

North American
Notes and Queries

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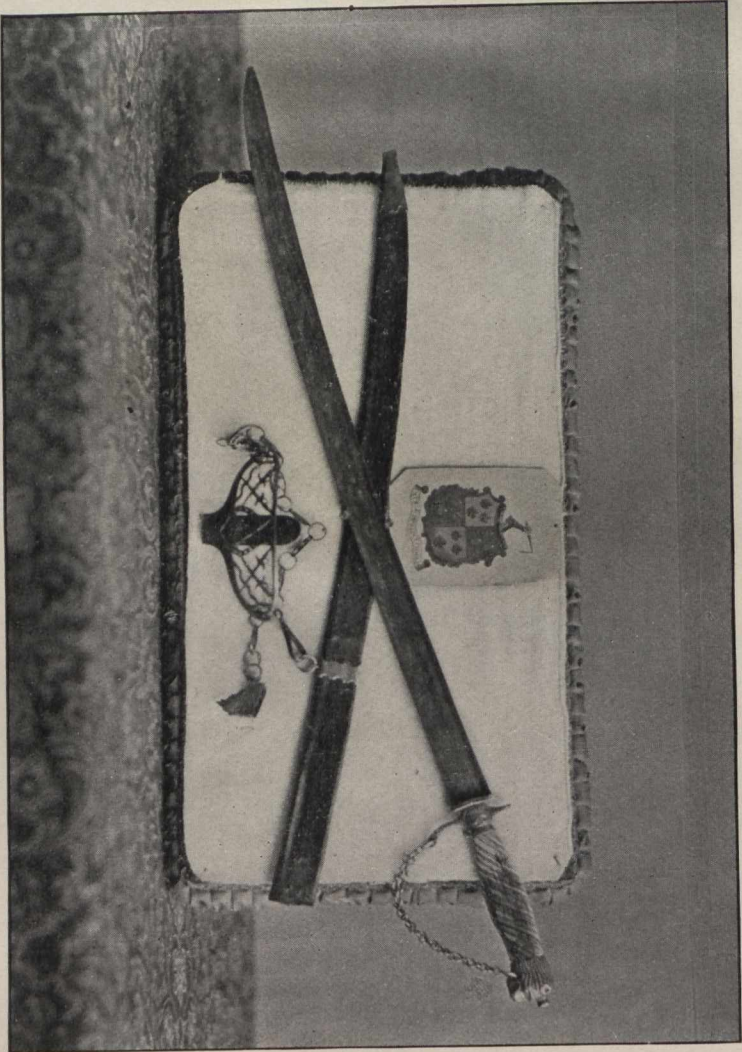
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QUEBEC, AUGUST, 1900.



MONTGOMERY'S SWORD

NORTH AMERICAN NOTES AND QUERIES

VOL. I

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No. 3

THE DEATH AND BURIAL OF GENERAL MONTGOMERY

BY GEN. JAMES GRANT WILSON, D. C. L.

ONE hundred and twenty-five years ago, Richard Montgomery, commanding the American army that invaded Canada, fell in the attack on Quebec. After lying *perdu* among the papers of DeWitt Clinton (1769-1828), one of New York's most famous Governors, and the projector of the Erie Canal, for eight decades, the following most interesting historical letter was discovered, among his manuscripts. It was addressed to the Hon. John Taylor, then Lieutenant Governor under Clinton, and was written in 1818, by Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, whose father Gen. Henry Dearborn (1751-1829), was one of the young American prisoners of Colonel Arnold's column, who was captured and confined in the Seminary, Quebec, for four months, and consequently was familiar with the circumstances connected with the death and burial of Montgomery, which occurred during the period of his confinement. The particulars as stated in the letter, were dictated to the younger Dearborn, who died in 1851. The father was senior Major-General of the United States army during the second war with Great Britain, and saw active service on the Canadian frontier. Later he was appointed American minister to Portugal, serving for several years, when he resigned and returned to his home in Roxbury, Mass., where he died at the age of seventy-eight. General Dearborn was the author of an account of the battle of Bunker Hill in which he took part, and also of a history of the American expedition of 1775 to Quebec, together with the story of his imprisonment in Canada's ancient capital.

" Boston, 4th March, 1818.

" Dear Sir,

" Having noticed in the papers, the report of Mr. Meigs from the Committee, to whom was referred the resolution of your State, relative to the

removal of the remains of the gallant General Montgomery from Quebec, in which it is stated that his body was found on the field of battle where he fell, by a man now living, who says he buried it near that spot, I recollected the account I had often heard my father give of his death and burial, which differs so materially, that this morning I asked him if he had seen the report referred to above. He replied that he had, that it was not correct and advised me to state to you the following facts.

“In the attack on Quebec the 31st December 1775, my father was attached to the column under the command of Colonel Arnold which assaulted the North side of the *Lower Town*, and was made prisoner of war with many others. General Montgomery led the column that attacked the Southerly side of the *Lower Town*, which was picketed. The General with his *aides de camp* and pioneers advanced in front. The pioneers cut the palisades which Montgomery with his own hands cleared away, entered the breach and called upon his troops to follow, but they did not advance as rapidly as he wished, when he exclaimed: “Come on, my good soldiers: your General calls upon you to advance!” At this moment he was near a two gun battery situated on elevated ground in his front, whence one of them, loaded with grape shot, was fired and cut down the brave General with his aides Cheeseman and McPherson, also several privates. The moment the gun was discharged the guard stationed in the battery made a precipitate retreat which gave the column a fair opportunity to advance, and victory most inevitably would have crowned their efforts if the troops had then rushed on, for the officers were often told during their captivity that not another shot would have been fired; but the death of Montgomery produced a panic and a retreat was unfortunately ordered.

“The officers who were made prisoners were confined in the stone Seminary and the next morning after the battle some British officers came into their apartment with a crimson silk velvet cap, trimmed with fur, on the front of which was embroidered with gold, the initials of the General’s name, and asked if they knew to whom it belonged. Being unwilling to believe that it was Montgomery’s as a grape shot had passed through it, which must have been fatal to the person who wore it at the time, and not until then having heard of the General’s death, they replied that the cap

most probably was Major McPherson's, one of Montgomery's aides de camp, as the same initials answered for both, and they were similar caps. With a significant look the British officers observed that two such caps had been found and requested them to look out of the window, where they beheld the lifeless body in a sled in front of the Seminary. They were informed that the corpses had been taken from the Lower Town that morning, and that one grape shot had passed through the head and several through the General's body.

“ On the 4th of January, 1776, the officer of the day, with several others waited on the American prisoners, informing them that General Montgomery had just been interred with the honors of war, and that he was put into a very handsome coffin and buried within the walls of the city. This statement was confirmed by many other officers who visited the Americans during the winter. That the body was brought into the city and drawn on a sled through the streets in a sort of triumph, my father is confident, but he does not know the spot where he received the rights of sepulture, but is of the opinion that there must be many persons in Quebec who can point out the place, for the event was of such general notoriety that every individual at that time in the city, could not but have been acquainted with all the particulars of so important a circumstance as the death, and most of them, the grave of the Commander of a hostile army. Any of the surviving officers who were made prisoners, and were confined in the Seminary at that time, can be consulted as to the correctness of this statement. My father believes that there are only eight of the thirty-five who were taken now alive, viz: Major, now Col. Return Meigs, Indian Agent among the Cherokees; Captain Oliver Hanchet of Suffield, Conn.; Lieutenant Samuel Browne of Acton, Mass., now residing in Ohio; Lieutenant Steele of Pennsylvania; Captain Samuel Ward and Lieutenant Humphries of Rhode Island, and Lieutenants Andrews and Hutchins of New Hampshire.

“ I have the honor to be with the highest respect, Your most obedient servant,

“ H. A. S. DEARBORN.

“ The Hon. John Taylor,

“ Lieut-Governor of the State of New York ”.

During the year 1898, there was held in Red Hook, Dutchess County, near Montgomery Place, the residence of General Montgomery, a Church Fair, the most interesting feature of which was an exhibition of the gallant soldier's relics, chief among which was his sword. It had been in the possession of James Thompson of Quebec, and his son of the same name, since the day of Montgomery's death, and by the latter the sword was bequeathed to his nephew James Thompson Harrower.

The sword of Montgomery was purchased and presented during the period of the Marquis of Lorne's Governor-Generalship of Canada by the Hon. Victor Drummond, then first Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, to Miss Hunt, a member of Mrs. Montgomery's family, in memory of his many agreeable visits to Montgomery Place, of which Miss Hunt is the present possessor. In this historic mansion on the Hudson is also to be seen a portrait of General Montgomery painted from life; the *procès-verbal* of his effects at the time of his death attested by Col. Benedict Arnold and Duncan Campbell; his trunk marked with his name and his rank in the British service, and his valuable watch saved from his person when he fell mortally wounded.

I may be permitted to add that General Montgomery, who was born in Ireland, was of a Scotch family, and was descended from Alexander Montgomerie, an early Scottish poet of distinction, who died in the year 1610. His *Cherrie and Slae*, on which his reputation is principally founded, was published in Edinburgh in 1595, and is included in James Sibbald's *Chronicle of Scottish Poetry*.¹

1.—We are indebted to General Wilson, for the photographic reproduction of Montgomery's sword adorning our frontispiece. On the back of the photograph sent to us by General Wilson, is the following autograph inscription: "The sword of General Richard Montgomery.—Presented to Miss Louise Livingston Hunt, by Victor Drummond, Esq., Sept. 1881, at Montgomery Place.—R. R.



THE STUDY OF CANADIAN HISTORY

BY MISS MARY AGNES FITZGIBBON

A book, now long out of print, which had a great fascination for me as a child was a small volume entitled *The Historical Reason Why*. And the memory occurs to me because I think the study of Canadian history might be made much more interesting and attractive than it is at present to the average student if somewhat the lines of this old book were followed. Our interest piqued, our curiosity roused by the answer to one question, we ask another and if the reply received fails to satisfy our understanding of the matter we continue the quest. The replies to one question often opening up new subjects for enquiry. We all know how much more fascinating to the ordinary reader the well sustained plot makes a novel than the long descriptions and carefully given details in the one guiltless of mystery or plot. It is human nature. We value most, that which we have overcome some difficulty to obtain, or which has required some research to satisfy the desire for knowledge.

To follow out this idea we might ask, why the study of Canadian history has lately become of so much importance to us? Why should our interest in it be greater now than in the past? Why do we not as for so long we have done in the past, consider it of secondary importance to that of any other study? Is it that we are beginning at last to realize the value of our birth-right? That we are willing to fit ourselves for our heritage?

That our fathers having reclaimed the land from the wilderness and planted cities where once were forests we recognize the significance of their work by the result. We realize that Canada from its natural resources and by its geographical position and the rapid development of the last hundred years is meant to be a great country and that its manifest destiny is to fill an important position among the nations of the world. We have come into our kingdom, as it were, and therefore accept the necessity of knowing what manner of heritage it is. We must learn of its past that we may understand the value of its present and through knowledge build for the future. The foundation of our nationality is laid, we must know of the corner stones that

we may raise the cross beams aright and not through ignorance and disloyalty to the past weaken the superstructure of the future. This is the fundamental reason why the study of Canadian history has become of such instant importance.

To take up another link in the chain of questions we may ask: Why do we to-day enjoy responsible Government? Why is Canada a self-governed country and yet not severed from the parent state? Why may we boast of being Canadians, and yet, in loyal devotion to the mother land be prouder still of the name of Briton? Why is Canada, as Dr. Parkin has so aptly put it, "the keystone of the arch of Imperial Unity?"

The whole history of our country lies in the answer to these questions, and, if we try back, as a child would, the mile-stones which marks events from the date of this desire for the western passage to Cathay, to discovery, exploration, settlement, peace and war, government and misgovernment, development, not only of the natural resources of the country but of the nationality of its peoples, of the ability or inability of its leading men or women who in their generation had to meet the requirements of the day, we shall find that every step taken, every event recorded, every man who has lived and worked for Canada, every stage of progress, every apparent disaster or set back, and every nationality represented in our cosmopolitan make-up has borne an indispensable part in the answer. We shall find that each has been a factor, has had more or less influence in making Canada of importance in Imperial unity.

It is quite beyond the limit of this paper to attempt to particularize or to trace in detail the sequence of events from the days of the Cabots to the present time in order to prove my contention, but, if this idea of asking the reason why is kept uppermost in our minds when studying any given epoch or event of our history, it would help much to a better understanding of the influences which have been paramount, or been overcome or commingled all along the line, and out of which the answer, our present position has been formulated.

To arrive at an intelligent appreciation of other influences affecting the result we must know something of the history of England in the days of the Tudors, something of the conditions of commerce in Europe, the effect of the

inauguration of the printing press, the traditions and superstitions of the people. We must visit the brilliant court of France, learn the story of the Huguenots and of the emigration to other lands, the home industries of the Eastern counties of England. We must compare the distinctive differences between the colonizing efforts of the French and English, to learn how the early life of the *coureur de bois* has influenced the effectiveness of our men of the South African contingents, the story of the explorations of the 17th century, to trace to its birth the fitness for the task of the *voyageurs* who piloted the boats up the Nile rapids to Khartoum.

We must follow the fortunes, the social life in France, to learn the reason for the conditions in New France. We must know of England's need, to trace the *raison d'être* of the problem of centuries of warfare being solved by the fall of Quebec in 1759.

To understand why the French in Canada were loyal to their conquerors' rule in 1775, and later in 1812-15, we must read the details of the history of the border raids, cruelty and bitter antagonism between New France and the New England States, in contradistinction to the peace and prosperity the administration of their own laws, the privilege of language and religion, enjoyed under English rule. We must also remember that while France was blinded by the brilliant genius of Napoleon and the meteor-like career which set Europe aflame, the lack of transport facilities made Canada too far off, too difficult of access to be seriously influenced. To understand the history of the early years of the present century in Canada, we must study the history of the rival parties in the United States, the forces which had misdirected Washington's projected policy by placing the helm in the hands of more ignorant men; we must be intimate with the indifference and lack of knowledge at Downing Street, an hereditary ignorance of the future value of Canada to the Empire, through which only the prophetic statesmanship of Pitt had penetrated at a moment pregnant with great issues, to estimate the heroism, the devotion, the romance or the bravery and courage of the small population that withstood the invader.

Without knowledge of the conditions of life, the details of domestic economy, the difficulties in transporting men and supplies, of military etiquette and regulations, old world tactics and their bungling accommodation to the

needs of the new, it is impossible to read the story of the war of 1812-15 aright. We have enough however to make it one of the most fascinating pages, enough in the scanty records available to warrant patriotic pride in the men and women who not only defended their homes and kept Canada for the Canadians, but preserved the integrity of the Empire. We must look for the why, of the declaration of war by Madison, not through indignation against the obnoxious *Orders in Council* which provided the pretext, but in the expulsion of the Loyalists and the subsequent rising into prominence of the vendors of small wares and kindred classes of society in the United States. For the endurance displayed by the defenders we must credit not only British pluck and loyalty but the memory of what they had suffered at the hands of the invaders while within their borders.

The rebellion of 1837 would lose much of its significance if we separated it from the history of the previous years. If we say it was rebellion against the State, a righteous claiming of justice, or dub it a faction fight against monopoly and the Family Compact, we are reading only the surface and leaving the strong current of the stream untouched. The why of the events of this important epoch of the history of Canada, the turning point by which she was to become either a group of divided colonial provinces, or what she is to-day, a united land and no inconsiderable portion of the British Empire.

To read aright this page of our history we must study the individualism of the policy of the successive Governors, the ignorance of the men who appointed them, to say nothing of their indifference to results which Downing Street *enjoyed*,—I use the word advisedly,—the personnel of the Family Compact, we must appreciate their contention that because their fathers had been loyal to Great Britain in the past they were entitled to permanent power and reward, not realising that while they claimed what they believed their due, they were vainly endeavoring to stem the torrent of reform—a torrent that had deluged France with blood and had brought Catholic Emancipation, municipal and Parliamentary reform in England. There is no stopping place in the evolution of nations. A stream dammed back by stones rises and flows over them, or turned aside cuts for itself a new channel until the obstruction passed, it may resume its course and flow onward to the sea. To the superficial student of our history, the rising under Papineau or Mackenzie was the

means of wresting responsible government from the Home Government and of breaking the power of the Family Compact, but to one who looks below the surface and asks with knowledge the reason why, it was but a flash in the pan, at best but the smell of gunpowder which roused the British Lion out of his conservatism into a sense of the real necessity for forward action and a broader policy.

Thus to answer the query, because New France was misgoverned by men whose rapacious greed of gain impoverished the people, they accepted, in England's consent to the privilege of the exercise of their own laws and religion, freedom and prosperity under her royal rule; because their character was the product of centuries of monarchical government they remained true to England's monarch rather than cast in their lot with the republicanism of the revolted States. Because the United Empire Loyalists had been driven from their homes in the United States and having suffered for their allegiance there, they clung with greater tenacity to it here. Because the advance of reform had to penetrate through the loyalty of the two nationalities, because the characteristics of both are the product of centuries of monarchical government, though speaking a different language and practicing a different form of religion, Canada has in her history the unique record of having obtained responsible government without separation from the parent state.

Nor can we leave out another and most interesting channel of enquiry, the lives of the men and women whose deeds of heroism, self denial, patriotism, endurance and brilliant utilising of their abilities for the benefit of others are strung along the chain of years, binding the links together, encrusting them with gems of historic record and lending romance and beauty to the age in which they lived. To know them we must know the race from which they sprang and study the formulating influences which made them what they were.

The value of such lives as the graceful and heroic Madame de la Tour, Madame de la Peltrie, Marie de L'Incarnation, Marguerite Bourgeois, Jeanne Mance, Madeleine de Verchères, of men like Daulac, Maisonneuve and that noble band of brothers, the LeMoines, was not only for the narrow space of their sojourn in the world but for the whole future of our country. . . How different had been the page without the perseverance of Champlain, the

devotion of Brebeuf, the unconquerable Frontenac, the vacillating Vaudreuil, the brave Montcalm whose soul sickened at the evils he had no power to stay and who saw the downfall of New France in the greed of Bigot and his men. Had Wolfe no greater influence on the fate of Canada than the battle won on the Plains of Abraham? Now that we have a wider knowledge of our history, a more intimate acquaintance with the man, his day and all that was at stake in his success or failure, we can recognize and estimate better the influence exerted on the future by the weak bodied, strong souled, brave hearted Wolfe, the man whom his contemporaries called *mad*! In the events of to-day, the battles fought on the treeless veldt we may reason why England and France ended centuries of war on the heights of Quebec.

Had Simcoe, the first Governor of Upper Canada no influence on the educational system of Ontario? Was the loyal defence of the Upper Province not established by his farsighted policy in planting a bulwark of United Empire Loyalist settlers on its borders? Is not the life of Sir Isaac Brock a powerful factor in the life of our people to-day? That we hold such heroes in honor's highest place and recount their deeds with pride should be and is no proof that we are encouraging any antagonistic war spirit for our neighbors to-day. A true knowledge and just appreciation of the successful defence of our borders and of our fathers devotion to the British flag is the best and only security of peace. There is no truer saying than that, when "the strong man keepeth the city no man entereth in to destroy it."

"Tradition is the memory of the people" says Montesquieu, but how many historians scout tradition as unworthy of consideration and thus lose much that would make their facts intelligible. History must be reasonable as well as positive. If the whole record extant of a man is in unison with the exception of some isolated deed attributed to him, if that record is against the probability of that one act being true or of belonging to his history, should we not search through all contemporary history in the hope of finding the reason for such having been credited to him before we accept it as fact?

Tradition often points the way, indicates the lines to be followed on which the truth may be discovered. For this reason tradition is valuable to the historian who would write a living, faithful, inspiring history of the past and of the men who made it. There are many instances extant where the

facts of history must have been entirely lost but for the local traditions in which the record was preserved, instances where the tradition was discarded as unworthy of credence until the proofs of its authenticity were discovered and the scoffer confounded.

The folk-lore of Canada is still an unexplored field of research. Superstition is inherent in human nature and if in the old world superstition and the belief in it has affected the events of history why not in the new ?

We have also another field for research in the history of the aboriginal races and the bearing their influence had upon the life and settlement of the land, a country from sea to sea, from the great river to the ends of the earth. The diplomatic statesmanship of the great chiefs of the Six Nations have been no unimportant factor in the upbuilding of Canada and it is with pride we point to the Redman's loyal devotion to the Great White Mother and the Union Jack. In our local names of places there are many interesting and unexplored avenues of research from which the student may draw many a page of fascinating history. The records to be found in private letters and family documents not yet available to the general reader may in many instances throw new light upon the history of the past and answer the reason why of apparently contradictory statements, as well as betray how widely the influences of certain events affected the complexion of others.

The wave of patriotism which has been felt so strongly from one end of the country to the other, the spirit of loyalty that has found expression in every tiny village throughout our broad Dominion and which is the motive power of our history making of to-day has a wider significance than our narrow provincialized understanding can fully grasp. What wider power for good, for prosperity or universal peace it contains, of what great event it is the birth-throes we know not. Yet few there are who study our history and recognize the natural possibilities, the well nigh unlimited resources of this grand country, the cosmopolitan character of its people, the diversities of its climate and climatic influences in the making of a strong race of men and women, the arena where every colour, every language, every creed, every nationality is represented and has room to live until all are assimilated, but must query what may not the future history of Canada be to the world ?

ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN

A CANADIAN POET

BY LAWRENCE J. BURPEE

A few months ago there was published in Toronto a Memorial Edition of the Poems of the late Mr. Archibald Lampman, edited with a Memoir by his friend and fellow-craftsman, Mr. Duncan Campbell Scott. From this brief Memoir may be gleaned the particulars of the poet's apparently uneventful life, spent for the most part among prosaic and uninteresting surroundings, amid the dreary monotony of a junior clerkship in the Civil Service at Ottawa. Happily for him his temperament was so buoyant and optimistic that he could throw off instantaneously the deadening effect of his daily work as soon as he was free from his office, and wandering out into the fields and woods which he loved so well could ever find fullest consolation with that kind Mother Nature who possessed for him a significance in all her manifestations which is all but lost to most of us in this materialistic age. How full and intimate this communion was will be seen in his poems, the very key-note of which is the comfort, the consolation, the peace which Nature has in store for hearts weary of the stress and strain and sordidness of these latter days. He asks us, in one of his earliest poems :

What would'st thou have for easement after grief,
When the rude world hath used thee with despite,
And care sits at thine elbow day and night,
Filching thy pleasures like a subtle thief ?

and his answer is :

To me, when life besets me in such wise,
'Tis sweetest to break forth, to drop the chain,
And grasp the freedom of this pleasant earth,
To roam in idleness and sober mirth,
Through summer airs and summer lands, and drain
The comfort of wild fields unto tired eyes.

Far violet hills, horizons filmed with showers,
 The murmur of cool streams, the forest's gloom,
 The voices of the breathing grass, the hum
 Of ancient gardens overbanked with flowers :
 Thus, with a smile as radiant as the dawn,
 And cool fair fingers radiantly divine,
 The mighty mother brings us in her hand,
 For all tired eyes and foreheads pinched and wan,
 Her restful cup, her beaker of bright wine :
 Drink, and be filled, and ye shall understand !

But to go back to Mr. Scott's Memoir. It is sometimes interesting to know—our democratic ideals to the contrary notwithstanding—who were the ancestors of a man who has made his mark among us. Of Mr. Lampman's forefathers the Memoir has this to say :

“ More than a century ago in the American colonies of Great Britain, there were two families of German and Dutch descent, one surnamed Lampman, the other Gesner. The Lampman family lived in Pennsylvania, and belonged to the community called Pennsylvania Dutch. At the outbreak of the American Revolution, a Tory with strong feelings in favour of British connection, turned his face towards the North, and eventually taking land that the British Government had provided for loyalists like himself, settled near Niagara in the present province of Ontario. Colonel John H. Gesner, a contemporary of this loyal Lampman, was a resident of Long Island, the family to which he belonged being of Knickerbocker stock. But he also was a King's man, and when the Revolution was imminent, he crossed the stretch of sea to Nova Scotia and settled at Annapolis.”

One of Colonel Gesner's sons drifted in time to Upper Canada, settling in the County of Kent. A grandson of the migrating Lampman subsequently married one of Colonel Gesner's granddaughters, thus uniting the two Loyalist families. To this couple was born, on Sunday morning, the 17th of November, 1861, the subject of this sketch, Archibald Lampman.

Archibald's father had taken holy orders, and had been appointed Rector of Trinity Church, Morpeth. Some six years afterwards the family moved to Perrytown, near Port Hope, thence to Gore's Landing, on Rice Lake, and later to the town of Cobourg. Archibald was educated for a time by his father at home. He then attended the Collegiate Institute at Cobourg, going

from there to Trinity College School at Port Hope, a preparatory school connected with Trinity University. He won several prizes and scholarships, and in September, 1879, entered Trinity College (Toronto), graduating in 1882 with second-class honours in classics. For a short time, after leaving college, he taught in the High School at Orangeville, but in 1883, through the interest of Sir Alexander Campbell, then Postmaster General, he was appointed to a clerkship in the Post Office Department at Ottawa, where he remained up to the time of his death.

While at Trinity he had edited the college paper, *Rouge et Noir*, and also the manuscript journal, *Episkopon*. He spent a good deal of his time reading the poets, and even essayed something in the same direction himself, commencing several ambitious epics, which however remained unfinished. He also wrote a few chapters of what was to be a long novel, but it likewise came to an untimely end. It is more than probable that these incipient efforts towards literary achievement were responsible for his securing a "second" instead of a "first" in classics when he graduated, for his taste for and appreciation of the classics would certainly have secured to him the higher honour had he devoted a little more time to preparation for the examination. However, his excursions at college into the inviting field of poetry resulted later in a harvest of song which more than compensated for the mere loss of a "first".

His first published poems, *The Coming of Winter* and *Three Flower Petals*, did not appear until after he had left college. They were published in 1884, in *The Week* (Toronto), then under the editorship of Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts, another Canadian poet. The following year he gained his first substantial recognition, by the publication of a quatrain, *Bird Voices*, in the *Century*. From that time onward he was a frequent contributor to the *Century*, *Scribner's*, *Harper's* and the *Atlantic*, as well as *Blackwood's*, in Scotland.

In September, 1887, he married Maud, the youngest daughter of Edward Playter, M. D., of Toronto, by whom he had several children.

In 1895, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

In 1888, he had published his first book of verse *Among the Millet*, at his own expense, and five years afterwards Messrs. Copeland and Day, of

Boston, issued his second book, *Lyrics of Earth*. These were the only books published during his lifetime. He had prepared the manuscript, and in fact corrected the proof-sheets, of a third book, *Alcyone*, but his death occurred before it was published, and the book was subsequently withdrawn, the contents being included in the Complete Memorial Edition of his Poems, mentioned at the beginning of this article.

Mr. Lampman had been delicate in health for several years, and in a canoing excursion to Lake Temagami, in the autumn of 1896, he over-exerted himself and brought on enlargement of the heart, with dangerous complications. After several months serious illness he rallied for a time, but in the autumn of 1898 broke down again, and after lingering for a few months, he died on the evening of the 8th of February, 1899, on a clear mid-winter night, such a one as he himself used to choose for his long, meditative rambles around the picturesque outskirts of Ottawa.

Mr. Lampman's verse reveals the same qualities which were to be found in the man,—absolute sincerity, seriousness lightened by glimpses of playful humour, and a sympathy broad enough to embrace not only all mankind, but all nature, animate and inanimate. He was true to his ideals in his verse as in his life. His poetry reflected his own pure, high-minded nature. He was in very truth an ideal poet, clean-hearted, broad-minded, free from all affectations and conventionality, strong in support of what he held to be the right, but otherwise modest, unassuming, self-forgetful. To those who had the benefit of his friendship his loss is almost irreparable, for he was a true friend in every sense of the word. Never, indeed, was a poet more worthy of Tennyson's ideal description :

Dower'd with the hate of hate,
The scorn of scorn,
The love of love.

Shortly after Mr. Lampman's death one who had always been his friend and admirer, Mr. William Dean Howells, said this of him :

“ Death has lately hushed the sweetest and clearest voice among them (the Canadian poets) ; Archibald Lampman is no more. But his spirit abides and his art remains. The one sought to interpret faultlessly in the other the beauty of the summer which burns amidst the northern snows.”

And a couple of months earlier, in the same periodical, *Literature*, Mr. Howells had paid an even more enthusiastic tribute to the dead poet, a tribute which no words of mine could possibly enhance :

“ I can remember (he says) no poem of Archibald Lampman’s in which I was not sensible of an atmosphere of exquisite refinement, breathing a scent as rare as if it drifted from beds of arbutus or thickets of eglantine, where he led the way. His pure spirit was electrical in every line ; he made no picture of the nature he loved in which he did not supply the spectator with the human interest of his own genial presence, and light up the scene with the lamp of his keen and beautiful intelligence. He listened for its breath ; its pulse ; he peered into its face, and held his ear to its heart, with a devotion none the less impassioned because his report of what he saw and heard was so far from vehemence or straining. Sometimes in his transport with its loveliness he could not help crowding his verse with the facts that were also dear to him ; but one knew from its affluence that not a scent, or sound, or sight of the Canadian summer was lost upon his quick sense, and one saw how he could not bear to forbid any in a world finding its way through his music into art for the first time. The stir of leaf, of wing, of foot ; the drifting odors of wood and field ; the colors of flowers, of skies, of dusty roads and shadowy streams and solitary lakes all so preciously new, gave his reader the thrill of the intense life of the northern solstice.”

And once again, in a private letter written to friends in Ottawa, on receiving news of the poet’s death, Mr. Howells said :

“ To me he had greater charm than any poet of this continent since the great ones of New England went.”

I make no apology for these somewhat lengthy quotations. They are the words of one who is recognized as a sane and impartial, as well as kindly, critic, and they must inevitably have greater weight than anything a Canadian dare say of a fellow-Canadian.

Many others have paid like tributes to his worth as a man and a poet, Stedman, Louis Fréchette, Hamlin Garland, etc., and his poetry has been warmly praised in such authoritative journals as the *Spectator*, *Academy*, *Saturday Review*, *New York Critic*, *Harper’s*, *New York Independent*, and many others.

The Memorial, or Collected, Edition of Mr. Lampman's Poems is divided into five sections. The first embraces poems previously published in *Among the Millet*; the second, those published in *Lyrics of Earth*; the third, those included in the unpublished volume, *Alcyone*; the fourth consists of some eighty sonnets, nearly all published here for the first time; and the fifth is made up of miscellaneous poems and ballads, selected from a quantity of unpublished material left in all stages of development, with two long narrative poems closing the collection. The editor could have easily made the book half as big again, or extended it into two considerable volumes, but he very wisely contented himself with choosing only those poems which he felt that Mr. Lampman would himself have thought worthy, or ready, for publication.

Quite a number of the earlier poems are to be found in Canadian and American anthologies, notably one called *Heat*, in *Among the Millet*, which is included in Lighthall's *Songs of the Great Dominion*, Wetherell's *Later Canadian Poems*, Stedman's *Victorian Anthology*, and Roberts' *Younger Canadian Poets*. The sonnets *Outlook* and *The Railway Station* are in Roberts' and Wetherell's anthologies and Rand's *Treasury of Canadian Verse*, also in Wm. Sharp's *American Sonnets*, and have been widely quoted in magazines and elsewhere. Other poems from *Among the Millet* which are included in one or more of the anthologies are *April*, *The Frogs*, a sonnet-sequence, *Freedom*, *Midnight*, *Between the Rapids*, *Unrest*, *One Day*, *A Song*, *What do Poets want with Gold?* *The Weaver*, *The Organist*; and the sonnets, *Comfort*, *A Prayer*, *Music*, *Knowledge*, *Sight*, *An Old Lesson from the Fields*, *The Truth*, *A Night of Storm*, *A Forecast*, *Midsummer Night*, and *The Loons*.

It will be observed what a large proportion of sonnets have been selected as representative of Mr. Lampman's best work. Two additional ones—also from *Among the Millet*—were quoted appreciatively by the *Spectator*, in the article elsewhere referred to: *March* and *The Dog*. It is not too much to say that he put some of his very finest work into his sonnets. He found this form of verse very congenial as it lent itself peculiarly to his—I might almost say, passion—for polishing and refining. His own estimate of his sonnets was: "Here after all is my best work". They possess in an eminent degree that

“flow” and “ebb” movement which Mr. Theodore Watts formulated so happily as the essential movement of the Petrarchan or standard sonnet :

A sonnet is a wave of melody :
 From heaving waters of the impassioned soul
 A billow of tidal music one and whole
 Flows in the ‘octave’ ; then returning free,
 Its ebbing surges in the ‘sestet’ roll
 Back to the deeps of Life’s tumultuous sea.

We find in them also that “continuous sonority and unbroken continuity of motive” which another English critic has laid down of equal importance.

It is not too much to say that the following sonnet of Lampman’s, entitled *Outlook*, is equal, as well in intellectual insight and vigour of diction, as in the tidal sweep of its music, to any that have been written since the death of Dante Gabriel Rossetti :

Not to be conquered by these headlong days,
 But to stand free : to keep the mind at brood
 On life’s deep meaning, nature’s altitude
 Of loveliness, and time’s mysterious ways ;
 At every thought and deed to clear the haze
 Out of our eyes, considering only this,
 What man, what life, what love, what beauty is,
 This is to live, and win the final praise.

Though strife, ill fortune and harsh human need
 Beat down the soul, at moments blind and dumb
 With agony ; yet, patience—there shall come
 Many great voices from life’s outer sea,
 Hours of strange triumph, and, when few men heed,
 Murmurs and glimpses of eternity.

The “flow” and “ebb” movement above referred to is in this sonnet reversed. That the poet had good grounds for doing this is seen from the following enlargement of the “tidal” principle which Mr. William Sharp, in his *Sonnets of This Century* has very clearly shown to be necessary. He points out that the “flow and ebb” movement is especially suited to the love-sonnet, but that when the emotion is “intellectually or passionately forceful rather than tender or pathetic, dignified, and with impressive amplitude of imagery rather than strictly beautiful, then it will correspond to the

law of "ebb" and "flow", i. e., of the steady resilient wash-wave, till the culminating moment when the billow has curved, and is about to pour shoreward again (the octave), and of the solid inflowing wave, sweeping strongly forward (the sestet), in Keats' words:

Swelling loudly
Up to its climax, and then dying proudly.

In reading Mr. Lampman's poems, from the very first the sympathetic ear catches echoes of that harmonious music of the wild woods to which he possessed the rarely-bestowed key. He says:

Ah, I have wandered with unwearied feet,
All the long sweetness of an April day,
Lulled with cool murmurs and the drowsy beat
Of partridge wings in secret thickets gray,
The marriage hymns of all the birds at play,
The faces of sweet flowers, and easeful dreams
Beside slow reaches of frog-haunted streams.

And in the very last poem he wrote,—the sonnet *Winter Uplands*,—when the hand of Death was even then pressing urgently upon his soul, we find the same sympathetic insight, the same keen perception of secrets jealously guarded from eyes of common men, the same absence of strain and passion. It is not perhaps with significance that while the former poem, one of his earliest, was devoted to Nature's spring-time, his last word was of midwinter, though it was equally free from any bitterness or pessimism which might be connected with the season and the waning sands of his life. It was a part of his broad sympathies that he could find beauty and helpfulness in the storm and stress of our northern winter as well as in the haunting charm of a Canadian summer's day.

In the poem *Heat*, one of the most distinctive qualities of Mr. Lampman's verse,—its almost marvellous picturesqueness and graphic imagery,—is developed:

From plains that reel to southward, dim,
The road runs by me white and bare;
Up the steep hill it seems to swim
Beyond, and melt into the glare.

ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN

Upward, half-way, or it may be
 Nearer the summit, slowly steals
 A hay-cart, moving dustily
 With idly clacking wheels.

By his cart's side the wagoner
 Is slouching slowly at his ease,
 Half-hidden in the windless blur
 Of white dust puffing to his knees.

And, in the very next poem, *Among the Timothy*, still another characteristic is revealed, one present everywhere in his poetry—his gift for the creation of striking phrases, phrases that sparkle like gems, sentences that appeal irresistibly to one's sense of the beautiful, and live in the memory after the rest of the poem to which they belong has dropped out of sight. Here is a stanza made up almost entirely of such phrases :

Hither and thither o'er the rocking grass
 The little breezes, blithe as they are blind,
 Teasing the slender blossoms pass and pass,
 Soft-footed children of the gipsy wind,
 To taste of every purple-fringed head
 Before the bloom is dead ;
 And scarcely heed the daisies that, endowed
 With stems so short they cannot see, upbear
 Their innocent sweet eyes distressed, and stare
 Like children in a crowd.

And again, in the same poem :

Through the noonday glow,
 That crazy fiddler of the hot mid-year,
 The dry cicada plies his wiry bow
 In long-spun cadence, thin and dusty, sere...

(To be continued).

THE BATTLEFIELD CONTROVERSY

MR. P. B. CASGRAIN, past-president of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, joins issue with Mr. Arthur G. Doughty as to the conclusions of his paper on *The probable Site of the Battle of the Plains of Abraham*, published in the recently issued volume of the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, and referred to at some length in the first number of *North American Notes and Queries*. Exception is taken to so large a number of the minor details of Mr. Doughty's paper that it would be both tedious and unprofitable to take them up seriatim. The map published in the present number was prepared for the purpose of accompanying and supporting the contention of Mr. Casgrain in regard to the site of the battle, and in his reply to Mr. Doughty's proposition. It will prove both interesting and useful for purposes of comparison with that supplied by Mr. Doughty and published with the first number of *North American Notes and Queries*.

If there are many minor and unimportant details connected with the battle and the movements that preceded it, upon which Messrs. Casgrain and Doughty have agreed to differ, it is quite clear that upon some of the more vital points affecting the discussion of the site of the battle, they are perfectly in accord. Mr. Doughty's main contention is that the battle of the 13th September 1759 was not fought on any part of the so-called Plains of Abraham now known as the race-course property. Just how little exception is taken to this main proposition of Mr. Doughty's by Mr. Casgrain is shown in the following statement made by the latter.—“The opening of the battle on the English side took place when and after they had advanced on the eminence of the jail, where they awaited the fire of the enemy; and on returning the fire and charging, the fight extended thence to the walls of the town and down the valley of the St. Charles to the bridge of boats.” Mr. Doughty, it is true, places the opening of the fight a few hundred feet nearer to the city than Mr. Casgrain does, and declines to admit the latter's claim that there were marching and line of battle formations on the present race-course property.

These minor details furnish a wide battle ground for the antiquarians, while the general reader is principally interested in learning where the fateful

fight was actually fought, and whether or not tradition has erred in placing it upon the site of the present race-course. Mr. Casgrain is inclined to attach much more importance to the traditions of the old fight than Mr. Doughty does, and supplies a number of interesting facts concerning those of his own ancestors who fought on the French side in the eventful conflict. But as already shown, he distinctly states that the opening of the battle on the English side only took place when and after the invaders had advanced upon the eminence where the jail now stands.

Mr. Casgrain also agrees with Mr. Doughty that the monument to Wolfe's memory marks the exact spot where the British general died victorious, after having been carried back from the thick of the fight, though there is a difference of opinion between the two authorities as to the scene of his fall and final wounding. Mr. Doughty holds that this occurred a few yards to the west of the present orphan asylum facing on the Grande Allée. Mr. Casgrain believes that Wolfe fell upon the knoll where the jail now stands. This difference of opinion is, perhaps, after all, the most interesting of the whole controversy, now that the claims of the race-course property to be the site of the battle are being gradually eliminated from it.

NOTES AND NEWS

THE LATE W. P. GREENOUGH

W. P. Greenough, of Portneuf, the author of *Canadian Folk Life and Folk-lore*, *The Cruise of a Woman Hater*, etc., died on August 3rd, at his summer camp on Lac Clair, province of Quebec, of paralysis. He had been in failing health for several weeks. His son,—who drew the illustrations for his latest book, died in 1898. Mr. Greenough leaves a widow

and two daughters who have the sincere sympathy of a wide circle of friends, and was a brother of the well known professor of Latin in Harvard university.

THE MAPLE LEAF FOREVER

The Ontario Historical Society has obtained opinions from school inspectors throughout Ontario regarding the advisability of substituting the maple leaf for the Dominion of

Canada arms on the red ensign. The bulk of the inspectors favor the change, chiefly because the maple has become recognized abroad as the badge of Canadian nationality and would be more quickly recognized at sea and elsewhere than the present very complicated Dominion coat of arms.

AN HISTORIC CORNER STONE

An historic corner stone was found in demolishing the building occupied by D. Morgan's store, corner of Port Dauphin and St. Ann Streets, Quebec. The following inscription occurs on the plate of the corner stone :

Hujus Fori Municipalis, Anglice Union Hall, ex Senatus provincialis consulto erecti, Thomas Dunn vir Honorabilis Provincial Praefectus Politiaeque Administrator.

Adstantibus et curstoribus selectis.

Hon. John Young Praese, Hon. John Antoine Panet Comitiae Provincialis Rogatore.

Jonothan Sewell Armigero Cognitore Regio, John Painter et John Blackwood, Armigeris, Pacis Curatoribus ; Joseph Bouchette, Armigero Mensorum Principali, John Caldwell, Claude Denechaud, John Coltman, John Taylor, Joseph Plante, Angus Shaw, Thomas Place et David Monro, de Quebec, Armigeris, Nec Non et Multis Latomeran Hujus Urbis, quorum William Holmes Armiger, M. D., fuit summus Magister Deputatus, Adjurantibus, hunc primum Lapidem postut, die XIV. Mensis Sextilis, Anno Salutis M.D.C.C.C.V.

Nummi quoque Regis Regantis

GEORGH III.

Suppositisunt

Vide licet.

Nummus Aureus Anglice Guinea, au eumetian Dimidium ejuset Triens ; nummus argenteus solidos quinque Anglicos valens, solidus dimidium solidi, et quarta pars ; nummus AEcarius denarius unus ; obolus ; et qudrans.

EDWARD CANNON

Architectus.

CAP DES ROSIERS VICTIMS

The rocky coast of the lower St. Lawrence has been the scene of many disasters. One of the most harrowing was the total wreck of the ship "*Carricks of Whitehaven*," which occurred on the 28th of May, 1847, in the middle of the night. During a blinding snow storm the vessel ran on the rock at Cap des Rosiers, near Gaspé, and was dashed to pieces. Those on board were unfortunate Irish immigrants from County Sligo. Out of one hundred and eighty-seven of these poor people scarcely half a dozen were saved from the wreck. Eighty-seven of the bodies were washed ashore and were buried on the beach by the settlers there. Some time ago, Messrs. J. A. Whelan, Postmaster at the Cape Henry Bond, Pierre Guévremont and Eugène Costin, gave a painful account of the sad occurrence to the Reverend Father Quinlivan, P. P., of Montreal. The sad fate of these poor Irish immigrants appealed to the kind heart of

Father Quinlivan, and he resolved that the last resting-place of these victims should not longer remain without a memorial. Cap des Rosiers is the lowest point on the St. Lawrence where any of the victims of 1847 are known to lie. He appealed to some of his parishioners, with the result that a beautiful red granite monument

has been prepared, bearing suitable inscriptions commemorating the sad event. The monument is artistic, and is now complete. It has been erected on the proper site under the supervision of Hon. Justice Curran, and it is gratifying to know that the victims of more than a century ago are not forgotten.

NOTES AND QUERIES

QUERIES

44. FIRST MENTION OF NIAGARA FALLS.—Who made the first mention of Niagara Falls?

Rochester, N. Y.,
July 5th, 1900.

45. ISAAC JODD.—Who was Isaac Jodd who was living about the close of the 18th century? Where did he live?

Toronto, Ont.,
July 10th, 1900.

46. COAT-OF-ARMS OF DOMINION OF CANADA.—What is the correct official or legally authorized Coat-of-arms of the Dominion of Canada? Is there authority for placing all the coats-of-arms of the seven different provinces upon the shield?

Toronto, Ont.,
July 10th, 1900.

CURIOUS.

J.

J.

47. AUTHOR OF A POEM.—Who was the author of "Canada—A descriptive Poem" written at Quebec 1805, printed by John Neilson, No 3 Mountain Street? Can any reader give any facts as to the author's life?

Kingston, Ont.,
July 11th, 1900.

48. MOST ANCIENT BIBLIOGRAPHICAL WORK.—What is the date of the most ancient bibliographical work and what is its title?

Bibliopolis,
July 21st, 1900.

49. FRENCH OFFICERS IN THE AMERICAN ARMY DURING THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.—Where could I find a list of the French officers who served in the American Army during the War of Independence?

Atlanta, Ga.,
May 27th, 1900.

M.

BIBLIOPOLE.

J. H. B.

50. LOUIS XV PLATE ON THE QUEBEC CITADEL.—Mr. Smith, in his *History of Canada*, published in 1815, p. 184, speaks of the discovery, in 1795, of a lead plate at the salient angle of Cape Diamond bastion, placed there by the French, in the time of Louis XV, in June, 1720. Are the whereabouts of the plate known?

J. M. LEMOINE.

Spencer Grange, Quebec,
Dominion Day, 1900.

51. FUGITIVE POEMS OF ISABELLA VALANCY CRAWFORD.—The late Isabella Valancy Crawford, one of the truest and sweetest of Canadian poets, published one book of verse in her lifetime.—“Old Spooks’s Pass, Malcolm’s Katie, and Other Poems.” She also contributed a number of poems, from time to time, to newspapers, chiefly in Toronto. Can anyone give me the names of any of these poems, and when and where published?

L. J. B.

Ottawa,
July 30th, 1900.

52. THE CANADIAN PONY.—Permit me to enquire the date and the place of the first importation of “Canadian Ponies,” and the place or places from which they were brought. The date and place of their first being traded to the Indians are also desired; and whether those acquired by the Ottawas, Pottawatamies, Wyandots, and Western Senecas, were taken westward north or south of Lake Erie?

CHARLES E. SLOCUM.

Defiance, Ohio,
July 30th, 1900.

53. JOHN HENRY.—It has been stated somewhere that John Henry, who had been sent to the United

States, before the war of 1812, with special instructions from Governor Craig, on the refusal of the British Government to reward him for his services, sold to the United States Government all his correspondence with Sir James Craig. Has this been proved, and how much did he get for it? This and other particulars concerning Henry, and where his correspondence is to be found, will be received with pleasure by

A STUDENT.

Milwaukee, Wis.,
June 4th, 1900.

54. CHARLES GRANT, VICOMTE DE VAUX.—A great number of French loyalists took refuge in England during the French revolution. Most of them were noblemen and clergymen. Subscriptions were opened and largely contributed to come to the rescue of the exiles.

One subscription was started in 1793 by Charles Grant with a view of forming “colonies in Canada, of French emigrants, Loyalists and Ecclesiastics, now in England”.

Did Charles Grant succeed in forming any colonies and where will I find some information about him and his establishments?

AN ENQUIRER.

London, England,
July 15th, 1900.

55. BOULANGER D’ALBI.—On page 4 of the Tross catalogue (1885), I see that “up to this date it was supposed that the first map bearing the word “America” was the map accompanying Camers’ work, in 1520. It is on a map engraved on copper in 1514, by L. Boulanger d’Albi, that the

most ancient mention of the new continent is to be found." The catalogue adds that this map has been reproduced by the Pilinski's process (Price: 8 francs). I would like to have some particulars respecting this Boulanger d'Albi, and to know where a fac-simile of his map is to be found?

A. DIEUAIDE.

Paris, June 15th, 1900.

56. LABRADORE TEA.—Will some of your New England readers please inform me what herb was referred to in the following extract from a letter dated from Branstable, Feb. 19th, 1768: "A few Days past a number of our Braustable Ladies paid me a Visit—dress'd all in Homespun, even to their Handkerchiefs and Gloves, and not so much as a Rebband on their head: they were entertain'd with Labradore Tea—all innocently cheerful and merry. In order to recommend themselves, as the Ladies had gone in some other Places, towards night we had the Company of some of the chief Gentlemen of the Town, who all drank Labradore Tea." *Branstable* is no doubt intended for *Barnstable*. What was the Labradore tea referred to?

MASSACHUSETTS.

Worcester, Mass.,
July 17th, 1900.

57. DID WASHINGTON DIE A CATHOLIC?—Mr. Martin I. J. Griffin, in the *I. C. B. A. Journal* of March 15th, 1884, offered for consideration the question: "Was Washington a Catholic?" And to justify his query, he stated: "1. He merited it by his virtues; 2. He had a picture of the Blessed Virgin; 3. He was acquainted with Catholics, had visited Catholic

churches and contributed to their erection; 4. Juba, his servant, declared that Washington "befo' he eat, do dis way (making the sign of the cross) I dunno what it means but he always do it;" 5. Rev. Francis Neale was called from Piscataway across the Potomac and stayed with General Washington four hours before he died. The question has been discussed several times, but nothing definite has been given. Surely, if that was the case, there should be some writings or memoirs in the Jesuits' archives. Can any one give some particulars about this which have not yet been published.

A CATHOLIC.

Montpellier, Vt.,
June 3rd, 1900.

58. WORKS OF REV. JOHN THAYER.—I have the two following pamphlets by Rev. John Thayer:

Controversy / between / The Rev. John Thayer, / Catholic Missionary, of Boston, / and / The Rev. George Leslie, / Pastor of a Church in Washington, New Hampshire. / To which are added, / Several other pieces. / *S. l. n. d.*—8vo., 167 p.

A / Discourse, / Delivered, / At the Roman Catholic Church / in Boston, / On the 9th of May, 1798, / A Day recommended by the / President, / for / Humiliation and Prayer / throughout the / United States. / By the / Reverend John Thayer, Catholic Missioner: / Printed at the pressing Solicitation of those who heard it. / Second Edition. / Printed by Samuel Hall, No. 53, Cornhill, Boston. / 1798. —8vo., 31 p.

I also came across the following: Relation / de la / conversion / de / Mr. Thayer, / Ministre Protestant, / écrite par lui-même. / A Québec, / chez

Louis Germain, No. 5, / Imprimé à la Nouvelle Imprimerie. / n. d.—16 mo., 6 p. There is also a French edition of the above, published at Paris in 1690, if I remember.

I would like to have a list of the other works and pamphlets published by the Rev. Mr. Thayer, and some details concerning his career.

BOSTONIAN.

Boston, Mass.,
July 3rd, 1900.

59. EARLY ENGLISH CATECHISMS.—
In *Le Courrier du Livre*, vol. III, p. 435, there is a very interesting article by Mr. Gagnon, on the *Catéchisme de Sens*, which he claims to be the first book issued by the Canadian Press. Will you be good enough to allow me to enquire through your columns whether it is known when the first Catechism for English speaking Catholics was published in Canada, and if any copies are in existence. I have a little volume 3 x 5 inches in size containing a prayer book and Catechism combined and published in Quebec by Wm. Brown in 1778. The prayer book contains 60 pages and the Catechism 75 pages, and they were evidently printed and published at the same time. The exact title of the first is as follows: *The Sincere / Catholicks Companion / Published with permission of my Lord John Oliver Briand / Bishop of Quebec / Quebec / Printed by Wm. Brown. / MDCCLXXVIII.* — The title of the Catechism is: *An / abstract / of the / Douay Catechism / Published with permission of the Lord / Bishop of Quebec / Suffer little children to come unto me: For / the Kingdom of God is for such. / St Mark. X. 14.*

/ Quebec / Printed by Wm. Brown. MDCCLXXVIII.

J. J. M.

Toronto, Ont.,
July 1st, 1900.

REPLIES

FRENCH GENEALOGY IN AMERICA.—
(No. 5, vol. I, p. 35).—Vicomte de Bonald should consult the records of the Huguenot Society.

HENRY R. DROWNE.

New York,
July 14th, 1900.

BENJAMIN D'URBAN.—(No. 20, Vol. I., p. 63).—Sir Benjamin D'Urban, after whom the town of Durban in South Africa is called, is buried in the old military cemetery in Montreal—now disused—situated on Papineau road, a little above St. Catherine street. The monument there erected to his memory is the tallest shaft in the enclosure. It is set up on an imposing foundation. The tablet, screwed on to the north side of the shaft is almost illegible, but a close inspection of its weather beaten surface will disclose the following: "Erected by the officers of the British Army serving in Canada to their late honoured chief, Lieut.-General, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., commander of H. M. forces in British North America, who died at Montreal in 1849." Lieut.-Col. Richard H. Bonnycastle, Royal Engineers, in his work on Canada, thus speaks of the death of this famous general: "His Excellency, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, worn out by the service of his country, and having fought her battles in the Peninsula, South of France and Africa, and administered the Governments of Antigua, British Guiana and

Cape of Good Hope, fell back on his bed and expired on the 25th April, aged 72, of an affection of the throat."

On the back of the pedestal upon which stands the pillar erected to the memory of Wolfe on the spot where he died victorious, is an inscription to the effect that it was erected by the British Army in Canada, A.D. 1849; His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, G.C.B.; K.C.H.; K.C.T.S. etc., Commander of the Forces.

Quebec,
August 11th, 1900.

ANTICOSTI.—(No. 23. Vol. II. p. 64.)
—An excellent historical and descriptive account of the Island of Anticosti will be found in Lovell's "Gazetteer of British North America", page 201, (1895).

Ottawa,
July 30th, 1900.

"In one of the old public school readers in use twenty years ago is an article "Left ashore on Anticosti."

If that is in the line of what is wanted, I can make a copy.

Brockville, Ont.,
August, 9th 1900.

IRISH "MARSEILLAISE."—(No. 29, vol. I, p. 64).—Here follows what I can give of the Irish *Marseillaise*:

Rouse, Hibernians, from your slumbers!
See the moment just arrived.
Imperious tyrants far to humble,
Our French brethren are at hand,
—Erin's sons, be not faint hearted
Welcome, sing then Ça ira,
From Killala they are marching
To the time...of Vive-là!
—To arms!...

No doubt all the words are to be found in Musgrave's *Irish Rebellion Appendix*.

JIMMY.

Chicago, Ill.

SQUAW MAN.—(No. 30, vol. I, p. 64.)
—There appeared in the July number (vol. I, No. 2) a query about the meaning of the term "Squaw man." A number of the tribes of Indians in the United States were granted lands in what was then known as the Indian Territory which lies south of Kansas, west of Missouri and Arkansas and north of Texas. This country has since been divided into the Territory of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, and nearly all of the reservations have been divided up and allotments given to the Indians. They formerly held the whole tract in common, and members of the tribe were allowed to occupy and use as much as they wanted, but could not acquire individual title. White men were not allowed to reside on these reservations unless in the employ of the government, and sometimes as lessees of Indian lands, or as servants of the Indians, some of the latter being quite well educated and forehanded. But white men often married into the tribe, and when they did so were treated as members of the tribe except that they could not acquire any rights in the tribe except through their wives. As some of the Indian women were quite rich, and as all received annuities this was an easy way to secure a living, and appealed strongly to some classes of white men. But both the full blood Indians and other whites looked upon these interlopers with more or less of contempt, and they became known as Squaw men. Naturally this use of the word afforded a new idiom, and it has been

much afterwards used to describe men whose wives ruled the ways of the household, and in politics it has sometimes been used to designate a class which others called "goody-goody" men, and sometimes it was applied to men who were put up with certain professed doctrines to be used as a lure or as a deception to others, and were managed by an adroit leader.

A. P. RIDDLE.

Minneapolis, Kansas,
July, 31st 1900.

Similar answers from West. E. Wilkinson, of Seneca, Kansas, and J. W. Hofste, of Cleveland, O.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO AMERICA.—(No. 38, vol. I, p. 65).—*Visit of the Prince of Wales to the British North American Provinces and United States in 1860*, by Robt. Cellen. Toronto, 1861. 4to, cl., 468 p.

The tour of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales through British America and the United States. By a British Canadian. (Henry J. Morgan). Montreal: 1860, 8vo., cl., por., 271 p.

R. R.

Quebec, July 10th, 1900.

TENNYSON'S ANSWER.—(No. 40, Vol. II, p. 66).—The verses asked for by "Quebec" will be found in Tennyson's "Ode to the Queen", dedicating the "Idyls of the King". The lines, in which Tennyson administered such a stinging rebuke to the "Little Englanders", are as follow:

"And that true North, whereof we lately heard
A strain to shame us 'keep you to yourselves;
So loyal is too costly! friends—your love
Is but a burthen: loose the bond, and go."
Is this the tone of empire? here the faith
That made us rulers? this, indeed, her voice
And meaning, whom the roar of Hougoumont
Left mightiest of all peoples under heaven?"

It may be of interest to mention that Miss Agnes Maule Machar ("Fidelis") in her recently published book of verse entitled "Lays of the True North" (Copp Clark Co. Toronto) quotes on the title-page the first five of the above lines, and she also has a poem in the book, "Canada to the Laureate", in response to Tennyson's lines, voicing Canadian appreciation of his noble championship. This poem originally appeared in "Good Words", and was generously acknowledged by Tennyson in a note to Miss Machar.

The following letter, addressed to the editor of the Montreal "Gazette", about the year of Confederation, by the English novelist, Charles Kingsley, is also of interest as expressing the same wholesome and encouraging faith in Canada's loyalty and high destiny that was felt by Tennyson:

"Eversley Rectory, England.

"Dear Sir,—Some unknown friend has sent me from time to time, for some years past, the Montreal Gazette and Canadian Mail.

"Allow me at this crisis, to tender him through your columns my hearty thanks; and to tender to you, at the same time, the expression of my respect for your paper.

"Loyalty and patriotism are qualities on which I shall not compliment you. They seem to be native to Canadians; and it would be an impertinence on my part to praise you for possessing that which you would be ashamed to want.

"But I must compliment you upon the sound sense with which you are treating the question of the "Reciprocity Treaty." As an old free-trader, I cannot, but believe that the

United States are making a mistake injurious to themselves but ultimately most beneficial to you; that the present change will issue in your finding new and more profitable markets for your productions, and will connect you more closely with that old world whose history is not yet quite played out.

"Let me compliment you also on the noble attitude which Canada is assuming at this moment, an attitude which you have (as far as I have read) always recommended; and, it may be materially assisted by your gallant but moderate exhortations.

"England will be, now and henceforth, truly proud of her child; and all the more proud because in Canada seems to be solved at last that "Irish Problem" which has so sadly troubled us at home.

"As long as the system of politics and society carried out in Canada can convert such men as Mr. McGee (whom I mention with much respect) and can rally in support of the throne and constitution thousands not only of Protestant English and Scotch, but of Catholic French and Irish, Canada will be in a position which many a kingdom of the old world may well envy; and one which will surely, if she continues as she has begun, make her a mighty and happy state.

"I remain, dear sir,

"Your faithful servant,

"CHARLES KINGSLEY."

This letter will be found on page 69 of Morgan's "Bibliotheca Canadensis."

L. J. B.

Ottawa,
July 30th, 1900.

LONGFELLOW'S "EVANGELINE" AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—(No. 42, Vol. II, p. 66.)—"H. R. W.'s" question: "Which are the verses of *Evangeline* attacked by Rev. Williams", i. e., when he says "Evangeline, is, in its account of the Acadian deportation, not just to the British",—seems to be rather beside the mark. It is not so much any particular passage of *Evangeline* that can be singled out as unjust, as the whole spirit of the poem. Longfellow would have us believe that the Acadians were innocent martyrs, and that their deportation was cruel and uncalled for, whereas every historian of any note who has touched upon the question, maintains that the deportation was absolutely necessary for the safety of the British colony, that it was carried out as humanely as possible, and that the Acadians were about as guiltless and peacefully-inclined as—well—as the followers of Oom Paul.

The single historian who supports the poetic and romantic side of the question is Mr. Edouard Richard. His *Acadia: Missing Links of a Lost Chapter in American History*, is an interesting and forcible plea for the Acadians, but it is so obviously biased, and the arguments rest upon such insufficient and unreliable data, that the book is hardly worthy of very serious consideration. Contemporary narratives and documents unearthed and published of late years by the Nova Scotia Government and the Nova Scotia Historical Society, tend to support, rather than to weaken, the ground taken by Parkman, Haliburton, Haunay, &c.

L. J. B.

Ottawa,
July 30th, 1900.

IMPORTANT RECENT BOOKS

AMERICAN

- Bain, R. N. *The Daughter of Peter the Great: a history of Russian diplomacy.* 8vo, cl., pors. \$4.00.
- Bryan, W. S. *Our islands and their people as seen with camera and pencil.* Folio, ill.
- Carpenter, F. G. *South America: social, industrial and political.* 8vo, cl., ill. \$3.00.
- Colquhoun, A. R. *Overland to China.* 8vo, cl., ill. por. maps. \$3.00.
- Fallous, S. *Splendid deeds of American heroes on sea and land.* 8vo, cl., ill. \$1.75.
- Gould, G. M. *An illustrated dictionary of medicine.* 8th ed. 8vo., cl., 1633 p., ill. \$10.00.
- Longfellow, H. W. *Evangeline.* With biographical sketch of Author and notes by H. Ketcham. 12mo, cl. \$1.00.
- Mather, F., *In the Louisiana lowlands; a sketch of plantation life, fishing and camping.* 8vo. por. \$1.50.
- McKee, T. H. *The national conventions and platforms of all political parties, 1789 to 1900.* 12mo, cl. \$1.50.
- Monroe, James. *Writings of.* In 6 or 7 vols. 8vo, half leath. Each vol. \$5.00.
- Patton, J. H. *Popular history of the Presbyterian church in the U. S.* 8vo. cl. por. \$3.50.
- Scoble, J., and Abercrombie, H. R. *The rise and fall of Krugerism: a personal record of forty years in South Africa.* 8vo, cl., \$3.00.
- Shed, Z. *A concise and rational course in hypnotism, personal magnetism, etc.* \$5.00.
- Wilcox, W. D. *The Rockies of Canada.* 8vo., cl. ill., \$3.50.

FRENCH

- Baumann, A. *La vie sociale de notre temps.* 12mo., 90 cts.
- Boudinhon, O. *La nouvelle législation de l'Index.* 8vo., \$1.25.
- Brazalgette, L. *A quoi tient l'infériorité française.* 12mo., 90 cts.
- Boy, G. *Histoire industrielle et économique de l'Angleterre.* 8vo., \$4.00.
- Chauvin, V. *Bibliographie des ouvrages arabes, ou relatifs aux Arabes, de 1810 à 1885.* 4 vols. 8vo. \$8.00.
- Driault, E. *Les problèmes politiques et sociaux à la fin du XIXe siècle.* 8vo, \$1.75.

- Gravier, G. *Vie de Samuel Champlain.* 8vo., \$6.00.
- Pector, D. *Notes sur l'américanisme.* 8vo, \$6.00.
- Thirria, H. *La duchesse de Berry.* 8vo, \$1.75.
- Zanecchia, D. *La Palestine d'aujourd'hui.* 2 vols, 12mo, \$3.00.

CANADIAN

- Auger, C. *Le pilotage du Saint-Laurent, de Québec à Montréal.* 12mo.
- Baby, Hon. Justice. *L'exode des classes dirigeantes à la cession du Canada.* 8vo., privately printed.
- Dugas, Rev. G. *Histoire de Sainte-Anne des Plaines.* 8vo.
- Girouard, D. *Supplément au "Lake St Louis".* 8vo., ill. \$2.00.
- Morgan, H. J. *A tribute to Sir Charles Tupper on his political birthday.* 12mo.
- Quebec. *La Province de Québec.* 12mo., ill.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- IN SOUTH AFRICA WITH BULLER, by George Clarke Musgrave. *Boston: Little Brown and Company, 1900:* 12mo., cloth, XVIII 364 p., illustrated.
- PREHISTORIC IMPLEMENTS. A reference Book. A Description of the Ornaments, Utensils, and Implements of Pre-Columbian man in America, by Warren K. Morehead and others. *Cincinnati, O., The Robert Clarke Co., n. d.* 8vo., cloth, XV-431 p., portrait and 621 engravings.
- OVERLAND TO CHINA, by Archibald R. Colquhoun. *New York and London, Harper & Brothers, 1900.* 8vo., cloth, XII-465 p., maps and engravings.
- CHINA IN TRANSFORMATION, by Archibald R. Colquhoun—*New York and London, Harper & Brothers; 1899.* 8vo., cloth, X-397 p., 2 folded maps, engravings.
- THE BREAK-UP OF CHINA. With an Account of its Present Commerce, Currency, Waterways, Armies, Railways, Politics and future Prospects, by Lord Charles Beresford. *New York and London, Harper & Brothers' 1899,* 8vo., cloth, XXII-491 p., portraits, maps and engravings.

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Le Courrier du Livre. Nos. 1 and 16.

St. Ursula's Convent; or, The Nun of Canada. Kingston, 1824.

Toune wonte; or, The adopted Son of America. Exoter, 1832.

Morgan. Bibliotheca Canadensis.

Any American editions of Byron, Shelley and Tennyson, books or pamphlets.

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Perrault. *Histoire du Canada.* 4 vols. \$8.00.
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Girod (Amury). *Notes Diverses sur le Canada*, parts 1 and 2, complete. \$10.00.

La Revue Canadienne. Complete set in nos. 34 vols. \$125.00.

Haliburton. *History of Nova Scotia.* 2 vols. \$10.00.