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PART III.

(Concluded)

Since Christie completed his "History of the Late Province of Lower Canada,*" many fresh sources of information touching the period covered by his six volumes have come to light. Of the important period from the conquest to 1791, when the foundations of British rule were firmly laid in the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion, all that Christie says is comprised within 100 pages or so of his first volume. Nor, during the long and eventful generation that has elapsed since the publication of the work, has any writer who could speak with authority undertaken the task of dealing with it fully and impartially on the basis of original documents. Hitherto, indeed, the materials for

* It is scarcely necessary to say that this paper is not intended to be a complete bibliography of Canadian history. It could, however, be turned to account for that end by a careful use of the works mentioned, nearly all of which contain references to other works treating of their chosen subjects.

treating it worthily and fairly have been, for the most part, inaccessible to ordinary students. The late Hon. Jacques Viger did good service in the collection of manuscripts, mainly of an official character, bearing on the military *régime* of General Murray, and some of the most valuable results of his researches were printed by the *Société Historique* of this city, under the editorial supervision of the learned Abbé Verreault. The late Mr. R. A. Ramsay gave much attention to the interval between 1759 and 1774, the year of the passage of the Quebec Act, and his two essays on the subject, read before the Athenæum Club, to which I had the pleasure of listening, were supplemented by a number of *pièces justificatives* of extreme value.* The period in question has an exceptional interest as that of British supremacy through nearly the whole of North America. To the greater portion of it the not inappropriate name of "*Le temps de malaise et de confusion*" has been applied in Canada. But that description is equally applicable to it, if we include the other British colonies. The fate of New France had hardly been decided when the dissatisfaction with the metropolitan administration, which had hitherto been kept dormant by the presence of a powerful rival, began to take formal shape in the New England and other provinces.

The history of Canada, therefore, up to and after 1774,—indeed, on till the loyalist settlements which followed the peace of 1783,—is, to a great extent, mixed up with the movement for independence among its old foes to the south of it. Both on the course of events and the bibliography of the period, much fresh light is shed in the fifth and sixth volumes of the "Narrative and Critical History of America," edited by Mr. Justin Winsor, Librarian of Harvard University, especially in chapter viii. of the former (by the editor) and chapters viii. and ix. of the latter,

*It is to be hoped that Mr. Ramsay's papers will be placed ere long within reach of historical inquirers.

by Mr. A. McFarland Davis and Mr. Wm. F. Poole, respectively.* "The History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac," by Dr. Francis Parkman, gives a vivid picture of the dangers that England had to face in establishing her authority at the western outposts of her newly won domain. Col. Henry Bouquet's "Relation Historique contre les Indiens de l'Ohio en 1764" may be read in the same connection. The campaign of 1763-64 is also recorded in Thomas Mante's "History of the late War in North America." General Murray's military rule ended with the publication of his new commission in August, 1764. For the remainder of his term—his less than two years of civil administration, and the rule of his successor, Sir Guy Carleton (afterwards Lord Dorchester)—till the passage of the Quebec Act, certain documents reproduced or indicated in the Archives Reports should be carefully read.

How the welcome change was brought about which makes so many manuscripts of the utmost interest and value accessible to the inquirer, Mr. William Kingsford has related in his instructive essay, "Canadian Archæology." The bureau was organized as a branch of the Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, in the year 1871, and in 1872 the collection was begun and the first Report issued. Though it consisted of less than four pages of appendix, it was brimful of important information and opportune suggestion, and gave the keynote to the character of a series of rare worth, both as to fulness and accuracy. The archivist, Mr. Douglas Brymner, had visited the capitals of all the provinces, in order to examine the records preserved and the methods of keeping them. The second

* The first seven chapters of Volume IV. are mainly devoted to French discoveries and colonization. A general bibliography of Canadian history is appended to Dr. G. Stewart's treatise on "Frontenac and his Times." Chapters i. and iii. of the third, and chapters i., vii. and viii. of the fifth volume, may also be profitably consulted.

Report, that of 1873, gave the results of Mr. Brymner's visit to London — a visit which was destined to prove fruitful in many ways. Meanwhile the Dominion Government had instructed the Rev. Abbé Verreault, principal of the Jacques Cartier Normal School and president of the *Société Historique*, to undertake a mission of research to England and France; and the Report for 1874 bears the signature of that learned historian. The foregoing Reports may be called preliminary, their object being to show the wealth of the various material bearing on our history that was scattered through the provinces and the great depositories of the Old World, and the urgent need for having the most valuable documents copied, classified and indexed, and placed in safe keeping. In 1881 a new series began, which has since been regularly continued from year to year. The manner in which Mr. Brymner has discharged his duties merits the gratitude of every student of Canadian history. Nor is there any phase of his work deserving of more thankful recognition than that which relates to the period between the Conquest and the Constitutional Act, including the administrations of Governors Murray, Haldimand and Carleton (before and after his elevation to the peerage as Lord Dorchester). The Calendar of the Haldimand Collection, with the archivist's notes and comments, is virtually invaluable as a revelation of the real state of affairs and the characters of the chief actors—Haldimand himself especially. With these Reports and access to the documents which they so clearly describe and appreciate, the inquirer of to-day has advantages over his predecessors in the study of his country's past which he can hardly prize too highly, and of which he should not neglect to avail himself.*

To understand the civil and constitutional history of the time under review, one thing essentially necessary is careful

* What is thought in England of Mr. Brymner's work as archivist by those best qualified to speak of it, we have already made known to the reader. See *ante*, p. 3, No. 1.

study of the Terms of Capitulation, the Act of 1774, and the Act of 1791. Dr. J. G. Bourinot's "Manual of the Constitutional History of Canada," and Mr. Lareau's "Histoire du Droit Canadien," as well as the earlier joint work of Messrs. Doure and Lareau, may be used as commentaries. Dr. Bourinot's treatise on the development of local government in Canada, though chiefly concerned with comparatively recent years, may also be consulted for evidence of tendencies towards municipal rule, even in the last century. For indications of sentiment, in both sections of the population, with regard to the Quebec Act and allied subjects, the writings of Baron Francis Masères and M. Cugnet, including more or less accurate accounts of public meetings on the subject, have been already used by our historians. The reports of the Imperial law officers are still of interest. The views of the English colonists in New York and New England on the same measure have lost none of their importance to the student who would arrive at a fair judgment of the impulses that hastened the Revolution. On the last point much valuable and some fresh information, with copious references to authorities, is contained in Chap. I. ("The Revolution Impending," by Mr. Mellen Chamberlain, Librarian of Boston Public Library,) of Volume VI. of Winsor's "History of America." The following chapter from Mr. Winsor's own pen ("The Conflict Precipitated") has also frequent references to Canada's direct and indirect share in the struggle. It comprises, *inter alia*, an account of the Congress's missions to the Canadians. The commissioners in the first instance were Robert E. Livingstone, John Langdon, and Robert Treat Paine; the members of the second and more famous deputation were Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase, and Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. The campaign in Canada, including the defence of Quebec and the death of Montgomery, is also fully treated by Mr. Winsor, who, as usual, makes ample mention of his sources of knowledge. To these I would refer the curious reader.

Of the half century covered by Christie's "History," the years that are of central interest are 1812-'15 and 1837-'38. But neither the War nor the Rebellion can be understood without a careful study of several years preceding the declaration in one case and the outbreak in the other. Both events are the themes of a copious pamphlet literature. Here, of course, I am concerned only with those which had their origin in Canada. Auchinleck's "History of the War between Great Britain and the United States, in 1812, '13 and '14," appeared first in Maclear's *Anglo-American Magazine*. It was published in Toronto in book form in 1855. Major Richardson's "War of 1812" was issued at Brockville in 1842. The well-written single volume of the late W. F. Coffin, Esquire, "1812: The War and Its Moral," which was published by John Lovell in 1864, closes with a spirited account of the battle of Chateauguay.

The story of the Rebellion has been told by various pens. The Report of the Gosford Commission gives some idea of the state of this province in the years preceding the rising. In 1824 was published a number of pamphlets for and against the union of the Canadas, as a remedy for the existing dissatisfaction. Later, a volume was published showing the alleged defects of the Constitutional Act. In 1828 appeared the Report of the Select Committee on the Civil Government, with the evidence of a number of prominent men. In 1832 was published a Review of the Proceedings in the Legislature of Lower Canada in the previous year, with an appendix containing important documents. In 1832 a book was published in this city comprising the Ninety-two Resolutions, with the debates on them. These successive publications (of which I have mentioned only a few out of many) indicate the increasing tension in the relations between the malcontent portion of the population and the authorities.

In Upper Canada the dissatisfaction had taken a similar

form—the writings of Messrs. Gourlay and Mackenzie being among the principal pleas for the popular side. In both provinces, committees had been appointed to consider grievances complained of. In 1837 there was published in London a work entitled “*Canadiana*,” which dealt chiefly with the crisis in the political affairs of the colony. The fullest history of the Upper Canadian Rebellion is that of Mr. Dent, whose conclusions, however, as to the leaders of the movement have not given universal satisfaction. It was published in 1885 by Mr. C. Blackett Robinson, in two handsome volumes. A reply to it, entitled “*The Other Side of ‘The Story’*,” appeared shortly after from the pen of Mr. John King, barrister. The *Life of W. L. Mackenzie*, by his son-in-law, Mr. Charles Lindsey, Sir Francis B. Head’s “*Narrative*” and “*The Emigrant*,” and Lord Glenelg’s despatches to him during his administration are among the most important works on the subject. Mr. C.A.M. Globensky’s story of the Rebellion in this province, which was called forth by some strictures on his late father, who had served in it on the loyal side, and which also includes the “*Journal Historique*” of the Rev. M. Paquin, touching events at St. Eustache, was severely criticized by Mr. L. O. David, M.P.P. Mr. Globensky replied to Mr. David’s strictures in a pamphlet of considerable length. In 1887, the fiftieth anniversary of the Rebellion, the *Star* of this city published a long illustrated narrative of it, which was written by Mr. John Talon Lesperance, President of the Society for Historical Studies. The “*State Trials*,” published in this city in 1839, and the “*Procès Politique de la Reine versus Jalbert*,” are among numerous contemporary publications bearing on the drama.

“*The Report and Despatches of the Earl of Durham*,” as High Commissioner, which provoked a reply from Judge Haliburton, was the pioneer of a new era. The *Lives of Lords Sydenham, Metcalfe and Elgin* may be studied for the purpose of tracing the development in Canada of the

principle of Responsible Government. The crisis in Lord Metcalfe's time evoked some sharp criticisms in the form of pamphlets, which it is worth while comparing with the despatches of Lord Elgin on the later crisis. The whole period of the union is fully and fairly treated in the two volumes of the late L. P. Turcotte, "Canada sous l'Union. The late Mr. Dent has more than covered the same ground in his "Last Forty Years," on which Abbé Casgrain has written an able criticism, condemning the author's tone in treating of this province.

The literature that deals with the subject of Federal Union in Canada is pretty extensive. Before the first quarter of the century had closed, Messrs. Sewell, Stewart, Robinson and Strachan had devised a plan for a legislative union of all the colonies, which was formulated in a "Letter to Her Majesty's Under-Secretary of State." The Hon. Henry Sherwood subsequently advocated federative union, and the Hon. Alexander Morris, in an essay, read in this city in 1858 and lately published under the title of "Nova Britannia," gave a forecast of what was accomplished in 1867. The whole subject is fully treated in Col. John Hamilton Gray's "Confederation."

Both in Ontario and Quebec, several interesting works have appeared which bear only or chiefly on the history of localities. Of this class are Mrs. Day's two volumes on "The Eastern Townships," Mr. Thomas's book on the same subject, E. Smith & Co.'s "Eastern Townships Gazetteer," Mr. J. M. LeMoine's "Quebec, Past and Present," "Picturesque Quebec," and some of his valuable Maple Leaves series; Hawkins' "Picture of Quebec"; Bosworth's "Hochelega Depicta," H. Sandham's "Montreal, Past and Present"; T. W. H. Leavitt's History of Leeds and Grenville; Burrows' "Annals of the Town of Guelph"; Young's "Reminiscences of Galt and Dumfries"; Croil's "Dundas"; Dr. Scadding's "Toronto of Old"; the fine memorial volume prepared jointly by Dr. Scadding and the late Mr. Dent; Mr. Sellar's

"Huntingdon, Chateaugay and Beauharnois"; Sulte's "Chronique Trifluvienne"; Messrs. Brown and Smith's "City of Hamilton"; Balcer's "City of Three Rivers as a Seaport"; Buies' "Saguenay"; Langelier's "Gaspesie," and a number of others.

Crossing the western boundary of Ontario, we are at no loss for works of reference touching provincial or local history and the development of the North-West as a whole. If all the treatises relating to that half of the Dominion were to be mentioned, this paper would have to be considerably extended. Of living authorities on the subject, I may mention the Rev. Dr. Bryce, of Manitoba College, Winnipeg, author of the "Short History of the Canadian People," whose preceding work, "Manitoba: Its Infancy, Growth and Present Condition," has become a recognized work of reference in both hemispheres; Prof. John Macoun, whose "Manitoba and the Great North-West" is a store of multifarious knowledge; Mr. Charles N. Bell, author of "Our Northern Waters"; C. R. Tuttle,* author of "Our Northland," and the continuator of the Hon. Donald Gunn's History of Manitoba; Mr. J. Tassé's "Les Canadiens dans l'Ouest"; Bishop Bompas, whose small volume on the Mackenzie region abounds in little known facts; Dr. Selwyn, C.M.G., Dr. G. M. Dawson, F.G.S., Dr. Bell, F.G.S., and other members of the Geological and Natural History Survey, and the volumes in H. H. Bancroft's series dealing with the history of the North-West coast. The bibliography of North-West exploration is outlined in Dr. Bryce's "Journeys in Rupert's Land," contributed to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada for 1886, beginning with La Verandrye in 1731, and coming down to the expedition of Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., as related in Principal Grant's "Ocean to Ocean." A later journey by rail is de-

* In the list of histories concerning the entire period, Tuttle's "Illustrated History of the Dominion," in two large volumes, was by oversight omitted.

scribed by Mr. Fleming himself in his "New to Old Westminster." The history of Manitoba as a province is scattered through various works—those of Milton and Cheadle, Hargrave, Huyshe, Butler, Watkins, Horetzky, Hamilton, Bryce, Gunn and Tuttle, with the multitude of books and pamphlets called forth by the second Riel rising and the opening of the Canadian Pacific, of which I may mention those of Major Boulton and Mr. G. Mercer Adam.

Of works dealing especially with the growth of our population, the list is not large, but some of them are of exceptional importance. The papers of Senator Poirier in *La Revue Canadienne* regarding the Acadians have already been mentioned. For the *origines* of British settlement in Nova Scotia, Dr. Akins' volume of Archives may be consulted, and for the beginnings of British colonization in Quebec, the series of Mr. Brymner. The *Dictionnaire Généalogique* of Monseigneur Tanguay is invaluable to the student of Canadian ethnography. Mr. Sulte, Abbé Ferland, and Dr. Hingston in his excellent book on "The Climate of Canada," have also been at much pains to shed light on this subject. Mrs. Day, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Sellar have done something to account for the British accessions to Quebec's population during the present century. Dr. Canniff's "Settlement of Upper Canada" is unhappily rare, but I have found it a rich mine of information as to the Loyalist influx after the Revolution, and especially (as the title indicates) for the Bay of Quinté district. Along with it should be studied the work of the author's kinsman, Mr. Canniff Haight's "Country Life in Canada Fifty Years Ago." The late Dr. Ryerson's "Loyalists" and the "Story of My Life" are also instructive to the student of Ontario's origin. Col. Sabine's work, "The American Loyalists," is also indispensable. Some papers by Mr. W. Kirby, author of "The Chien d'Or," especially one on the romantic story of the Servos family, are worthy of attention. As to the gradual opening up of Ontario, the writings of Robert Gourlay,

John Galt, of Dr. Dunlop, the works of Mrs. Moodie, Major Strickland's "Twenty-seven Years in Canada West," and a long list of works of travel from the days of Henry, Carver and Long to the present, with works purely or mainly statistical, like Bouchette's "British Dominions in North America," and Smith's "Canada: Past, Present and Future," may be consulted with advantage. A work of a most satisfying character from this point of view is the Report of the Ontario Agricultural Commission, issued by the Government in 1881. As to scope and general features, it was foreshadowed by the "Etude sur la Colonisation du Bas Canada," compiled by Mr. Stanislas Drapeau, and published at Quebec in 1863.

Reference has been made here and there to the aid which the historical student may gain from well-written biographies of eminent and representative persons. I have already mentioned some such works in connection with the French *régime*. Many of the sources of our history, in the form of memoirs and letters, are virtually autobiographical. The lives of rulers such as De Maisonneuve, Frontenac, Elgin; of soldiers, like Montcalm, Wolfe, Brant, Brock; of statemen, like Papineau, Hincks ("Reminiscences"), Brown, Lafontaine, Cartier; of public spirited business men like Hon. W. H. Merritt; of churchmen who played a prominent part in the life of their time like Bishop Strachan, or of great educationists like Dr. Ryerson, shed many side-lights on the scenes, characters and events with which they have been associated.* Morgans "Celebrated Canadians," Dent's "Canadian Portrait Gallery," Fennings Taylor's "Portraits of British Americans" (with illustrations by Notman), G McLean Rose's "Cyclopedia of Canadian Biography." "The Irishman in Canada," by Mr. N. F. Davin, M.P., and "The Scot in British North America," by

* In this connection, works like the Rev. Dr. Campbell's "History of St. Gabriel's Church, Montreal," and the Rev. Dr. Hill's "History of St. Paul's Church, Halifax," are worthy of mention.

the late W. J. Rattray, may be mentioned among works of general biography.

The history hidden away in pamphlets might form the subject of a long article. For information on the progress of industry, commerce, banking, the development of canals, railroads and steam navigation, on the advance of education* and the evolution of the system now in vogue, on the intellectual movement as indicated by our progress in literature, science and art, on the application of scientific methods for the development of our vast and varied resources, we must look in many directions.

JOHN READE.

Notes.

[Communicated by MR. J. P. EDWARDS, Secy.-Treas. Soc. for Hist. Studies, Montreal.]

1.

A notice of a curious addition to early Canadian journalism came recently under the writer's notice; it was quoted as "the first number of a rude Backwoods Newspaper, issued at Miramichi, N.B., in 1825." It is 8vo. in size, and of four pages. The editor finds that he has only type to print two and three-quarter pages, and apologises to his subscribers, bidding them wait and see what he can do in October. He dates his letter May. This sheet is a literary curiosity.

2.

The subject of the expulsion of the Acadians has attracted so much attention from the students of the history of the Eastern Provinces, that many other interesting events in that section in the last century have not received the attention that they deserve, except from local writers. The settlement and early history of Halifax—the large German immigration into Nova Scotia—the lingering struggle between France and England along the New Brunswick

coast, and, above all, the infusion of new life into all the sea-bound provinces by the influx of the Loyalists at the close of the American rebellion, would repay more careful investigation. The Nova Scotia Historical Society has done a great work by the publication of a number of most interesting papers bearing on local and provincial history; and several country papers have, during the past few years, been bringing to light a number of invaluable details of the settlement, etc., of their localities.

3.

It is interesting to note that while Nova Scotia has a population but one-third of that of Quebec and one-fourth of Ontario, provincial and county history has proportionately there received much greater attention. Haliburton and Campbell have each produced admirable accounts of the history of the province; while no one in Ontario or Quebec has marshalled into line such an army of facts as Murdock in his three-volume history, published in Halifax in 1865-67. In county histories, at least five have been issued in book form, viz.: Pictou, Yarmouth, Queen's, Lunenburg and Colchester (the latter mainly a geneological summary); while special attention has of late been given by King's College, Windsor, to complete the series.

4.

There is in this city a copy of one of the first books printed in what is now British North America; it is entitled "An Act for the Relief of Debtors, with Respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons; enacted at a Council holden at Halifax on Wednesday, the 6th of December, 1752."

Halifax: Printed by J. Bushnell, Printer to the Government, 1752.

The printing is very fairly done; the stamp of the Royal Arms (more intricate than at present) at the head is clear and distinct, and the initial letter is quite an uncommon piece of work. The get-up is altogether much ahead of the

collected edition of the Provincial Statutes printed by John Howe & Son in 1805 *et seq.*

[*By the Editor.*] PRICES CURRENT IN 1800.

“QUEBEC, 5th March, 1800.

“LOVING HUSBAND,—This goes to let you know that we are all in good health at present, hoping these few lines will find you and all your sailors the same. I received a letter from you with a bill of £25 by Captain Duhamel’s mate, and likewise another by the mail dated the 13th January. Your old acquaintance, Mr. Abbott, died a month ago, and Mrs. Abbott received a letter from Mr. Patterson. * * * You desired me in your last to let you know the price of molasses, sugar and coffee. I have enquired and found that the price of molasses is from four to five shillings per gallon, sugar from four to five pound per cwt., coffee from two to two and sixpence by the cask. There is a great quantity of molasses here at present; sugar and coffee is scarce. Our markets are very poor and dear this winter: beef is three-pence halfpenny and fourpence per lb., mutton fourpence and fourpence halfpenny, butter eleven, twelve and thirteen-pence, market flour is twenty and two-and-twenty livres per quintal. You may tell Barnie * * * . I’ll look for you in the spring.

“I remain,

“Your True and Loving Wife while

“*** *****.”

This letter was folded in the old style, sealed and directed to

“Cap’n *** *****.

“To the care of Mr. John Brown, Merch’t,

“Halifax.”

The postmark is “Quebec, mars 1800.”

In connection with the Kingsford-Gagnon controversy, the following title page has been sent to me. It is well known that a number of books had been published in Que-

bec and Montreal before there was any printing press set up in Upper Canada. It must not be forgotten, however, that many books with Canadian imprints were actually printed in Europe:—An Abstract of the History of the Old and New Testaments, divided into three parts. Part I. From the Creation to the Birth of Christ. II. The Life of Our Lord JESUS CHRIST. Part III. The Acts of the Apostles, and the Establishment of the Church throughout the World. By the Venerable and Right Rev. Richard Challoner, D.D., Bishop of Debra, and V. A. First Montreal, from the sixth London Edition. Montreal: Printed by James Lane, 29, Saint Paul Street. 1828.

Societies.

SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL STUDIES, MONTREAL.—The society met in the Fraser Institute on the 30th January, when Mr. R. C. Smith read a paper on "Early Legislative Proceedings in Canada." On the 13th February, Mr. W. W. L. Chipman read a paper on "Sir James Kempt." Both the meetings were well attended, and the carefully prepared papers much appreciated.

Queries and Replies.

The *Place d'Armes* of Ville Marie was at and near Point-a-Calléres, within the fort traced out by Champlain forty years before.

In Rousseau's "Maisonneuve," c. iv., p. 42:—The battle ground against the inroad of the Iroquois was the old *Place d'Armes*. The ground of the old fort at the Point, spreading a little outside toward the present custom house, the old market place in front of the fort, was the scene of the fight. The Indians came along the sled road eight to ten feet wide, leading from the old fort and abutting at the new buildings of the Hôtel-Dieu (foot of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets). There the dogs, chiefly the faithful "Pilote," scented them, and as the savages reached the market place—the called the *Place d'Armes*—the memorable engagement took place.

See Rousseau, c. xx., p. 71:—

Through the actual *Place d'Armes* passed a "blazed" trail, amid a tufted wood and leading to the present site of the Twin Towers of the Seminary gate, yet standing in Sherbrooke street, where Maisonneuve planted his gigantic cross, in fulfilment of a vow for the lowering of a spring flood of the St. Lawrence, that had well swamped the young colony.

J. T. L.

In this connection the maps in "Le Vieux Montreal" may be consulted with advantage.—Ed.

E. W. asks the origin of the name "Blue Bonnets," the suburb of Montreal, with a well-known race course and level crossing."—*Canadiana*, Feb.

Blue Bonnets takes its name from a roadside inn kept half a century ago by a retired soldier of one of the Scottish Regiments that had been on duty in Canada. The name was selected in honor of the blue bonnets that form the traditional head covering in his native land. It was, in the old stage coach days, a much stopped at resort. But the railroads destroyed the stage coaches; and Time carried off the patriotic veteran, and swept away his well-known hostelry, leaving the name, applied to the locality, to puzzle strangers with its inappropriateness. This was the result of my enquiries on the subject some years ago.—K.

J. H., Montreal, asks:—Has there been, within the last fifty years, a Canadian authoress or poetess named Ann Cuthbert Knight?

Publications Received.

REPORT ON CANADIAN ARCHIVES by Douglas Brymner, Archivist, 1888. (Being appendix to Report of the Minister of Agriculture), Ottawa:—Printed for the Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery. A Sénécal, Superintendent of Printing, 1889. More than usually interesting. Mr. Brymner's notes, treat of The Walker Outrage, 1764; General Murray's Recall; The French Noblesse in Canada after 1760; Pierre du Calvet; The North-West Trade. The Calendar of the Haldimand Collection is continued.

JOHNSON'S ALPHABET OF FIRST THINGS IN CANADA by George Johnson, Ottawa:—Printed by Mortimer & Co., 1889. A neat little memorandum book, full of useful and interesting facts about Canada.

JOHNSTON'S GRAPHIC STATISTICS. This book which appeared in 1887 is the result of much patient ingenuity. It is an effort "to collect statistics suggestive of the changes, and illustrative of the development in Canada during the period of Confederation." The motive of the work is in the motto "Things seen are mightier than things heard."

THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE for Jan. 31, 1889. This is a well written periodical, of which ten numbers are issued every winter by the students of Dalhousie College and University.

THE COSMOPOLITAN, an illustrated monthly magazine, Jan. 1889. Publisher: John Brisben Walker, 363 Fifth Avenue, New York. Price \$2.40 per year. This bright and enterprising magazine has just come under the management of its present proprietor, and amongst its varied and attractive announcements for the coming year is the following:—"GROWING CENTRES OF CANADA AND THE WEST, by ERNEST INGERSOLL. This well-known traveller has accepted a permanent position upon the editorial staff of THE COSMOPOLITAN, and will spend the year 1889 roaming the West, Canada, and other parts of the world in search of new material for THE COSMOPOLITAN."

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MIND-HEALING, by Mary Baker G. Eddy, President of Massachusetts Metaphysical College. Second edition revised, Boston, 285 Commonwealth Avenue. Published by the author, 1889.