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SIR ÉTIENNE-PASCAL TACHÉ

Député Adjudant-Général du 1er juillet 1846
au 30 juin 1848

Ministre de la milice du 30 mars 1864
au 30 juillet 1865

THE LOYALTY OF THE FRENCH-CANADIANS

Those who were there behaved themselves so loyally that their heirs to this day are honoured for their sake.—FROISSART.

THE outburst of fanaticism which has lately characterised some of the English press of this country, because of our disagreement with our fellow-countrymen on the Transvaal question, has prompted me to pick up, from the English historians at home and abroad, the following appreciations of French-Canadian patriotism and loyalty.

Some of the English papers of this country, blinded by their ignorance of history and their hatred for French-Canadians, have entered into a misleading campaign of racial prejudices against the people of the Province of Quebec. All the insults a hysteric brain can imagine, all the false pretenses that could be invoked with a seeming truthfulness, have been set forth. Of the brutal insults I will not speak, nor will I try to refute them; but I want to demonstrate, by quotations from English authors, that the French-Canadians have been and are still loyal to the British crown.

Fortunately, we know too well the straight-forward character of the English people and the manner with which they appreciate the French-Canadians, to pay too much attention to the brutal attacks of some journalists, and to hold every one responsible for their utterances, as most of them repudiate the vile slanderers as we repudiate our hot-headed journalists and politicians. All these utterances ought to be taken for what they are worth, *cum grano salis*.

It is not necessary for us to participate with England's quarrels over gold and diamond mines, it is not necessary for us to approve of England's colonial policy in Africa. We

can be loyal without partaking the noisy enthusiasm of our fellow-countrymen in this particular question of the Transvaal. We can be loyal and disagree with the majority on the question at issue.

Are we not at liberty to express our opinion on a war which is considered, even by a great many Britishers of high standing, as a grave mistake, to say the least ?

Are we obliged to approve of the advisability of sending our soldiers to contribute in the defence of Great Britain's colonies when nothing in the treaty of 1763 and in our constitution of 1867 provides for it ?

“ Had there been, said very appropriately a French-Canadian paper recently, to engage us to cherish the character and institutions of Great Britain, but the amability of those who write in the *Montreal Star*, the *Toronto News* and the *Hamilton Spectator*, our affection would have been very small indeed. Had there been, since the cession, only the incoherent writings of that yellow press to fill us with admiration for the work accomplished by the Anglo-Saxon race all over the world, our admiration would not be exuberant. Had there been, to lighten the English yoke on our shoulders, but the confidence and deference inspired by the scribblers of the three papers quoted, it is long since we would have shaken off Great Britain's yoke. Had we been obliged to appreciate the English people and their uncontested valor by those three giddy-brained writers or their imitators, we would have expressed to them years ago the the deepness and extent of our contempt.” (1)

* * *

Whenever the British crown has been endangered in this country, we have materially proved our loyalty and patrio-

(1) *La Semaine Commerciale*, October 27.

tism, and in such instances as the American invasion of 1775, the war of 1812-1815, the Fenian raid of 1866, the Rebellion of 1885, the French-Canadians have cheerfully taken up arms to defend the British rights which were also their rights in this country.

The proofs of these assertions are to be found in all the works relating to Canadian history, embracing the above memorable epochs of our history. I could find enough quotations to fill in two hundred pages of this magazine, but I shall restrain myself to such quotations as will best illustrate the subject I have ventured to treat.

When the Continental Congress sent a flattering address to the Canadians, inviting them to send delegates, they did not pay any attention to it.

“ Although, says Tuttle, the passing of the Quebec Act was most distasteful to the British colonists in Canada,—who had expected the royal promise of a legislative assembly to be fulfilled,—and greatly incensed the Americans, it proved wholly satisfactory to the French inhabitants of Quebec.” (1).

And speaking of the address of the Continental Congress, he says :

“ This address fell perfectly flat ; very few of the French ever saw or heard of it, and but few of those that did paid any attention to it.” (2)

After the surrender of Montreal to Montgomery, the inhabitants were treated “ with the utmost kindness ” by the Americans, and circulars were issued engaging them to join

(1) Tuttle's *History of the Dominion of Canada*, Vol. I, p. 301.

(2) Tuttle's *History of the Dominion of Canada*, Vol. I, p. 302.

the cause of the colonists. "But, says Tuttle, the clergy exerted their power in favor of the British." (1)

At the attack of Quebec by the Americans, out of the 1800 soldiers who took part in the defence, 542 were French-Canadians under the command of Colonel Dupré, besides the 350 volunteers, picked up in the Laurentian parishes by M. de Beaujeu.

The catholic bishop in 1775 issued several *mandements* to engage the French-Canadians to be loyal to England, and his recommendations have been obeyed by the immense majority. When the Colonists of the United States were fomenting revolution, we the French-Canadians of New France, only fifteen years after our conquest by British arms, we were recruiting volunteers in our ranks and forming independent battalions to defend our new mother-country. Our hearts were still bleeding with the misfortunes of the late war; we were however true to our new allegiance and did even more than we were bound to do.

* * *

But the war of 1812-1815 gave us another opportunity of proving our loyalty and patriotism and the history of this war is wide-opened to all those who wish to cast a glance at its glorious pages.

"The war of 1812, says Coffin, was no Canadian quarrel. It was forced upon the Canadian people, and fought upon Canadian soil, to gratify the antipathies of two nations, too like to be loving. True it is, the Britains Canadians of the West did not belie their descent, and shared, without stint, in the weakness and the strength of the British character; nor can it be denied, that the French population of the East

(1) Tuttle's *History of the Dominion of Canada*, Vol. I, p. 305.

woke up to the fight with the gay and gallant spirit of their chivalrous forefathers." (1)

"The Americans counted on a large disaffection amongst the French-Canadians, and expected they would seize the opportunity to sever their connection with Great Britain; but for the second time they were deceived, and learned that they did understand French-Canadian character... At the first call the Canadians sprang readily and cheerfully to arms, and fought side by side with the British during the three years that followed, showing as much gallantry, and proving that the old stock of French military settlers had not degenerated either in courage or military skill, nor in their love of their King and country." (2).

"In 1812, the Catholic church in Canada was under the guidance of the Rev. Joseph Octave Plessis, Bishop of Quebec. This able Ecclesiastic was contemporary with the treaty which ceded Canada to England. He was a native of Montreal, born in 1763. He became Bishop of Quebec in 1806. His services, in the protection of his church, and in the promotion of the best interests of his people were most honorable; but, among them all, none do greater credit to the heart and head than his constant adherence to the British Crown." (3)

Mgr Plessis issued several *mandements* which were read in every church of the diocese and which did much to pervade, encourage and embolden the French-Canadians. (4)

French-Canadians enlisted cheerfully under the command of officers of their nationality and a great number of them took an active part in this war.

(1) Coffin. 1812; *the War and its Moral: A Canadian Chronicle*, pp. 21-22.

(2) Tuttle's *History of the Dominion of Canada*, Vol. I, p. 350.

(3) Coffin. 1812; *The War and its Moral*, p. 184.

(4) VIDE *Mandements des Evêques de Québec*, Vol. II.

Under the following title: "The Voltigeurs," the *Quebec Gazette*, April, 1812, and after it the *Montreal Canadian Courant* of the 4th of May, had the following remarks respecting the formation of the Voltigeurs:

"This corps now forming under the command of Major De Salaberry is completing with a dispatch worthy of the ancient warlike spirit of the country. Capt. Perrault's company was filled up in 48 hours, and was yesterday passed by His Excellency the Governor; and the companies of Captain's Duchesnay, Panet and L'Ecuyer, have now nearly their compliment. The young men move in solid columns towards the enlisting officers, with an expression of countenance not to be mistaken. The Canadians are awakening from the repose of an age secured to them by good government and virtuous habits. *Their anger is fresh*—the object of their preparation simple and distinct. They are to defend their King, known to them only by acts of kindness, and a native country long since made sacred by the exploits of their forefathers."

They did not fight only at the battle of Chateauguay, but some of them are to be seen in nearly all the engagements, in Ontario as well as in Quebec.

Coffin will tell us how they behaved.

"But upon this, the 3rd, (3rd July, 1812), a gallant feat was performed by Lieut. Rolette, a plucky little French Canadian from Quebec. He was lieutenant in the Provincial Marine. He was out in a boat with eight men, when he saw a vessel approach under American colours. He went right along side, and boarded, and found himself among American uniforms. Without a word, he put a sentry on the arm-chest, one on the companion ladder, and one at the wheel, and then gave loud orders to shoot any man resisting. The Americans knew nothing of the declaration of the war.

Independent of the crew there was on board a guard of thirty-three soldiers. Shortly recovering from their surprise, the Americans, remarking the number, began to cast ugly glances at their captors; but it so chanced that the vessel was close off a wind mill on the Canada shore, around which had been thrown up a breastwork of logs, which give it a military look. Rolette, with presence of mind, ordered the helmsman, in loud tones, to put the vessel under the guns of the battery. This had its effect for the moment. Fortunately a batteau came down the river at this time, with men and an officer, and enabled him to secure the prize. She proved to be Cayuga Packet, containing Hull's military chest, extra baggage, military and medical stores, and all the correspondence of the army.

“ This exploit of Rolette's was of great value to Brock when he arrived on the 13th of August.” (1)

“ But I promised you a story about Rolette. He came up to me on the ice, and said he was very sick—that he had a racking headache. I recommended him to return. The brave little Frenchman turned upon me as if I had insulted him. He was detailed to take charge of a gun, he said; to go back would be eternal disgrace. Look here, said he, producing a heavy Bandana handkerchief, tie this tight round my head. I rolled it up thick, and did so. ‘ I am better already,’ he remarked, and pushed on. After the action he came to me. ‘ That handkerchief,’ said he, ‘ saved my life; look here’; and in the folds of the handkerchief was a musket-ball, which had partly cut through the silk, and had flattened, one side of it, on his skull. That cranium of his must have been substantial. It was all swollen and blackened where the ball had struck. He was in front of our line in the centre, and had been wounded by our own men.” (2)

(1) Reynolds quoted by Coffin, pp. 201-202.

(2) Coffin. 1812; *The War and its Moral*, p. 204.

Captain Macdonell had been appointed to the command of a battalion of French-Canadian Fencibles and was stationed at Kingston, drilling or organizing the force confided to him. News were received that the American general Wilkinson, with 10,000 men, was endeavoring to join Hampton who had made irruption on the Beauharnois frontier. The Kingston garrison was so weak that Sir George Prevost did not dare to withdraw a single man. He called for Captain Macdonell, who offered the services of his French-Canadian Fencibles, stating that they were ready to go as soon as *they had done diner*. Macdonell at once made arrangements for boats and pilots to go down the St. Lawrence rapids.

“Boats were soon procured—his own personal experience supplied pilotage—his soldiers volunteered to the oar. Every French-Canadian is a boatman. The perilous waters to which they are accustomed demand the constant exercise of bravery and skill. The world does not produce better material for soldier or sailor.

“After a few hours delay he embarked with his 600 men, encountered great dangers, but surmounted all; ran all the rapids successfully; crossed Lake St. Francis in a tempest; disembarked on the Beauharnois shore; and in the dead of the night threaded the forest in Indian file, reaching the bank of the Chateauguay, on the morning of the 25th September, in advance of Sir George Prevost who had ridden down the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence aided by relays of horses. When the Commander-in-Chief asked him in a tone of surprise “And where are your men?” “There, Sir,” replied Macdonell, pointing to 600 exhausted soldiers sleeping on the ground, *not one man absent*.

“This willing young battalion of French Militia, officers and men, had accomplished the distance between Kingston to the battle-field of Chateauguay—170 miles by water and

20 miles by land in 60 hours of actual travel—a fact which deserves to be ranked by the side of the marvellous march of the Light Division of the British Army before the battle of Talavera, recorded with so much of just pride by the historian Napier.” (1)

The French-Canadians voyageurs also proved very efficient in this war. Their knowledge of the forest and their acquaintance with all the Indian tribes were of great use to the British in the defence of our country.

Captain Roberts, who was in command at Fort St. Joseph, was informed on the 4th of July, 1812, by General Brock, that war existed.

“ Roberts had at hand a congenial spirit. The Agent of the Hudson’s Bay Company was Toussaint Pothier, afterwards the Hon. Toussaint Pothier, M. L. C., of Montreal, a French-Canadian gentleman, brave, gay, polite, ready for any exploit in court or camp. To him Roberts disclosed the information he had received, and the plan he had formed. “ Pardieu, Monsieur,” exclaimed the chivalrous Frenchman, gyrating with delight,—and those who remember him can well imagine his glee,—“ il faut froter ces gens la bas, poliement ” . . . To a force of 33 regulars was supplemented about 160 Canadian voyageurs, half-armed with fowling-pieces and old muskets.” (2)

But the real and most striking feature of this war was undoubtedly the battle of Chateauguay, where 300 French-Canadians, under the command of their gallant and brave colonel, defeated Hampton’s forces numbering about 7,000.

(1) Coffin. 1812; *The War and its Moral*, pp. 263-264.

(2) Coffin. 1812; *The War and its Moral*, p. 45.

“ A cordon was formed along the frontier of Lower Canada from the Yamaska to St. Regis, where the line of separation between the United States and Canada touches the St. Lawrence, consisting of Canadian Voltigeurs and part of the embodied Militia. . . .

“ On the Montreal frontier the road to the United States from the camp at L'Acadie through Burtonville and Odeltown was rendered impracticable by *abattis*. The Voltigeurs, with extraordinary perseverance, effected this fatiguing duty in a short time, under the superintendence of their commanding officer, Major de Salaberry.” (1)

Robert Christie, in his *History of Canada*, Colonel Coffin, in his *Chronicle* of the war already quoted, W. D. Lighthall, in *An Account of the Battle of Chateauguay*, and William Kingsford, in his *History of Canada* give detailed accounts of the battle of Chateauguay.

Colonel Coffin, having given as complete an account of the Chateauguay battle as could then be given (2), owing to lack of documents, adds :

“ This brilliant achievement cost the Canadian force, two killed, sixteen wounded. Among the officers most prominent on this occasion — and all did their duty nobly — were Captains Fergusson, de Bartzch, and Levesque of the 5th ; Captain L'Ecuyer of the Voltigeurs ; the two du Chesnays of the Voltigeurs, who both distinguished themselves by their *sang-froid* and precision in the execution of difficult manœuvres. To these must be added the gallant Captain Daly of the Canadian Fencibles, and Bruyère of the Chateauguay Chasseurs, both of whom were wounded. Captain Lamothe made the most of his handful of savages. Lieutenants Pin-

(1) Christie. *History of Canada*. Vol. II, p. 40.

(2) See, for a complete and true account of the battle, the pamphlet recently published by Mr. Benjamin Sulte.

guet, of the Light Infantry ; Grey, Johnson, Powell, and Hebben of the Voltigeurs ; Schiller of Daly's company,—all displayed intelligence and vigour. Captains Longtin and Huneau of the Milice de Beauharnois gave to their men an honourable example. Of the former it is related, that on the commencement of the action, he knelt down at the head of his company and offered a brief and earnest prayer. " And now, *mes enfants*," said he, rising, " having done our duty to God, we will do the same by our King." Here spoke out that olden spirit of chivalrous devotion which the history of a thousand years has made the heritage of the Canadian people.

" Nor should we pass over in silence the names of the *simples soldats*,—Vincent, Pelletier, Vervais, Dubois and Caron,—all of the Voltigeurs, who swam the river and cut off the retreat of the prisoners who were taken.

" It will be seen at once that the whole brunt of the action fell upon the advanced corps under the command of colonel de Salaberry. This force barely numbered 300 combattants. The battle was fought in front of the first line of entrenchments, at the *abattis*, and at the ford in the rear. On this part of the field de Salaberry commanded alone, and to *him alone is to be ascribed the glory of the victory.*" (1)

All the names cited, with but one or two exceptions, were French-Canadians, although some of the names might be taken, owing to their spelling, for English.

Colonel Coffin adds in foot-notes the following supplementary details which I cannot put aside :

" The Brothers du Chesnay, whose names will ever stand in our Canadian story as the foremost in this conflict—the Ajaces of the fight,—were an old family. . . One of the two

(1) Coffin. 1812 ; *the War and its Moral*, pp. 258-259-260-261.

brothers, Juchereau du Chesnay, had served the British Crown for some years in the 60th regiment — on foreign stations. . . He raised a company in the Canadian Voltigeurs, and during the war was constantly on the frontier. . . His devotion to the throne has descended as an heirloom to those, whose friendship is a pleasure, and a pride to the contemporary annalist.

“ The second brother, better known as the “ Chevalier ” du Chesnay, was also in the British service, previous to the war of 1812. On the outbreak of the contest he devoted his services to his country’s cause, raised a company of Voltigeurs, and at Chateauguay, and on all other occasions, upheld, at the head of his French fellow-countrymen, the honour of the British flag. A nephew, Narcisse, the son of an elder brother Antoine, a lad of 16 years of age, was also in the field at Chateauguay, actually engaged.” (1)

“ Among the officers in command of companies who had not the good fortune to be actually engaged—who were “ well in hand ”, but not wanted—on the 26th October, may be noted the names of de Beaujeu, de Rouville, de Tonnacourt, Malhiot, Raymond, Bruère, the indefatigable McKay and Beresy. The company, however, of this last officer, was in charge of Lieutenant Taché, now Hon. Sir Etienne Taché, Colonel and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.” (2)

The Rev. W. H. Withrow, in his *History of Canada*, thus refer to the battle of Chateauguay :

“ Colonel De Salaberry, with four hundred Voltigeurs,—sharpshooters every one,—took up a strong position at the junction of the Chateauguay with the Outarde, defended by a breastwork of logs and *abattis*. General Izard, with a column three thousand five hundred strong, attempted to

(1) Coffin. 1812; *the War and its Moral*, pp. 259-260.

(2) Coffin. 1812; *the War and its Moral*, p. 261.

disloge him. The Voltigeurs held the enemy well in check, till they were in danger of being surrounded by sheer force of number....

“ Thus the patriotism and valour of some fifteen hundred Canadian troops hurled back from our country's soil two invading armies of tenfold strength, and made the names of Chrysler's Farm and Chateauguay memories of thrilling power, and pledge of the inviolable liberty of our land.” (1)

“ *The battle was fought, says Coffin, by French-Canadian militia-men* ” (2) and in his conclusive remarks, Colonel Coffin adds very properly that “ the French population of Lower Canada are very proud of the victory of Chateauguay, and with just reason.”

Tuttle, after a short account of the battle of Chateauguay, briefly but justly concludes :

“ This, the most brilliant action of the war, closed the campaign in Lower Canada.” (3)

But, of all the historians I have quoted, Marshall, in the *Canadian Dominion*, and Roberts, in his *History of Canada* recently published, give the most credit to the French-Canadians.

“ It is worthy of remark that in this war (4) *no portion of our colonist proved more loyal than the French, no troops fought better than they.* It was anticipated beforehand in the States that the French, remembering bitterly their conquest in old days by the English, would be willing to change their rule, and enter the Union as an independent State. But England had consistently respected her treaty engagements

(1) Withrow. *History of Canada*, p. 325.

(2) Coffin. 1812 ; *the War and its Moral*, p. 250.

(3) Tuttle's *History of the Dominion of Canada*, vol. I, p. 353.

(4) The war of 1812-1815.

with the French, and had won their entire good-will. . . . The French of Canada are as favourably disposed towards the English rule as ever, and would prove this decisively if the necessity arose." (1)

"The Catholic church in Canada is emphatically loyal. . . . It need not be doubted that the Irish Canadians, equally with their French co-religionists, would strenuously support the Dominion government in a war of national defence." (2).

"The victory of Chateauguay, let it be remembered, *was a victory of the French-Canadian militia led by their own officers*; and it was perhaps the *most glorious in the whole course of a war which brought much glory to our arms*. (3)

My quotations might be found too long and too numerous, but I wanted to show my readers that the French-Canadian have been loyal to their allegiance, that they have fought joyfully the battles of their country side by side with their fellow-countrymen, and I think I have succeeded so far, in convincing my readers that my assertions were to the point. I could have accumulated many quotations of a similar character, but it is time to close this review. I will make but two more short quotations: one from Charles G. D. Roberts and the other from Jas. Vroom.

"Without disparaging the people of his own race, says Jas. Vroom, the English-speaking Canadian may yield a generous admiration to the virtues and traditions of his fellow-countrymen of another race and tongue—brave and adventurous; submissive to authority, though jealous of their rights and liberties; faithful in their allegiance; true to their religion and to themselves; the solid core, as Roberts

(1) Marshall. *The Canadian Dominion*, p. 261.

(2) Marshall. *The Canadian Dominion*, p. 264.

(3) Roberts. *History of Canada*, p. 245.

well says, around which has grown the vast Confederation of Canada." (1)

"When the flag of France departed from Canada, it left a people destined to find under the new rule a fuller freedom, an ampler political development, a far more abundant prosperity. It left a people destined to honour their new allegiance by loyalty and heroic service in the hour of trial. The spirit in which the French-Canadian *noblesse* — such of them as remained in Canada — received the new rule, is well exemplified in the words which a French-Canadian novelist (2) puts in the mouth of one of the old seigneurs. The seigneur, once an officer under the French King, is on his death-bed. To his son, who has left the French army and taken the oath to the English Crown, he says: "Serve thy new sovereign as faithfully as I have served the King of France; and may God bless thee, my dear son!"

"This people which thus became British by a campaign and a treaty, was destined to form the solid core around which should grow the vast Confederation of Canada. *But for them, there would now, in all likelihood, be no Canada.* By their rejection of the proposals of the revolted colonies the northern half of this continent was preserved to Great Britain. *The debt which the empire owes to the French-Canadians is immeasurably greater than we at present realize.*" (3)

RAOUL RENAULT.

(1) Vroom. *French Canadian Life and character*, in *Canadian History*, No. 4, Dec. 1898, p. 9^s.

(2) Philippe Aubert de Gaspé, author of "Les Anciens Canadiens."

(3) Roberts. *History of Canada*, pp. 165-166.

UN AMI DU CANADA

L'ABBÉ A.-P. GAULIER

M. l'abbé Goulier est un ami du Canada, ou, pour mieux dire, des Canadiens-Français. Il publie, à La Chapelle-Montligeon, depuis 1895, une intéressante petite revue trimestrielle.

Cette publication, au début, ne s'occupait pas du Canada ; elle était intitulée : *La Grande Trappe de Mortagne (Orne), Revue Historique*. Le premier numéro parut en août 1895 ; le second, novembre 1895—février 1896 ; le troisième, février et mai 1896 ; le quatrième et dernier ne porte pas de date. Ces quatre fascicules forment la première année et renferment 60 pages.

Dans cette première année, on trouve une étude historique illustrée sur la Grande-Trappe de Mortagne et sur ses industries.

Au début de la seconde année, la petite revue a subi une transformation. Son titre et son programme ont été changés. La petite revue s'appela, dès lors : *Canada, Perche et Normandie : Revue historique sur la Grande-Trappe de Mortagne (Orne) et sur les autres monastères de l'ordre des Cisterciens réformés de Notre-Dame de la Trappe ; sur l'émigration percheronne et normande au Canada ou Nouvelle-France pendant le dix-septième siècle ; sur les pèlerinages, les hommes célèbres et l'histoire du Perche et de la Normandie*.

Dans cette seconde année, qui renferme soixante-quatre pages, on trouve des études sur l'émigration normande et percheronne au Canada pendant le dix-septième siècle.

Le titre de cette petite revue a encore subi une modification au début de la troisième année. Elle s'appelle maintenant tout court : *Canada, Perche et Normandie. Revue Historique*. Elle paraît tous les trois mois, par fascicules de seize pages.

J'extrais ce qui suit de la notice qu'on peut lire dans le premier fascicule de cette troisième année :

“ Cette revue a pour but de publier tous les documents inédits qu'il sera possible de retrouver en France concernant les familles, le lieu et la date de naissance des deux cents Percherons et des mille Normands qui émigrèrent au Canada pendant le XVII^e et le XVIII^e siècles.

“ Nous accueillerons avec le plus grand plaisir tous les documents qu'on voudra bien nous communiquer sur les émigrants du Perche, de la Normandie et des autres provinces de France au Canada, et nous serons heureux de les publier.”

Dans les trois fascicules parus jusqu'à ce jour, nous trouvons une étude sur l'émigration percheronne au Canada pendant le XVII^e et le XVIII^e siècles. (1632-1748).

M. l'abbé A.-P. Gaulier a réédité, avec annotation et corrections, les études de l'abbé Fret sur les scènes de mœurs percheronnes. Ces plaquettes qui sont au nombre de quinze, ne manquent pas d'intérêt. Nous avons hérité de nos ancêtres un peu des mœurs et des usages du Perche et de la Normandie. Nos traditions, notre folk-lore, pour me servir d'un anglicisme qui s'insinue en France, ont des rapprochements étonnants. Les scènes de mœurs percheronnes intéressent les Canadiens-Français presque autant que nos cousins du Perche. C'est pour cela que je crois utile de donner ici la nomenclature de la série qui a été publiée jusqu'à ce jour :

1^o Un dîner de famille au Perche pendant les jours gras, 94 p. ;

- 2^o La galette des Rois, 122 p. ;
- 3^o Le bouquet de famille, 110 p. ;
- 4^o Les avocats de village, 90 p. ;
- 5^o Une veillée au Perche, 99 p. ;
- 6^o Le pape de Mortagne, 107 p. ;
- 7^o L'aubergiste honnête homme, 95 p. ;
- 8^o Une soirée villageoise au Perche, 103 p. ;
- 9^o Le vrai patriote au Perche, 99 p. ;
- 10^o Un conseil de fabrique au Perche, 111 p. ;
- 11^o La pèlerine percheronne, normande ou beauceronne, 103 p. ;
- 12^o La bonne femme et les vieux saints de Saint-Mard-de-Reno, 111 p. ;
- 13^o Promenade aux ruines de la Chartreuse du Val-Dieu et à l'abbaye de la Grande-Trappe de Mortagne, Orne, 126 p. ;
- 14^o Une soirée du dimanche au Perche, 123 p. ;
- 15^o Le tyran de village ou le mauvais maire peint par lui-même, 153 p.

Toutes ces plaquettes renferment des peintures de mœurs que nous croirions avoir été croqués au Canada, tant il y a de ressemblance avec nos us et coutumes.

M. l'abbé Gaulier a aussi publié une notice sur *Madame de la Peltrie, née à Alençon (Orne), fondatrice des Ursulines de Québec, au Canada, en 1639*, mais cet opuscule est épuisé maintenant.

Les Canadiens-Français contribueront à une œuvre nationale en encourageant ces publications. (1)

LAURENT.

(1) L'administration du *Courrier du Livre* se chargera volontiers d'abonner ses lecteurs à la revue (\$0.40 par an), ou de leur procurer les *Scènes de Mœurs Percheronnes* (\$0.20 l'exemplaire, ou \$3.00 pour la série).—LA DIRECTION.

LETTRES ET DOCUMENTS AUTOGRAPHIQUES

V

*Lettre autographe signée de Jacques Viger, à J. F.
Deblois, M. P. P. (1)*

Montréal, 24 juillet 1835.

Monsieur,

Je n'ai pas l'honneur de vous connaître, néanmoins je m'adresse à vous avec confiance; parceque je sais par M^r Viger, qui me dit vous en avoir parler l'hyver dernier, que vous êtes disposé à me rendre le petit service que j'ai à vous demander. Si vous avez cette complaisance, votre obligeance me mettra à même de *compléter* un travail un peu considérable & curieux, sous le rapport de la statistique de l'Election général de 1834, que j'ai entrepris & que je désirerais terminer enfin. Voici ce qu'il me faudrait de votre part:—
“ *remplir les blancs du petit tableau ci-dessous* ”—de l'Election de Votre Comté!

TABLEAU A REMPLIR

Comté de Bonaventure.

Mr J. G. Lebel, offr Rappr

L'Election s'ouvre le..... Poll. Les anciens Membres se présentent.

Etat du Poll, chaque jour.

Candidats	*Mr E. Thibaudeau. Le—Le—Le—Le—Le—Le—	Membres élus et proclamés le— Mr Thibaudeau. Mr Deblois.
	*Mr J. R. Hamilton.	
	Mr J. F. Deblois.....	
	Mr ——— Birt.....	
Poll tenu à——		Poll à——.

Il faudrait me mander *quand* Mes^s Birt & Hamilton se sont retirés, et de *quelle politique* est M^r Birt?—S'il est réfor-

(1) L'original de cette lettre est en ma possession. In-4, 2 p.—R. R.

mateur ou conservateur, ou s'il est simplement libéral ou décidément tory? Y a-t-il eu protêt, quand & par qui? Si les candidats qui se sont retirés l'ont fait en plein poll ou après l'ajournement, de manière à nécessiter un jour de plus de *hustings*? S'il y a eu quelque incident de particulier à votre Election voudriez-vous m'en faire part? J'ai la *preuve officielle*, par exemple, que dans certain Comtés de Montréal (aux Townships) on fait donner une voix à un lieu de poll, et la 2^{de} voix à l'autre lieu de poll! Que dites-vous de cela?

Recevez mes excuses et les assurances de ma considération.

Votre très humble & ob^t serv^t

J. VIGER.

VI

Extract from a letter of General George Washington to Congress, dated September 21, 1775.

I am now to inform the Honorable Congress, that, encouraged by the repeated declarations of the Canadians and Indians, and, urged by their requests, I have detached Colonel Arnold, with a thousand men, to penetrate into Canada, by way of Kennebec river, and, if possible, to make himself master of Quebec. By this manœuvre, I proposed, either to divert Carleton, from St. Johns, which would leave a free passage to General Schuyler; or, if this did not take effect, Quebec, in its present defenceless state, must fall into his hands an easy prey. I made all possible inquiry, as to the distance, the safety of the route, and the danger of the season too far advanced; but found nothing, in either, to deter me from proceeding, more especially, as it met with very general approbation from all I have consulted upon it. But, that nothing might be omitted, to enable me

to judge of its propriety and probable consequences, I communicated it, by express, to General Schuyler, who approved of it in such terms, that I resolved to put it in immediate execution. They have now left this place seven days; and, if favored with a good wind, I hope soon to hear of their being safe in Kennebec river.

I was more induced to make this detachment, as it is my clear opinion, from a careful observation of the movement of the enemy, corroborated by all the intelligence we receive by deserters and others, (of the former of whom we have some every day,) that the enemy have no intention to come out, until they are reënforced. They have been wholly employed, for some time past, in procuring materials for barracks, fuel, and making other preparations for winter. These circumstances with the constant additions to their works, which are apparently defensive, have led to the above conclusion, and enabled me to spare this body of men where, I hope, they will be usefully and successfully employed.

The state of inactivity, in which this army has lain for some time, by no means corresponds with my wishes, by some decisive stroke, to relieve my country from the heavy expense its subsistence must create.

VII

Lettre autographe signée de Etienne Parent à J.-F. DeBlois. (1)

Québec, 30 mai 1834.

M. l'Acadien & Ami,

Je me veux du bien de n'avoir pas donné en détail dans mon Journal les actes gaspéyens qui sont continués, en ce que cela m'a valu une lettre epistolaire, comme on dit ici,

(1) L'original est en ma possession. In-4, 3 p.—R. R.

dans laquelle j'aime à vous voir déplorer l'état d'abandon dans lequel a été votre district de tout temps. Depuis Christie jusqu'à Thibodeau il a été entre les mains des intrigans et des monopoleurs, et notre ami, il faut le dire, l'a négligé. J'apprends avec douleur que ce pauvre Chevalier de Bonaventure est fini de toutes les manières : c'est vraiment dommage. Il y avait dans cette tête réfléchie, dans cette structure herculéenne de quoi à faire un homme marquant, un homme à réputation Américaine. Vous a-t-on dit qu'il a manqué ici, mais manqué comme l'oiseau qui est en cage, une très jolie fortune, qui l'aurait rendu indépendant pour le restant de ces jours ? Et je n'ai pas besoin de vous dire la raison de son irréussite.

En disant que je suis bien aise de vous voir déplorer l'état d'abandon de votre district adoptif, c'est que je suppose que vous penser sérieusement à mettre vous-même la main à l'œuvre. Je vous assure qu'il ne faut à Gaspé qu'un Représentant laborieux, instruit, expérimenté et jouissant de la confiance de la Chambre pour obtenir tout ce que vous voudrez, et toutes ces conditions se trouve chez vous. Parmi les représentans actuels du district de Gaspé, il n'y en a pas un qui réunisse ces qualités : tous les quatre réunis même ne sauraient montrer ces conditions indispensables. Ainsi, tâcher de bien faire sentir cette vérité à vos gens, afin qu'ils députent des personnes qui peuvent leur être utiles. Vous devez de toutes nécessité vous débarrasser de Maître Hamilton, c'est moins qu'une nullité, c'est un fardeau, un homme à faire désertir les banquettes, un homme dont on évite le bavardage autant qu'on peut. Power est un homme en place dont on se défie ; il n'a d'ailleurs aucune connaissance locale de votre district. LeBoutillier est un homme à conserver ; il montre du bon sens, il connaît bien les intérêts de ses constituans, et quoiqu'il ait voté contre les 92 résolutions, il jouit d'une certaine

confiance. Si vous désiriez avoir quelqu'un pour vous aider, je vous recommanderais, Victor Hamel, que vous connaissez. Il est engagé dans le commerce de la pêche du nord, qui a les mêmes besoins que la vôtre, et dans cette branche il pourrait vous être d'un grand service, car il est instruit, intelligent, patriote et par dessus tout respecté.

Quant à l'objet principal de votre lettre, je ne crois mieux faire qu'en vous citant les actes qui ont été continués : ce sont les 2 Geo. 4 ch. 5, 4 Geo. 4 c. 7 ; la 6^e Geo. 4 ch. 25 et enfin la 2 Guil. 4 ch. 50, qui sont probablement tout ce qui a été statué sur votre district.

Avant la réception de la présente vous aurez appris par les Journaux les bonnes nouvelles qui nous sont arrivées d'Angleterre : nous allons avoir une Enquête solennelle ; c'est tout ce que nous voulons. Le ministre lui-même n'y pourra pas tenir. La Bureaucratie est ici aux abois ; elle voit que le règne des abus est à sa fin. Diable, quand vous voyez le géant de la liberté se remuer dans notre pays, comment pouvez-vous rester enseveli, blotti dans votre trou, dans votre cabanne de pêcheur ? Ne viendrez-vous pas assister au triomphe de votre patrie, afin de pouvoir dire à vos petits enfans un jour, moi aussi j'en étais ? Allons laisser reposer vos sacs quelques mois dans l'année, et venez vivre sur la scène politique. Ce n'est pas vivre que la vie que vous menez depuis tant d'années, c'est gagner de l'argent, manger, boire et dormir : c'est ce que font tous les hommes, et assurément cela ne doit pas remplir le cadre de la vie d'un homme comme vous. N'aller pas plaider *in formâ pauperis*, on vous montrera tous vos anciens amis et contemporains moins avancés que vous, j'en suis sûr du côté de la fortune, qui cependant sont déjà à travailler au grand œuvre.

Donc nous vous attendons aux dernières navigations avec votre Procuration dans votre poche, et sachez d'avance que

nous vous ferons payer le temps perdu. Il nous faut dans les premiers quinze ou trente jours une Oraison à la Démosthène, entendre-vous ?

Tout à vous.

E. PARENT.

N. B.—Si en passant sur quelque banc vous rencontrer quelques morues disposées à faire le voyage de Québec, donner-leur passage à votre bord.

GALERIE CANADIENNE

SIR ETIENNE-PASCAL TACHÉ

ETIENNE-PASCAL TACHÉ est né à Saint-Thomas de Montmagny, le 5 septembre 1795. Il était fils de Charles Taché, bourgeois de la compagnie des postes du Roy, et de Geneviève Michon, et petit-fils de Jean Taché, le premier du nom au Canada. Jean Taché cumulait les fonctions de notaire, armateur, prévost des marchands et négociant. Sa femme, Marie-Anne Jolliet de Mingan, était la petite-fille de Louis Jolliet, l'illustre explorateur du Mississipi.

Etienne-Pascal Taché fit ses études au séminaire de Québec et se livra à la pratique de la médecine qu'il exerça à Saint-Thomas de Montmagny.

Il prit une part active à la guerre de 1812-1815 en qualité de lieutenant dans la milice canadienne-française. Il a laissé un mémoire sur cette guerre que l'on trouve dans les comptes-rendus de la Société Littéraire et Historique de Québec.

En 1837, il prit fait et cause pour les insurgés et organisa même, à Saint-Thomas, une grande démonstration patrio-

tique à laquelle Papineau assistait. Cette démonstration fit du bruit dans le temps et les journaux de l'époque nous en ont conservé des détails intéressants.

Quand le ministère Lafontaine-Baldwin fut formé, le 11 mars 1848, il fut appelé à en faire partie en qualité de commissaire des travaux publics ; mais en novembre 1850, lorsque le ministère fut remanié, avant l'ouverture des Chambres, il remplaça M. Viger, comme receveur-général. Il fit aussi partie du ministère Hincks-Morin, et fut assermenté comme receveur-général le 28 octobre 1851. En 1854, lors de la formation du ministère McNab-Morin, le même portefeuille lui fut confié.

A la retraite de A.-N. Morin, à la fin de 1859, sir Allan McNab s'adressa à M. Taché pour reconstruire son ministère.

Etienne-Pascal Taché fut premier ministre du Canada sous l'Union. Il forma son ministère le 24 mai 1856. Il avait alors pour collègue, comme représentant le Haut-Canada, John-A. Macdonald, plus tard Sir John.

Les chambres furent dissoutes en 1857.

“ Le colonel Taché, dit Turcotte, profita de cette occasion pour laisser la politique active. Il était fatigué de sa carrière administrative, qui avait duré dix années consécutives. Appelé, en 1848, à entrer dans le ministère La Fontaine, il avait fait partie de tous les différents cabinets, ayant occupé successivement les portefeuilles de commissaires des travaux publics, de receveur-général, et en dernier lieu de commissaire des terres de la couronne. M. Taché comptait encore trois années de service dans l'armée régulière, lors de la guerre de 1812 ; il avait été aussi vingt mois adjudant-général de la milice (1). Après une carrière si bien remplie, il

(1) On doit le regarder comme le créateur du noyau existant d'armée nationale.—BIBAUD.

avait le droit de retourner à la vie privée, pour y chercher un refuge contre les ennuis de la politique.

“ En se retirant du cabinet, le colonel Taché emporta les regrets de ses collègues et des chefs de tous les partis. Nul homme ne s'était montré plus loyal, plus modéré, ni plus patriotique. Il continua à siéger au Conseil législatif jusqu'à sa mort. Dans une visite en Angleterre, en 1858, il fut créé chevalier, en reconnaissance des services qu'il avait rendus. Deux ans plus tard, sir Etienne fut nommé aide de camp de Sa Majesté, avec le grade de colonel dans l'armée régulière, de concert avec Sir Allan McNab. Il accompagna en cette qualité le Prince de Galles dans sa visite au Canada. Sir Etienne-P. Taché n'était pas encore rendu à la fin de sa carrière politique ; nous verrons plus tard le gouverneur l'appeler, dans une circonstance critique, à devenir une dernière fois le chef de son cabinet.” (1)

En effet, en 1864, en face de l'insuccès de M. Fergusson Blair à former un cabinet, à la suite de la retraite du ministère Macdonald-Dorion, lord Monck s'adressa à sir Etienne pour former un ministère. “ Mais il hésitait encore de prendre cette charge ; il n'avait aucune ambition, et se considérait trop âgé pour entrer de nouveau dans l'arène politique (2). Le ministère, dont il fut le premier ministre, fut assermenté le 30 mars 1864.

Sir Etienne-Pascal Taché est décédé le 30 juillet 1865. Ses funérailles ont eu lieu à Saint-Thomas de Montmagny, le 3 août, au milieu d'un concours considérable de personnages distingués venus de tous les coins du pays. M. le grand vicaire Cazeau fit son oraison funèbre.

“ Sir Etienne-Pascal Taché, disait le *Courrier du Canada*, était avant tout un homme de foi, aimant l'Eglise et toujours

(1) TURCOTTE. *Le Canada sous l'Union*, vol. II, p. 318.

(2) TURCOTTE. *Le Canada sous l'Union*, vol. II, p. 503.

prêt à la servir. Magnifiquement doué sous le rapport de l'intelligence, il l'était encore plus sous le rapport du caractère, cette qualité aussi précieuse que rare et qui n'est donnée en partage qu'à ceux qui croient et qui se dévouent. Faisant assez bon marché des choses de médiocre importance, dans lesquelles il se montrait plein de conciliation, il était inflexible dans les grandes choses et immuable dans ses principes, en faveur desquels il déployait dans l'occasion une énergie qui ne s'est jamais un instant démentie dans le cours de sa longue et laborieuse carrière.

“ Sir Etienne a été un des orateurs les plus distingués de nos Chambres ; sobre de sa parole, il ne parlait pas très souvent, mais il parlait toujours avec effet ; ses discours, dans les grandes occasions, étaient toujours semés de quelques-unes de ces phrases qui restent, parce qu'elles peignent et caractérisent la chose, la personne, ou la situation. Sir Etienne savait aussi écrire, comme le prouvent, entre autres, les quelques écrits suivants qui restent de lui, savoir : une étude sur l'éducation physique publiée par le recueil appelé le *Répertoire National*, un mémoire historique sur le combat de Plattsburg, publié dans le recueil de la Société Historique de Montréal, et une brochure sur la milice, publiée à Québec et signée *Un Vétéran*.” (1)

De son côté, la *Revue Canadienne* enregistrait comme suit le deuil irréparable qui venait de frapper le Canada français

“ Une nouvelle éclaircie s'est faite dans les rangs des anciens chefs du Bas-Canada ; sir Etienne-P. Taché et l'honorable M. A.-N. Morin sont descendus dans la tombe presque en même temps, léguant à leur pays des exemples de vertu et de patriotisme qui appartiennent à des temps autres que ceux où nous vivons.

(1) *Le Courrier du Canada*, 9 août 1865.

“Tous deux sont morts au faîte de leur gloire, comme si la patrie eût voulu épuiser, pour récompenser leur longue et laborieuse carrière, tout ce qu'elle avait d'honneur et de distinctions. Sir Etienne occupait le poste éminent de premier ministre, et l'honorable M. Morin mettait la dernière main à la codification des lois du Bas-Canada, lorsque Dieu les a appelés à lui. Et dans ce pays de chicanes parlementaires, où les hommes s'usent si vite, il est beau et plein d'enseignement de voir que le temps n'a fait qu'ajouter un lustre nouveau au mérite de ces deux hommes.” (1)

MISCELLANÉES

ETIENNE CHARAVAY. — M. Etienne Charavay, le paléographe parisien universellement connu des amateurs d'autographes, est décédé subitement dans sa maison de Brolles, près de Melun, le 2 octobre, à minuit. Il était né à Paris, le 17 avril 1848. M. Charavay était sorti de l'École des Chartres avec le diplôme d'archiviste paléographe. En 1893, il avait abandonné le commerce des autographes avec lequel il s'était fait une réputation universelle.

* * *

UN OUVRAGE RARISSIME. — M. Albert Maire, bibliothécaire à la Sorbonne, vient de publier, dans la *Revue Biblio-Iconographique* de Paris, une étude bibliographique sur un ouvrage cosmogonique que Jacques Bayou a publié sous le pseudonyme de : le sieur de Saint-Hilaire. Cet ouvrage, dont on ne connaît probablement qu'un seul exemplaire, est intitulé comme suit : *La | decouverte | des—nouveaux | mondes | ou | l'astrologue | curieux* | Par le sieur de St. Hilaire | Tome premier | A ROVEN | CHES SAQVT BARTELIER' | M. DC. L XVII. — In-8, 1 f. c.—8-10-4 f. n. c.—1 f. n. c.—1 f. n. c.—237 p.

(1) Joseph Royal, dans la *Revue Canadienne*, vol. II, 1865, p. 499.

CARILLON.—A l'endroit où s'est livrée la célèbre bataille de Carillon, près de Orwell, Vermont, sur une plaque clouée à un arbre, par ordre de la Société Historique du Vermont, on lit l'inscription suivante :

ABERCROMBIE'S DEFEAT BY MONTCALM,

JULY 8TH, 1758

15,000 REPULSED BY 4,000 !

BRITISH LOSS 2,000 !!

(TRADUCTION)

Défaite d'Abercrombie par Montcalm,

8 juillet 1758,

15,000 hommes repoussés par 4,000 !

Pertes des Anglais 2,000 !!

Ce fait d'arme éclatant fait d'autant plus d'honneur à nos pères qu'ils étaient bien moins nombreux et que leur artillerie n'était pas aussi forte que celle de leurs adversaires. Les historiens anglais et américains font allusion à cet événement remarquable en disant que les troupes anglo-américaines ont été repoussées !

SALABERRY.—Le 27 juin 1880, à Beauport, eut lieu l'inauguration d'une tablette commémorative élevée à la mémoire du colonel de Salaberry, au manoir où il naquit en 1778.

Le marbre porte l'inscription suivante :

ICI

NAQUIT LE 18 NOVEMBRE 1778

CHARLES M. DE SALABERRY, C. R.

HÉROS DE CHATEAUGUAY.

24 JUIN 1880.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE

CANADIANA-AMERICANA

THE BATTLE OF CHATEAUGUAY

We quote with pleasure from the *Montreal Herald* of October 21st, the following review of Mr. Sulte's last book :

Mr. Sulte, the author of the *Histoire des Canadiens-Français* and numerous other writings, is the chief historian of French Canada, judged as well by his wide knowledge as by his untrammelled spirit of investigation. In many directions he has been an enlightened iconoclast ; in each also a benevolent reconstructor ; and in no matter of French-Canadian history has iconoclasm been more necessary or reconstruction more welcome. Until a few years ago the battle of Chateauguay was a public property legend ; its story was embellished according to the taste of each narrator ; the marvels of its heroism were likened to those of Thermopylæ ; it flowed with rivers of gore ; it abounded in mighty charges ; Magenta, Waterloo, the Pyramids, sank into insignificance under the wand of the fete-day orator or poet. Then some English writers examined the facts and found an event whose strength and weakness were altogether different. The Thermopylæan battle, with great struggles and heavy losses, disappeared ; but in its stead appeared a strange and interesting movement with a modest but solid credit of its own, and an import whose full momentousness only the future of the American continent—possibly of civilization itself—can measure ; for by it—by the skill of the commander and the stubborn daring of a few of his assistants—the Canadian nation and country were preserved for whatever may be their destiny. It has been the task of Mr. Sulte in the present volume to do more perfectly than has yet been done, and for the first time in the French language, this work of stripping away frippery from fact, and of replacing De Salaberry and the action in their proper lights and proportions. The outlines of the story are now not unknown to our readers : The outbreak of the war of 1812, the advance of General Hampton from Four Corners down the Chateauguay to attack Montreal ; the forays led by De Salaberry at various

points against him ; the adoption by the British colonel of the position in the woods, his arrangement of his Voltigeurs and the creation of obstructions for the enemy near the block-house ; the division of Hampton's army into two columns, one moving along each bank of the Chateauguay ; the valiant fight of Captain Daly and his little company on the right bank ; the skilful use of illusory trumpetings and alarms by De Salaberry on the left bank, and the remarkable success of these items of courage and good judgment, shown in the complete discouragement and retreat of the enemy at a ridiculously small cost of killed and wounded. The points are all subjected to erudite and careful examination, and weighing of authorities and the study is enriched by quotations from letters of De Salaberry and others, now published for the first time. Portraits of the author and his hero and a fine copy of the latter's plan of the field illustrate the volume. In the end, while doing justice to the others who supported the advanced brigade, he opposes promiscuous attempts to appropriate a chief share in the battle, and justly claims the engagement as a French-Canadian victory, a glory from which no fair historian will wish to rob his people, and of which any race might well be very proud. It is enough that the others were near and ready and contributed in various secondary degrees, a fact which he freely admits. Mr. Sulte's account will apparently remain the principal and standard work on this momentous battle.

W. D. LIGHTHALL.

REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES including changes by interpretation and amendment for lawyers and those not learned in the law, by W. G. Bullitt. *Cincinnati, The Robert Clarke Company, 1893.* 8vo., cloth, XII-360 p.

This review carefully and fully shows the great American principles, together with the events that led to their adoption as part of the federal system ; discusses the power to lay and collect taxes ; to make final redemption money ; to regulate commerce, particularly " among the several States, " to admit new States ; the prohibition against admitting states remotely separated from the nation, as originally established, which is shown to have included all of North America between Canada and Florida, from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans ; the prohibition against buying or selling the sovereign title to territory and its inhabitants ; or holding territory as province, or otherwise, except for coaling station and naval uses ; it also shows the encroachment on the safeguards incorporated in the Constitution for the protection of life, liberty, and property, by the increasing jurisdiction of courts

of equity, and points out the danger of changing our Republic into an empire containing the entire sovereign power, and the loss of that power by the people.

HELL ON THE BORDER; He hanged eighty-eight men. A History of the great United States criminal Court at Fort Smith, Arkansas, and of crime and criminals in the Indian Territory, and the trial and punishment thereof before His Honor Judge Isaac C. Parker... *Fort Smith, Ark., The Phoenix Publishing Company, n. d. 8vo., XIII-720 p., portraits and illustrations.*

This book, *Hell on the Borden*, is a true history of nearly all the important transactions of one of the most famous courts in the world; it will sell well, not only in the Western States, but everywhere. In after years it will be referred to as a reliable historical record.

RETRIBUTION AT LAST. A Mormon Tragedy of the Rockies, by Chas. Brewer. M. D., *Cincinnati, The Editor Publishing Co., 1899, 16mo., cloth, V-101 p.*

JUBILEE HISTORY OF THOROLD, Township and Town, from the time of the Red Man to the present. Published by John H. Thompson for the Thorold and Beavertams Historical Society. *Thorold, The Thorold Post Printing and Publishing Company, 1897-8. 8vo., cloth, IX n. c.—212-77 p., illustrated.*

This is a very interesting monograph on the town of Thorold, in Ontario. It is well gotten up, and the compiler and the publishers deserve credit for it.

VARIA

LE MONASTÈRE DES OISEAUX. Les origines. La Révérende Mère Marie-Sophie, 1811-1863. par le P. Victor Delaporte. *Paris, Victor Retaux, 1899. In-8, 424 p., portrait.*

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