the seigniorial district of Rigaud, then north by north-east to the Ottawa River, following the middle of this stream to Lake Temiscaming; from the head of the lake it runs due north to the water-shed; the St. Lawrence with the great lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, separate the southern part of Ontario from the United States; on the west it is bounded by Keewatin. Area about 219,650 square miles.

2. Territory and Settlements.—Under the French government, the territory now comprised in the Pro-

* To express an obvious truth in the style of La Palisse, we will say that it would not have been easy to give shape to a thing that did not exist, or to describe a development yet to come. We are not, nor do we pretend to be, endowed with the gift of prophecy. The history of the Province of Ontario from the time of the cession of Canada to England, became included in that of the Province of Quebec; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have formed part of the Dominion since 1867, and the other provinces entered the confederation a little later. Each province, however, had a separate early history of which we think it right to give the young student a short account.

vince of Ontario was only an extension of the Province of Quebec, and like it was called New France. As early as 1613, Champlain ascended the Ottawa, then called the Grand River of the Algonquins; in 1615, he discovered Lake Ontario, Huron, and Nipissing. In 1667, with a view to convert the savages, the Jesuits, Father Dablon, Marquette, Allouez and others, settled at Sault St. Marie, and on the borders of Lake Superior and Michigan. In 1674, Quebec having been made a bishopric, Mgr. de Laval found himself obliged to exercise episcopal jurisdiction in the newly discovered country. In 1678, during Count de Frontenac's first administration, M. de la Salle explored as far as Cataracoui and Niagara, where he built a fort. Later he launched on Lake Erie the first vessel seen there, the *Gaiffon*.

Colonization.—Population. — At the time of the cession of New France to England, Upper Canada, now Ontario, was a great forest inhabited by numerous Indian tribes. A few French settlements were scattered here and there on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and some isolated French houses had been built on the Detroit River. At Kingston was the old French fort, Frontenac, and another on Lake Erie. Toronto was an Indian village where warriors harpooned salmon in the bay, or hunted caribou through the woods of the district now called the County of York, while the squaws paddled their canoes on the small lakes in quest of maize growing on the banks.

On the recognition of the independence of the

colonies, destined to become the United States of America, several persons, desirous of remaining the loyal subjects of His Britannic Majesty, emigrated to Upper Canada; most of these emigrants came from North or South Carolina. This sudden increase of the English-speaking inhabitants of Canada, was the reason of the division of the country, then called the Province of Quebec, into two distinct provinces; Upper Canada, and Lower Canada.

At the time of this division, the population of Upper Canada was about 20,000. In 1821, its natural increase, greatly augmented by the tide of emigration, brought it up to 129,000; in 1841, it was 465,357; in 1871, it had reached 1,620,851; the last census gives 1,943,460.

3. First form of Government. — After the treaty of Paris in 1763, and the sub-divisions of the country made by England, all that remained of Canada, was called the Province of Quebec. Military government was in force till 1774.

4. The Quebec Act. — In 1774, the Quebec Act widened the limits given to the Province of Quebec ten years before, and reorganized the government by establishing a Legislative Council.

5. Act of 1791. — In 1791, an Act of the imperial parliament, responding to the wishes of the partisans of the representative government, divided Canada into two provinces. One was called Upper Canada, now Ontario, and the other, Lower Canada, now Quebec.

6. Provisos of the Act 1791. — In virtue of the constitutional act of 1791, Upper Canada had a Legislative Assembly of sixteen representatives of the people.

7. Measures passed in the First Session. — During the first session, held at Niagara, in 1792, presided by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, the Legislative Assembly adopted the introduction of the English land laws and civil rights, with trial by jury. In the session of 1793, a decree was passed abolishing slavery.

8. Seat of Government — In 1796, the seat of government was changed from Niagara to Toronto.

9. Campaign of 1812. — In 1812, the House adopted measures for the defense of the country against the United States.

10. Campaign of 1813. — In 1813, Toronto was taken by the United States' Army, the House of Assembly was burned and the library, with all the papers and documents it contained, destroyed. The campaign on Lake Ontario ended in victory for the American Commodore Chancey over Admiral Yeo, the English commander. Emboldened by success, the Americans conceived the design of uniting the armies of the north and centre and of marching against Montreal. Before the proposed junction could be effected, the army of the centre, commanded by Wilkinson, was routed at Chryslers' Farm on the 11th of November, 1813, by a small English force under Colonel Morrison. The army of the north,

numbering 7,000 men, under Hampton, was defeated at Châteauguay by de Salaberry and 300 brave Canadians.

11. Campaign of 1814. — Soon after the defeat at Chrysler's Farm, the Americans evacuated Upper Canada. Hostilities recommenced in the spring of 1814 and continued all the year with alternations of success and disaster. Peace between England and the United States was concluded at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814; all the conquered territories, both English and American, were restored.

12. Project of Union. — In 1822, both provinces were agitated by the projected bill for the the union of Upper and Lower Canada, to be presented to the imperial parliament. This project tended to give more representatives to Upper than to Lower Canada, to proscribe the French language, to hamper religious worship, and to interfere with parliament in the control of the subsidies.

The project originated with the English-speaking Canadians who desired to overrule the French Canadians, but it awoke energetic protests in both provinces and even in Upper Canada many were against it. The project of union was rejected, on the second reading, in the imperial parliament.

13. Violent debates in Parliament. — From 1822 to 1835, Lower Canada protested loudly against the abuses of colonial power. In Upper Canada also, violent parliamentary debates were occasioned by the tyrannical pretensions of the government.

14. The Reports of the Royal Commissioners.

— On the 24th of August, 1835, Lord Gosford arrived at Quebec, to replace Lord Aylmer as governor. He was empowered to act as Royal Commissioner also, having Sir Charles Grey and Sir James Gipps to assist him in the last named office.

Charged to investigate the affairs of the country and to give an account of them, he made out a long report unfavorable to the French Canadians, which was, for that very reason, accepted by the English ministry and House of Commons. On the other hand, Upper Canada, which at first had demanded reformatory measures, sent to parliament a number of members favorable to the government, so that Lower Canada found itself isolated and unaided in the struggle against despotism and tyranny.

15. Another project of Union. — In 1839, another bill to unite the two provinces was proposed in the English House of Commons. It received the royal approbation on the 23d of July, 1840, but it did not become law till the 10th of February, 1841.

The policy which brought about the Union was the same as that which gave rise to the Act of 1791, that is to say, the desire to impose the language and religion of England upon the French Canadians.

The constitutional Act of 1791, tended to separate the Upper Canadians from the French Canadians, then in the majority; the Union Act of 1840, put the French Canadians under the domination of the English-speaking population which in a few years would probably be the majority.

16. Provisos of the Union Act.— This act decreed that English would be the only language used in all electoral and legislative proceedings; made provision for the salaries of the governor, judges, ministers, and other public functionaries; fixed the number of representatives at 84—42 for each province; determined that the electoral districts and the number of members elected, could not be changed except by a vote of two thirds of the Legislative Assembly. It prepared the way for the introduction of a responsible government in the country, and recognized the right of parliament to control the public revenue and direct public expenditure.

17. The Constitution under the Union Act.— From 1841 to 1867, Upper and Lower Canada, united under the same constitution, had but one government and one phase of political life.

18. The Imperial Act of 1867.— The Imperial Act of North America, permitted all the English colonies of North America to unite under a confederate government. On the 1st of July, 1867, four of these colonies; Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, entered this confederation.

19. Government.— Ontario is represented at Ottawa by 24 senators and 92 members of the House of Commons. The local legislature comprises the lieutenant governor, and his executive council, with a House of Commons.

20. Lieutenant Governors.— Since Confederation there have been seven lieutenant-governors in the Province of Ontario :

Major General H. W. Stisted, on the 1st of July, 1867 ;
The Hon. W. P. Holland, on the 14th of July, 1868 ;
“ “ John W. Crawford, on the 5th of November, 1873 ;
“ “ D. A. Macdonald, on the 18th of May, 1875 ;
“ “ John B. Robinson, on the 30th of June, 1880 ;
Sir Alex. Campbell, on the 8th of February, 1885 ;
The Hon. Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, on the 30th of May, 1892.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ONTARIO

1893.

Besides the ecclesiastical province of Ottawa, mentioned with the Province of Quebec, Ontario has two other ecclesiastical provinces, Toronto and Kingston.

21. Ecclesiastical Province of Toronto—Toronto was made an archepiscopal see on the 18th of March, 1870. It comprises three dioceses ; Toronto, the metropolitan see, Hamilton, and London.

Diocese of Toronto.—Toronto was made a bishopric on the 17th of December, 1841. There are 57,000 Catholics in the diocese ; 84 churches or chapels, 1 college, 18 convents, 56 secular, and 20 regular priests.

Diocese of Hamilton.—Hamilton was made a bishopric on the 17th of February, 1856 ; it is suffragan of Toronto since 1870. In this diocese there are 56,200 Catholics, and 46 priests.

Diocese of London.—London was made a bishopric in 1855 ; the see was transferred to Sandwich in 1859 and again to London in 1869. Suffragan of Toronto In this

diocese there are 73,000 Catholics, 65 churches, 52 secular, 14 regular priests, and 1 college.

Ecclesiastical Province of Kingston.—Kingston was made an Archbishopric in 1889. It comprises the diocese of Kingston, Peterboro, and Alexandria. There are 65,300 Catholics in the diocese, 45 secular, and 30 regular priests.

Diocese of Kingston.—Kingston was made a bishopric in 1826, an archbishopric in 1889.

Diocese of Peterboro.—In the diocese of Peterboro there are 36,500 Catholics, 25 secular, and 25 regular priests, 25 parishes, and 60 churches.

Diocese of Alexandria.—Alexandria was made a bishopric on the 23d of January, 1890; it is suffragan of Kingston. There are 21,550 Catholics in the diocese, 10 parishes, 15 churches, 12 priests, and 19 nuns.

NOTES

ON THE

**Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick,
and Prince Edward Island.**

NOVA SCOTIA.

1. Nova Scotia is 20,550 square miles in extent.
2. Population —450,396.
3. Nova Scotia, or Acadia, became the possession of England in 1710 by the fall of Port Royal, its capital city.

M. de Subercase, commander of the city, had only

300 men to oppose to Nicholson, commanding an English fleet of 54 sail, carrying 3,500 soldiers besides sailors. After a heroic defense, Subercase was obliged to capitulate. The garrison, reduced to 150 disabled soldiers, marched out of the fort with the honors of war. The name of Port Royal was changed to Annapolis.

4. To colonize the country, England sent out settlers at her own expense, offered land gratuitously to soldiers desirous of remaining in the country, furnishing them with arms and provisions for a year. Profiting of these liberal terms, 4,000 disbanded soldiers established themselves on the borders of the Chiboutou, in June, 1749. This settlement became the city of Halifax.

5. In 1752, 1,500 German emigrants settled in Lunenburg. In 1758, after the fall of Louisbourg and its destruction by the English, the Island of St John was taken from France and annexed to Nova Scotia.

6. Cornwallis, the first English governor of the colony, established a council of six, in 1719. The governor and this council were charged with the administration of public affairs. Thomas Hobson replaced Cornwallis in 1752.

7. A constitution was given to Nova Scotia in 1758. On the 2d of October of the same year its first parliament was assembled at Halifax, under the auspices of Governor Lawrence. This parliament was composed of a Legislative Assembly of 22 members, elected by the people, and a combined Legislative

and Executive Council, composed of 12 members, named by the crown.

8. In 1763, a treaty of peace concluded with the Indians, inaugurated an era of progress. Cape Breton was annexed and two years later it became a county of Nova Scotia. At the same period many of the Acadians returned to the country whence they had been so harshly banished in 1755. Besides this, 20,000 royalists from the States sought refuge in Nova Scotia and remained there.

9. In 1784, all the territory north of the Bay of Fundy, became a separate colony, under the name of New Brunswick. In the same year the Island of Cape Breton also became a separate province with Sydney for capital.

10. From 1784 to 1867, the most remarkable events were :

1. In 1787, Halifax was visited by Prince William Henry, afterwards William IV.

2. The opening of the great road to Pictou, in 1792.

3. The union of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, in 1820.

4. Catholics allowed equal civil rights with Protestants, 1823.

5. In 1838, the Legislative-Executive Council was dissolved ; and the government confided to an Executive Council of 9 members, with a Legislative Council of 19, all named by the crown.

6. In 1848, responsible government was introduced.

7. In 1867, Nova Scotia entered the Confederation of Canada.

Lieutenant Governors. — There have been eight lieutenant governors of Nova Scotia since Confederation :

- Sir W. T. Williams, 1st of July, 1867 ;
Major General Sir E. Hastings Doyle, 18th of October,
1867 ;
Sir E. Kenny, 13th of May, 1870 ;
The Hon. Joseph Howe, 1st of May, 1873 ;
“ A. G. Archibald, 4th of July, 1873 ;
“ Mathew-Henry Richey, 4th of July, 1883 ;
“ A. W. McLelan, 9th of July, 1888 ;
“ M. Bowes Daly, 11th of July, 1890 ;
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THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE THREE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The three provinces on the Gulf of St. Lawrence form the ecclesiastical province of Halifax.

There are five dioceses : Halifax, Nova Scotia ; Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island ; St. John, New Brunswick ; Antigonish, Nova Scotia ; and Chatham, New Brunswick.

Diocese of Halifax. — Halifax was made a bishopric in 1844, an archbishopric in 1852. There are in the diocese 50,000 Catholics, 37 priests, 80 churches, 27 parishes, and 15 convents.

Diocese of Charlottetown. — Charlottetown was made a bishopric in 1829 ; there are 55,000 Catholics, 30 parishes, 36 priests, 45 churches, and 8 convents.

Diocese of St. John. — This diocese was established in 1842. There are 60,000 Catholics, 60 priests, 38 parishes, and 50 churches.

Diocese of Antigonish. — Until the 23d of August, 1886, this was called the diocese of Arichat. Antigonish was

made a bishopric in 1844. There are 73,000 Catholics, 60 secular, and 8 regular priests.

Diocese of Chatham.—Chatham was made a bishopric in 1860. There are 50,000 Catholics and 45 priests.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

1. New Brunswick is 28,100 square miles in extent.
2. In 1784, all the country north of the Bay of Fundy which had been united to Nova Scotia, became a separate province, under the name of New Brunswick.
3. The inhabitants then numbered 11,467. Thomas Carleton was the first governor. In 1893 there were 321,263 inhabitants.
4. In January, 1786, the first legislative assembly sat at St. John. Two years afterwards, Fredericton, was chosen as capital.
5. In 1803, Governor Carleton was recalled to England. After his departure and until 1817, the country was governed by presidents.
6. In 1815, a number of the disbanded soldiers of the English army then in the country, settled in New Brunswick.
7. In 1817, Major General G. S. Smith became governor of New Brunswick. In 1824, he was replaced by Sir Howard Douglas. The inhabitants then numbered 74,176.
8. In 1825, a great fire broke out in the district of

Miramichi, and devastated 6,000 square miles of territory; 500 lives were lost, and over a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

9. After 1825, the most remarkable events are as follows:

1. In 1832, Sir Archibald Campbell replaced Sir Howard Douglas as governor.

2. In 1842, the boundary line dividing Maine and New Brunswick was settled by treaty between England and the United States. The negotiations were carried on by Lord Ashburton.

3. In 1845, a line of railway was surveyed and traced between Halifax and Quebec.

4. In 1848, a form of government like that of Quebec was adopted.

5. In 1867, New Brunswick entered the Canadian Confederation.

10. List of governors of New Brunswick since Confederation:

Major General C. H. Doyle, 1st of July, 1867;

Colonel F. S. Harding, 18th of October, 1867;

The Hon. L. A. Wilmot, 14th of July, 1868;

" " S. L. Tilley, 5th of November, 1873;

" " Ed. Barron Chandler, 16th of July, 1878;

" " Sir Samuel L. Tilley, 11th of February, 1880.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1. Prince Edward Island is 2,000 square miles in extent.

2. Population—109,078.

3. By the treaty of 1763, Prince Edward Island

and Cape Breton were ceded to England. At the same time the former was annexed to Nova Scotia.

4 In 1770, the imperial parliament gave the Island a separate government. In 1773, a constitutional government was formed, composed of a lieutenant governor, a combined Executive and Legislative Council, besides a House of Assembly of 18 members.

5. In 1800, the name of Prince Edward was given to the island in honor of the Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father.

6. In 1837, the Executive and Legislative Assembly became two separate bodies.

7. The lieutenant-governors of the island after its cession to England till 1859 were : Walter Patterson, 1770 to 1786 ; F. Fanning, 1786-1805 ; J. F. N. Desbarres, 1805-1813 ; Charles D. Smith, 1813-1824 ; J. Ready, 1824-1831 ; A. W. Young, 1831-1836 ; John Harvey, 1836-1837 ; Charles Fitzroy, 1837-1841 ; H. V. Huntley, 1841-1847 ; Donald Campbell, 1847-1850 ; U. Bannerman, 1850-1854 ; Dominic Daly, 1854-1859 ; and George Dundas.

8 The note-worthy events in the history of the island are : the introduction of a responsible government in 1851 ; the passing of a bill introducing free education, 1852 ; a law establishing universal suffrage, 1853 ; the number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased by six, 1854 ; the members of the Legislative Council increased by five, 1860 ; a visit of the Prince of Wales in the same year ; an assembly of delegates, from all the British provinces, at Charlottetown, in 1864, to examine into the proposed scheme of confederation.

9. List of lieutenant-governors since confederation ;

- The Hon. W. C. T. Robinson, 10th of June, 1873 ;
“ “ Sir Robert Hogan, 22d of November, 1873 ;
“ “ Thomas W. Haviland, 14th of July, 1879 ;
“ “ Andrew Arch. Macdonald, 1st April, 1884 ;
“ “ Jedediah S. Cardwell, 2d September, 1889.
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MANITOBA.

1. Manitoba is 64,646 square miles in extent.
2. Population — 152,606.
3. Of all the provinces in the Dominion, Manitoba is the most regular in its geographical form, being almost square. It measures 200 miles from east to west and is 64,646 square miles in extent. Its surface, in general prairie-like, is six or seven hundred feet above the level of the sea and about eighty feet above that of Lake Winnipeg. Manitoba is situated exactly in the centre of North America.
4. Manitoba was formerly part of the vast domain granted by Charles II, in 1670, to the Hudson Bay Company. The company, reserving for itself the lucrative trade in furs and the other products of the North-West, allowed the world to believe that the region was habitable for Indians and wild beasts only. These representations were so fully credited, that the prejudice against the soil and climate of that part of the country has disappeared only during the last ten years.
5. In 1870 the Hudson Bay Company sold its territorial rights for a large sum of money. Manitoba,

till then known as the Red River, became, in virtue of federal law, a province of the Dominion.

6. At that time the entire population of Manitoba, including that of a strip of land since annexed to Ontario, was only 11,963 of whom 10,400 were half-breeds or Indians. In 1881, the population numbered 65,954; in 1886, it reached 108,640.

7. Manitoba has made great progress since its admission into Confederation. In 1882, there were only 65 miles of railroad, now there are over 1000 miles. In 1882, there was but one bridge in the whole province, now there are 400. Not a single bushel of wheat had yet been exported, in 1882; six years later, in 1888, the export of wheat was 12,000,000 bushels, the total harvest being estimated at 14,000,000 bushels; other grain has also been exported in considerable quantities. In 1871, the population of Winnipeg, capital of the province, was 241; it is now 25,000. In 1882, the first houses of Brandon were built; in 1888, the population was 3,000, and in the market ready for exportation, were 1,400,000 bushels of wheat, 600,000 bushels of oats, and a quantity of other grain obtained directly from the farmers of the neighborhood. The first attempts at dairy-farming were made in 1884; in 1888 there were 6 butter factories, and 26 cheese factories in the province. These facts show the rapid development of the new country and the wealth of its resources.

8. The climate of Manitoba is milder and certainly healthier than that of many places in the United States, situated in more southern latitudes. Manitoba is perhaps less visited by storms than any other part of the continent. High winds are very rare, cyclones and tempests are unknown, sudden changes from intense cold to thaw are never felt. During the winter of 1887, some men and many animals

perished in the northern part of the United States, while in Manitoba there was no loss of life. The snow-fall on the prairies is about 18 inches; horses and horned cattle graze out all the winter. The snow melts and ploughing begins about the middle of April.

9. The following is an extract from Lord Dufferin's speech on Manitoba, in 1867: "From its geographical situation and its exceptional advantages, Manitoba may be said to form the key-stone of the gigantic arch of united provinces, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Canada, emerging from her forests, here beholds for the first time the immense prairies of the unexplored North-West. Here, like a sudden revelation, it breaks upon us, that the historical ground of the old Canadas, the fair banks of New Brunswick, Labrador, and Nova Scotia, the valleys and lakes of the Laurentides, the wheat fields, and rich pasture lands, though greater in extent than half a dozen European kingdoms, are nevertheless little more than the portico and vestibule of the hitherto unknown territory whose vast resources baffle the calculations of the observer and are a problem to the explorer."

Since its entry into Confederation the following gentlemen have been lieutenant-governors of the province:

The Hon. A. G. Archibald, 20th of May, 1870;

" " Francis G. Johnson, 9th of April, 1872;

" " Alexander Morris, 2d of December, 1872;

" " Joseph Edward Cauchon, 26th November, 1877;

" " James C. Aikins, 22d of September, 1882;

" " John E. Schultz, 1st of July, 1888.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

IN

Manitoba, the North-West, and British Columbia.

1893.

The ecclesiastical province of St. Boniface, established by Pius IX, on the 22d of September, 1871, comprises three dioceses: St. Boniface, St. Albert, and British Columbia; two Apostolic Vicariates, Athabaska-Mackenzie and the Saskatchewan.

The first provincial council was held at St. Boniface from the 16th to the 24th of July, 1889.

Diocese of St. Boniface. — St. Boniface was made suffragan bishopric of Quebec in 1847; it became an Arch-bishopric on the 22d of September, 1871.

The first Archbishop, Alexander Anthony Taché, died in 1894. The present Archbishop, Mgr. Langevin, belongs as did his predecessor, to the Congregation of Mary Immaculate. He was consecrated bishop in 1895.

Limits. The diocese of St. Boniface includes the Province of Manitoba, that part of the district of Assiniboia which lies east of the 109° of west longitude; the part of Keewatin, east of the Nelson River; and the part of Ontario, west of the 91° of west longitude.

There are 24,000 Catholics in the diocese, 24 secular, and 35 regular priests; 78 churches and chapels, 35 parishes, 1 college, 13 convents, and 1 seminary.

Diocese of St. Albert. — The diocese of St. Albert was established on the 22d of September, 1871. Mgr. Vital Grandin, O. M. I., is the present bishop.

Limits. The diocese of St. Albert comprises the entire territory of Alberta, with the western part of Saskatchewan and Assiniboia, as far as 109° of west longitude. It is divided into three ecclesiastical districts: St. Albert, Calgary, and Fort Pitt.

Population.—There are from 15,000 to 20,000 Catholics in the diocese, 21 regular, and 3 secular priests, besides 17 lay brothers.

Diocese of New Westminster.—British Columbia was made an Apostolic Vicariat on the 14th of December, 1863, and a bishopric on the 2d of September, 1890. It is suffragan of St. Boniface.

The present bishop is Mgr. Paul Durieu.

Limits. The diocese of New Westminster comprises the whole of British Columbia except Vancouver Island.

N. B. Missions have been established in British Columbia, but there are no regular parishes.

Vicariate Apostolic of Athabaska-Mackenzie.

—The Vicariate Apostolic of Athabaska-Mackenzie was established on the 8th of April, 1862. It is suffragan of St. Boniface. The present bishop is Mgr. Emile Grondard.

Limits.—Athabaska-Mackenzie extends from the Arctic Ocean to the 55° of north latitude, it is bounded on the east by Hudson and Baffin Bay, and on the west by the Rocky Mountains.

The Oblate Fathers labor in all the missions of this vicariate. The address of the missions is: via Edmonton.

Vicariate Apostolic of the Saskatchewan.—

The Vicariate Apostolic of the Saskatchewan was founded in October, 1890. It is suffragan of St. Boniface. The present bishop is Mgr. Albert Pascal, O. M. I.

Limits. The diocese of Saskatchewan, comprising part of the territory of the same name and part of the country lying north of it, is divided into four ecclesiastical districts: Prince Albert, Battleford, Island of the Crosse, and Cumberland.

There are in the diocese 7,000 Catholics, 17 regular priests, and 7 lay brothers.

The Diocese of Vancouver,—British Columbia.
— Vancouver, with the other dioceses of the same ecclesiastical province, is suffragan of the diocese of Oregon in the United States.

The present bishop is Mgr. J. N. Lemmens.

Limits. The diocese of Vancouver and Alaska, belong to the United States. There are 7,500 Catholics in the diocese, 21 priests, 14 parishes, 22 churches, 1 college, 6 convents, and 48 churches having no resident priest.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY

1. In 1784, the North-West Company of Canada was founded. This company undertook many explorations. In 1793, Sir Alexander Mackenzie crossed the Rocky Mountains and reached the Pacific Ocean; he discovered Fraser River and later on the Mackenzie. In 1811, the chief branches of the Columbia River were discovered by Thomson, the astronomer.

2. In 1811, Lord Selkirk bought all the territory, situated between the boundary of the United States and Lakes Winnipeg and Winnipegosis, from the Hudson Bay Company. This tract of country became the Red River colony. French Canadians settled

there for the first time in 1823. Scotch colonists had already been established there for two or three years.

3. About the year 1823, the two rival companies, the Hudson Bay and North-West, united.

The Hudson Bay Territory was then divided into several districts having four depots and 112 forts or stations.

4. On the first of July, 1870, the Dominion purchased the North-West. On the 15th of July, of the same year, that portion known as the Red River became the Province of Manitoba.

5. In 1886, the bases of three future provinces of the Dominion were laid in the immense region lying between Manitoba and British Columbia. The three territories, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, have since been under the administration of one lieutenant-governor, with a council composed of 20 members, of whom some are elected and others named by the Privy Council of Canada.

There is now also a Legislative Assembly, composed of 22 members elected by the people and three officers nominated by the governor in council; this Assembly is directed by a Council of seven members, four of whom are chosen by the lieutenant-governor. As soon as a tract of country, a thousand square miles in extent, contains a thousand inhabitants, it becomes an electoral district. Alberta and Saskatchewan each send a member to the House of Commons at Ottawa; Assiniboia sends two. The first elections took place in 1888.

6. The elections are made openly, not by ballot as in the provinces. The voter may be required to take an oath previous to voting.

7. Regina, in the district of Assiniboia, is the capital. The lieutenant governor resides there, as well as his secretary, who is also secretary to the Legislative Assembly, a commissary officer for the Indians, a commissary of police, the five judges of the Supreme Court, four registrars, and five sheriffs.

8. The extent of these three provinces, with the territories not yet organized, is 2,371,481 square miles. The population of Alberta is 25,277; that of Assiniboia is 30,372; of Saskatchewan is 11,150; making a total of 66,799. The population of the territories not yet organized is 32,168.

9. The following is the list of lieutenant-governors of the North-West since its entry into confederation :

The Hon. A. G. Archibald, 10th of May, 1870 ;
" " Francis G. Johnson, 9th of April, 1872 ;
" " Alexander Morris, 2d of December, 1872 ;
" " David Laird, 7th of October, 1876 ;
" " Edward Dewdney, 3d of December, 1881 ;
" " Joseph Royal, 1st of July, 1888.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1. Extent, 383,000 square miles.

2. The population of the province, which on its entry into confederation was 36,247, including the Indians, now exceeds 98,173.

3. British Columbia and Vancouver Island were admitted to the Confederation of Canada on the 20th of July, 1871.

4. Vancouver Island was discovered in 1792, by Captain Vancouver, an English seaman. From a military point of view the position of this island gives it the command of the Pacific Ocean. In 1843, it was occupied by the Hudson Bay Company, and the city of Victoria was founded. In 1859, the British government made two distinct colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, each had separate territory, but both were under the same government.

5. In 1863, they were politically divided and each has its own governor. The capital is New Westminster. Each has an Executive Council, a Legislative Council, and a House of Commons.

6. Though discovered in 1792, Vancouver Island, had no permanent settlement until 1843. The mainland of British Columbia was a forest with two or three fur-trading posts, till 1858. About this time rich gold mines were found on the Fraser River, and so large a number of persons flocked thither, that it became a colony in the same year under the name of British Columbia.

7. Since its entry into confederation this province has had four lieutenant-governors :

The Hon. J. W. Trutch, 5th of July, 1871 ;

“ “ Albert Norton Richards, 27th of June, 1876 ;

“ “ Edmund T. Cornwall, 21st of June, 1881 ;

“ “ Hugh Neilson, 8th of February, 1887.

A COMPREHENSIVE VIEW OF CANADA

PRESENTED TO THE STUDENT

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

Read attentively the following general view of Canada which I borrow from the pages of two French writers. You will here find enumerated the wonderful resources of our native land, its territorial extent, its agricultural wealth, its boundless forests, its immense commercial and industrial advantages.

In his Popular History of Canada, Mr. Baudroncourt says: "The Dominion of Canada,—exclusive of Labrador and Newfoundland, not yet entered unto Confederation,—comprises half of North America, and equals in extent the whole of Europe. The official measurement gives 3,470,392 square miles. It extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, and from the boundaries of the United States to the Arctic regions.

The North, covered with snow and ice during nine months in the year, is not suited for colonization; but between this frozen region and the United States there is a vast district of arable land, capable of yielding all the productions of the temperate zones. The forests of immense extent are perhaps the finest in America. The soil called prairie land or black earth is very rich, being composed either of alluvial deposits or of decayed vegetable matter, the accumulation of ages. Thousands of square miles of this extremely fertile land lie in Manitoba. Great lakes and rivers, the distinctive physical features of Canada, afford an excellent highway not only to the United States but also to Europe. The St. Lawrence, with the five great lakes which it drains, is particularly serviceable in this respect.

Canals have been dug to avoid the rapids, and ships of two hundred tons can come directly from Havre and discharge their cargoes on the wharf of Chicago or Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Michigan or Lake Superior.

The great Canada Pacific Railway from Quebec to Vancouver, opens an immense market with China, Japan, and Australia."

Let us remark here that for several years past, steamers ply between Vancouver and China and Japan. Since June 1893, the principal cities of Australia are connected with Vancouver by a new line of vessels which touch at the Sandwich Islands.

The railway journey by the Canadian road, is shorter and less fatiguing than that by San Francisco and New York; it is also a less dangerous route as it runs through a more level tract of country.

The extensive fisheries on the Atlantic and Pacific are undeniably the most profitable in the world.

Great oil deposits exist near both oceans and beneath the black soil to the east of the Rocky Mountains. Mines of precious and useful metals have been discovered, the materials for building purposes abound, petroleum and salt have also been found."

Mr. de Lamothe calls attention to the immense extent of the territory which contains these vast riches, and the large population which it is capable of supporting.

"We find, says he, in the North-West, a district as large as France, 123,500,000 acres in extent which sooner or later will be under cultivation. Besides these 123,000,000 acres of arable land, there are 850,000 acres of forest. In the neighborhood is the desert, 30,000,000 acres in extent not fit for cultivation, but eminently suited for the raising of cattle on a large scale. There are also the hunting grounds,

an extent of country six times larger than France, where future facilities of communication will perhaps create a certain industrial activity by the discovery and working of the various mines, hidden in the primordial rocks of the laurentian soil. It is not, therefore, an exaggeration to fix the figure of the population which the North-West is capable of supporting at 50,000,000 — in proportion to the population of the central and southern parts of Russia in Europe, situated in the same latitude with similar climate and productions. Add to this the 240,000,000 acres of land in the two Canadas, and the Maritime Provinces, and the immense extent of the unexplored Rupert Land and Labrador, north of the watershed, and the future population of British North America can easily be estimated at 100,000,000 human beings."

Now, dear Friends, tell me what think you of the emigration of so many of our countrymen to the United States? In Canada there is air and space, a salubrious climate, fertile soil, facilities for pushing forward industry and commerce, and the many enterprises which require strong and willing arms.

What do these emigrants seek in the United States, in those over-populated, manufacturing towns, where the too numerous competitors in every career, make life so hard? Surely they cannot expect to find work lighter or remuneration greater, still less can they count upon a future career more calm or more secure than that offered to patient toil and wise economy in the new colonies of the North West.

If the desire of liberty attracts them, they are mistaken, for the political institutions of Canada are much more favorable to true and wise liberty, than those of any other country in the world. They are far superior to those of the United States, where, to cite but one instance, the President has more personal authority than the king in any country

governed by parliament. The American constitution leaves room for the exercise of an absolute authority, which could at any moment hamper the action of Congress.

Study the history and geography of your own country. Examine its resources and the careers it opens to your talents, the triumphs and rewards it promises you. Desert neither the country nor its cause. Canada is rich and generous enough to afford each of her sons an ample inheritance.

F. X. T.

QUESTIONS

Discovery and settlement. Page 3.—1. By whom was America discovered?—2. What was the first land at which Columbus touched?—3. How were the services of Columbus requited?

Map of America. Page 4.—1. What colonies were founded by Spain?—2. By Portugal?—3. By England, Holland, and Sweden?

Jacques Cartier. Page 5.—1. What country did Cartier discover in his first voyage?—2. Point out on the map the places which Cartier visited during his second voyage?—3. When did Cartier arrive at Stadacona?—4. When did Cartier visit Hochelaga?—5. What did Cartier do before sailing for France in 1536?—6. What was the result of this first attempt to colonize New France?—7. What was the result of the second attempt made by the French, to establish a colony in America?—8. When did M. de Chauvin obtain a commission from the king of France?—9. To whom was M. de Chauvin's commission given?—10. When did Champlain first sail up the St. Lawrence?—11. Who succeeded M. de Chates?—12. Give an account of the foundation of Port Royal or Acadia?

The Dominion of Canada. Page 11.—1. What is the extent of the Dominion of Canada?—2. When were the different provinces colonized?—3. Where were the strongest forts of New France built?—4. What Indian tribes did the French find in the country?—5. What were the manners and

customs of the Indians?—6. Were any arts known to them?
7. What was their religion?—Their mode of government?

I. Samuel de Champlain. Page 14.—1. What was the character of Mr. de Champlain?—2. When did Champlain arrive at Quebec?—3. What remarkable events happened during M. de Champlain's first administration?—4. Date of the foundation of Quebec?—5. Describe the site of the city?—6. What was the result of Champlain's first battle against the Iroquois?—7. How did the second battle end?—8. Where was third battle fought?—9. What voyages, discoveries, and explorations, did Champlain make?—10. When did the Recollets come to Canada?—11. The Jesuits?—12. What Huron villages did the Jesuits establish?—13. Who were the first teachers of youth in New France?—14. When was St. Louis Castle built?—15. When did the first war, since the foundation of the colony, break out between England and France?—16. When did Quebec fall into the hands of the English?

Companies. Page 20.—Why were Companies formed to govern New France?—2. Name the companies which obtained charters from the kings of France?—3. Name the viceroys of New France before the death of Champlain?—4. What system of land tenure was adopted?—5. What was the population of Canada under Champlain?—6. What women resided in New France during M. de Champlain's first administration?

Three years under the British. Page 23.—1. What nation governed Canada from 1628 to 1632?—2. When was Canada restored to France?

Canada again under the French. Page 24.—1. What nation took possession of Canada in 1632?—2. When did Champlain take the reins of government for the second time?—3. When was Three Rivers founded?—

4. How did Champlain show his gratitude to the Blessed Virgin ?—5. When did the founder of New France die ?—

II. Montmagny. Page 25.—1. By whom was Champlain succeeded ?—2. What remarkable events took place during M. de Montmagny's administration ?—3. When was Sillery founded, what was the object of this foundation ?—4. In what year did the Ursulines and Hospitalers come to Quebec ?—5. Who was the founder of Ville-Marie ?—6. What fort was built by M. de Montmagny ?—7. Did the Iroquois molest the colony during M. de Montmagny's administration ?—8. What was the cause of the dissensions between the colonists and the Company of a Hundred Associates, how did the troubles end ?—9. Why did M. de Montmagny leave the colony ?

III. Louis D'Aillebout de Coulonge. Page 29.—1. By whom was M. de Montmagny succeeded ?—2. What remarkable events happened during M. d'Aillebout's administration ?—3. What was the form of the first regular government established in New France ?—4. When did the Iroquois invade the Huron country ?—5. Name the Jesuit Fathers, martyred in 1648 and 1649 ?—6. What became of the remainder of the Huron tribe ?

IV. John de Lauzon. Page 32.—1. When did the fourth governor of New France arrive at Quebec ?—2. What remarkable events occurred during M. de Lauzon's administration ?—3. How did the Iroquois act during the administration of M. de Lauzon ?—4. How was the population of Montreal increased in 1653 ?—5. When was the Notre Dame Convent founded in Montreal ?—6. When did M. de Lauzon resign the government of New France ?

V. Peter de Voyer, Viscount d'Argenson. Page 34.—1. By whom was M. de Lauzon succeeded ?—2. What remarkable events took place during M. d'Argen-

- son's administration ?—3. Who founded the Sulpician Seminary ?—4. Did the Iroquois molest the colonists during M. d'Argenson's administration ?—5. How did Dollard and his brave companions prove their devotedness to the colony ?—6. What ravages were made by the Iroquois in 1661 ?—7. Name the first bishop of New France ?

VI. Peter du Bois, Baron d'Avangour. Page

- 37.—1. By whom was M. d'Argenson succeeded ?—2. What remarkable events took place during M. d'Avangour's administration ?—3. What was M. d'Avangour's first act ?—4. What trouble arose between the governor and the bishop ?—5. Why was M. d'Avangour recalled ?—6. What remarkable event took place in the beginning of the year 1663 ?

Second Epoch. VII Augustin Saffray-Mésy.

- Page 39.—1. By whom was M. d'Avangour succeeded ?—2. What remarkable events took place during M. de Mésy's administration ?—3. When did the Company of a Hundred Associates give up its charter to the king ?—4. When was the Superior Council established ?—5. What courts of justice were established by the Superior Council ?—6. When was the Quebec Seminary founded ?—7. Why was M. de Mésy recalled ?

VIII. Daniel de Remy de Courcelles. Page 42.

- 1. M. de Tracy's rank, when did he come to Quebec ?—2. When did M. de Courcelles arrive at Quebec ?—3. What remarkable events occurred during the seven years of M. de Courcelles' administration ?—4. What was the object of building forts, and what forts did M. de Tracy build ?—5. What was the result of M. de Tracy's expedition against the Iroquois ?—6. In what state was the colony during M. de Courcelles' administration ?—7. How was the Carignan regiment disposed of ?—8. Who succeeded M. de Maisonneuve as governor of Montreal ?

IV. Louis de Buade, Count de Frontenac.

Page 44.—1. By whom was M. de Courcelles succeeded? 2. What remarkable events took place during M. de Frontenac's first administration?—3. How was the Mississippi discovered?—4. What explorations were made by M. de la Salle?—5. Why was M. de Frontenac recalled?

X. M. de la Barre. Page 47.—1. When did M. de la Barre arrive at Quebec?—2. What was the result of M. de la Barre's expedition against the Iroquois?—3. Why was M. de la Barre recalled?

XI. The Marquis de Denonville. Page 48.—

1. By whom was M. de la Barre succeeded?—2. What remarkable events took place during M. de Denonville's administration?—3. What resulted from the expedition to Hudson Bay?—4. What was the result of M. de Denonville's expedition against the Iroquois?—5. Give an account of the massacre of Lachine?—6. When was M. de Denonville recalled?

XII. M. de Frontenac's Second Administration. Page 50.—1. Whom did the king choose to govern the country in 1689?—2. What remarkable events took place during M. de Frontenac's second administration?—3. What was the result of the expeditions, undertaken in 1690, against New England?—4. What happened in the spring of 1690?—5. Give an account of the siege of Quebec by Admiral Phipps.—6. Conduct of the Canadians during these years of danger?—7. Relate some of Iberville's exploits?—8. What raids were made by the Iroquois during M. de Frontenac's administration?—9. When was the treaty of Riswick signed?—10. When did M. de Frontenac die?

XIII. Louis Hector de Callières. Page 55.—1. By whom was M. de Frontenac succeeded?—2. What remarkable events took place during M. de Callières' adminis-

tration?—What treaty was signed in 1701?—4. When did M. de Callières die?

XIV. The Marquis de Vaudreuil. Page 56.—1.

By whom was M. de Callières succeeded?—2. What remarkable events took place during the first years of M. de Vaudreuil's administration?—3. What loss did the French sustain in 1705?—4. What was the result of the attacks made by the English upon Port Royal?—5. What was the result of the attacks made by the French against the English posts in Newfoundland?—6. Give an account of Admiral Walker's attempt to take Quebec?—7. Give an account of the massacre of the Outagamis tribe.—8. What treaty was signed in 1713?—9. What remarkable events took place during the latter part of M. de Vaudreuil's administration?—10. How did the French supply the loss of Acadia?—11. Did the colony make any progress during this period?—12. When did M. de Vaudreuil die?

XV The Marquis de Beauharnois. Page 60.

—1. By whom was M. de Vaudreuil succeeded?—2. What remarkable events took place during the first years of M. de Beauharnois' administration?—3. In what year did Mgr. de St. Valier die?—4. Name the bishops of New France previous to the conquest?—5. What was the result of the expedition undertaken by M. de Ligneris against the Outagamis?—6. What was the state of New France at this period?—7. Did any calamities happen in New France during the first years of M. de Beauharnois' administration?—8. Cause of the war between England and France?—9. What remarkable events took place during the last years of M. de Beauharnois' administration?—10. What was the first loss sustained by New France during the war?—11. Did France endeavor to recover Louisbourg?—12. What prisoner did the English make in 1747?

Count de la Gallissonnière. Page 64.—1. By whom was M. de Beauharnois succeeded?—2. What remarkable events took place during M. de Gallissonnière's administration?—3. When did M. de la Jonquière assume the government?—4. What accusations were made against the governor in 1750?

XVII. The Marquis Duquesne. Page 65.—1. By whom was M. de la Jonquière succeeded?—2. What remarkable events took place during M. Duquesne's administration?—3. What warlike preparations did M. Duquesne make?—4. Give an account of the assassination of M. de Jumouville?—5. What memorable battle took place in 1754?

The Seven Years' War. Page 67.—How did the Canadians act at the opening of the Seven Years' War?—2. What ship was captured by the English at the beginning of the war?—3. What was the plan of the campaign of 1755?—4. What remarkable military events took place during the campaign?—5. Result of the campaign?

XVIII. The Marquis de Vaudrenil Cavagnal. Page 69.—1. By whom was M. Duquesne succeeded?—2. Name the hero of the Seven Years' War?—3. Give an account of the chief events of the campaign of 1756?—4. Give an account of the campaign of 1757?—5. What was the relative strength of the two colonies at the opening of the war?—6. Give an account of the campaign of 1758?—7. What preparations did the English make for the campaign of 1759?—8. What preparations were made by the French?—9. Give an account of the siege of Quebec?—10. When did Quebec capitulate?—11. Give an account of the campaign of 1760?—12. Of the battle of St. Foy?—13. When was the capitulation of Montreal signed?—14. The principal articles of the capitulation of Montreal?

CANADA UNDER THE BRITISH.

I. Amherst. Page 80.—1. Who was the first English governor of Canada?—2. What was the first form of government under the British?—3. Population of the country at the beginning of the English domination?—4. When was the treaty of Paris signed?

II James Murray. Page 81.—1. By whom was Amherst succeeded, what form of government was established?—2. How was Canada subdivided by the English?—3. What laws were imposed upon the people?—4. Did Murray comply with the desire of the British parliament?—Why was Murray recalled?

III. Sir Guy Carleton. Page 83.—1. By whom was Murray succeeded?—2. What remarkable events took place during Carleton's administration?—3. Did Carleton endeavor to conciliate the Canadians?

The Quebec Act. Page 84.—1. What mode of government was established in 1774?—2. What are the provisions of the Quebec Act?—3. How was the Quebec Act received?—4. When did the American War of Independence break out?—5. Give an account of the invasion of Canada by the Americans?—6. Of the siege of Quebec by Montgomery?—7. Of the various successes and disasters met with by the two armies?

The Constitutional Act of 1791. Page 86.—What form of government was given to Canada in 1791?—2. Date of the first elections, and of name the first Speaker of the House?—3. Name the speakers of the House from 1791 to 1837?—4. What were the principal measures passed in the first Canadian parliament?—5. By whom was Mgr. de Pontbriant succeeded?—5. Name the bishops and archbishops of Quebec until 1892?—7. When was the dio-

cese of Montreal established?—8. Three Rivers?—9. St. Hyacinthe?—10. Rimouski?—11. Sherbrooke?—12. How many dioceses were comprised in the first ecclesiastical province of Quebec?—13. How many ecclesiastical provinces have been established since 1887?—14. How many dioceses are there in the new ecclesiastical province of Quebec?—15. In the province of Montreal?—16. In the province of Ottawa?—17. How many administrators were there during Carleton's term of government?—18. In what year was Cramahé administrator of the province?—19. What was the character of Haldimand's administration?—20. Who succeeded Haldimand as administrator?—21. In what year did Alured Clark become administrator?

IV. Prescott, Milnes, Dunn, V. Craig. Page 95.

—1. By whom was Lord Dorchester succeeded?—2. Who succeeded Gen. Prescott?—3. Who succeeded Milnes?—4. When did Craig arrive at Quebec, give a short account of his administration?—5. How many parliaments were convoked from 1796 till 1811?—6. Were these fifteen years altogether peaceful?

The war of 1812. — VI. Prevost. Page 98. —

1. In what year did Sir George Prevost assume the government?—2. What events took place during his administration?—3. What battles took place during the campaign of 1812, the result of this campaign?—4. Of the campaign of 1813?—5. Of the campaign of 1814?—6. How many times did parliament assemble during Gen. Prevost's administration?

1815 to 1838. Page 101.— 1. How many governors came to Canada from 1815 till 1838?—2. How many parliaments were held during these 23 years?—3. By whom was General Prevost succeeded?—4. When was the 8th parliament dissolved?—5. Sherbrooke?—6. When were the Canadians allowed to practise their religion in peace?—7. By

whom was Richmond succeeded? Who succeeded Monk?—
 8. How long did Lord Dalhousie govern the country?—
 9. When was the first project of uniting the two Canadas
 formed?— 10. Why did Dalhousie leave Canada?—11. By
 whom was he succeeded?— 12. By whom was Kempt
 succeeded?— 13. What events took place during Lord
 Aylmer's administration?—14. By whom was Lord Aylmer
 succeeded?—15. When did the struggle between the two
 branches of the legislature commence, and what was the
 cause of the struggle?— 16. Give an account of the debates
 during the administration of Sherbrooke, Richmond, and
 Dalhousie?—17. During Kempt's administration?—18. Lord
 Aylmer's?—19. Lord Gosford's?

Insurrection of 1837 and 1838. Page 108.—

1. What was the cause of the Insurrection of 1837 and 1838,
 what action was taken by Mgr. Lartigue to prevent a fatal
 termination?—2. Give an account of the battle of St. Denis?
 —3. St Charles?—4. When was martial law proclaimed,
 and what was the result of the battle of St. Eustache?—
 5. What was the political position of Upper Canada at this
 time?—6. When did Lord Gosford resign the government?
 —7. When was the constitution of 1791 suspended, and
 what form of government replaced the constitution?

XII. Lord Durham; XIII. Colborne, Lord Seaton. Page 111.—1. By whom was Lord Gosford suc-
 ceeded?—2. What new attempts at insurrection were made
 in 1838?—3. Who succeeded Lord Durham, and how were
 the political prisoners treated?—4. What was the state of
 the country from a religious, social, and political point of
 view before the Union of the two Canadas?

The Union Act. Page 113.—1. When did the Union
 Act pass in the imperial parliament?—2. How many gov-
 ernors were there from the time of the Union Act till Confe-
 deration?—3. What was the object of the Union Act?—

4. Did the English-speaking Canadians obtain their object by the Union Act?—5. Who was charged to inaugurate the new form of government?—6. How many parliaments were held from the time of the Union till Confederation?—7. What measures were passed by the 8 parliaments?—8. Mention the most remarkable events which took place during these 27 years?—9. What religious events happened during the same period?—10. Name the governors from the time of the Union till Confederation?—11. Where was the first united parliament held? and what city was chosen to be the seat of the government?

Confederation. Page 119.—1. What cause brought about the confederation of the British North American colonies?—2. Name the governors of Canada from Confederation till our own times?—3. Name the lieutenant governors of the Province of Quebec?

The Province of Ontario. Page 128.—Give the boundaries and extent of the Province of Ontario?—2. Name the discoverers and explorers of the different parts of the Province?—3. What was the first form of government?—4. When was Upper Canada separated from Lower Canada?—5. What form of government was given to Upper Canada by the Act of 1791?—6. When was the first session held and what measures were passed?—7. What city was chosen as the seat of government?—8. What happened in 1812?—9. In 1813?—10. In 1814?—11. In 1822?—12. What events took place from 1822 till 1835?—13. What were the consequences of Lord Gosford's report?—14. What happened in 1839?—15. What were the Provisos of the Act of Union?—16. How was Ontario governed up to 1867?—17. What act was passed in 1867?—18. What is the present form of government in Ontario?—19. Name the lieutenant-governors of Ontario since Confederation?—20. How many ecclesiastical provinces are there in Ontario?—21. How many dioceses are there in Ontario?—22. In the province of Kingston?

Nova Scotia. Page 136.—1. What is the area of Nova Scotia?—2. Population?—3. When did Nova Scotia become a British colony?—4. How was it colonized?—5. When was the Island of St. John annexed to Nova Scotia?—6. What form of government was established in 1719?—7. What was the constitution in 1758?—8. When was Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia?—9. When did New Brunswick become a separate province?—10. What remarkable events happened from 1784 to 1867?—11. When did Nova Scotia become part of the Dominion?—12. How many senators and how many members represent Nova Scotia at Ottawa?—13. How many dioceses are there in the maritime provinces?—14. Name the lieutenant-governors of Nova Scotia since Confederation?

New Brunswick. Page 140.—1. What is the area of New Brunswick?—2. When did New Brunswick become a separate province?—3. What was the population of New Brunswick at that time?—4. When was the first legislative assembly held?—5. What happened in 1803?—6. In 1815?—7. In 1817?—8. In 1825?—9. What events took place after 1825?—10. Name the lieutenant-governors since Confederation?

Prince Edward Island. Page 141.—1. What is the extent of Prince Edward Island?—2. The population?—3. By what treaty was Prince Edward Island given to England?—4. What events took place in 1770 and 1773?—5. In 1800?—6. In 1837?—7. Name the lieutenant-governors of the Island after it became a British colony?—8. What events took place before Confederation?—9. Name the lieutenant-governors since 1873?

Manitoba. Page 143.—1. What is the extent of the Province of Manitoba?—2. The population?—3. Its situation?—4. Its early history?—5. When was Manitoba

admitted into Confederation ?—6. What was its population at that time ?—7. What progress has Manitoba made ?—8. What is the climate of Manitoba ?—9. What did Lord Dufferin say of Manitoba ?—10. Name the lieutenant-governors of Manitoba ?

The North West. Page 148.—When was the North West Company formed ?—2. To whom was the North West Territory sold ?—3. When did the two rival companies of Hudson Bay unite ?—4. When were the basis of the future provinces laid ?—5. How are these three districts now governed ?—6. How are elections made there ?—7. What is the capital ?—8. The extent and population of the three districts ?—9. Name the lieutenant-governors ?

British Columbia. Page 150.—1. What is the extent of British Columbia ?—2. The population ?—3. When did this province enter Confederation ?—4. When was Vancouver Island discovered ?—5. What occurred in 1863 ?—6. When was a permanent settlement established ?—7. Name the lieutenant-governors since its entry into confederation ?

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