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A SONG

WRITTEN THE 1ST JANUARY, 1776, THE DAY AFTER THE ATTACK
OF QUEBEC BY THE REBELS (1). TUNE KILLYCRANKY

I

While (†) Whitehead sings each New-Year's Ode
 As stupid as the last, Sir,
Be mine the Talk to change the Mode
 And sing the Year that's past, Sir.
Inspir'd by (*) *Sack* still let him write,
 And court vile Adulation,
While I can scribble and can fight
 I envy not his Station.

II

Come then, my Muse, record the Day,
 A Day we'll aye remember,
Our Fears were banish'd far away
 'The last Day of December :
A Rebel Rout by Arnold led
 Thought to surprise our City,
But soon the dastard Scoundrel fled
 He fled—and more the Pity.

III

Yet blame we not what Fate ordains
 'Tis our's to pray and hope, Sir,
That Heav'n, in justice to his Sins,
 Reserves him for a Rope, Sir.

(1) From the *Quebec Gazette*, August 21, 1776.

(†) Paul Whitehead Esq ; Poet Laureat.

(*) A Butt of Sack in his yearly Perquisite.

Ye poor deluded Wretches say
 What Motives urg'd you on so,
 From House and Home thus far to stray
 Thro' Ways almost unknown too.

IV

Great Pity 'twas ye did not see
 The Congress meant to mock ye ;
 How could ye meanly stoop to be
 Commanded by a *Jockey* ?
 'Tis not a NAME creates Respect,
 And spite of *Hancock's* Will, Sir,
Arnold a Col'nel at Quebec
 Is a *Horse-Jockey* still, Sir.

V

In either View the Villain place
 This Truth I'll boldly venture,
 To mankind he's a foul disgrace,
 As such then — CAVEAT EMPTOR.
 Then come, my Friends, the Strain repeat,
 And still this Day remember
 While ev'ry Year we'll celebrate
 The last Day of December.

NOTE. — We reprint this curious piece of poetry, not for its intrinsic value, but to give an idea of the spirits which animated the Loyalists of the time. Who will give us the name of the author of that song which written to be sing on the tune of *Killycranky* ?



THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM

The prevalent anxiety in regard to the future of the Plains of Abraham has been admirably voiced by the Literary and Historical Society, which, at a recent meeting, adopted the following resolutions :

1. That the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec views with deep concern, the period in a near future, when the ninety-nine years lease of the Plains of Abraham, to the Dominion Government, will expire, lest the same should be divided and sold in building lots, as calculated to yield the proprietors a larger return than derived from the present lease.

2. That such an untoward event would obliterate this sacred and famous site, deprive the citizens of Quebec of the prestige the historic battle-field, moistened by the blood of the two heroic leaders, Wolfe and Montcalm, lends the Ancient Capital, and do away with one of Quebec's most attractive scenes for visitors from every land.

3. That a copy of the above be duly forwarded to the Government of this Dominion, to the Government of this Province, to the leading Historical Societies of Canada, asking for their co-operation, and to the English and French Press of this Province.

Soon after the interference of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, the following resolution was adopted by the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa, of which Lady Laurier is Honorary President :

That, whereas it is, in the opinion of this Society, a matter of national importance that the Plains of Abraham shall be preserved unaltered, this Society protests against any disposal of them which shall not maintain these historical grounds intact, in the interests of loyal and patriotic generations to come."

It has been suggested that the Plains of Abraham should be turned out into an international park. Dr. J. M. Harper, of Quebec, has set forth that proposition lately in the *Toronto Mail and Empire*.

“The moving of the waters, he says, which has drawn the attention of Canadians to the possible disaster of having the Plains of Abraham submerged in the present progressiveness of the city of Quebec has much or little in it as a public movement, according to the standpoint from which it may be viewed. If the intersecting of a portion of the famous battlefield (which has for so many years somewhat erroneously taken to itself the name of Plains of Abraham) with streets and building lots, and the paraphernalia of country residences, is to be taken as a serious disaster, then such a disaster has already befallen the Plains of Abraham, since much of the grounds where the shock of the battle and the final rout took place has already been intersected with streets and partly built upon. And as far as calling such an extension of the city of Quebec a desecration, there may be much more serious desecrations than that in some of the gatherings at present tolerated on the grounds referred to, and about which there never has been a word said by clergyman or historian. But disaster or no disaster, desecration or no desecration, any enterprise that would lead to the adornment of this portion of the Ancient Capital in commemoration of the great quarrel between Great Britain and France—in commemoration of the peace that had for its object the blending of French and English-Canadians into one people, one federation, one nation—cannot but be worthy of commendation.

“An effort was made some years ago to adorn as a city park the large field so long known as the Plains of Abraham, but the undertaking failed to mature, possibly on account of the expense involved; and, as I have said in writing elsewhere about this matter, unless a wider scope be given to any future enterprise in this direction, it is more than likely that nothing will again come of it. In the hope that something will be done, and that immediately, I would suggest that

instead of making the little bit of the Plains of Abraham that has so long usurped a name that rightly belongs to the plateau from the city walls to Wolfe's cove—instead of making this so-called Plains of Abraham a city park, I would suggest an international park be arranged for, extending from the Citadel to the steep where Wolfe gained footing on the great area whereon the long continuing quarrel between the two greatest powers in Europe at the time was to be fought out. Part of this territory, the finest in the world for such a purpose, has already been surveyed by Mr. Taché, the Deputy Minister of Crown Lands, and as far as the plans prepared by that gentleman indicate, there can be no difficulty in starting from the cove fields and extending the great international work along the river, even beyond the field now known as the Plains of Abraham. Such a park would form the finest international undertaking of the kind ever seen, and the reason for doing something in this direction seems to be imminent.

“Indeed, the time is a fitting one, historically speaking, for the inauguration of any movement that would tend to the unifying of the sympathies between Great Britain, the United States, and Canada, and such a magnificent tribute to the spirit of the times as that I have suggested would become a permanent peace token—a consummation, possibly, of the labours of the Washington International Commission, whose negotiations were first and auspiciously opened at Quebec last summer. And when I urge this as an international movement, I feel that there is not likely to be any difficulty in enlisting the sympathies and pecuniary assistance in favour of the scheme from our brethren the people of the United States, for their fellow-countryman General Richard Montgomery, met the death which no true soldier ever refuses to meet, near by at the foot of the rock on which the Citadel stands. A desire to build a monument to Montgomery has already been expressed by several Americans who have visited the scene of his death, and I have no doubt that subscription lists opened in London, England, and Montreal or Toronto, to meet the expense of laying out the proposed park, would be readily supplemented by one

opened in Washington or New York. As I have already said, this is a season of international peace-offering and unifying forbearance between two of the greatest nations in the world, and the new international park at Quebec might be made a happily-conceived emblem of peace in its commemoration of the disasters of war."

This proposition should meet with the approval of all interested.

JOURNAL

OF

COL. RUDOLPHUS RITZEMA

AUGUST 8-1775 TO MARCH 30-1776

(From the original in the Collection of the New York Historical Society)

(Continued)

November ye 1st. — Our Gun & Mortar Battery on this side was opened, consisting of four 12 Pounders & six Royals which together with the four Gun Battery on the East side kept up an incessant Fire on the Fort all Day, which did great Execution & knocked every Thing in the Fort to Shatters.—In the Evening General Montgomery sent a Flagg to the Fort with a Letter to Major Preston by one of the Prisoners taken by Colonel Warner informing him of Carleton's Defeat & that he had now no longer Reason to flatter himself with Relief from that Quarter, & that therefore to prevent the further Effusion of Blood which a needless & obstinate Defence would cause, especially as we had

been informed by Deserters of the Scanty State of Provisions in the Garrison, he demanded a Surrender of the Fort.—The Mayor in Return to the General's Message, sent Capt. Stewart of the 26th with a Drum into our Camp, that the General should have an Answer to his Letter in the Morning—that in the mean Time Hostilities should cease on both Sides.

November ye 2nd.—Capt Stewart of the 26th and Capt Williams of the Royal Train came about Eight o'Clock in the Morning into our Camp with an Answer from Major Preston to General Montgomery's Letter demanding to wait four Days to see whether no Relief would come to them in that Time, if not, that then they would make Proposals for a Surrender—To this the General replied that from the advanced Season, &c he could not give the Time required & that the Garrison must immediately surrender Prisoners of War, otherwise, if any fatal Consequences should ensue from their obstinacy that they must charge themselves with it—The General also referred them for the Truth of Carleton's Defeat to another Prisoner on Board of our Sloop—& informed them that whenever they choose to recommence Hostilities they should give the Signal by firing a Cannon without ball.

At Noon the same Gentlemen returned to our Camp with the Articles of Capitulation, some of which were agreed to & others rejected or amended, the sum of which was that the Garrison should march out of the Fort with the Honours of War, lay down their Arms on the Plain South of the Fort and be Prisoners of War, the Warlike Stores &c to belong to the Continent—& that Possession of the Fort should be given to Morrow morning at 8 o'Clock—this was agreed by the Garrison and accepted of.

November ye 3rd.—Detachments from all the Corps in the Army under the Command of Major Dimond took Possession of the Fort—& the Prisoners embarked in Batteaux for Ticonderoga—The 7th & 26th Regiment with about 50 Canadian Volunteers made Prisonners amounting in the whole to about 700 Men, two Schooners & a large number of Batteaux & Indian Canoes with a Great Quantity of Warlike Stores & a good Park of Artillery, among which is 14 Brass Field Pieces & 2 Brass 24 Pounders, 2 Brass Howitzers & 20 Mortars &c.

November ye 5th.—Marched from St. Johns to Laprairie—here the Army remained till

November ye 11th.—When general Montgomery with Waterbury's the Second & Fourth Regiment of Yorkers crossed the River St. Lawrence to Isle St Paul.

November ye 13th.—The General with a Detachment of the Army entered into Montreal—there was no Resistance made—General Carleton with his Soldiers, Scotch Emigrants, and French Tories, having made his Escape the Night before on Board of Eleven Vessels, with Intention to reach Quebec.

November ye 14th.—Our Regiment came into Montreal. This Week the General employed in new modelling the Army & in permitting such as were desirous of returning to their Homes to do it—most of the New England Men embraced the Opportunity—a few under the Command of General Wooster only remaining—The Yorkers in general resolved to see an End of the Campaign. Also employed in new & warm cloathing the Men who are to remain.—The General received several Expresses from Col. Arnold that he had invested Quebec—That the Enemy had burnt the Suburbs of St Johns—That the City was in an ill State to make a long Defence.

November ye 19th.—An Express from Col Easton at the Sorrel where he had erected an Eight Gun Battery, that he had obliged Governor Carleton with his Vessels to retire up the River.

November ye 20th.—Carleton made his Escape in the Night down the River—The same Day the Fleet surrendered to us on the Terms granted to the Garrison of St. Johns—Among the Prisoners are General Prescott, Major Campbell, St Luke La Corne, Cpts Frazier & Anstruther, Tom Gambol & Major Hughes with 500 Soldiers & Canadians—The Enemy destroyed the Powder on board the Vessels—there were an immense Quantity of Stores on Board the Vessels.

November ye 22nd.—Prescott with his Officers & men, landed from on Board the Vessels without the market Gate & laid down their Arms—& were immediately sent across the River to Lapraire in order to proceed to New England.

November ye 28th.—The six months for which the men of our Regiment were enlisted being nearly expired, agreeable to general orders they were enlisted anew to the 15th of April next, General Montgomery appointed me full Colonel of the Regiment.—General Montgomery embarked for Quebec: He took with him, on Board the Gaspe Sloops of war and the Mary Schooner, Part of Capt Lamb's Artillery Company—Cheesman's & Weisenfels' Companies of my Regiment—one Company of the second & two of the third Regiment. He also took with him four field Pieces & six mortars; the Cannon, mortars, Shells, Shot & Powder were to meet him at the Sorrel from Chamblee—just before the General embarked he informed me that I was to remain at Montreal at the Request of General Wooster to assist him in the Duty of the Garrison.

December ye 1st.—Major Zedwitz with Mott's, Varick's & Quackenboss' Companies embarked on Board another of our Prize Vessels in order to join General Montgomery.

In the Evening of this Day General Wooster ordered me with a Party of 150 Men, on a Supposition that St Luke La Corne, Major La Combe and other Militia officers together with Capt Frazier and Monsr de Chambeau were completing Measures for the Destruction of our Garrison, to go to Longuille and examine the papers of Monsr de Chambeau & Capt Frazier & all other suspected Persons, and on finding any having such a Tendency to secure their Persons and order them either to Lapraire or to conduct them hither —My orders were also to seize the Arms and Ammunition if there was any Collection of them. On Examination found nothing having any evil Tendency, on the contrary all Peace and Quietness. Then proceeded to Boucherville where I apprehended St Luke & Major Campbell, whose Houses and Papers I examined, as also those of many Inhabitants, but finding nothing that had an inimical Tendency I dismissed the Inhabitants & sent St Luke to Lapraire and ordered Major Campbell to this Place and conducted the Major of Militia with one of his Captain's & Courville a Lawyer to Montreal. Capt Goforth with Major Nicholson and some New England officers attended me in this nocturnal Expedition.

December ye 6th.—Nicholson was ordered to Cognewaga to conduct St Luke hither, whether it was said Colonel Bedel contrary to the General's orders had conducted him.—On the Major's arriving there with Major Campbell St Luke's son in Law, the whole Information appeared false & St Luke who was ill was ordered to take up his former quarters at Boucherville.

December ye 19th.—The whole Tribe of Coghnewaga Indians, with their Wives and Children, amounting to between 300 & 400, waited on General Wooster & presented him with a Belt of Wampum, promised to maintain a strict Friendship towards us—One of their antient Chiefs on presenting the Belt said : *That as we were Countrymen he trusted the Supreme Being would never suffer that Belt to be tarnished while the Sun and Moon endured ;* & farther that they were ready at any Time to send their Young Men to our assistance—The General thanked them for their Profers of Friendships, that he would maintain them in their ancient Rights & protect them against all their Enemies, &c.

(*To be concluded*)

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—At the request of the Literary and Historical Society, we publish, in this issue, their annual reports for 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. As a compensation, we give forty pages instead of thirty-two, as usual.

PROVINCIAL MUSEUM FOR ONTARIO.—Steps are being taken by the Ontario Historical Society and the Women's Historical Society, to establish a Provincial Museum at Toronto. A committee has been formed, consisting of Lady Edgar, Miss Fitzgibbon, Miss Mickle, Rev. Dr. Blackstock, Mr. C. C. James and Mr. J. O. Brant-Sero, to take the necessary steps tending towards that object.

CANADA WEATHER IN 1777.—In a private letter, from an officer in Canada, dated March 9, 1777, the writer says : “ Canadians unite in declaring that they have never experienced such a winter as the one we have just passed through. As for ourselves, we have noticed no perceptible difference between the cold here and that of our country, though we were astonished at the even temperature. Since the 27th of

last November, when we had our first snow and ice, we have had neither rain nor thaw; in consequence of which the snow and ice has been with us ever since. There have been numerous and heavy falls of fine, dry snow, which seldom last longer than twelve hours. It can therefore easily be imagined that the earth becomes covered with ice and snow to a depth of five or six feet. The natural weight of the snow, and the sun, which is warmer in Canada than with us at home, contract the snow into a solid mass, upon which you can walk, and ride, if necessary, on cold days.—W. L. STONE, in *Revolutionary Letters*.

ORIGIN OF ENVELOPES.—The institution of payment for the carriage of letters and envelopes dates, so far as can be gathered, from the reign of Louis XIV, says the *Bulletin de l'Imprimerie*, when a certain Sieur de Valfyer instituted a service of private post; with the royal consent he placed boxes at the corners of the streets for the reception of the letters. These letters were enclosed in envelopes bought at special offices therefor. In 1653, Mr. de Valfyer had also "note-forms," or *formules de billets*, for the dispatch of ordinary business communications for the inhabitants of the larger towns. Among the archives of the British empire there is a letter addressed May 16, 1696, to the secretary of State, the Right Honorable Sir William Trumball, by Sir James Ogilvie. This letter is $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches, almost the same as our modern envelopes. In the Egerton collection of manuscript in the British Museum there is an envelope resembling our present envelopes, which contains a letter from Mme de Pompadour to the Duchesse D'Aignillon, in the year 1760. There is also a letter addressed by Frederick the Great to an English General in his service. It is dated Postham, July 28, 1776, and has for cover an envelope of coarse paper similar to that in use in England at the present time. The difference between the two is, that the one is open at both ends, while at the present time they are opened at the top.—*The American Bookseller*.



NOTES AND QUERIES

QUESTIONS

103. FRENCH FORT AT PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.—Was there ever such a fort? By what author is one mentioned? On what map is such a fortification recorded?

BUTLER.

104. PORTRAIT DE NICOT.—Pourrait-on me dire s'il existe un portrait, une gravure, une estampe de Jean Nicot, ambassadeur de France en Portugal, de 1559 à 1561, l'importateur du tabac en Europe?

NICOTIN.

105. SISTER ST. HENRY.—Who was Sister St. Henry, of the Order of Ursulines, who died at Brinley Place, Roxbury, Mass., "from the effects of the excitement when the convent on Mt. Benedict was burned by a brutal mob"? Was she a Canadian?

C.

106. FIRST USE OF WOOD PULP IN PAPER MANUFACTURE.—I read the following information in the *New York Magazine of September 16, 1795*: "A very interesting discovery has lately been made in the State of Pennsylvania, in the art of paper making, by a Mr. Biddis. It is likely to reduce the price of that important article, by producing a saving of rags. The invention consists in reducing saw dust to a pulp, mixing it with the pulp of rags, and forming the paper from this mixture. We have seen a specimen of paper made in this manner, certified to be composed of one fourth of saw dust, the remainder of rags. The body and the surface of the paper appear as good as usual; colour verges towards a greenish yellow, which we think could be effectually remedied by indigo. We understand that in a paper of a coarser kind, a great proportion of saw dust may be used, even in some as far as three fourths. Mr. Biddis has erected a mill upon the principle of his invention, and taken out a patent, a right to which he proposes selling to one person in each of the States. The saw dust of all our woods may be used for manufacture though some are preferable to others."—Was this the first use of wood pulp in paper manufacture in America, and was it then in use in Europe?

W. K.

RÉPONSES—ANSWERS

FRANÇOIS BIGOT.—(70 et 72, vol. II, p. 289).—Voici l'acte de naissance de François Bigot, l'intendant tristement célèbre de la Nouvelle-France. Cet acte a été copié *verbatim* des *Archives municipales de Bordeaux*. Reg. paroiss. de Saint-André (G. G. 50), du 31 janvier 1703 :

“ A été baptisé François, fils légitime de Messire Louis-Amable Bigot, conseiller du Roy au Parlement et de dame Marguerite Lombard, son épouse, paroisse de Saint-Mexant. Parrain : M. François Lombard, son oncle, chanoine de Saint-Emilion. Marraine : dame Geneviève Bigot, épouse de Monsieur de Richon, escuyer, tante ; naquit hier 30 du dit, à deux heures du matin. Signé : Bigot, Lombard, Bigot de Richon, Lombard, Bigot ”.

P. M.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE

CANADIANA—AMERICANA

TRADITIONS OF THE THOMPSON RIVER INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. Collected and annotated by James Teit. With introduction by Franz Boas. *Published for the American Folk-Lore Society*, 1898.

This “ collection of traditions is the result of the long-continued studies of Mr. James Teit on the Thompson River Indians of British Columbia,” and forms the sixth volume of the *Memoirs of the American Folk-Lore Society*.

LIFE IN CALIFORNIA, being a residence of several years in that territory, by Alfred Robinson. New edition. *San Francisco, William Dozey*, 1897. 12mo., cloth, 234 p., portrait.

This new edition of Mr. Robinson's work brings the narrative from 1846 to the occupation of the country by the United States.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S LAND TENURES and the occupation of Assiniboia, by Lord Selkirk's Settlers, with a list of Grantees under the Earl and the Company, by Archer Martin. *London: William Clowes and Sons*, 1898. Svo., cloth, XIV-238 p., portrait and 4 maps.

EARLY NEW ENGLAND CATECHISMS. A Bibliographical account of some catechisms published before the year 1800, for use in New England, by Wilberforce Eames. *Worcester, Mass. Press of Charles Hamilton*, 1898. 8°, 111 p.

This paper, by the able bibliographer of the Lenox Library, of New York, was read, in part, before the American Anti-

quarian Society, at its annual meeting in Worcester, October 21, 1897. Mr. Eames was fully qualified to make this retrospective bibliographical study and he has accomplished it with great knowledge and ability.

ORDERLY BOOK OF CAPT. ICHABOD NORTON of Col. Mott's Regiment of Connecticut troops destined for the Northern Campaign in 1776, at Skeensborough (now Whitehall), Fort Ann and Ticonderoga, N. Y. and at Mount Independence, Vt... With an introduction by Robert O. Bascom. *Fort Edouard, N. Y. Keating and Barnard*, 1898. 8°, 64 p., folded map.

HISTORY OF CHERRY VALLEY from 1740 to 1898. By John Sawyer. *Cherry Valley, N. Y. Gazette Print*, 1898. 12mo., cloth, 4-156 p.

In Cherry Valley is seen a fine type of the interior village, once an important centre of trade and travel, but which the influence of railways and canals has relegated to less important rank. Early in this century Cherry Valley was the home of distinguished lawyers and legislators; it was an important point on a great line of travel, and it had historical rank in Revolutionary annals which made its name familiar to every schoolboy. But when the Mohawk Valley came to be traversed by a canal and railways, the turnpike on which was Cherry Valley lost its eminence as the great highway from Albany to Buffalo, the legal talent went elsewhere, and a general check to its growth set in.

The author of this history, Mr. John Sawyer, is quite a Canadian. His great-grandfather settled in 1791 (at Sawyer-ville, Compton Co.), where his father was born. His uncle, Mr. Sawyer, is still living at Sawyerville; he has represented his district in the Provincial Government for many years until recently.

His work is not without interest to Canadians.

ROSE A CHARLOTTE. An Acadian Romance, by Marshall Saunders, illustrated by H. de M. Young. *Boston, L. C. Page and Company*, 1898. 12mo., cloth, 516 p., ill.

This charming romance of Acadian Life, by the author of the *Beautiful Joe*, the *House of Armour*, and other novels, is dedicated in the following terms to Theodore Harding Rand, of McMaster University, Toronto:

"I inscribe the story of the Acadiens, says the author, to one who was their warm friend and helper while administering the Public Systems of Education in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to a man whose classic verse is rich in suggestion caught from the picturesque Evangeline land, and who is a valued and lifelong friend of my father."

MINERS' MANUAL. United States, Alaska, The Klondike,... by Horace F. Clark, Charles C. Heltman, Charles F. Consaul. *Chicago, Callaghan & Company*, 1898. 16 mo., cloth, 404 p.

HISTORY OF THE GATLING GUN DEPARTMENT. Fifth Army Corps. at Santiago, with a few unvarnished truths concerning that expedition, by John H. Parker. *Kansas City, Mo., Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co.* (1898). 12 mo., cloth, 274 p., portrait, map and ill.

This history, preceded by a Preface of Theodore Roosevelt, is of very keen actuality. It deals with all the experiences endured, and it ought to be interesting to every one who likes reading military topics.

STEAM NAVIGATION and its Relation to the Commerce of Canada and the United States, by James Croil. *Toronto: William Briggs*, 1898. 12mo., cloth, XIV-381 p., portraits and illustrations.

This is a comprehensive history of the steam navigation in Canada and United States, and in it we find the following chapters which interest us particularly: The St. Lawrence Route; Steam on the Great Lakes; Steam Commerce of the Great Lakes; and Steam Navigation in all the Provinces of the Dominion and in Newfoundland.

The book is nicely gotten up and profusely and well illustrated.

CANADA AND ITS CAPITAL. With sketches of Political and Social Life at Ottawa, by Hon. J. D. Edgar. *Toronto: George N. Morang*, 1898. 8vo., cloth, gilt top, 217 p., 21 illustrations.

This historical book by the Hon. J. D. Edgar, Speaker of the House, has already been very well received by the press at home and abroad. It is really a nice book, well edited and full of historical information covering the early French period as well as the actual times. A chapter is devoted to the following: How Ottawa came to be the Capital of Canada. It also deals with the history of the parliament buildings and our system of government. The two last chapters are respectively devoted to the future of Canada and to her relations with the mother country.

KLONDIKE. Mining laws, rules and regulations of the United States and Canada applicable to Alaska and North West Territory. Compiled by W. J. Hills and B. M. Ausherman. *Seattle, Lowman & Hanford B. & P. Co.* (1898) 16mo., 143 p.

JOURNAUX DE LÉVIS, par Horace Tétu. 3me édition (Revue et augmentée). *Québec*, 1898. 16°, 29 p.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Women's Historical Society of Toronto, for 1897-98. 12 mo., 12 p

TRANSACTIONS OF THE LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF QUEBEC. No. 22. Sessions of 1892 to 1898. *Quebec, Raoul Renault, Publisher, 1898. 8vo., 140 p.*

Contents : Annual Reports of the Society for 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897, and the following historical papers : Histoire de la Conquête du Canada, Manuscrit inédit ; A Diary of the Weather kept at Quebec in the year of the siege by the Americans in 1776 ; The Journal of Sergeant James Thompsan ; Brigadier General R. Montgomery's Sword ; To know how the Order of the Gateau became first instituted ; The New Canadian Patriotism, by Leigh R. Gregor.

PUBLICATIONS DIVERSES

DICTIONNAIRE PRATIQUE DE DROIT COMPARÉ, par Hector Lambrechts. *Bruzelles, Oscar Schepens & Cie, (1898). In-8, 141 p.*

Le *Dictionnaire de Droit comparé* comble une lacune dans la littérature juridique et répond à des besoins de jour en jour plus impérieux.

Le développement intense des moyens de communication internationaux et l'habitude des déplacements qui s'en est suivi ont compliqué les relations juridiques de notre époque.

Ce *Dictionnaire* est publié par fascicules ; l'ouvrage complet en comprendra une vingtaine.

HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL from the earliest times to the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans. Written for lay readers, by Carl Heinrich Cornill, translated by W. H. Carruth. *Chicago, The Open Court Publishing Company, 1898. 8°, 301 p.*

ETUDE COMPARÉE DES LANGUES VIVANTES d'origine germanique, par Julien Melon. *Namur, Wesmael-Charlier, 1898. 8°, XL-181 p.*

Premier fascicule de la première partie de cet ouvrage de linguistique : Lois des modifications de consonnes qu'éprouvent les mots envisagés du Néerlandais à l'Allemand et à l'Anglais.

DICTIONNAIRE DE STYLE, français-latin, offrant une comparaison des deux langues dans l'emploi des mots... précédé d'une introduction par D. Keiffer. *Namur, Wesmael-Charlier, 1898. 8°, 260 p.*

LE RÊVE, par le Dr Surbled. *Paris, P. Téqui, 1898. In-12, 141 p.*

LE CLERGÉ ET LA QUESTION SOCIALE, par le Dr Scheicher. Examen critique par l'abbé Auguste Onclair. *Paris, P. Téqui, 1898. In-12, 172 p.*

LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF QUEBEC

ANNUAL REPORTS

Annual general meeting : 11th January, 1893

The annual general meeting of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec was held on Wednesday morning, 11th January, at ten o'clock, in the library of the Society. There was a good attendance of members, Cyrille Tessier, Esq., President, in the chair. After reading the minutes of the last monthly meeting, the president submitted the annual report of the society for the past year :

Report of the Council of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, for the year ending 31st December, 1892.

The Council of this society beg to submit this their annual report.

This society can boast of having extended its sphere of usefulness during the past year, although the Provincial government has not yet thought fit to continue its usual grant to help the publication of our transactions and of our valuable manuscripts. At least four publications have been added to the list of those already to be found on our tables, and twenty-eight new members have been balloted for and admitted. Against this last figure we have to place three resignations.

Among the valuable papers which were read in our rooms within the last twelve months, there is one by Mr. James Stevenson, on a subject interesting alike to historian and financier, to which the Council cannot but give a special notice, viz : " The war of 1812 in connection with the Army bills." This paper is the complement of a work undertaken by Mr. Stevenson, who in this and in two other former lectures (all published in our transactions), has given a complete history of the monetary system of this country under both the French and present régime.

This society is eminently a public institution. Men of literary and historical erudition, by their valuable papers read in its rooms to the public and subsequently printed and published in its transactions, have given it a name in the scientific and literary world, and Societies of like character in all parts of the globe have exchanged their papers, the products of the minds of their learned men, for our published transactions and for the invaluable historical documents periodically published by us out of those which are stored in our archives. It has thus given to our country the advantage of their indefatigable research, as their exchanges are in our rooms available to all.

Professor James Douglas, one of our esteemed former Presidents, has represented our society at different congresses and meetings held in Spain to solemnize the Columbian centenary. Our learned friend, will, no doubt, send us a report on the proceedings of these foreign congresses and on their results.

The delegate of our Society to the Royal Society of Canada this year was Mr. Archibald Campbell, one of our vice-presidents. On his return from Ottawa, where he had attended its meetings, he made on the proceedings and on the different papers read thereat, a scientific as well as pleasing *résumé*, which is entered at full length in the minute-book of the general meetings of our Society.

We have on view in our rooms a precious relic in the original wooden model of the steamship "Royal William". Although a good many citizens of Quebec, where she was built, were aware of the fact of this ship being the first to cross the Ocean under steam, the thing was not universally acknowledged. Mr. Archibald Campbell, in order to vindicate the honor to the City and Province of having built and sent to sea the first ocean steamship, gathered and co-ordinated all the information to be found concerning the pioneer ocean steamer, and in an able paper which was read before this society and published in its transactions, gave such evident proof of the correctness of our claim that the Royal Naval Exhibition of Chelsea, England, held under the distinguished patronage of Her Majesty, and presided over by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, to which the model was sent with authentic testimonials, awarded a diploma which we have a right to be proud of.

The publicity thus given to an achievement of such paramount interest to Canada has attracted the attention of the

Canadian Institute of Toronto. At the close of a paper read in its rooms, by Dr. Sandford Fleming, F. R. S. C., on Ocean Steam Navigation, the following resolution was unanimously passed :

“ That the subject of the “ Pioneer Ocean Steamship ” having been brought to the consideration of the Canadian Institute at its meeting held in Toronto on Saturday, December 17th, 1892, it was resolved that suitable measures be taken to establish a memorial tablet in honor of the men associated with the building and sending to sea of the “ Royal William,” and that the members for the city of Toronto be requested to obtain permission for the tablet to be placed in a fit position in the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa; and that it be remitted to the Council to invite the co-operation of societies or individuals, and to take such other “ means as may be needful to carry out in the best manner the spirit of the resolution.”

In forwarding a copy of this resolution to our society, the Canadian Institute has invited the co-operation of the Literary and Historical Society in the movement. Our society cannot remain indifferent to this matter and the thanks of our Institution are due to the Historical Society of our sister city for having taken the lead in a movement which is of great moment to the whole country it is true, but which is especially so to the city of Quebec.

The Council dwells with pleasure on the large attendance in our Library rooms, attracted, no doubt, by the ever increasing number of scientific and literary works, magazines, and reviews on our shelves, as well as by the facilities, comfort, and better light and genial temperature afforded by the introduction of the electric light and hot water registers.

Respectfully submitted,

CYRILLE TESSIER,

President.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

Owing to reasons of economy a limited number of books have been purchased during the past year.

The increase to the library would have been very small indeed but for the numerous exchanges, containing most valuable information on all subjects, that are received from

other Societies. These comprise fifty-four bound, and two hundred and thirty-seven unbound volumes, making a total of 357 accessions. Among the donations will be found a valuable collection of the works of the "Egypt Exploration Society," presented by the Very Revd. the Dean of Quebec.

A complete set of the journals of the Synod of the Diocese of Quebec, and almost a complete set of the reports of the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec, were received from their respective secretaries; these books being important for reference, have been bound. Also an interesting sketch of the late Dr. Sterry Hunt, from the author, James Douglas, Esq., of New York, one of our past presidents. Dr. Hunt, a very short time before his death, sent to this Society his last work entitled Systematic Mineralogy.

Valuable donations have been received from the following gentlemen:—E. T. Fletcher, Esq., of Victoria, B. C., an honorary member of this society; General J. Watts De Peyster, of New York, one of our corresponding members: Chevalier Baillaigé, City Engineer of Quebec; Major W. H. Tapp, Quebec; L. Homfray Irving, Esq., Toronto; Dr. G. N. Dawson, Ottawa; Dr. Amos Perry Fry, N. S., also from the secretary of the Royal Military College Club, and the Smithsonian Institute.

Two thousand one hundred and sixty-seven volumes have been issued to members, which is an increase of 300 volumes over last year. One hundred and nine of these are still out beyond the time, 14 *days*, specified in the Library rules. Two magazines and one paper have been added to the usual list of periodicals placed on our tables. The Dominion Illustrated Monthly, Review of Reviews and Arcadia. The card catalogue is progressing and even now is found extremely useful, 4556 books have been entered and numbered; this takes much time seeing that each work requires from two to three and sometimes four cards, but through the exertions of our indefatigable custodian of the library, Mr. J. W. Strachan, it is hoped this catalogue may be completed by next annual meeting.

F. C. WÜRTELE,

Librarian.

Quebec, 31st December, 1892.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Literary and Historical Society of Quebec in account with
Edwin Pope, treasurer :

Dr.

To cash paid for books and periodicals.....	\$ 196 81
“ “ taxes.....	16 50
“ “ lighting.....	36 05
“ “ salaries.....	240 00
“ “ miscellaneous.....	293 83
	<hr/>
	\$ 783 28

Cr.

By balance from 1891	\$ 66 50
“ members' subscriptions 1892.....	474 00
“ “ “ 1891.....	160 00
“ transactions sold.....	26 35
“ newspapers sold.. ..	28 10
“ balance due treasurer.....	28 83
	<hr/>
	\$ 783 28

Examined and found correct,

10th January, 1893.

WM. S. BENNETT.

On motion of J. M. LeMoine, Esq., seconded by P. Johnston, Esq., the council report was unanimously adopted.

It was moved by W. Hossack, Esq., and seconded by P. B. Casgrain, Esq., that all the reports be adopted and published.

Moved by J. M. Lemoine, Esq., seconded by Peter Johnston, Esq., that the cordial thanks of the Literary and Historical Society be tendered to Captain Sir Alfred Jephson, R. N., Hon. Secretary to the Royal Naval Exhibition, held at Chelsea, England, in May, 1891, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, for his kind offices and for the facilities afforded the Society in submitting to the committee, presided over by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the model and claim of the steamer “Royal William,” built at Quebec in 1831, as pioneer steamer crossing the Atlantic in 1833, and for forwarding to the Society the diploma of honor awarded to the Society by the committee of management.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with :

<i>President</i>	Cyrille Tessier, Esq.
<i>1st Vice-President</i>	A. Campbell, Esq.
<i>2nd Vice-President</i>	W. Hossack, Esq.
<i>3rd Vice-President</i>	Very Revd. R. W. Norman, D. D., the Dean of Quebec.
<i>4th Vice-President</i>	W. A. Ashe, Esq.
<i>Treasurer</i>	James Geggie, Esq.
<i>Librarian</i>	Fred. C. Würtele, Esq.
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	T. Ainslie Young, Esq.
<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>	A. Robertson, Esq.
<i>Council Secretary</i>	W. C. H. Wood, Esq.
<i>Curator of Museum</i>	W. Clint, Esq.
<i>Curator of Apparatus</i>	T. H. Jones, Esq.
<i>Additional Members of the Council</i>	P. B. Casgrain, Esq., J. M. LeMoine, Esq., Peter Johnston, Esq., John Hamilton, Esq.
<i>Auditor</i>	W. S. Bennett, Esq.
<i>Custodian of the Library</i>	J. W. Strachan, Esq.

And the meeting adjourned.

Annual general meeting : 10th January, 1894.

The annual general meeting of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec was held on Wednesday morning, 10th January, 1894, at 10 o'clock, in the library of the Society. There was a very good attendance of Members. Cyrille Tessier, Esq., President, in the chair. After reading the minutes of the last monthly meeting the President submitted the annual report of the Society for the past year :

Report of the Council of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

Seventy years have run since His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie then Governor General of Canada, called a meeting at the historic Chateau of St. Louis, of the elite of Quebec citizens, under guidance of the late Dr. John C. Fisher, an Oxford graduate, founded the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec. Its general object was the promotion of Literature and its special aim was to disseminate the publications and documents bearing on the history of our country. Latterly our Librarian, Mr. F. C. Würtele, after considerable research has prepared and published under the

auspices of the Society a report of the scientific works produced by the leading members or lecturers of the Association, from its inception. Among these were: Chief Justice J. Sewell, Dr. John Charlton Fisher, Admiral Bayfield, General Baddeley, R. E., George B. Faribault, Honorable William Shepherd, John Langton, Honorable T. D'Arcy McGee, Commander Ashe, R. N., James Douglas, Honorable P. J. O. Chauveau; the Historians Garneau, Casgrain, LeMoine, Miles, Turcotte; John Reade, F. R. S. E., General Noble, R. A., Lieutenant Colonel Strange, R. A., Andrew Stuart, Amable Berthelot, Dr. J. W. Anderson, Bishop Mountain, Revd. Dr. Wilkie, Dr. George Stewart, Honorable Hector Fabre, Alfred Sandham, E. A. Meredith, Professor Goldwin Smith, Dr. J. M. Harper, Fred. C. Würtele, Arch. Campbell and a host of others. On perusing the Society's transactions, disseminated now over the whole world, you will, the Council is sure, admit, that the Society has not been recreant to the useful scientific mission which its illustrious founder contemplated.

Leaving aside these creditable memories of a bright past, and descending to a progressive present, the frequenters of these rooms must have rejoiced in the many recent improvements carried out by successive councils such as the introduction of electric light, of registers to heat the room elegant book shelves and a choice selection of magazines and reviews, in addition to standard scientific works purchased.

But, gentlemen, this brilliant vision of the past, and its course of desired improvements of the present must now, we fear, come to an end, unless some means are devised to replenish our exchequer.

During the year just expired, your Council has had chiefly to study the financial position of your Society and its future prospects.

It has seriously considered the means which might be taken to find a substitute for the annual grant which the Provincial Government was wont of offer our Society in consideration of the valuable services which it rendered and of the aid which it afforded to the student of history particularly the history of our country and of this continent.

The subscriptions from members are not and have never been sufficient to meet the necessary expenses and needs of the Society and, unless the list of associate members be more than doubled, other means will have to be found to keep it in existence.

A Society of this kind should be sheltered and protected from and against the fluctuations periodically arising in its list of paying members, and as, for the future, it would be imprudent to rely on Government aid, your council is of the opinion that the citizens not only of Quebec, but of the whole Province, should help in the formation of an endowment fund, which would be safely invested and whose revenue or interest would help the Society in furthering its useful aims, we therefor make an appeal to all who are in a position to aid an institution which is of such great public utility.

It must not be lost sight of that the Literary and Historical Society is not only the oldest of Quebec literary associations but that it has for its objects in addition to those which are common to others, that of publishing historical documents which are of great use to the historiographer and which are exchanged for invaluable transactions and publications of the learned Societies all over the world. It is therefore of paramount interest that it should be put in a position to continue without interruption its valuable publications, as the suspension of its useful action would be little short of a public calamity. The report of the Treasurer will be shortly submitted to you, and will show in detail the monetary condition of our Society.

It has been a great pleasure for us all to hear the once familiar voice of a worthy friend of the Society in the person of Professor James Douglas, who kindly consented to act as the delegate of our Society in Spain, and who kindly consented to give an interesting account of his travels on the continent during the festivities organized to celebrate the discovery of the new world.

The Honorable Mr. Joly de Lotbinière was good enough to favor us with a very useful paper on the most rapid and economical way of growing forest trees, exhibiting to his audience specimens of black walnut and other trees the produce of his own experience on his manor property at Point-Platon. The Very Reverend Dr. Normau, Dean of Quebec's paper on Julius Cæsar was also very highly appreciated. We have to lament the removal by death of the following members of our Society: G. Colley (a life-member) Messrs. S. H. Holt, T. H. Jones, Commissary General M. Bell Irvine, C. M. G., and Messrs C. A. Scott and W. A. Ashe.

If the financial position of our Society is not what we would wish it to be, on the other hand, its importance in other respects is certainly growing as is evidenced by the

daily increasing number and value of donations and exchanges which are to be found in our reading room.

The whole respectfully submitted,

CYR. TESSIER,
President.

Quebec, 31st December, 1893.

Report of the Treasurer of the Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, January, 1894.

The Treasurer begs to report that during the year from January, 1893 to January, 1894, the following amounts were received :

Subscription members :

For arrears.....	\$114 00
For 1893.	488 00
For 1894.....	4 00
	<hr/>
	\$606 00
Periodicals sold.....	33 80
Transactions sold.....	14 35
E. Pope, books in Allan's account.....	4 25
	<hr/>
	\$658 40
	<hr/>

The following Payments :

E. Pope, balance due him January, 1893....	\$ 28 33
Books—\$8.25. Periodicals \$188.21.....	196 46
Taxes.....	9 20
Lighting.....	63 44
Salaries.....	220 00
Sundries.....	35 49
Insurance Premiums.....	30 00
R. Sampson.....	19 53
G. A. Lafrance.....	20 00
Balance on hand.....	35 95
	<hr/>
	\$658 40
	<hr/>

Examined and found correct,

W. S. BENNETT,
Auditor.

On looking over the treasurers' accounts since 1890 it will be found that the amount received from members is about \$650 annually and the disbursements about \$800 and that too without increasing its library to any great extent.

At the present moment the society is in debt to the extent of \$716. It is therefore important that some means without delay should be devised to pay this debt and increase the receipts.

JAMES GEGGIE,

Treasurer

Quebec, 10th January, 1894.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

From financial reasons only nineteen vols. were purchased during the past year, but the accessions to the library by exchange and donation have been 296, viz :—59 bound and 236 unbound vols. The issues during the year have been 1,427 vols. viz :

History.....	196	vols.
Biography.....	37	"
Science.....	76	"
Fiction.....	351	"
Periodicals.....	528	"
Voyages and travels.....	73	"
Poetry.....	32	"
Unclassified.....	134	"

1427 vols.

125 of which are out over time. The card catalogue is progressing, all books in the room have been entered except those on the gallery which are being rearranged and classified preparatory to the work of cataloguing being continued.

The exchange list still retains our old friends and has been augmented by several new ones—the Government of New South Wales, the Australasian Association for the advancement of Science. The Polynesian Society, the Royal Society of Queensland, the Natural History Society of Australasia and the Long Island Historical Society. All whose publications contain most valuable information of every description, and from the tenor of many letters received from different parts of the world, our transactions and historical documents

are eagerly sought for and much appreciated by all the Societies with whom we exchange, which shows that the prestige of the old Society has not waned all assertions to the contrary notwithstanding.

F. C. WÜRTELE,

Librarian.

Quebec, 30th December, 1893.

It was resolved that the reports be adopted and published.

Messrs. C. Judge and W. H. Carter, Esq., were named scrutineers and the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with.

President. A. Campbell, Esq.
1st Vice-President. Very Revd. R. W. Norman, D.D.,
the Dean of Quebec.
2nd Vice-President. Wm. Hossack, Esq.
3rd Vice-President. P. B. Casgrain, Esq.
4th Vice-President. John Hamilton, Esq.
Treasurer. James Geggie, Esq.
Librarian. F. C. Würtele, Esq.
Recording Secretary. T. A. Young, Esq.
Corresponding Secretary. A. Robertson, Esq.
Council Secretary. Capt. Wm. Wood.
Curator of Museum. Wm. Clint, Esq.
Curator of Apparatus. . . . James Morgan, Esq.
Additional Members of Council. — J. M. LeMoine, Esq., P.
Johnston, Esq., Cyrille Tessier, Esq., W. H. Carter, Esq.
Auditor. — W. Bennett, Esq.
Custodian of the Rooms. — J. W. Strachan.

The President then vacated the chair, and it was moved by the Very Rev. Dean of Quebec, and seconded by Wm. Hossack, Esq., that the cordial thanks of the society be and are hereby tendered to the outgoing President Cyrille Tessier, Esq., for his valuable and efficient services in the chair for the past two years—Carried.

It was moved by J. M. Lemoine, Esq., and seconded by Wm. Hossack, Esq., that it is with extreme regret that this Society since its last meeting has to record the death of one of its Vice-Presidents, W. A. Ashe, Esq., F. R. G. S., who always took deep interest in its welfare and an active part in its affairs both at the council board and in the lecture room.

They wish also to express their sincere sympathy with Mrs. Ashe in this severe bereavement.

The usual sale of Newspapers and Magazines took place and the meeting adjourned.

Annual general meeting : 9th January, 1895.

The annual general meeting of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec was held yesterday morning, 9th instant, in the library of the Society, at ten o'clock. There was a fair attendance of Members. Mr. Archd. Campbell, President, took the chair. After reading the minutes of last meeting the Council secretary, Mr. William Wood, submitted the annual report of the Society for the past year.

The council of the literary and Historical Society of Quebec submits to the Society the annual reports and statements.

We regret that the genial presence of James Stevenson will cheer us no more—the hand of death has removed him from us—for several years he occupied the position of President of this institution. The Montreal "Witness," in a late editorial commenting upon him, stated "that he was a man of great ability, not merely in the practical life of a Banker, but in the difficult walks of the historian, his contributions upon Army bills and other currency questions to the transactions of the famous Quebec Society will secure him a niche in the Pantheon of Canadian Literature." Such testimony coming from so influential a publication in our great sister city must be regarded as a reflection of the public opinion of our country and makes us realize the great loss our Society has sustained in being bereaved of his valuable aid, and we consider it but due to his memory to hereby give expression to our views—the more particularly as we regard as one of the chief functions of an historical society such as ours, is to prevent the able and virtuous men of our body being buried in silence.

We have also to deplore the loss by death during the past year of three other members—Messrs. Thomas Brodie, W. H. Baldwin and W. S. Desbarats, and by resignation, and leaving the limits of three more.

Last month the fleet paymaster Shuldham S. Hill, R. N., favoured the Society with an instructive lecture on the vast capabilities for commerce, if means of communication were opened to that ocean of waters, Hudson's Bay teeming with fish, and whose neighbouring territories are replete with the most valuable minerals—all within the borders of our magnificent Dominion.

The financial position of the Society as expressed in our report of last year by Mr. Cyrille Tessier, our late President, has not improved.

Not having forgotten the pregnant words of the report of 1890, submitted to the society through our then President Dr. George Stewart, D. C.L., L.L.D., F. R. S., and wherein it was set forth that, "we had to uphold the great traditions of our Society, as the oldest historical body in Canada, from all quarters of the globe came messages and letters asking questions about our annals, disputed points in history and curious questions touching the life, movement and civilization in Canada since it first began to occupy the attention of mankind. To answer, was looked upon as a duty and cheerfully performed, the spread of reliable information regarding our country being one of the great aims of the Society. These views, these great objects were accepted by us and so impressed us that recognizing the importance of maintaining the character and prestige, the Society had earned through the exertions and intellectual acquirements of our respected predecessors, and to prevent if possible the Society continuing moribund, the Council held numerous meetings, having for their object to devise some means whereby to revive, for the honor and advantage of our city and country, the inestimable and special objects of the originators of the Society, and it was suggested to form an endowment fund to take the place of the main prop and support of the reduced annual grant of \$500; which the Government until within the last few years had usually conceded to us and which, having been withdrawn as is well known, has led to our present great financial straits. Thereupon a circular was prepared, printed and sent to all whom the Council considered were friends and from their position would be upholders and patrons of such an institution as that which the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, has since its origin shown itself to be, and that they would cheerfully contribute according to their respective means towards the proposed fund.

A committee was then formed consisting of the following members of the Council: The Very Revd. Dean of Québec, Messrs. James M. LeMoine, P. B. Casgrain, Cyrille Tessier, John Hamilton, Peter Johnston and Alexander Robertson, who undertook to solicit contributions towards the fund in question, and so far they have been fairly successful as shewn by the following result. The committee undertaking not to call upon the subscribers to the fund for the sums opposite their respective names as set forth below, until a nucleus of \$5,000 be promised:

Mr. Frank Ross.....	\$ 500 00
Mr. John T. Ross.....	500 00
The Hon. E. J. Price.....	250 00
Mr. R. R. Dobell.....	100 00
Mr. G. R. Renfrew.....	100 00
Mr. J. H. Holt	100 00
Mr. Gus. Stuart, Q. C.....	100 00
Mr. T. H. Dunn.....	100 00
Mr. Arch. Campbell.....	100 00
Mr. Logie Dunn.....	50 00
Mr. John Hamilton.....	50 00
Mr. Theophilus Oliver.....	50 00

and provided the deed of trust is satisfactory, Professor James Douglas, formerly one of the esteemed Presidents of this body, has promised to contribute to the endowment fund \$500, as also a further sum of \$50, towards payment of our indebtedness—a subscription list for that purpose having been opened.

The Library and reading room continue to be widely used—though in consequence of our financial straits, no addition has been made thereto by purchase, nor will any be made until the success of the proposed fund be put beyond doubt.

Of course no transactions have this past year been published and unless the endowment fund be soon raised to enable the Society from the interest thereon to publish them, the community will lose the valuable exchanges we receive for our transactions from most of the important centres of thought in the civilized world—from literary, scientific and Historical Associations of Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australasia, from the Governments of India, and of our sister Colonies in the Antipodes.

In consequence of the absence of our most efficient Librarian, Mr. Fred. Würtele, there was no report from him.

Dated 9th January, 1895.

(Signed) ARCHD. CAMPBELL,
President.

WILLIAM WOOD,
Secretary.

James Geggie, treasurer in account with the Literary and Historical Society :

Dr.

To balance on hand.....	\$ 35 95
To amt. collected. Members' arrears.....	8 00
" " 1894.....	392 00
" " 1895.....	17 00
To sale of periodicals at annual sale.....	34 45
To sale of transactions.....	36 72
	<hr/>
	3524 12

Cr.

By periodicals.....	\$ 16 99
By librarian, asst. 13 months.....	260 00
By Phoenix Insurance Coy. prem. \$3,000, 3 years..	22 50
By gas acc. \$2.71 ; Electric Light \$41.10.....	43 81
By Allan on account.....	50 00
By Incidentals.....	27 09
By Rent P. O. Box.....	3 00
By City Directory.....	3 00
By l'Événement and circulars endowment Fund...	5 00
By printing cards, Hill's Lecture.....	1 50
By Corporation taxes.....	9 84
	<hr/>
	\$425 73
Balance on hand.....	81 39
	<hr/>
	\$524 12

E. & O. E.

Quebec, January 8th, 1895.

On motion of William Hossack, seconded by P. B. Casgrain, the reports were adopted. The election of officers for the year of 1895, was then proceeded with. Messrs John Hamilton and C. P. Champion were appointed scrutineers.

The following gentlemen were duly elected.

<i>President</i>	Mr Archibald Campbell.
<i>1st Vice-President</i>	P. B. Casgrain.
<i>2nd Vice-President</i>	The Very Revd. Dean of Quebec.
<i>3rd Vice-President</i>	William Hossack.
<i>4th Vice-President</i>	Gus. G. Stuart, Q. C.
<i>Treasurer</i>	James Geggie.
<i>Librarian</i>	Peter Johnston.
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	T. A. Young.
<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>	Alex Robertson.
<i>Council Secretary</i>	William Wood.
<i>Curator of Museum and Apparatus</i> .—	J. Morgan.
<i>Additional Members of Council</i> .—	J. M. Lemoine, Cyr. Tes-
	sier, W. H. Carter, Edwin Pope.

Annual general meeting: 8th January, 1896.

The annual general meeting was held at the rooms of the Society, on Wednesday morning, 8th instant, and 10 o'clock. The reports which it was unanimously agreed to publish were those of: I, The Council, II, The Librarian, III, The Treasurer.

I.—REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

Although the present position of the Society ought to be known by this time to every member, yet in order to prevent any possibility of misunderstanding, the Council wishes once more to lay a summary of it before the members.

The Society exists firstly as a learned society, secondly as a reference library, thirdly as a circulating library, and fourthly as a reading room for periodicals. Now if we take these four forms of our existence separately we shall be able to see exactly how we stand with regard to each one, and so better appreciate all the blessings of our general standing.

Our standing as a learned society has always hitherto been among the very first. We are the oldest of all Canadian societies, were the first to receive a Royal charter of incor-

poration and the first to receive an annual grant from the Government. As the continuance or withdrawal of this grant has been a burning question for some years past, it may be stated again—and stated confidently, without any fear of valid contradiction—that the grant was always given by successive governments, quite irrespective of political considerations, for the purpose of enabling the Society to publish Proceedings and Transactions dealing with all subjects of Canadian historical or other research; and, it may also be stated again with equal confidence, the trust reposed in the Society by many governments throughout so many years was never once abused. A reference to the long series of our publications will convince any competent judge of the truth of this assertion.

For many years the relations between the Society and the Government were of the most harmonious kind; but with the successive arbitrary attacks made by the late Government a disastrous change began. The whole history of this period is set forth in detail in the minutes of the monthly meetings: the gist of the matter is this: the Government gave a reduced grant at first, then seized seventeen invaluable historical manuscripts, under the specious pretence that they ought not to remain in private hands and finally went on reducing the grant till nothing was left.

The Council under their able and energetic president, Dr. George Stewart, resisted this spoliation to the utmost but were forced into giving a most reluctant consent under the strongest protest to the temporary removal of these volumes from the vaults of the Society to the Library of Parliament whilst maintaining intact the Society's absolute claim to every manuscript taken.

The present Government, unfortunately, have not as yet been able to see their way clear to a renewal of our grant; nor have they yet come to any decision with regard to our claim of \$4000 as compensation for our loss.

Thus as a learned Society we stand to-day unable either to acquire new materials or to publish those which we already have, it should be clearly understood that our existence as a learned Society is entirely dependant upon some certain source of income other than that derived from members subscriptions. It is necessary to repeat this again and again, since some have refused to subscribe to an endowment on the plea that they will not aid a Society to do work in which its members do not show a sufficient pecuniary interest.

As a matter of fact the inadequacy of popular annual subscription has been recognized from the beginning, and the recognition of this fact was shown in the old annual Government grant of \$750, and if it is objected that we ought to carry on our publications now, in spite of having no grant in aid, we can only ask such objectors to kindly point out a method by which a society can safely expend twice as much money as it receives: or to give their solution of this problem in proportion:—If a society of over 400 members requires a grant of \$750, what would be an adequate grant for a society of less than 200 members?

The independant income we require must certainly not be less than \$500 a year: towards obtaining which we have the chance of a Government grant, the further chance of Government compensation and the chance of raising a sufficient endowment. The endowment has at all events some present certainty about it for the amount of subscriptions already promised is approaching \$3000: but then, it must be remembered, that in raising money by public subscription the general experience is that the first steps are by far the easiest to make. If we take the hopes of a renewed grant from a Government that used to give us from \$500 to \$750 annually the expectations of receiving \$4000 as compensation for the loss of our priceless manuscripts and the possibilities of expansion in an endowment fund which has nearly reached \$3000 in a single year, and if we place these three chances in a favorable light, perhaps it may seem to the members here assembled that this report ought to be a more cheerful one than it is: however this may be, the facts are now before the members, who, it is confidently hoped, will no longer lack sufficient data from which to draw their own conclusions.

Turning now to our existence as a reference and circulating library, we are brought face to face with quite a set of different circumstances, here we exist simply and solely for our own convenience and the gaps on our shelves simply represent corresponding gaps in our paying membership. There are many indispensable works of reference which we have, such as the last Edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica and others, which we are still receiving, such as the successive volumes, in the International Scientific Series; but there are many great works to which we are unable to subscribe at all, for instance the new English Dictionary and the Dictionary of National Biography. As for the works more suitable for the purposes of a circulating library, it would be idle to say much while we can do so little; but works are

added whenever possible and when our friends will allow us, every effort shall be made to fill existing gaps according to the general wishes of the subscribers. It is a matter of some congratulation that we are at present out of debt ; but it has required a combination of great generosity on the part of our creditors, with a special effort on the part of a few subscribers to bring this about—we cleared a debt of over \$700 by raising a special debt fund of \$370. For 1896 we are safe provided that we confine our attention to running expenses of management, rent, heat, light and the purchase of periodicals. Beyond these items we cannot go very far; but something towards the purchase of new books or additional periodicals might be done if members would only be a little more regular in their payments. As a reading room for Periodicals we may be satisfied with our prospects for 1896, and if a four dollar subscription entitled a member only to access to our periodicals it would hardly be said to be yielding an inadequate return, whilst giving him the reading of between thirty and forty of the best serials—monthly, fortnightly and weekly. It is hoped that even this number may be increased possibly, in the first instance by adding to our Canadian periodicals the *Canadian Magazine* and to our French *La Revue des Sciences* (we already receive the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*) and by subscribing to the new and successful venture in international publication “*Cosmopolis*”, a monthly Magazine numbering among its contributors the best names in England, France, Germany and America.

But stationary as it is in respect of publication, the Society has much to offer its members besides the reading of thirty or forty popular periodicals; it has its general library of over 12,000 volumes, and a Collection of *Canadians* which has been used again and again by historians, such as Parkman abroad, and more than we can here set down at home, which has been in part published to the learned world entirely by the Society's use of the Government grant, and which still includes unique manuscripts only awaiting a renewal of the grant to reveal the wealth of their historical material. Besides our own long series of Proceedings and Transactions which are eagerly sought for in many places, we continue to acquire each year an immense series of the publications of other Societies in every part of the world, and besides these again we receive regularly many invaluable Government publication from all parts of Canada and the United States, from the United Kingdom, from India and from elsewhere. All these publications are of great value, they cover every department

of knowledge—literary, historical, naval, military, scientific and artistic, and, if we were able to resume publication, we could greatly increase probably even double the number of our exchanges and thus not only make known to the honor of Canadian research, that part of Canadian unpublished history to which we hold the key, but also obtain for our old and respected Society, for our ancient city and for our country, a world of information in return—which, otherwise, not twice our whole expenditure would bring together for our reading. But let it be remembered that our Exchanges will soon drop off and that unless we publish within the next eighteen months at latest, all our sister societies will take it for granted—and with good reason—that we have passed from the state of suspended animation to that of death.

WILLIAM WOOD,

Secretary.

The report of the Council refers to : 1st the seventeen manuscripts removed by the late Government; 2nd the periodicals already paid for in advance for 1896, and 3rd the exchanges received from other learned Societies. Members will find these three lists in full in the library. In the report of the Treasurer, no mention is made except of amounts actually passing through his hands, Mr. Geggie, however, drew the attention of the meeting to the great generosity of the creditors whose long standing debts were paid off last year, and it was unanimously resolved that this generosity should be here publicly acknowledged. It should not be allowed to pass without notice that an account equal to the amount of the second largest special subscription was privately paid by a gentleman who, for two years past, has held the office of President to the great acceptance of all ; and, in this connection, it should be added that three gentlemen whose names do not appear among the special subscribers, have each put down their names for \$10.

The Council unanimously re-appointed its efficient officer, Mr. Strachan, as custodian and assistant Librarian for 1896. The meeting which adopted the reports presented without division was followed by an auction sale of periodicals for 1895 and 1896.

The ballot for the members of the Council for 1896 resulted as follows :

COUNCIL FOR 1896

<i>President</i>	The Very Revd. the Dean of Quebec.
<i>Vice-Presidents</i>	P. B. Casgrain, Esq., W. Hossack, Esq., J. M. LeMoine, Esq., G. G. Stuart, Esq.
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	T. A. Young, Esq.
<i>Corresponding Secretary</i> ..	J. F. Dumontier, Esq.
<i>Council Secretary</i>	William Wood, Esq.
<i>Treasurer</i>	James Geggie, Esq.
<i>Librarian</i>	P. Johnston, Esq.
<i>Curator of Museum</i>	F. D. Tims, Esq.
<i>Curator of Apparatus</i>	Wm. Clint, Esq.
<i>Additional Members of Council</i> —	A. Campbell, Esq., C. Tessier, Esq., E. Pope, Esq., G. R. Renfrew, Esq.

The Treasurer in account with the Society for the year ending 31st December, 1895 :

Dr.

Balance in hand 1st Jany. 1895	\$ 81 39
Members subscriptions—1894	24 00
“ “ —1895	388 00
Transactions sold	54 25
Papers sold.....	18 95
Special subscription to pay off accumulated debt:	
V. Boswell, Esq.....	200 00
J. Douglas, Esq.....	50 00
W. Hossack, Esq.....	10 00
G. R. Renfrew, Esq.....	10 00
P. Johnston, Esq.....	10 00
C. Tessier, Esq.....	10 00
W. Wood, Esq.....	10 00
P. B. Casgrain, Esq.....	10 00
Jas. Geggie, Esq.....	10 00
Balance due Treasurer.....	0 21

\$ 886 80

Cr.

Messrs. Cummings' account.....	\$ 22 80
Dawson's "	89 75
Lafrance's "	15 00
Foote— <i>Morning Chronicle</i>	59 16
Sampson	8 00
Perry	13 50
Messrs. Cook—Morris College.....	\$ 150 00
Periodicals for 1895.....	125 52
Salary assist. Librarian 10 months.....	200 00
Binding.....	5 25
Gas.....	2 53
Electric Light.....	36 00
Sundries and Postage.....	27 89
Periodicals for 1896.....	131 40
	<hr/>
	\$ 886 80

(Signed), JAMES GEGGIE,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN FOR 1895

I regret I am not able to submit a more encouraging report. However we are in a much better position financially than we were last year.

At last annual meeting of this Society in consequence of the absence from town of the Librarian, there was no written report and I now compare the issues of this year with those of 1893. You will notice that there is a considerable difference in the number of periodicals and books taken out :

	1893	1895
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Periodicals.....	528	665
History	196	128
Fiction.....	351	231
Unclassified.....	412	402
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1480	1426

We are still, I am sorry to say, not in a position to invest largely in new books and I think, in the coming year we should make an effort to increase the number of books

purchased. So far, in the past year we have only bought a limited number of books, we have received in donations 12 bound volumes and 127 unbound pamphlets. During the year we have lost by death four of our oldest members—namely : L. H. Dunn, C. Judge, Major Tapp, and J. R. Young, five of our members have also resigned and six have left the city, we have however received ten new members ; I think if an earnest effort was made we ought to be able to increase our membership.

I am happy to say our exchanges continue to come to hand, amongst the most valuable of them being those of the Smithsonian Institute and Geological survey of the U. S. A., also the Ethnological Society's publications and those of the Royal Societies of London, Dublin and Edinburgh, beside many others ; of course this will not continue very long if we have nothing to give in return—I hope, however, another effort will be made to increase our endowment fund, and in any case, I trust the Government may see the justice of our claim against them, and come to our aid so as to enable us to issue our publications as formerly.

P. JOHNSTON,
Librarian.

Galerie des Canadiens célèbres.

M. Albert Ferland, un artiste canadien distingué, a entrepris la publication d'une galerie nationale des Canadiens qui ont joué un rôle important dans la politique, la littérature et les sciences. Nous avons vu un des portraits, celui de notre historien par excellence, F.-X. Garneau. La ressemblance est parfaite. Tout bon patriote devrait avoir le portrait de Garneau dans son étude. Ces portraits sont de deux formats, *in quarto* et *in octavo*, et se vendent respectivement 25 cts et \$1.00. On peut se les procurer en s'adressant à l'auteur, Albert Ferland, 603e, rue Sanguinet, Montréal, ou par l'entremise du *Courrier du Livre*.