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LE COURRIER DU LIVRE

VOL. II. — No 24

1837

AND MY CONNECTION WITH IT (1)

Lord Gosford, however, did something. He gave at Quebec a St. Catherine's ball, and, to the disgust of all loyal Britons, gave the chief place to a Canadian lady; which disgust was amplified by concessions of many things, before withheld, and a judicious bestowal of offices to certain Canadian politicians. On return, a portion of the Quebec wing of what was now called the "Papineau Party" split off, and desired reconciliation. Satisfied with what they had in hand, and promises of more, they declare that the cry for reform meant revolution.

To no party in a colony does the British nation, at home and abroad, owe so much as to the "Papineau Party", to which I had the honor of being attached. To no man born in a colony does the British nation, at home and abroad, owe so much as to Louis Joseph Papineau, — one who, by that spirit that in heroic times falls upon chosen men, towered gigantically amidst his compeers. Though here the struggle was presented as a contest between the French and English, in other colonies it was distinctly between the people and the colonial oligarchy.

In 1837, there was chronic disaffection in every British colony, and each was besieging the Colonial Office for redress of grievances, having their common source in the contest of people, speaking through their Houses of Assembly, and Colonial Office holders supported by imbecile Governors, through an irresponsible Legislative Council. The unwaver-

(1 See *Le Courrier du Livre*, vol. II, p. 342.

ing determination of the Papineau Party forced questions to their ultimate decision; and the British Government, when awakened to the necessity, with a magnanimity seldom found in history, acknowledged the errors of the past, and noticed all the colonies that henceforth their own government should be in their own hands, and her authority never again be invoked against their rights. From that time to this there has been no colonial disloyalty, discontent, disaffection, or complaint. The question in England then was, how shall we keep the colonies? The question now is, how can we shake them off?

The session of Parliament in 1836 was, like its predecessors, one of strife between its Lower and Upper House, and ended without a vote of supplies. We then owed no public debt; there were no public creditors, except the provincial officials. There was for their payment one hundred and forty thousand pounds in the provincial chest, but without the "vote" not a shilling could be paid; and, from the judges downwards, all were suffering for want of their "arrears".

Thus matters dragged till the 7th of March, 1837, when that great constitutional statesman, Lord John Russell, in the spirit of an absolute despot, introduced into the House of Commons a series of resolutions, authorizing the Governor of Lower Canada to draw from the Provincial chest this one hundred and forty thousand pounds, and pay off all arrears of salary, without waiting for a vote of our House of Assembly, which, vested so far as concerned the Province with all the powers and privileges of the House of Commons, had the sole control. Many members, who expressed the true British heart, protested against such anti-British and unwarranted resolutions, and told us we should be a disgrace to the British name and to humanity if we did not resist them to the uttermost; but they were carried by a great majority in the House; and in the Lords, Lord Brougham was the only dissident.

Lord John, however, become frightened with his own success. He said, in answer to inquiries, that he should not act upon the resolutions, but bring a bill. Though twitted by Lord Stanley—now Earl Derby—the bill did not appear; and in June, after the accession of our beloved Queen, he declared that, not wishing to commence the reign with so "harsh" a measure, he would *drop the resolutions, and add one hundred and forty thousand pounds to the army estimates, to enable the Governor to pay all the arrears from the military chest, and wait the return from the province to a convenient*

season. And so it was done. The commissariat obtained the money by special bills sold in New York, and commenced paying salaries on the 12th of October.

But the mischief was done. The news of the passage of the resolutions set the country in a blaze in April, and the news of this wretched ending only reached us in August, when the fire was too wide-spread to be smothered. Had Lord John Russell proposed in March to borrow from the military chest, instead of to rob our own, there would have been no "troubles of 1837." Whatever may have been the offences of that year, his offence was the greatest, and he the greatest of all offenders.

Our organs, the *Vindicator* and *Minerve*, taking their direction from the philosophic democrats of the House of Commons, on the 14th of April, sounded the key-note,—“Agitate, agitate,”—and quickly came responses from all parts. Parties became arrayed in most violent antagonism. On one side were all the Canadians with the exception of a small party in Quebec and a few stragglers, the Catholic Irish, and a few scattering English. On the other side were all the English, with the above exceptions, and some in the townships, who only in the county of Missisquoi made any great demonstration.

There being no Parliament in session, or likely to be called, the people could only speak by public meetings, which it was decided should be held by counties. Richelieu led off, under the impetuosity of Wolfred Nelson, on the 7th of May. Montreal followed on the 15th of May, at St. Laurent, to consider the means necessary to protect the rights and liberties of the people, and Mr. Papineau spoke for hours. Neither at those meetings, nor in any that followed in county after county, from May to August, was any revolutionary proposition adopted,—the whole subject of addresses and resolutions being a reiteration of the complaints of maladministration in the Government and neglect of our petitions, declarations of approval of the House of Assembly, and of the Papineau Party, and demands for redress. All that went beyond this was to use no article of British manufacture, and by the use, encourage domestic manufactures; and so far as concerned other merchandize, to evade the payment of duties by encouraging the smuggling from the States, on the principle that, the payment of imposts to a Government, and the legal expediture of the proceeds by the Government, were reciprocal obligations, and that when the law was violated, the first was dissolved.

I had for years been a steady adherent of the Papineau Party, at a pecuniary and social sacrifice, inevitable to him who is separated from those who may be considered his own people, and found in stormy times ranked with an opposing party, alien in blood and language. The reply to that article of the capitulation of 1759, which required safe guard for the Canadians was, "They are subjects of the King." In 1791, a free Parliament was granted to them, and it appeared to me that manliness in the British people forbade the withholding of any right from a handful of French descent, that the fortunes of war had left in British territory. I saw, too, in their pretensions, the same principle that had been consecrated by the triumphs of the British Commons in their victories over the "Prerogatives" in time past; and felt that an instructive dread of French supremacy, which I could not share, alone prevented the entire people from making common cause against such a Government and Colonial Office as we had. There was something excitingly chivalric in devotion to a cause where one had everything to lose and nothing to gain.

Coming into town in the morning of the 20th June, I met the late James Duncan Gibb, who informed me that Lord Gosford had issued a proclamation forbidding the holding of public meetings— or "Anti-Coercion Meetings" as they were called. "This," said I, "is more than British subjects can submit to. Not only will the county meetings already called be held, but we will hold one in Montreal;" and this I repeated to his party, before reaching any one of my own.

An Anti-Coercion meeting in Montreal involved serious considerations, of riot and bloodshed, with which, in the bitter tumult of the previous ten years, our city was familiar. I vehemently urged the necessity of defiance to the proclamation in Montreal, as encouragement to the country, which might consider us poor braggarts who only dared to show themselves where there was no man to oppose. Timid counsels had well nigh prevailed when, at one of our discussions, a young man in the corner, who I never heard speak in public before or since, came out so violently in favor of the meeting that none present dared to vote "No." The meeting was held on the St. Lawrence Market, on the 29th of June, and all passed off quietly. The English held an opposite meeting about the same time, but no collision occurred. They also held, during the summer, several meetings in the city, and some small ones in the country, to denounce the proceedings of the Canadians.

The meeting in Montreal, as I expected, gave new vigor to country meetings. Justices of the Peace and militia officers, as conspicuous men, figured frequently as movers and seconders of resolutions. The Governor, through his Secretary, Mr. Walcott, addressed letters of inquiry to those persons, and getting back somewhat sancy answers, they were peremptorily dismissed. The Executive should never have noticed these demonstrations. An imbecile opposition only gave them greater consequence. The proclamation was treated with great contempt.

An active moving power in our machinery of agitation was the "Permanent and Central Committee", which held open sittings at the Nelson Hotel, in Montreal, attended by the ardent Canadians of town and country. Here every movement in all parts of the province was echoed and applauded; and new ideas were sent forth for action elsewhere. Here, too, militia officers and magistrates who had incurred Executive displeasure were glorified; country notables, often made "Chairman", went home elated with the honor, especially when seen in print.

Though the Gosfordites were strong in Quebec, Papineau was stronger in the neighboring counties, and one of the largest Anti-Coercion meetings was held at St. Thomas. Doctor Taché — afterwards the Premier, Sir Etienne, — was indicted for assaulting a man who at this meeting shouted, *Hurra pour le Roi des Anglais*, — "Hurrah for the English King"!

Our Parliament assembled in the middle of August. Gosford had in a manner, during the past two years, promised many unaccomplished things. He had no answer for old complaints, and the Assembly, declaring that the redress of grievances must precede all legislative action, separated without waiting for the hasty prorogation intended by the Governor. Thus ended the last Parliament of Lower Canada.

Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the district of Montreal, or the intelligence with which the questions of the day were understood. The houses along the roads we took to public meetings were decorated. Crowds stood for hours listening to speeches and resolutions. In going to the Napierville meeting, the train of vehicles behind us must have been over two miles long. On one occasion, when Mr. Papineau came from St. Hyacinthe by the way of St. Charles to Verchères, and up the river to Montreal, the people turned out *en masse*, and conducted him from parish to parish.

Though so politically active, 1837 was commercially a hard year. Owing to a general failure of crops in 1836, wheat was imported from Europe to New York, to supply western want. Many cargoes from the continent were landed at Quebec, and some were purchased for Upper Canada. Nor was wheat the only article; even pork and butter were imported at a profit. All the American Banks suspended specie payment in May. Ours followed immediately, except the Bank of Upper Canada, which the Governor would not permit to do till some months afterwards.

Matters were not gloomy with leading politicians, who paused and hesitated; but the masses in their movement, headed by men newly warmed to public action, saw no barriers. Annoyed at the timid counsels that nearly stopped our Montreal meeting in June, I had projected a "Young Man's Party"; but met with no encouragement till the end of August, when I found that a number of Young Canadians had formed an association, called the "Sons of Liberty," to which I at once attached myself. It was in two divisions; the one civil, of which Mr. Ouimet, a young lawyer, was President, and our late mayor, Mr. Beaudry, Vice-president; the other military. The city was divided into "sections", the young men of each, being under a chief, *Chef de Section*, I was chosen general; and we speedily became the most offending of the offenders, holding frequent meetings, and marching in strong numbers.

I had, in 1836, commenced a series of letters published in the New York *Express*, over the signature of "L. M. N.", which, at first, presumed to proceed from high authority, were every where republished, and commented on like manifestoes of a party. They had reached the twelfth number, threatening armed resistance, and were now known by our party to be solely published by me on my sole responsibility. I was a constant writer for the *Vindicator*, and author of many "imprudent" articles. I had, perhaps, attended and spoke at more public meetings than any other man, and none had more to do with their organization. I was everywhere, day and night; one of the youngest of the actors, everywhere active, everywhere enthusiastic, everywhere confident. My hand was on the plough, and I looked not back. The Government of the country was at a dead lock. I saw no remedy but to push on the movement we were engaged in to its ultimate results, let that be what it might.

Ardent, devoted; desinterested, and fearless of consequences, with no enmity against any one, and no self-object

in view, I felt impelled by a necessity that can alone be understood or appreciated by those who, in times of peril, find themselves forced into prominence. The course taken by our party was the true one. Thirty years' reflections confirm the opinion that we pursued a right course, and the only one open. We could not silently submit to Russell's resolutions. We could only protest by public demonstrations. They were legal, and we were, as British subjects, right in resisting their suppression; and when, in the end, illegal warrants for high treason were issued, we were justified in attempting self defense.

Many magistrates and militia officers, who had not been questioned by the Executive for their part in public agitation sent in their resignation accompanied by letters expressing very determined opinions, which were published at length, as more aliment for excitement. Not content with these voluntary demonstrations, the people in many parishes forced others to follow the same course. About the end of October, sixty-six voluntary or forced resignations were sent from the County of Lacadie, with letters that, when published, filled a page of our newspapers.

THOMAS STORROW BROWN.

(To be continued)

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*** In-16, 180 p.

Ce roman fut publié en partie dans les *Veillées Canadiennes*, et au complet dans la *Guêpe*, avant d'être mis en volume.

La presse de l'époque en a fait beaucoup d'éloges.

(1) Pour ce qui a paru précédemment, voyez le *Courrier du Livre*, vol. II, pages 272, 327 et 359.

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*** In-12, 52 p.

[ANGIERS (F.-Réal)]. Les | révélations du crime | ou | Cambray et ses complices. | Chroniques canadiennes de 1834. | Par F. R. A. | Imprimé par Fréchette et Cie., No. 8, Rue Lamontagne, Québec, 1837. (69).

*** In-8, 73 p., 3 fnc. Le héros de cette chronique était un brigand du nom de Chambers.

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*** In-8, 78 p. Non catalogué par Côté.

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*** In-8, 16 pages.

Ce *Journal* fut d'abord publié dans le *Journal de Québec*, par les soins de l'abbé Bois, et mis en brochure ensuite. Au bas de la première page, nous lisons la note suivante: "Ce *Document Anglais*, que nous publions aujourd'hui, ne peut en aucune façon engager notre responsabilité. Le respect que nous devons à l'histoire et aux documents de toute nature, qui peuvent en constituer les sources et les témoignages, est supérieur même à nos sympathies nationales".

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THE JOURNAL OF SERGEANT JOHN THOMPSON

1758 - 1830

THE Literary and Historical Society of Quebec having acquired from the heirs of the late John Thompson, the Manuscript Journal he kept, during his residence of 71 years at Quebec, beg to offer to the students of Canadian Annals some selections from the above.

The diary of this worthy old soldier fills nine bound volumes, several of them of folio size, comprising upwards of 2,000 pages.

Though this diary in the main records only daily, dry engineering, masons and builder's operations in connection with the fortifications of Quebec, of no real historical value, there occur several siege details, field narratives and anecdotes which, in the opinion of the Society, are worthy of being preserved in print.

Sergeant John Thompson's experience and duties as overseer of military works at Quebec, cover the whole period from the siege of Louisbourg, to the year of his death, in 1830, at the age of 98.

Some of the entries in his Journal having been dictated to his son, Deputy Commissary General Thompson, and recorded by him when his father was over 96 years of age, are occasionally misleading as to dates, but the loyal and honorable career of the brave old Highlander generally entitle the writer to full credence.

One of the leading journals of Quebec mentions as follows his demise, in 1830 (1) :

“ Mr. Thompson was born in the year 1732 at Tain, in Koss-shire, Scotland.

“ Owing to a strong attachment to a young man about his own age, who had obtained leave to recruit for a company in a regiment of Highlanders (Captain William Baillie, his cousin), he volunteered to accompany him on the service

(1) THE LATE MR. J. THOMPSON. From the *Star*, of Quebec, 8th Sept., 1830.

meditated in 1758, to take place in North America. In this corps, commanded by the Honourable Simon Fraser, of Lovatt, he served in the harassing siege and conquest of Louisbourg, where, on the landing of the troops, and in the same boat with himself, it was his misfortune to lose his friend and captain, he having been the first officer killed.

“ From a presentiment of what was to befall him, and motives of pure friendship, this officer, the day previous to the landing, addressed a letter to Colonel Fraser, recommending Mr. Thompson to his protection, and took an opportunity of introducing him to his personal knowledge, thereby securing to him a pledge which, throughout all the various services in which the regiment was afterwards engaged, was faithfully redeemed.

“ Mr. Thompson served at the memorable siege and reduction of Quebec in 1759, and was present at the capitulation of the town of Montreal, the following year.

“ After the disbandment of the regiment, the early occurrence of which having operated against him obtaining the commission to which he was to have succeeded, he was attached to the Royal Engineer Department in the capacity of Overseer of works, in which he continued until the year 1828, being a total period of service of seventy-one years. It was principally owing to an infirmity, contracted during the fatigues of the American war in 1775, the effects of which in his 96th year, constrained him to desist from his official duties. He was particularly active during the first winter after the capture of Quebec in the preparations for the means of defense against an attack by the French, expected to take place the ensuing spring; and in the battle of the 28th April, 1760, on the plains of Abraham, he so highly distinguished himself in the exploits of “ Fraser’s Highlanders,” that after the pressure of duty had somewhat subsided, General Murray, who personally knew his merits, made him an offer of the situations, either of Barrack-Master of Quebec or of Town-Major of Montreal; but he gave the preference to the nature of duties he had to perform in the Engineer Department.

“ Mr. Thompson’s services were eminently conspicuous on the occasion of the invasion of Canada by the American army in 1775, there having been no commissioned officer of Engineers present at the time.

“ On General Arnold’s division appearing in front of St. Louis Gate, and then saluting the town of Quebec with three cheers, in expectation that they would be immediately

admitted, it was Mr. Thompson who, from expertness in gunnery acquired at Pointe Levy in 1759, levelled and fired the first discharge from a 24-pounder at them from Cap-Diamond Bastion, which caused their precipitate retreat to Pointe-aux-Trembles.

“On the defeat of the other American division, at *Près-de-Ville*, under General Montgomery, who was killed, it fell to Mr. Thompson to superintend the private interment of that General's body, whose sword he considered himself entitled to withhold, and which still remains with the family.

“From his general intelligence, particularly on military points, his strong memory, faculties which enabled him to treasure up a store of most interesting anecdotes, and which, up to a period nearly approaching his dissolution, he would freely relate in all their minuteness of circumstances, and with all his frankness of manner, he acquired general esteem, in which he had the happiness to number that of each succeeding Commander of the Forces, and which seems to have gained strength with his increasing years.

“Of his numerous family, four sons attained the age of manhood: two are officers in the Commissariat; a third is the present Judge of Gaspé (1830); and the fourth, who died in Montreal, was a senior lieutenant in the Royal Artillery”.

BRIGADIER GENERAL R. MONTGOMERY'S SWORD, 1775 (1)

“The path leading round the bottom of the rock on which the garrison stands, and called *Près-de-Ville*, was then quite narrow so that the front of the line of march could present only a few files of men. The sergeant (2) who had charge of the barrier-guard Hugh McQuarters,—where there was a gun kept loaded with grape and musket-balls, and levelled every evening in the direction of the said foot-path—had orders to be vigilant, and when assured of an approach by any body of men, to fire the gun. It was General Montgomery's fate to be amongst the leading files of the storming party; and the precision with which McQuarters acquitted himself of the orders he had received, resulted in the death of the general, two aides-de-camp, and a sergeant; at least, these were all that could be found after the search made at

(1) Extract from *Hawkins' Picture of Quebec*, 1834.

(2) There were other Canadian worthies, who can legitimately share the credit of this *fait d'armes*—Chabot, Collin, and the captain of an English transport, Barnsfore.—J. M. L.

dawn of day the next morning. There was but one discharge of the gun, from which the general had received a grape-shot in his chin, one in the groin, and one through the thigh, which shattered the bone. I never could ascertain whether the defection of Montgomery's followers was in consequence of the fall of their leader, or whether owing to their being panic-struck, a consequence so peculiar to an unlooked-for shock in the dead of night and when almost on the point of coming into action; added to which, the meeting with an obstruction (in the barrier) where one was not suspected to exist. Be that as it may, he or rather, the cause in which he had engaged, was deserted by his followers at the instant that their perseverance and intrepidity were the most needed. I afterwards learnt that the men's engagements were to terminate on 31st December (1775).

“ Considering the then weak state of the garrison of Quebec, it is hard to say how much further the enterprise might have been carried had Montgomery effected a junction with Arnold, whose division of the storming party, then simultaneously approaching by the Sault-au-Matelot extremity, was left to carry on the contest alone, unaided, and which was left to sustain the whole brunt of the battle. But as I do not undertake to give a detailed history of the whole of the events, I return to the *general* and the sword. Holding the situation of overseer of works in the Royal Engineer Department at Quebec, I had the superintendent of the defences to be erected throughout the place, which brought to my notice almost every incident connected with the military operations of the blockade of 1775; and from the part I had performed in the affair generally, I considered that I had some right to withhold the general's sword, particularly as it had been obtained on the battle-ground.

“ On its having been ascertained that Montgomery's division had withdrawn, a party went out to view the effects of the shot, when, as the snow had fallen in the previous night about knee deep, the only part of a body that appeared *above* the level of the snow was that of the general himself, whose hand and part of the left arm was in an erect position, but the body itself much distorted, the knees being drawn up towards the head; the other bodies that were found at the moment, were those of his aides-de-camp Cheesman and McPherson, and one sergeant (1). The whole were hard frozen.

(1) Col. McLean, in a letter dated 28th of May (1876) to some unknown person, state that twenty more dead were discovered in spring, under the snow at Près-de-Ville, in addition to the thirteen found in January, 1876. (*Canadian Archives*. 2. 12, p. 69).

Montgomery's sword (and he was the only officer of that army who wore a sword that I ever perceived) was close by his side, and as soon as it was discovered, which was first by a drummerboy, who made a snatch at it on the spur of the moment, and no doubt considered it as his lawful prize, but I immediately made him deliver it up to me, and some time after I made him a present of seven shillings and six pence, by way of prize money.

"The sword has been in my possession to the present day (16th Aug. 1828). It has a head at the top of the hilt somewhat resembling a lion's or bulldog's, with cropt ears, the edges inteded, with a ring passing through the chin or underjaw, from which is suspended a double silver chain communicating with the front tip of the guard by a second ring; at the lower end of the handle there is, on each side, the figure of a spread eagle. The whole of the metal part of the hilt is of silver. About half an inch of the back part of the guard was broken off while in my possession. The handle itself is of ivory, and undulated obliquely from top to bottom. The blade which is twenty-two inches long, and fluted near the back, is single edged with a slight curve towards the point, about six inches of which, however, is sharp on both edges, and the word "Harvey" is imprinted on it, five and a half inches from the top in Roman capitals in a direction upwards. The whole length of the blade is two feet four inches (when found it had no scabbard or sheath, but I soon had the present one made, and mounted in silver to correspond) (1). As it was lighter and shorter than my own sword, I adopted it and wore it in lieu. Having some business at the "Séminaire", where there was a number of American officers, prisoners of war of General Arnold's division, I had occasion to be much vexed with myself for having it with me, for the instant they observed it they knew it to have been their General's, and they were very much affected by the recollections that it seemed to bring back to their minds, indeed, several of them wept audibly! I took care, however, in mercy to the feelings of those ill-fated gentlemen, that whenever I had to go to the Seminary afterwards, to leave the sword behind me. To return to the General; the body on its being brought within the walls (the garrison) was identified by Mrs. Widow Prentice, who

(1) General Montgomery's sword was purchased in 1873, from the heirs of Mr. Thompson, by the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, and presented by him to the Livingstone family, of New York, connected with Gen. R. Montgomery by marriage.

then kept the hotel known by the name of "Free Mason's Hall", by a scar on one of his cheeks, supposed to be a sabre cut, and by the General having frequently lodged at her house on previous occasions of his coming to Quebec on business. General Carleton, the then Governor General, being satisfied as to his identity, ordered that the body should be decently buried, in the most private manner, and His Excellency entrusted the business to me; I accordingly had the body conveyed to a small log house in St. Lewis street, (opposite to the then residence of Judge Dunn), the second from the corner of St. Ursule street (1), owned by one François Gaubert, a cooper, and I ordered Henry Dunn, joiner, to prepare a suitable coffin; this he complied with, in every respect becoming the rank of the deceased, having covered it with fine black cloth and lined it with flannel; after the job was completed there was nobody to indemnify six dollars that Dunn gave to the six men who bore the body to the grave; he wished to insist upon my paying his account, as the orders for the other work had been given and paid by me, but as I could not have required his men (having enough soldiers of my own) I contrived to put him off from time to time, and I really believed it remains unpaid till to this day; however, Dunn is long since dead, and as he could well afford to be at the loss, it was perhaps after all, only compelling him to a generous action towards a fallen foe. He deserved, in some measure, to sustain the loss, for I gave him no directions about the six men, as I had a party of my own in waiting at the Chateau to carry the corpse to the grave at the moment that General Carleton conceived proper; and when I did ascertain his wishes to that effect, I proceeded to Gaubert's, where I was told that Mr. Dunn had just taken away the corpse; this was about the setting of the sun on the 4th January, 1776. I accordingly posted up to the place where I had ordered the grave to be dug, (just alongside of that of my first wife, within, and near the surrounding wall of the powder magazine, in the gorge of the St. Lewis bastion), and found, in addition to the six men and Dunn, the undertaker, that the Rev. Mr. De Montmollin, the military chaplain, was in attendance, and the business thus finished before I got there. On satisfying myself that the grave was properly covered up, I went and reported the circumstances to General Carleton, who expressed himself not too well pleased with Dunn's

(1) This house being at present No. 72, owned by the Chevalier G. Baillargé, City Engineer.

officialousness. It having afterwards been decided to demolish the powder magazine, and to erect a casemated barrack in its stead, I took care to mark the spot where Montgomery was buried (not so much perhaps on his account, as from the interest I felt for it on another score) by having a small cut stone inserted in the pavement within the barrack square, and this precaution enabled me afterwards to point out the place to a nephew of the General, Mr. Lewis, who, learning that the person who had had the direction of the burial of his uncle's corpse was still living, came to Quebec about the year 1818, for the laudable purpose of obtaining the permission of the military commander, General Sherbrooke, to take away the remains. I, of course, was called upon for the purpose of pointing out the spot; and having repaired thither with young Mr. Lewis and several officers of the garrison, together with Chief Justice Sewell and some friends of the deceased, I directed the workmen at once where to dig, and they accordingly took up the pavement exactly in the direction of the grave. The skeleton was found complete, and when removed a musket ball fell from the skull; the coffin nearly decayed. No part of the black cloth of the outside nor of the flannel of the inside were visible; a leather thong with which the hair had been tied, was still in a state of preservation after a lapse of forty-three years; there is a spring of water near the place, which may have had the effect of hastening the decay of the contents of the grave.

The particulars attending the removal of the remains through the several towns of the United States to their ultimate place of deposit (Broadway, New York) were published in all the public papers in that line of communication.

“(Signed) JAMES THOMPSON,

“Overseer of Works.

“Quebec, 16th August 1828.”



NOTES

THE April *Canadian Magazine* is an Easter number with a handsome and appropriate cover. The leading article is "Rome During Holy Week", by Constance Rudyerd Boulton. It is illustrated from photographs and from three special drawings by Fred H. Brigden, the well-known Canadian artist. There are Easter stories by Madge Merton, Katharine L. Johnston and A. Hooper. The two illustrated art articles in the issue are worthy of attention. "Mural Decoration", by G. A. Reid, R. C. A., is very instructive, and "The Academy Exhibition", by Norman Patterson, deals with the recent exhibit of pictures made by the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.

*** A Magazine for bibliophiles interested in America, entitled *American Book-Lore*, is to be issued bi-monthly by Mr. Henry E. Legler, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Among its contemplated features are bibliographies of American authors, summary of current auction prizes realized for Americana, descriptions of the great private collections of Americana. The first number may be expected in June.

*** The *Monthly Cumulative Book Index* is the title of a publication that attempts to record books on the plan of the *Cumulative Index to Periodicals*. Two numbers have been issued. It is published at Minneapolis, Minn.

*** Avec la présente livraison, le *Courrier du Livre* termine sa seconde année d'existence. Il nous fait plaisir d'enregistrer nos plus sincères remerciements à tous nos collaborateurs, à nos fidèles lecteurs et à tous ceux qui ont favorisé notre œuvre. Le *Courrier du Livre* a fait des progrès depuis sa fondation. Il est vrai qu'il n'est pas connu dans la province de Québec; c'est le cas de dire une fois de plus que nul n'est prophète dans son pays. Par contre il est apprécié et lu dans les provinces-sœurs et aux Etats-Unis, où il recrute les sept-huitièmes de ses abonnés.

*** Nous reproduisons en miniature un joli portrait de format in-octavo, de la Vénérable Mère Marie de l'Incarnation, première supérieure des Ursulines de Québec. Ce portrait, gravé par Poilly, est assez rare. Godefroy Mayer, marchand d'étampes, à Paris, le cotait, il n'y a pas longtemps, à \$8.00.



Nous connaissons aussi un autre portrait de la vénérable Marie de l'Incarnation, gravé par Edelinck et de format in-quarto. La vénérable sœur est représentée, sur cette estampe, tenant un crucifix dans sa main. Ce portrait est généralement coté \$3.00 à \$4.00.

PETIT INTERMÉDIAIRE

QUESTIONS

70. Quand a été établie la première filature en Amérique?
—YANKEE.

71. Pourrait-on m'éclairer sur le sort de François Bigot, natif de Bordeaux, intendant du Canada, de 1749 à 1760? Incarcéré à la Bastille, à son retour en France, pour ses scandaleuses malversations, Bigot fut condamné au bannissement et à la confiscation de ses biens. Dès lors, l'on perd sa trace.
—E.-S. N.

72. J'aimerais à connaître tout ce que l'on a écrit sur François Bigot, intendant du Canada, de 1749 à 1760?—
E.-S. N.

73. Les grandes marées du printemps ou de l'automne ont-elles causé des dommages dans les premiers temps de la colonie?—CURIEUX.

RÉPONSES

SAINT-THOMAS EN 1837.—(66, vol. II, p. 299 et 364).
—Au mois de juin 1837, l'agitation fomentée par Papineau et ses amis était devenue intense dans différentes parties de la province. Des assemblées avaient eu lieu dans le district de Montréal. Et M. Papineau, accompagné de deux de ses lieutenants, MM. Lafontaine et Girouard, descendit dans le district de Québec pour y soulever l'opinion, comme la partie supérieure du Bas-Canada.

Le 26 juin, M. Papineau assistait à une grande assemblée tenue à Saint-Thomas, qui se trouvait alors dans le comté de Bellechasse, le comté de Montmagny n'étant pas encore créé. C'est durant cette assemblée que se produisit l'incident dont parle Christie.

Léon Morin, jeune cultivateur de la paroisse de l'Islet, passait en voiture sur la place où avait lieu l'assemblée, en compagnie d'un nommé Louis Fournier. Au moment où ils passaient, un des patriotes qui prenait part à l'assemblée, cria : "hourra pour Papineau". Sur quoi Léon Morin cria à son tour : "Hourra pour le Roy Anglais! Nous avons toujours bien vécu avec les Anglais, et nous vivrons toujours bieu ensemble". Et il poursuivit son chemin.

Mais après avoir fait quelques arpents, Morin et Fournier virent arriver une trentaine d'hommes à la tête desquels

étaient le Dr Etienne-Paschal Taché, MM. Colbert Lavergne et Pierre Vallée, marchands, de Saint-Thomas. En arrivant près de la voiture de Morin, M. Taché demanda : " Où est " le polisson qui a crié à l'assemblée ? " En même temps, un homme donna un coup de poing au malencontreux loyaliste. Puis M. Taché fit descendre Léon Morin de sa voiture, le fit monter avec lui dans une calèche qui l'avait amené et retourna à l'assemblée où il força Morin à faire des excuses.

Il reconduisit ensuite le pauvre diable jusqu'à une certaine distance de sa voiture qui était restée dans le chemin en l'attendant.

L'incident fit du bruit, naturellement. Les journaux de Québec en parlèrent longuement. Dans son numéro du 4 juillet 1837, la *Gazette de Québec* publia une correspondance qui lui était adressée de l'Islet, et dans laquelle les faits étaient bien exagérés. Voici cet écrit :

Monsieur, — J'ai vu passer mardi, vers une heure de l'après-midi, à l'Islet, dans notre faubourg, l'honorable Papineau dans un vieux carosse, qui semblait plutôt à un vieux poulailler, traîné par deux vieux chevaux. Si vous aviez vu ces figures décharnées ! Ils ressemblaient à de vieilles fées. Encore allongeaient-ils la tête pour voir si on les regardait passer.

A la grande assemblée de Saint-Thomas, ils ont eu l'effronterie de dire qu'ils étaient deux milles personnes. Hé bien, je vous assure, et j'en ferais serment, qu'il y avait au plus le nombre de quatre cents personnes. Un jeune Canadien a eu le malheur de crier " Vivent les Anglais ". On l'a pris et on lui a donné la bastonnade, au point qu'il s'en est peu fallu qu'il ne soit resté mort sous les coups. On lui a fait crier " Vive Papineau " ! et son poulailler. — UN CANADIEN.

Il n'y avait point eu de bastonnade, et Morin n'avait point failli rester mort sous les coups. Tout de même, on l'avait violenté et contraint. Sur une déposition assermentée faite par lui et son compagnon Fournier, des mandats d'arrestation furent lancés contre MM. Taché, Lavergne et Vallée, qui durent donner caution de comparaître au prochain terme.

Dans ce temps d'excitation, l'épisode de l'assemblée de Montmagny que je viens de raconter, provoqua beaucoup de commentaires. La lettre qui suit, adressée également à la *Gazette de Québec*, donne une idée des rumeurs que l'on faisait circuler à ce sujet.

Monsieur l'éditeur,

Ayant appris qu'on faisait circuler les bruits que c'était moi qui avait engagé le nommé Morin, à aller troubler l'assemblée de Saint-Thomas, et comme je n'ai pas pour

l'habitude d'empêcher qui que ce soit d'émettre librement ses opinions, je crois de mon honneur d'informer le public que ce bruit est absolument faux, comme il est facile de s'en convaincre par l'affidavit suivant :

Province du Bas-Canada, }
 District de Québec. }

Par-devant moi, Félix Têtu, écuyer, juge de paix de Sa Majesté pour le district de Québec, résidant à Saint-Jean-Port-Joly, est comparu Léon Morin, menuisier, de la paroisse de l'Islet : lequel, après serment prêté sur les saints Evangiles, dépose et dit qu'Olivier-Eugène Casgrain, écuyer, ni de vive voix, ni par écrit, ni d'aucune manière quelconque m'a excité, ni engagé à aller troubler l'assemblée de Saint-Thomas, le 26 juin dernier : je jure de plus que je n'ai eu aucune occasion de lui parler depuis au moins trois ou quatre mois ; et a déclaré ne savoir signé ; a fait sa marque.

Sa
 LÉON x MORIN.
 marque

Assermenté devant moi, à l'Islet, le 11 juillet 1837.

P. S.—Comme aussi l'on m'impute l'écrit signé UN CANADIEN, sur votre numéro du 4 présent, je crois devoir lui refuser publiquement la paternité, d'autant plus que le style en est un peu trivial.

O.-E. CASGRAIN.

Le Dr Taché qui joua un rôle si actif dans l'incident du 26 juin 1837, n'était autre que celui qui devait s'appeler plus tard sir Etienne Taché, et être premier ministre du Canada. L'âge et l'expérience n'avait pas encore tempéré chez le Dr Taché l'ardeur de la passion politique. Dans le district de Québec, il était l'un des plus fervents partisans de M. Papi-neau.

Celui-ci descendit jusqu'à Kamouraska, en compagnie de MM. Girouard et Lafontaine. Mais il ne tint pas d'autre assemblée dans le district de Québec. Et il put constater que son parti n'y jouissait pas de la même omnipotence que dans le district de Montréal.

Lorsque M. Christie publia le volume quatrième de son histoire, en 1853, M. Taché était ministre, et c'est sans doute pour cette raison que l'auteur laissa en blanc son nom et celui de ses deux compagnons, dans la page où il parle des mandats d'arrestations lancés contre eux.

M. Taché après avoir longtemps pratiqué la médecine avec succès à Montmagny, fut élu député en 1841. Il devint

député-adjutant-général en 1847, commissaire des travaux publics en 1848, dans le cabinet Lafontaine-Baldwin, receveur général en 1849, orateur du Conseil législatif en 1856, et premier ministre la même année.

Après quelques années de retraite, il devint premier ministre pour la seconde fois en 1864. Il mourut en 1865, au faite des honneurs et de la réputation.—IGNOTUS.

POMPADOUR.—(2, vol. II, pp. 31 et 218).—Je vois dans mes notes que les “ Lettres de Madame la marquise de Pompadour ” éditées à Londres en 1774, sont absolument apocryphes. On les attribua d’abord à Crébillon, mais leur véritable auteur est, paraît-il, le marquis de Marbois, alors attaché à l’ambassade de France à Londres et qui, plus tard, fut gouverneur de Saint-Domingue, puis président de la Cour des comptes.—C. DE LA BENOTTE.

ALMANACHS DE QUÉBEC; COLLECTION COMPLÈTE.—(53, vol. II, p. 217).—Je crois que le Dr Hubert Neilson, de Kingston, Ont., possède une collection complète des *Almanachs* de Québec. La Bibliothèque du Parlement, la Bibliothèque de la Législature, l’Université-Laval de Québec, et M. Gagnon, en ont aussi plusieurs volumes chacun.—BIBLIO.

ROLETTE.—(54, vol. II, p. 217).—Le parrain du canton Rolette, dans le district de Montmagny, a certainement voulu, en nommant ce canton de ce nom, honorer la mémoire d’un brave Canadien qui s’est distingué pendant la guerre de 1812. Pour de plus amples détails sur Rolette, je renvoie le lecteur à l’étude de Coffin sur 1812, et à la monographie de M. Eugène Renault, publiée dans l’*Éticle*, de Lowell (1888).—R. R.

LA MEILLEURE BIBLIOTHÈQUE CANADIENNE.—(65, vol. II, p. 299 et 363).—On peut ajouter à la liste donnée dans la dernière livraison du *Courrier du Livre*, les personnes suivantes qui possèdent une jolie collection d’imprimés canadiens ou se rapportant au Canada : J.-P. Edwards, Londonderry, N. S. ; J.-G. Bourinot, Ottawa ; G.-M. Fairchild, Cap-Rouge ; George Stewart, Québec ; J.-M. LeMoine, Spencer Grange, Québec ; J.-D. Barnett, Startford, Ont. ; Allan-McLean Howard, Toronto ; L.-W. Sicotte, Montréal.—B. S.

L’ESCLAVAGE EN CANADA AU DIX-HUITIÈME SIÈCLE.—(68, vol. II, p. 362).—On lit dans la *Gazette de Québec* du 22 janvier 1784, la note suivante : “ A vendre, un

nègre, âgé d'environ 25 ans, qui a eu la Petite Vérole. Pour plus amples informations il faut s'adresser à l'imprimeur". L'auteur de cette annonce faisait valoir les qualités de son esclave: un nègre qui avait eu la petite vérole était un esclave désirable, car on sait que cette maladie est généralement mortelle chez les descendants de Cham.—R. R.

DESIDERATA

Raoul Renaut, Québec

Christie. Hist. of Canada. Vol. 4, 2nd edition.

Garneau. Hist. du Canada. Vols 1 et 2, 3ème édition.

Neilson's Almanachs for 1781-82-84-85-86-87-88-89-91-92-98-1801-2-3-4-14-17.

Langevin. Notes sur les archives de Beauport. Vol. II.

Cy. Tessier, Québec

Canadian Magazine and Library Repository. Nos. 6, 15, 16, 18, 21 and 22.

L'Observateur. Nos 23 et 26 du vol. III.

L'Abeille Canadienne. Nos du 1er Nov. 1818 et 15 jan. 1819.

Magasin de Québec. Nos de fév. et oct. 1793 et mai 1794.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE

CANADIANA ET AMERICANA

TRUE STORIES OF THE NEW ENGLAND CAPTIVES, carried to Canada during the old French and Indian Wars, by C. Alice Baker. Cambridge, 1897. Sm. 4to, 407 p., cloth, 13 full-page illustrations. Limited edition, \$4.00.

This book, which is tastily gotten up in red buckram, uncut, has been very favorably received by the American press, and is worth drawing the attention of every student of Canadian history.

The first of the thirteen narratives, which are taken from Canadian and New England records, is that of *Christine*

Otis, a child captured at Dover, N. H. The subject of another is *Esther Wheelwright*, great-grand-daughter of the Rev. John Wheelwright. Carried when a little girl from Wells, Me., her varied life formed one of the most romantic episodes in the history of the old French and Indian wars. *The Story of a York Family* is mainly that of two sisters; one becoming a nun of the Congrégation, and the other, the wife of a rich merchant of Montreal. The story of the life of *Eunice Williams* (daughter of the Rev. John Williams) who "married an Indian and became one" is told in detail. In *My Hunt for the Captives*, Miss Baker follows the fortunes of a little group from Northampton Farms, and of several Deerfield captives. Here, too, is the story of René de Noyon, the founder of the Denio family of New England.

A Day at Oka describes her visit at the Indian Mission at the Lake of the Two Mountains as the guest of the nuns. The scene of the story of *The Two Captives* is laid here. Two little Deerfield children of three and seven, "captivated by the Indian salvages," found shelter and protection with the priests and nuns of the mission, and here they became later the founders of a family. Two other little girls, *Thankful Stebbins* of Deerfield, and *Mary Silver* of Haverhill, are followed through their eventful and romantic lives. There is a chapter on *The Difficulties and Dangers in the Settlement of a Frontier Town*, (Deerfield). *A Scion of the Church in Deerfield*, was written for the two hundredth anniversary of the First Church. It is the biography of the grandson of a Deerfield captive. He became Canada's great churchman, Archbishop Plessis. Three interesting narratives are of the exploits of *Hertel de Rouville*, the commander of many expeditions against New England, of *Ensign John Sheldon* who made several journeys to Canada for the redemption of the captives and of Père Meriel, the English-speaking priest, who labored unceasingly for their conversion.

THE SELKIRK SETTLERS in real life, by Rev. R. G. MacBeth. With an Introduction by Hon. Sir Donald A. Smith. Toronto: William Briggs, s. d. (1898). 12mo., cloth, 119 p., 75 cts.

C'est l'histoire de la colonie de lord Selkirk que le Rév. M. MacBeth a retracé dans ces pages, où il raconte les déboires qu'a essuyé cet essaim de colons partis du nord de l'Ecosse. Les descendants de plusieurs de ces colons occupent aujourd'hui, dans le Manitoba, des positions honorables.

STORIES FROM VIRGINIA HISTORY for the Young, by Mary Tucker Magill. Lynchburg, Va.: J. P. Bell Company, n. d. 12mo., cloth, 217 p., portrait and engravings. 80cts.

THE HISTORY OF THE DOMINION OF Canada, by W. H. P. Clement. Toronto: William Briggs, 1897. 16mo., cloth, VIII-350 p., maps and numerous wood cuts.

Cette histoire abrégée, qui embrasse toute la Puissance du Canada, a été faite pour les écoles élémentaires anglaises.

M. John A. Cooper, rédacteur de la *Canadian Magazine*, a fait une critique sévère de cette histoire du Canada dans la *Review of Historical Publication Relating to Canada* (1897).

Sur la foi de Kingsford, (car il n'y a que lui qui a erré de la sorte), M. Clement fixe l'assaut de Québec par Montgomery au premier janvier 1776, au lieu du 31 décembre 1775.

En somme, ce manuel est assez bien fait, impartial, et grâce à son agencement, de consultation facile.

THE DISCOVERY OF NEWFOUNDLAND by John Cabot in 1497. (By D. W. Prowse), s. l. n. d. 12mo., 11 p.

THE NEW PURITANISM. Papers by Lyman Abbott, Amory H. Bradford, Charles A. Berry, George A. Gordon, Washington Gladden, Wm. J. Tucker, during the semi-centennial celebration of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1847-1897. With an introduction by Rosister W. Raymond. New York: Fords, Howard, and Hulbert, 1898. 12mo., cloth, gilt top. 275 p.

STANFORD'S COMPENDIUM OF GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL. North America. Vol. I. Canada and Newfoundland, by Samuel Edward Dawson. London: Edward Stanford, 1897. Sm. 8vo., cloth, XXIV-719 p., 18 maps and 90 illustrations. \$4.00.

"It is opportune, when the Jubilee of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen and Empress Victoria is being celebrated with such unprecedented pomp and brilliancy, when the wide-spread empire subject to her crown has become for the first time conscious of its vast extent and its unlimited potentialities of organisation and development, to pass under review in a succinct and orderly statement those territories in North America which fall very little short of extending over one third of the entire British Dominion. . .

"Although these historical notices are of necessity very brief, they may serve to invite further inquiry into a subject very little understood. The history of these American provinces abounds in passages of interest and even of romance, and in these respects is not excelled by the history of any other people among the younger nations of the world. . ."

Preface.

This *Compendium of Geography* has been received very favorably by the English and Canadian press. The editor deserve congratulations upon the manner this first volume is gotten up.

NIAGARA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. No. 2. *Niagara, Ont.: Times Book and Job Print*, 1897. In-16, 2-18 p., illustrated.

Contents: Centennial Poem, by Mrs. Curzon; Fort Niagara, N. Y., 1783-1796, by Rev. Canon Bull; Slave Rescue in Niagara, sixty years ago, by Miss Carnochan.

TWENTY YEARS ON THE SASKATCHEWAN, N. W. Canada, by Rev. William Newton. *London: Elliot Stock*, 1897. 12mo., cloth, VII-184 p., ill. \$1.25.

"This book contains a narrative of the life and thoughts of a simple missionary during twenty years spent in North-Western Canada".

A portion of the chapter which gives an account of the Right Reverend John McLean, first Bishop of Saskatchewan, has been written by his widow.

THE LAKE OF THE WOODS, its history, geology, mining and manufacturing, by George Bryce. *Winnipeg: The Manitoba Free Press Company*, 1897. Sm. 8vo., 17 p., map and ill.

Transaction No. 49 of the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba.

FARM LIFE IN THE SELKIRK COLONY, by Rev. R. Q. MacBeth. *Winnipeg: The Manitoba Free Press Company*, 1897. Sm. 8vo., 4 p.

Transaction No. 50 of the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba.

ALASKA: Its history, climate and resources, by Hon. A. P. Swenford, ex-Governor of Alaska. *Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.*, 1898. 12mo., cloth, ill.

In the opening pages of this timely and valuable work one makes the pleasant discovery that it is a dignified and proper History of Alaska, and not a hand-book for miners nor a guide-book for tourists. And yet, after reading it, one feels like advising both miners and tourists to give the book a careful reading before taking the journey to the far north-land. It is the first and, thus far, the only work containing full and reliable information on Alaska.

The scope of this fascinating work includes all that can be known of the subject it treats—the discovery, settlement and colonization of Alaska by Russia; native traditions; purchase by the United States; the military administration under the United States government; the district legislation provided; the scenery, climate and resources of the country; and, not least in attractiveness, a charming voyage of ten thousand miles along the coast and among the island of this new and valuable acquisition to the territory of the United States.

IN THE DEPTHS OF THE FIRST DEGREE. A Romance of the battle of Bull Run, by James Doran. *Buffalo: The Peter Paul Book Company, 1898.* 12mo., cloth, 391 p. \$1.75.

An outlaw, originally of good family, was living in *Omaha* with his son, also of bad character, when the war broke out between the North and South in 1861. For motives of personal spite they joined the Southern Confederacy. The story contains many details of the secret service both north and south, describes several battles besides that of Bull's Run, and gives a fair picture of many historical characters.

CABOT'S VOYAGES. A lecture delivered in St. Patrick's Hall for the Athenæum. St. John's, Newfoundland. By the Right Rev. Bishop Howley, January 11th, 1897. *Devine & O'Meara.* 12mo, 39 p., map.

CLAUDE-CHARLES LE ROY DE LA POTHERIE, par J. Edmond Roy. In 8, 44 p., autographes. — Extrait du volume III, deuxième série des *Mémoires de la Société Royale du Canada.*

COMPLETE PROSE WORKS. Specimen Days and Collect, November Boughs and Good Bye my Fancy, by Walt Whitman. *Boston, Small, Maynard & Company, 1898.* 12mo., cloth, gilt top, XIII-527 p., 7 ill.

The new and revised edition of Whitman's prose works, elegantly enuchased in a splendid cloth binding, gilt top, will surely be favorably received.

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PUBLICATIONS DIVERSES

NAPOLEON III and his Court. by Habert de Saint-Amand. Translated by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin. *New York. Charles Scribner's Sons, 1898.* 12mo., cloth, uncut, VII-407 p., portraits. \$1.75.

"M. DE SAINT-AMAND," says the *New York Times*, "has a graceful and fluent pen, and just the qualities of mind and temper suited to his task." The author is indeed very exceptionally equipped for writing the history of his country during the reign of Napoleon III. He witnessed the ovation given the Emperor after Pianori's attempt to assassinate him, started his diplomatic career under M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and witnessed the reviews of the returning Crimean troops after the fall of Sebastopol. This personal knowledge of the three years which this volume covers, 1853 to 1856, has combined with the author's acquaintance with every possible source of infor-

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LA CHARTREUSE de N.-D. Sous-Ombre, par l'abbé Crozat. *Paris, Tequi, s. d.* In-18, 442 p. \$0.90.

SILHOUETTES D'APOTRES, par le P. Aloys Pottier. *Paris, P. Tequi, 1898.* In-12, 218 p. \$0.65.

LE REVEREND PERE JEAN CAUBERT, de la Compagnie de Jésus, fusillé rue Haxo, le 26 mai 1871. Notice biographique par le R. P. Pierre Lauras. *Paris, P. Tequi, 1898.* In-12, VI-239 p. \$0.65.

THE MAN WHO OUTLIVED HIMSELF, by Albion M. Tourgée. *New York; Fords, Howards and Hulbert, 1898.* 16mo., cloth, gilt top, 215 p.

MGR D'HULST, député, par l'abbé Emile Cavé. *Paris: Ch. Poussielgue, 1898.* In-12, 277 p. \$0.90.

Le premier anniversaire de la mort de Mgr d'Hulst a été célébré récemment. C'est le moment que M. l'abbé Cavé a choisi pour publier, comme un suprême hommage à la mémoire du prélat, un choix des discours prononcés à la Chambre des députés par le successeur de Mgr Freppel.

On lira avec intérêt et profit les remarquables discours de Mgr d'Hulst sur la liberté de la chaire, la répression du duel, le rôle de l'Etat dans l'enseignement, les relations de l'Eglise et de l'Etat, et plusieurs autres d'un intérêt aussi attachant que nous trouvons dans ce recueil.

HISTOIRE COMIQUE des Etats et Empires de la Lune et du Soleil, par Cyrano de Bergerac. *Paris: Ch. Delagrave, s.d.* In-16, 317 p. 30cts.

TOYNBEE-HALL, une colonie universitaire en Angleterre, par René Claparède. *Paris: L. Larose, 1898.* In-18, 67 p., portrait et gravures.



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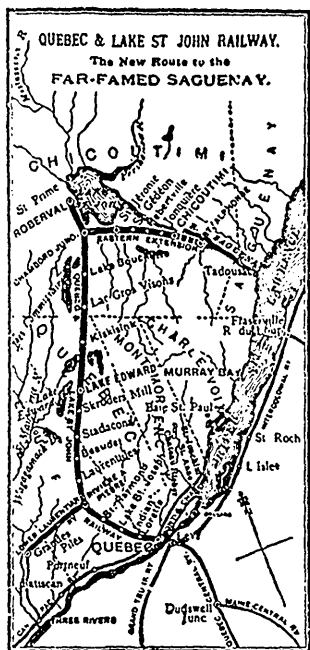
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