

Ontario Hist. Soc. Society  
1900  
MONTREAL

# North American Notes and Queries

VOL. I. • No. 2.

Qvis • • •
Qvid • • •
Vbi • • •
Qvibus auxiliis •
Cvr • • •
Qvomodo •
Qvando •

??????????

A monthly Journal of Inter-Communication

devoted to

Literature, History, Biography, Bibliography, Archaeology, Ethnography,  
Folk-Lore, Numismatics, Philately, Curiosa  
• and General Information •

QUEBEC, JULY, 1900.

Dussault & Proulx - Printers, Quebec

# North American Notes and Queries

RAOUL RENAULT, Director and Proprietor

E. T. D. CHAMBERS, Editor

## CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER

	PAGE
General Montgomery's Epitaph, by the Editor.....	41
The real <i>Yankee Doodle</i> , by Mrs. Henrietta Irving Bolton.....	52
I sing for Old England (a poem), by Morris Rosenfeld.....	57
<b>Notes and News :</b> 'The poorest poet Laureate.—A new Pelure Paper.—Highest price for Shakespeare.—The oldest Poem.—A rare Honor.—The value of Books.—School of Bibliology for Females.—Empire Day Booklets.—Rules for Reading.—Literary Garbage.—The Flag as a Commercial asset.—A Metrical Lesson.—A Boy Book Collector.—Lord Mulgrave.—Education in Canada.—Pierre Kalm.....	58-63
<b>Notes and Queries :</b> <b>QUERIES :</b> Name of Author wanted.—Bertram Tennyson.—Benjamin D'Urban.—Abraham Martin.—Canuck.—Anticosti.—Epitaphs.—Battle of Chateauguay.—The Maple Leaf.—Maria Monk.—Historical Sketch.—Irish "Marseillaise."—Squaw man.—German Soldiers.—Admiral Nelson's visit to Canada.—Use of Bayonet in British Army.—Chateau Bigot.—Wolfe and Montcalm's armies.—New England Element in Nova-Scotia.—Morganatic mariages.—Prince of Wales' visit to America.—"The Fisherman of Lake Sunapee."—Tennyson's answer.—Golden Bible.—Longfellow's "Evangeline" and the British Government.—John Surratt.— <b>REPLIES :</b> Yankee Doodle.—Works of Haliburton.—Freemasons of Royal Descent.—Name of Author wanted.—Women disguised as men.—William Penn's descendants.....	63-69
<b>Important Recent Books :</b> American, English, French, Canadian.....	69-71
<b>Books Received</b> .....	71
<b>Books wanted and for sale</b> .....	72
<b>Illustrations :</b> Portrait of Lord Mulgrave, (Frontispiece).—Quebec in 1775. ....	48-49

SUBSCRIPTION : Canada and United States \$3.00 per annum.

Foreign Countries . . . 3 50 " "

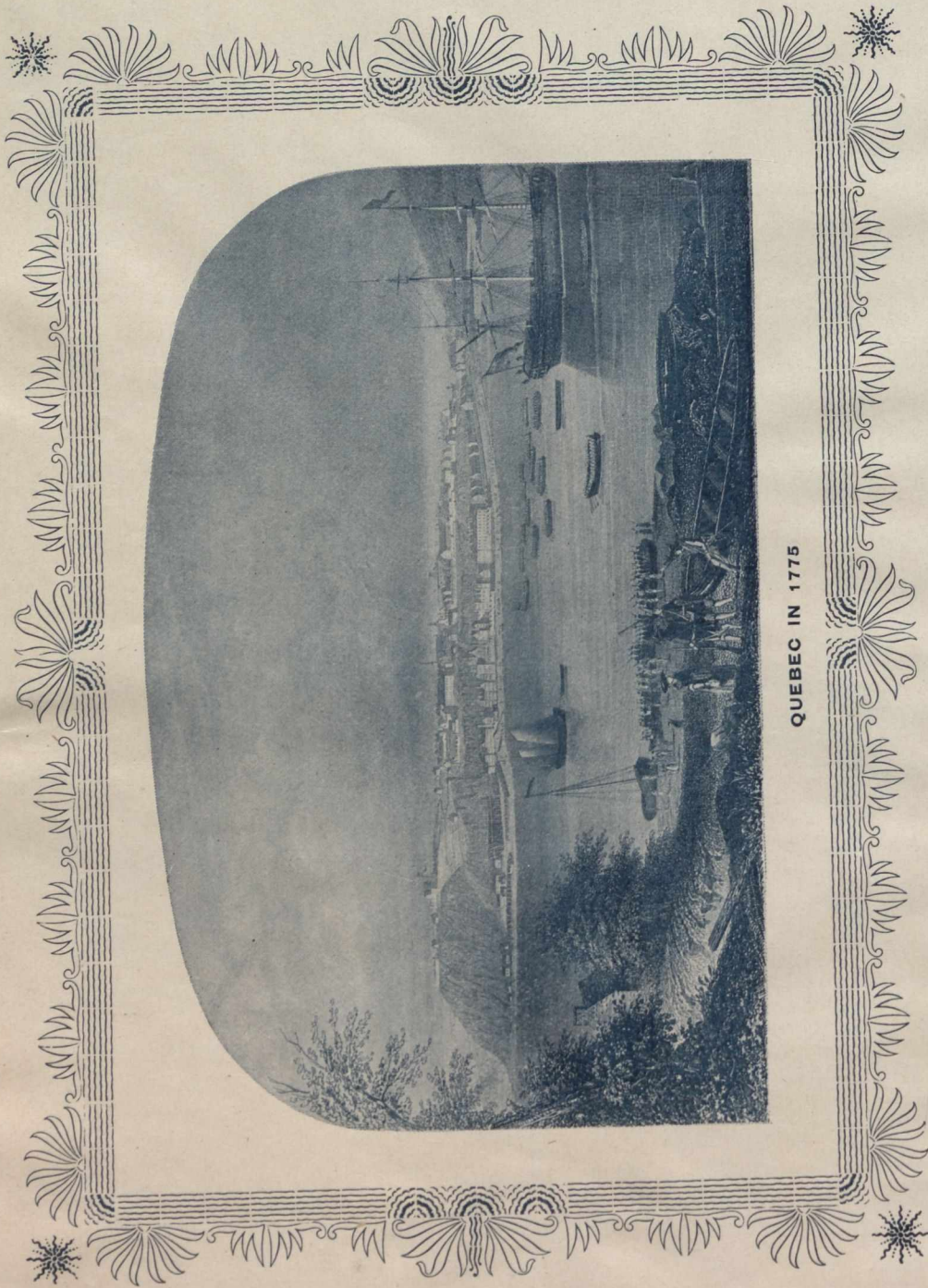
EDITION DE LUXE . . . 6 00 " "

20 copies are printed on *papier de luxe*, of which 11 are still to be subscribed for.

Advertising rates upon application.

All communications to be addressed as follows :

RAOUL RENAULT, QUEBEC, CANADA



QUEBEC IN 1775

# NORTH AMERICAN NOTES AND QUERIES

VOL. I

JULY, 1900

No. 2

## GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S EPITAPH

BY THE EDITOR

A remarkable instance of the inaccuracy inseparable from over hurried historical work is furnished by Dr. Kingsford's <sup>1</sup> challenge of the date of General Richard Montgomery's death, as given by Benjamin Franklin in the epitaph inscribed upon the monument to Montgomery's memory, in front of St. Paul's church, New York. "He was killed under the walls of Quebec, during the attack made by him against that town on the 31st December, 1775," says Franklin. Kingsford places the date of the attack upon the 1st January, 1776, and though his work was only completed in 1898 he has already found imitators,—amongst them Calkin <sup>2</sup> and Clement <sup>3</sup>,—who have adopted the same date. Kingsford's attitude in this matter is not even borne out by his own authorities, as Dr. Dionne <sup>4</sup> has just pointed out. The Canadian historian has appealed to Hugh Finlay <sup>5</sup>, to Colonel Caldwell <sup>6</sup>,

1—*History of Canada*, by William Kingsford, L. L. D., F. R. S. C.—Toronto, 1893-98.

2—*History of the Dominion of Canada*, by John B. Calkin, M. A., Principal of the Normal School, Truro, Nova Scotia.—Halifax, 1898.

3—*The History of the Dominion of Canada*, by W. H. P. Clement, B. A., L. L. B.—Toronto, 1897. (Authorized for use in schools).

4—See *Around a date*, by N. E. Dionne, M. D., F. R. S. C., in *Le Courrier du Livre*, vol. IV, p. 346. March, 1900.

5—*The Journal of the Siege and Blockade of Quebec by the American Rebels in the autumn of 1775 and winter of 1776*. Attributed to Hugh Finlay, Postmaster-General.

6—Colonel Henry Caldwell was assistant-Quarter-Master General under Wolfe, and father of Sir Henry Caldwell formerly of Quebec. His manuscript letter, written on board the *Hunter* sloop-of-war on June 15th, 1776, is supposed to have been addressed to General James Murray.

to James Thompson<sup>7</sup>, to Carleton<sup>8</sup>, to Badeaux<sup>9</sup> and to Henry<sup>10</sup>. Dr Dionne shows that either a closer acquaintance with his own authorities, or an examination of a dozen or more of other available ones would have convinced Kingsford of his mistake. The latter quotes from Hugh Finlay, who wrote on the 31st December: "As Captain Malcolm Fraser... who that night was commanding the main guard, was going his rounds and had passed the guards between four and five o'clock in the morning, he perceived signals thrown on the heights without the works at Cape Diamond, etc." The fact that the above entry was made under the date of December 31st, disposes of this authority so far as Kingsford's contention is concerned.

The reasoning that could extract any support of Kingsford's position from Caldwell is equally defective, for the Colonel says: "They (the enemy) remained quiet until the 31st of December. About 5 o'clock in the morning we were alarmed, etc." Further on in his letter, Caldwell says: "From the 31st, things wore another face in town."

The passage in Thompson upon which Kingsford depends, states that the assault took place "on the night of the 31st December, 1775, or rather the morning of the 1st January, 1776." Colonel Strange<sup>11</sup> comments upon this statement as follows:—"It is unnecessary to observe here that the memory of the brave old sergeant, aged 96, seems to have failed him as to the exact day. Bancroft and other standard authorities can leave no doubt on this point." Dionne thus disposes of Thompson's testimony as to the date: "I am convinced that Mr. Thompson, in using the word "night" instead of morning, did not intend to convey the idea of the first of January, inasmuch as he adds, immediately afterwards, that his body was "found in the morning of the 1st of January, 1776, almost covered with snow." While it does not seem

7—James Thompson, Overseer of Works at Quebec, in 1775.

8—General Carleton's letter to Lord Howe. Quebec, Jan. 12th, 1776.

9—Journal, edited by Abbé Verrault, and attributed to Notary Badeaux, a loyalist of Three Rivers, entitled *Journal des opérations de l'armée Américaine, lors de l'invasion du Canada en 1775-76*.

10—*An accurate and interesting account of the hardships and sufferings of that band of heroes who traversed the wilderness in the campaign against Quebec in 1775*, by John Joseph Henry.—Lancaster, 1812.

11—Lt-Col. Strange, then Commandant of the Garrison at Quebec, in his address before the Quebec Literary and Historical Society on the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of the repulse of Montgomery and Arnold, December 30th, 1875.

altogether fair to assume that Thompson "did not intend to convey the idea of the first of January" when he distinctly makes use of the words "or rather the morning of the 1st January, 1776," there is nothing unreasonable in attributing to him a lack of memory at the age of 96, and there is probably much more than would at first sight appear in Dr. Dionne's appeal to the generally accepted statement that Montgomery's body was found in the snow on the 1st January, 1776. In reality it is this fact which would seem to underlie much of the apparent modern blundering as to the exact date of Montgomery's death. Dionne evidently takes it for granted that the bodies of those killed at Près-de-Ville were not brought into the city until the day after the morning of the fatal assault. Kingsford himself seems to countenance this view. While insisting that Montgomery met his death on January 1st, 1776, he declares that his body, and the remains of those who were killed with him, were only brought into the city on the 2nd January. Upon this point, no less than upon that of the date of the assault, the weight of testimony is against him. Kingsford's mention of the 2nd January as the date of the discovery of the bodies, while contending for the 1st as the morning of the attack, tends to destroy the reasoning that would make the finding of the remains on January 1st, an argument for fixing the death of Montgomery and the finding of his body upon the same date.

How Kingsford could refer to Carleton in support of his contention is perfectly inexplicable. Writing to Lord Howe, Carleton whose letter was as close to the date of the attack as the 12th January, 1776, reports that "an assault was given on the 31st of December between four and five in the morning."

Kingsford's next authority is Badeaux, who writes: "At last not finding any means of getting into the city, he (Montgomery) decided to make the attack on the first of the year 1776, at four o'clock in the morning, but the only success he had was to pass into the other world to get his New Year's gifts, accompanied by several of his officers and soldiers." Dionne adds that upon the margin of his manuscript Badeaux has written with his own hands, by way of correction, the words "31st December 1775," and underneath this marginal note, Mr. Jacques Viger,— "a very respectable authority," as Dionne says,—has added "*Et c'est exact*" (And this is right).

"This," says Dionne, "is all that Dr. Kingsford could find to elicit the truth of the subject." Kingsford has, however, one authority more. He appeals to the account of the campaign published at Lancaster, in 1812, thirty-seven years afterwards, by John Joseph Henry, who at the time of the assault on Quebec was a lad seventeen years of age, and a volunteer in the American army. He subsequently became judge of the second judicial district of Pennsylvania, and wrote: "It was not till the night of the 31st that such weather ensued as was considered favorable for the assault."

Amongst the authorities marshalled by Kingsford in support of his contention, he has none to support his view concerning the date of Montgomery's death, save the defective memory of a very old man and an account of an occurrence published thirty-seven years after the event, by one who was only seventeen years of age when the incidents that he relates took place.

On the other side is such a volume of irrefutable testimony that it is cause for wonder that the slightest doubt should ever have been cast upon it. Dionne refers to Wooster <sup>12</sup>, to Smith <sup>13</sup>, to Bishop Briand <sup>14</sup>, to the *Quebec Gazette* <sup>15</sup>, to the archives of the parish of Quebec <sup>16</sup>, to Samson <sup>17</sup>, to Silliman <sup>18</sup>, to Carrington <sup>19</sup>, Perrault <sup>20</sup>, Bibaud <sup>21</sup>, Hawkins <sup>22</sup>, Garneau <sup>23</sup>, Roger <sup>24</sup>,

12—Letter of Brigade-General Wooster to Colonel Warner, in *Documentary History of New York*, vol. VIII, page 664.

13—*History of Canada from its first discovery to the year 1791*, By William Smith.—Quebec, 1815.

14—Mandement of December 29th, 1776, in *Mandements, lettres pastorales et circulaires des évêques de Québec, publiés par Mgr H. Têtu et Mgr C.-O. Gagnon*.—Québec, 1889-90.

15—*The Quebec Gazette* dates from June 24th, 1764.

16—The Registers of the Roman Catholic parish church of Quebec.

17—*Sketches of Lower Canada*, by Joseph Samson.—New York, 1817. See page 62.

18—*Remarks made on a short tour between Hartford and Quebec in the autumn of 1819*, by B. Silliman.—New Haven, 1820. See page 284.

19—Carrington's *Battles of the American Revolution*, page 134.

20—*Abrégé de l'Histoire du Canada, en quatre parties*, by Jos. Perrault. Quebec, 1832-1836.

21—*Les institutions de l'histoire du Canada*, by Max Bibaud. Montreal, 1855. See page 234.

22—*Hawkins's Picture of Quebec with historical recollections*. Quebec, 1834. See page 427.

23—*Histoire du Canada, depuis sa découverte jusqu'à nos jours*, by F. X. Garneau. Several editions from 1845 to 1885. See page 5, vol. III, edition of 1882.

24—*The rise of Canada from barbarism to wealth and civilization*, by Charles Roger. Quebec, 1856. See page 62.

Withrow <sup>25</sup>, Lemoine <sup>26</sup> and Turcotte <sup>27</sup>, and he might easily have summoned to his aid many more.

Let us glance at a few of these authorities. Carrington says:—"It was not until the night of the thirtieth, when but one day of legal services remained for a large portion of the troops, that the preparations were complete."

Bishop Briand, in his mandement of December 29th, 1776, says: "What are our feelings to-day respecting the happy and glorious event of the 31st December, 1775, the anniversary of which will, in three days, remind us of its sweet and comforting remembrance." The Bishop ordered a solemn thanksgiving mass to be held in the Cathedral at 9 a. m., on Tuesday December 31st, 1776.

The archives of the parish of Quebec contain the following entry:—"The first day of January, 1776, by us vicar of Quebec, undersigned, has been interred in the Sainte Famille cemetery, the body of Louis Valeran, killed during the attack made on the 31st December."

Six days after Montgomery's death, Wooster, one of the most brilliant officers of the American army, wrote to Colonel Warner: "With the greatest distress of mind I now sit down to inform you of the event of an unfortunate attack made upon Quebec, between the hours of four and six of the morning of the 31st last."

Smith cites a reliable contemporary authority,—an officer of the garrison <sup>28</sup> who under the date of 31st December 1775 wrote in his journal of the assault as follows:—"About, 4 o'clock this morning, etc." The same authority, under date of January 1st, 1776, says:—"A very great snow fell last night.

<sup>25</sup>—*A Popular History of the Dominion of Canada*, by William H. Withrow. Toronto (1886), page 279.—*Our Own Country. Canada Scenic and Descriptive*, by W. H. Withrow, Toronto, 1889.

<sup>26</sup>—*Quebec Past and Present*, by J. M. LeMoine. Quebec, 1876. See page 213.—*Picturesque Quebec*, by J. M. LeMoine. Quebec, 1882. See pages 36, 100, 199.—*L'Album du Touriste*, by J. M. LeMoine. Quebec, 1872. See page 33.—*The Sword of Brigadier General Montgomery. A memoir*, by J. M. LeMoine. Quebec, 1870.

<sup>27</sup>—*Invasion du Canada et siège de Québec en 1775-76*, by Louis P. Turcotte. Quebec, 1876.

<sup>28</sup>—*Journal of the most remarkable occurrences in Quebec from the 14th November, 1775 to the 7th May, 1776*, by an officer of the garrison.—See Smith's *History of Canada*.



The whole garrison lay on their arms, but everything remained quiet. The bodies that lay on the outside of Près de Ville were brought in, thirteen in number". And he goes on to describe the identification of one of the number as that of the dead General.

It will be seen from the above that Dr. Dionne has marshalled a strong array of evidence, but, as previously intimated, many other authorities contradict the contention of Kingsford.

Thus Jared Sparks, in his life of Benedict Arnold, says: "At five o'clock in the morning of the 31st of December, they began their march. Arnold had already passed through the suburb of St. Roque, and approached unperceived a picketed two-gun battery or barrier across the street <sup>29</sup>."

Arnold was shot through the leg, and taken to the General Hospital, where he learned that Montgomery had been killed.

The *Quebec Gazette* of August 22nd, 1776, contains a song headed with the following title: *A Song written the 1st January, 1776, the day after the attack of Quebec, by the Rebels.* <sup>30</sup> A few days previous, on August 15th, 1776, another song had been published in the same paper. It was entitled: *A new Song on the Rebels attempting to storm Quebec between four and six o'clock in the morning, 31st of December, 1775* <sup>31</sup>.

Colonel Rudolphus Ritzema, who was an officer in the invading army, made in his journal the following entry:

"January ye 3rd, 1776.—Mr. Antill arrived here Express from Quebec with Intelligence that General Montgomery on the 31st Ultimo between the Hours of 5 and 7 in the morning (after a previous Disposition of his small Army) made two Attacks upon the lower Town, under a feigned one upon the upper <sup>32</sup>."

Philippe Aubert de Gaspé, in *Les Anciens Canadiens* also gives the 31st December, 1775, as being the date of the assault of Quebec by the Americans <sup>33</sup>.

29—*The Life and Treason of Benedict Arnold*, by Jared Sparks. New York, 1860, p. 51.

30—Reprinted in *Le Courrier du Livre*, vol. III, p. 283.

31—Reprinted in *Le Courrier du Livre*, vol. II, page 339.

32—See *Le Courrier du Livre*, vol. III, page 394. The manuscript of Ritzema's *Journal* is kept in the archives of the New York Historical Society.

33—*Les Anciens Canadiens* has been done into English by Georgiana M. Pennée: *The Canadians of Old*. Quebec, 1864; and also by Charles G. D. Roberts, New York, 1890. De Gaspé gives also the 31st December, 1775, in his *Mémoires*, p. 39.

Geo. W. Cullum, in his life of Montgomery, says : " Finally, at two o'clock on the morning of *the last day of the year*, the whole command was paraded, in three columns, for the last dread trial. . . . At 5 o'clock the two assaulting columns of Montgomery and Arnold began their march <sup>34</sup>."

Sanguinet <sup>35</sup>, a Montreal lawyer, states distinctly that the assault on Quebec was made at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 31st December, 1775.

Colonel Strange <sup>36</sup>, already mentioned, refers to the fact that the *Quebec Gazette* teems with loyal English and French songs of 1775 for a quarter of a century, and that for more than twenty-five years, the 31st December was annually commemorated, generally by a club dinner, and sometimes by a Chateau ball added by the Governor.

The *Quebec Gazette* of the 8th January, 1778, says : " Yesterday seventh night being the anniversary of the victory, etc."

The same paper in the following year, remarked : " Thursday last being the anniversary of the 31st December, a day which will be ever famous in the annals of this country for the defeat of faction and rebellion ", etc.

34—Major-General Richard Montgomery, by Geo. W. Cullum, in the *Magazine of American History*, vol. XI, pages 290-291.

35—*Témoign oculaire de l'Invasion du Canada*, by Simon Sanguinet.

36—In 1875 Colonel Strange was Commandant of Quebec, and on the 31st December of that year, he gave a unique entertainment in the Citadel, beneath the wall of which Montgomery was slain exactly a hundred years before. In the grand entrance hall was a magnificent military trophy, flanked by British and American flags. The sword of General Montgomery was wreathed with crape and was suspended from the escutcheon of the United States, while upon the suggestion of U. S. Consul Howells, father of W. D. Howells the novelist, there was an illumination of the little old house on St. Louis Street, in which the body of the hero had been laid out previous to burial. The guests at the ball appeared in the colonial costumes of 1775, and at a given hour the shrill notes of a trumpet heralded the appearance of a phantom guard, representing the leading characters in the stirring incident of a century before. The Commandant was addressed by their leader in grave and sonorous words which concluded with the following weird and martial request :

But Colonel, now I'll tell you why we've risen  
From out the bosom of the earth's cold prison,  
We ask of you to pay us but a tribute,  
By firing from these heights one last salute.

The address was scarcely spoken, ere through the darkness of the night, the great cannon of the Citadel boomed out a soldier's welcome and a brave man's requiem, " causing women's hearts to throb," says the chronicler of the time, " and men's to exult at the warlike sound," while the sky was suddenly illuminated with a brilliant pyrotechnical display.

In the collection of letters from Brunswick and Hessian officers<sup>37</sup> who served during the American revolution, is one dated March 9th, 1777, from St. Ann, Canada, which was received in Lower Saxony on August 1st, 1777, in which the writer, speaking of General Montgomery's death, says: "He was killed under the walls of Quebec during the attack made by him against that town on the 31st December, 1775."

Six weeks after Montgomery's death, public services took place in his honor before the American Congress. On February 19th, 1776, an address was delivered which was published as *An Oration in memory of General Montgomery and of the officers and soldiers who fell with him, December 31st, 1775, before Quebec; drawn up and delivered February 19th, 1776. At the desire of the Honorable Continental Congress. By William Smith, D. D., Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia*<sup>38</sup>.

There is a journal of an Expedition against Quebec in 1775 under Colonel Benedict Arnold, by Joseph Ware<sup>39</sup> of Needham, Mass. The writer was taken prisoner "during the attack of December 31st", and his journal ends on a cartel at sea, September 6th, 1776.

Still another journal<sup>40</sup> sets forth in its title the fact that the attack and engagement at Quebec occurred on the 31st December, 1775.

Mr Berthelot d'Artigny has written brief accounts of the assaults by both Montgomery and Arnold upon the city, and dates them both, 31st December, 1775<sup>41</sup>.

37—*Revolutionary Letters*, translated by William L. Stone. Published by Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y.

38—Printed in Philadelphia, 1776, and reprinted in Norwich, Conn., and in London. See also *Journal of Congress*. Vol I, page 247.

39—Published by Joseph Ware, grandson of the journalist. Boston, 1852. The notes are by Justin Winsor and the journal was first printed in the *New England Historical and General Register*, April, 1852.

40—*Journal of the march of a party of Provincials from Carlyle to Boston and from thence to Quebec, begun the 13th of July and ended the 31st December, 1775. To which is added an account of the attack and Engagement at Quebec, the 31st December, 1775.*—Glasgow, 1776. Sabin says it is the journal of a company of riflemen under Captain William Hendricks and John Chambers, and that it was sent from Quebec to Glasgow by a gentleman who appended the "account."

41—Mr. d'Artigny's notes were handed by the late Alfred Garneau of Quebec to Mr. Faucher de St-Maurice, who has published them at page 59 *et seq.* of his *Notes pour servir à l'histoire du Général Richard Montgomery.*—Montreal, 1893.

Adam Barnsfare, master of the *Tell* transport ship, wrote from Quebec on the 15th May, 1776 to his owners at Whitby—"Before this comes to hand you will hear of us having been attacked on 31st December, when I had the honor to command at that post where the grand attack was made."

Major Meigs, of the American army, in his journal<sup>42</sup>, under the date of December 31st, 1775, says:—"The troops assembled at 2 o'clock this morning..."

"His Honor Brigadier General Montgomery was shot through both his thighs and through his head: his body was taken up the next day, an elegant coffin was prepared and he was decently interred the Thursday after."

Under date of December 30th, 1775, the general's aide-de-camp, John McPherson, addressed a letter<sup>43</sup> from "Head-Quarters before Quebec" to his father, which commenced as follows:—"My dear Father,—If you receive this it will be the last this hand will ever write you. Orders are given for a general storm of Quebec, this night, and Heaven only know what may be my fate," etc. The writer had divined the future correctly. The letter from which the quotation is made was indeed his last, and his fame, like his fate, are recorded upon the same page of history as those of his gallant commander.

But the veritable *pièce de résistance* which strangely enough appears to have escaped the notice of most modern investigators, is the autograph letter of General Arnold to General Wooster, then at Montreal, quoted by the American historian Benson J. Lossing<sup>44</sup>. It is so important and so conclusive, that I reproduce it *in extenso*. It reads as follows:

"General Hospital, December 31st, 1775.

"Dear Sir:

"I have no doubt but General Montgomery acquainted you with his intention of storming Quebec as soon as a good opportunity offered. As we had several men deserted from us a few days past, the General was induced to alter his Plan, which was to have attacked the upper and Lower Town at

<sup>42</sup>—An authentic journal of occurrences which happened within the circle of Major Meigs's observation within the operations of the army against Quebec.—Published by the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, 1876.

<sup>43</sup>—Subsequently published in the *New York Historical Magazine*.

<sup>44</sup>—*General Montgomery and Aaron Burr*, by Benson J. Lossing, in *Historical Magazine, and Notes and Queries*, second series, vol. IV, pp. 272-273. (December, 1868.)

the same time. He thought it most prudent to make two different attacks upon the Lower Town, the one at Cape Diamond, the other through St. Rocks. For the last attack I was ordered with my own Detachment and Capt. Lamb's Company of Artillery. At five o'clock, the hour appointed for the attack, a false attack was ordered to be made upon the upper Town. We accordingly began our march, I passed through St. Rocks, and approached near a two Gun Battery, picketed in without being discovered, which we attacked. It was bravely defended for about an hour, but with the loss of a number of men, we carried it. In the attack I was shot through the leg and was obliged to be carried to the Hospital, where I soon heard the disagreeable news that the General was defeated at Cape Diamond, Himself, Cap<sup>n</sup> M'Pherson, his aide-de-camp, and Cap<sup>n</sup> Cheeseman killed on the spot with a number of others not known.

"After gaining the Battery my Detachment pushed on to a second Barrier, which they took possession of; at the same time the Enemy sallied out from Palace Gate, and attacked them in the rear. A Field Piece which the roughness of the road would not permit our carrying on, fell into the Enemy's hands, with a number of Prisoners. The last accounts from my Detachment about ten minutes since, they were pushing for the lower Town. Their communication with me was cut off. I am exceedingly apprehensive what the event will be. They will either carry the lower Town, be made Prisoners, or cut to pieces. I thought proper to send an Express to let you know the critical situation we are in, and make no doubt you will give us all the assistance in your power.

"As I am not able to act, I shall give up the command to Col. Campbell. I beg you will immediately send express to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Continental Congress and his Excellency, General Washington.

"The loss of my Detachment before I left it, was about twenty men killed and wounded. Among the latter is Maj<sup>r</sup> Ogden, who, with Cap<sup>n</sup> Oswald, Cap<sup>n</sup> Burr, and the other Volunteers, behaved extremely well. I have only the time to add that I am, with the greatest esteem,

"Your most obed<sup>t</sup>

"And very hble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

"B. ARNOLD."

Reference at greater length to early American authorities would consume more space than might be desirable, but the reader who desires to pursue the matter further may with advantage consult Sparks' *Correspondence of the Revolution*; *Force's Archives*, vols. IV, V and VI; Almon's *Remembrancer*, vol. II; Report of Jan. 24th, 1776, to Congress, in *Secret Journal*, vol. I, p. 38; Donald Campbell's despatch to Wooster, Dec. 31st, 1775, in *N. H. Prov. Papers*, VII, p. 718, and Lieut. Eben Eliner's diary of the Canada expedition in *New Jersey Hist. Soc. Proc.*, vols. II and III.

Within the last few days the Royal Society of Canada has published a paper on Montgomery's assault upon Quebec, which was read on May 25th, 1899, by Sir James M. LeMoine. The learned author advances many of the same authorities as had been brought forward by Dr. Dionne with some additional ones.

There are modern authorities in plenty to disprove the new date set up by Kingsford for that of Montgomery's death, including Justin Winsor<sup>45</sup>, Dunlop and others of a later day who have been already referred to; but the student of history will no doubt be fully satisfied from an examination of the original sources of information supplied by Dr. Dionne, and from the additional authorities contemporary with them, cited above, that the Canadian historian had not the slightest shadow of foundation for his attempted correction of Benjamin Franklin in this matter of Montgomery's epitaph and the date of his death.

45—*Narrative and Critical History of America*, by Justin Winsor. Vol. VI, page 165. Boston and New York, 1887.



## THE REAL YANKEE DOODLE <sup>1</sup>

BY MRS. HENRIETTA IRVING BOLTON

THE tune of Yankee Doodle has as varied an ancestry as a typical American of to-day, and many different accounts are given of its introduction into this country. The popular story of the introduction of the tune into the Colonies relates that when Braddock in 1755 called out the militia of the Colonists to aid him in repelling the forces of the French and Indians, a Dr. Richard Shackburger, moved with contempt for

The old Continentals  
With their ragged regimentals,

who contrasted so unfavorably with the spick and span troops from England, taught their bandmaster the tune of Yankee Doodle, assuring them that it was the latest martial music from the old country.

This account, though long believed, and repeated by many writers, is probably apocryphal, for it is likely that young America was as familiar with the simple melody in those early days as he is now.

The first Spanish explorers brought with them to the southern part of our country an ancient sword dance, which was popular in the northern provinces of their own land. This tune is even now frequently heard in the mountainous district at the foot of the Pyrenees, and among the Basques, and more than one American traveller has recognized in that foreign land the familiar strains of Yankee Doodle.

In New Amsterdam the little Dutch children sang in their play a doggerel verse, corrupted from one which their ancestors had used to lighten the toils of harvest, when one of the rewards a man could claim for his labor was "as much buttermilk as he could drink."

Yonker dudel, dudel doun  
Diddel dudel lanther,  
Yonke ovver, voover voun,  
Botermilk and lanther.

1—In answer to Query No. 1, Vol. I, p. 35.

The tune to which these meaningless words were sung was no other than Yankee Doodle.

When Kossuth and his followers first heard the air in this country they recognized it at once as one of their national tunes, and immediately began to dance the steps that they were accustomed to associate with it.

Another authority asserts that there is no doubt but what the air of Yankee Doodle reached this country through Germany.

More than this, one writer in a very learned article published in the *Democratic Review* some sixty years ago, claims to have discovered the real origin of both the words and tune in an ancient Greek ode entitled "Jankhe Doule."

There is probably some truth in all of these stories, but the fact remains that Yankee Doodle as we know and love him today is of pure English ancestry, and can trace his pedigree back far enough to satisfy any of the Patriotic or Genealogical societies.

The tune was an early favorite in England and was known as "Fisher's Jig," as it was catchy, and easily sung, many doggerel verses were from time to time attached to it, generally in allusion to some well-known person or event. The best known of these, and the one which was for long connected with the tune, was written in regard to two women of more attractions than morals, who were well-known to the gallants of the court of Charles First, and are familiar to-day as a nursery rhyme.

Lucy Locket lost her pocket,  
Kitty Fisher found it,  
Nothing in it, nothing on it,  
But the binding round it.

Lucy Locket is sometimes known as Lydia, and the portrait of Kitty Fisher exists in a set of old engravings of famous London characters.

During the long struggle between the Cavaliers and Roundheads the former sung many derisive ditties having reference to the peculiarities of their foes, which were made all the more galling to the sanctimonious followers of Cromwell by being set to such a godless tune as Fisher's Jig. It is in one of these verses, written to make game of Cromwell himself, that the familiar words *Yankee Doodle* first appear. On one occasion when Cromwell rode into



Oxford he wore in his hat a single feather, fastened by a macaroni knot, and immediately afterwards all England was singing the couplet :

Yankee Doodle came to town  
On a Kentish pony,  
He stuck a feather in his cap  
And called him macaroni.

There are two curious and interesting things to be noted in this familiar verse: first, that the word "Yankee" was in use in England at the early period. Its probable derivation is from the Scotch, where a *yankie* was "a sharp clever woman; the word at the same time including an idea of forwardness." The word got into general use in this country, or rather in the New England Colony, in 1713, when Jonathan Hastings used the word to denote anything American made or particularly excellent, as a Yankee horse, Yankee cider, and so forth. This does away with the popular derivation of the word from an Indian corruption of either English, as some have it, or of Anglais, as others think more probable; it also contradicts the idea that we adopted the name Yankee from Persia, where America is known as *Yenghee Dunal*, or from a mythical tribe of Indians called *Yankoos*.

The word *Maccaroni*, originating in the title given to a poem by Theophilus Folengo in 1509, was used to designate any trifling performance. The name was soon applied to everything, and there were macaroni garments and macaroni poems, and at the last the word was applied to dandies of the particularly offensive kind.

In the verse which is so well known, the inference was to be drawn that Cromwell, by decorating his Roundhead hat with the feather and bow-knot affected by the Cavaliers, aspired to be considered a macaroni, or dandy.

Another stanza probably had its origin at the same time, and may have referred in derision to the simple country life affected by the Puritans :

Yankee Doodle came to town,  
Wearing leather trousers ;  
He said he couldn't see the town,  
There were so many houses.

The song long continued popular in England, and during the closing years of the last century a musical clock attached to a church in the city of London, in the neighborhood of the famous Bow-bells, played every day at the hour of noon the tune of Yankee Doodle.

The words, as well as the music, were therefore early brought to America, and were familiar both to the descendants of the Cavaliers in Virginia and to those of the Puritans in New England.

During the troubled times just preceding the War of the Revolution, the Royalists found it convenient to fasten to the old tune words expressing their contempt for the patriot party, whom they derisively called "Oliver Cromwell's children." One of these couplets has come down to us and refers to the period when the Americans were secretly procuring from the city of Boston a supply of arms and ammunition :

Yankee Doodle came to town,  
For to buy a firelock,  
We will tar and feather him  
And so we will John Hancock.

When the British retreated after the battle of Lexington the Americans played the familiar air as an appropriate satire on their enemies, as if they wished to say, "See what the despised Yankee Doodle can do, if he tries." It was with the same idea that it was played and sung with vigor during the battle of Bunker Hill, and soon afterwards the first distinctively American words were set to the tune. The long piece of doggerel usually called the "Original Song of Yankee Doodle," was first *printed* by Isaiah Thomas in 1813, and is said to have been written immediately after the battle of Lexington. The first stanza runs thus :

Father and I went down to camp  
Along with Cap'en Good'in,  
There we see the men and boys  
As thick as hasty puddin'.  
Yankee Doodle, keep it up,  
Yankee Doodle, dandy,  
Mind the music and the step  
And with the girls be handy.

Another version almost as popular is said to have been written by a gentleman of Connecticut, and begins as follows :

There was Captain Washington  
Upon a slapping stallion,  
A-giving orders to his men,  
I guess there was a million.

In one of the verses there is an allusion to "Uncle Sam," probably the first on record.

During the entire war of the Revolution it was the favorite tune of the American army, and was always played in a triumphant and rather mocking manner; when Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, Lafayette, offended at an apparent attempt by the British to affront the Americans, ordered the band to play the derisive air, a piece of discourtesy for which he has been much criticised.

But, although Yankee Doodle was thus adopted by the Americans, it was by no means neglected in England, and many different sets of doggerel verses were sung to it, all breathing contempt for the Americans and their army. One very popular version was called "Yankee Doodle, or as sung by the saints in New England, the Lexington March."

But to return to our American "Yankee." Some forty years ago a very popular set of verses was written by George Morris, and sung to the old tune by the famous Hutchinson Family. This is frequently referred to as the "Real Yankee Doodle." I have time to quote the first stanza only:

Once on a time, old Johnny Bull  
 Flew in a raging fury,  
 And swore that Jonathan should have  
 No trials, sir, by jury.  
 That no election should be held  
 Across the briny waters;  
 "And, now," said he, "I'll tax the tea  
 Of all his sons and daughters."  
 Then down he sat in burly state,  
 And blustered like a grandee,  
 And in derision made a tune,  
 Called Yankee Doodle dandy.  
 "Yankee Doodle, these are facts,  
 Yankee Doodle dandy.  
 My son of wax, your tea I'll tax,  
 You—Yankee Doodle dandy."

In 1861 the legislature of South Carolina forbade the tune to be played within that State, and in the same year appeared a new set of words, which were popular in the South during the Civil War. They began:

Yankee Doodle, farewell you well,  
 Rice and cotton flout you.  
 Once they liked you very well;  
 Now they'll do without you.



LORD MULGRAVE

Having traced the history of this familiar song since its early days, and shown the dignified part it has played in history, I must bespeak for it a greater consideration than it usually obtains. Could there be a more perfect type of the cosmopolitan character of our country, or can we hope to find a tune better suited or more deserving of being our national air in truth, as it is often laughingly declared to be? Like ourselves, it can proudly boast of its direct English ancestry, but in it the descendants of the stately Spaniard, the gay Hungarian, the phlegmatic German, the industrious Hollander, and the learned Greek can recognize familiar strains. Played slowly, it becomes a stately dirge; it can adapt itself to the march of an army or to the dance of the merrymakers. It is simple enough for the youngest child to know and love, and has been associated with the early struggles of our country, as well as with her latest triumphs. The very diversity of the words sung to it are in its favor, for everyone can use the ones he likes best, and if he find none to suit him, he can do as many have done before him—make them to suit his own necessities.

## I SING FOR OLD ENGLAND

BY MORRIS ROSENFELD

I sing for old England, I sing and I pray,  
I sing for old England, whatever you say,  
My heart is with England in Africa far,  
My heart is with England in peace and in war.

Not Russia I love, not the land of the Bear,  
Although in sweet childhood I played over there;  
No spot in all Europe is nearer to me  
Than England, dear England, far over the sea.

For England it was that first taught me to sing  
The sweet song of freedom in life's early spring;  
For England it was that first gave me her hand  
When hopeless I left a tyrannical land.

How would proud old Europe not be full of sighs  
Were England to close for a moment her eyes!  
Oppression and thrall would regain their old might  
And cover the nations with darkness and night.

O, what would become of my brother, the Jew,  
Were not dear Britania so friendly and true?  
Who would to the homeless give shelter and rest  
If not kind old England, the dearest and best?

Therefore, I love England and sing her my lay,  
Therefore I love England, whatever you say;  
For, save dear Columbia, the land of the free,  
There is but one England so precious to me.

## NOTES AND NEWS

### THE POOREST POET LAUREATE

The *Chicago Times-Herald* voices the general appreciation of Austin's outburst on the relief of Mafeking when it declares that he has now made it impossible for the commentators to go on claiming that Nahum Tait was the poorest poet-laureate England ever had.

### A NEW PELURE PAPER

A new pelure paper is now manufactured in England. It is very thin, of great density and stiffness, although very smooth and of good appearance. It cannot easily be torn and has all the features of a very thin skin. The works of Robert Browning have been printed on this paper in one volume of 1558 pages.

### HIGHEST PRICE FOR SHAKESPEARE

In connection with the recent sale in New York of an imperfect copy of the First-Folio edition of Shakespeare, for \$5,400, it is worth mentioning that the Baroness Burdett Coutts's copy cost less than \$4,000, which was the record price until last year, when a copy almost absolutely perfect brought in London, \$8,500.

### THE OLDEST POEM

Near the pyramid of Illahun, in the province of Fayoum (Nile Valley) two egyptologues, Prof. Patrie and M. Llwellyn Griffiths have discovered—so it is said—and translated with great pain, several papyr of which one is a royal ode, probably the most ancient poem known in the world. It goes back to 2,700 years before Christ and fifteen centuries before Moses. The ode is—so they say—an hymn of triumph addressed to Usertesens III.

### A RARE HONOR

Mr. Felix Carbray, Quebec West's representative in the local Parliament, has been elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy. This is a rare distinction, and, with the exception of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, has never before been extended to a Canadian. The *Catholic Register* speaks of him as being one whose whole career has been filled with fruitful and useful labor.

The Direction of NOTES AND QUERIES begs to tender to Mr. Carbray its most sincere congratulations upon the high distinction conferred upon him.

## THE VALUE OF BOOKS

A curious example of the widespread want of understanding as to the value of books is furnished by some of the tellers received in New York from out of town people giving orders for bids on various numbers of the catalogue of books belonging to the Augustin Daly collection, which was sold at auction last month. Two of these orders were for bids of \$5 each on two books that sold, one for more than \$600, and the other at over \$1,000.

## SCHOOL OF BIBLIOLOGY FOR FEMALES

The *Borsenblatt* inform us that Dr. Hottinger, the late librarian of the University of Strasbourg, has opened a school of bibliology for females. There are two degrees. The librarians intended for public libraries are taught in six months, while the thorough study of the bibliographic science takes three years. The matters studied are : the science of the librarian, the technicology of books, the technicology of paper, the history of printing, and the encyclopedia of the arts and sciences.

## EMPIRE DAY BOOKLETS

Under this title Dr. J. M. Harper announces three brochures, entitled respectively *The Battle of the Plains,*

*The First Beginnings of Canada and Adventure and Colonization.* "First Beginnings" is certainly an unusual expression. *The Battle of the Plains* has already made its appearance, and in addition to the plan of Quebec prepared by Mr. Doughty, contains brief biographies of Generals Wolfe and Montcalm, a versified account of the battle between the rival armies of the two heroes, with explanatory notes, and a very interesting account of the topography of the site of the battle.

## RULES FOR READING

Dr. Edward Everett Hale's nine rules for reading are :

Don't try to read everything.

Read two books on the same subject, one solid and one for pleasure.

Don't read a book for the sake of saying you have read it.

Review what you have read.

Read with pencil in hand.

Use your blank book.

Condense what you copy.

Read less and try to remember more.

Read regularly.

## LITERARY GARBAGE

Miss Nethersole's arrest in New York for producing a dramatization of *Sapho* has resulted in exactly what might have been expected, though it

is doubtless the opposite of what was desired. The tremendous advertisement caused by the action of the authorities has been followed by an enormous demand for English translations of the nasty novel, which have been got out by New York publishers in "rush editions". A bookseller in Philadelphia who was convicted of selling a copy has been sent to jail for a year, and even the Chicago newspapers are protesting against the hawking of the yellow-covered trash upon the streets of the city, and upon the action of the U. S. postal authorities in permitting it to pass through the mails.

#### THE FLAG AS A COMMERCIAL ASSET

Commenting upon what he calls the solid truth and good sense that there is in Cecil Rhode's recent reference to the flag of Great Britain as "the greatest commercial asset in the world", a writer in a Chicago newspaper says: "While it is right and proper to forbid the use of the flag for advertising purposes direct, it is well to remember that it in itself constitutes the greatest advertisement that the country possesses. We should keep up and ever increase the peaceful mercantile invasion of foreign lands and harbors with the flag. It cannot

be seen there too often. Let every ton of merchandise and every piece of machinery that leaves the country carry, on some part of it, the eagle or the shield. It is the simplest, the best and the most direct method for the enlargement of commerce. The flag is the greatest business asset we have and trade will follow it everywhere."

#### A METRICAL LESSON

The following paragraph, attributed to a South African paper, is circulated in the press:

"Baden-Powell score neatly off his old head-master in an interchange of compliments between the the two. Dr. Haig-Brown wrote:

Witness that hero who to stubborn will  
Joins schoolboy humour and a veteran's skill,  
And spite of Cronje holds Mafeking still.

To which Baden-Powell replied:

*Ad Fuscum, Emeritum Paedagogum:*  
*E Mafeking brevis est. Dux dixit, docte Magister,*  
*B, Joeli proles. Corripe, Fusce Gigas.*

As the *Daily Mail* explains, *Joeli proles* equals "ApJoel" or "Powell." *Gigas* equals "tall" — that is, Haig.

This latin epigram can thus be translated:

"To Brown, my former teacher:  
"The E in "Mafeking" is short. Colonel Baden-Powell has said it, O learned master. Make it short, Haig-Brown".



## A BOY BOOK COLLECTOR

Probably the youngest member of the London Ex-Libris society is a recently elected Frenchman, M. Cyprien Gouraud, fils, of Paris, and Nantes. As M. Gouraud is only 16 years of age and not only an ardent lover of books but a collector who is constantly adding to the splendid library of the Château de la Frappinière, the family castle, he may doubtless be said to be the youngest book collector, in the full sense of the term, in Europe, and probably, in the world.

Not only is M. Gouraud a zealous collector, but one whose tastes give evidence of a remarkable breadth of mind and broad culture, so that his ex-libris, which has recently been completed for him by the best known book-plate designer in France, M. Henri André, assumes considerable importance to people generally.

## LORD MULGRAVE

Lord Constatine John Phipps Mulgrave, born in 1744, entered the naval service when he was a young man. In 1773, the British Government having determined to send out an expedition to reach the North Pole, Captain Phipps received the command of the two bomb-vessels, *Racehorse* and *Carcass*, destined for the voyage.

The latter was commanded by lieutenant Lutwidge, under whom Nelson was cockswain.

The expedition left the Nore on June the 4th, and on the 29th of same month arrived off Spitzbergen. It returned in September of the same year, after having reached 80° 48' of North latitude, beyond which an unbroken and impenetrable field seemed to stretch to the pole.

Lord Mulgrave inherited his title on the death of his father, in 1755, and was afterwards appointed commissioner of the admiralty. He died in 1792.

He left a relation of his travels in the shape of a *Journal of a Voyage towards the North Pole*, published in London in 1774.

His brother Henry, born in 1755, entered the army in 1775, served in America as aid to General Knyphausen. He returned to England with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and was elected a member of Parliament in 1781. By the death of his elder brother, in 1792, he succeeded to the title and family estate. (*See frontispiece for portrait.*)

## EDUCATION IN CANADA

The United States Bureau of Education has published in the report of the Commissioner, a chapter on *Edu-*

*cation in Canada*, prepared by Miss Anna Folman Smith, which contains, in small compass, a large amount of statistical and other information concerning the condition of public instruction in the different provinces of the Dominion. For the historical survey of education in Ontario, the well-known work of Dr. John George Hodgins has been largely drawn upon, and Miss Smith well says that the Province has been fortunate in possessing so admirable a historian of its school system. When, in 1830, the subject of a university college was before the House of Assembly, the example of King's college, New York, was especially urged in support of the measure. The select committee, in their report, said "The university of King's College, in New York, now Columbia College, was established in 1754, when the people of the then colony of New York did not much exceed 70,000, or one-fifth of that of Upper Canada; "and yet," says Mr. Butler, the present Attorney General of the United States, the influence of the institution on the literary character of the colony was truly wonderful, for, though the whole number of students educated in the college, previous to 1755, was but 100, many of them attained to great distinction

in their respective professions and in public life, distinguished alike by their genius and erudition, and illustrious in the annals of their country for their talents as writers and their services as statesmen."

PIERRE KALM

Mr. J. Edmond Roy has gathered a number of interesting details concerning the visit to America, from 1748 to 1751, of the Swedish naturalist, Pierre Kalm, who crossed the Atlantic at the instance of Linnæus, to investigate the fauna of the western continent, arriving in Philadelphia in the autumn of 1748. He spent the remainder of that season botanizing in the vicinity of the city of Penn, and sent home to Sweden a complete collection of the plants he had found. That winter was spent by him with one of his fellow countrymen who lived at Racoon in New Jersey. In 1749, Kalm carefully explored large areas of New Jersey and New York, ascended the Hudson to Albany, thence crossed lakes George and Champlain, and passed on by way of Montreal to Quebec. In October he returned to Philadelphia to spend the winter, and again forwarded to Europe the result of his season's scientific investigations. In 1750 he visited the west of Penn-

sylvania and the shores of New Jersey, crossed the Blue mountains, ascended the Mohawk river, and went by way of Lake Ontario to the falls of Niagara. He returned to Philadelphia in October and embarked for England on the 13th February, 1751, reaching Stockholm on the 13th June of that year, after an absence of three years and eight months. He returned to the chair of natural history in the university of Abo, which he had left on his departure for America, and founded the botanical garden of that town, in which he cultivated a large number of plants brought by him from America. He died in 1779 at the age of 63 years. His remarks on the natural history of Pennsylvania were published in 1748 and his *Travels in North America*, from 1753 to 1763. Only three volumes of this last work were printed. Four other volumes remained in manuscript form and were destroyed by fire after his death. M. de la Galissonnière, who was governor of New France during Kalm's visit to Canada, gave him a royal welcome, and the savant testifies to the viceroy's scientific attainments and love of natural history. Mr. Roy publishes an interesting list of the expenses incurred in the entertainment of Kalm during his stay in Quebec, the correctness of the figures being attested by the Intendant and boodler,—Bigot.

---

## NOTES AND QUERIES

### QUERIES

**18. NAME OF AUTHOR WANTED.**—Who was the author of the foot notes in Bressani's *Missions des Jésuites* signed T?

Toronto, Ont.,  
June 8th, 1900.

**19. BERTRAM TENNYSON.**—Is Bertram Tennyson, Q. C., formerly of Moosomin, N. W. T., a member of the Laureate's family?

Toronto, Ont.,  
June 8th, 1900.

**20. BENJAMIN D'URBAN.**—Is not Benjamin d'Urban, after whom Durban, S. Africa, was named, buried in Montreal? Give some notes of his Canadian career.

Toronto, Ont.,  
June 8th, 1900.

**21. ABRAHAM MARTIN.**—Was Abraham Martin a Scotsman? If not, why was he so called?

Toronto, Ont.,  
June 4th, 1900.

DAVID BOYLE.

**22. CANUCK.**—I would like very much to know the origin of the epithet *Canuck* applied to the French Canadians.

A FRENCH CANADIAN.

Sherbrooke, P. Q.,  
June 3rd, 1900.

**23. ANTICOSTI.**—Is there any thing mentioned in early or modern Bibliography of Americana relating to the Island of Anticosti?

H. J.

Quebec,  
June 1st, 1900.

**24. EPITAPHS.**—I would like very much to have the text of the most celebrated epitaphs in America.

UNDERTAKER.

New Brighton, N. Y.,  
June 8th, 1900.

**25. BATTLE OF CHATEAUGUAY.**—How many men fought at Châteauguay under the command of Lieutenant Colonel De Salaberry?

OFFICER.

Kingston, Ont.,  
May 28th, 1900.

**26. THE MAPLE-LEAF.**—When and on what occasion was the maple-leaf adopted as one of their emblems by the French-Canadians?

R. T. L.

Montreal,  
June 5th, 1900.

**27. MARIA MONK.**—Has the *Awful disclosures of Maria Monk*, which has gone through several editions to date, ever been refuted by any one? If so, when and where?

H. B.

St. Louis, Mo.,  
June 2nd, 1900.

**28. HISTORICAL SKETCH.**—Please give us an historical sketch of the status in Canada, under the different constitutions, of the French Language and Laws and the Catholic Religion.

P.

Toronto, Ont.,  
June 8th, 1900.

**29. IRISH "MARSEILLAISE."**—I have been told that the Sons of Erin had a national song similar to the French *Marseillaise*, and sung to the same tune. Can any one let me have the words of this hymn?

PADDY.

Paddyville,  
June 9th, 1900.

**30. SQUAW MAN.**—I have seen this expression, *squaw man*, employed by a newspaper of the West, but I could not find its definition anywhere. Will some one be able to satisfy my curiosity.

P. B. R.

Burlington, Vt.,  
June 3rd, 1900.

**31. GERMAN SOLDIERS.**—Is there anything on record in Canada respecting the German soldiers who served in the American Army during the War of Independence? Many of them have been in Canada for a long time.

J. G. ROSENGARTEN.

Philadelphia,  
June 11th, 1900.

**32. ADMIRAL NELSON'S VISIT TO CANADA.**—Can any one give me information regarding admiral Nelson's visit to Quebec, in 1782, and some details of his love adventures with a Quebec damzel with whom he fell in love?

CITADEL.

Quebec, June 13th, 1900.

**33. USE OF BAYONET IN BRITISH ARMY.**—Dr. O'Hagan on page 13 of No. 1, vol. 1, says: "It is pathetic to think that the Acadians who had been forced into exile at the point of the bayonet, etc."

When did the bayonet first come into use in the British army? Was it part of the equipment of the soldiers who took part in the expulsion of the Acadians?

J.

Toronto, Ont.,  
June 8th, 1900.

**34. CHATEAU BIGOT.**—I have read Gilbert Parker's *Seat of the Mighty*, and P. Bender's *Old and New Canada*, both of which have some legends respecting the Château Bigot. Are these legends really true, and can we rely on what is said about them in those two books?

A TRAVELLING AMERICAN.

Nowhere-Anywhere,  
June 10th, 1900.

**35. WOLFE AND MONTCALM'S ARMIES.**—The number of soldiers under the command of generals Wolfe and Montcalm respectively has been very much controverted. Can any one throw light upon this question and give us a statement, based on reliable historical or documentary date?

A BRITISH MUSEUM CLERK.

London, England,  
18th May, 1900.

**36. NEW ENGLAND ELEMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA.**—A large New England element emigrated to Nova Scotia in 1759, who were said to sympathize with the American Rebels and were ready to join the thirteen revolting states. They were apparently in the

majority till the arrival of loyalist refugees. I would like to have information regarding the New Englanders who settled in Nova Scotia?

SAM SLICK.

Memramcook, N. B.,  
June 7th, 1900.

**37. MORGANATIC MARRIAGES.**—The recent marriage of the archduchess Stephanie, widow of the archduke Rodolphe of Austria, with Count Elemer Longay revives the question of morganatic marriages. Can any of your readers give me a list of morganatic marriages? Have any occurred in America?

A MORMON.

New-Haven, Conn.,  
June 12th, 1900.

**38. PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO AMERICA.**—Were there any books written about the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to Canada and America in 1860, excepting *Prince of Wales in Canada and United States*, by N. A. Woods, (correspondent *London Times*) London, 1861? If so, what are the titles and where can they be procured? Also where can information other than asked for above regarding the visit of H. R. H. be obtained?

E. G. S.

Halifax, N. S.,  
May 28th, 1900.

**39. "THE FISHERMAN OF LAKE SUNAPEE."**—Can you tell me the name of the Author of the pathetic story entitled *The Fisherman of Lake Sunapee*, which appeared in *Once a Week* of August 22nd 1863? The tale has been attributed to Charles Dickens. It is based on facts that I am familiar with, which facts are believed to have

become known to him while on his visit to the U. S. in 1842.

JOHN DUNCAN QUACKENBOS.

Columbia University, N. Y.,  
June 2nd, 1900.

40. TENNYSON'S ANSWER.—I have read somewhere that a British politician of high standing is said to have stated, in the presence of Tennyson, that he would thank God if England had not conquered Canada. If I remember well Tennyson is said have answered this remark by vehement verses. Can any one give me, if this is true, the verses alluded to, or some indications where I can find them.

QUEBEC.

Quebec,  
June 14th, 1900.

41. GOLDEN BIBLE.—In making some researches into early Mormon history, I find a reference to a report discussed by Jos. Smith's family in, or about, the year 1820, of the finding in Canada of "a history, called a Golden Bible." I am very anxious to learn if any record of such a matter in any shape now exists. Even exact knowledge of the existence of such a rumor would be valuable. It has occurred to me that some antiquarian friend might have some knowledge on the subject. I have formed a theory that this Golden Bible might have been a Jesuit invention, borrowed from a similar discovery announced in the sixteenth century. If any one comes across any information on the subject, kindly give me the benefit of it.

J. H. LINN.

Hackensack, N. J.,  
May 29, 1900.

42. LONGFELLOW'S "EVANGELINE" AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—Charles Lindsey, in his *Rome in Canada*, says in a foot note (p. 101) "Abbé Raynal's one-sided account of the treatment the Acadians received from the British Government evidently formed the groundwork of Longfellow's *Evangeline*, and Haliburton's *History of Nova Scotia* failed to reconstruct the facts." In my copy of Lindsey's work, which belonged to the late Rev. William R. Williams, whose library was sold at Bangs & Co., (N. Y.) a year or so ago, I note the following remark in Rev. Williams' writing: "Longfellow's *Evangeline*", is in its account of the Acadian deportation, not just to the British." Which are the verses of *Evangeline* attacked by Rev. Williams?

H. R. W.

Saratoga Springs,  
May 27th, 1900.

43. JOHN SURRETT.—In my copy of Lindsey's *Rome in Canada*, in Rev. Williams' writing, I read the following note: "John Surratt, one of the assassins pledged to murder Abraham Lincoln, escaped to Canada, was sheltered for some time there by a R. C. priest; and then found his way to Rome, enlisting with the Zouaves under a false name. The U. S. government would have given up his mother (hanged as an accomplice), if he, the son, had surrendered himself. "Go thy way" [allusion to the Zouave's motto: *Aime Dieu et va ton chemin* (Love thy God and go thy way)] he interpreted apparently as requiring him to leave his widowed parent to the halter for the safety of his own neck. His shelter discovered, he was seized; by carelessness or collusion of

his guards made his escape through a sewer on a mountain road, "going", again, "his way" through ordure and refuse, for liberty and his own dear life. Shield and legend [the Zouaves shield and their legend] present a way to be cleaved with battle-axes: Mr. Surratt found a less perillous "way" by crawling through sinks."—What is the name of the R. C. priest who sheltered Surratt, and are the Rev. Mr. Williams' allegations true?

H. R. W.

Saratoga Springs,  
May 27th, 1900.

### REPLIES

YANKEE DOODLE: (No. 1, Vol. I, p. 35).—The weight of evidence seems to show that "Yankee Doodle" was written at least as far back as 1755 by Dr. Shackburg, an English army surgeon stationed in the American colonies: and that the air was adapted by him from an older tune. A song dating from the time of Charles II of England (1660-85) was sung to this older tune; and it is said that Kossuth recognized the same tune as an Hungarian air.

R.

New York,  
June 2nd, 1900.

WORKS OF HALIBURTON.—(No. 4, vol. I, p. 35).—A bibliography of Judge Haliburton's works appears in "*Haliburton: A centenary Chaplet*" published for The Haliburton Club by Wm. Briggs, of Toronto, in 1897. It is by J. P. Anderson, of the British Museum. From my own collection I can make the following additions not found therein:

*The Clockmaker*.—First series. Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, second

edition, 1837, Paris editions appeared in 1839 and 1841, (in English). Bentley published a new edition in 1853.

*The Bubbles of Canada*.—Paris edition (English) in 1839.

*The Letter Bag of the Great Western*.—Paris edition (English) in 1840.

*The Attaché*.—Routledge, London, 1859.

*Sam Slicks Wise Saws*.—Hurst & Blerkelt, 2nd edition 1854. A word as to the Paris Editions may be in place. Vol. CCXXXIV of Beaudry's Collection of Ancient and Modern British Authors (1839) consists of *The Clockmaker* chapters 1 to 56, and *The Bubbles of Canada*. Vol. CCLXXXIX of the same series consists of *The Clockmaker* a new series (1841) chapters 1 to 21 and of *The Letter Bag of the Great Western* (1840). It will be seen that the first and second series are to be found in the first vol. and the third series in the second. My second volume bears this library mark, *Bibliothèque de S. A. R. Mgr le Duc D'Orléans*.

C. C. JAMES.

Toronto, Ont.,  
June 8th, 1900.

\*\*\*

"Blue-Nose" will find a complete bibliography of Judge Haliburton's works at page 107 of *Haliburton: a Centenary Chaplet*, published by William Briggs, of Toronto, for the Haliburton club of King's College, Windsor, N. S. This Bibliography fills five pages, and was compiled by Mr. John Parker Anderson, of the British Museum. It is therefore absolutely reliable in every particular.

L. J. B.

Ottawa, Ont.,  
June 11th, 1900.

FREEMASONS OF ROYAL DESCENT.—(No. 6. vol. I, p. 35).—If your correspondent will consult Mackenzie's *Royal Masonic Encyclopedia*, pp. 284-291, and also a small pamphlet issued by the Supreme Council for the Courtmen's jurisdiction, whose seat is at Washington, D. C., entitled: *Roll of Honor of the Illustrious Dead of the Latin Freemasonry*, he will find the information he seeks.

A. C. PETERS.

Newark, N. J.,  
June 11th, 1900.

\*\*\*

The duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria, the duke of York, grandson, and the duke of Cambridge, cousin, are freemasons. Frederick the Great of Prussia was a freemason.

R.

New York,  
June 2nd, 1900.

NAME OF AUTHOR WANTED.—(No. 9, vol. I, p. 35).—The lines enquired about by A. T. Atwood are gleaned, at intervals, from a Pigmy's mimic of the

"—day (a day as fair as heart could wish)  
When giant stood on shore of sea to fish;  
For angling rod he took a sturdy oak,  
For line a cable, that in storm ne'er broke;  
His hook was such as heads the end of pole,  
To pluck down house, ere fire consumes it whole;  
His hook was baited with a dragon's tail,  
And then on rock he stood, to bob for whale;  
Which straight he caught, and nimble house did pack  
With ten cart load of diner on his back".

It is found in the mock romance printed with *The loves of Hero and Scander, and other choice pieces of drollery, &c.*, 1658. The portion quoted above is inserted, with trifling alteration, in the poetical works of Dr. King, born 1663, but are certainly not the production of that facetious writer.

C.

Quebec, O.,  
June 5th, 1900.

WOMEN DISGUISED AS MEN.—(No. 11, Vol. I, p. 36).—Deborah Sampson, disguised as a man fought in the American revolution, was seriously wounded, and afterwards received a pension. Accounts of her may be found in Mrs. Ellet's *Women of the Revolution*, v. II, pp. 122-135, and in Vintoris, *Genealogical Memoirs of the Sampson family in America*, pp. 58-62.

FLORENCE E. BAKER.

State Historical Society of Wisconsin.  
Madison, Wis, May 31st, 1900.

\*\*\*

In the rosters of some volunteer regiments of the Civil War period in the United States the names of several women appear. In D Co., 46 Penna. Volunteers, Charles D. Fuller was discharged and mustered out, "being detected as being a female." In Co. F, 126 Penna. Volunteers, Sgt. Frederick Mayne was detected as being a woman, but deserted; later, having enlisted in another regiment, she was killed in action. In the 2nd Michigan regiment, F. Thompson was discovered to be a woman named Seelye. In the 26th North Carolina Infantry, Mrs. L. M. Blaylock was discharged when discovered to be a woman.

R.

New York,  
June 2nd, 1900.

WILLIAM PENN'S DESCENDANTS.—(No. 12, Vol. I, p. 36).—As a partial answer to this query, I may remark that the village of Penn is situated about four miles East of High Street. It leaves an unsettled question as to the origin of its nomenclature. Did the family of Penn give the name to the locality, or the locality to the family? The elder branch of the



Penns became extinct in the death of Roger Penn, 1735, and the estate, by the marriage of his sister, passed to Sir Curzon, (a name well known in the neighborhood at the present time). The manor of Segraves (Penn), in the time of Henry II, A. D. 1180, passed through several families, and again formed part of the Penn estate in 1760. Penn house was almost entirely destroyed (pulled down). The remaining portion became the residence of Lord Howe's family who became owners of the estate. It was occupied, some twenty years since, by Neville Sherbrooke. Stoke house, near Slough (Poges) was built in 1555, and on being seized for debt was granted by James I to Sir Edward Coke, the well known judge in 1647. It became the residence of Charles I. Lady Cobham, widow of Sir R. Temple, died there in 1760. The estate of the son of William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, in 1848, passed from the Penn family and became the property of the Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere. Near the mansion is a beautiful column, some

sixty feet high supporting a statue of Sir E. Cooke, erected by Mr. Penn in 1880. The family of Penn appears to have become, well nigh extinct as far as the neighborhood is concerned. Richard Penn, a young man, came from that district to Toronto some six or seven years since, but I have not seen him for several years. The small 12mo volume: "Maxims and Hints on Angling, Chess, Shooting and Other Matters," by Richard Penn, first published in 1833, has gone through several editions and is a curious and readable book.

JOHN BRITNELL.

Toronto, Ont.,  
May 30th, 1900.

\*\*\*

None of Penn's descendants settled in this country; all settled or stayed in England. Gen. Sir William Penn Symonds, wounded at Glencoe in Oct. 1899, was a lineal descendant of William Penn.

R.

New York,  
June 2nd, 1900.

## IMPORTANT RECENT BOOKS

### AMERICAN

- Allen, M. M. Alcohol a dangerous and unnecessary medicine. 12mo., cl., \$1.50.  
Autobiographies and portraits of the President, Cabinet, etc., 2 vols 8vo., ill., pors., \$10.00.  
Barwick, G. F. New pocket dictionary of Spanish English and English Spanish languages. 32mo., cl., \$1.00.  
Bateman, N. and Selby, P. Historical encyclopedia of Illinois. 4to, mor., plates, pors., map., \$12.50.  
Bates, S. A. Genealogy of the descendants of Edward Bates of Weymouth, Mass. 12mo, cl., por., \$1.25.

- Brinkerhoff, R. Recollections of a life-time. 8vo., cl., por., \$2.00.  
Butler, W. M. Education in the United States. 2 vols 8vo., cl., \$3.50.  
Chapman, F. M. Bird studies with a camera. 12mo., cl., ill., \$1.75.  
Choiseul-Gouffier, Comtesse de. Historical memoirs of the Emperor Alexander I. 12mo., cl., por., \$1.50.  
Churchill, W. L. S. London to Ladysmith via Pretoria. 12mo., cl., ill., \$1.50.  
Creswicke, L. South Africa and the Transvaal War. 6 vols. 8vo., cl., ill., pors., maps, \$2.50, each.  
Davis, W. W. H. Fries' rebellion, 1798-99. 12mo., cl., \$2.00.

- De Loup, M. American salad book. 12mo, cl., \$1.00.
- Drewey, W. S. The Southampton insurrection. 8vo., cl., ill., por., map., \$2.00.
- Dugmore, O. R. Bird homes: the nests, eggs, and breeding habits of the land birds in Eastern United States. 8vo., cl., ill., \$2.50.
- Dye, Eva E. McLoughlin and old Oregon. 8vo., cl., ill., \$1.50.
- Eggleston, G. C. The last of the flat-boats: a story of Mississippi. 12mo., cl., ill., map, \$1.50.
- Gardner, E. Life in Japan as seen through a missionary's spectacles. 4to, cl., ill., \$1.50.
- Grady, B. F. The case of the South against the North. 8vo., cl., \$1.25.
- Henderson, G. F. R. Stonewall Jackson and the American civil War. 2 vols 8vo., cl., ill., \$4.00.
- Hooper, Rev. J. A. History of St. Peter's Church in the city of Albany. 8vo., cl., plates, por., fac., \$3.00.
- Hulbert, A. B., Red men's roads, the Indian thoroughfares of the central west. 8vo., ill., \$1.00.
- Johnston, H. P. The stooming of Stony Point on the Hudson. 8vo., cl., pl., por., plan, map, \$1.50.
- Keeler, H. L. Our native trees and how to identify them. 12mo., cl., ill., \$2.00.
- Knox, J. J. History of banking in the United States. Rev. ed. 8vo., hf. leath., \$5.00.
- Le Gallienne, R. Travels in England. 12mo., cl., ill. \$1.50.
- MacDonell, A. A. History of Sanskrit literature. 12mo, cl., \$1.50.
- Mackey, A. G. History of Freemasonry. 4to., plates.
- Mather, I. F. The making of Illinois. 12mo., cl., ill., \$1.25.
- McMahon, Rev. W. A Journey with the sun around the world. 12mo., cl., ill., \$2.00.
- Milman, A. Henry Hart Milman, Dean of St. Paul. 8vo., cl., por., \$5.00.
- Reeve, J. K. Practical authorship: a work designed to afford writers an insight into certain technical, commercial, and financial aspects of the profession. 8vo., cl., \$3.00.
- Scruggs, W. L. The Columbian and Venezuelan republics. 8vo., cl., ill., maps, \$2.50.
- Sears, E. H. An outline of political growth in the nineteenth century. 8vo., cl., \$3.00.
- Shepard, J. William Bradford and his Son. 8vo., cl., ill., \$2.00.
- Spahr, C. B. America's working people, 12mo., cl., \$1.25.
- Stanton, P. L. Love and war in Cuba. 12mo, cl., \$0.75.
- Stevens, H. The life of Isaac Ingalls Stevens. 8vo., cl., por., maps, \$6.00.
- Thomson, A. M. Political History of Wisconsin. 8vo., cl., ill., \$5.00.

## ENGLISH

- Begbie, H. Story of Baden-Powell. 8vo., ill., \$1.00.
- Bryce, G. Remarkable history of Hudson Bay Company. 8vo., cl., maps., ill., \$3.50.
- Burleigh, B. The Natal Campaign. 8vo., cl., ill., \$2.50.
- Glyde, J. Life of Edward Fitzgerald. 12mo., cl., \$3.00.
- Hallowes, F. S. Story of the Siege of Ladysmith. 8vo., \$1.00.
- Markham, V. R. South Africa past and present. 12mo., cl., por., \$3.50.
- McHugh, R. J. Siege of Ladysmith. 8vo., ill., \$1.00.
- Pearse, H. H. S. Four months besieged: the Story of Ladysmith. 8vo., ill. \$1.75.
- Robinson, C. N. War Album, Fo., \$4.00.
- Sachs, E. T. Sleight at hand: a practical manual of legerdemain. 12mo., cl., ill. \$2.60.
- Sykes, J. Side lights on the war in South Africa. 8vo., \$1.00.
- Trotter, L. J. Life of John Nicholson. 8vo., por. and maps, \$3.00.

## FRENCH

- Ashley, W. J. Histoire et doctrines économiques de l'Angleterre. 2 vols. 8vo., cl., \$2.50.
- Aubry, J.-H. La Reine Victoria intime. Sq. 12 mo., ill., \$1.00.
- Bentzon, Th. Femmes d'Amérique. 12mo., \$1.00.
- Bergson, H. Le rire. Essai sur la signification du Comique. 12mo., 75 cts.
- Chailley-Bert, J. Java et ses habitants. 12mo., \$1.25.
- Chélar, R. La civilisation française dans le développement de l'Allemagne. 8vo., \$1.75.
- Chevalier, E. Histoire de la marine française de 1815 à 1870. 8vo., \$1.75.
- Denville, G. La psychologie de l'Amour. 12mo., 75 cts.
- Daudet, E. Louis XVIII et le duc Decazes. 8vo., \$1.75.
- Hardy de Périni, Général. Batailles françaises. 3 vols. 8vo., ill., \$3.00.

- Höfding, Dr H. Esquisse d'une psychologie fondée sur l'expérience. 12mo., \$1.75.
- Lano, P. de. L'Impératrice Eugénie. 12mo., \$1.00.
- Lévy-Bruhl, L. La philosophie d'Auguste Comte. 8vo., \$1.75.
- Pirenne, H. Histoire de Belgique. Des origines au commencement du XIVe siècle. 8vo., \$1.75.
- Proudhon, P.-J. Commentaires sur les mémoires de Fouché. Napoléon et Wellington. 8vo., \$1.75.
- Ract, C. Alcoolisme et décadence. 8vo., \$1.00.
- Sayous, E. Histoire générale des Hongrois. 8vo., 253 ill., \$3.75.
- Séjour, P. de. La jeunesse du Maréchal de Luxembourg, 8vo., pors., \$1.75.
- Simonis, J. L'art du médailleux en Belgique. 4to., pl., ill., \$3.50.
- Veling, Capt. Souvenirs inédits sur Napoléon. 12mo., 75 cts.
- Vibert, P. Silhouettes Contemporaines. Les hommes de mon temps. 8vo., \$6.00.
- Velliers de Terrace, E. de. Journal et souvenirs sur l'expédition d'Egypte. 8vo., \$1.75.
- Weill, G. Histoire du parti républicain en France. 8vo., \$2.50.
- Yve-Plessis, R. Bibliographie française de la sorcellerie et de la possession démoniaque. With album. 8vo., \$3.00.
- Zanecchia, D. La Palestine d'aujourd'hui. 2 vols 12mo., \$3.00.

CANADIAN

- Choquette, Dr. Carabinades. Avec préface et post-face des Drs. Beauchemin et Drummond. 12mo.
- Girard, R. Florence, Légende historique, patriotique et nationale. 12mo., ill., \$1.00.
- Hodgins, T. British and American diplomacy affecting Canada. 1782-1899. A chapter of Canadian history. 12mo., cl., \$1.00.
- Leleu, Rév. J.-M. Histoire de Notre-Dame de Bon-Secours à Montréal.
- Puyjalon, H. de. Histoire naturelle à l'usage des chasseurs canadiens et des éleveurs d'animaux à fourrures.
- Wrong, G. M. and Langton, H. H. Review of historical publications relating to Canada for the year 1899. Ry. 8vo., \$1.25.

NOTE.—The appearance in these columns of the title of any book does mean that we recommend such book; but its title is given in the hope that it may be of interest to some of our readers.

Any book listed in these columns, or any other book whatever, can be obtained at market price through the office of this magazine, if desired.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- A JOURNEY WITH THE SUN AROUND THE WORLD, by Rev. William McMahon. (Cleveland, O., Catholic Universe Publishing Co., 1900). 8vo., cl., ill., 676 p.
- EDWARD GIBBON WAKEFIELD. The Colonization of South Australia and New Zealand, by R. Garnett. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1898. 12mo., cloth, XXVI-1386 p., portrait and 2 maps.
- AMERICAN HISTORY FROM GERMAN ARCHIVES, by J. G. Rosengarten. (Read before the American Philosophical Society, April 16th, 1900). S. l. n. d. 8vo., 26 p.
- MODERN ENGLAND from the Reform Bill to the present time, by Justin McCarthy, M. P. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1899. 12mo., cloth, XIV-352 p., 46 illustrations.
- MODERN ENGLAND before the Reform Bill, by Justin McCarthy. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1899. 12mo., cloth, XVI-340 p., 31 illustrations.
- 3800 MILES ACROSS CANADA, by J. W. C. Haldane. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., 1900. 12mo., cloth, XXIII-344 p., 45 illustrations and one map.
- THE UNITED KINGDOM. A Political History, by Goldwin Smith. London: Macmillan and Co., 1899. 2 vols 12mo., cloth, XI-650 p.; VI-482 p.
- CURLER'S SERMONS preached before the Grand National Curling Club by the Chaplain Rev. S. B. Rosseter, D. D. New York: Bonnell, Silver & Co., 1898. 16mo., cloth, 108 p.
- THE MAKING OF ILLINOIS. Historical Sketches, by Irwin F. Mather, A. M. Chicago, A. Flanigan (1900), 12mo., cloth, 292 p., 47 illustrations.
- EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES. A Series of Monographs prepared for the United States exhibit at the Paris Exposition, 1900. Edited by Nicholas Murray Butler, Professor of Philosophy and Education in Columbia University, New York. Albany, N. Y., J. B. Lyon Company, 1900. 2 vols. sm. 4to., cloth., XVI-977 p., illustrat.
- ALCOHOL, a Dangerous and unnecessary Medicine. How and Why. What Medical Writers say. By Mrs. Martha M. Allen. Norwich, Conn., Chas. C. Haskell & Son. 1900. 12mo., cloth, 429 p.
- HISTORICAL MEMOIRS of the Emperor Alexander I, and the Court of Russia. By Madame la Comtesse de Choiseul-Gouffier. Translated by Mary Berenice Patterson. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1900. 12mo., cloth, gilt top, 321 p., illustrated.

# BOOKS WANTED

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING

Under the heading of "Books Wanted," lists of books required by subscribers and non-subscribers will be inserted at the rate of five cents per line, exclusive of address.

Under the heading of "Books for Exchange," the charge will be five cents per line, exclusive of address, for subscribers, and ten cents for non-subscribers.

Under the heading of "Books for Sale," the charge will be ten cents per line, exclusive of address.

No deduction will be made for repeated matter.

No accounts will be kept for these small advertisements, and no notice will be taken of advertisements not paid for in advance.

Parties desiring of receiving answers to their advertisements through this office, should enclose postage stamps with their orders for the insertion of such advertisements. In all cases we must have the full address of advertisers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

## BOOKS WANTED

In answering, please state edition, condition, price, and all particulars which may be useful to probable purchaser.

Write your lists very plainly and on one side of the sheet only. Illegibly written advertisements will not be considered. We do not hold ourselves responsible for any error, that may occur through illegible or bad writing.

The appearance of advertisements either in this particular department of "North American Notes and Queries" or in any other place is not a guarantee of credit. While every effort will be made to safeguard these columns by withdrawing the privilege of using them from advertisers who are not "good pay," book-sellers should take the usual precaution, with advertisers not known to them, that they would take in making sales to any other unknown parties.

**L. Anderson, N. A.,** 30 MASONIC TEMPLE, Chicago, Ill.

Books on Magnetic Healing, Hydropathy, Memory, Mental and Physical Culture, Free Thought, etc. (1-3).

**R. S. C.,** care of NOTES AND QUERIES, Quebec.

Dean Sage's work on the Restigouche. Books on Angling.

**Baoul Renault,** QUEBEC, Canada.

Hubbard & Lawrence. History of Stanstead County.

Life of Armand Parant.

*Magazine of American History.* Vol. 1 to 9, in nos.

*Historical Magazine, and Notes and Queries.*

First series: all; new series: vol. II, nos.

3, 4; vol. X, nos. 3, 4, 5, 6; May and June, 1875; extra no. 6.

*Le Courrier du Livre.* Nos. 1 and 16.

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

Tonne wonte; or, The adopted Son of America. Exeter, 1832.

Morgan. Bibliotheca Canadensis.

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

## BOOKS FOR SALE

Under this heading we will insert anonymous advertisements from parties not desiring to be known, and letters may be sent through this office, provided the full name and address of the advertiser is known to us, and that postage stamps accompany the advertisement.

As much as possible prices should be given with all books advertised to prevent unnecessary delay and correspondence.

**Baoul Renault,** QUEBEC, CANADA.

War of 1812. *La Bataille de Châteauguay*, by Sulte. 8vo., ill., 50 cts; *ed. de luxe*, \$1.00.

John and Sebastian Cabot, by N. E. Dionne, 5to, 125 copies, numbered copies printed, \$1.00.

1837, and my connection with it, by T. S. Brown. 12mo., 25 cts.

*Magazine of American History*, complete set, with all titles and indexes, full dark green cloth, gilt and red tops, uncut. \$150.00.

The Tercentenary edition of Waltod's Completer Angler new, in case. Published at £6-6 sh. 2 vols. 4to. \$15.00.

**S. W. L.,** care of NOTES AND QUERIES, Quebec. Stuart. Three years in North America. \$3.00.

Bibaud. *Histoire du Canada.* 3 vols. 1837-1878. Very scarce. \$15.00.

Questions submitted by a Special Committee of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada to the Curates of the Diocese of Quebec. 1832. \$2.00.

Perrault. *Histoire du Canada.* 4 vols. \$8.00.

Le Repertoire National, 1st edition. 4 vols. bound in 2. \$25.00.

Report from the Select Committee on the Civil Government of Quebec. 1839. French and English texts. \$5.00.

Hall. *Travels in Canada.* Boston, 1818. \$5.00.

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.