

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
							✓				

# CANADIANA

A COLLECTION OF CANADIAN NOTES.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

---

---

VOL. I.

JUNE, 1889.

No. 6.

---

---

## *CRUISES OF A NOVA SCOTIAN PRIVATEER.*

By MR. ERNEST CRUIKSHANK.

Eighty years ago, Liverpool, N.S., was one of the busiest seaports in British America. Besides many vessels engaged in the lumber trade and fisheries, nearly a dozen private-armed vessels had been fitted out during the wars of the French revolution to play their part in the great struggle. Cruising, as a rule, in southern waters, they rarely returned unaccompanied by prizes, and one at least, the brig "Rover," Capt. John Godfrey, had acquired some thing more than local and temporary renown by her successful combat with the Spanish national schooner "Santa Aitta" and three gunboats off Cape Blanco, on the Venezuelan coast on the 10th October, 1800. But as the flags of France and Spain in after years almost disappeared from the ocean, except when displayed from the masthead of some swift-sailing frigate or corvette that had evaded the vigilance of the blockading squadrons, privateering became an unprofitable pursuit, and most of these vessels were converted into peaceful merchantmen.

When, however, it became known that the Congress of the United States had declared war against Great Britain and her dependencies, this sphere of activity seemed once

more thrown open to colonial seamen, and the merchants of Nova Scotia were not slow to seize the opportunity. Already within ten days of the actual declaration of hostilities, the Bay of Fundy, as well as the Gulf of St. Lawrence, swarmed with American privateers that had been equipped in anticipation of the event. Coasting vessels were taken in Port Medway and other small harbors and descents were attempted upon the coast. Reprisals were not officially authorized by the British Government until the 10th October, 1812, but Sir John Sherbrooke, the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, had already encouraged the armament of privateers by promising to exert his influence to obtain the surrender of the *droits* of the Admiralty in prizes brought in by them.

One of the first vessels thus commissioned by him was a small but very fast-sailing schooner, the property of Mr. Enos Collins, of Halifax, but registered at the port of Liverpool by the name of the "Liverpool Packet." Originally a tender to an African slaver, she measured less than forty tons burden and was armed with five three-pounders and a long six-pounder on a pivot amidships. The command of this schooner was given to Captain Joseph Barss, a native Nova Scotian, and she was rather overmanned by a crew of forty-six officers and men.

Her first cruise, made in September, was fairly successful, two large ships having been brought in as prizes. Leaving port again early in October, ten vessels were taken in three days after arriving off Cape Cod, which thenceforth became her commander's favorite cruising ground. Having once more returned to Halifax with her prizes, the privateer re-appeared on the coast of Massachusetts in the beginning of November and within a week captured eleven sail. Upon the 18th she fell in with a fleet of fishing schooners and took nine, six of them with cargoes valued at \$50,000, being sent in. A week later the list of prizes during the cruise was increased to twenty-nine, and

the whole of his crew, except seven men, having been placed on board the captured vessels, Captain Barss was compelled to return to port to obtain a fresh crew. Nineteen of the prizes taken in these three cruises, that were carried into Halifax, measured in the aggregate, 1,803 tons, and the values of their cargoes alone was estimated at \$300,000. During the first week in December, Barss again left Halifax, and upon the 16th fell in with the Vineyard fleet off Cape Cod. A brig and eight schooners loaded with corn and flour were taken on that and the following day. More could easily have been captured, but the crew were scarcely sufficiently numerous to man the ships already in his possession, and after giving up the brig and a schooner to release the prisoners, he returned to Nova Scotia with the others.

The astonishing activity and success of the privateer spread dismay among the shipmasters of New England and the intimate acquaintance with their coast and the skill displayed by her commander in evading pursuit induced the conjecture that he was actually a native of the Cape Cod peninsula. The Boston and Salem newspapers teemed with reports of his depredations and inveighed against the Federal Government for its impotence to prevent them. "That an insignificant fishing schooner, of only thirty-five tons burden," said the *Boston Messenger*, "should have captured and carried home eight or nine sail valued at from \$70,000 to \$90,000, within twenty days of the time she left Liverpool, N. S., is shameful. A few weeks ago she had captured, within ten miles of Cape Cod, vessels with cargoes worth \$50,000." Writing to a United States senator on the 9th January, 1813, the Collector of Boston, Mr. H. A. Dearborn, declared that the property captured by the "Liverpool Packet" in two cruises off Cape Cod would have been more than sufficient to have paid for the construction of a canal across the peninsula from Buzzard's Bay to Barnstable. Two hundred waggons, he added, had been in

constant employment during the past three months transporting goods from Boston to Providence, where there had only been two before the war. The insurance on property shipped from the former port to New Orleans by way of the ocean had risen to thirty per cent., and so great were the perils of the voyage that merchandise was sent overland in waggons to Pittsburg and thence down the Ohio and Mississippi in preference.

Having been thoroughly re-fitted during the winter, the "Liverpool Packet" sailed in company with another small schooner-privateer, the "Retaliation," of Liverpool, in the beginning of March, 1813, and within a week after their arrival in Massachusetts Bay twelve prizes were taken and manned. A second cruise was attended with equal success, and on the 21st she returned to Liverpool accompanied by seven captured vessels. The harbour was crowded with her prizes, and her signal success induced the equipment of many other privateers. A large number of American letters-of-marque had been captured by British cruisers during the preceding autumn, and carried into Halifax. Several of these were purchased by Nova Scotian merchants and commissioned under the British flag. Accordingly in April, 1813, quite a fleet of private-armed vessels sailed from Liverpool to prey upon the commerce of the United States. Boston was blockaded by the British frigates "Shannon" and "Tenedos" during the months of April and May, and several other vessels patrolled the New England coast, yet the "Liverpool Packet" continued to cruise off Cape Cod with undiminished success, paying an occasional visit to Massachusetts Bay, where she was once detected inside Half-way Rock. Boston newspapers record the names of a ship, two brigs, four schooners and two sloops taken by the redoubtable privateer in April, several of them being captured in sight of the coast. Early in May, she took a schooner and a sloop off Gloucester, Mass., and blockaded that port for two entire days. The towns-

people armed and manned a brig and two schooners to attempt her capture, but with no further result than to drive the audacious intruder to sea.

However, on the 10th June, when returning to her favorite station, after having taken several prizes, she encountered the privateer "Thomas," of Portsmouth, N.H., a much larger vessel, mounting twelve guns and manned with a crew of one hundred men. After a chase of five hours and a short action at close quarters, the "Liverpool Packet," which at the time had only thirty-three men on board, was finally carried by boarding. Captain Barss was retained in close confinement for several months and all of his crew were treated with great severity by their captors, some of whom were heard to express regret that they had not been put to death at once.

The captured vessel was immediately commissioned as a privateer by the name of the "Portsmouth Packet," but her career under the American flag was brief and inglorious, as in the course of her first cruise she was taken by the brig-of-war "Fantome," and carried into Halifax where she was purchased by her former owner, and resumed her old name under a new commander who seems to have been scarcely less enterprising and successful than Captain Barss. On the 18th December she made her appearance off Newport, R. I., and during the next four days captured vessels valued with their cargoes at \$100,000 and manned so many of them that when she took her last prize, the sloop "Traveller," she had only five men remaining on board.

By the close of the year 1813 the principal ports of the United States were in a state of close blockade, and even the coasting trade had been almost annihilated by British cruisers. Colonial privateers still continued, however, to hover off the coast but the record of their captures henceforth becomes less frequent. Yet a Boston newspaper prints a list of eight schooners and sloops taken or burnt by the "Liverpool Packet" in May, 1814, and seven others in

the beginning of June. A letter from New York in the same paper, dated on the 22nd of the latter month, states that three days previous she had sailed for Halifax with only the captain and three men on board, the rest of the crew being absent in prizes. Little mention of her movements then occurs until December, when, in company with the "Rolla," she took seven or eight small vessels off the mouth of the Connecticut. This seems to have been her last exploit, for the treaty of Ghent soon after put an end to hostilities. In the course of about twenty cruises under British colours, the famous little privateer had captured upwards of a hundred vessels, valued with their cargoes at more than a million of dollars, and made the fortune of her owner.

---

*S T. R E G I S.*

By the Editor.

The dates usually given by historians for the first settlement at St. Regis vary from 1755 to 1762, although the former date appears to be the correct one. The earliest entry in the register of the parish or mission is in some measure responsible for this variance because it is not only much faded but the last figure in the date appears to have been altered or written over.

In the N. Y. Col. MSS., Paris documents, at pp. 266-7 of Vol. X., the following reference appears in a letter from Duquesne to de Marchault—probably Secretary of State—dated at Quebec, 31st October, 1754 :

"My negotiation with the Mohawks succeeds admirably, as you will see by their propositions, but they cannot settle in the village of the Sault St. Louis, because the lands in that quarter are exhausted, so that more than thirty families belonging to that mission, being unable to collect where-withal to feed themselves, are going to settle at Lake St. Francis, twenty leagues above Montreal, on the south side,

where there are very good lands; the Mohawks have agreed with these thirty families to go and settle their village at this place, whither a missionary will accompany them. This change, which will cost the King only the erection of a saw-mill that will furnish abundantly wherewith to build the cabins, becomes very advantageous to the colony in as far as it will be easy in time of war to be informed of all that might occur in the direction of Choueguen; besides, La Presentation and this new village on Lake St. Louis and the Lake of the Two Mountains will form a barrier which will protect the Government of Montreal against all incursions, because in that weak quarter the troops that might be sent thither will be always supported by these Indians," etc.

The Mohawks referred to in this letter were doubtless those of that tribe who were living in English territory but had gone over to the French. There is a tradition amongst the early settlers that the Indians all came from Albany with Sir Wm. Johnson's army, but whether they came then or earlier I cannot determine. As to those from Caughnawaga or Sault St. Louis there is seemingly no doubt.

In the Haldimand Collection, now in the Archives at Ottawa, and in Vol. B. 114, p. 307, there is a memorandum from Col. Claus to General Haldimand, which is as follows:

"Memorandum of what I can recollect relative to the settlement of St. Regis by the Indians that emigrated from Sault St. Louis:

"Père Gordan, of the Order of the Jesuits, was the promoter of that settlement at the commencement of the war in 1755, the occasion, as he told me, was that on account of the approaching war such a continual drunkenness prevailed among the Caughnawagez Indians that mission became of little use, when he proposed to the sober and well thinking Indians to remove out of the way of liquor as the only remedy against debauch, and accordingly prevailed

upon some families to follow him, and he in consequence obtained General Vaudreuil's consent and a promise of a grant of any spot or tract of land he might pitch upon, that were unconceded lands on St. Lawrence River above Sault St. Louis. Upon which he left Caghnawagez with the families that determined to follow him, and fixed upon the spot where St. Regis village is now established.

“That the troubles of the war never afforded him an opportunity to get a deed executed, deferring it to the more leisable time of peace, besides not expecting the war would end so unfavourably for France. Père Gordan frequently mentioned to me the extent of the tract with his reasons for the quantity which he intended should commence at the Rivière des Raisins and on to the foot of the Long Sault, six leagues deep on each side of the river, urging me after the conquest of Canada to procure him a grant for said tract either from the Governor of the Province or Sir Wm. Johnson, as sole Superintendent of Indian Affairs, but I always endeavoured to put him off as well as I could, and to my knowledge he never received any writing or title for said tract.

“The account the St. Regis Indians give me for claiming the above tract of land, was, that when they had a falling out with Père Gordan about taking too much upon himself about their political affairs in the village, when they demanded of him to deliver them up the deed of their land in his possession, which he denied, and they insisted upon that he concealed it from them, telling me in Council that he was possessed of such an instrument, and they believed his intention was to act as his associates did intend at Sault St. Louis, to keep the land for himself. This is what the Indians allege about their claim to these lands. It may be probable that the French Government promised a grant for the settlement at St. Regis, for as I learnt from a faithful Canadian Indian, it was more a political scheme of the French Government to establish a settlement of Indians

there, partly for the security of that frontier as well as the convenience of excursions upon the Mohawk River and bringing the Oneida Indians over to the French interest, what was mostly effected during the war. Montreal, 11th March, 1784. Dan Claus, Pr. Agt. for Six Nations, Cana."

On receipt of this memorandum, Haldimand writes to Sir John Johnson from Headquarters, Quebec, 15th March, 1784, "I have had the registers carefully examined, and found that no grant was ever made of these lands in question to Indians, Père Gordan, or any other person who-soever in their behalf." He proceeds to say that it would not be politic to contend the point with the Indians, but promising to write definitely to Col. Campbell.

This letter to Johnson is also to be found in the Haldimand Collection at p. 129 of Vol. B. 63.

In the same volume at p. 141 we find the letter to Col. Campbell, dated from Quebec, 22nd March, 1784, in which Campbell is instructed to enquire what compensation will satisfy the St. Regis Indians, not, he adds, as a matter of right, but as a matter of indulgence, it being proposed to settle Sir John Johnson's regiment upon the lands the Indians claimed. This scheme appears, however, to have been abandoned, as at p. 212 of the same volume, is another letter to Johnson from Quebec, 15th April, 1784, in which he is instructed to allow the Indians to remain on their reserve as a matter of indulgence pending signification of the King's pleasure.

This appears to have been given almost at once for Haldimand left Canada the same year and the following letter from D. C. Napier, R. A., and S. I. A. to Lieut.-Col. Cowper, the military secretary at Quebec, dated from Montreal, 21st March, 1827, is found in the Indian papers in the Archives, p. 163, 164 for 1829.

"The Iroquois Indians of St. Regis possess the under-mentioned lands and islands in Lower and Upper Canada which were allotted to their use and benefit by the late Sir

Frederick Haldimand soon after the peace of 1783, in lieu of the lands previously occupied by these Indians as their hunting grounds, viz. : twenty-one concessions of land situated in the Eastern District of Upper Canada, and lying between the Counties of Stormont and Glengarry, nine islands in the River St. Lawrence in front of the Townships of Charlottenburg, Cornwall, Osnaburgh and Edwardsburgh in Upper Canada ; eight concessions in the reservation called Dundee, Lower Canada, and between the Salmon River and the Township of Godmanchester, also the reservation commonly denominated the Parish of St. Regis, forming the tract of land between the Salmon River and the Village of St. Regis. The present agent to the St. Regis Indians is Mr. Solomon T. Chesley, of Cornwall. He was appointed to this duty (for which he receives a commission of ten per cent.) by the Earl of Dalhousie, in the year 1820, and he is required by his instructions to submit a statement of his agency at the end of each year to the head of the Indian Department for the information of the commander of the forces."

Finally the 68th Cap. of 27-28 Vic. C. (1864), which provided for the change of tenure of these lands, recites that " the Township of Dundee, in Lower Canada, was set apart for the use and benefit of the Indians of the tribe Iroquois, of St. Regis, at an early period of the Government of Canada as an Indian Reservation."

To conclude this note I may make two more extracts from papers in the Archives which give some statistical account of this settlement. In the Indian book of 1795, p. 326, is a return by the priests, dated Montreal, 12th October, 1795, in which the population of St. Regis is stated as follows:

36 Chiefs,	92 men (warriors)	114 women.
40 Boys	between 10 and 12 years of age.	
36 " "	5 and 8 " "	" "
25 Girls	" 10 and 12 " "	" "
32 " "	" 5 and 8 " "	" "
55 Children	under 8 " "	" "
A Total of 430 souls.		

In 1828, at p. 54 of the book for this year, we find the following statistics : 112 men, 113 women, 129 children, 95 heads of families, 59 houses, 380 acres under cultivation by Indians, producing 3000 bushels Indian corn, 200 bush. oats, 310 bush. peas, 250 bush. potatoes, 220 tons hay. They possessed 60 cows, 6 oxen, 51 horses, 104 swine and 1 cart. In that year there had been 14 births, 5 marriages and 9 deaths.

They now number about 1200 souls. The rate of increase is high, as appears from the following statement recently compiled from the registers of the mission.

	BIRTHS.	BURIALS.
1882 .....	82	51
1883 .....	95	49
1884 .....	82	49
1885 .....	93	35
1886 .....	92	49
1887 .....	82	56

up to about 30th November, 1888.

At present, the Iroquois of St. Regis own only a small tract of land in and about the village, the Township of Dundee having been purchased by the white settlers, who formerly held under long term leases from the chiefs.

---

[I am indebted to the Rev. J. E. Jones, S.J., for the following additional notes upon St. Regis and, more particularly, its founder, Father Gordan.—ED.]

John Gilmary Shea, in his History of the Catholic Church in Colonial days, New York, 1886, pp. 617 and 618, says :

“The Abbé Piquet went to France to obtain needed coadjutors, but he had scarcely returned when the war began which was to close the chapter of French power. During that struggle the Indians of all the missions were called to the field, and as the tide of success turned against them, Mr. Piquet and his Indians, in 1759, abandoned Fort Presentation, and made a new home on Grand Isle aux

Galops, sometimes called Isle Piquet, where he erected a chapel for his flock. When all seemed lost, the devoted missionary, after making a final entry in his register, May 10, 1760, returned to France by way of Louisiana. His successor, the Sulpitian, Rev. John Peter Besson de la Garde, acting as chaplain in Fort Levis, was taken by the English, but was allowed to resume his labours as an Indian missionary.

\* \* \* \* "Just as this mission was about to remove from the soil of New York, the Jesuit Father, Mark Anthony Gordon (Antoine Gordan), selected Aquasasne, 'the place where the partridge drums,' and there, with part of the people of the Caughnawaga mission at Sault St. Louis, founded that of St. Francis Regis, erecting a log house for a temporary chapel. This perished by fire just before the close of the war, so that the year 1763 saw no chapel at that spot."

What concerns the death of Father Gordan, see report on Canadian Archives, 1887, Haldimand Collection, p. 120 (July 1, 1779). Having written to Mr. Brymner to supplement the laconism of the entry, he was good enough to send me the following extract from Col. Campbell's letter to Gen. Haldimand.

"Montreal, July, 1, 1779.—\* \* \* \* I am sorry to inform Your Excellency that the Père Gordan died here last night of the bad fever that killed so many of the Indians of Caughnawaga this last spring, he is a very great loss to Government, and will be particularly felt by me or the person in my office."

For the answer to this letter see Report. Ibid. pg. 129. Here is the passage referring to Father Gordan, for which I am also indebted to Mr. Brymner :

"Quebec, July 5, 1779.—\* \* \* \* I read with great concern your account of Père Gordan's death; we have lost in him a faithful and a useful subject." There must have been more in the letter, for, according to the abstract

in the Report, pg. 129, he added : " *To prevent bad consequences at the village, where he had such influence for good, Mr. Johnson to go there with an interpreter.*"

---

## Notes.

By Mr. W. W. L. CHIPMAN.

Some discussion has arisen as to the correct spelling of the surname of Sir William Alexander's Deputy Admiral—David *Kertch* or *Kirke*—who captured the fortress of Quebec, and carried Champlain a prisoner to England in 1629. Mr. Douglas Brymner, in his Report on Canadian Archives for 1885, spells it *Kirke*, saying he was a son of Gervaise Kirke, a native of Derbyshire, who, for purposes of trade, had removed to Dieppe.

McGregor, in his Hist. of Canada, calls him a French Calvinist who fled to England from Dieppe. The name is spelt by him *Kirckt*, *Kirke* and *Kirk*. Mons. de Chasteau-neuf, the French Ambassador, addressing a note to the English Government in 1630, remonstrated over the continual occupation of Quebec by Captain *Querch*. His father, while hailing from an English shire (Brymner) bore the Christian name of *Gervaise*, proclaiming his French connection. The French Ambassador most probably gave the spelling followed in France from which *Kertch* is derived, and in writing of events dating back 260 years the latter appears a justifiable way of spelling it, particularly as in the works of Champlain, published in 1870, under the patronage of Laval University, by the Abbé Laverdière, Champlain himself (Vol. 6, p. 223) calls him General *Quer.*, and the Abbé, in a foot note, adds "*Quer. pour Kertch,*" showing the *Quer-tch* of the French Ambassador.

The Mayor of Dieppe, to whom reference was made last year, stated that the civic registers of baptisms and mar-

riages prior to 1694 were destroyed in the bombardment of the town in that year, and no subsequent registers disclose this particular surname.

When Querch's squadron sailed for Nova Scotia in 1627 he was made a baronet and may then have chosen to adopt the English orthography of *Kirke*. Henry Kirke, who has written an account of the expedition to Quebec, is, we presume, a descendant of the gallant commander.

The following are amongst the different spellings adopted :

French Ambassador .....	Querch
Champlain .....	Quer.
Scotch Privy Council.....	Kercht
McGregor .....	Kirckt, Kirke, Kirk
Rogers .....	Kertch
Garneau.....	Kertk
Charlevoix .....	"
Farland .....	"
Bibaud .....	"
Miles .....	"
Sulte .....	"
L'Abbé Laverdière.....	"
Bouchette .....	Kirk
Haliburton .....	"
Brymner .....	Kirke
Slafter.....	"
Jeffers .....	"

The following is from the "collection de manuscrits," Vol. 1, page 105. "Relation du Voyage fait en Canada pour la prise de possession du Fort de Quebec" — 'les *Kerkts* sont *calvinistes* ou de quelqu'aultre religion plus libertine.'

---

## Societies.

The Society for Historical Studies, The Society of Canadian Literature, and the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, held a joint conversation at the Natural History Museum on Wednesday evening, 22nd May. Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts of King's College, Windsor, read an address on "The Literary Life in Canada." The hall was beautifully decorated, and an orchestra added to the enjoyment. In the Museum, a number of the cases were filled, for

the occasion, with rare Canadian books, manuscripts, maps and engravings. A collection of photographs of Canadian writers was also exhibited. There was a large attendance of the friends of the societies, and the entertainment was, in all respects, a pronounced success. Prof. J. Clark Murray of McGill University presided.

THE LOYALISTS SOCIETY of New Brunswick, met in the rooms of the Natural History Society, St. John, on the 18th May, Sir John C. Allen in the chair. Addresses were delivered by the chairman, Mr. Charles W. Weldon, M.P., Recorder Jack, Messrs. C. N. Skinner, M.P., James Hannay, Alderman T. W. Peters, Judge Palmer, and Dr. Silas Alward who delivered the oration of the evening. Messrs. J. W. Lawrence and James Hannay were referred to as the active organisers of the society.

---

### Queries and Replies.

*Ann Cuthbert Knight.*—In reply to J. H.'s query in No. 3 of this volume, L. P. S. writes: About a year ago I bought a much worn little volume entitled "A Year in Canada, and Other Poems," by Ann Cuthbert Knight, Edinburgh, 1816, 12 mo.

The dedication to Miss Cruden, is dated Aberdeen, April 5, 1815. The poem which gives its title to the little volume is divided into five parts and covers the four seasons of the year in Canada, with special reference to the scenery on the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Glengarry, Ont. Three shorter poems complete the book. Allibone "Dictionary of English Literature," mentions another work by the same author: Home, a poem, 1815. I hardly think Mrs. Knight can be placed on the list of Canadian authors, although she may have lived a year or so in Canada.

*Hochelaga* asks: Who was the "Thos. Schieffelin" whose name occurs in Mr. Brymner's communication at p. 14 of this Vol. Are any of the family still in Canada?

---

### Publications Received.

Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec. No. 19. Sessions 1887 to 1889. Quebec: Printed at the *Morning Chronicle* office, 1889. Contains the reports, lists of officers and members and the following papers: On Library, F. C. Wurtele;

Elementary Discussion of the Nebular Hypothesis, W. A. Ashe; Champlain's Tomb, Dr. Harper; Histoire Abrégée de l'Eglise Paroissiale de Quebec, etc.; Inscription sur une plaque de cuivre trouvée dans les foundations d'un mur qui séparaient le jardin du Château St. Louis du Fort de Quebec, 1850; Notes sur la Château St. Louis (incendié en 1834) et le Château Haldimand ou Vieux Château, par Ernest Gagnon.

LOYALISTS' CENTENNIAL SOUVENIR.—St. John, N.B. J. & A. McMillan, 100 Prince William Street, 1887. I am indebted to the New Brunswick Historical Society, St. John, for this book, which contains a great variety of interesting information upon the Loyalist settlement in New Brunswick. The reason of its publication was the centennial of the landing of the Loyalists at St. John which occurred in 1883. The New Brunswick Historical Society was the prime mover in the matter, and through the energy of the President Mr. J. W. Lawrence has caused the publication of this valuable little volume.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY OF MANITOBA:—No. 30.—26 April, 1888. Sketch of the Life of John Tanner—a famous Manitoba Scout. Rev. Geo. Bryce, L. L. D.

No. 31.—4th May, 1888. Henry's Journal—Covering Adventures and Experiences in the Fur Trade in the Red River, 1799—1801—Mr. C. N. Bell, F.R.G.S.

No. 32.—11th May, 1888. The Abortive Fenian Raid on Manitoba—Hon. Gilbert McMicken.

No. 33.—28th February, 1889. President's Address—Mr. C. N. Bell. This number also contains the annual reports and lists of members.

THE STUDY OF HISTORY in American Colleges and Universities by Herbert B. Adams, Ph. D. Associate Professor of History in the John Hopkins University. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1887: The title of this work sufficiently indicates its scope, and it is not necessary to add any commendation to the endorsement of the bureau under whose auspices it appears.

MAUGERVILLE TOWNSHIP. How the People lived in the Early Days. History of its Church. How Sunbury County was settled by the Men of Massachusetts. A paper read before the Nova Scotia Historical Society. By James Hannay. Published in the Saint John *Evening Gazette* of January 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, 1889.