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THIS BOOK WAS PRESENTED BY

...either to a¹
...A fine will
...injury.

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CONTENTS

1. SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN
2. JACQUES CARTIER
3. LA SALLE
4. PRINCE RUPERT
5. MARQUIS DE MONTCALM
6. WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM
7. FACSIMILE OF A LETTER CONCERNING A PLAN OF QUEBEC BY PAT. MACKELLAR
8. JAMES WOLFE
9. FACSIMILE OF WOLFE'S WILL
10. GEORGE, MARQUIS TOWNSHEND
11. THE DEATH OF WOLFE
12. FACSIMILE OF MONTCALM'S LETTER TO THE BRITISH COMMANDER AFTER THE BATTLE OF THE PLAINS
13. CHEVALIER DE LÉVIS
14. FRANÇOIS DE LAVAL DE MONTMORENCY
15. CARDINAL RICHELIEU
16. LOUIS XIV
17. FACSIMILE OF A DOCUMENT SIGNED BY FRONTENAC AND CHAMPIGNY
18. VAUDREUIL, THE ELDER
19. JEAN BAPTISTE DE SAINT-VALLIER
20. FACSIMILE PAGE OF 'JESUIT RELATION'
21. FACSIMILE OF A DOCUMENT SIGNED BY LAVAL
22. JEAN TALON
23. FACSIMILE OF AN ORDER SIGNED BY TALON
24. BILL OF EXCHANGE SIGNED BY BIGOT
25. LA GALISSONNIÈRE
26. THE SEIGNEURIAL COURT
27. BRITISH SOLDIERS DRAWING WOOD FROM STE FOY TO QUEBEC, 1760
28. JAMES MURRAY
29. FACSIMILE OF A DOCUMENT SIGNED BY MURRAY
30. SIR GUY CARLETON (LORD DORCHESTER)
31. JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE
32. SIR ISAAC BROCK
33. FACSIMILE OF BROCK'S PROCLAMATION, 1812
34. THE 'SHANNON' AND THE 'CHESAPEAKE' IN ACTION
35. CHARLES DE SALABERRY
36. LOUIS JOSEPH PAPINEAU
37. FACSIMILE OF LETTER FROM LOUIS JOSEPH PAPINEAU TO JOHN NEILSON
38. FACSIMILE OF LETTER FROM LOUIS JOSEPH PAPINEAU TO JOHN NEILSON
39. REWARD FOR THE ARREST OF LOUIS JOSEPH PAPINEAU

40. SIR JOHN COLBORNE (LORD SEATON)
41. WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE
42. SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD
43. PROCLAMATION BY ROBERT NELSON, 1838
44. REWARD OFFERED FOR THE ARREST OF WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE AND OTHERS
45. LORD DURHAM
46. LETTER FROM LORD DURHAM TO POULETT THOMSON
47. ROBERT BALDWIN
48. CHARLES POULETT THOMSON (LORD SYDENHAM)
49. LETTER TO LORD NORTH FROM SIR FREDERICK HALDIMAND
50. CHARLES BULLER
51. ALEXANDER HENRY
52. SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE
53. SAMUEL HEARNE
54. SIR JOHN FRANKLIN
55. LORD ELGIN
56. SIR CHARLES BAGOT
57. MEMORANDUM FROM MR LA FONTAINE TO SIR CHARLES BAGOT
58. ADMIRAL SIR JOHN ROSS
59. THE ARCTIC COUNCIL DISCUSSING A PLAN OF SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN
60. THE FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION
61. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD
62. LETTER FROM SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD TO LORD LISGAR
63. GEORGE BROWN
64. PROCLAMATION OF THE CONFEDERATION OF CANADA
65. SIR GEORGES ÉTIENNE CARTIER
66. PRIME MINISTERS, 1867-1912
67. SIR WILFRID LAURIER
68. GOVERNORS - GENERAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA
69. VICE-REGAL CONSORTS
70. SIR ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN
71. SIR ALEXANDER TILLOCH GALT
72. SIR RICHARD JOHN CARTWRIGHT
73. INDIAN WARRIOR OF THE PLAINS
74. LORD ASHBURTON
75. JAMES COOK
76. SIR SANDFORD FLEMING
77. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL
78. SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE
79. ELZÉAR ALEXANDRE TASCHEREAU
80. JOSEPH OCTAVE PLESSIS
81. ALEXANDER MACDONELL
82. ALEXANDRE ANTONIN TACHÉ
83. CHARLES INGLIS
84. JACOB MOUNTAIN
85. FRANCIS FULFORD
86. GEORGE HILLS
87. FRANÇOIS XAVIER GARNEAU
88. WILLIAM KIRBY
89. JOSEPH HOWE
90. TOWN AND HARBOUR OF HALIFAX, 1760
91. THOMAS CHANDLER HALIBURTON
92. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART.
93. THE HABITANT
94. LETTER FROM A. N. MORIN TO ÉLZEAR BEDARD
95. LETTER FROM E. B. O'CALLAGHAN TO F. X. GARNEAU
96. SIR ANTOINE AIMÉ DORION

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>97. LE CANADIEN</p> <p>98. LA CANADIENNE</p> <p>99. SIR LOUIS H. LA FONTAINE</p> <p>100. PRIME MINISTERS OF QUEBEC
SINCE CONFEDERATION</p> <p>101. PETER M^cGILL</p> <p>102. HABITANT PLOUGHING</p> <p>103. JAMES M^cGILL</p> <p>104. SIR JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON</p> <p>105. THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF
ONTARIO</p> <p>106. JOHN GALT</p> <p>107. PREMIERS OF ONTARIO</p> <p>108. EGERTON RYERSON</p> <p>109. JOHN STRACHAN</p> <p>110. LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF</p> | <p>TORONTO (JOHN STRACHAN) TO
SIR CHARLES BAGOT</p> <p>111. GEORGE MONRO GRANT</p> <p>112. LORD SELKIRK</p> <p>113. SIR GEORGE SIMPSON</p> <p>114. GEORGE VANCOUVER</p> <p>115. CALLICUM AND MAQUILLA, CHIEFS
OF NOOTKA SOUND</p> <p>116. LAUNCHING THE 'NORTH-WEST
AMERICA' AT NOOTKA SOUND,
1788</p> <p>117. SIR JAMES DOUGLAS</p> <p>118. THE FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF VANCOUVER ISLAND</p> <p>119. PREMIERS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA</p> <p>120. SIR RICHARD M^cBRIDE</p> |
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FACSIMILE OF A LETTER CONCERNING A PLAN OF
QUEBEC BY PAT. MACKELLAR, ENGINEER-IN-
CHIEF AT THE SIEGE OF QUEBEC.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, 12th of July 1757.

Right Hon^{ble}
&
Hon^{ble} Gentlemen

I take the Liberty to present your Honours with a Plan of Quebec, and a short Discription, of what (as an Engineer) I thought most worthy of Attention, concerning the Place and the Navagation to it.

The Plan is copied from a printed one of Bellins Published in Charles Voix, which is the best I have seen, I have enlarged it considerably to a scale of English Measure, and have made such additions as I found wanting in the Places I had Access to see.

The Discription is made from my own Observations and what Intelligence I could pick up during the Short Oppertunity I had.

I woud not presume to trouble your Hon^{rs} with the Copy of a Printed Plan, unless I thought it more Complete and Expressive than the originall—& which with the Discription, I think gives a clearer representation of the whole, than any thing I have mett with, As such I present them to your Honours and hope they may be Usefull in case of any Attempts that way.

I am with great Respect

Right Hon^{ble}

&

Hon^{ble} Gentlemen

Your Hon^{rs}

Most Obedient & Most Host Humble Ser.

PAT MACKELLAR

Eng^r in Ordinary

To The Hon^{ble} Board

B. 19. (F. 64)



Office of Ordnance, 12th of July
1757

Right Hon^{ble}
Hon^{ble} Gentlemen

I take the Liberty to present your Honours with
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be useful in case of any Attempts that way.

I am with great Respect

Right Hon^{ble}

Hon^{ble} Gentlemen,

Your Hon^{rs}

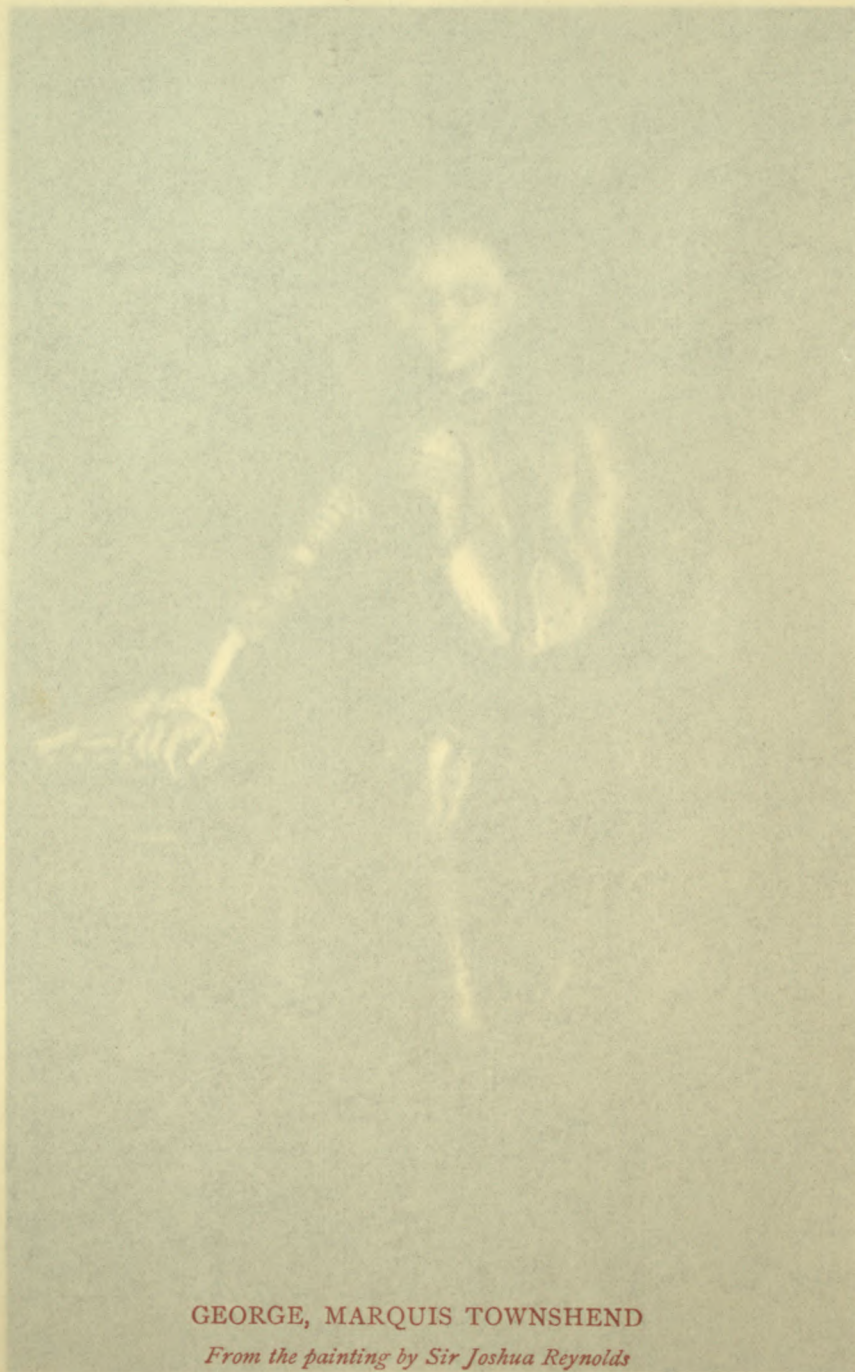
Most Obedient & Most Humble

Pat Mackellar

Eng^r in Ordinary

To The Hon^{ble} Board

110

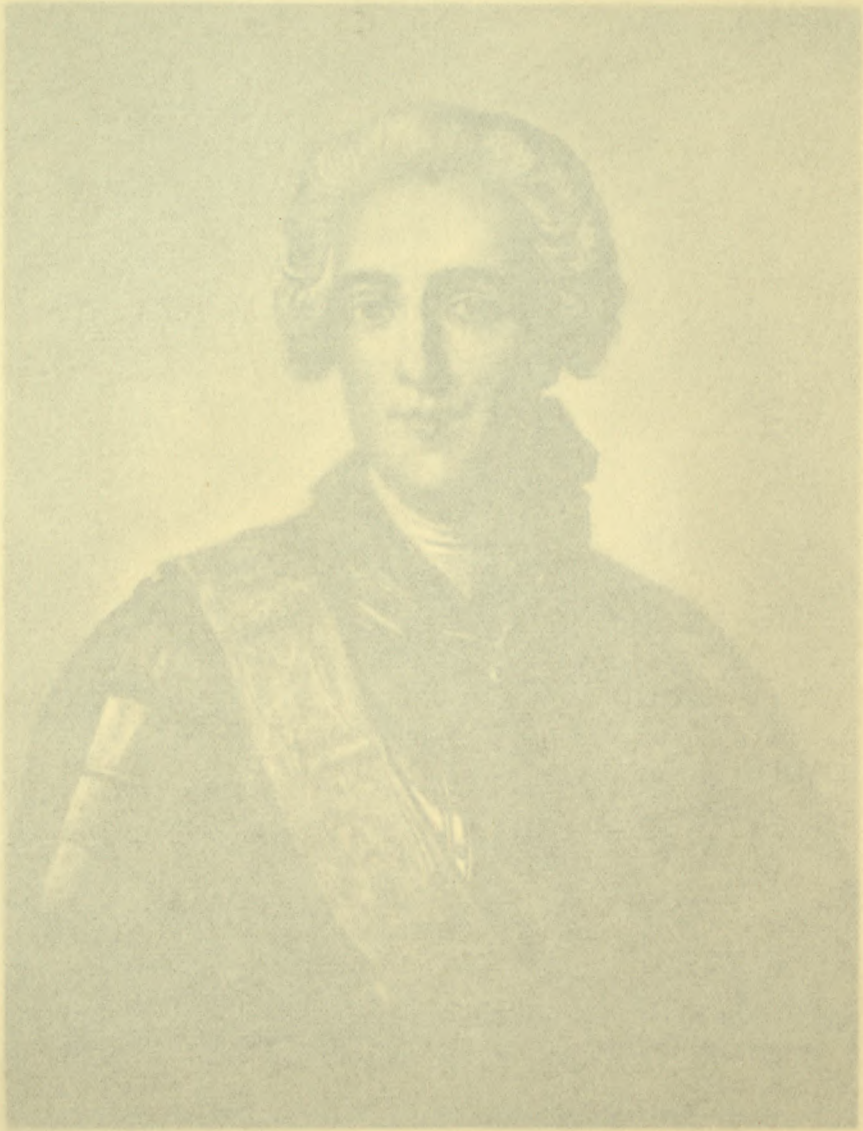


GEORGE, MARQUIS TOWNSHEND

From the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds



Photogravure. Allan, Glasgow.



CHEVALIER DE LÉVIS

From the painting in the Versailles Gallery



Photogravure. Ainslie, Glasgow.



LOUIS XIV

From the painting by Jean Garnier in the Versailles Gallery

From the painting by Jean Goussier in the Versailles Gallery

LOUIS XIV



FACSIMILE OF A DOCUMENT SIGNED BY FRONTENAC AND
CHAMPIGNY, 1693

(Translation.)

LOUIS DE BUADE, COUNT DE FRONTENAC, Governor and Lieutenant-general for the King, in Canada, Acadie, Island of Newfoundland and Other Countries of Northern France.

We do hereby certify to all whom it may concern that we have granted complete discharge from service to Pierre Billevon, called *Faigue*, soldier in the company of Sieur de Moyan, who has faithfully served in this country in this quality during nearly ten years, and where he was married three years ago. He is hereby authorized to settle wherever he deems fit without interference from any one. In testimony thereof we have granted him the present discharge, bearing the Seal of our Arms and countersigned by one of our Secretaries.

Montreal, 24th September 1693.

FRONTENAC

Approved, 26th Sep. 1693.

By His Eminence

CHAMPIGNY

HAUTTEVILLE

НАДЛЕЖИТЕ
Въ His Eminence

ЕРОИЛЕИВС

СНУИЬИГИА

Убролодъ зѣмъ Зѣмъ 1ѣдъ.

Монисѣ зѣмъ Зѣмисѣмъ 1ѣдъ.

discharge' being the zeal of our arms and counterigned by one of our Secretaries
it without interference from any one. In testimony thereof we have granted him the present
where he was married three years ago. He is hereby authorized to settle wherever he deems
Molan' who has faithfully served in this country in this family during nearly ten years, and
discharge from service to Pierre Billeron, called Xaxaxax' soldier in the company of Zient de
We do hereby certify to all whom it may concern that we have granted complete
France

the King in Canada, Acadie, Island of Newfoundland and Other Colonies of Northem
COLIS DE BLVDE' COMIT DE ЕРОИЛЕИВС, Colonel and Lieutenant-General for

(Signature)

СНУИЬИГИА 1ѣдъ

ЕУСНИИТЕ ОЕ V ДОСЛИМЕЛ СИСИЕД ВЪ ЕРОИЛЕИВС ИИД

Louis De Buade, Comte de Frontenac
Gouverneur et Lieutenant general pour Le Roy en Canada
Acadie, Isle de Terre Neuve, et autres pais de la France
Septentrionale

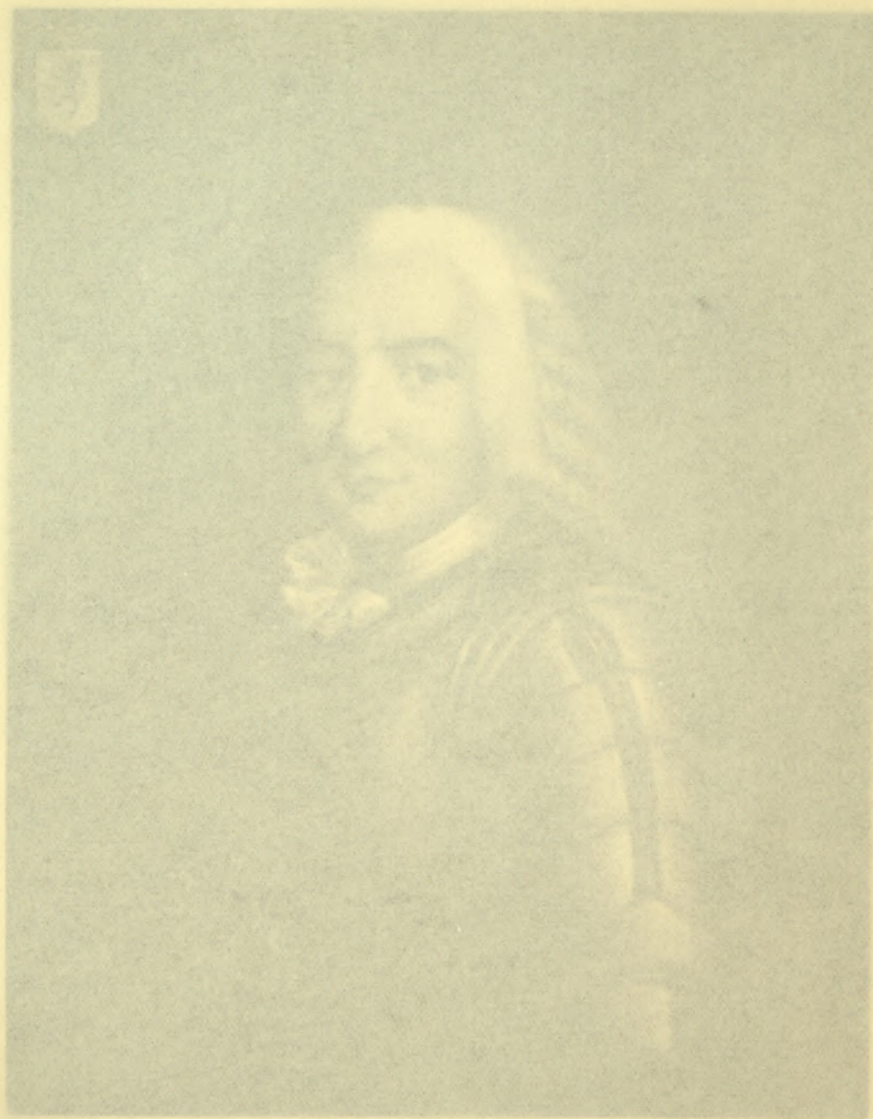
Erroyons a tous quelz appartenira Qu'on come 'Cange'
affile a Sire Billeron de la gâque de cet de la
Compagnie du S.^r de Moyan qui a son lieu d'emy en ce pais
de la qualite pendant plus de dix ans, ou pl. soit marie d'epuis
trois ans, Luy permettrois de se retirer ou bon Luy Semblera
Sans que personne se puisse inquietter Entemon de quoy Luy
aueu auorde le present cange, a j'eluy fait apposee le Cachet
de nos armes et contrasignes par Sim de nos Secretaires a Montreal

Le 27. Septembre 1683 Frontenac

veule et m^o. Sep. 1683

Champigny

San Ronsigneur
Laudruille



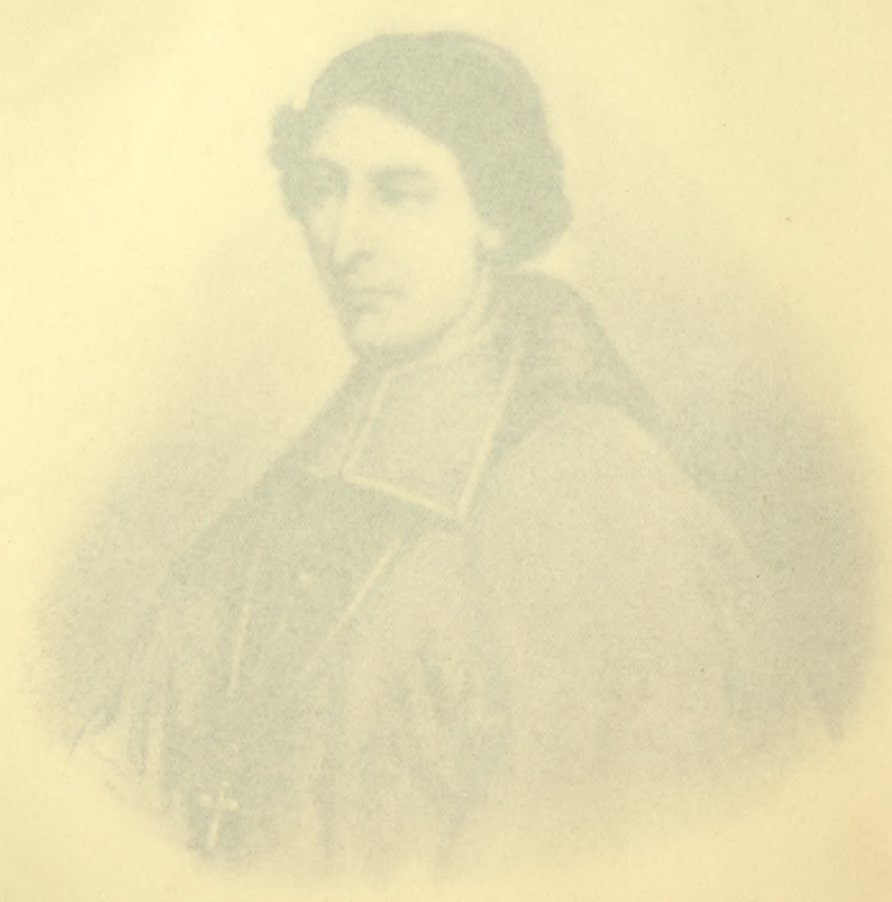
VAUDREUIL, THE ELDER

From the painting in the Château de Ramezay

From the painting in the Chateau de Ramsey
VAUDREUIL, THE ELDER



Portrait of Alexander Orlov



JEAN BAPTISTE DE SAINT-VALLIER
From an engraving in the Dominion Archives



Photographe Aiman, Glasgow.

Seconde.

POUR 800 = A Québec, le 9 Mars 1766

EXERCICE 1766. MONSIEUR, au Docteur Avril, au présent exercice il vous plaira payer, par cette seconde de Change, ma première récépissé, à l'ordre de M. L'Officier, la somme de huit cent livres.

N. 36.

valeur reçue en acquit. De laquelle somme je vous rendrai compte sur les dépenses de cette Colonie. Je suis,

Monsieur,

Ve par vous Intendant de la nouvelle France.

Signature: J. Bigot

A MONSIEUR

Monsieur Corubon, Trésorier général des Colonies, rue Mauv. à Paris.

Signature: J. Bigot

BILL OF EXCHANGE SIGNED BY BIGOT

BILL OF EXCHANGE SIGNED BY BIGOT

Seconde.

a compte des dépenses générales
POUR 800 A Québec, le 9^e Octobre 1758.

EXERCICE 1758. MONSIEUR, au Dou^{ne} *avec mispt aut pour que*
il vous plaira payer par cette seconde de Change, ma première ne
l'étant, à l'ordre de M. L'Officier
la somme de *huit cent six*

N^o 36.

valeur reçue en acquits. De laquelle somme je vous rendrai compte sur
les dépenses de cette Colonie. Je suis,

Mon^{seigneur},

Vu par nous Intendant
de la nouvelle France.

MM

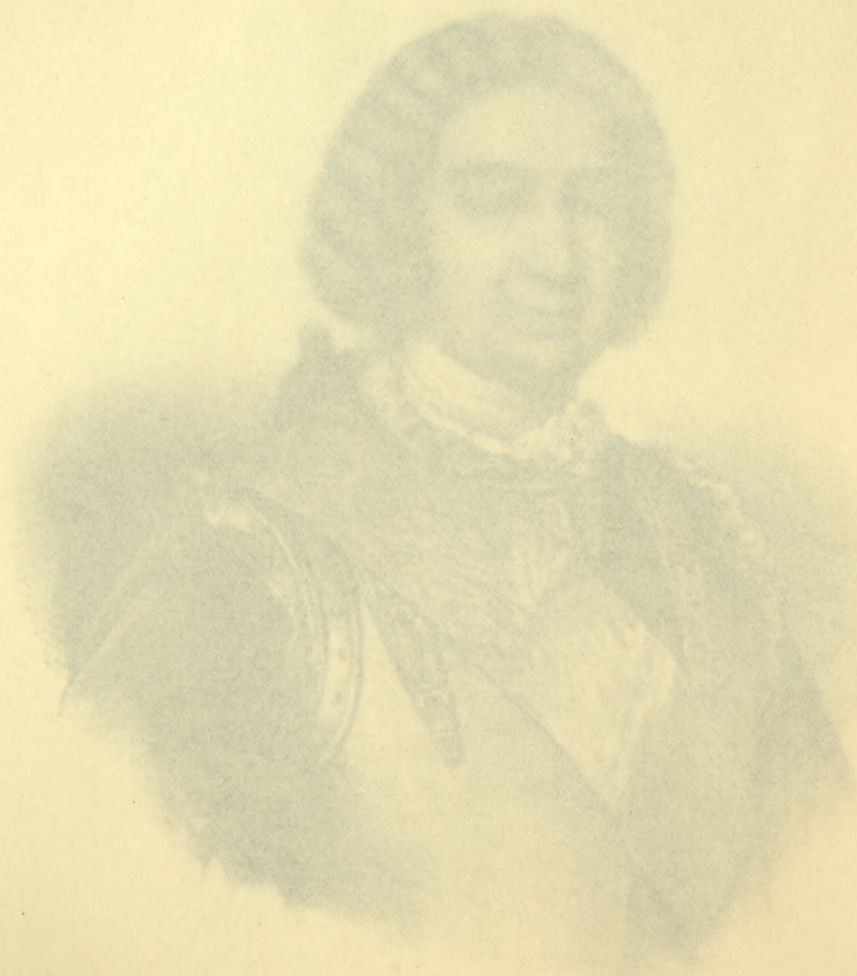
Votre très-humble & très-
obéissant serviteur,

Amberg

A MONSIEUR

Mon^{seigneur} *Scruborn*
Trésorier général des Colonies,
rue Neuv. St. Sulpice
A PARIS.

Subert 200
de 100
de 100
de 100

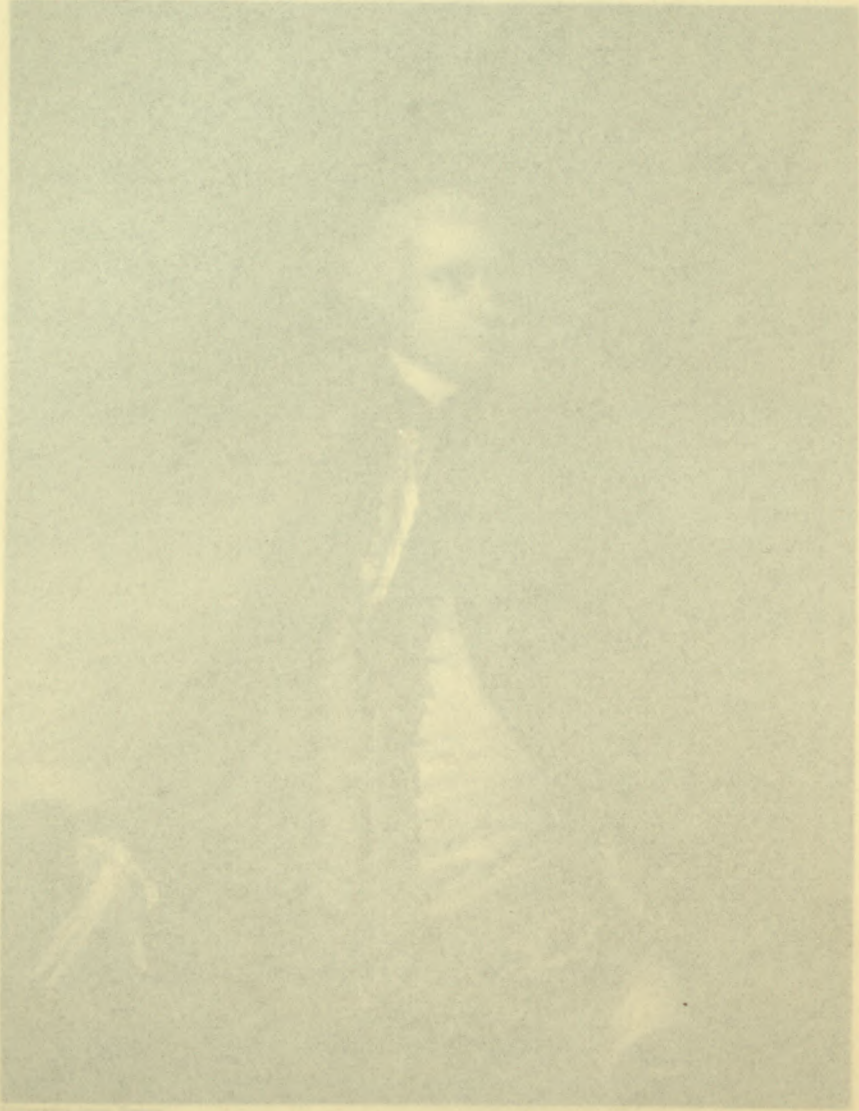


LA GALISSONNIÈRE

From an engraving in the Château de Ramezay



Engraving. Armin, G. G. G.



JAMES MURRAY

From the painting in the Dominion Archives



Photogravure, Annan, Glasgow.

Sir

24th October 1764

You will be pleased to summons the
members of the Council to meet to morrow
at ten o'clock, at the Council Chamber
and as Business of the utmost importance
is to be discussed, I desire that every
Counsellor may attend, unless prevented
by sickness. I am Sir,

Your most humble servant

Wm Murray

FACSIMILE OF A DOCUMENT SIGNED BY MURRAY

Sir!

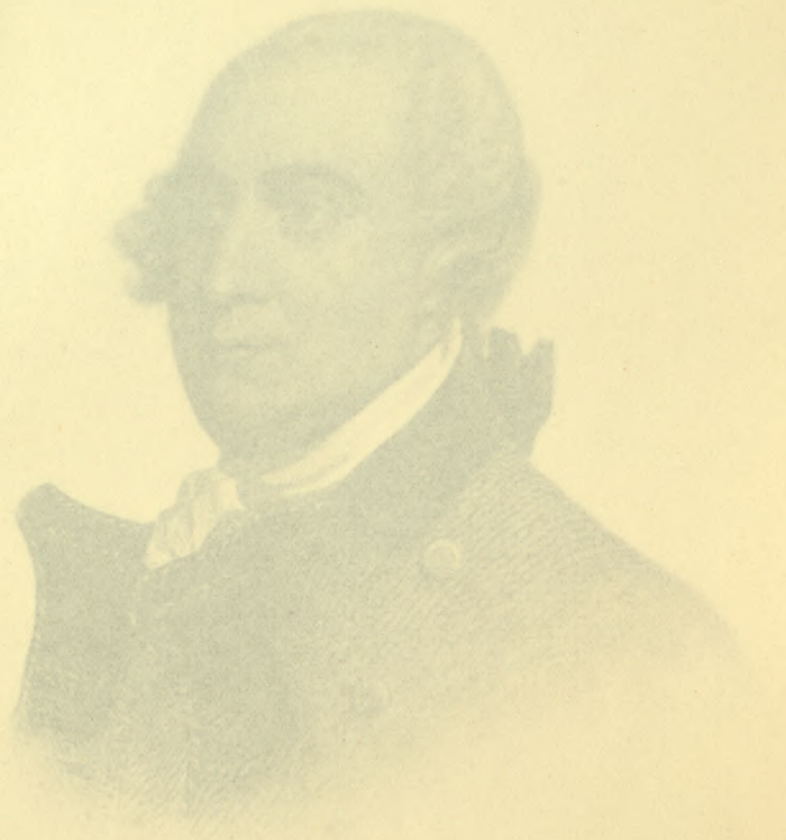
24th October 1764

45

You will be pleased to summons the members of the Council to meet to morrow, at ten o'clock, at the Council Chamber: and as Business of the utmost importance is to be discussed, I desire that every Councillor may attend, unless prevented by Sickness. I am Sir!

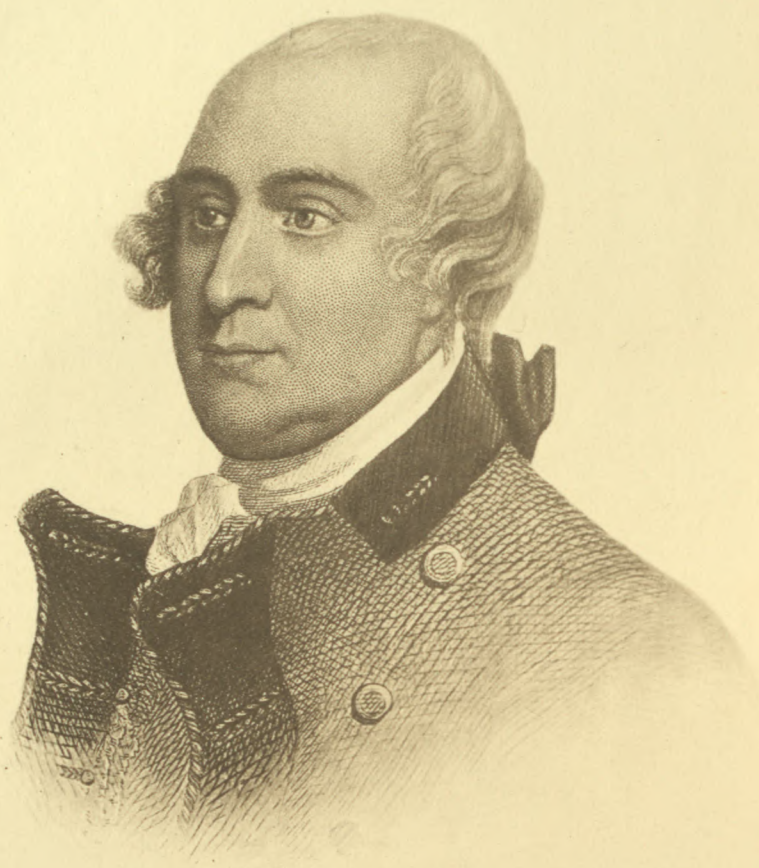
Your most humble servant

Jas. Murray

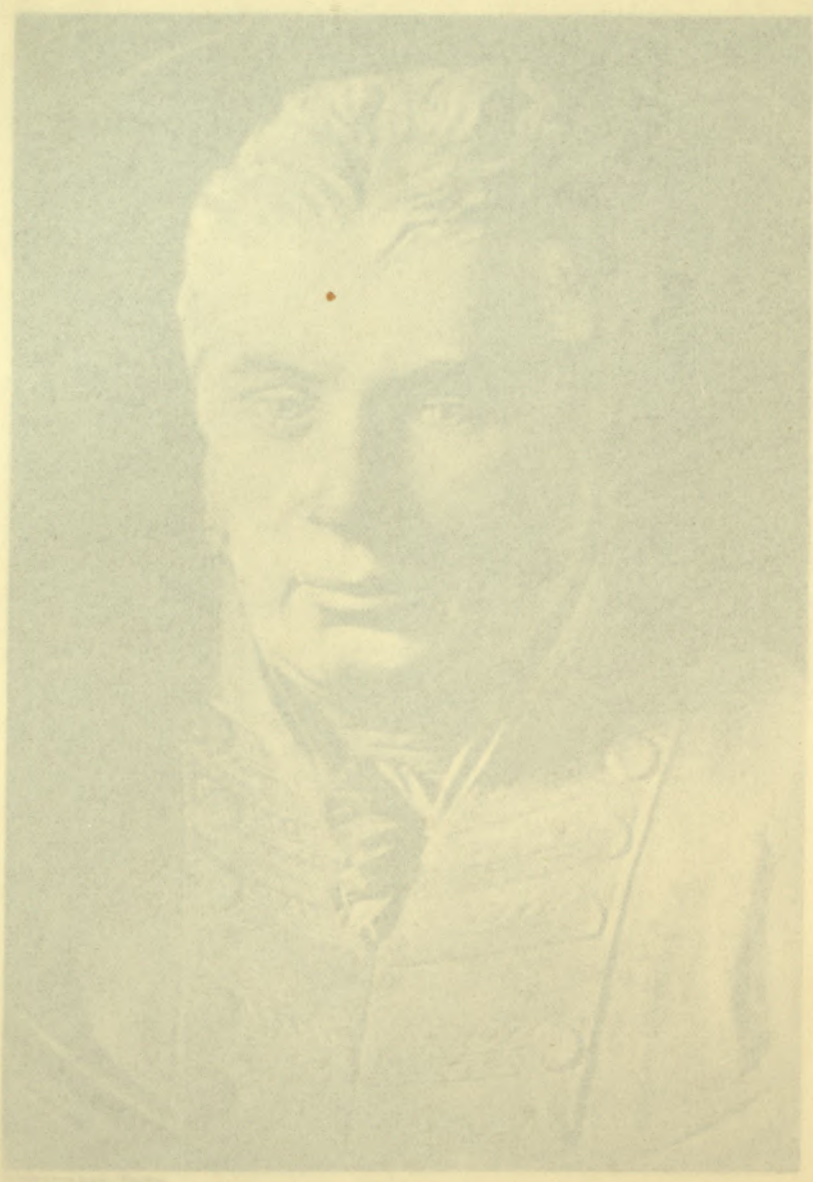


SIR GUY CARLETON (LORD DORCHESTER)

From the engraving by A. H. Ritchie



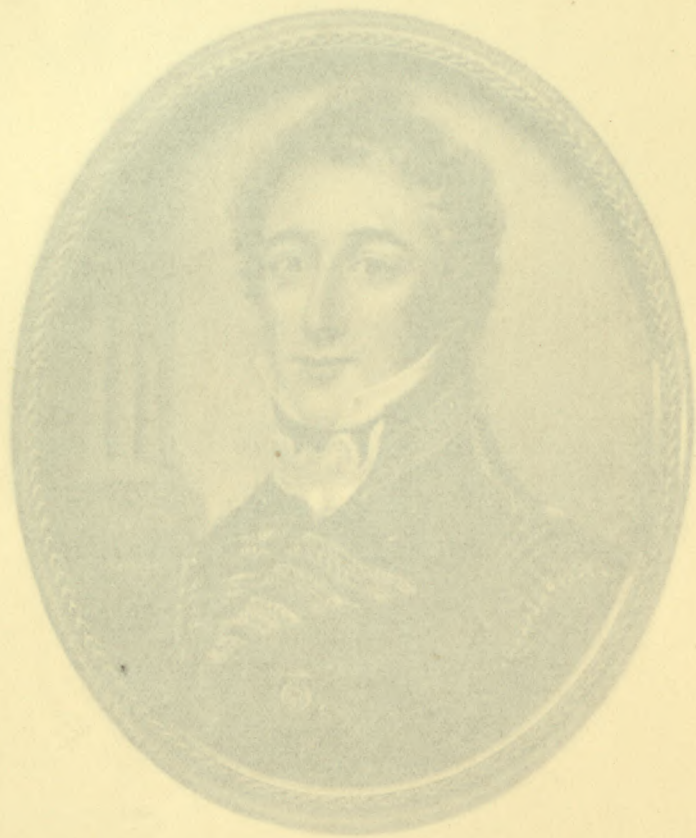
Photogravure, Arnan, Glasgow.



JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE
From the bust in Exeter Cathedral



Photographie Annan, Glasgow.



SIR ISAAC BROCK

From the miniature owned by Miss Sara Mickle, Toronto



Portrait of Amos Obispo.

Upper Canada
By Isaac Brock Esquire
Major General Commanding
his Majesty's Forces in the
Province of Upper Canada

FACSIMILE OF BROCK'S PROCLAMATION, 1812

Upper Canada

ISAAC BROCK
Presid.

By Isaac Brock Esquire
Major General Commanding
his Majesty's Forces in the
Province of Upper Canada
President; administering the
Government, &c. &c.

Mercies on the Swat
Whereas on the seventeenth day of June last the Congress of
the United States of America declared that war then existed
between the States and their Territories and the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Ireland and the Dependencies thereof: And
whereas in pursuance of such Declaration the Subjects of the
United States have actually committed Hostilities against the
Possessions of his Majesty and the Persons & Property of his
Subjects in this Province.

Now therefore by and with the advice of his Majesty's executive
Council for the affairs of the Province, I do hereby strictly enjoin
and require all his Majesty's liege Subjects to be obedient to the
lawful authorities, to forbear all Communication with the Enemy
or persons residing within the Territory of the United States, and
to manifest their Loyalty by a zealous Co-operation with his
Majesty's land Force in Defence of the Province & repulse of the
Enemy. And I do further require and command all officers civil
and military to be vigilant in the discharge of their Duty, especially
to prevent all Communication with the Enemy; and to cause all
Persons suspected of traitorous Intercourse to be apprehended &
treated according to Law.

I. B.

Van

FACSIMILE OF BROCK'S PROCLAMATION, 1812

Government, &c. &c.
President; administering the
Province of Upper Canada
his Majesty's Forces in the
Major General Commanding
By Isaac Brock Esquire

Upper Canada
ISAAC BROCK
Presid.

Subjects in this Province.
Possessions of his Majesty and the Persons & Property of his
United States have actually committed Hostilities against the
wherens in pursuance of such Declaration the Subjects of the
of Great Britain and Ireland and the Dependancies thereof; And
between the States and their Territories and the United Kingdom
the United States of America declared that war then existed
Whereas on the seventeenth day of June last the Congress of

Persons suspected of traitorous Intercourse to be apprehended &
to prevent all Communication with the Enemy; and to cause all
and military to be vigilant in the discharge of their Duty, especially
Enemy. And I do further require and command all officers civil
Majesty's land Force in Defence of the Province & repulse of the
to manifest their Loyalty by a zealous Co-operation with his
or persons residing within the Territory of the United States, and
lawful authorities, to forbear all Communication with the Enemy
and require all his Majesty's liege Subjects to be obedient to the
Council for the affairs of the Province, I do hereby strictly enjoin
Now therefore by and with the advice of his Majesty's executive
treated according to Law.

Upper Canada.

Wm. Brock

Presid.

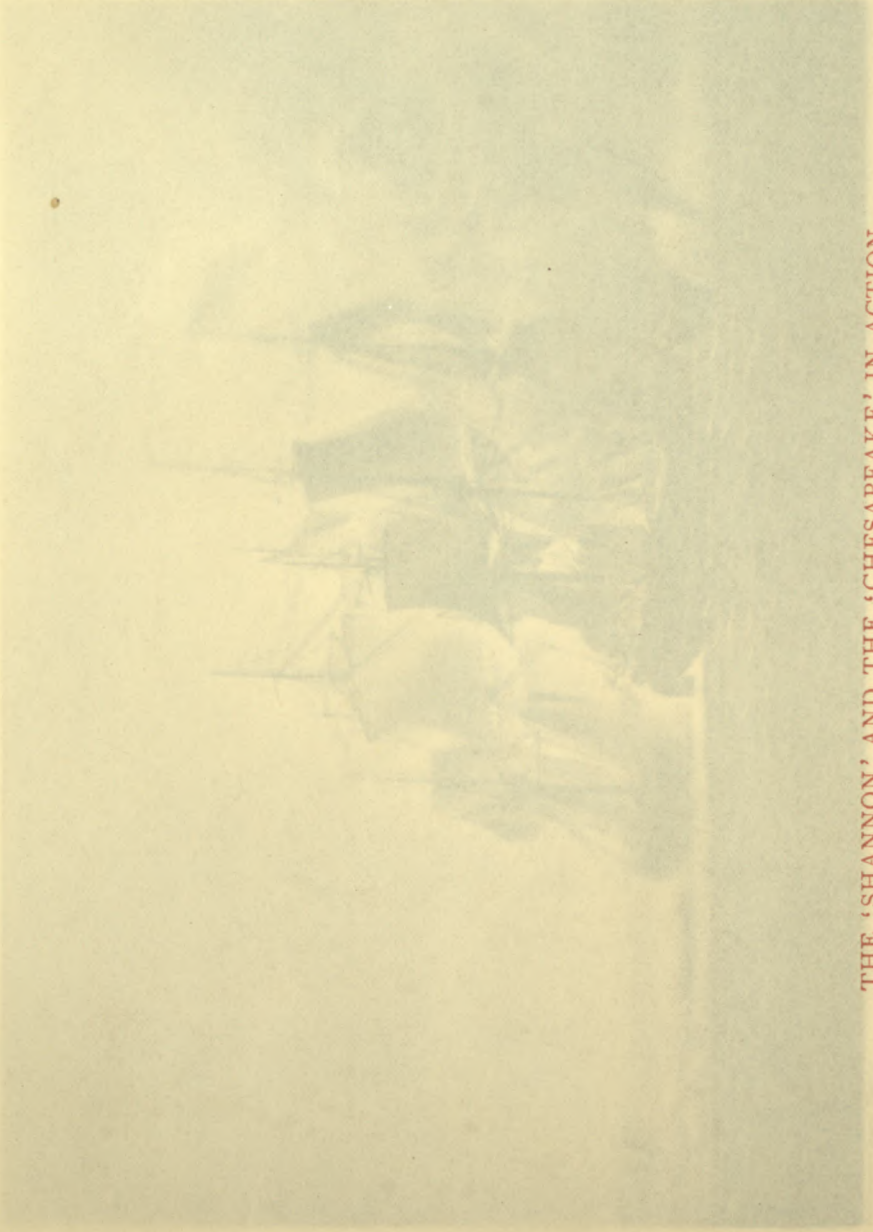
By ^{James} ~~James~~ Brock Esquire
Major General Commanding
his Majesty's Forces in the
Province of Upper Canada
President, administering the
Government &c

Whereas on the seventeenth day of June last
the Congress of the United States of America
declared that war then existed between
those States and their Territories and
the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Ireland and their Dependencies
thereof; and whereas in pursuance of
such Declaration the Subjects of the
United States have actually committed
Hostilities against the Persons of
his Majesty and the Persons & Property
of his Subjects in this Province

Now

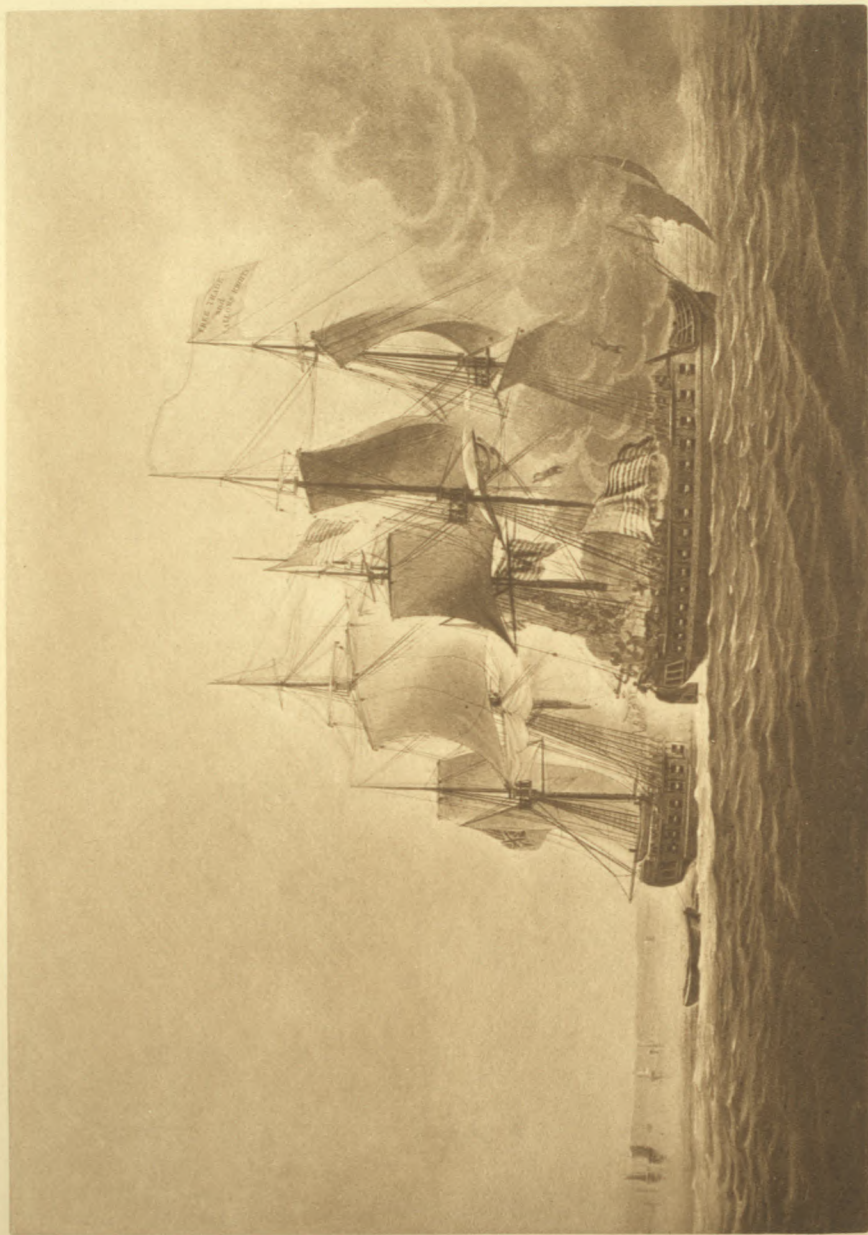
Now therefore by and with the advice of his
Majesty's executive Council for the Affairs
of the Province, I do hereby sternly
enjoin and require all ~~persons~~ his Majesty's
true Subjects to be obedient to the lawful
Authorities, to forbear all Communication
with the Enemy or persons residing within
the Territory of the United States and to
manifest their Loyalty by a zealous Co-
operation with his Majesty's Armed Force
in Defense of the Province & repulse of
the Enemy in And I do further require
and command all Officers, civil and
military to be vigilant in the discharge
of their Duty, ~~and~~ especially to prevent all
Communication with the Enemy; and to
cause all Persons suspected of treasonous
or Intercourse to be apprehended &
held according to Law

J. B.



THE 'SHANNON' AND THE 'CHESAPEAKE' IN ACTION

Painted by G. Webster under the direction of Lieut. Falkner of the 'Shannon'

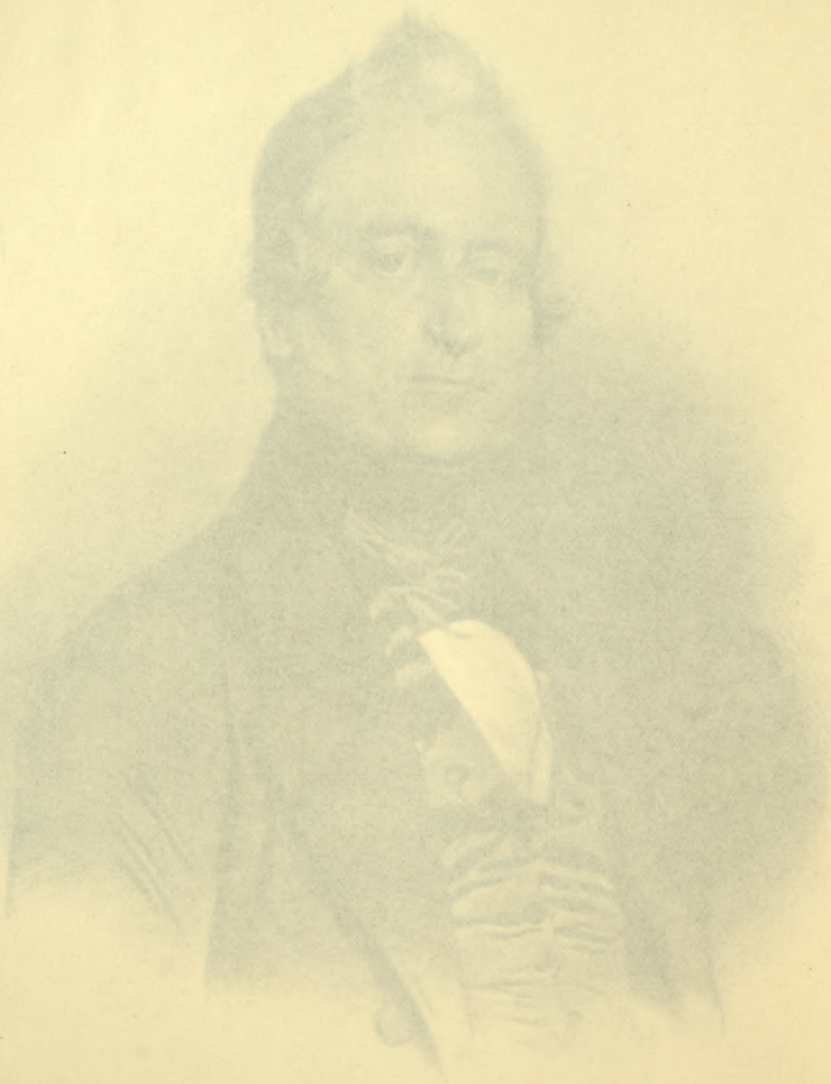


Photographie. Amant. Glasgow.



CHARLES DE SALABERRY
From a portrait in the Dominion Archives





LOUIS JOSEPH PAPINEAU
From a lithograph by Maurin, Paris



LETTER FROM LOUIS JOSEPH PAPINEAU
TO JOHN NEILSON

(Translation.)

LONDON, 27 June 1823.

MY DEAR SIR,

The time has dragged more drearily than ever since your departure, but the end of the session will secure my release.

Mr Wilmot will put off presenting the petitions until the last moment. I am persuaded that he would have preferred that either the Bill of Union had been carried last year or that it had never been brought forward. But he fears the attack that will be made upon him by Mr Ellice, who, I think, will present the petitions of Upper Canada in favour of Union. He spoke of the great English Congress in America, and then of a small Congress for the two provinces. Mr Davidson objected that the congresses and the colonial legislatures might waver as to what belongs exclusively to each of those authorities—a condition which would retard the dispatch of business; and on Mr Wilmot's saying, 'But if this is regarded as essential, how are we to proceed in dealing with the project?'—'Well,' answered Mr D., and much to the point, 'first of all, by taking the census of the population of the two provinces, and then by apportioning the sending of their deputies to Congress according to their population.' He has notably promoted our views by his remarks on this question. I am very glad to see it. All I have ever known of the subject I learned from him. I am sending you a letter to Lord Liverpool on the state of the Colonies, for you to judge of the great lack of truth perceptible in the writing. I say this for your private ear: Mr Underwood thinks that although your Bishop is there attacked, the letter is perhaps written by himself or by some intimate friend, and in this case it is nothing but a cloak to cover a hypocritical priest (and there are many such) to disguise himself better.

Parliament has quite recently voted £5000 for the first time to help to establish Ministers in the Colonies,—I do not know whether the benefit is intended to extend to dissenters,—also fifteen thousand to help emigration to the Cape and to Canada. I am told that this emigration has been placed under the immediate direction of your travelling companion, Mr Robison. You have had, I hope with all my heart, the happiness of rejoining your family in good health. I sincerely wish soon to have the same privilege and to enjoy the delicious shade of Ottawa just as you are enjoying that of Val Cartier. They had discovered your return to Canada from your instruction to your friends to send back your letters, for only one came to me from Mr Belanger and one from Mr Bedard.—With kind regards to both as well as our friends in Quebec, I am,

Your affectionate servant and sincere friend,

L. J. PAPINEAU

John Neilson, Esq.

LETTER FROM LOUIS JOSEPH PAPINEAU
TO JOHN NEILSON

(Translation.)

London, 27 June 1823.

MY DEAR SIR,

The time has dragged more drearily than ever since your departure, but the end of the session will secure my release. Mr Wilnot will put off presenting the petitions until the last moment. I am persuaded that he would have preferred that either the Bill of Union had been carried last year or that it had never been brought forward. But he fears the attack that will be made upon him by Mr Ellice, who I think will present the petitions of Upper Canada in favour of Union. He spoke of the great English Congress in America, and then of a small Congress for the two provinces. Mr Davidson objected that the Congress and the colonial legislatures might waver as to what belongs exclusively to each of those authorities—a condition which would retard the dispatch of business; and on Mr Wilnot's saying, 'But if this is regarded as essential, how are we to proceed in dealing with the project?'—'Well,' answered Mr D., 'and much to the point,' first of all, by taking the census of the population of the two provinces, and then by apportioning the sending of their deputies to Congress according to their population. He has notably promoted our views by his remarks on this question. I am very glad to see it. All I have ever known of the subject I learned from him. I am sending you a letter to Lord Liverpool on the state of the Colonies, for you to judge of the great lack of truth perceptible in the writing. I say this for your private ear: Mr Underwood thinks that although your Bishop is there attacked, the letter is perhaps written by himself, or by some intimate friend, and in this case it is nothing but a cloak to cover a hypocritical priest (and there are many such) to disguise himself better.

Parliament has quite recently voted £2000 for the first time to help to establish Ministers in the Colonies—I do not know whether the benefit is intended to extend to dissenters—also fifteen thousand to help emigration to the Cape and to Canada. I am told that this emigration has been placed under the immediate direction of your travelling companion, Mr Robison. You have had I hope with all my heart, the happiness of rejoining your family in good health. I sincerely wish soon to have the same privilege and to enjoy the delicious shade of Ottawa just as you are enjoying that of Val Cartier. They had discovered your return to Canada from your instruction to your friends to send back your letters, for only one came to me from Mr Belanger and one from Mr Bedard.—With kind regards to both as well as our friends in Quebec, I am,

Your affectionate servant and sincere friend,

L. J. PAPINEAU

John Neilson, Esq.

13
20
Londres 27 Juin 1823

Mon cher Monsieur.

Le tems se traîne plus péniblement que jamais depuis
votre départ mais enfin la fin de la Session viendra m'affranchir
mon affranchissement. Mr. Wilmot reculera jusqu'aux derniers
jours à présenter les requêtes. Je suis persuadé qu'il souhaiterait
ou que le Bill d'union eut été emporté l'andernier ou qu'il n'en
fut jamais question: Mais il craint la sortie que fera contre lui
Mr. Collic qui je pense présentera les Requêtes du Haut Canada
pour demander l'union. Il a parlé ^{grand} au congrès anglais en
Amérique: ensuite d'un petit congrès par les deux provinces. Mr
Lairdson lui a objecté que les congrès et les législatures Coloniales
pourraient être incertaines sur ce qui appartiendrait exclusivement
à chacune de ces autorités ce qui retarderait la dépêche des af-
faires et sur la remarque de Mr. Wilmot mais si c'était un parti-
pris comment pourrions nous régler ce projet en commençant
par avoir le recensement de la population des deux provinces.

pr^o proportionner en conséquence de leur Population au Cong^o l'envoi de
leurs députés au Congrès lui a bien à propos répondu Mr. D.
Il nous a utilement secondé par ses observations sur cette question
J'ai grand plaisir à le voir. Je tiens tout ce que ci devant de ce
qu'il m'a dit. Je vous envoie pour vous mal édifier du peu d'amour
de la vérité qui perce dans l'écrit une lettre à lord de Liverpool
sur l'état des Colonies. Je me dis cela qu'à vous et à l'oreille, Mr. Un-
derwood pense que quelque votre Ennemi y soit attaqué l'écrit est
peut être de lui ou de quelqu'un qui lui tient de près et en ce
cas ce ne serait qu'un manteau dont se serait couvert un
Prêtre Hypocrite (et il y en a tant de cette trempe) pr^o se mieux
déguiser. Ces jours derniers le Parlement a voté pr^o la première fois
£15000 pr^o aider à l'établissement des Ministres dans les Colonies.
J'ignore si ce bienfait se'étend aux Dissidens. aussi quinze mille
pr^o aider à l'émigration au Cap et en Canada. Celle ci est me dit
en placé sous la direction immédiate de votre compagnon de
Voyage Mr. Robinson. Vous êtes j'espère comme je le souhaite de
tout mon cœur rendu en bonneur d'avoir rejoint votre famille

91
en bonne santé je désire ardemment avoir bientôt le même
avantage et jouir des délicieux ombrages de l'Ottawa comme
vous jouissez de ceux de val cartier. Ils avaient deviné votre
séjour en Canada ou vous avez chargé vos amis de vous ramener
vos lettres car il ne m'en est parvenue qu'une de Mr. Belanger
et une de Mr. Bedard et l'un et l'autre et à nos amis de
Quebec mes meilleures amitiés je suis avec une parfaite

estime.

Votre affectionné serviteur

et sincère ami

J. Lapineau

John Neilson Esq

3.

John Neilson Esq

LETTER FROM LOUIS JOSEPH PAPINEAU
TO JOHN NEILSON

(Translation.)

John Neilson, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,

I send you a few words to beg you to take some care and trouble with a view to the public welfare, after as well as during the Session of Parliament. Some people (though few in number) are going about crying (but below their breath) that the Legislative Council could not conscientiously unite with us in passing the Appropriation Bill to meet the expenses of the Civil List, because—so it pleases them to say here—the Assembly had acted wrongly in voting the required amount to each individual by name, instead of voting such amount separately for each public official. Since these clamourers are either dishonest or are mistaken, it might be as well to remove any excuse they may have for their clamour. I believe that you would be performing a good deed in printing the entire Bill, as it was put before the Council. If for some reason or other you do not think it expedient to publish it, would you kindly beg Mr Lindsay to procure and send me as soon as possible, a manuscript copy of the Bill.

I am with great respect,

Your very affectionate and obedient Servant,

L. J. PAPINEAU

MONTREAL, 18 May 1819.

Montreal 18 May 1819
Notre très affectueux salut
L. J. Papineau

LETTER FROM LOUIS JOSEPH PAPIREAU
TO JOHN NEILSON

(Translation.)

John Neilson, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,

I send you a few words to beg you to take some care and trouble with a view to the public welfare, after as well as during the Session of Parliament. Some people (though few in number) are going about crying (but below their breath) that the Legislative Council could not conscientiously unite with us in passing the Appropriation Bill to meet the expenses of the Civil List, because—so it pleases them to say here—the Assembly had acted wrongly in voting the required amount to each individual by name, instead of voting such amount separately for each public official. Since these clamourers are either dishonest or are mistaken, it might be as well to remove any excuse they may have for their clamour. I believe that you would be performing a good deed in printing the entire Bill, as it was put before the Council. If for some reason or other you do not think it expedient to publish it, would you kindly beg Mr Lindsay to procure and send me as soon as possible, a manuscript copy of the Bill.

I am with great respect,

Your very affectionate and obedient servant,

L. J. PAPIREAU

MONTREAL, 18 May 1819

4,000 Piastras de Recompense!



GOSFORD.

Provinces du
Bas-Canada.

Par son Excellence le Très-Honorable ARCHEVÊQUE, CŒUR DE GOSFORD,
Baron Worthington de Bendis, au Comté de Suffolk, Capi-
taine Général et Gouverneur en Chef dans et pour les Pro-
vinces du Bas-Canada et du Haut-Canada, Vice-Amiral d'Ir-
lande, et Conseiller de Sa Majesté en son Très-Honorable Con-
seil privé. Au dit. Et.

PROCLAMATION.

ÉTANT venu que, par infraction sous serment, il apparut que

LOUIS JOSEPH PAPINEAU,

de la cité de Montréal, Feuger, est accusé du crime de Haute Trahison; Et attendu que le dit Louis Joseph Papineau s'est tenu du côté de ce rébellion ordinaire, et qu'il y a raison de croire qu'il a été le maître et l'auteur d'un tel expédient et nécessaire à la due administration de la justice, et la sûreté du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté, en cette Province, après le grand crime de non pas impuni. A ces causes, sachez que je, le dit Archevêque, Cœur de Gosford, de l'avis du Conseil Exécutif de Sa Majesté pour la dite Province, et en vue à propos de faire sortir cette Proclamation, et de la faire publier par les officiers autorisés de Sa Majesté en cette Province, et de la faire publier par les officiers autorisés et appréhender le dit Louis Joseph Papineau, et de l'amener devant un juge compétent, et de l'amener devant un juge compétent, dans l'une ou l'autre des cités de Montréal ou de Québec, et pour encourager toutes personnes qui voudront se joindre à moi, et d'appréhender le dit Louis Joseph Papineau, et de l'amener devant un juge compétent pour conserver le Païs en l'obéissance de Sa Majesté, et de la faire publier par les officiers autorisés de Sa Majesté en cette Province.

RECOMPENSE DE MILLE LIVRES,

de somme de cette Proclamation, et de la faire publier par les officiers autorisés de Sa Majesté en cette Province, et de la faire publier par les officiers autorisés de Sa Majesté en cette Province.

REWARD FOR THE ARREST OF LOUIS J. PAPINEAU

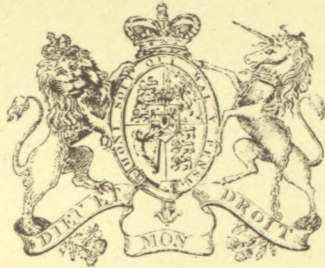
Deux mille livres sterling.

donné le 20^e jour de Janvier, le premier jour de Décembre
dans l'année de Notre Seigneur mil huit cent trente sept, et
dans le septième année du règne de Sa Majesté.

En témoin de quoi, etc.

(Signé.) **B. DALY,**
Secrétaire de la Province.

4,000 Piastres de *Recompense!*



Province du
Bas-Canada. }

GOSFORD.

Par son Excellence le Très-Honorable ARCHIBALD, COMTE DE GOSFORD, Baron Worthingham de Beccles, au Comté de Suffolk, Capitaine Général et Gouverneur en Chef dans et pour les Provinces du Bas-Canada et du Haut-Canada, Vice-Amiral d'icelles, et Conseiller de Sa Majesté en son Très-Honorable Conseil privé. &c. &c. &c.

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que, par information sous serment, il appert que.

LOUIS JOSEPH PAPINEAU,

de la cité de Montréal, Feuyer, est accusé du crime de Haute Trahison; Et attendu que le dit Louis Joseph Papineau s'est retiré du lieu de sa résidence ordinaire, et qu'il y a raison de croire qu'il a fui la justice; et attendu qu'il est expédient et nécessaire à la due administration de la justice et à la sécurité du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté, en cette Province, qu'un si grand crime ne reste pas impuni. A ces causes, sachez que je, le dit Archibald, Comte de Gosford, de l'avis du Conseil Exécutif de Sa Majesté pour cette Province, ai jugé à propos de faire sortir cette Proclamation, et par icelle je requiers tous sujets affectionnés de Sa Majesté en cette Province, et leur commande de découvrir, prendre et appréhender le dit Louis Joseph Papineau, en quelque lieu qu'il se trouve en icelle, et de l'amener devant un juge désigné pour conserver la paix, ou Magistrat Principal, dans l'une ou l'autre des cités de Québec ou de Montréal susdit: Et pour encourager toutes personnes à être diligentes à s'efforcer de découvrir et d'appréhender le dit Louis Joseph Papineau, et à l'amener devant tel Juge désigné pour conserver la Paix ou Magistrat comme susdit, j'offre par les présentes une

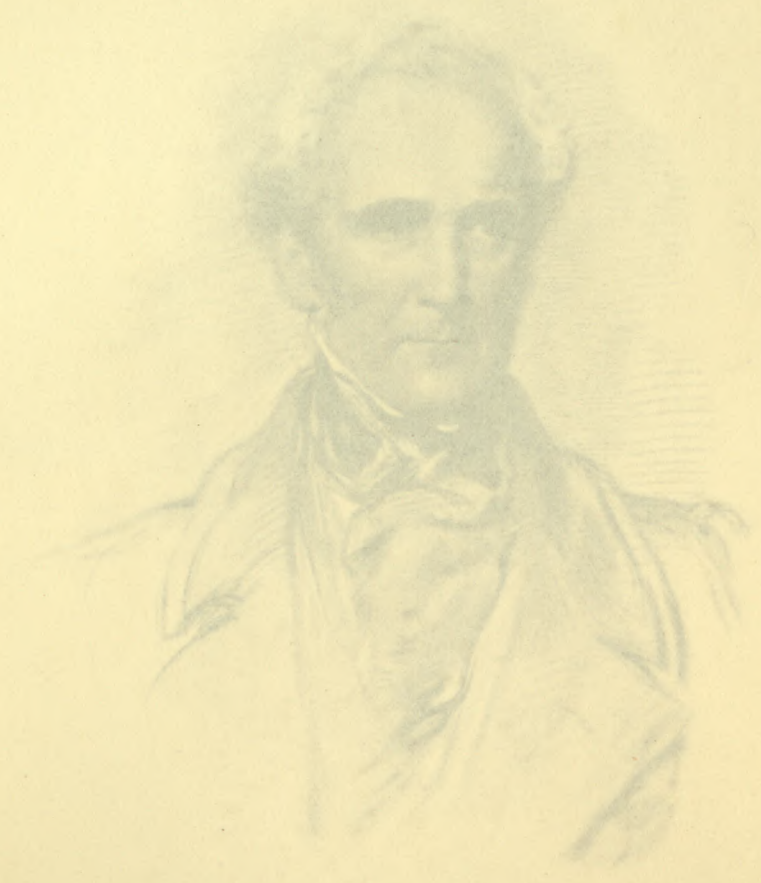
RECOMPENSE DE MILLE LIVRES,

du cours de cette Province, à quiconque appréhendera ainsi le dit Louis Joseph Papineau et le livrera entre les mains de la Justice.

Donné sous mon Seing et le Sceau des mes Armes, au Château St. Louis, dans la cité de Québec, le premier jour de Decembre dans l'année de Notre Seigneur mil huit cent trente sept, et dans la première année du règne de Sa Majesté.

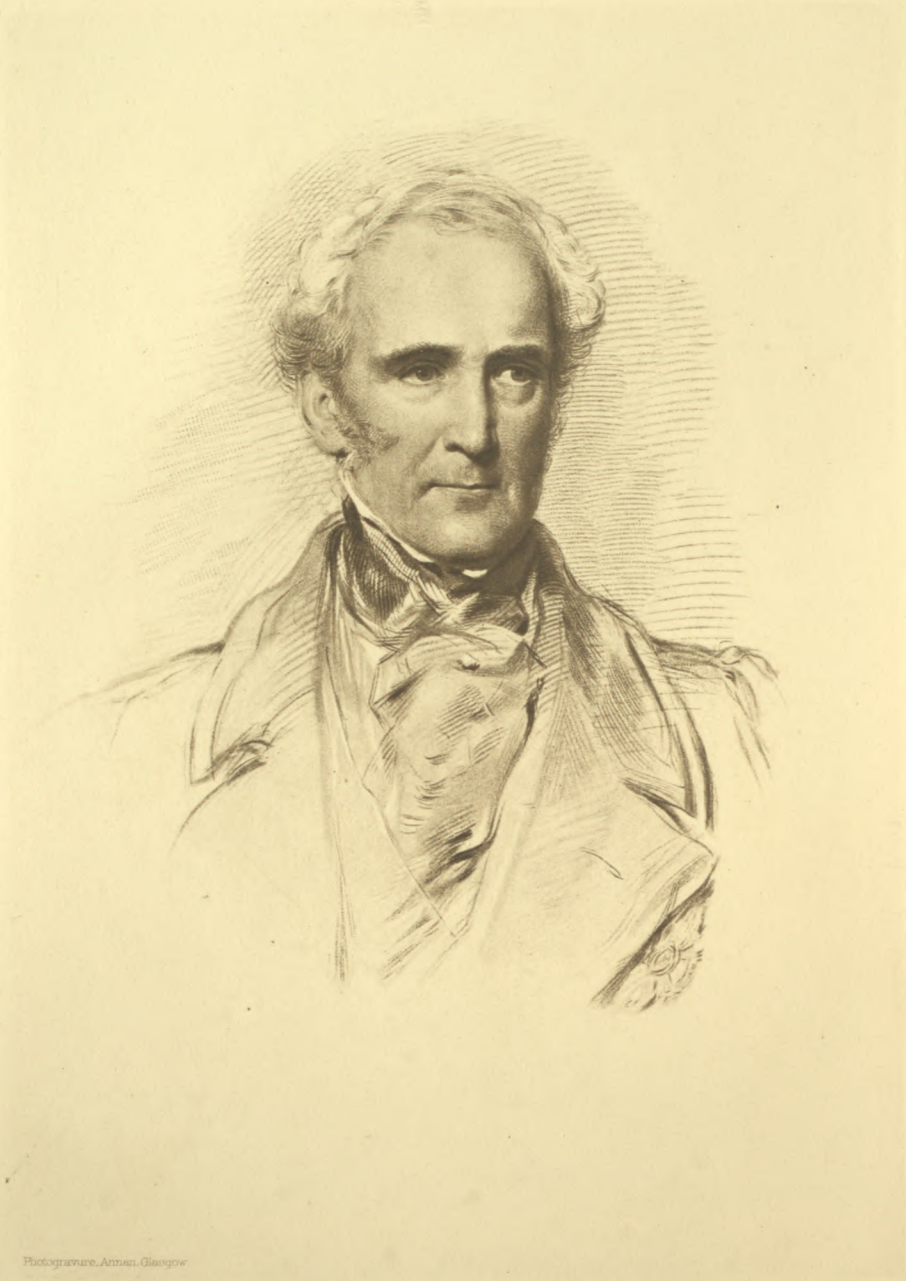
Par Ordre de Son Excellence,

(Signé.) **D. DALY,**
Secrétaire de la Province.

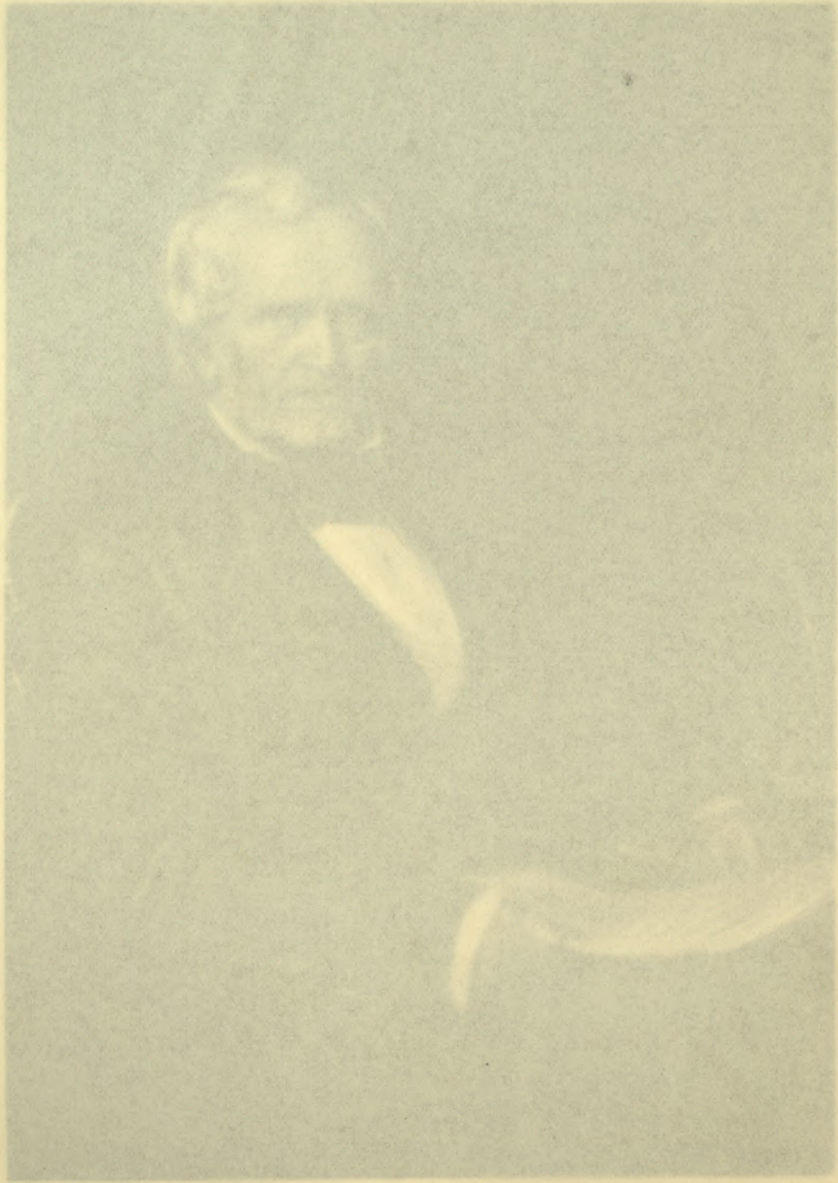


SIR JOHN COLBORNE (LORD SEATON)

From an engraving in the Dominion Archives

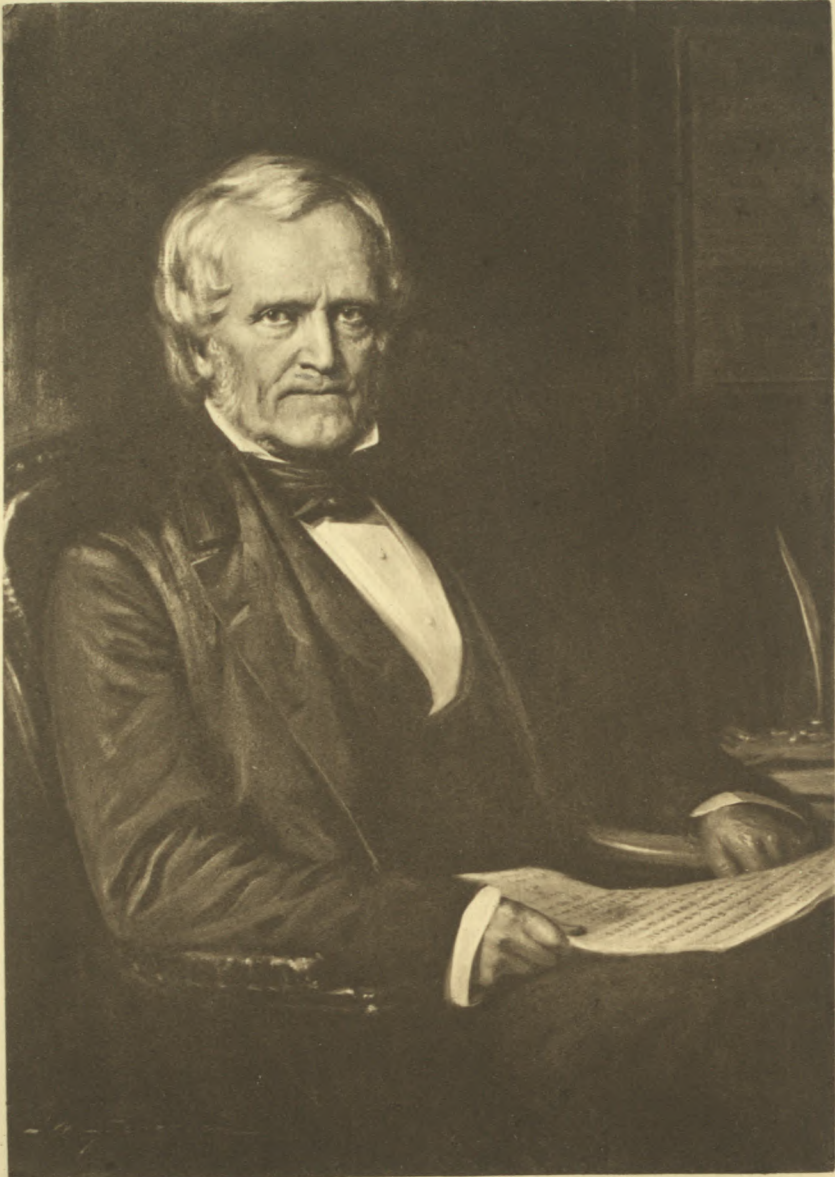


Photogravure, Arman, Glasgow

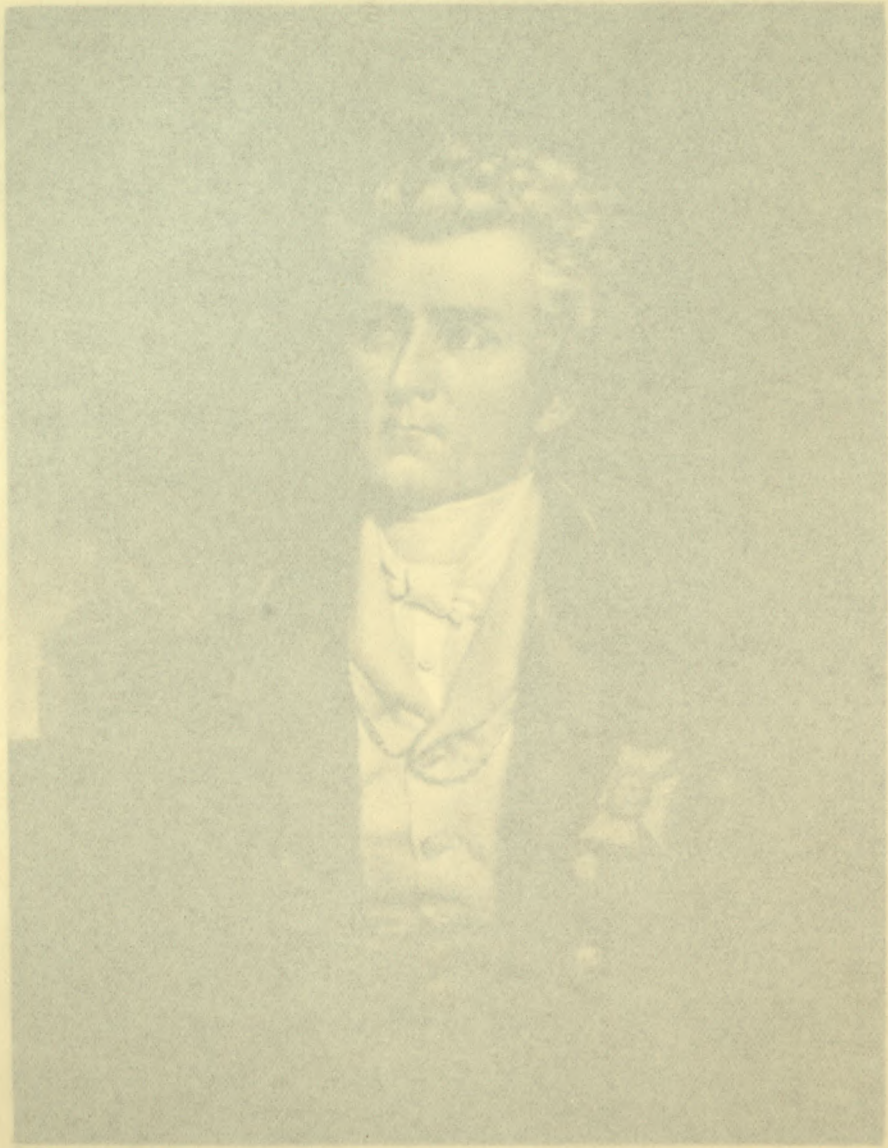


WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE

From the painting by J. W. L. Forster

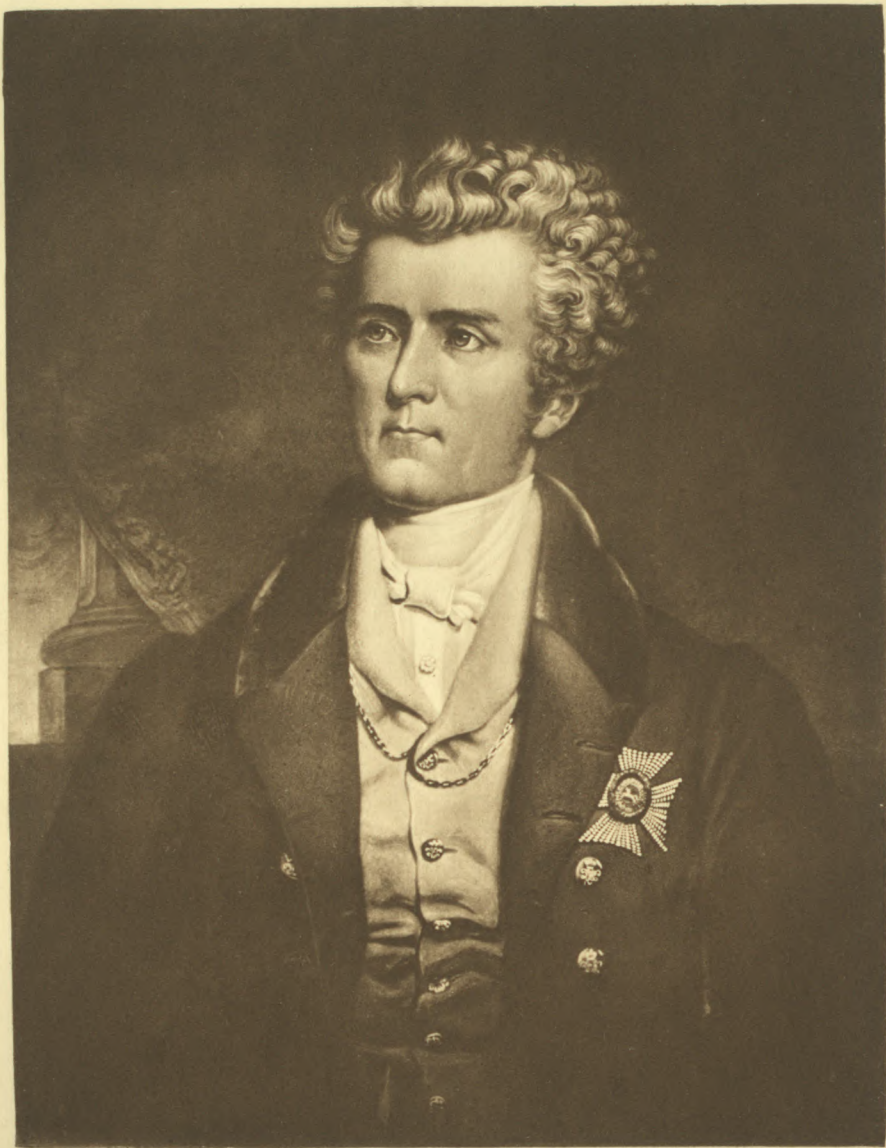


Photogravure. Amman, Glasgow.



SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD

From an engraving in the Château de Ramezay



Photogravure. Anstett. Glasgow.

13. That no General and public Elections are necessary, and due by the Government to the people, so as to provide for the same shall be passed as soon as the circumstances of the country will permit.

14. That to secure the elective franchise, all elections shall be had *BY BALLOT*.

15. That with the least possible delay the people shall choose Delegates according to the present division of the county, townships, Towns and Boroughs, who shall constitute a Convention, or Legislative Body, to establish a Constitution according to the wishes of the majority, and in conformity with the disposition of this Declaration, subject to be modified according to the will of the people.

16. That every male citizen of the age of 21 years and upwards, shall have the right of voting as herein provided, and for the election of the aforesaid delegates.

17. That all *Gravel Lands*, also such as are called *Stony Reserves*, and such as are now held in possession of a certain Company of Lovers subjects in England called the *British North American Land Company*, and of their real property of the state of Lower Canada, except such portions of the aforesaid lands as may be in possession of persons who hold the same in good faith, and to whom the same may be secured and granted by virtue of a law which shall be enacted to legalize the possession of, and afford a title for, such untitled lots of land in the townships as are under cultivation, or improvement.

18. That the French and English languages shall be used in all public affairs.

And for the fulfillment of this Declaration, and for the support of the Patriotic cause in which we are now engaged, with a firm reliance on the protection of the Almighty, and the justice of our conduct, *WE* by these presents solemnly pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

BY ORDER OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

ROBERT NELSON,

President.

13. That as General and public Education is necessary, and due by the Government to the people, an act to provide for the same shall be passed as soon as the circumstances of the country will permit.
14. That to secure the elective franchise, all elections shall be had *BY BALLOT*.
15. That with the least possible delay the people shall choose Delegates according to the present division of the country, into Counties, Towns and Boroughs, who shall constitute a Convention, or Legislative Body, to establish a Constitution according to the wants of the country, and in conformity with the disposition of this Declaration, subject to be modified according to the wil of the people.
16. That every male person of the age of 21 years and upwards, shall have the right of voting as herein provided, and for the election of the aforesaid delegates.
17. That all *Crown Lands*, also such as are called *Clergy Reserves*, and such as are nominally in possession of a certain Company of Land holders in England called the 'British North American Land Company,' are of right the property of the state of Lower Canada, except such portions of the aforesaid Lands as may be in possession of persons who hold the same in good faith, and to whom titles shall be secured and granted by virtue of a law which shall be enacted to legalize the possession of, and afford a title for, such untitle lots of land in the townships as are under cultivation or improvement.
18. That the French and English languages shall be used in all public affairs.

And for the fulfilment of this Declaration, and for the support of the Patriotic cause in which we are now engaged, with a firm reliance on the protection of the Almighty, and the justice of our conduct, **WE** by these presents solemnly pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

BY ORDER OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT,

ROBERT NELSON,

PRESIDENT.

DECLARATION.

WHEREAS the solemn covenant made with the people of Lower and Upper Canada, and recorded in the Statute Book of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as the 31st Chapter of the Act passed in the 31st year of the Reign of King George III, hath been continually violated by the British Government, and our rights usurped; and whereas our humble petitions, addresses, protests and remonstrances against this injurious and unconstitutional interference have been made in vain, that the British Government hath disposed of our revenue without the constitutional consent of the Local Legislature, pillaged our Treasury, arrested great numbers of our citizens, and committed them to prison, distributed through the country a mercenary army, whose presence is accompanied by consternation and alarm, whose track is red with the blood of our people, who have laid our villages in ashes profaned our Temples, and spread terror and waste through the land: And whereas we can no longer suffer the repeated violations of our dearest rights, and patiently support the multiplied outrages and cruelties of the Government of Lower Canada, WE, in the name of the PEOPLE OF LOWER CANADA, acknowledging the decrees of a divine providence which permits us to put down a Government which hath abused the object and intention for which it was created, and to make choice of that form of Government which shall reestablish the empire of Justice, assure domestic tranquility, provide for common defence, promote general good, and secure to us and our posterity the advantage of civil and religious liberty.

SOLEMLY DECLARE;

1. That from this day forward, the PEOPLE OF LOWER CANADA are absolved from all allegiance to Great Britain, and that the political connexion between that power and Lower Canada is now dissolved.
2. That a *REPUBLICAN* form of Government is best suited to Lower Canada, which is this day declared to be *A REPUBLIC*.
3. That under the Free Government of Lower Canada, all persons shall enjoy the same rights; the Indians shall no longer be under any civil disqualification, but shall enjoy the same rights as all other citizens of Lower Canada.
4. That all union between Church and State is hereby declared to be *DISSOLVED*, and every person shall be at liberty freely to exercise such religion or belief as shall be dictated to him by his conscience.
5. That the Feudal or Seigniorial tenure of land is hereby abolished as completely as if such tenure had never existed in Canada.
6. That each and every person who shall bear arms, or otherwise furnish assistance to the people of Canada in this contest for emancipation, shall be, and is, discharged from all debts due, or obligations real or supposed, for arrears in virtue of Seigniorial rights heretofore existing.
7. That the *Douaire Coutumier* is for the future abolished and prohibited.
8. That Imprisonment for debt shall no longer exist, excepting in such cases of fraud as shall be specified in an act to be passed hereafter by the Legislature of Lower Canada for this purpose.
9. That sentence of Death shall no longer be passed nor executed, except in case of murder.
10. That mortgages on landed estate shall be special, and to be valid, shall be enregistered in offices to be created for this purpose by an act of the Legislature of Lower Canada.
11. That the liberty and freedom of the Press shall exist in all public matters and affairs.
12. That *TRIAL BY JURY* is guaranteed to the people of Lower Canada in its most extended and liberal sense, in all criminal suits, and in civil suits above a sum to be fixed by the Legislature of the State of LOWER CANADA.
13. That as General and public Education is necessary, and due by the Government to the people, an act to provide for the same shall be passed as soon as the circumstances of the country will permit.
14. That to secure the elective franchise, all elections shall be had *BY BALLOT*.
15. That with the least possible delay the people shall choose Delegates according to the present division of the country, into Counties, Towns and Boroughs, who shall constitute a Convention, or Legislative Body, to establish a Constitution according to the wants of the country, and in conformity with the disposition of this Declaration, subject to be modified according to the wil of the people.
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18. That the French and English languages shall be used in all public affairs.

And for the fulfilment of this Declaration, and for the support of the Patriotic cause in which we are now engaged, with a firm reliance on the protection of the Almighty, and the justice of our conduct, WE by these presents solemnly pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

BY ORDER OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT,

ROBERT NELSON,

PRESIDENT.



PROCLAMATION.

BY His Excellency SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD,
Baronet, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, &c. &c.

To the Queen's Faithful Subjects in Upper Canada.

In a time of profound peace, while every one was quietly following his occupations, feeling secure under the protection of our Laws, a band of Rebels, instigated by a few malignant and disloyal men, has had the wickedness and audacity to assemble with Arms, and to attack and Murder the Queen's Subjects on the Highway—to Burn and Destroy their Property—to Rob the Public Mails—and to threaten to Plunder the Banks—and to Fire the City of Toronto.

Brave and Loyal People of Upper Canada, we have been long suffering from the acts and endeavours of concealed Traitors, but this is the first time that Rebellion has dared to shew itself openly in the land, in the absence of invasion by any Foreign Enemy.

Let every man do his duty now, and it will be the last time that we or our children shall see our lives or properties endangered, or the Authority of our Gracious Queen insulted by such treacherous and ungrateful men. MILITIA-MEN OF UPPER CANADA, no Country has ever shown a finer example of Loyalty and Spirit than YOU have given upon this sudden call of Duty. Young and old of all ranks, are flocking to the Standard of their Country. What has taken place will enable our Queen to know Her Friends from Her Enemies—a public enemy is never so dangerous as a concealed Traitor—and now my friends let us complete well what is begun—let us not return to our rest till Treason and Traitors are revealed to the light of day, and rendered harmless throughout the land.

Be vigilant, patient and active—leave punishment to the Laws—our first object is, to arrest and secure all those who have been guilty of Rebellion, Murder and Robbery.—And to aid on in this, a Reward is hereby offered of

One Thousand Pounds,

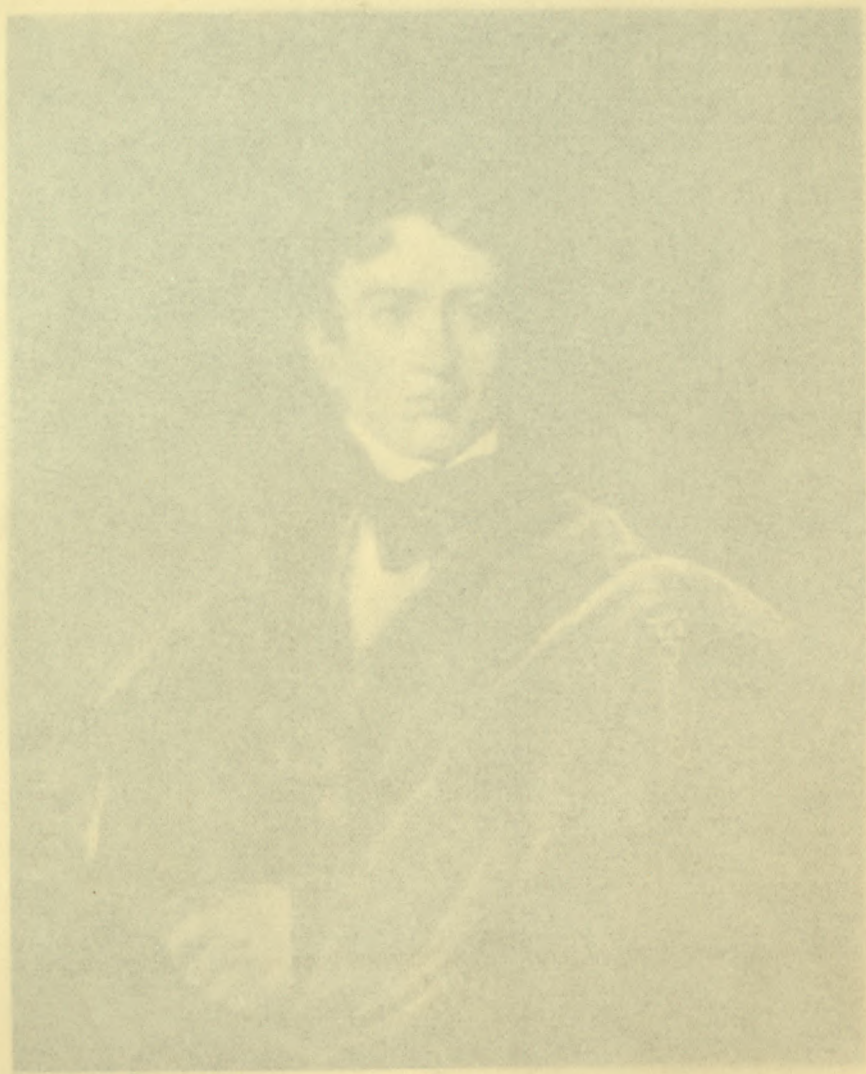
to any one who will apprehend, and deliver up to Justice, WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE; and FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS to any one who will apprehend, and deliver up to Justice, DAVID GIBSON—or SAMUEL LOUNT—or JESSE LLOYD,—or SILAS FLETCHER,—and the same reward and full pardon will be given to any of their accomplices who will render this public service, except he or they shall have committed, in his own person, the crime of Murder or Arson.

And all, but the Leaders above-named, who have been seduced to join in this unnatural Rebellion, are hereby called to return to their duty to their Sovereign—to obey the Laws—and to live henceforward as good and faithful Subjects—and they will find the Government of their Queen as indulgent as it is just.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Thursday, 3 o'clock, P. M.
7th Dec.

The Party of Rebels, under their Chief Leaders, is wholly dispersed, and flying before the Loyal Militia. The only thing that remains to be done, is to find them, and arrest them.



LORD DURHAM

From the drawing by J. Stewart



Photograph by A. Cairns, Glasgow

Private.

LETTER FROM LORD DURHAM TO
POULETT THOMSON

COWES, *Sept. 1, 1839.*

MY DEAR THOMSON,

I certainly can, and will give you, with pleasure, some useful (nay almost essential) information as to things and men in Canada, if you really wish to have it.

But if you, and your colleagues, have made up your minds to pursue the course which the 'Ames damnées' of colonial jobbery, the Robinsons, Arthurs, John Neilsons, etc., suggest to you, it will be only giving yourself and me unnecessary trouble to allude to the subject at all.

Be that as it may—you have personally my best wishes for your success—the attainment of which, believe me, depends on your relying on yourself and judging for yourself. With rare exceptions, and there are a few, all officials in both provinces are vitally interested in deceiving you and blinding you. If you once get within their slimy folds nothing can prevent your being swallowed, bones and all.

I am coming to town, for some business, on Tuesday, and shall remain Wednesday—either on the evening of the former or the morning of the latter day I can see you if you wish it.

I am, etc.,

DURHAM

Private

Wes

Sept. 1. 1834

My dear Thomson

I certainly can, &
will give you, with pleasure,
some useful / say almost
essential / information as to
things & men in Canada,
if you really wish to have
it.

But if you, & your colleagues,
have made up your minds
to pursue the course which

The "Ames demands" of
Colonel Jobbery - the Robinsons,
Arthurs, John Neilsons & so on
subject to you, it will only
be giving yourself & me
unnecessary trouble to attend
to the subject at all.

Be that as it may -
you have personally my best
wishes for your success - the
attainment of which, believe
me, depends on your relying
on yourself & judging for
yourself. With ever

exceptions, & there are a few,
all officials in both provinces
are vitally interested in
deceiving you & blinding
you. If you once get
within their string folds
nothing can prevent your
being swallowed, bones & all.

I am coming to town,
for some business, on Tuesday
and shall remain Wednesday
either on the evening of
the former or the morning
of the latter, ^{day} I can see you,

if you wish it. 1 Sep. 1834.

d d 7

Durham

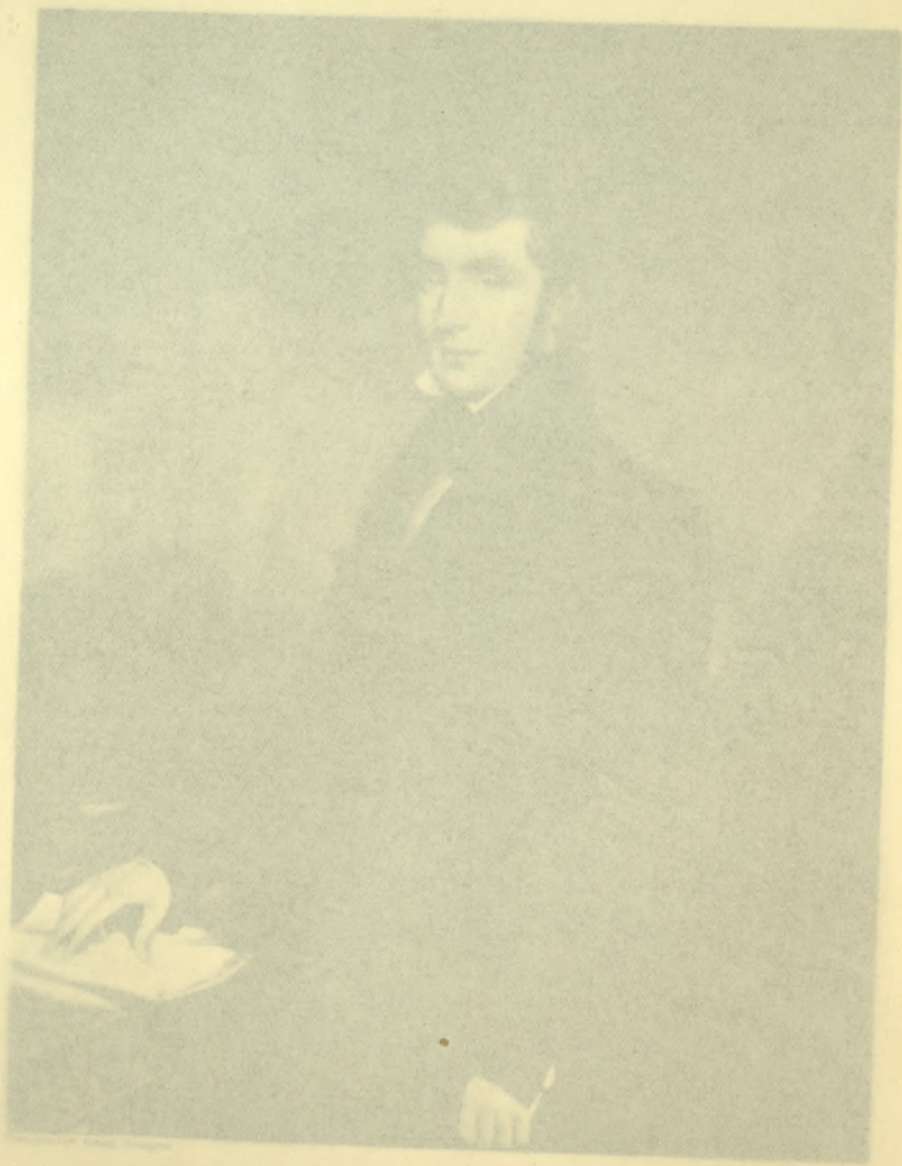


ROBERT BALDWIN

From a contemporary photograph

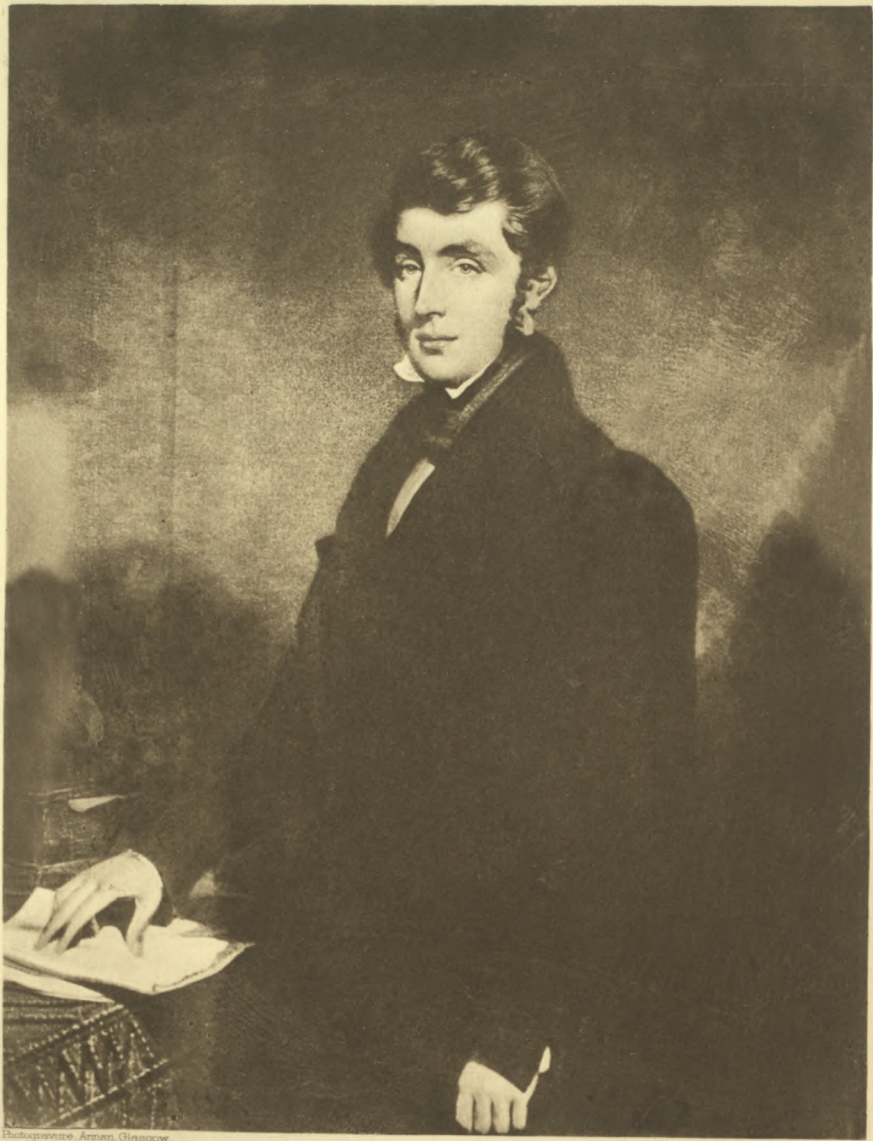


Photogravure, Annan, Glasgow.



CHARLES POULETT THOMSON (LORD SYDENHAM)

From a painting in the Château de Ramezay



Photographie Armin Glasgow.

Duplicate
(No. 20.)

Quebec 5th November 1783

My Lord
Duplicate.
(No. 20.)

LETTER TO LORD NORTH FROM
SIR FREDERICK HALDIMAND

QUEBEC, 5th November 1783.

MY LORD,

In answer to Your Lordship's letter inclosing the Act of Parliament to prevent granting in future any Patent Office to be exercised in the Colonies for any longer Term than during such time as the Grantee thereof shall discharge the duty in person and behave well therein, I have the Honor to report that I only know of one Patent Office granted otherwise in the Province, that of the Receiver General, the Grantee of which Sir Thomas Mills does not reside, and has a salary of £500 (Five hundred Pounds) per annum, and whose Deputy claims upwards of £1000 per annum, which claim, as I cannot acquiesce in it, has been referred to the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury.

I have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect and Esteem,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient
and most Humble Servant,

FRED: HALDIMAND

The Right Honorable
Lord North.

*Your Lordship's most obedient
and most Humble Servant*
Fred: Haldimand

*The Right Honorable
Lord North*

Duplicate
(No. 20.)

LETTER TO LORD NORTH FROM
SIR FREDERICK HALDIMAND

Quebec, 21 November 1783.

My Lord,

In answer to Your Lordship's letter inclosing the Act of Parliament to prevent granting in future any Patent Office to be exercised in the Colonies for any longer Term than during such time as the Grantee thereof shall discharge the duty in person and behave well therein, I have the Honor to report that I only know of one Patent Office granted otherwise in the Province, that of the Receiver General, the Grantee of which Sir Thomas Mills does not reside, and has a salary of £500 (Five hundred Pounds) per annum, and whose Deputy claims upwards of £1000 per annum, which claim, as I cannot acquiesce in it, has been referred to the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury. I have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect and Esteem,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient
and most Humble Servant,

FRED: HALDIMAND

The Right Honorable
Lord North.

Duplicate

(N^o. 20.)

Quebec 5th November 1783

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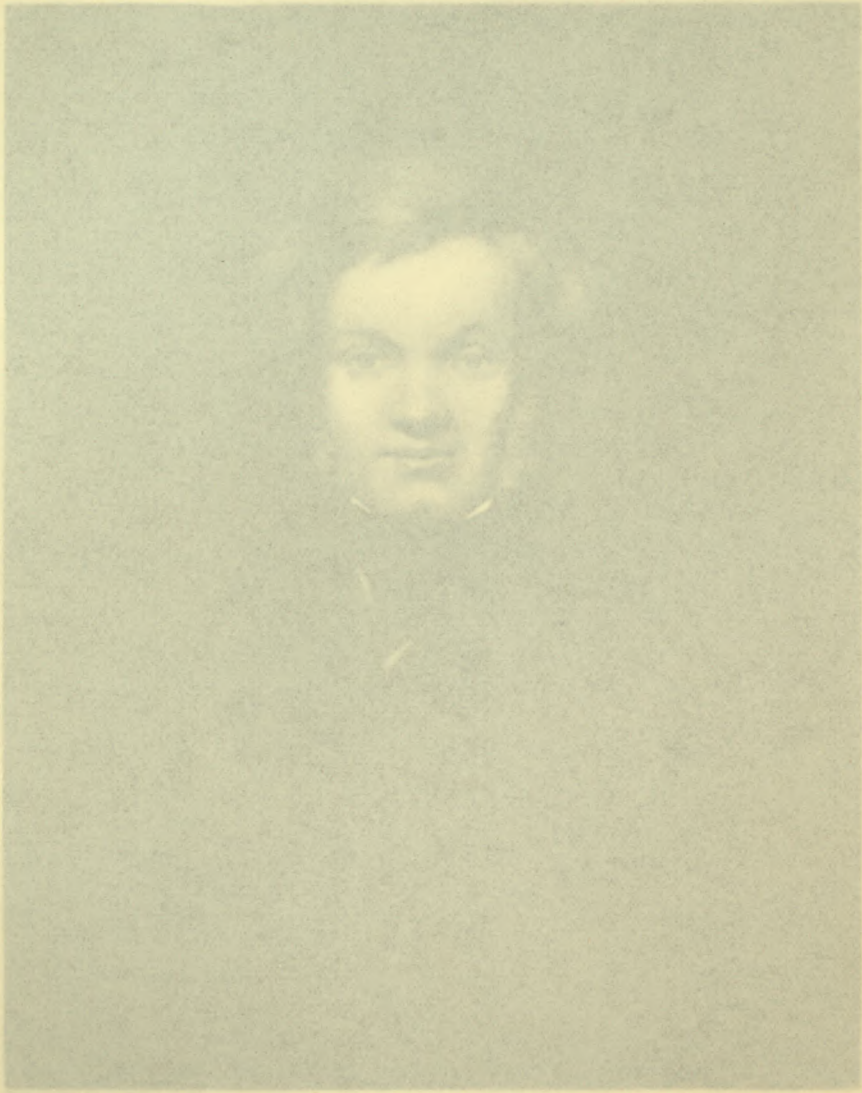
I have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect and Esteem

My Lord

Your Lordship's Most Obedient
and Most Humble Servant

J. Haldiman

The Right Honorable }
Lord North — }

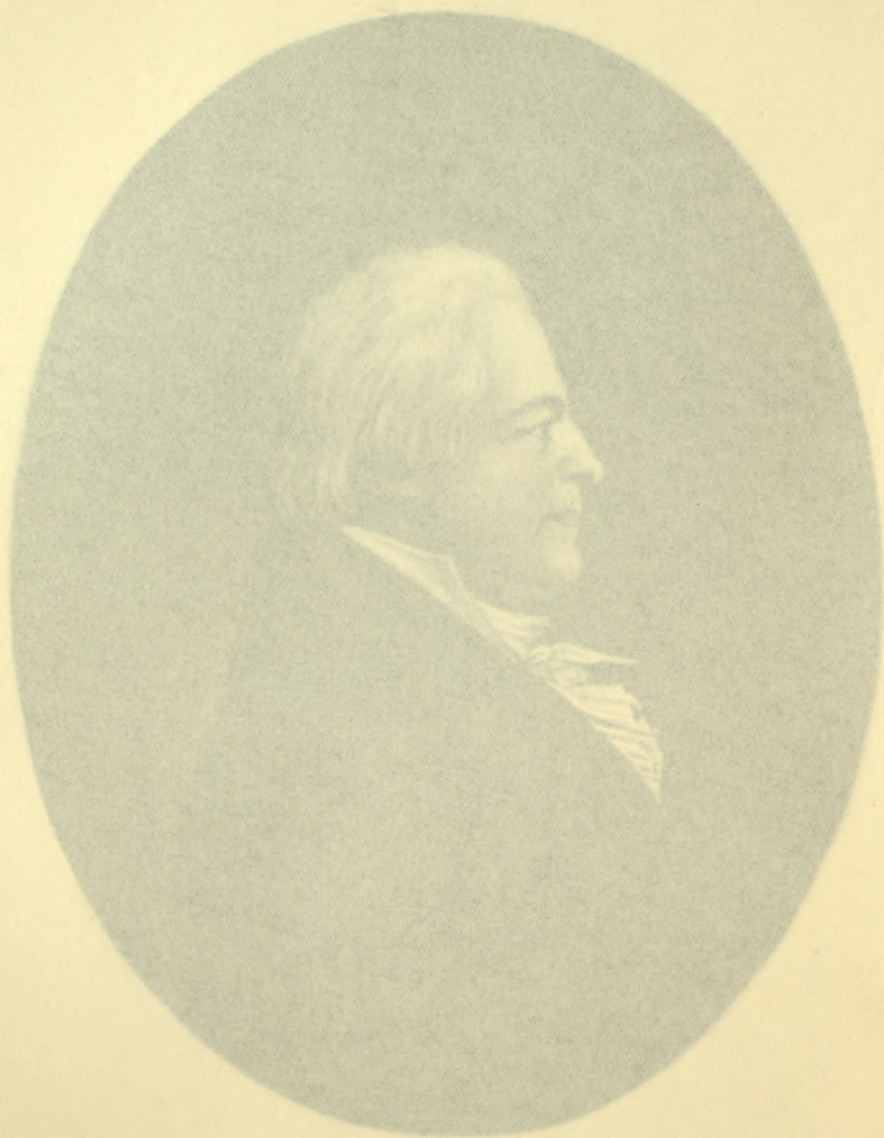


CHARLES BULLER

From an engraving by E. Scriven



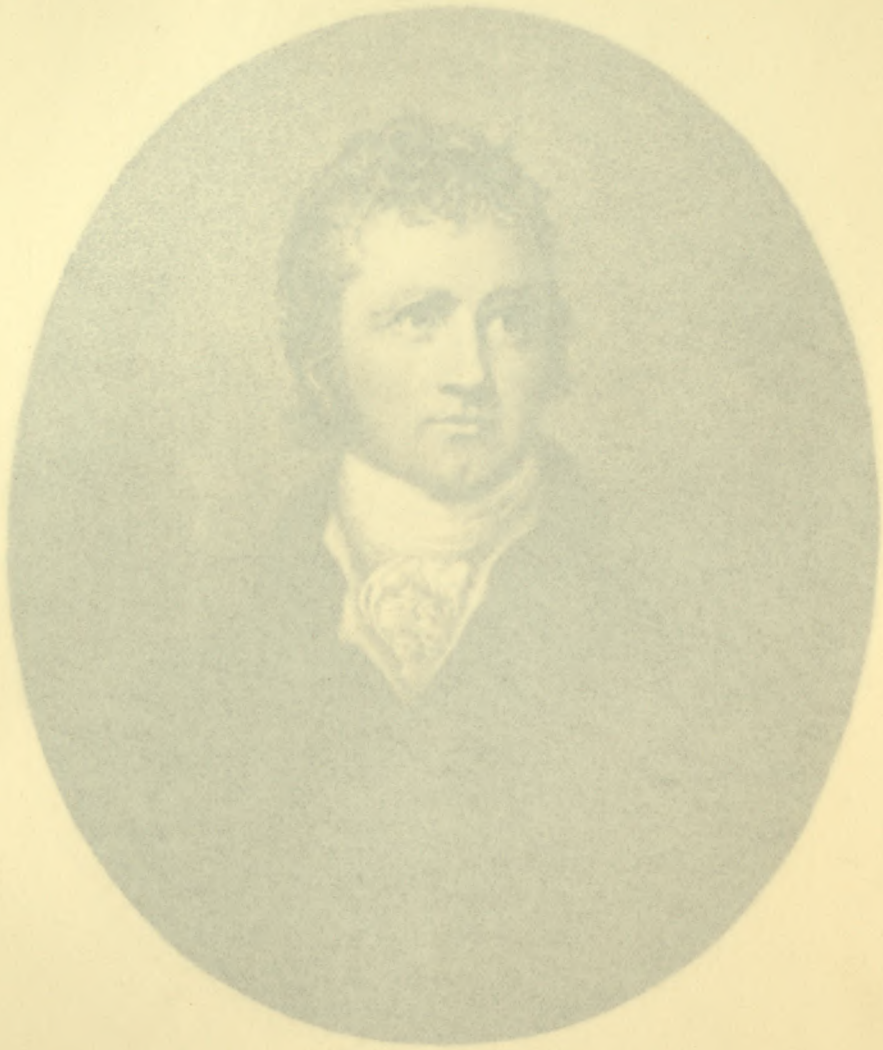
Photogravure Arnan, Glasgow.



ALEXANDER HENRY
From a contemporary engraving



Photogravure of Annan, Glasgow



SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE

From the painting by Sir T. Lawrence



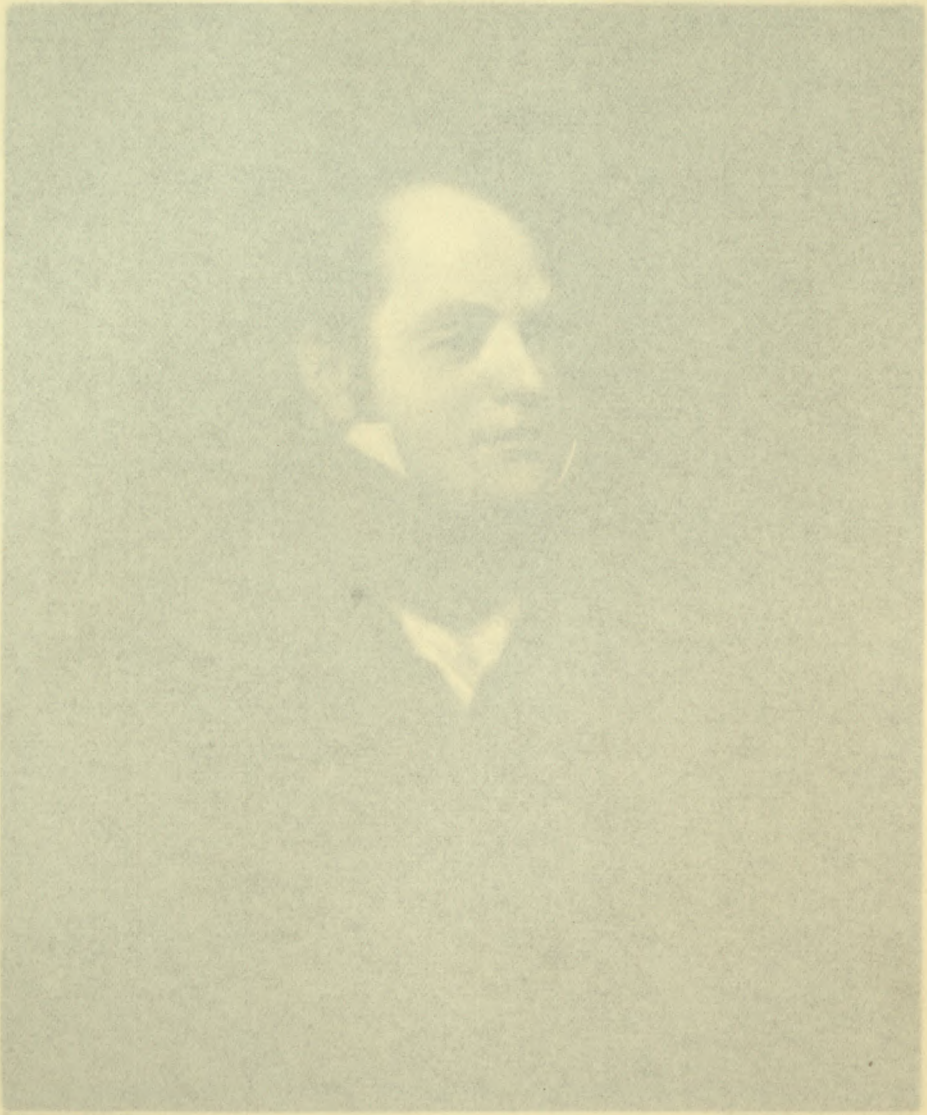
Photographie Annon. Glasgow.



SAMUEL HEARNE

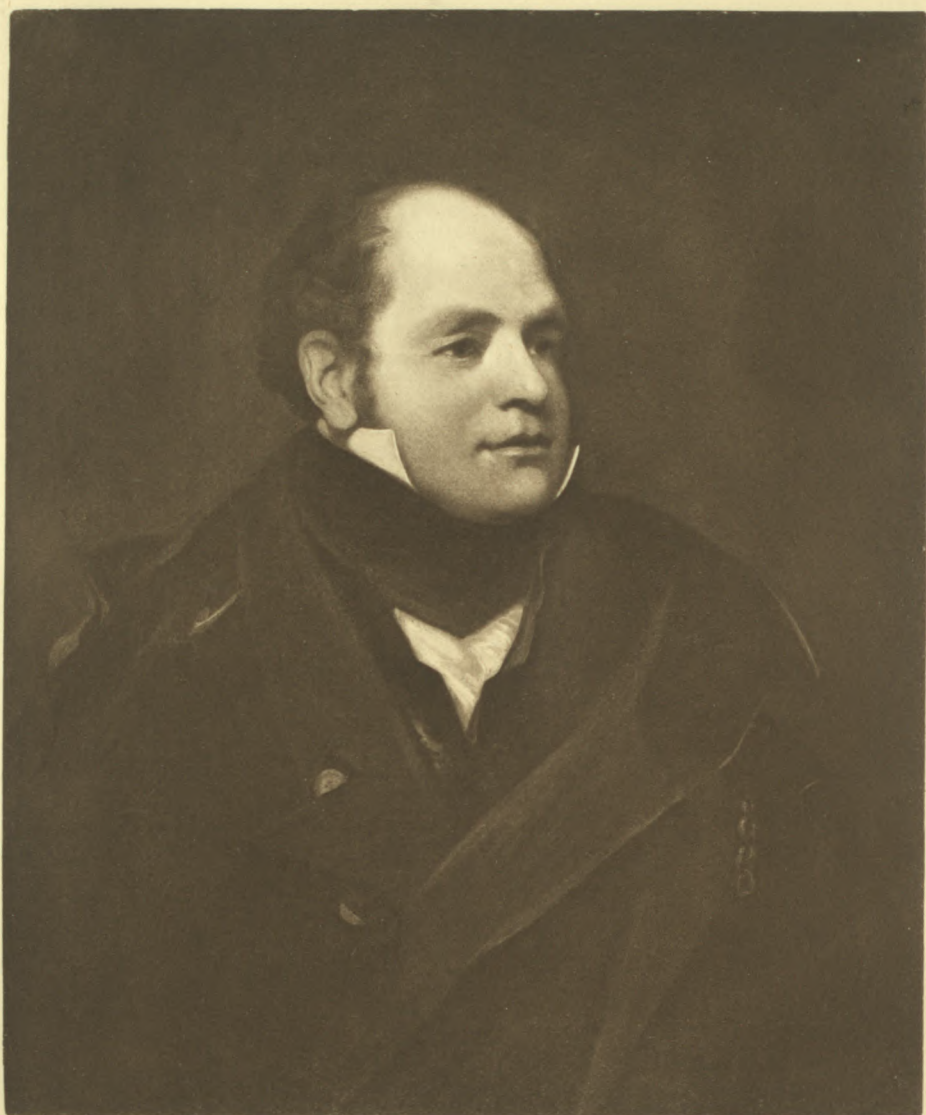
From an engraving in the Dominion Archives





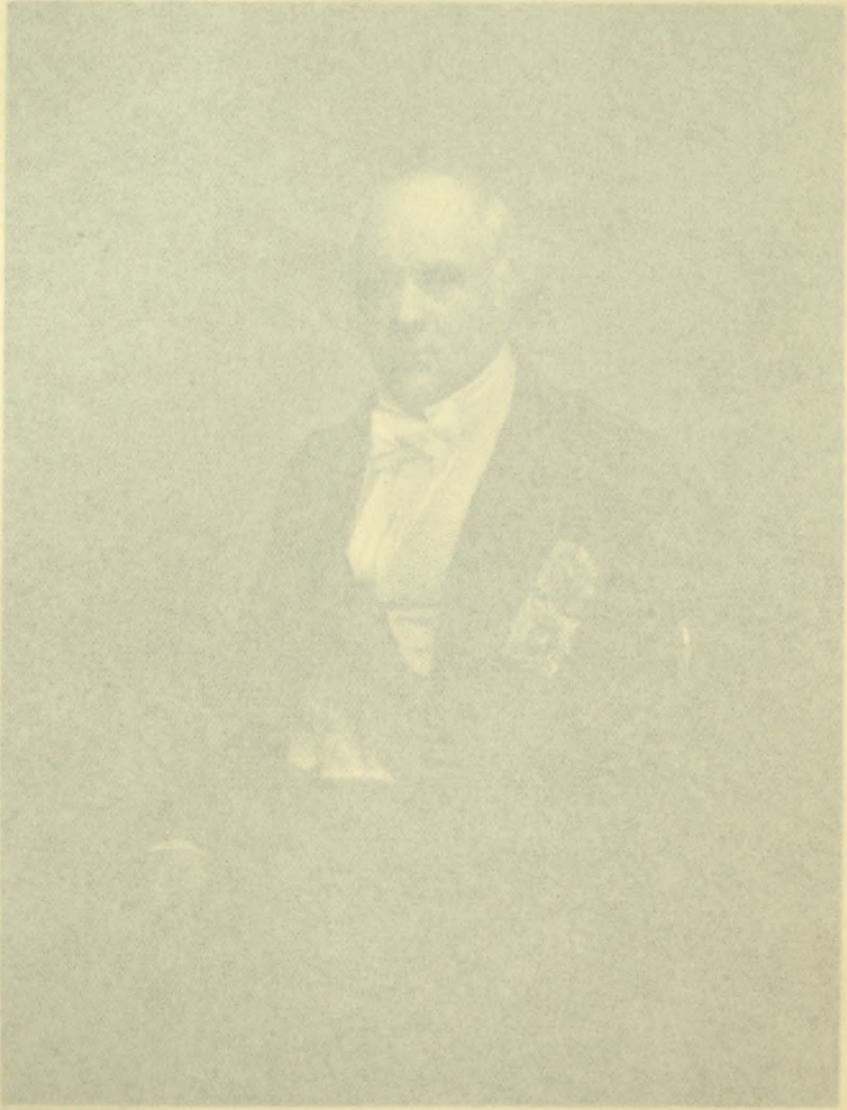
SIR JOHN FRANKLIN

From the painting by T. Phillips in the National Portrait Gallery



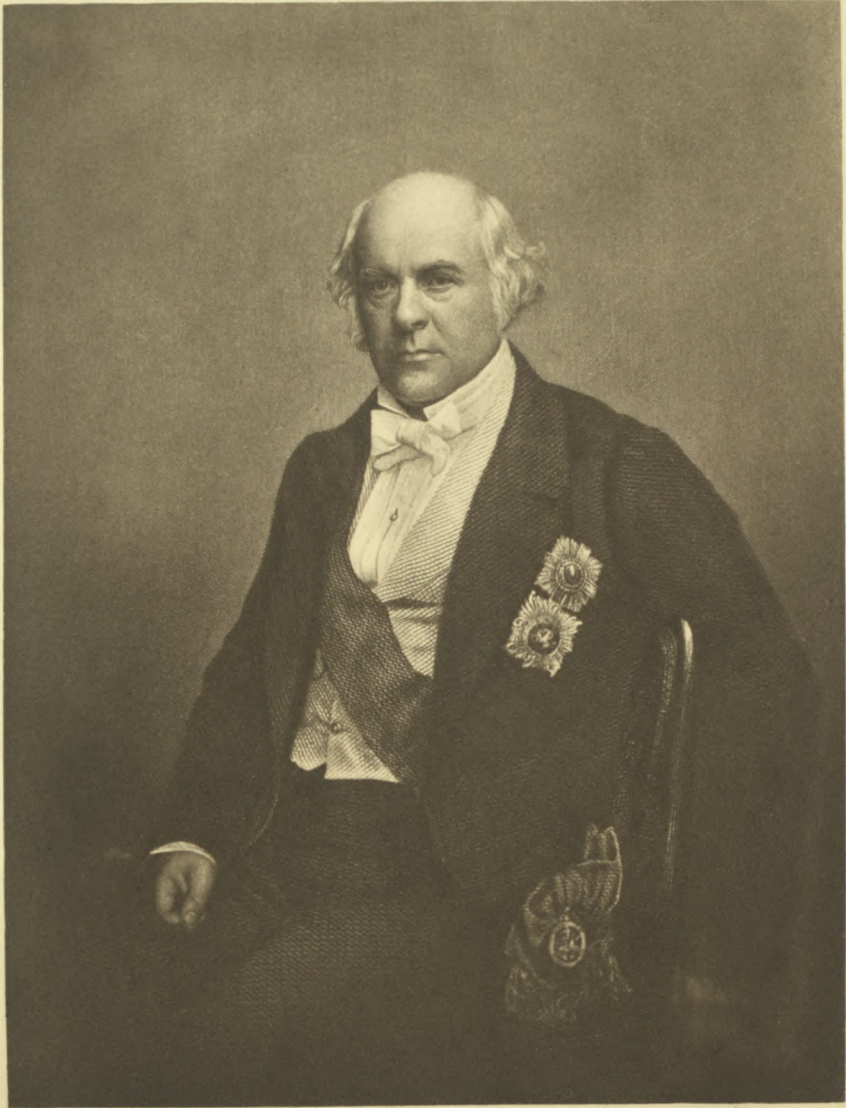
Photographie Annan Glasgow

Emery Walker Ltd London Photo.

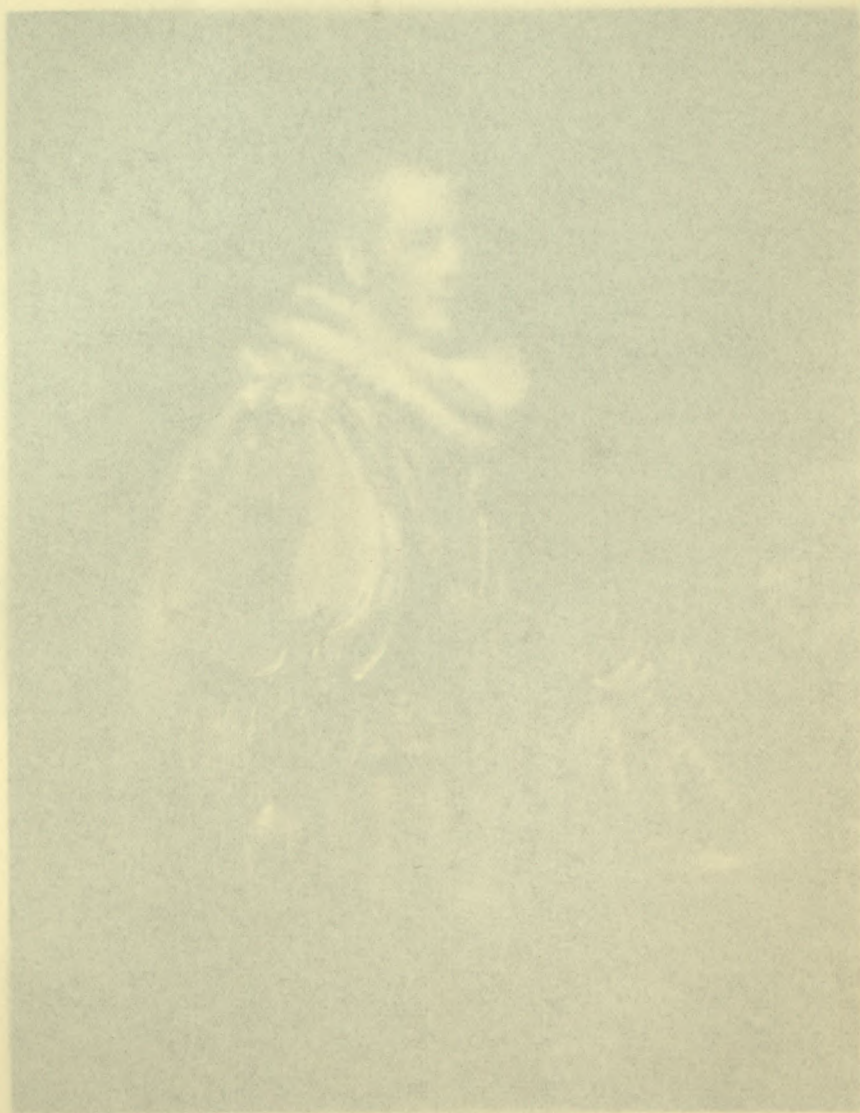


LORD ELGIN

From an engraving in the Dominion Archives



Photographie. Arman, Glasgow.



SIR CHARLES BAGOT

From an engraving in the Dominion Archives



Photographie Annan, Glasgow.

MEMORANDUM FROM MR LA FONTAINE
TO SIR CHARLES BAGOT

(Translation.)

KINGSTON, 27th Sept. 1842.

MR LA FONTAINE has the honour to inform His Excellency the Governor General that, complying with the authorization he received, he communicated with Mr Girouard, making known to him His Excellency's wish to offer him the office of a Land Commissioner, with a seat in the Executive Council.

Mr La Fontaine has to express sincere regret that the failing and uncertain health of Mr Girouard will not allow him to accept this office. In addition to the official reply of Mr Girouard transmitted with this, Mr La Fontaine feels it to be a duty to send His Excellency also a private letter from this gentleman on this subject.

Mr La Fontaine more than any one will feel the loss of the active services of Mr Girouard; but at the same time he feels it his duty, in the interests of the same object that His Excellency has in view, respectfully to suggest the name of Mr Morin, whose integrity, talents and ability are so well known.

Mr La Fontaine is still confined to his room by sickness, and in consequence begs His Excellency to accept his apologies for not being able to wait upon him in person.

618
Kingston 27 Sept: 1842.

Mr LaFontaine a l'honneur
d'informer son Excellence le gou-
verneur General, que, conformément
à l'autorisation qu'il en avait reçue,
il s'est mis en rapport avec Mr
Girouard pour lui faire part du
desir de son Excellence de lui offrir
la charge de Commissaire des terres
avec un siége dans le Conseil
Exécutif.

Mr LaFontaine a à exprimer
le regret sincère que la santé
faible et chancelante de Mr Gi-
rouard n'a pu permettre à
ce Monsieur d'accepter cette offre.
Outre la réponse officielle de Mr
Girouard, transmise avec la présente,

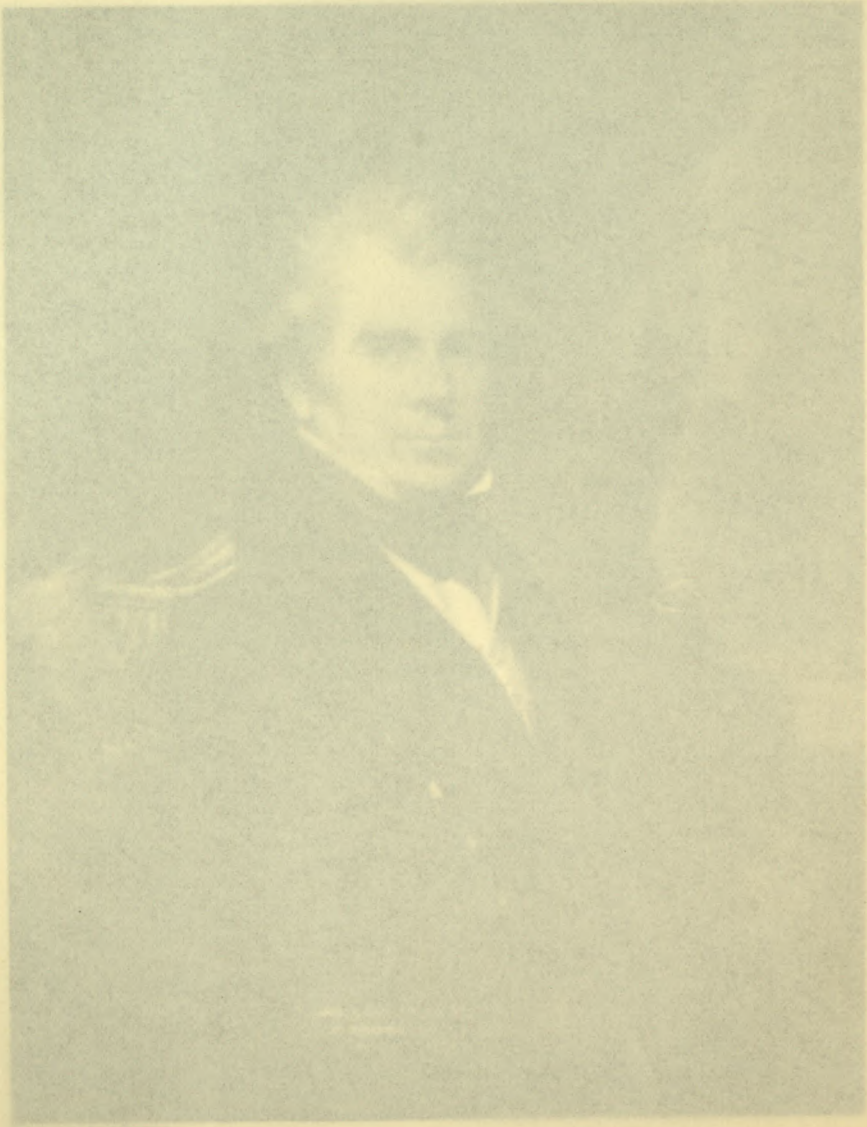
Mr

619
M^r LaFontaine se fait un devoir
de communiquer à Son Excellence
une lettre privée de ce Monsieur
sur le même sujet.

M^r LaFontaine, plus que
personne, sentira la perte des
services actifs de M^r Girouard;
Mais en même temps, M^r LaFontaine
croit de son devoir, dans
l'intérêt même du but que
s'est proposé Son Excellence,
de lui suggérer respectueuse-
ment le nom de M^r Moir,
dont l'intégrité, les talents et
l'habileté sont si bien connus.

M^r LaFontaine est encore
retenu dans sa chambre par
la maladie, et prie en conséquence
Son

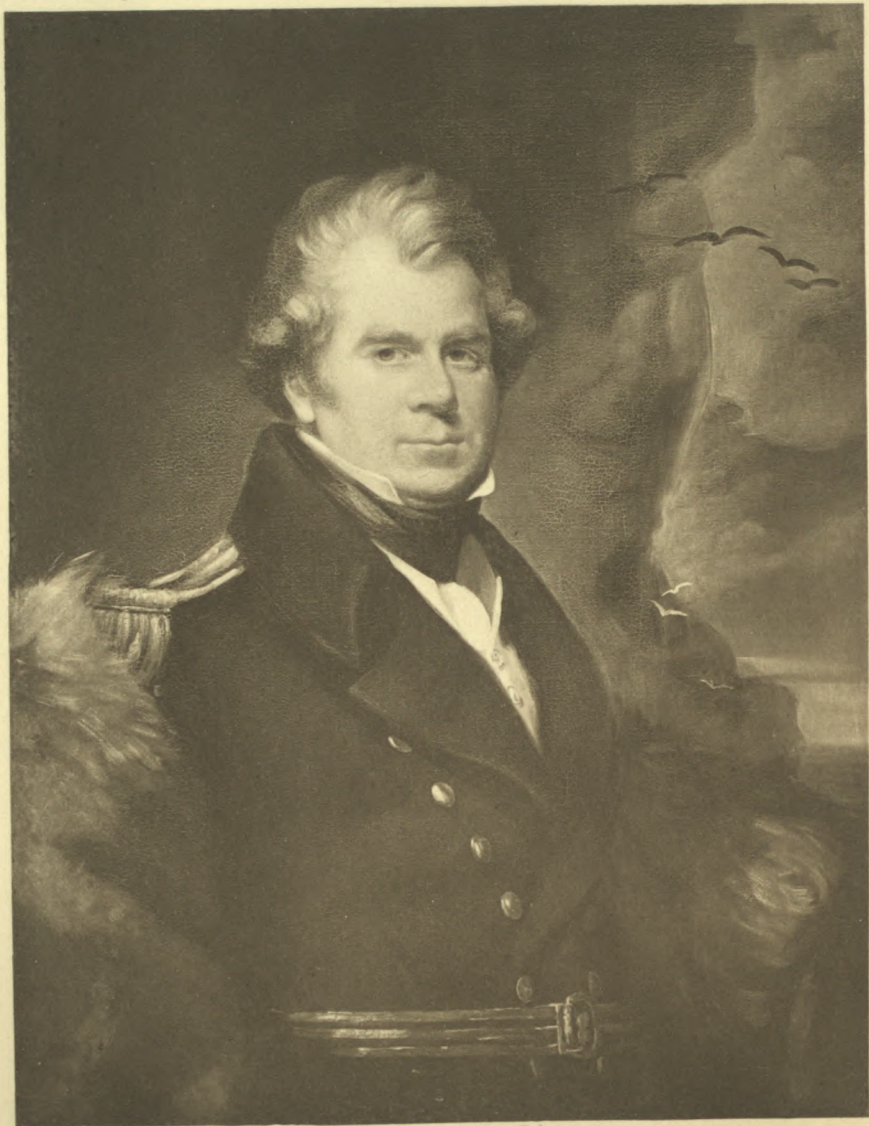
Mon Excellence de vouloir bien
agréer les excuses de ce qu'il ne
peut se rendre auprès d'elle
en personne.



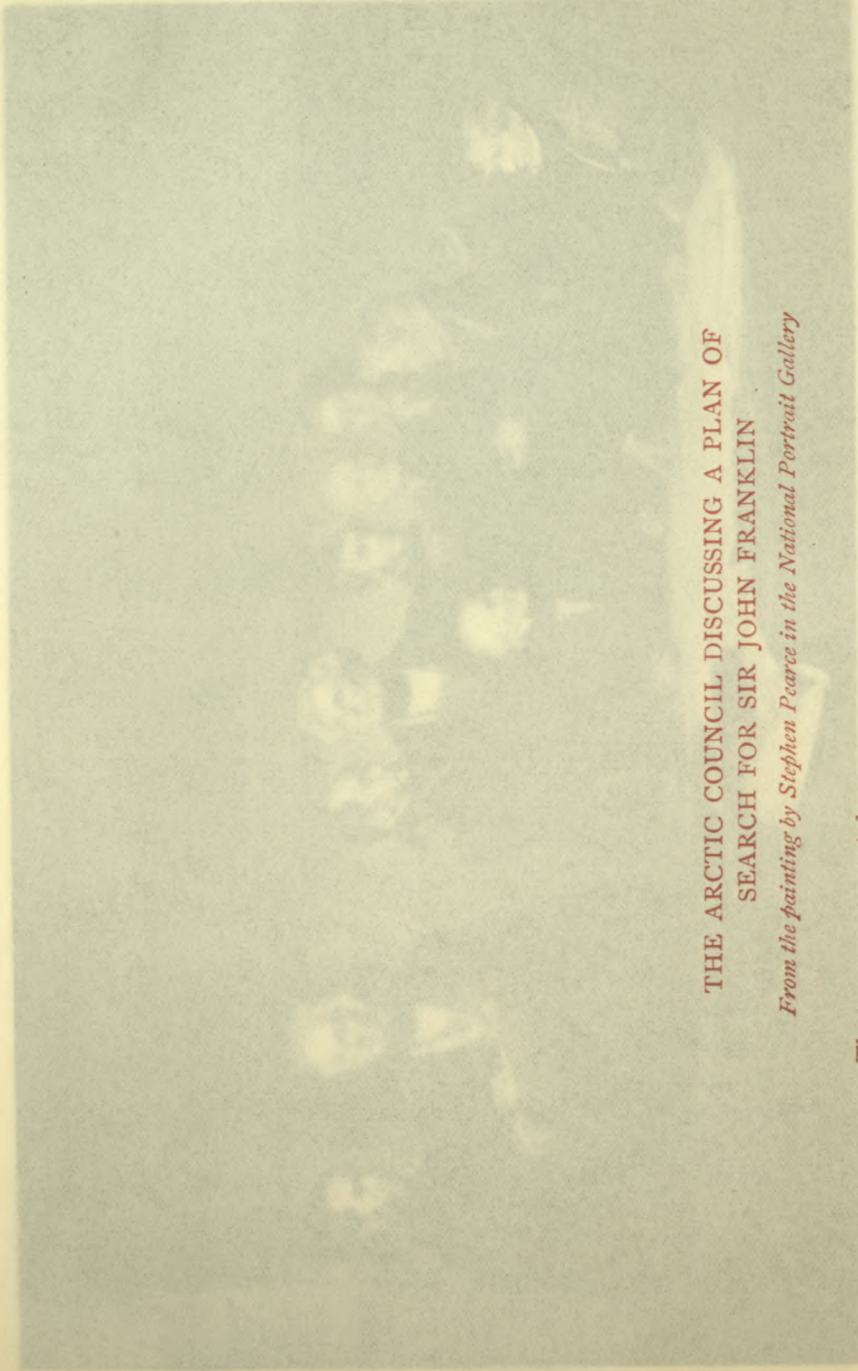
ADMIRAL SIR JOHN ROSS

From the painting by B. R. Faulkner in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN ROSS
From the painting by R. R. Faulkner in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery



Photographie Annan Glasgow



THE ARCTIC COUNCIL DISCUSSING A PLAN OF
SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN

From the painting by Stephen Pearce in the National Portrait Gallery

The persons represented are:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sir George Back, F.R.S. | W. A. Baillie Hamilton. |
| John Barrow, F.R.S. | Sir William Edward Parry, F.R.S. |
| Sir Francis Beaufort, K.C.B., F.R.S. | Sir John Richardson, F.R.S. |
| Frederick William Beechey. | Sir James Clark Ross. |
| Edward Joseph Bird. | Sir Edward Sabine, F.R.S. |

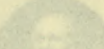
Edmund Joseph Birch
Frederick William Besseler
Sir Francis Beaufort, K.C.B., F.R.S.
John Barlow, F.R.S.
Sir George Bask, F.R.S.
The persons mentioned are:
Sir Edward Sabine, F.R.S.
Sir James Clark Ross
Sir John Richardson, F.R.S.
Sir William Edward Parry, F.R.S.
W. A. Balfour Hamilton.

From the Proceedings of the General Council in the National Academy of Sciences


SEVEN FOR SIR JOHN BURNETT
THE ACADEMIC SOCIETY DISCUSSING A PLAN OF




Photographie de Anson, Crimée



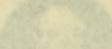
Étienne
Paschal
Taché
1795-1865
Can.




John A.
Macdonald
1815-1891
Can.




Georges
Étienne
Cartier
1814-1873
Can.




George
Brown
1818-1880
Can.



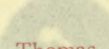
Oliver
Mowat
1820-1903
Can.



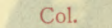
J. C.
Chapais
1812-1885
Can.




J.
Cockburn
1819-1883
Can.



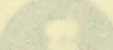
Thomas
D'Arcy
M'Gee
1825-1868
Can.



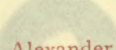
Col.
John
Hamilton
Gray
1811-1887
P.E.I.



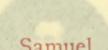
William
M'Dougall
1822-1905
Can.



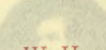
Alexander
Campbell
1821-1892
Can.



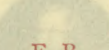
Alexander
T.
Galt
1817-1893
Can.



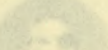
Samuel
Leonard
Tilley
1818-1896
N.B.



W. H.
Steeves
1814-1873
N.B.



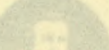
E. B.
Chandler
1800-1880
N.B.



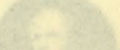
Charles
Fisher
1808-1880
N.B.




Charles
Tupper
1821-
N.S.



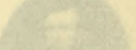
Hector
Langevin
1826-1906
Can.




J. M'Cully
1809-1877
N.S.




Ambrose
Shea
1818-1905
N'Fd.



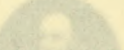
W. H. Pope
1825-1879
P.E.I.



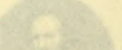
George
Coles
1810-1875
P.E.I.



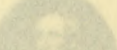
Edward
Whalen
1824-1867
P.E.I.



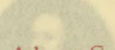
Thomas H.
Haviland
1822-1895
P.E.I.



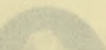
A. A.
Macdonald
1829-1912
P.E.I.




E. Palmer
1809-1889
P.E.I.



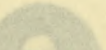
Adams G.
Archibald
1814-1892
N.S.




R. B.
Dickie
1811-1903
N.S.




F. B. T.
Carter
1824-1900
N'Fd.




W. A.
Henry
1816-1888
N.S.



Peter
Mitchell
1824-1899
N.B.



J. M.
Johnson
1818-1868
N.B.



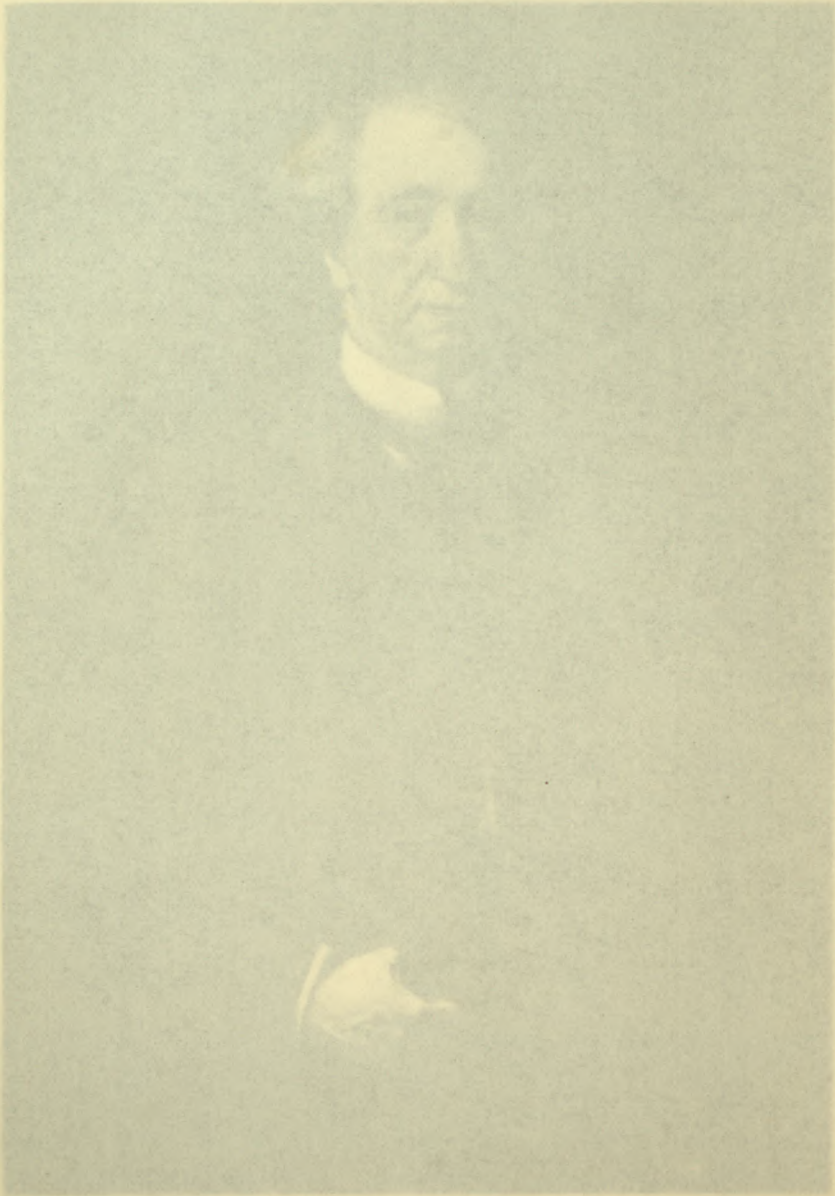
J. H.
Gray
1814-1889
N.B.

THE FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION

From a collection of portraits in the Dominion Archives

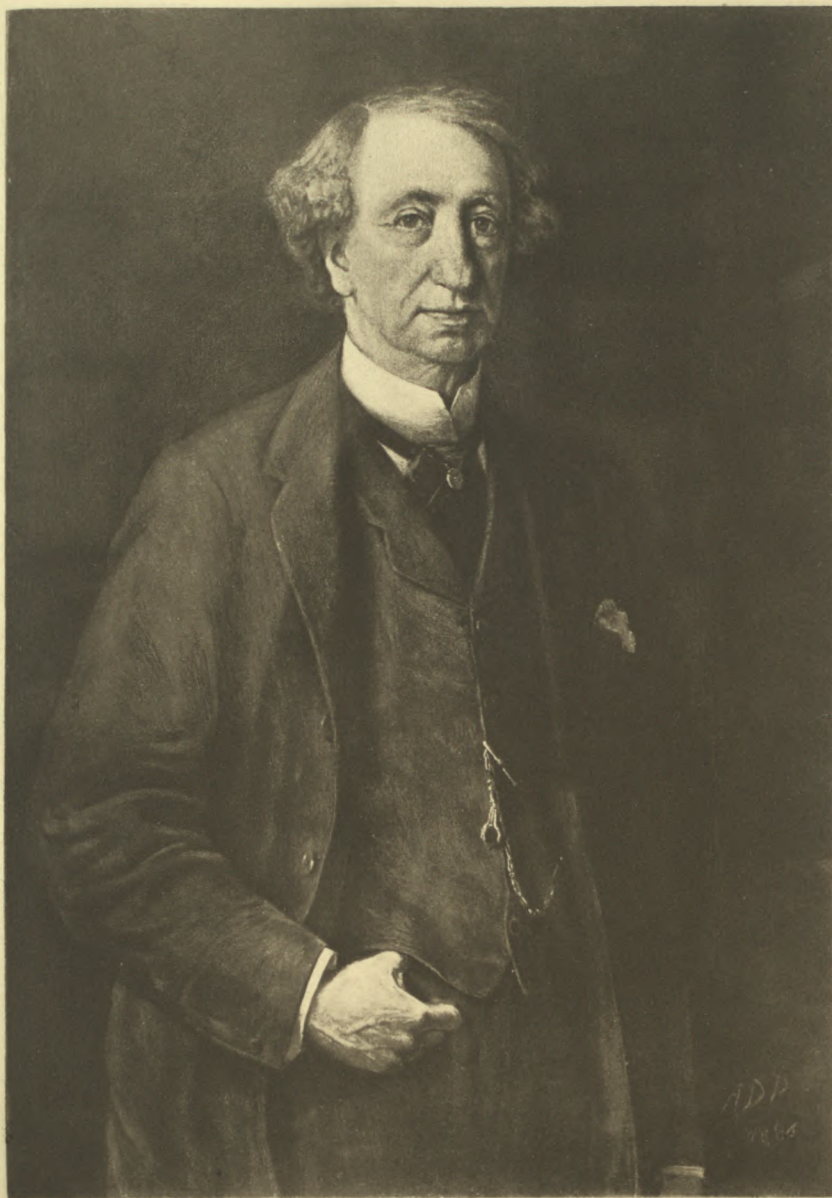


Photographie. Annan, Glasgow.



SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD

From the painting by A. Dickson Patterson



Photographie Allan Glasgow.

62
Private.

LETTER FROM SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD
TO LORD LISGAR

OTTAWA, *April 20th*, 1872.

MY DEAR LORD LISGAR,

I have reported in favor of the transmission to the Colonial Secretary of the Joint Address of the two Houses of the Legislature of Manitoba to the Queen.

I shall be very much obliged by your intimating to Lord Kimberley that there need be no hurry in sending the answer, as it is only required to be ready for the Meeting of the Legislature of Manitoba next winter. The General Elections will be over long before that time and it will be of little consequence what the answer may be. In the present excitable state of the population at Fort Garry it is important that no answer should be sent. A refusal of an amnesty would excite the French Half-breeds to madness, and granting an amnesty would excite the British Settlers to the same extent. After the Elections are over, my own opinion is that an amnesty for all offences except murder would be advisable. This, however, is only my own opinion, and there is no necessity for discussing it in Council just now.

I have re-read the impudent Memorial of Richot and Scott. Most of their statements will require a specific denial and I shall see Cartier on the subject at once. They attempt to drag him and myself into the matter in a way that we must both resent.

Their statement of what occurred between themselves and Your Excellency is also altogether false and must be repudiated. I shall send you a draft of the reply in a day or two.

Believe me,

My dear Lord Lisgar,

Faithfully yours,

JOHN A. MACDONALD

His Excellency
The Governor General,
Rideau Hall.

Private P. 17²

copy

to P. 25
April 25

Ottawa

April 20th 1872

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breeds to madness, and
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1
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Council just now.

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denial and I shall
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& myself into the
matter in a way that
we must both resent.

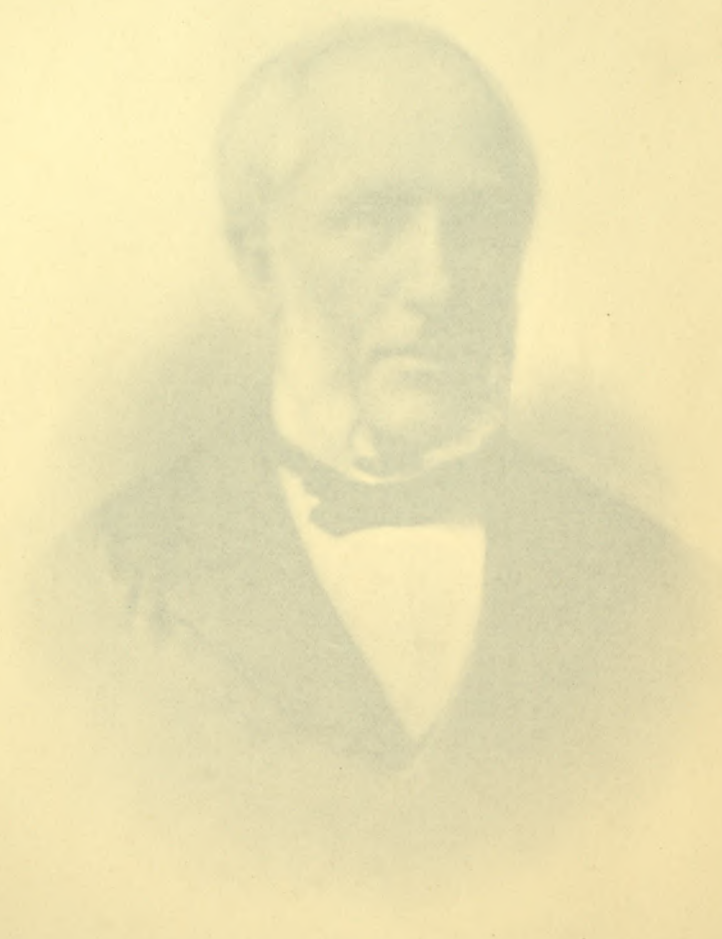
Their statement of
what occurred between
themselves and Your
Excellency is also altogether
false and must be
repudiated. I shall
send you a draft of
the

17
the reply in a day or
two.

Believe me
my dear Lord Sagar
Faithfully Yours
John A. Macdonald

His Excellency
The Governor General
Rideau Hall
+

3



GEORGE BROWN

From a photograph in the possession of Mrs Freeland Barbour, Edinburgh



Engraving Annan, Glasgow.



Sign Manual thought fit to approve as the persons who shall be first summoned to the Senate of Canada.

For the Province of Ontario.

John Hamilton.
 Roderick Matheson.
 John Ross.
 Samuel Mills.
 Benjamin Seymour.
 Walter Hamilton Dickson.
 James Shaw.
 Adam Johnson Ferguson Blair.
 Alexander Campbell.
 David Christie.
 James Cox Atkins.
 David Reesor.

For the Province of Quebec.

James Leslie.
 Asa Belknap Foster.
 Joseph Nicol Bossé.
 Louis A. Olivier.
 Jacques Olivier Bureau.
 Charles Malhiot.
 Louis Renaud.
 Luc Letellier de St. Just.
 Ulric Joseph Tessier.
 John Hamilton.
 Charles Cormier.
 Antoine Juchereau Duchesnay.
 David Edward Price.
 Elzear H. Q. Duchesnay.
 Léandre Dumouchel.
 Louis Lacoste.
 Joseph F. Armand.
 Charles Wilson.
 William Henry Chaffars.
 Jean Baptiste Guévremont.
 James Ferrier.
 Sir Narcisse Fortumat Belleau, Kt.
 Thomas Evans.
 John Sewall Samborn.

For the Province of Nova Scotia.

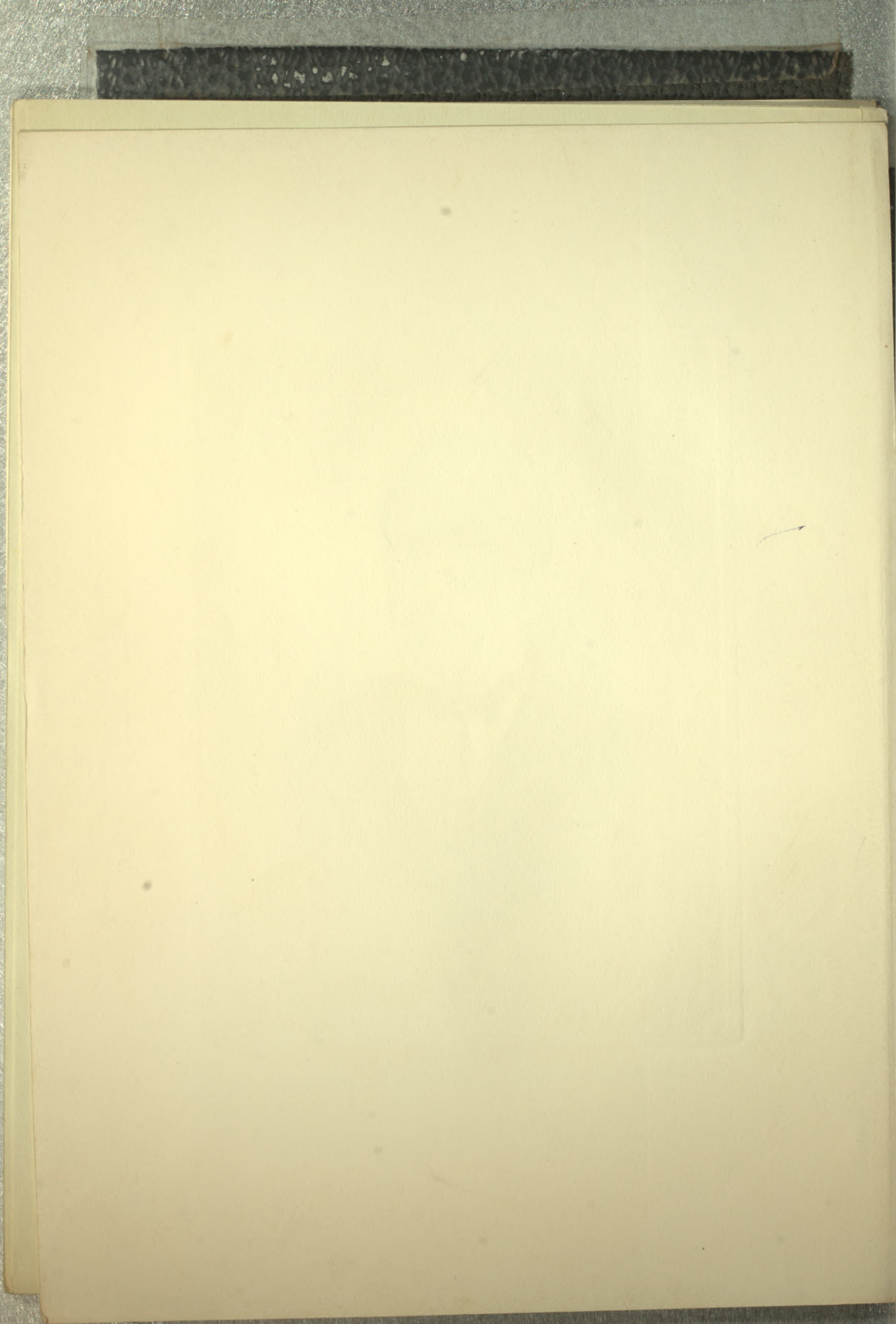
Edward Kenny.
 Jonathan McCully.
 Thomas D. Archibald.
 Robert B. Dicksey.
 John H. Anderson.
 John Holmes.
 John W. Ritchie.
 Benjamin Wier.
 John Locke.
 Caleb R. Bill.
 John Bourinot.
 William Miller.

For the Province of New Brunswick.

Amos Edwin Botsford.
 Edward Barron Chaudler.
 John Robertson.
 William Leonard Hazen.
 William Hunter Odell.
 David Wark.
 William Henry Steeves.
 William Todd.
 John Ferguson.
 Robert Dunes Wilmot.
 Abner Reid McClellan.
 Peter Mitchell.

Given at our Court, at Windsor Castle, this Twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, and in the Thirtieth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.





BY THE QUEEN!

A PROCLAMATION

For Uniting the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, into one Dominion, under the name of CANADA.

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament, passed on the Twenty-ninth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, in the Thirtieth year of Our reign, intituled, "An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Government thereof, and for purposes connected therewith," after divers recitals it is enacted that "it shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, to declare, by Proclamation, that on and after a day therein appointed, not being more than six months after the passing of this Act, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, shall form and be One Dominion under the name of Canada, and on and after that day those Three Provinces shall form and be One Dominion under that Name accordingly;" and it is thereby further enacted, that "Such Persons shall be first summoned to the Senate as the Queen by Warrant, under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, thinks fit to approve, and their Names shall be inserted in the Queen's Proclamation of Union:"

We, therefore, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, have thought fit to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and We do ordain, declare, and command that on and after the First day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, shall form and be One Dominion, under the name of CANADA.

And we do further ordain and declare that the persons whose names are herein inserted and set forth are the persons of whom we have by Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual thought fit to approve as the persons who shall be first summoned to the Senate of Canada.

For the Province of Ontario.

John Hamilton.
Roderick Matheson.
John Boss.
Samuel Mills.
Benjamin Seymour.
Walter Hamilton Dickson.
James Shaw.
Adam Johnson Ferguson Blair.
Alexander Campbell.
David Christie.
James Cox Aikins.
David Reesor.

Elijah Leonard.
William MacMaster.
Asa Allworth Burnham.
John Simpson.
James Skead.
David Lewis Macpherson.
George Crawford.
Donald Macdonald.
Oliver Blake.
Billa Flint.
Walter McCrea.
George William Allan.

For the Province of Quebec.

James Leslie.
Asa Belknap Foster.
Joseph Noel Bossé.
Louis A. Olivier.
Jacques Olivier Bureau.
Charles Malhiot.
Louis Renaud.
Loe Letteliier de St. Just.
Ulric Joseph Tessier.
John Hamilton.
Charles Cormier.
Antoine Juchereau Duchesnay.

For the Province of Nova Scotia.

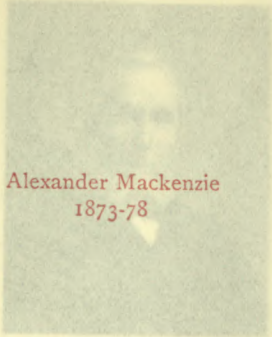
Edward Keony.
Jonathan McCully.
Thomas D. Archibald.
Robert B. Duskey.
John H. Anderson.
John Holmes.
John W. Ritchie.
Benjamin Wier.
John Locke.
Galeb R. Ball.
John Gourinot.
William Miller.

For the Province of New Brunswick.

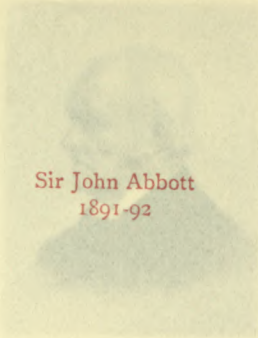
Amos Edwin Botsford.
Edward Barron Chandler.
John Robertson.
Robert Leonard Hazen.
William Hunter Odell.
David Wark.
William Henry Steeves.
William Todd.
John Ferguson.
Robert Duneson Wilnot.
Abner Reid McClellan.
Peter Mched.

Given at our Court, at Windsor Castle, this Twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, and in the Thirtieth year of our reign.

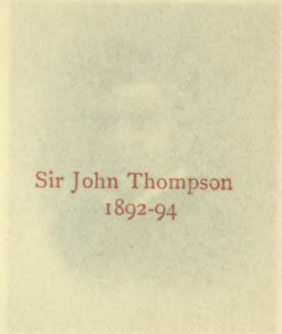
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.



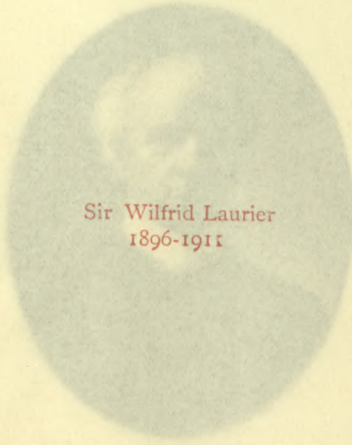
Alexander Mackenzie
1873-78



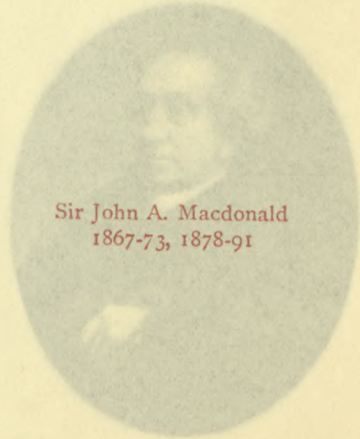
Sir John Abbott
1891-92



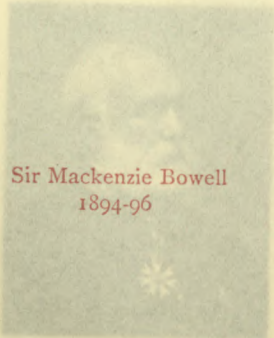
Sir John Thompson
1892-94



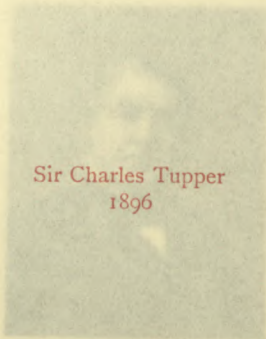
Sir Wilfrid Laurier
1896-1911



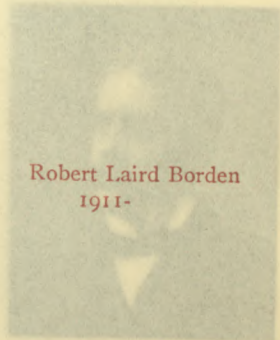
Sir John A. Macdonald
1867-73, 1878-91



Sir Mackenzie Bowell
1894-96



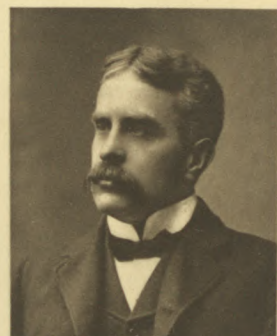
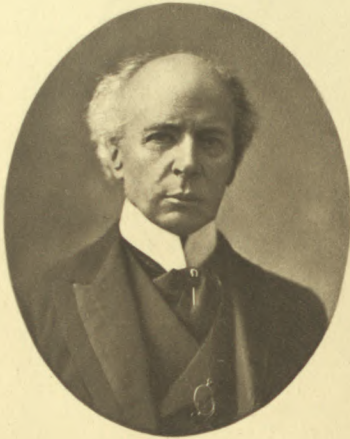
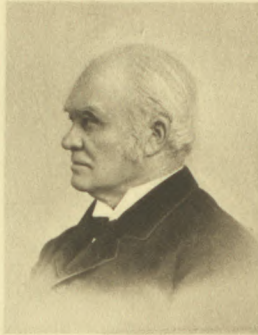
Sir Charles Tupper
1896

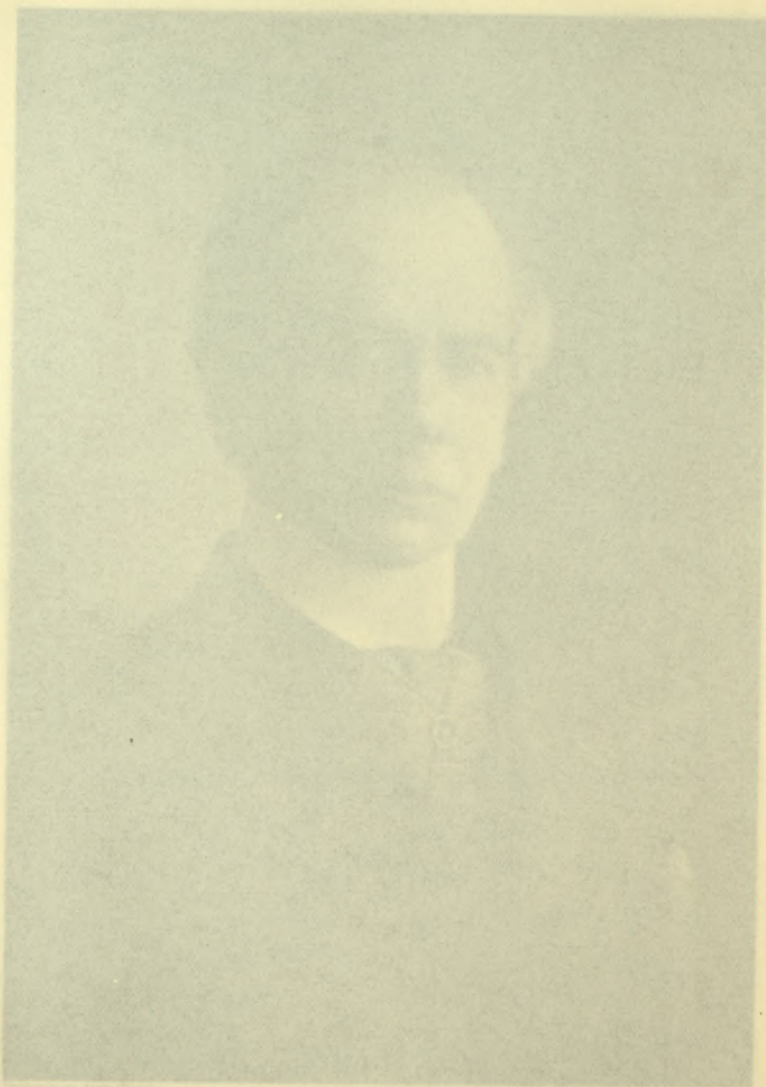


Robert Laird Borden
1911-

PRIME MINISTERS, 1867-1912

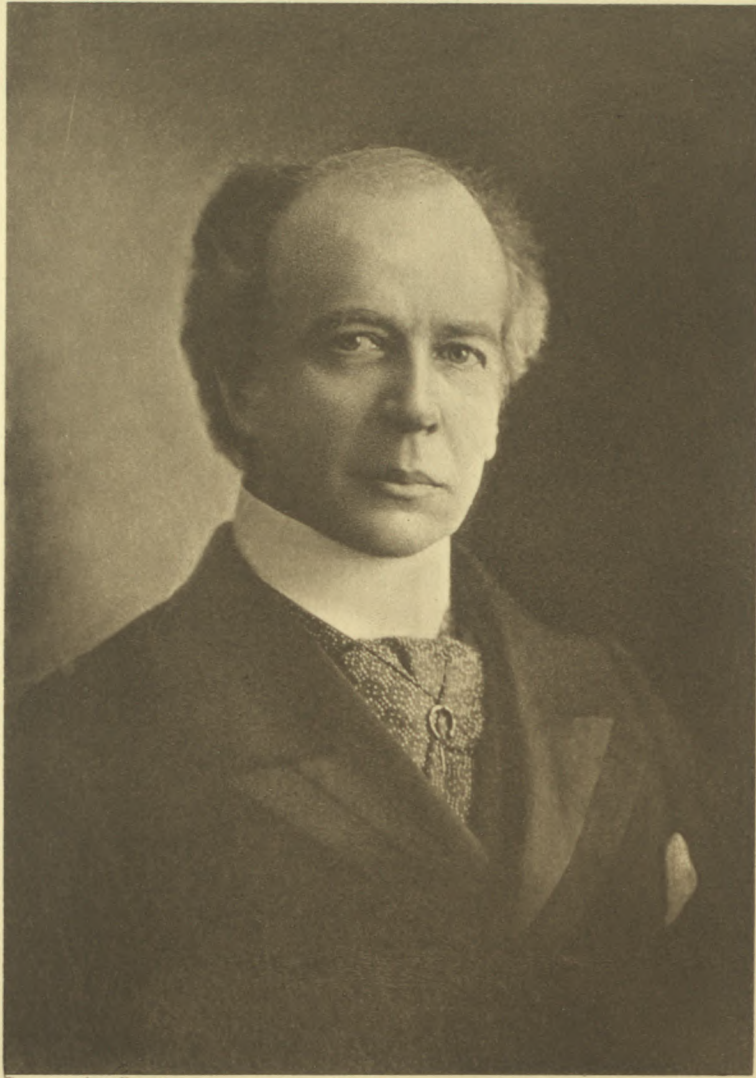
From photographs by Topley, Ottawa, and Notman, Montreal



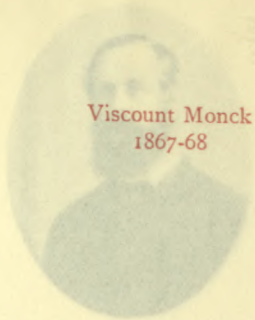


SIR WILFRID LAURIER

From a photograph by Lyonde, Toronto



Photogravure. Arnan Glasgow



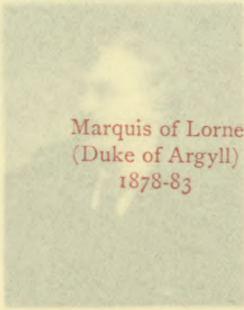
Viscount Monck
1867-68



Lord Lisgar
1868-72



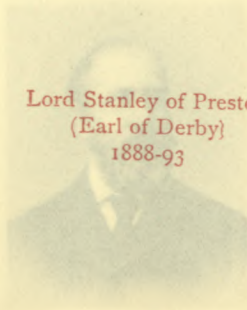
Earl of Dufferin
1872-78



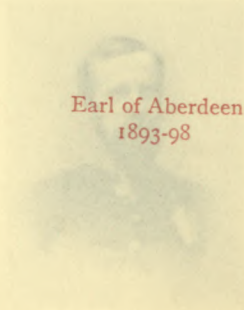
Marquis of Lorne
(Duke of Argyll)
1878-83



Marquis of Lansdowne
1883-88



Lord Stanley of Preston
(Earl of Derby)
1888-93



Earl of Aberdeen
1893-98



Earl of Minto
1898-1904



Earl Grey
1904-11



Duke of Connaught
1911-

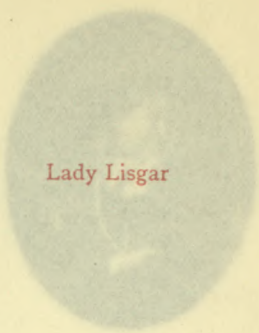
GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF THE DOMINION

From photographs by Topley, Ottawa

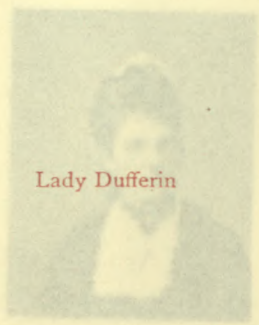




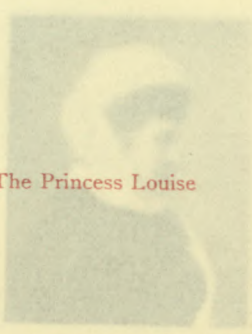
Lady Monck



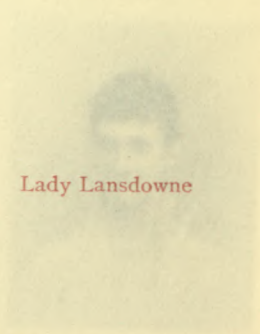
Lady Lisgar



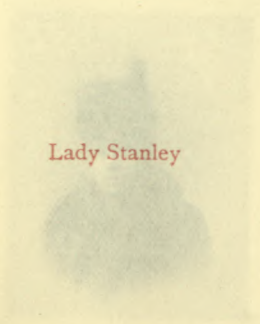
Lady Dufferin



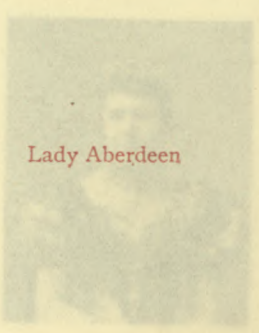
The Princess Louise



Lady Lansdowne



Lady Stanley



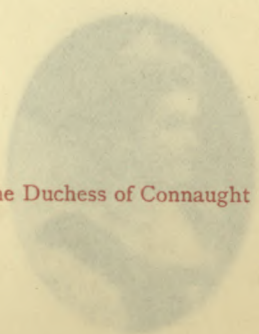
Lady Aberdeen



Lady Minto



Lady Grey

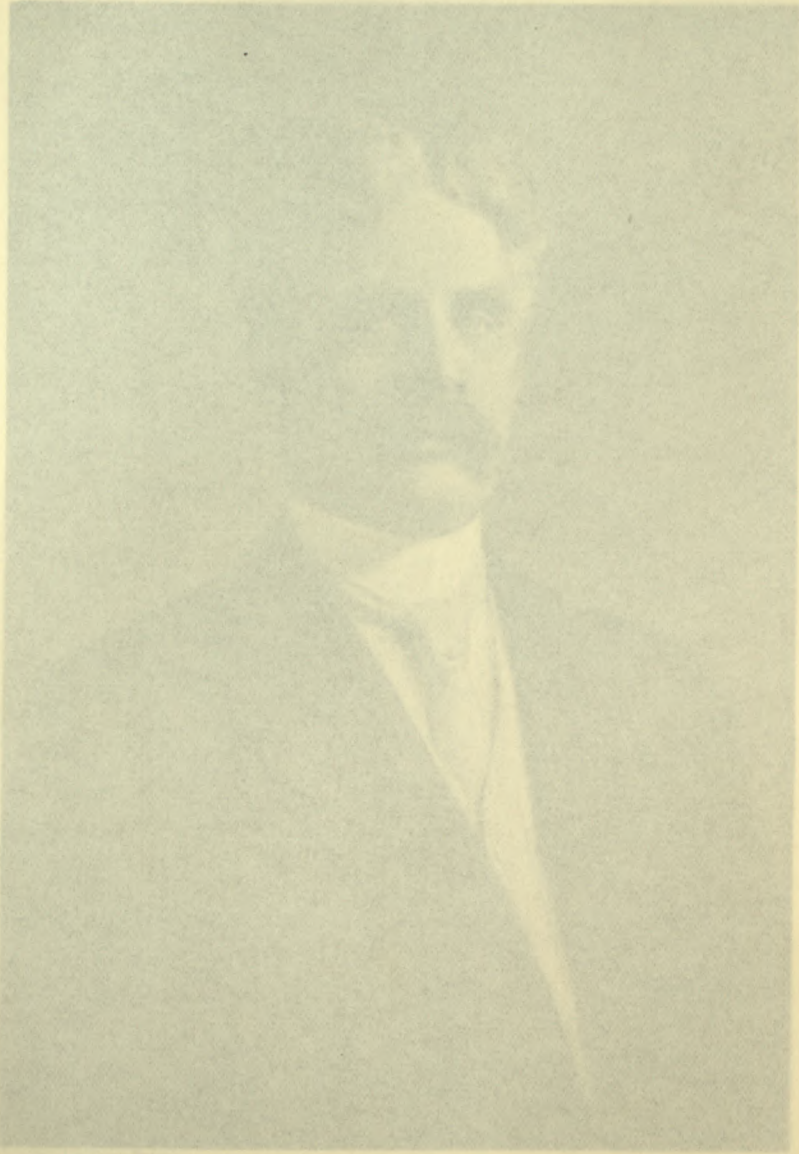


The Duchess of Connaught

VICE-REGAL CONSORTS

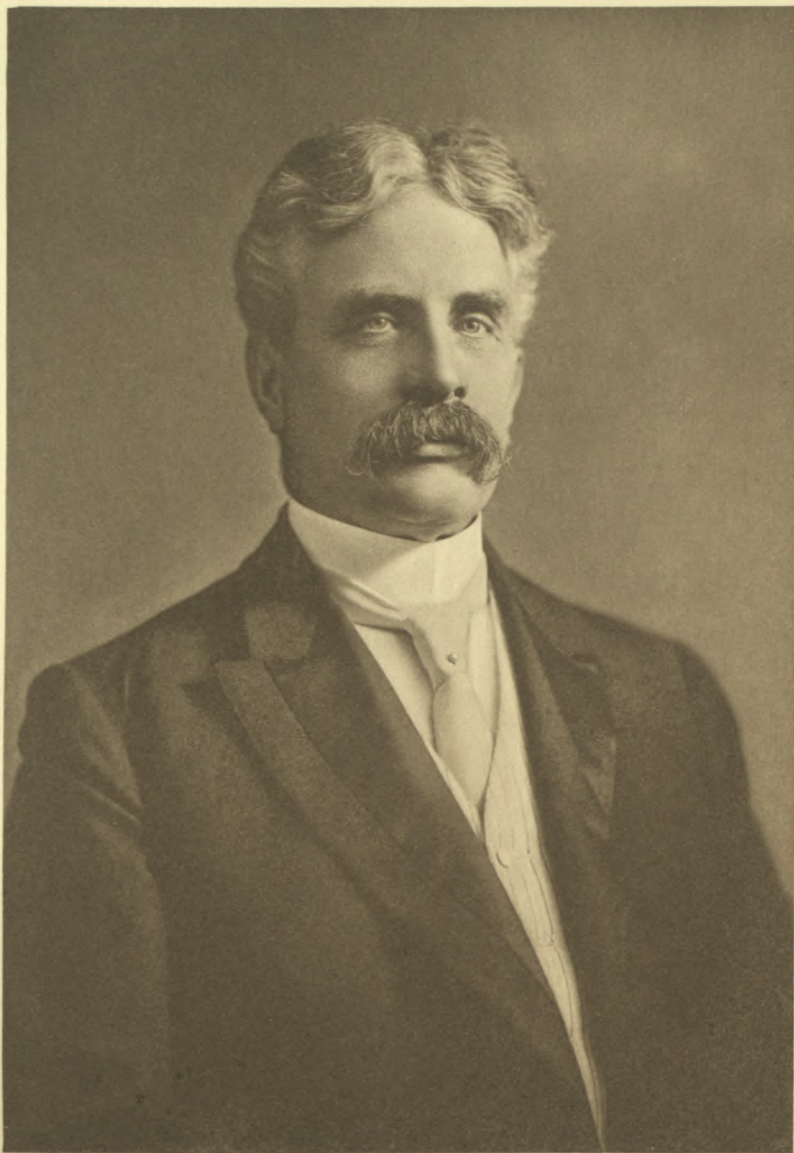
From photographs by Topley, Ottawa



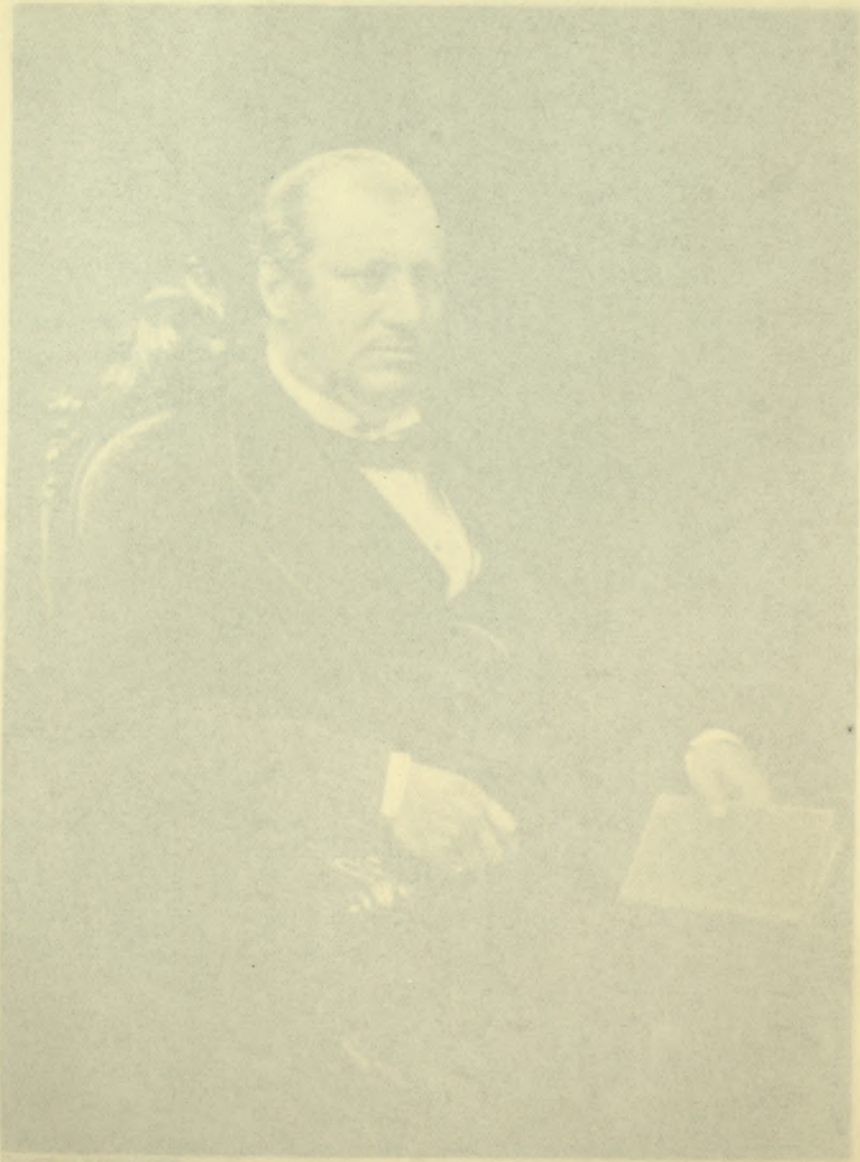


SIR ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN
EIGHTH PRIME MINISTER OF THE DOMINION

From a photograph by Montmigny, Quebec



Photography by A. G. Glasgow



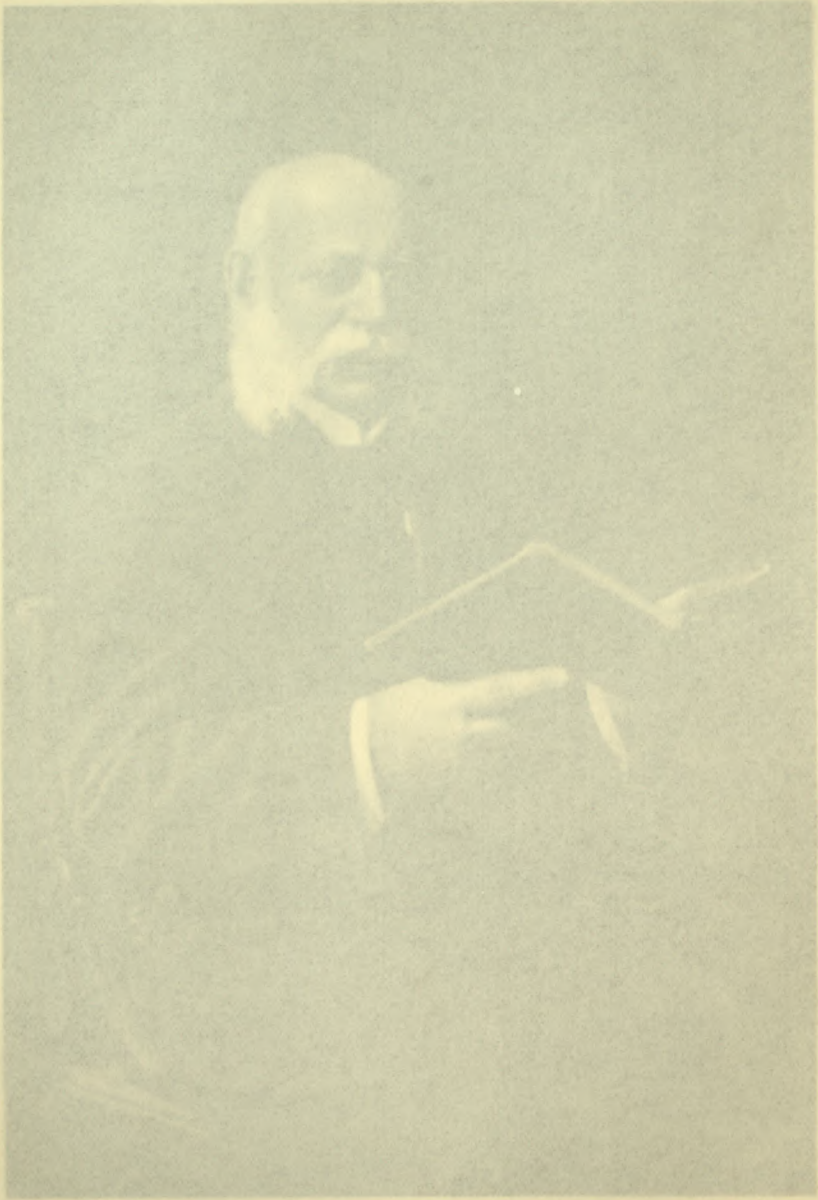
SIR ALEXANDER TILLOCH GALT
FIRST FINANCE MINISTER OF THE DOMINION

From a photograph by Topley, Ottawa

SIR ALEXANDER TILLOCH GAIT
FIRST FINANCE MINISTER OF THE DOMINION
From a photograph by T. J. O'Hara



Photographie by Allan Glasgow



SIR RICHARD JOHN CARTWRIGHT

MINISTER OF FINANCE, 1873-78

From a photograph by Topley, Ottawa



Photographie. Annan, Glasgow.

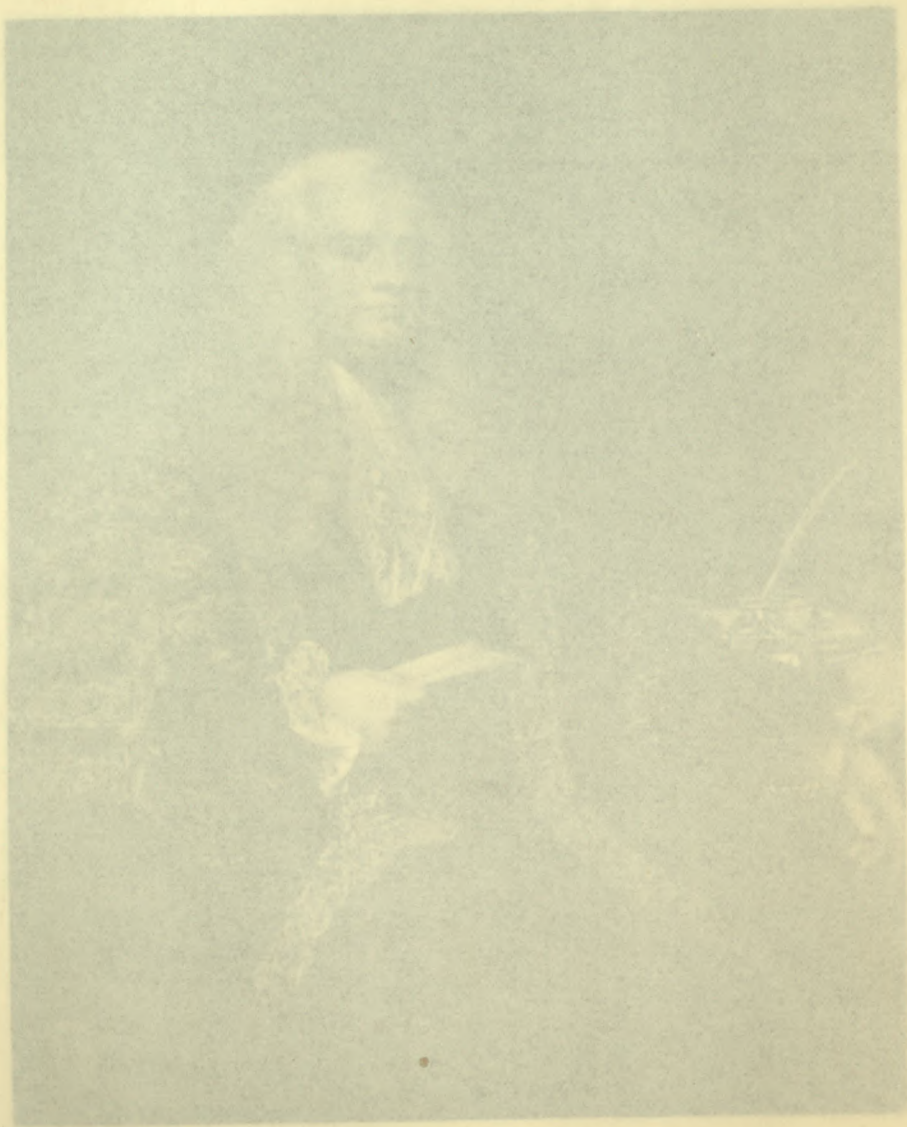


INDIAN WARRIOR OF THE PLAINS

From the statue by A. Phimister Proctor



Photography by Anna Glasgow

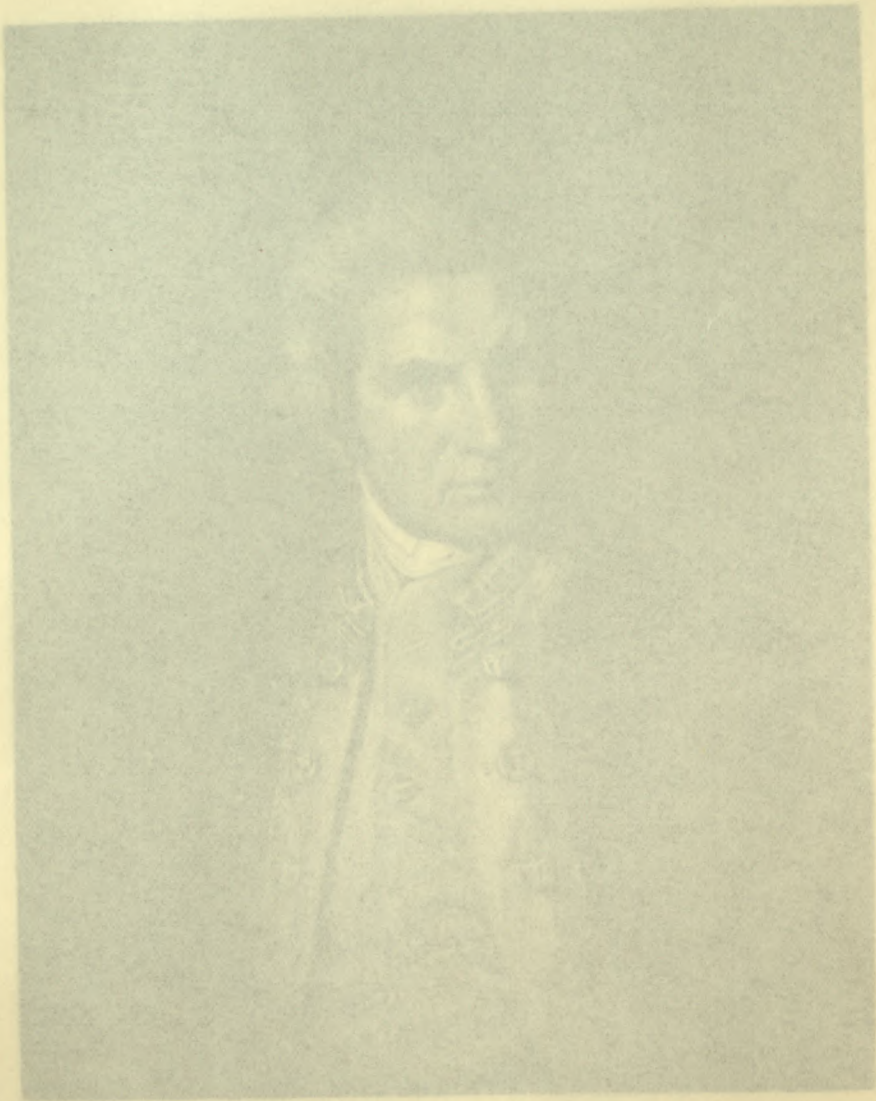


LORD ASHBURTON

From an engraving in the Dominion Archives

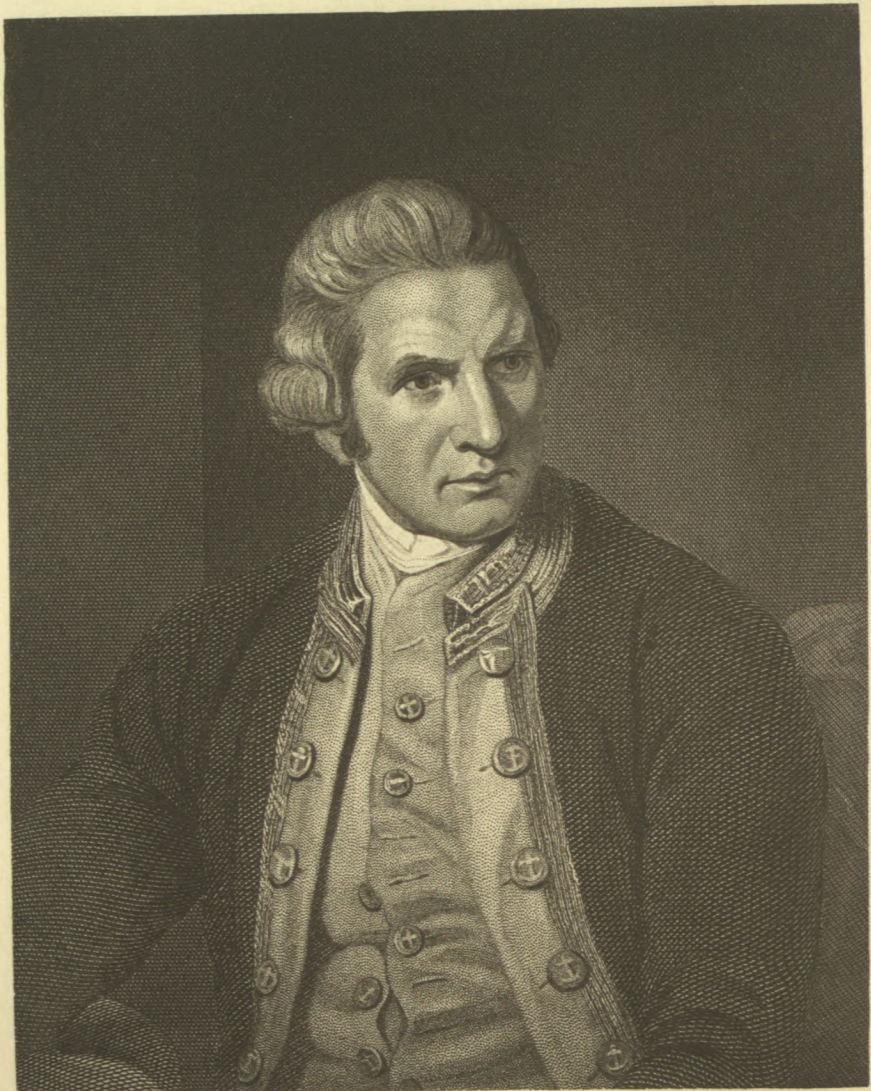


Photogravure. Anraiz, Glasgow.

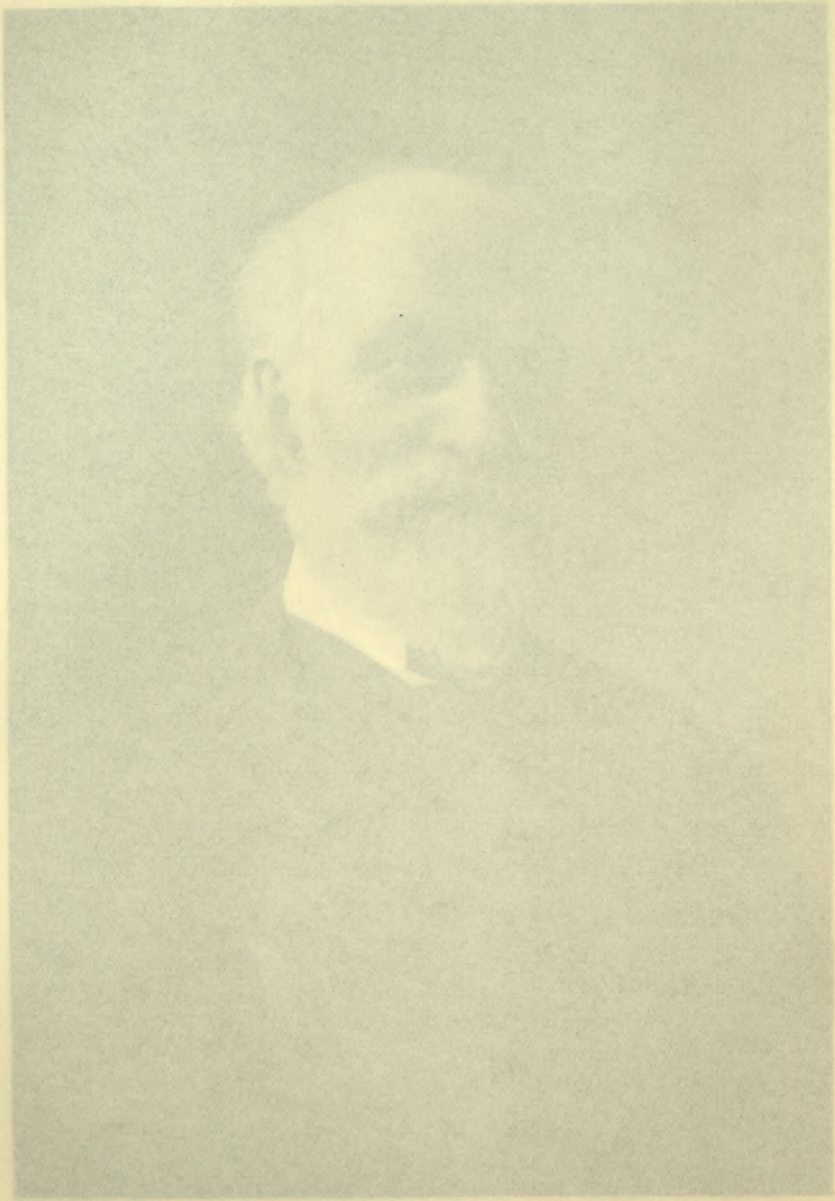


JAMES COOK

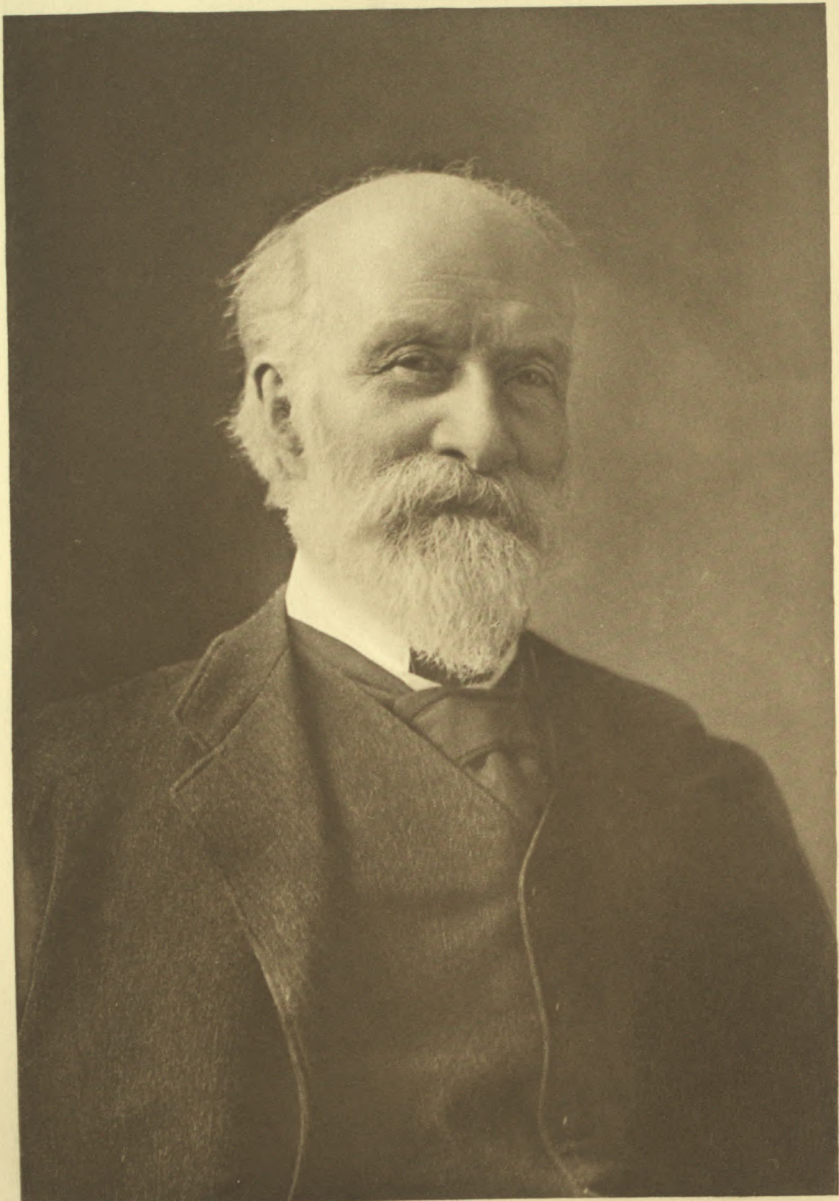
From the original picture by Dance in the Gallery of Greenwich Hospital



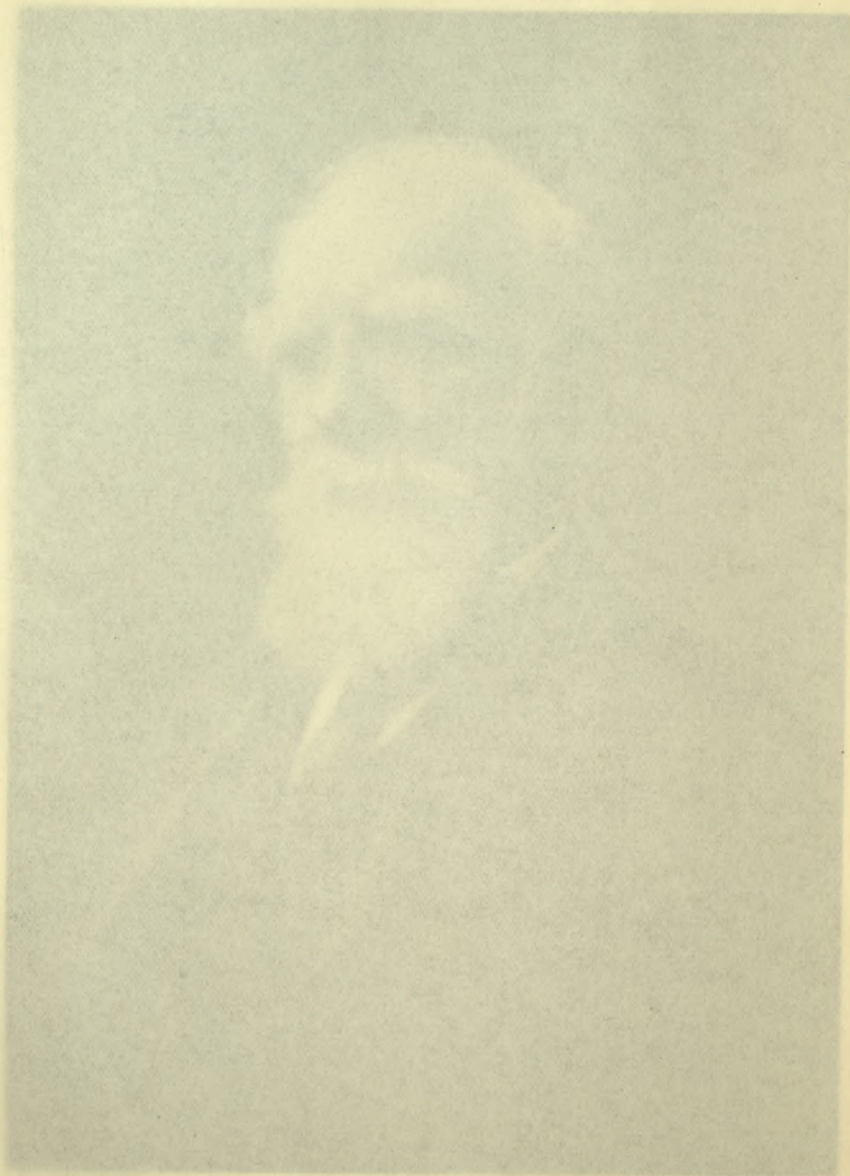
Photogravure. Arden, Glasgow



SIR SANDFORD FLEMING
From a photograph by Topley, Ottawa

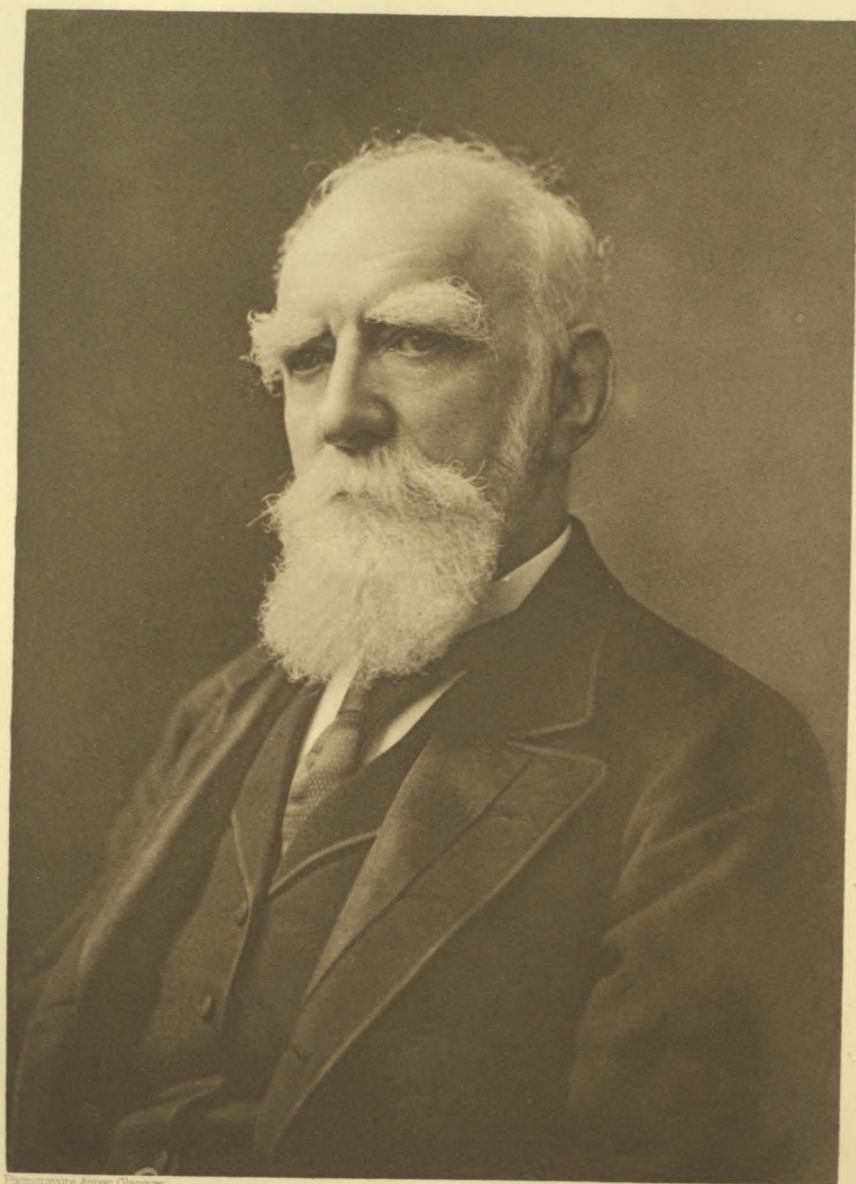


Photogravure. James Glasgow.

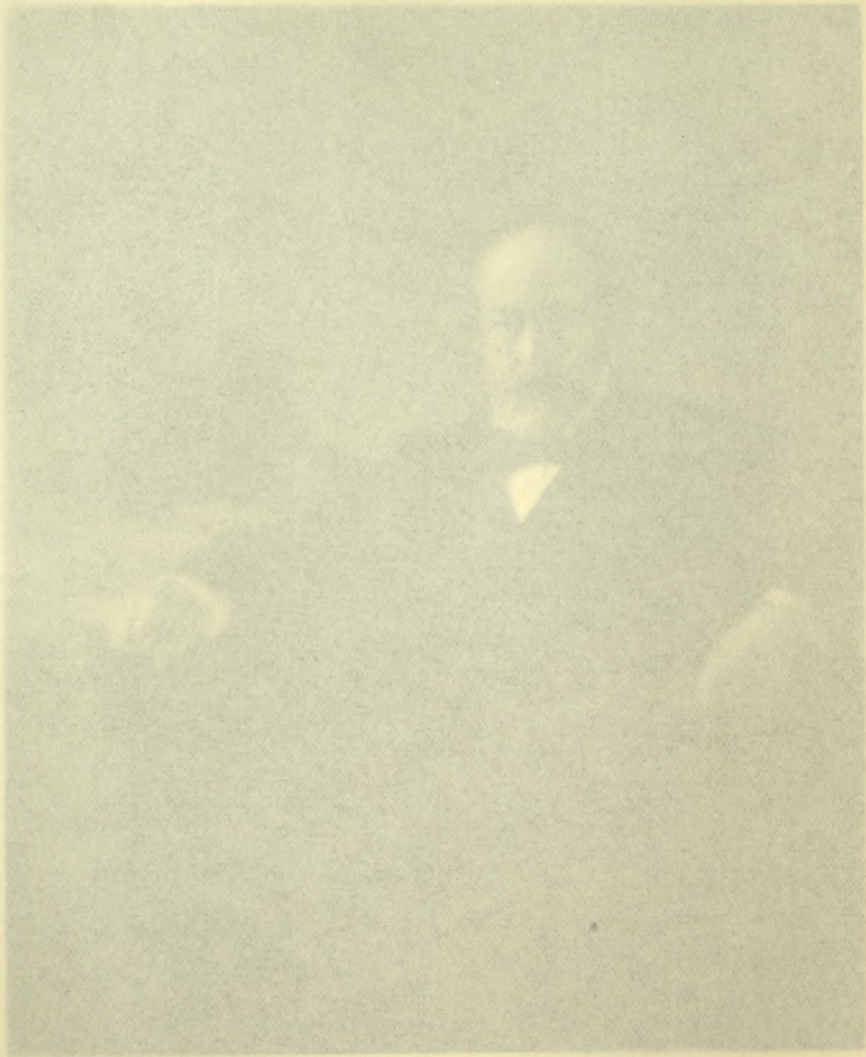


LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL

From a photograph by Lafayette



Photographie Auzan, Glasgow

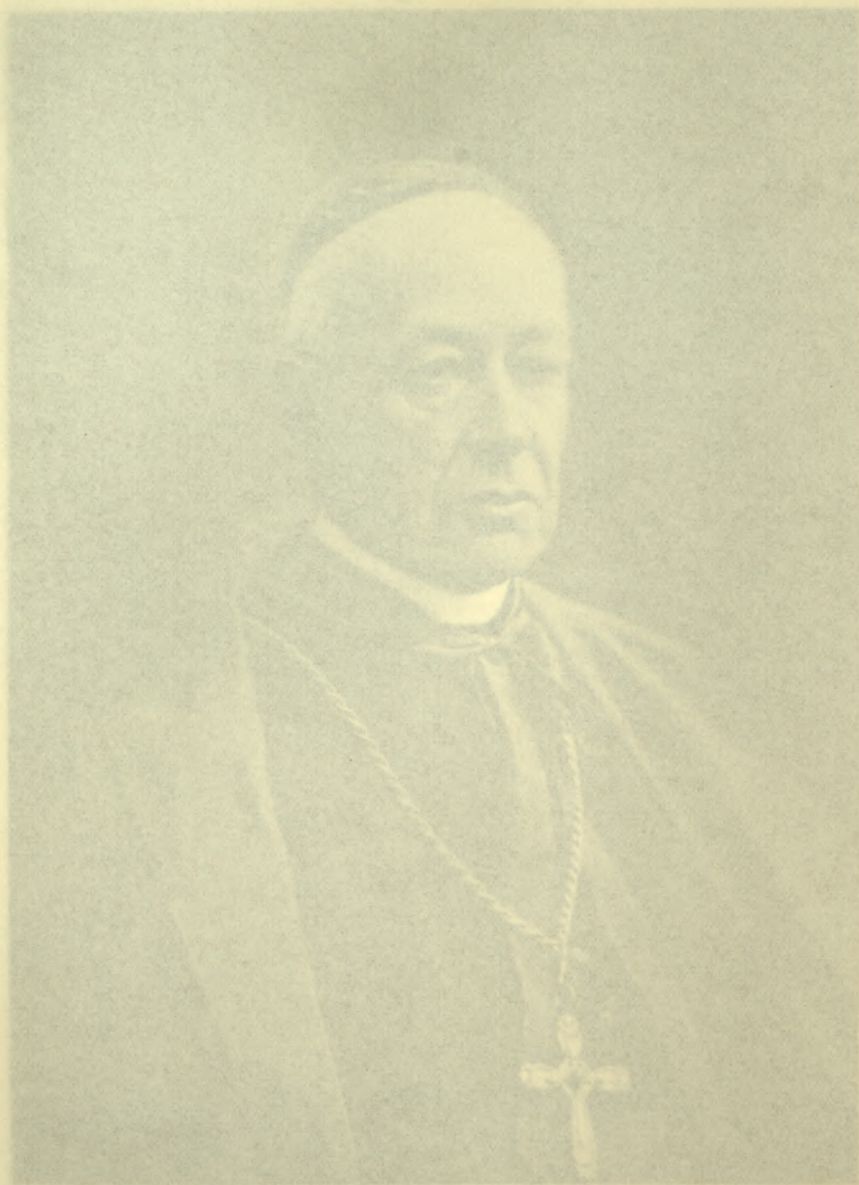


SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE

From the painting by Wyatt Eaton



Photogravure. Armap. Glasgow



ELZÉAR ALEXANDRE TASCHEREAU

ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC AND FIRST CANADIAN CARDINAL

From a photograph by Montmigny, Quebec

From a photograph by Montigny, Quebec
ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC AND FIRST CANADIAN CARDINAL
ELIZÉAR ALEXANDRE TASCHEBÉAU



Photogravure. Aman, Glasgow.



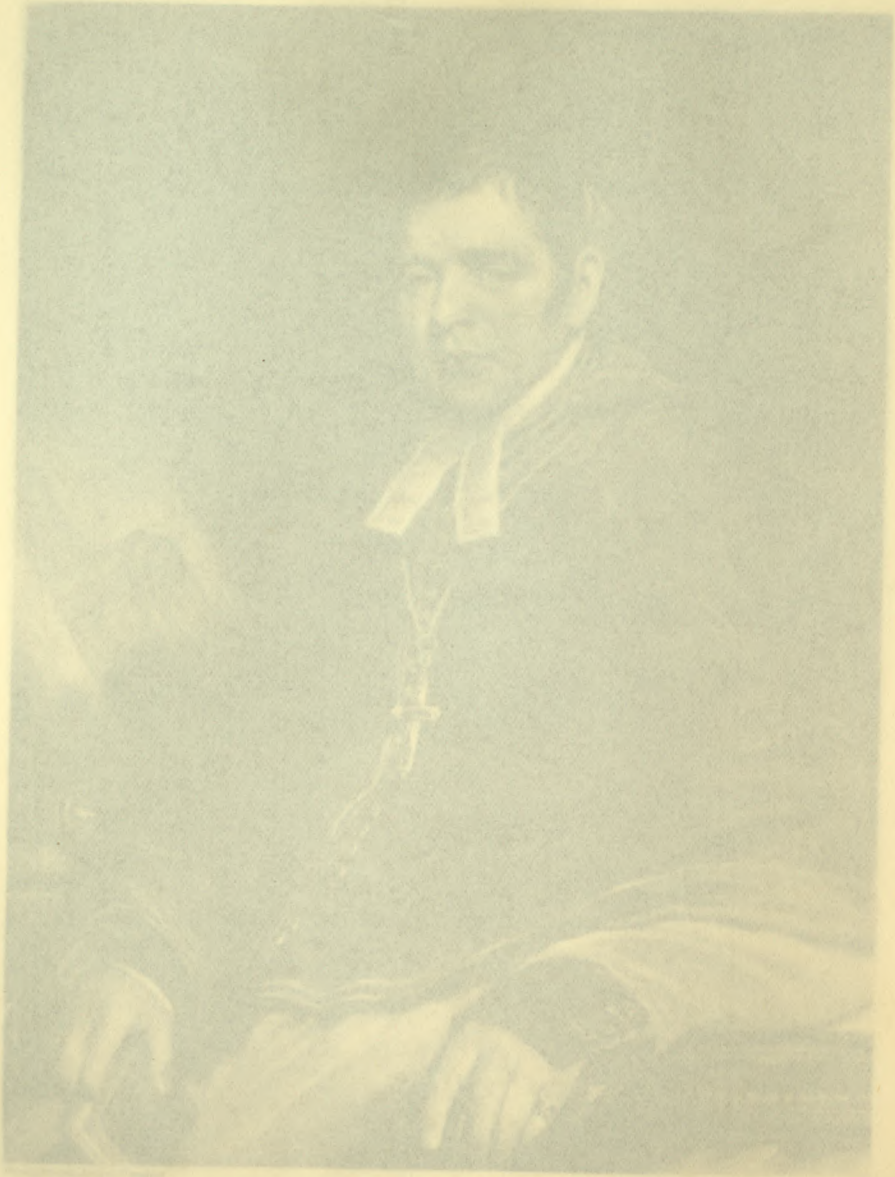
JOSEPH OCTAVE PLESSIS

BISHOP OF QUEBEC

From an engraving in the Dominion Archives



Pedrogonzalez. Antuan. Glasgow



ALEXANDER MACDONELL

FIRST ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF UPPER CANADA

From an engraving in the Dominion Archives

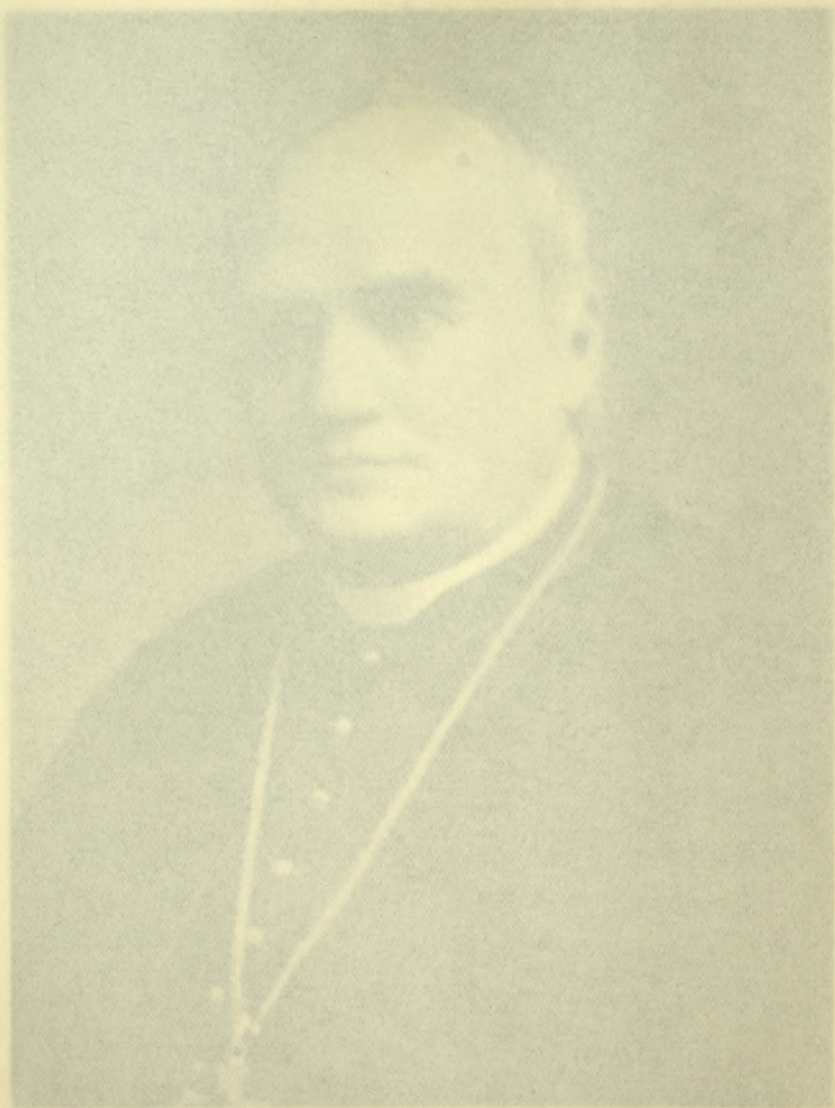
ALEXANDER MACDONELL.

FIRST ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF UPPER CANADA

From an engraving in the Dominion Archives

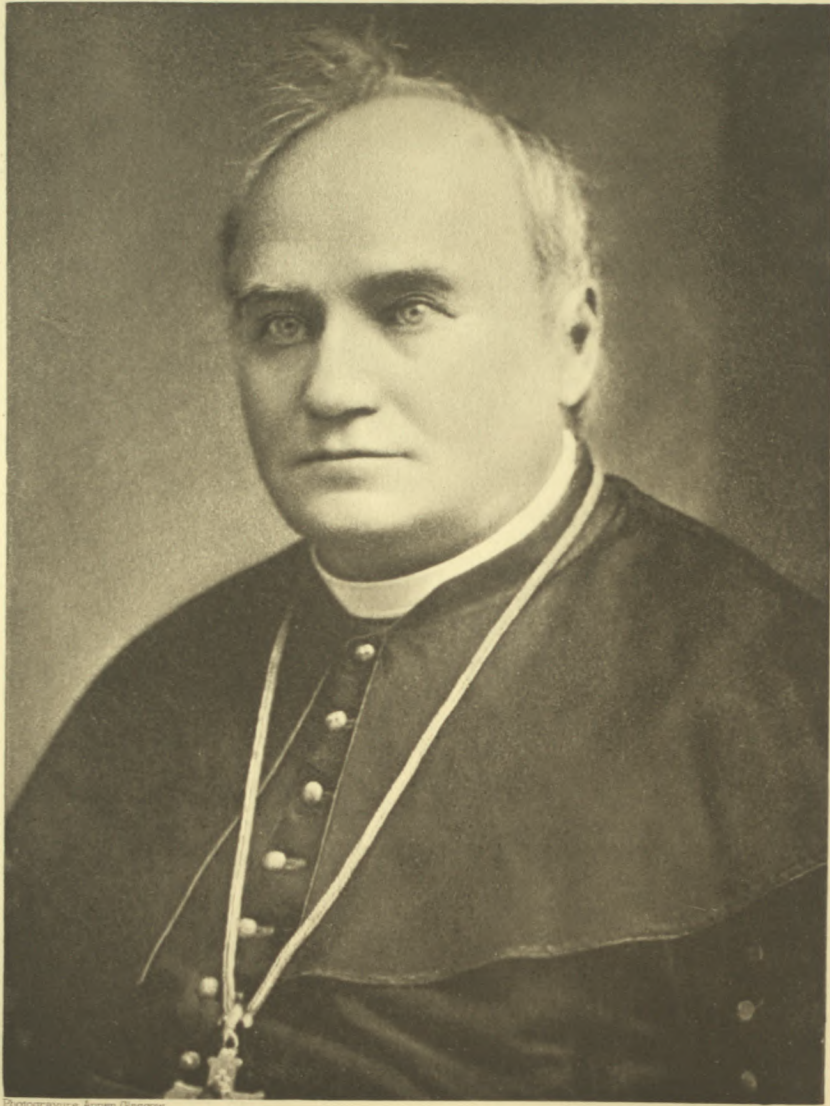


Photographie Ancien, Glasgow

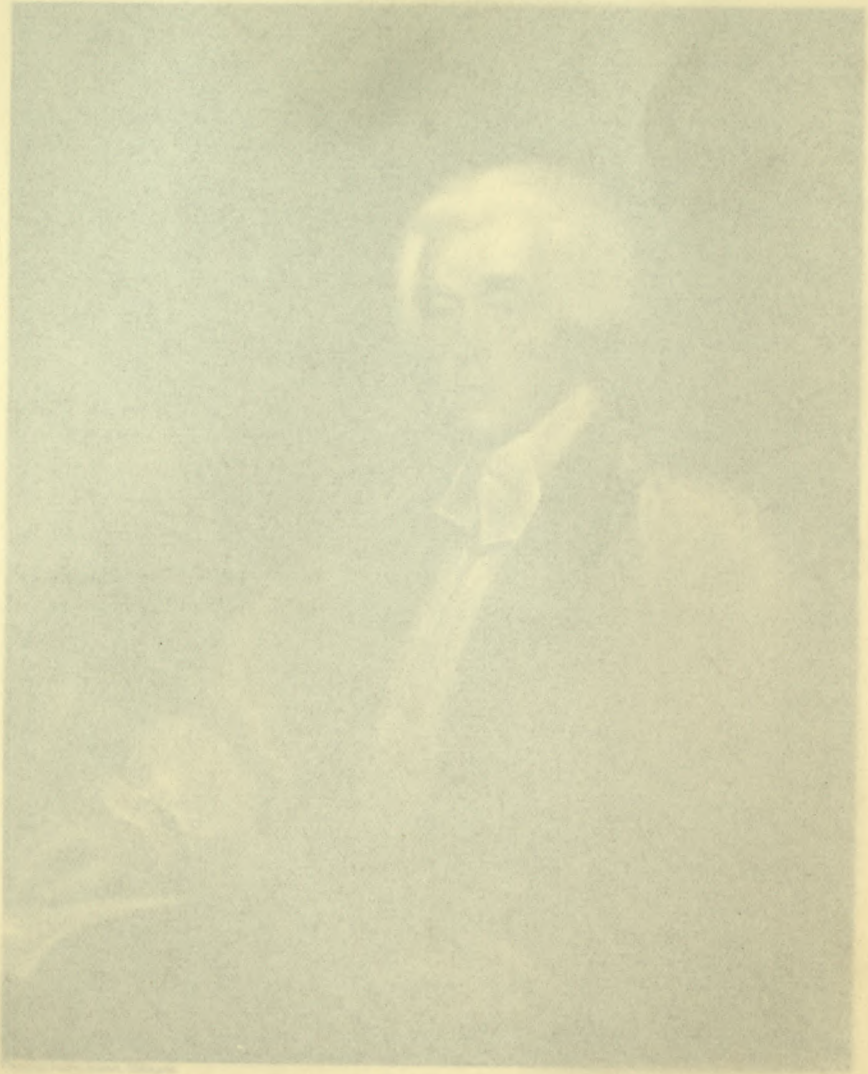


ALEXANDRE ANTONIN TACHÉ

From a photograph

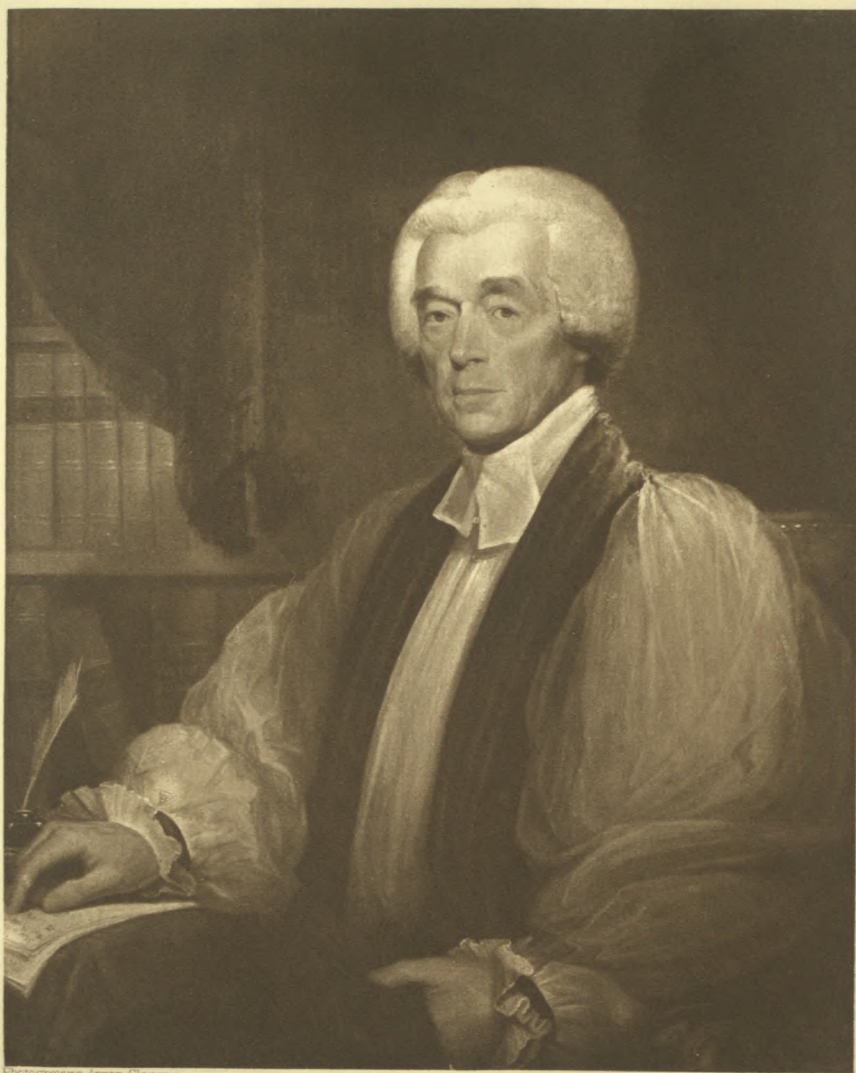


Photogravure e. Azam, Glasgow.

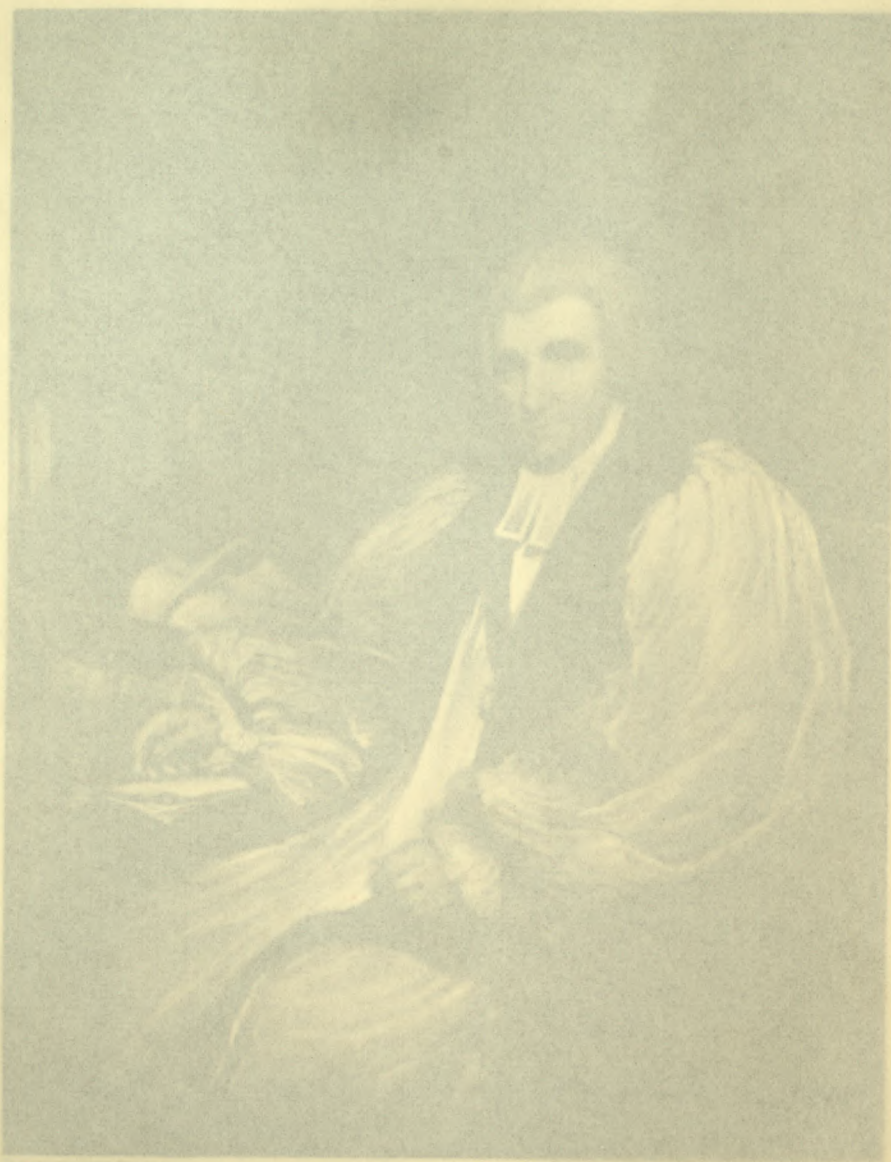


CHARLES INGLIS

From the painting in the National Portrait Gallery



Ficció grava e Aman. Olinow



JACOB MOUNTAIN

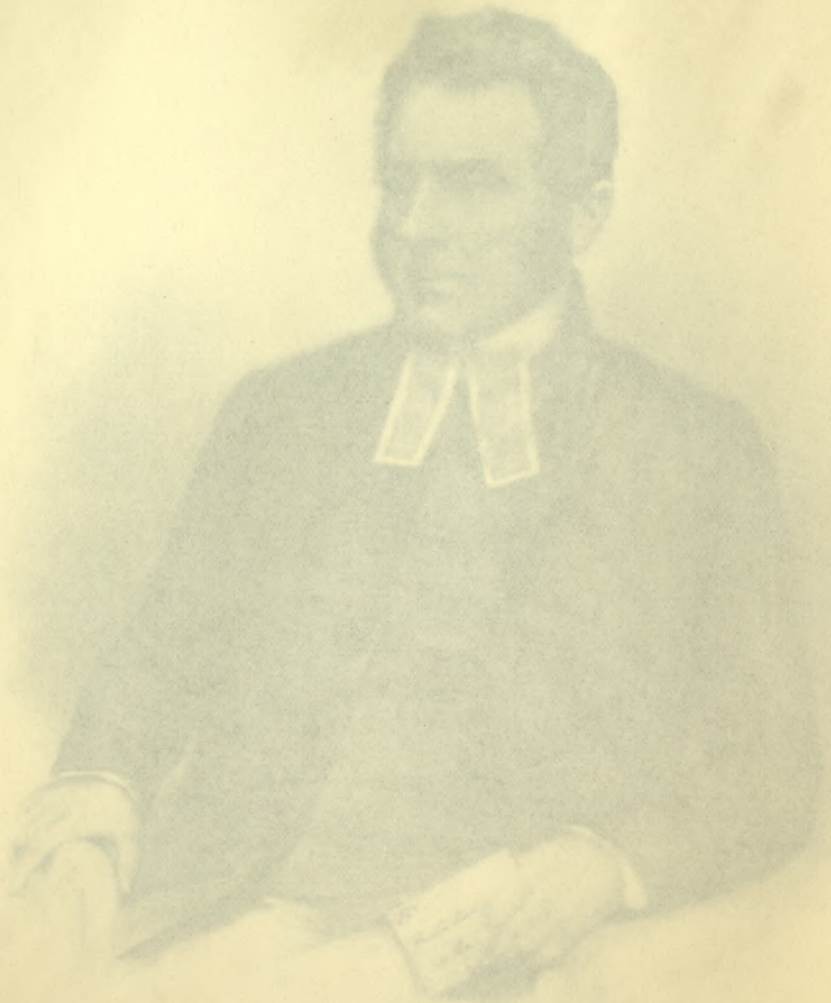
FIRST ANGLICAN BISHOP OF QUEBEC

From an engraving in the Dominion Archives

JACOB MOUNTAIN
FIRST ANGLICAN BISHOP OF QUEBEC
From an engraving in the Dominion Archives



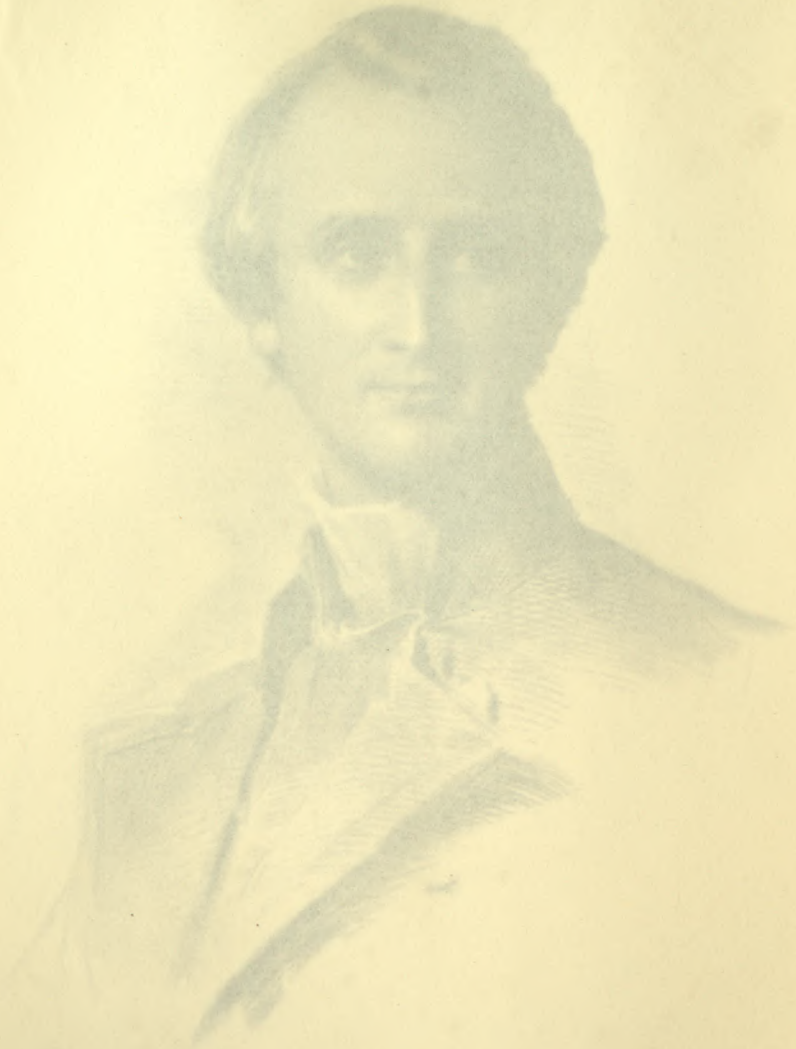
Professor A. A. Adams, Glasgow



FRANCIS FULFORD

FIRST ANGLICAN BISHOP OF MONTREAL

From the portrait in the Château de Ramezay

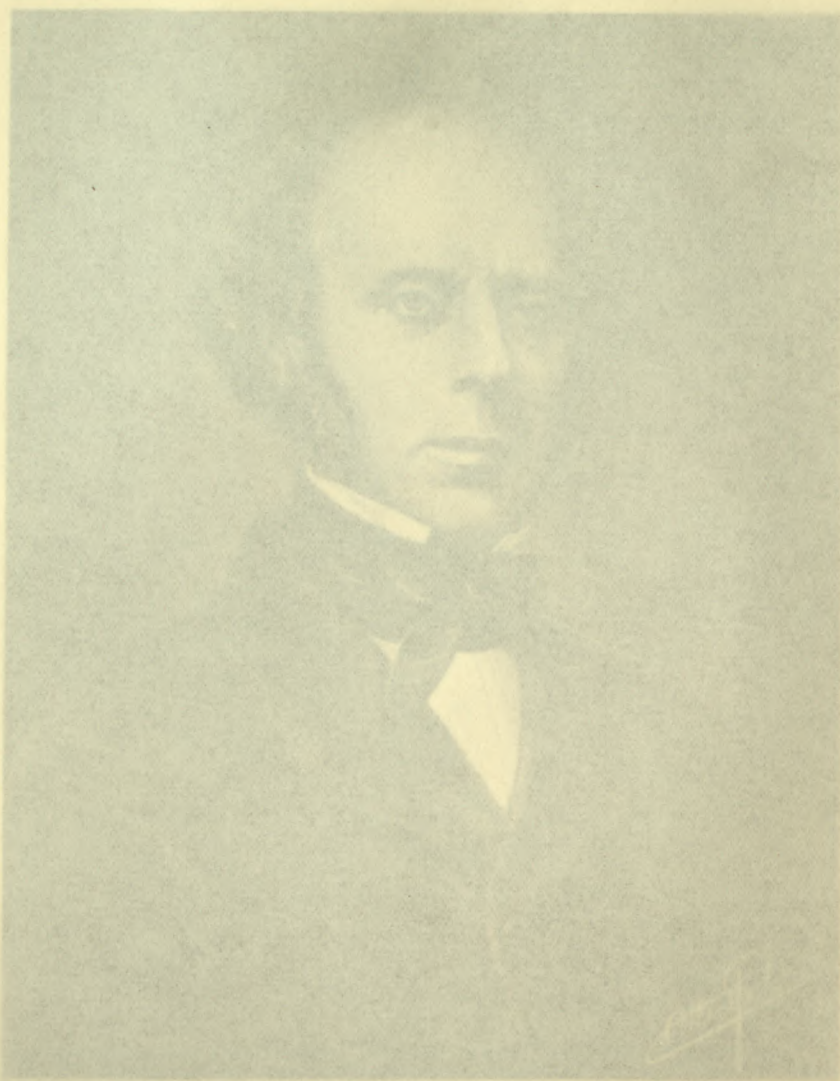


GEORGE HILLS

*From the J. Ross Robertson Historical Collection in the
Toronto Public Library*

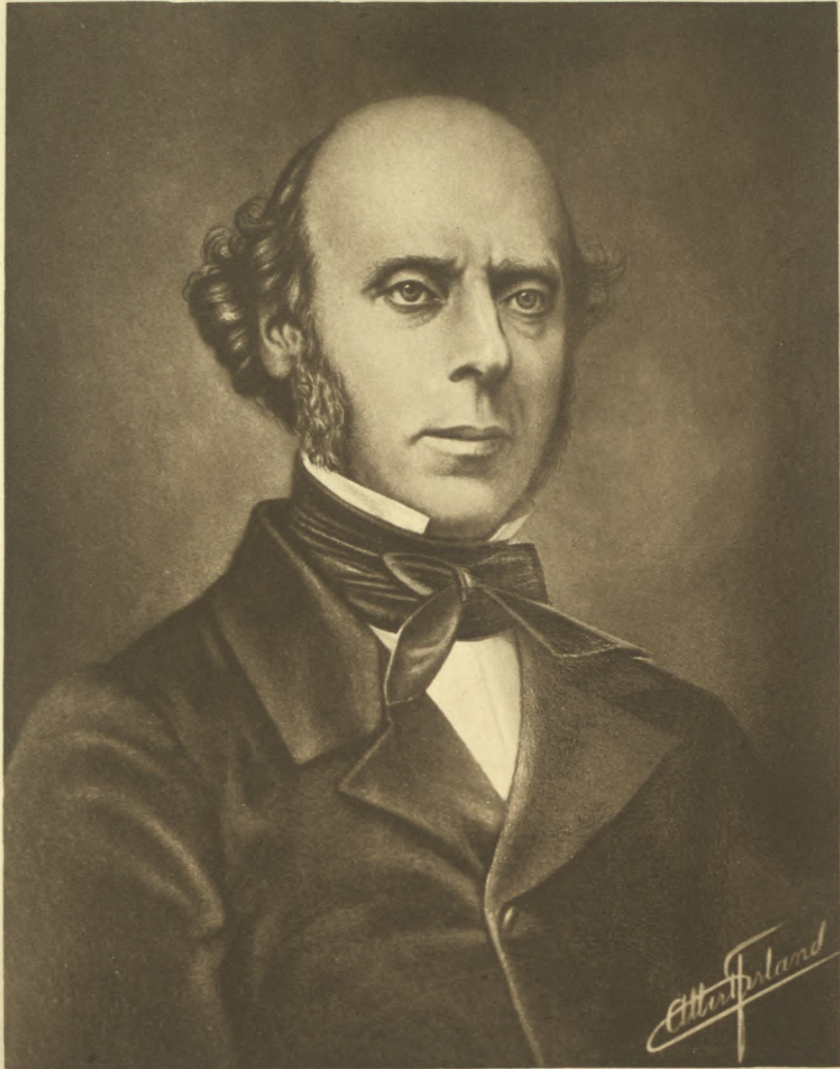


Photogravure. Annan, Glasgow.

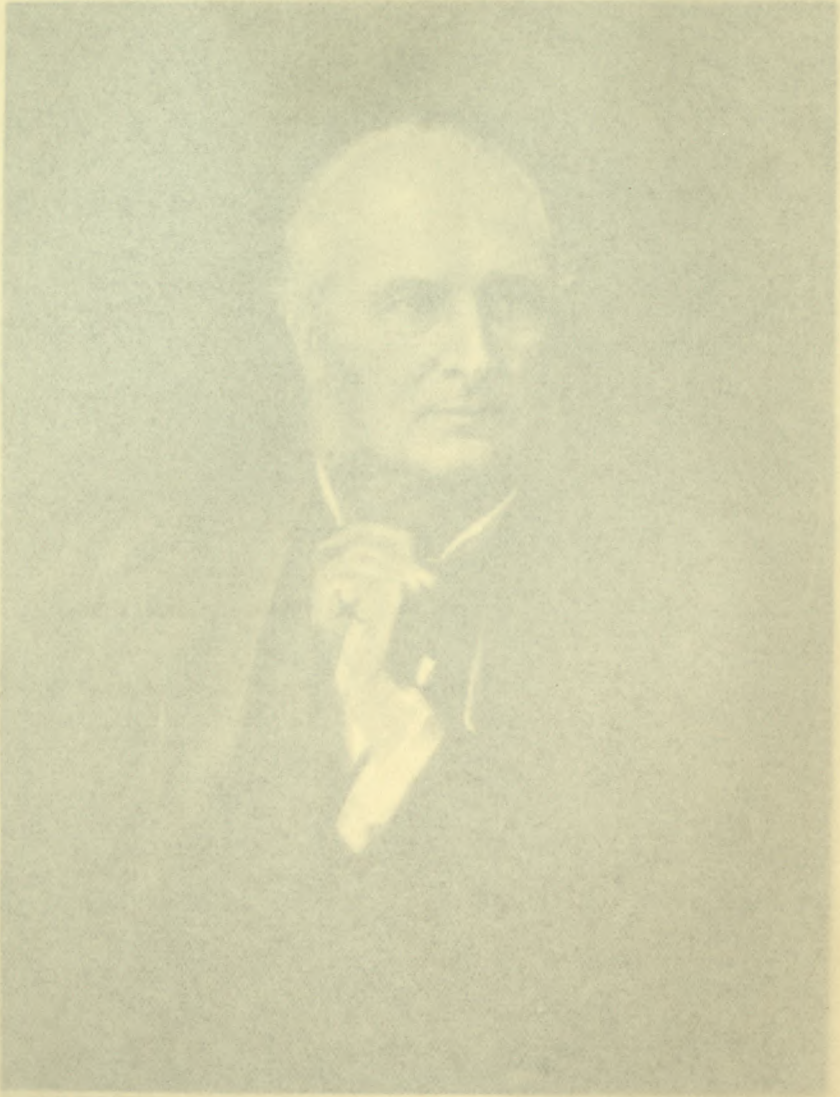


FRANÇOIS XAVIER GARNEAU

From the painting by Albert Ferland

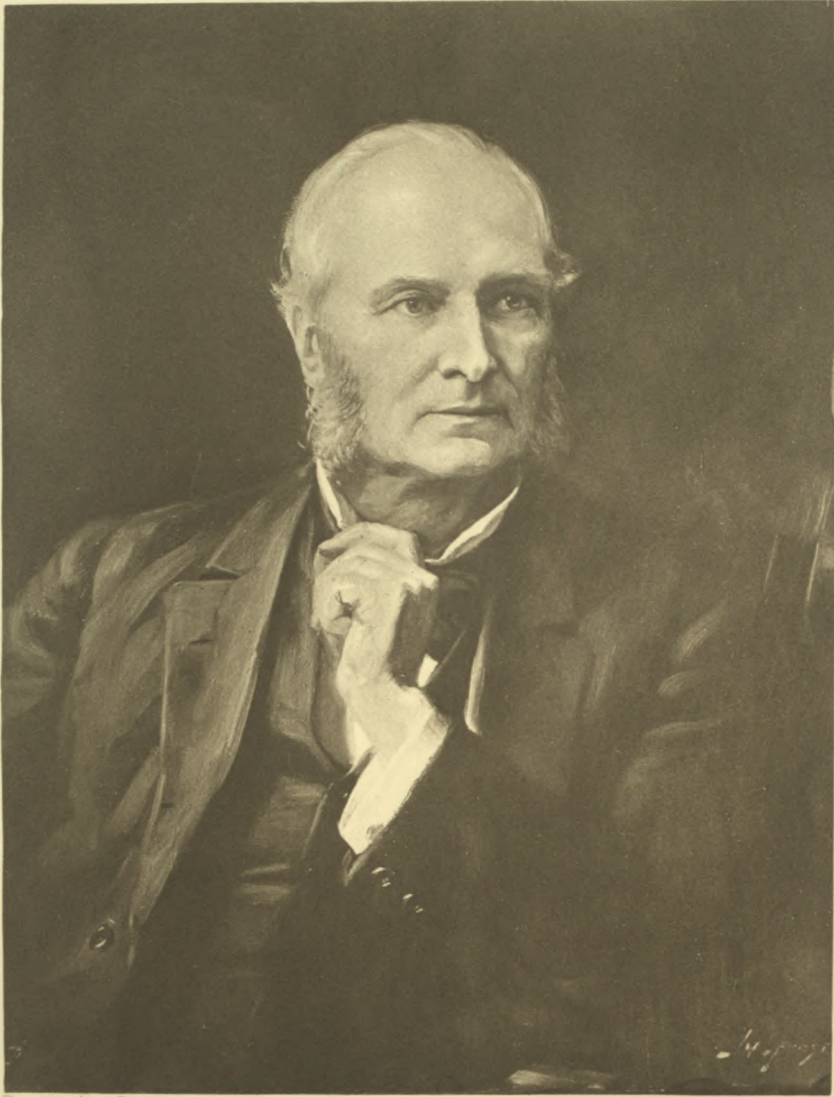


Photographie Annan Glasgow.

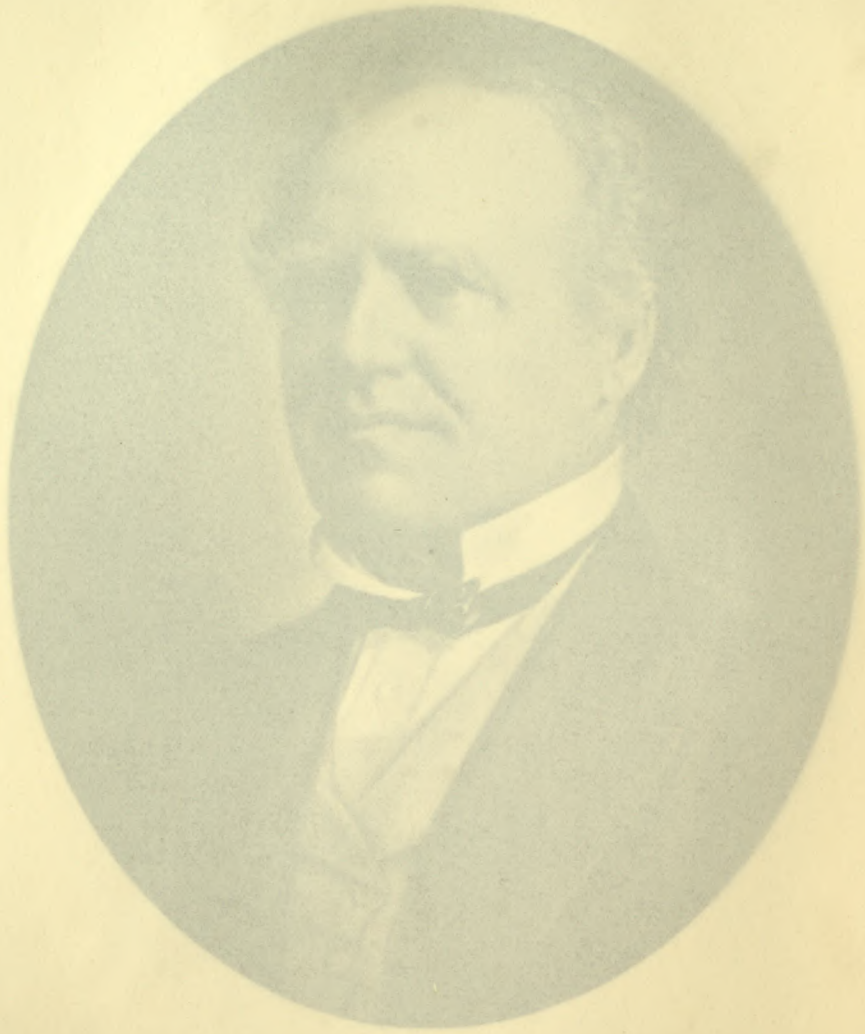


WILLIAM KIRBY

From the painting by J. W. L. Forster



Portrait of an Ancient Georgian



JOSEPH HOWE

From a contemporary engraving



Engraving. Annan. Glasgow.

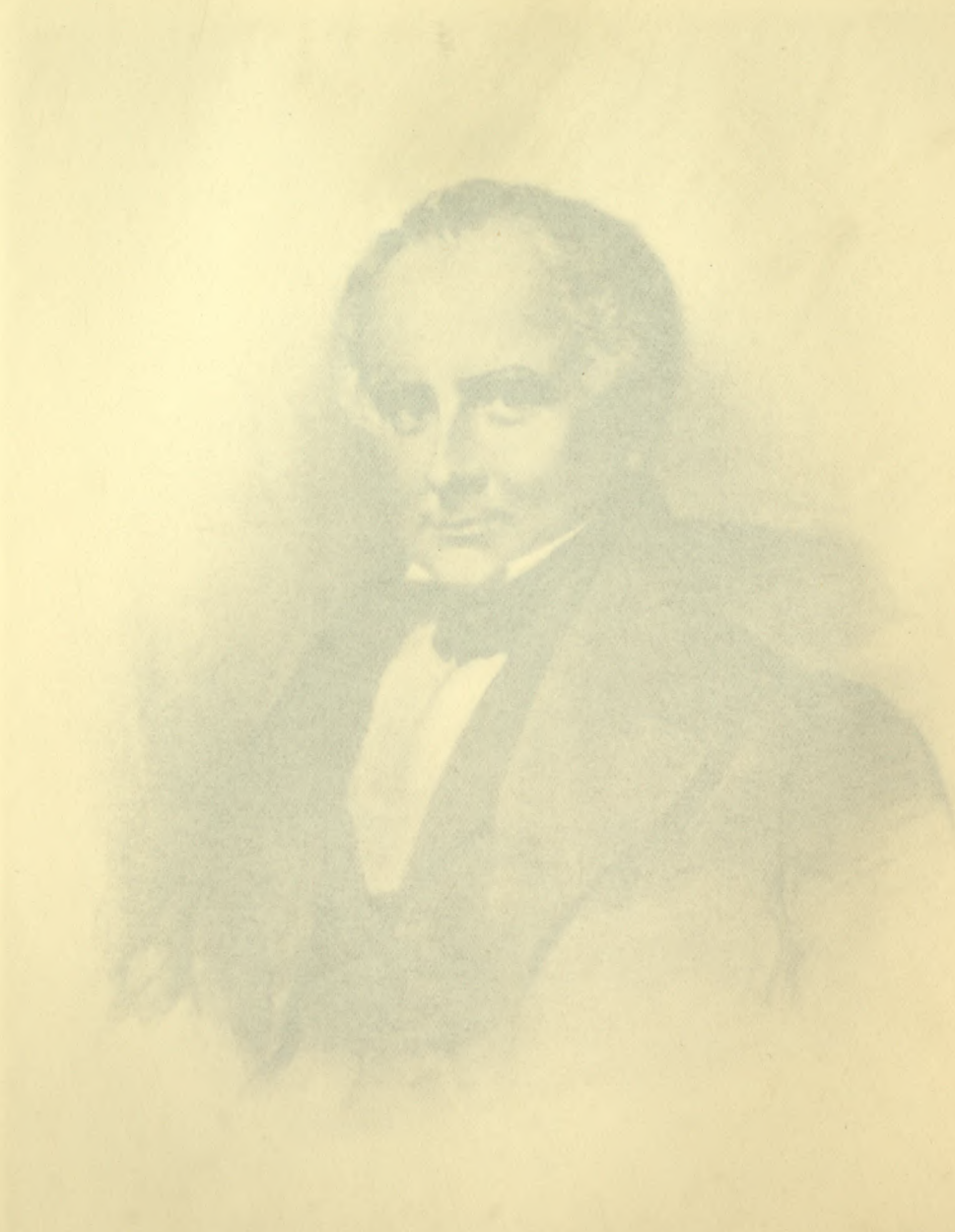


TOWN AND HARBOUR OF HALIFAX, 1760

From the drawing by Richard Short



Рис. 1. Вид на гавань в Амстердаме.

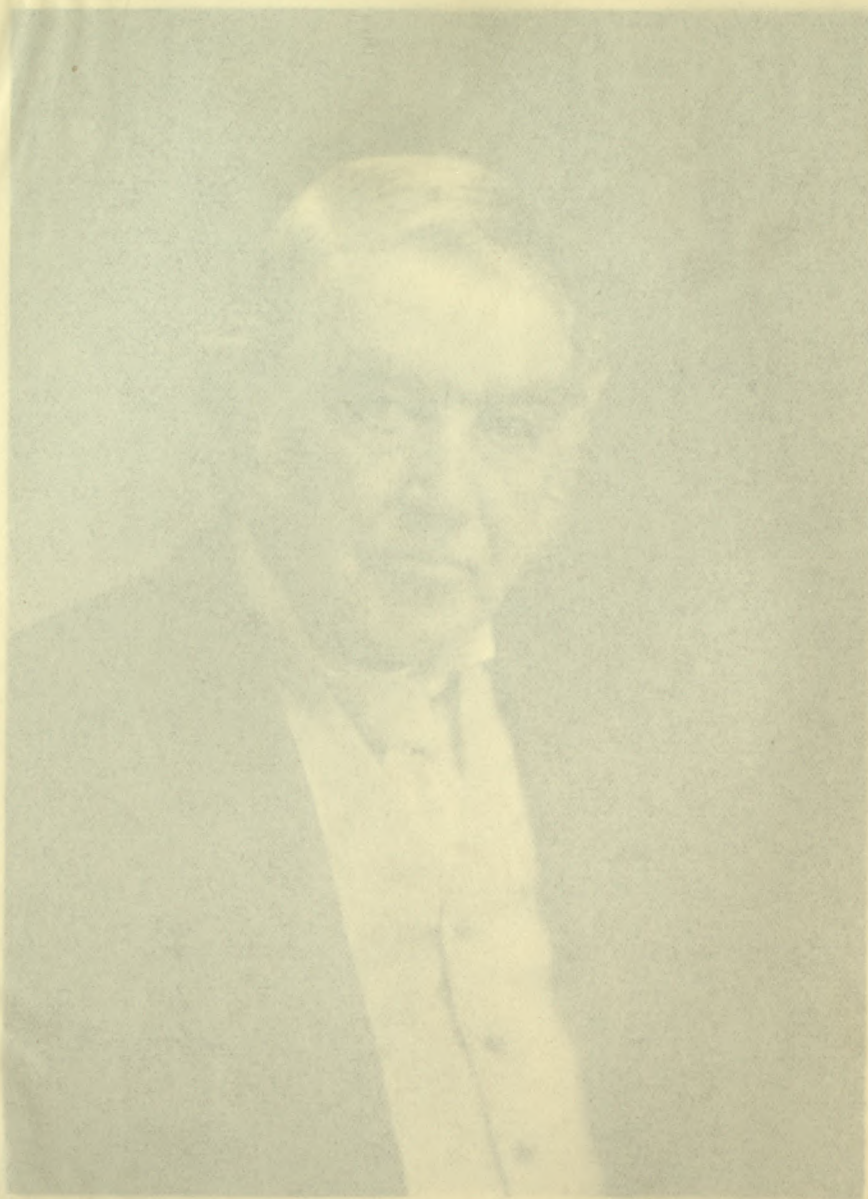


THOMAS CHANDLER HALIBURTON

From an engraving in the Dominion Archives



Photogravure from Glasgow



SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART.

From a photograph by Elliott and Fry, London



Photographie Anna Glasgow



THE HABITANT

From the painting by Macnaughton



Photogravure Aman Glasgow.

LETTER FROM A. N. MORIN TO ELZÉAR BEDARD

(Translation.)

MONTREAL, 15th December 1834.

DEAR SIR,

Cher Monsieur
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter you wrote me, under date of the 10th instant, on behalf of the members of the Correspondence Committee of Quebec, asking me for a 'Report on the proceedings and the obligations undertaken with His Majesty's Minister on the subject of the difficulties and grievances existing in this country.'

I could not respond to this desire in a more full and satisfactory manner than by transmitting the summary of a conference which took place on June 22nd last between Mr Spring Rice, Mr Roebuck, Mr Viger and myself. Neither Mr Viger, to whom I have had the honour of speaking, nor myself has any objection to this document being privately communicated to all and each of the members of the Correspondence Committee of Quebec; but they will all of them feel that it is impossible for us to make it public, more especially until we have reported to the Chamber of the Assembly to which in the first place we are responsible.

Shortness of time prevents me giving you more extensive details regarding other circumstances relating to the Canadian Mission in England from the time of the passing of the Ninety-two Resolutions of the Chamber of the Assembly. For the same reason it is impossible for me to give my opinion upon the events that have taken place since the time of the said conference; and, besides, this has not been demanded of me.

In the private conversations that I have had with you, my dear sir, and with a great number of the other members and friends of the Canadian cause in Quebec, I have given all the information possible with regard to the general tenor and details of our affairs in England and also as to what happened during my stay there. I shall be ready at any time, and should consider it also my duty, to answer any further inquiries that may be made of me.

I beg you to assure the members of the Correspondence Committee of Quebec of my earnest wish of seeing the measures we are now adopting successfully carried out.—And believe me very truly,

My dear Sir,

Your very devoted and obedient servant,

A. N. MORIN

Elzéar Bedard, Esq.,
Secretary of the Correspondence
Committee of Quebec.

présenté à la fois et d'un membre de la commission

Montreal 15 Décembre 1834.

Monsieur

Cher Monsieur

H. C.

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser la réception de la lettre que vous m'avez écrite en date du 10 de ce mois de la part des membres du Comité de Correspondance de Québec, me demandant un "Rapport des procédés et engagements pris avec le "Ministre de Sa Majesté au sujet des difficultés "et des griefs qui existent en ce pays."

Je ne pourrais répondre à ce désir d'une manière plus ample ni plus satisfaisante, qu'en vous transmettant le précis d'une conférence que eut lieu le 22 Juin dernier entre M. Spring Rice, M. Robuck, M. Viger, et moi. M. Viger à qui j'ai eu l'honneur d'en parler, ni moi, ne pouvons avoir d'objection à ce que ce document soit communiqué privément à tous et chacun des Membres du Comité de Correspondance

22/12/34

Correspondance de Québec; mais ils sentiront tous
qu'il nous est impossible de le rendre public, surtout
avant que nous ayons rendu compte à la Chambre
d'Assemblée à laquelle nous sommes responsables
en premier lieu. 460

Le peu de temps m'empêche de vous don-
ner de détails plus étendus sur les autres circons-
tances liées à la mission canadienne en Angleterre
depuis l'époque de la passage des 92 Résolutions de
la Chambre d'Assemblée; les mêmes motifs font
que je ne puis, et je n'en suis pas requis non plus,
donner mon opinion sur les circonstances qui ont
eu lieu depuis l'époque de la dite conférence.

Dans les conversations particulières que
j'ai eues avec vous, mon cher Monsieur, et avec
un grand nombre des autres membres et amis de la
cause canadienne à Québec, j'ai donné tous les dé-
tails possibles sur l'ensemble et sur les détails de
nos affaires en Angleterre et sur ce qui s'y était pas-
sé durant mon séjour; je serai prêt dans tous

les tems, et je considère que ce sera aussi un devoir pour
moi, à donner tous les renseignements ultérieurs qu'on pourra
me demander.

470

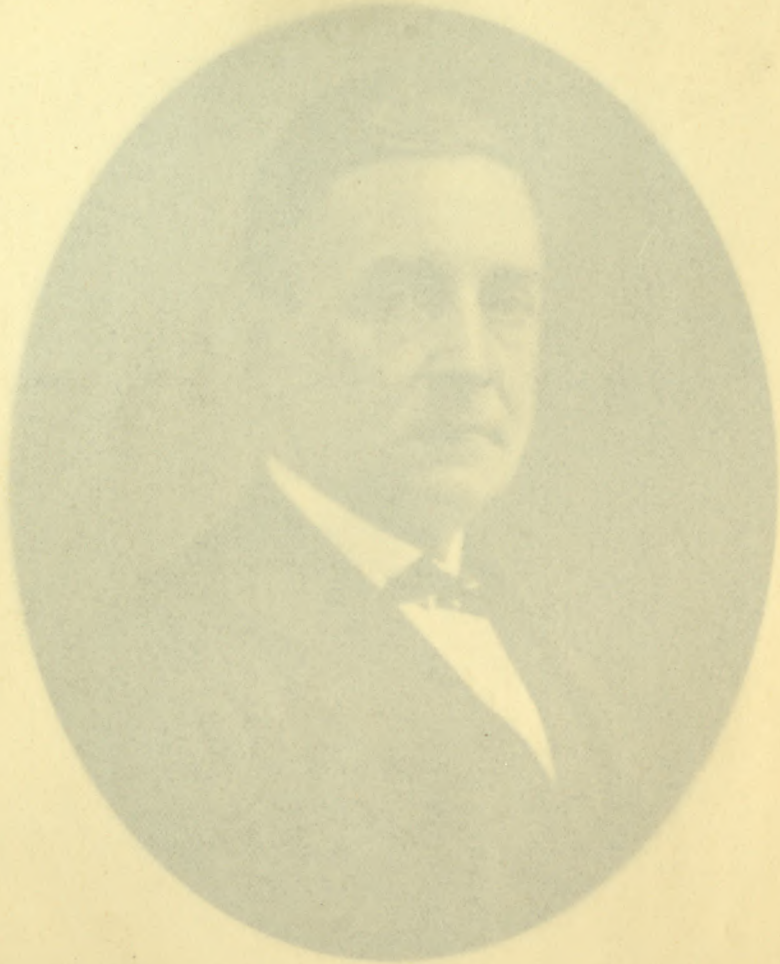
Je vous prie d'assurer messieurs les membres
du Comité de correspondance de Québec de mon vif
desir de voir les mesures que nous adoptons maintenant
suivies d'un résultat efficace, et de me croire bien
véritablement,

Mon cher Monsieur,

Votre très dévoué & obéissant
serviteur

A. J. Morin.

Jean-Baptiste, Lévêque,
Secrétaire du Comité de
Correspondance de Québec.



SIR ANTOINE AIMÉ DORION

From a photograph



Photographer, Aston Glasgow

LETTER FROM E. B. O'CALLAGHAN TO F. X. GARNEAU

ALBANY, 17 July 1852.

DEAR FRIEND,

I was much gratified by the receipt of your very kind and highly esteemed favor of the 6th inst., and as you have got, ere this, the 3d vol. of the N. Y. Doc. Hist. you will have evidence of the great pleasure it always affords me to hear from you and to be in any wise useful to you.

I beg you to believe that I seize every opportunity that falls within the reach of a poor exile 'in partibus' to enquire after your health, progress and prospects. The last news I had of you was, that you were suffering from indisposition, which I regretted the rather as any evil that would befall you, now, would be a misfortune not only for your friends but for your country.

It gladdens me, however, to learn that you are still laboring to vindicate the History of your country from much of the misrepresentation to which it has been the victim. Somewhat like the Horse subjected to Man, its portrait has not been painted by itself or its friends. As a consequence it has suffered in more interests than one, witness the Durham Report, the latest and boldest instance of brutality that I have seen in print.

I have long bethought me of, and turned over in my mind, a plan of a 'History of Canada under the British.' But perhaps the time is not yet mature for such justice, as *Finis* cannot be put at the foot of the chapter. Ireland, India and Canada form a chaplet not very ornamental around the neck of our Stepmother. You will have an opportunity of writing a part of the chapter: *Fiat Justitia*. I sincerely trust your remuneration will be commensurate with your great labor.

I do not agree with your logic as regards the movement of '37. You say 'Je le blâme puisqu'il n'a pas réussi, et qu'il a eu de si tristes conséquences pour nous.' This is a post hoc, ergo propter hoc, which is not authorized by the Schools.

My dear Sir, if you will look carefully through Lord Gosford's despatches of 1836, as well as those of the Colonial Secretary of that and preceding and subsequent years, you will find that Gosford recommended the suspension of your Constitution more than a year before there was any shadow of an outbreak.

The truth is the government both in Quebec and Downing Street determined on abolishing the L. C. Assembly and only sought a pretext to justify its violence. Desbartzch, who was Gosford's 'confidence man' in 1836, came to coax or browbeat me in '36 into voting for the supplies, and when he found me inebriable, he very plainly told me that the result would be that Papineau and I would be hanged! About that time Gosford recommended that the L. C. Assembly should be abolished. Desbartzch no doubt was in the secret—saw the consequences, and founded his prophecy or threat or warning on the knowledge he had of the programme.

It was Castlereagh and the Irish Union over again—Goad the people into violence, and when they fall victims to the snare, abolish their constitutional rights. Read the History of Ireland and its Legislative Union with England, and you will see, as in a mirror, the plot of 1836 & 7 against Canadian Liberty.

The movement of '37, as far as I have any knowledge of it, was a movement of the government against peaceable citizens in order to hurry the latter into an indignant resistance of personal violence. When they dragged an isolated poor peasant in the early part of 1837 from the Lake of Two Mountains into Montreal Jail for assault, which they called Treason, where was the movement? When they pulled down the Vindicator office, where was the movement? When they dragged Davignon and his friend, tied with ropes, from St Johns through Chambly to Longueuil to irritate the habitants, then peaceable and quiet, where was the movement?

The truth is, the whole was a settled plan of Gosford, Ogden and Debartzch to goad and drive individuals into a resistance to personal violence so as to make out a case with which the Ministry might be able to go down to Parliament and ask for the destruction of the Act of 1791. And lest that would not suffice, Colborne backed it up by saying in one of his despatches, months before any opposition had been offered, that Papineau was drilling troops somewhere near Three Rivers. This is as far as my memory serves me, for I have not the despatch by me. It was written somewhere

in 1837 and you can possibly turn to it—I recollect well calling Mr Papineau's attention to it at the time and suggesting to him the propriety of contradicting it, for I was personally knowing to the falsehood of the statement—but as is his wont and habit too often, he treated the thing with contempt, for it was the most atrocious lie I ever saw in print.

The immediate fons et origo of the whole matter was the refusing the supplies in 1836. The government thereupon set about bringing about a collision à la Castle-reagh et Irlande. They called out and armed volunteers; issued warrants à tort et à travers, and when they had the people maddened by insult they called it a Rebellion. If you are to blame the movement, blame then those who plotted and contrived it and who are to be held in History responsible for it. We, my friend, were the victims—not the conspirators, and were I on my death bed I could declare before Heaven that I had no more idea of a movement or resistance when I left Montreal and went to the Richelieu river with Mr Papineau than I have now of being Bishop of Quebec. And I also know, that Mr P. & I secreted ourselves for some time in a farmer's house in the Parish of St Marc, lest our presence might alarm that country and be made a pretext for rashness. The issuing of warrants and the arrests of Davignon, followed by the affair at Longueuil, came on shortly after, and matters were beyond the control of any individuals. The movement therefore was begun in the Castle St Lewis, and we were like straws, hurried away by the torrent and the debacle.

I saw as clearly as I now see that the country was not prepared. But you might as well whistle to a tornado, as endeavor to contend against the deep and damnable conspiracy that was prepared and had burst forth against the rights and liberties of the people.

The union and the part acted by those who la faisoient fonctionner are matters with which I have nothing to do, further than perhaps to express an opinion. But as this can be worth but little, and as you have had a better opportunity of arriving at correct conclusions, being throughout the whole of that period on the spot, it is unnecessary for me to say any thing on the subject. Men and politicians may fret their little hour on the Stage, and fancy they can control the destiny of your country, but I am satisfied Events are entirely independent of them, and that the Future of Canada will be realized as certainly even if they went to sleep like Rip Van Winkle for seven, or thrice seven, years, as if they continued to chafe and to sweat. The great giant is growing in these States whose Shadow will cover this continent from Mexico to the N. Pole. Every mother that brings forth a child in Canada is contributing to this result more effectually than the most vociferous politician and officeholder, whose chief rôle now is to receive his quarterly salary and to give God thanks that he can live without work.

This was my opinion when walking with Mr Papineau in Exile at Saratoga conversing over the destinies of a country to which we both of us were and still are attached, and when Durham was living in gorgeous splendor 'in his pride of place' at Quebec. It is now my conviction, and the part of the true patriot is, so to model the Institutions of your country that the change will not be violent nor felt, when it comes.

But enough of this. When you come in your History to the Chapter on Aylmer's Administration, pray turn to the appendix of the Journals for a Report I made from the Committee on Grievances in the last Parliament of Lower Canada, in which I reviewed the Despatches laid before Parliament on the subject. It may aid you to form an opinion on the policy pursued at that time by the Colonial Office.

I beg of you to take what I have written on the affair of '37 as it is intended and designed—not to bias any conclusion you may consider yourself justified in drawing—but as a piece of evidence submitted in the case, to be weighed with all the other matters bearing on that event.

I shall always be glad to hear of your welfare and happiness, and believe me

ever yours faithfully
and respectfully

E. B. O'CALLAGHAN

F. X. Garneau, Esq.,
Quebec

Albany, 17 July 1852

Dear Friend,

I was much gratified by the receipt of your very kind and highly esteemed favor of the 6th inst. and as you have got, ere this, the 3^d vol of the *Wf Soc*. that you will have evidence of the great pleasure it always affords me to hear from you and to be in any wise useful to you.

I beg you to believe that I seize every opportunity that falls within the reach of a poor exile "in partibus", to enquire after your health progress and prospects. The last news I had of you was, that you were suffering from indigestion, which I regretted the rather as any evil that would befall you, now, would be a misfortune not only for your friends, but for your country.

It gladdens me, however, to learn that you are still laboring to vindicate the history of your country from much of the misrepresentation to which it has been the victim. somewhat like the Horse subjected to Man, its ^{portrait} ~~figure~~ has not been painted by itself.

J. M. Garrison Esq. Quebec

to its friends. As a consequence it has suffered in more interests
than one, witness the Durham Report, the ^{latest & boldest} instance of brutality
that I have seen in print.

I have long bethought me of, and turned over in my
my mind, a plan of a "History of Canada under the British." But perhaps
the time is not yet mature for such justice, ^{it can not be put at the} ~~the~~ Chapter foot of the Chapter:
Ireland, India and Canada ~~must~~ form a Chap. let not very ornamented
around the neck of our stepmother. You will have an opportunity of writing
up part of the Chapter: First Justice. I sincerely trust your remuneration
will be commensurate with your great labor.

I do not agree with your logic ~~when~~ as regards the movements
of '37. ^{you say} "Se le blame puisqu'il n'a pas réussi," et qu'il a eu de si-
tristes conséquences pour nous." This is a post hoc, ergo propter hoc,
which is not authorized by the Schools.

My dear Sir. If you will look carefully through Lord
Gosford's despatches of 1836, as well as those of the Colonial Secretary of that
and preceding and subsequent years, you will find that Gosford recom-
mended the suspension of your Constitution more than a year before
~~any~~ there was any shadow of an outbreak.

The truth is the ~~the~~ government both in Quebec & Downing Street
determined on ~~suspending~~ ^{abolishing} the A. Assembly and only sought a pretext
to justify its violence. Desbartzel, who was Gosford's "confidence man" in 1836
came to coax or hound me in '36 into voting for the Supplies and when

3^{ct}
he found me intransigent, he very ~~to~~ plainly told me that the result would
be that Parnell & I would be hanged! about that time Gosford
recommended that the L.C. Assembly should be abolished. Debarsted no
doubt was in the secret - saw the consequences and founded his prophecy
or threat or warning, on the knowledge he had of the programme.

It was Castlebragh and the Irish Union over again - lead the
people into violence and when they fell victims, to the snare, abolish
their Constitutional rights. Read the History of Ireland and its ^{Legislative} Union
with England, and you will see, as in a Mirror, the plot of 1836 & 7
against Canadian Liberty

30
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a movement of the government against peaceable citizens in order to hurry
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ropes, from St Johns through Chumby to Longwood to irritate the
habits - then peaceable and quiet, where was the movement?

The truth is, the whole was a settled plan, ^{of Gosford, O'Shea & Debarsted} to goad and drive
~~the~~ individuals into a resistance to personal violence so as to make
out a case with which the Ministry might be able to go down to
Parliament and ask for the destruction of the ^{act} ~~law~~ of 1791. And
left that would not suffice, Colborne backed it up by saying in

One of his despatches, ~~long~~^{months} before the army opposition had been offered, that Papineau was drilling troops somewhere near ~~the~~ Three Rivers. This is as far as my memory serves me, for I have not the despatch by me. It was written somewhere in 1837 and you can probably turn to it - I recollect well calling Mr Papineau's attention to it at the time and suggesting to him the propriety of contradicting it, for I was personally knowing to the falsehood of the statement - but as is his wont and habit too often, he treated the thing with contempt for it was the most atrocious lie I ever saw in print.

~~The~~^{immediate} cause of the whole matter was the refusing the supplies in 1836. The government thereupon got about bringing about ~~the~~ a collision at la Castlereau of Island. They called out and armed volunteers, issued warrants a tort et a travers and when they had the people maddened by insult they called it a Rebellion. If you are to blame the Movement, blame then those who plotted and contrived it and who are to be held in History responsible for it. We my friend were the victims - not the conspirators, and were I on my death bed I could declare before Heaven that I had no more idea of a Movement or resistance when I left Montreal ~~than~~ and went to the Richelieu river with Mr Papineau than I had now of being Bishop of Quebec. And I also know, that Mr P & S secreted ourselves for some

time in a Furman's house in the Parish of St. Marc, lest
our presence might alarm that country and be made
a pretext for darkness. The issuing of warrants and
the arrests of Davidson, followed by the affair at
Langoumeil, came on shortly after, and matters
were beyond the control of any individuals.
The movement therefore was begun in the
Castle St. Lewis, and we were, like straws,
hurried away by the torrent and the
debacle.

I saw as clearly as I now see that the country
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whistle to a tornado, as endeavor to contend
against the deep and damnable conspiracy
that was prepared and had burst forth against
the rights and liberties of the people."

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who la fauvont fonctionnaires are matters with which
I have nothing to do, further than perhaps to express
an opinion. But as this can be worth but little,
and, as you have ^{had} a better opportunity of arriving
at correct conclusions, being throughout the whole
of that period on the spot, it is unnecessary for me

to say any thing on the subject. Men and politicians may fret their little hour on the stage, and fancy they can control the destiny of your country, but I am satisfied Events are entirely independent of them, and that the Future of Canada ~~is~~ will be realized as certainly even if they went to sleep, like Rip Van Winkle for seven ~~years~~ or three seven, years, as if they continued to Chafe and Sweat. The great giant is growing in these States whose shadow will cover this continent from Mexico to the N. Pole. Every Mother that brings forth a child in Canada is contributing to this default more effectually than the most vociferous politician, ^{and officially} whose chief role now is to receive his quarterly salary and to give God thanks that he can live without work.

This was my opinion when walking with Mr Papineau in Exile at Saratoga conversing over the destinies of a country to which we ^{both} were ^{and still are} attached, and when Durham was living in gorgeous splendor "in his pride of place" at Quebec. It is now my conviction, and the part of the true patriot is, so to model the Institutions of your Country that the Change will not be violent nor felt, when it comes.

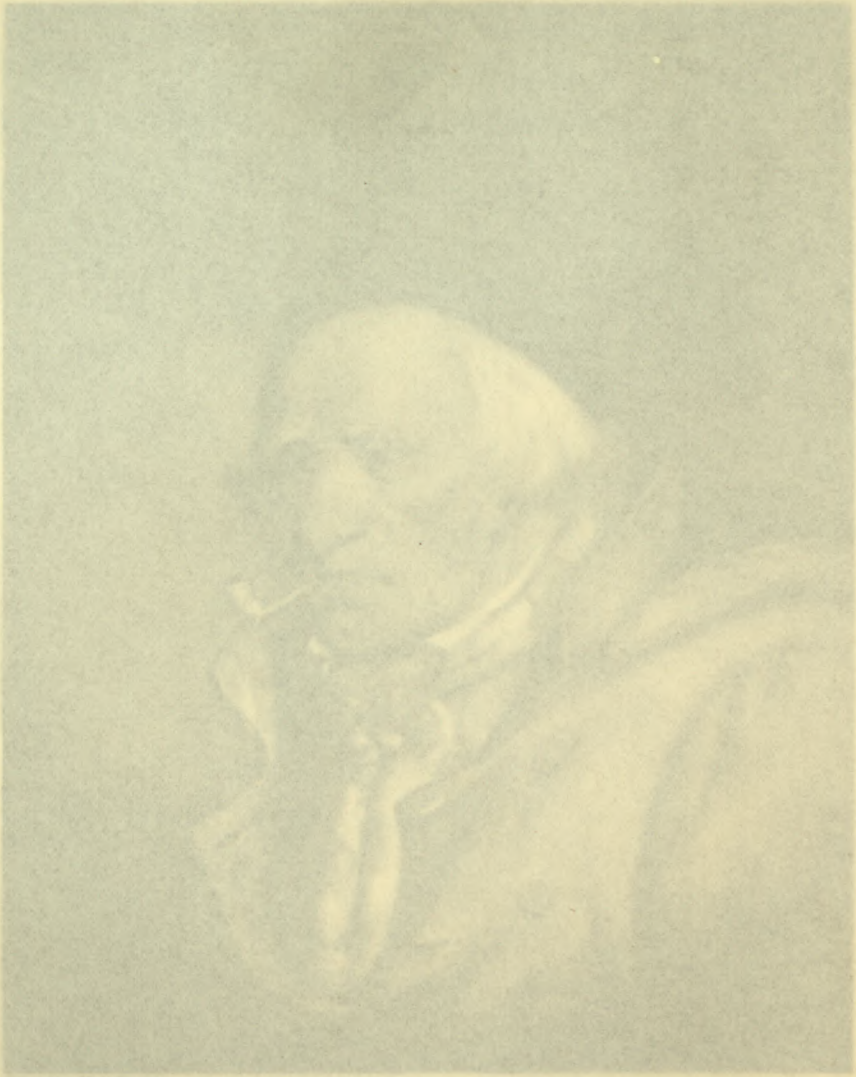
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History to the Chapter on Aylmers Administration
pray turn ^{the appendix of the Journals for} to a Report I made from the ^{7^c}
Committee on Grievances in the last Parliament
of Lower Canada, in which I reviewed the
Despatches laid before Parliament, on the
subject. It may aid you to form an
~~correct~~ opinion on ~~that subject~~ the policy
pursued at that time of the Colonial Office.

I beg of you to take what I have written
on the affairs of 37
as it is intended and designed not
to bias any conclusion you
may consider yourself justified in
drawing - but as a piece of evidence
submitted in the case, to be weighed with all
the other matters bearing on that event

I shall always be glad to hear of your
welfare and happiness, and believe me
ever yours faithfully

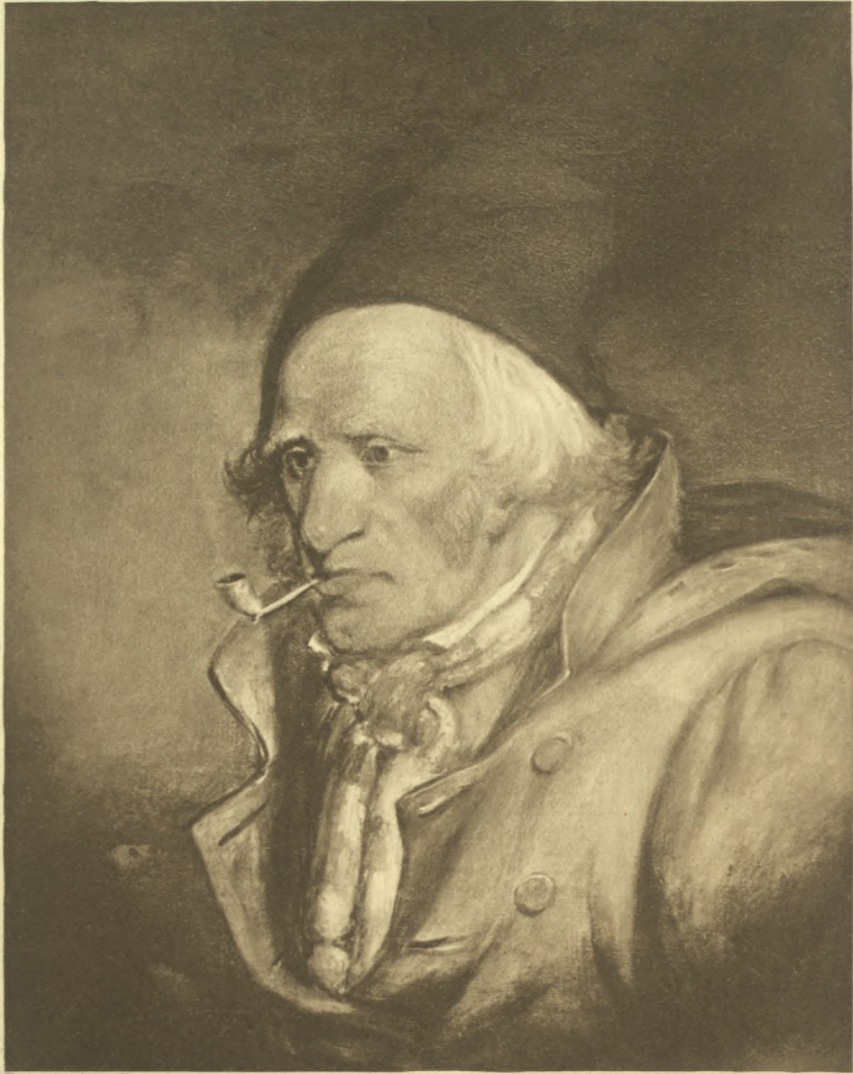
and respectfully

E. P. Callaghan



LE CANADIEN

From the painting by Krieghoff



Photographie Annan, Glasgow.

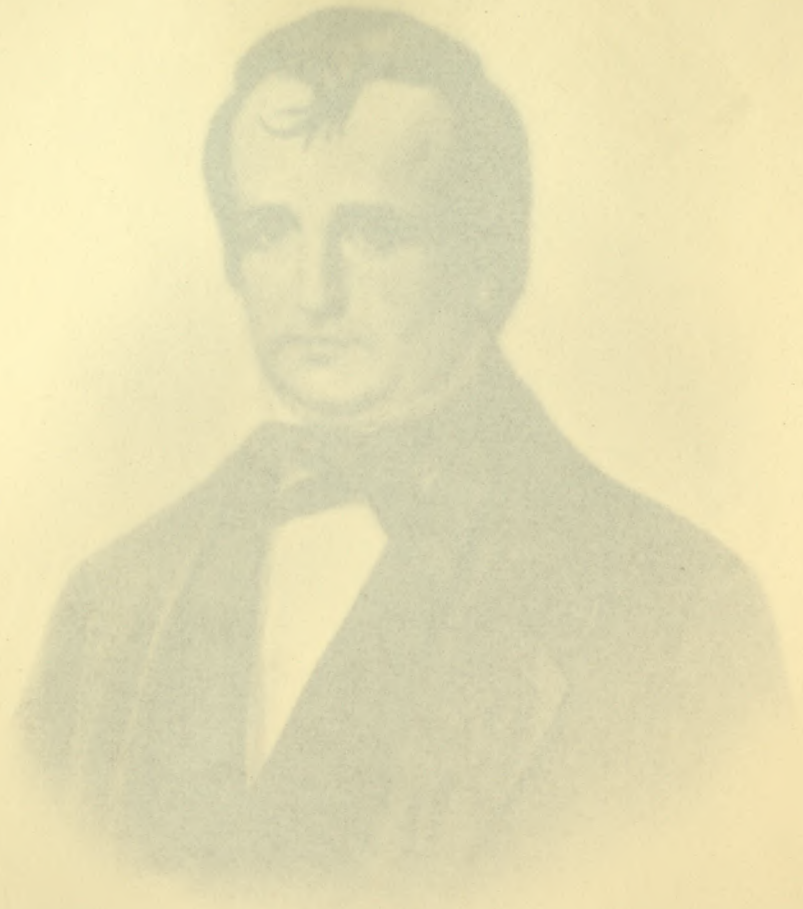


LA CANADIENNE

From the painting by Krieghoff



Photogravure. Annan, Glasgow.




SIR LOUIS H. LA FONTAINE


From a painting in the Château de Ramezay




Photographie Annan, Glasgow



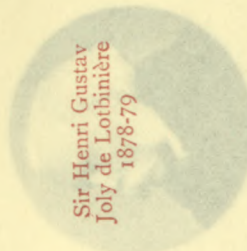
Hon. P. J. O.
Chauveau
1867-73




Hon. Gédéon
Ouimet
1873-74




Hon. Charles
de Boucherville
1874-78, 1891-92




Sir Henri Gustav
Joly de Lotbinière
1878-79




Sir J. A.
Chapleau
1879-82




Hon. J. A.
Mousseau
1882-84




Hon. J. J.
Koss
1884-87




Hon. L. O.
Taillon
1887, 1892-96




Hon. Honoré
Mercier
1887-91




Hon. E. J.
Flynn
1896-97



Hon. F. G.
Marchand
1897-1900



Hon. S. N.
Parent
1900-5



Sir Lomer
Gouin
1905-

PRIME MINISTERS OF QUEBEC SINCE CONFEDERATION

From photographs

Безъимъ фотографиръ.

БЪЛГНЕ МИНИСТЕРЪ ОЛ ОДВЕВЕС ЗИСКЕ СОМЛЕДЕКЪВЪТОН

1899-01
Бълъшъ
Нонъ Е. Е. Е.

1899-1000
Милъшъ
Нонъ Е. Е. Е.

1000-2
Бълъшъ
Нонъ Е. Е. Е.

1002-
Сонинъ
Зитъ Гомелъ

1890-83
Силъшъ
Зитъ Л. Л.

1883-84
Милъшъ
Нонъ Л. Л.

1884-84
Бозъ
Нонъ Л. Л.

1884, 1893-99
Трилъшъ
Нонъ Л. Л.

1884-01
Улъшъ
Нонъ Нононъ

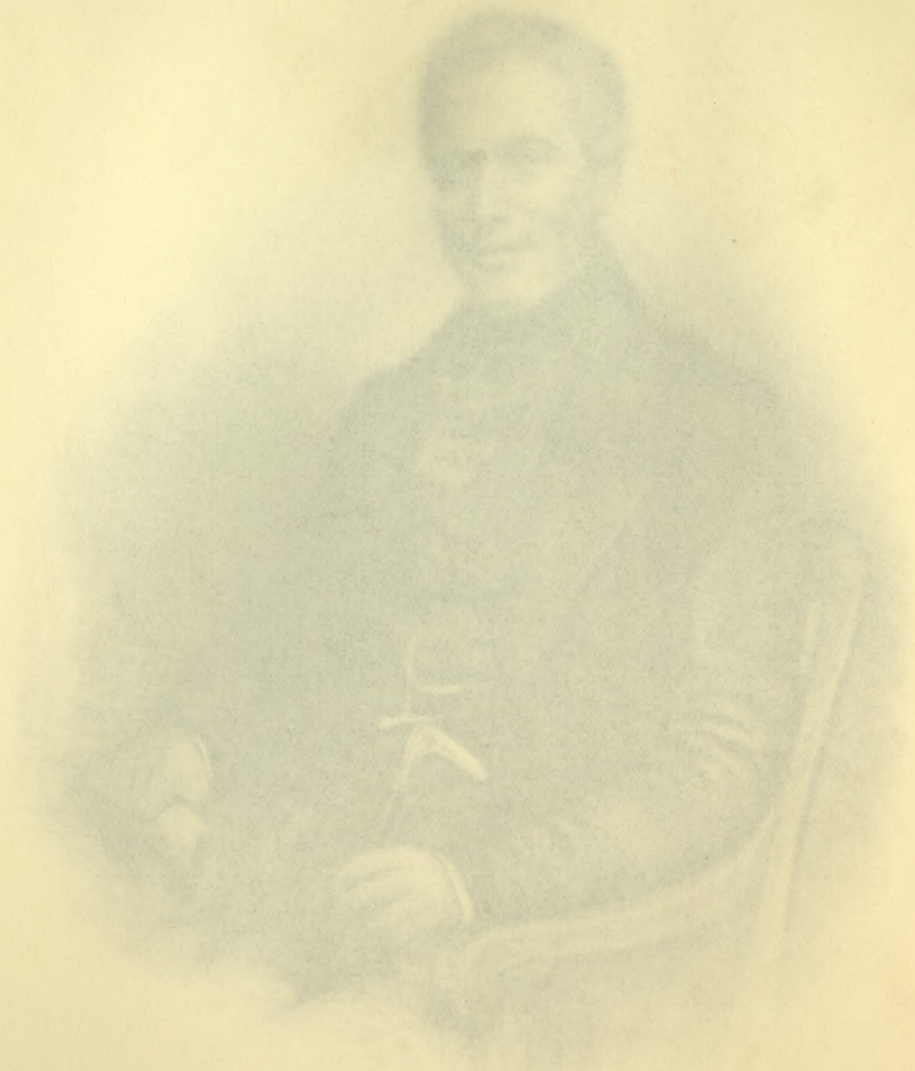
1892-93
Силъшъ
Нонъ Е. Е. Е.

1893-94
Омилъ
Нонъ Силъшъ

1894-98, 1891-93
де Волъшъ
Нонъ Силъшъ

1898-99
Лолъ де Голъшъ
Зитъ Нонъ Силъшъ





PETER MCGILL

From an engraving in the Dominion Archives



Photogravure. Arman, Glasgow.

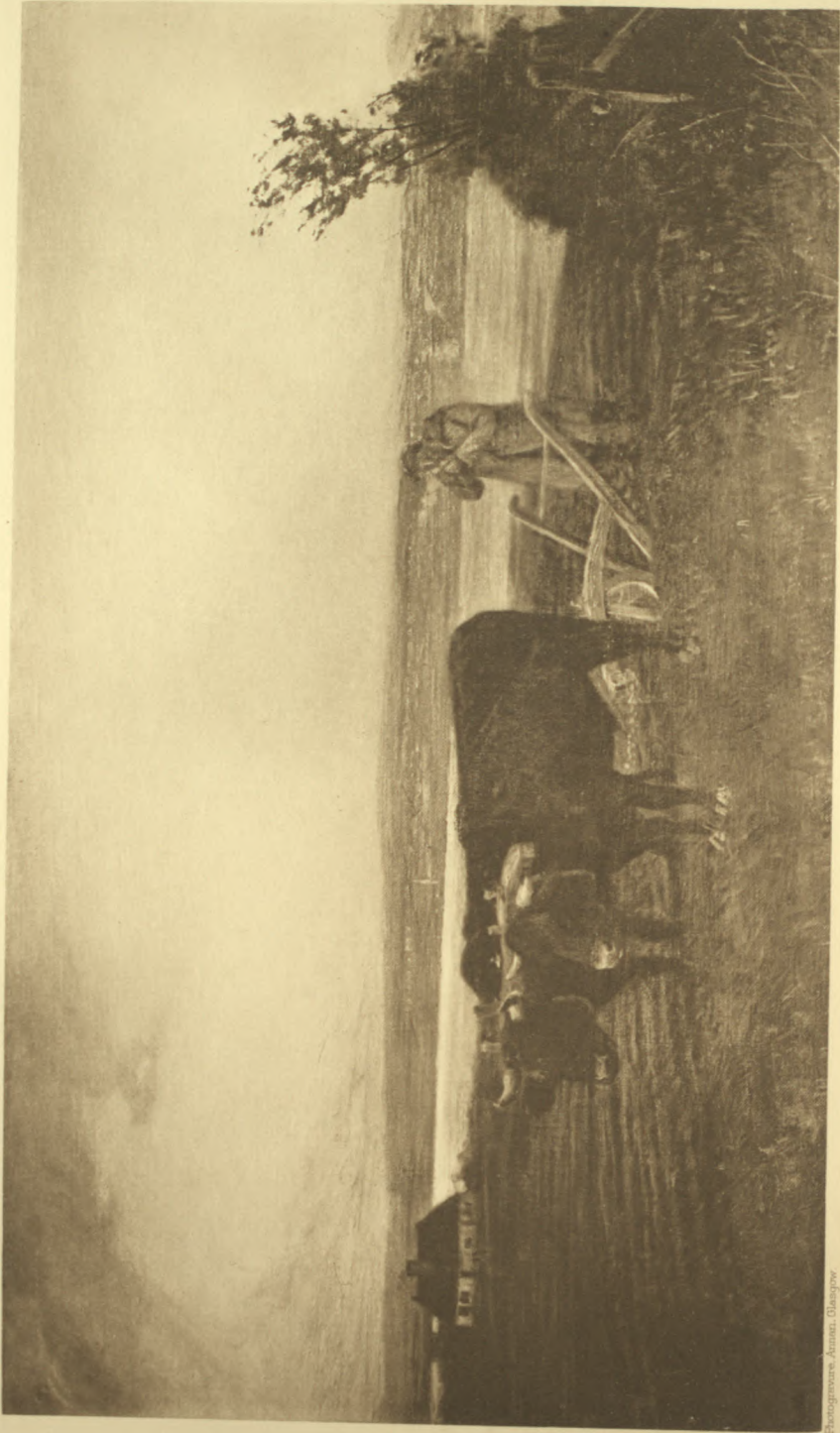


HABITANT PLOUGHING

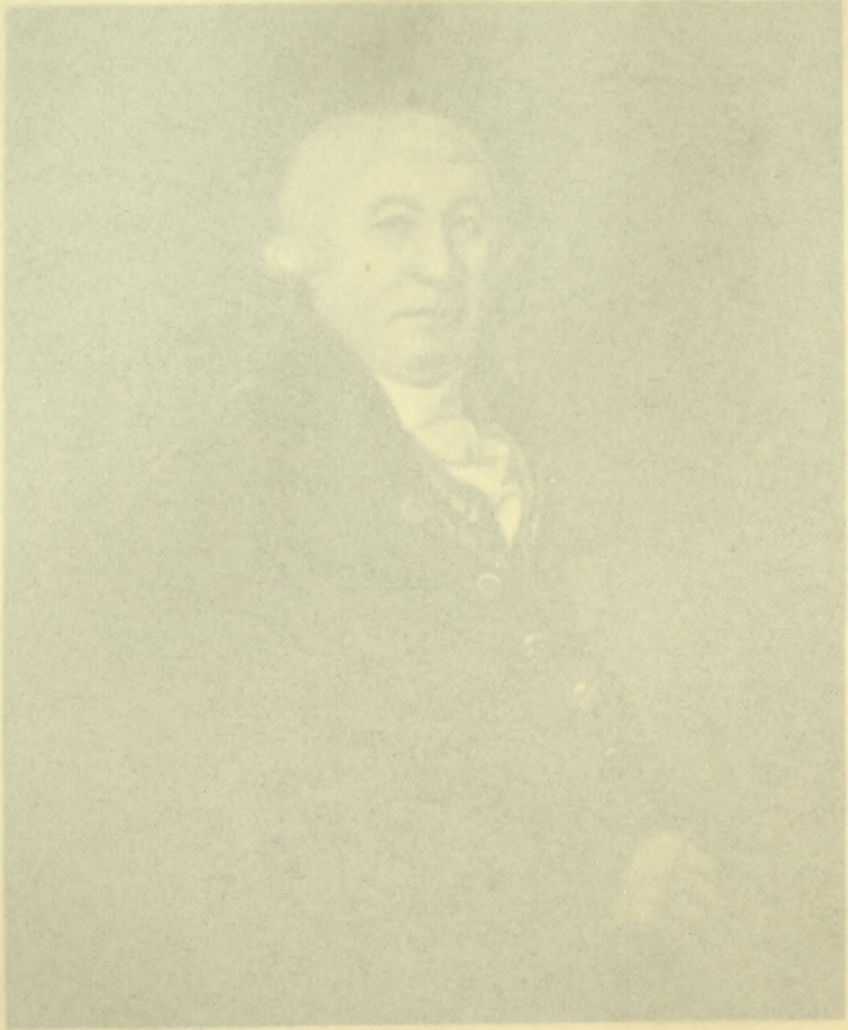
From the painting by Huot

Удом пре Фирма пре Дум

НУВЛЛВИЛ БГОЛСНИС



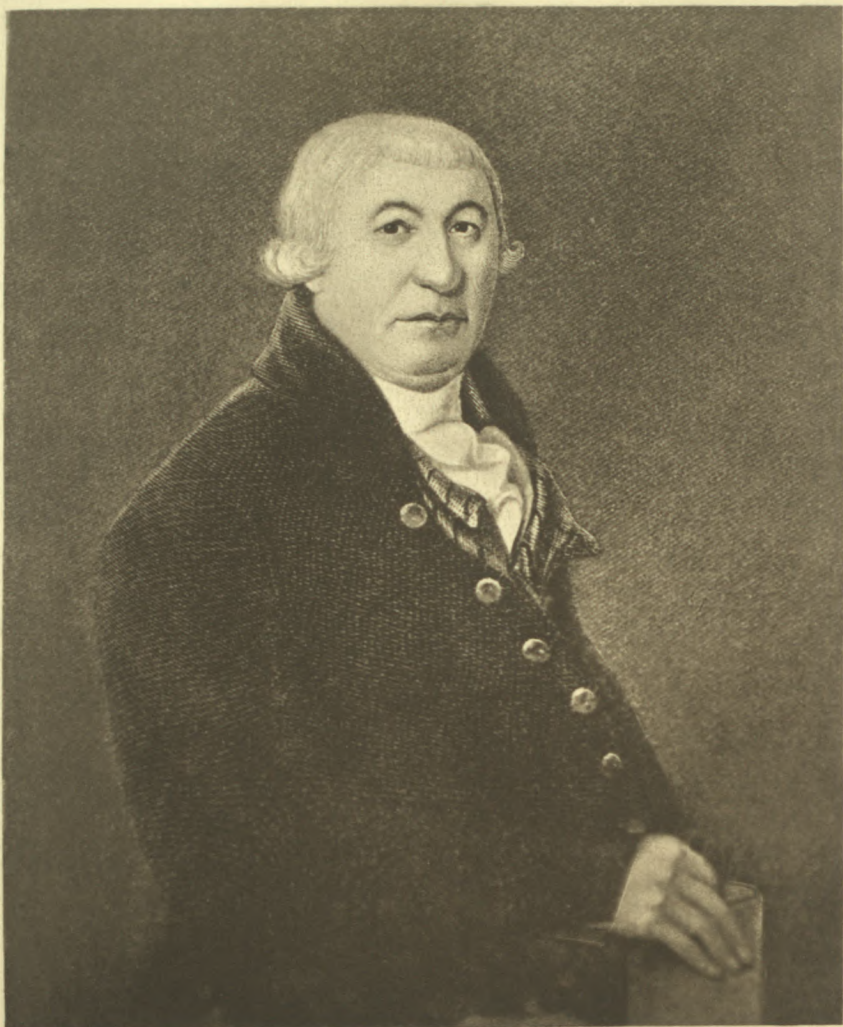
Photographie. Arona, Olaszpör



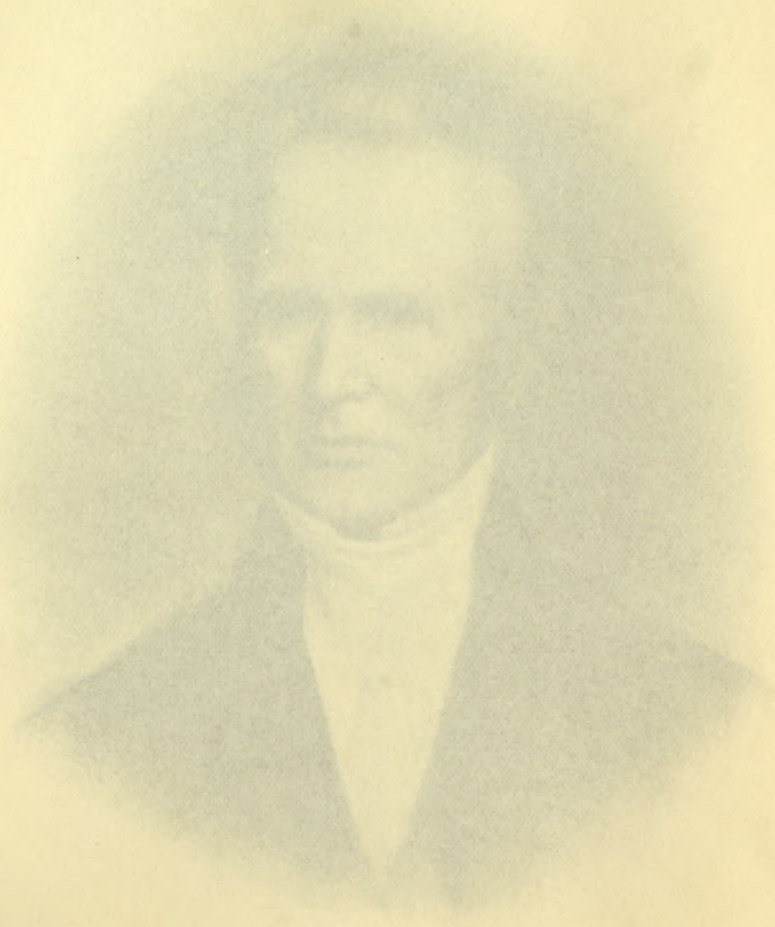
JAMES M^cGILL.

FOUNDER OF M^cGILL UNIVERSITY

From the engraving in the Library of M^cGill University

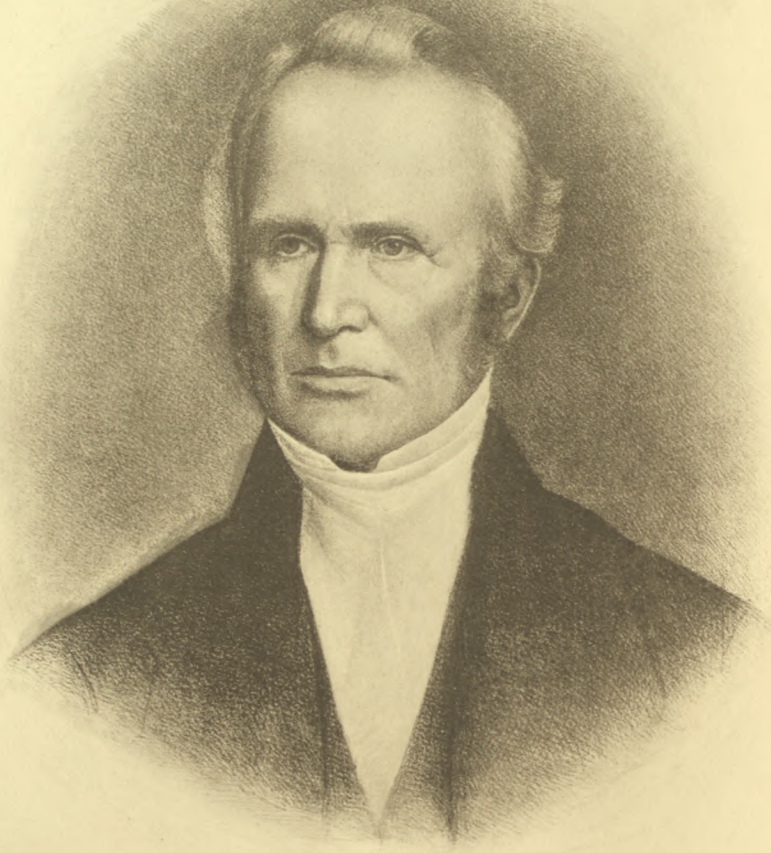


Photogravure. Aman, Glasgow



SIR JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON

From a painting in the Department of Education, Toronto



Photop over a. Anson, Glasgow



THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF ONTARIO

Convened 1867. Dissolved 1871

Sir William P. Howland, Lieutenant-Governor

John Sandfield Macdonald, Premier

John Zehnfeldt, Maschinen-Praktiker,
Sir William B. Howland, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Composed 1882. Dissolved 1881

THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF OZLEVIO



Photograph by Amman, Glasgow.



JOHN GALT

From the portrait by Irvine in the Château de Ramezay



Photogravure. Amman. Glasgow.



John Sandfield Macdonald
1867-71



Edward Blake
1871-72



Sir Oliver Mowat
1872-96



Arthur Sturgis Hardy
1896-99



Sir George Ross
1899-1905



Sir James Pliny Whitney
1905-

PREMIERS OF ONTARIO

From photographs

ՀՀ ԿՐԹՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԿՐԹԱՐԱՆ

ԲՔԵՄԻԵՆՆԵՐ ՕՒՆՎԱԿԻՈ

1800-00

Արմին Շարգիս Կարդ

1800-1802

Շիր Զեօրգե Բոզ

1802-

Շիր Լյուսե Էմիլ Միլիսե

1802-1

Լոյս Շարգիս Կարդ

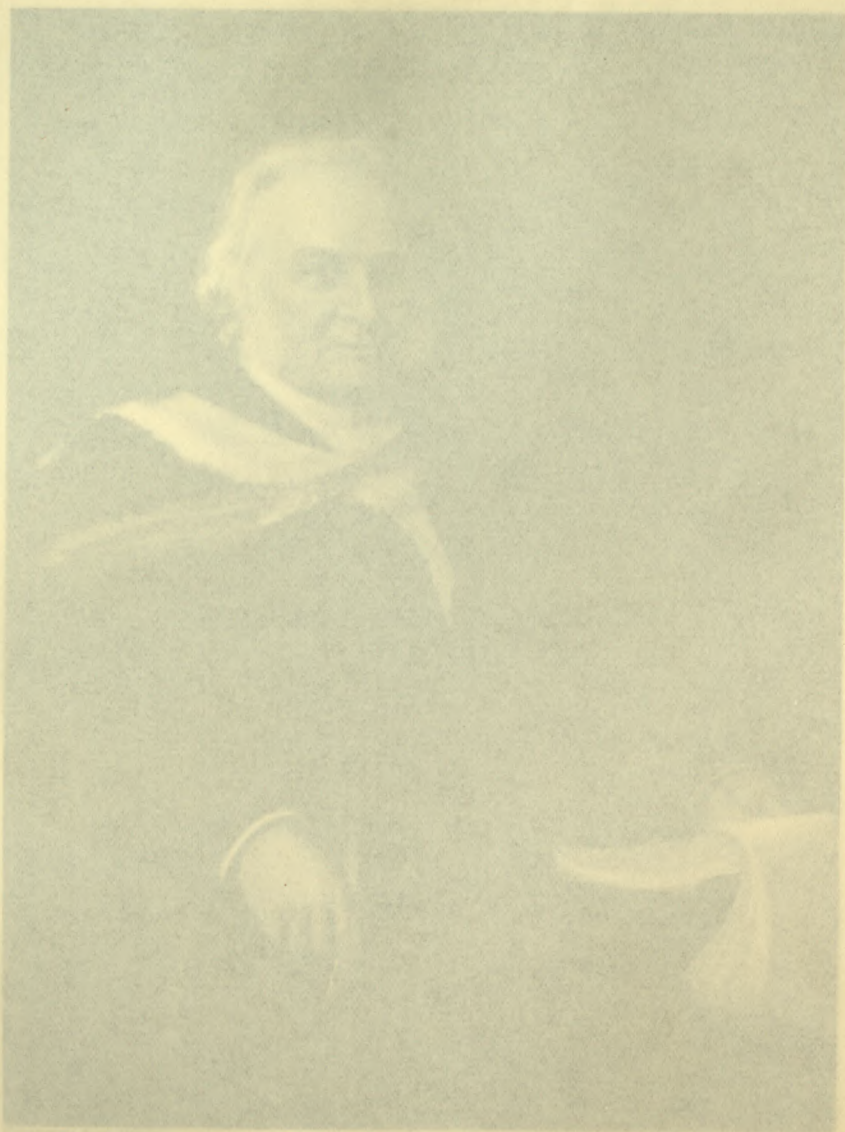
1811-13

Էդուարդ Կարդ

1813-00

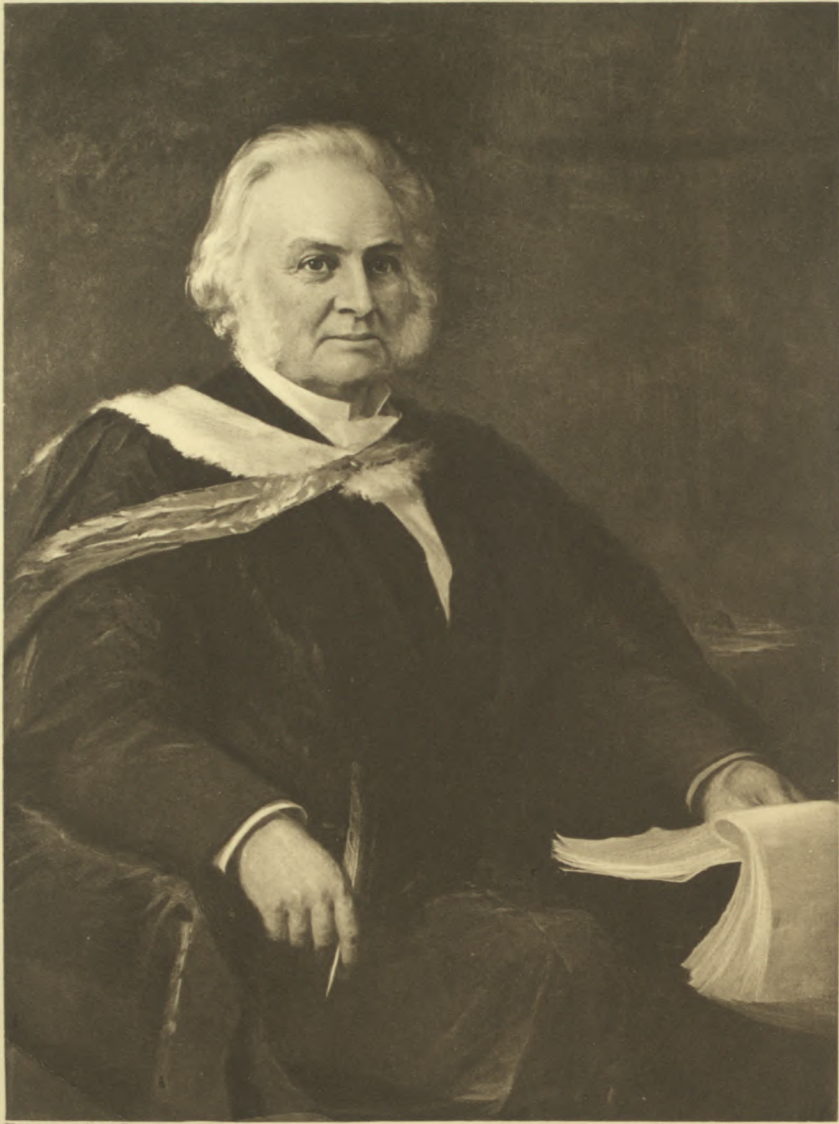
Շիր Օլիգե Կարդ



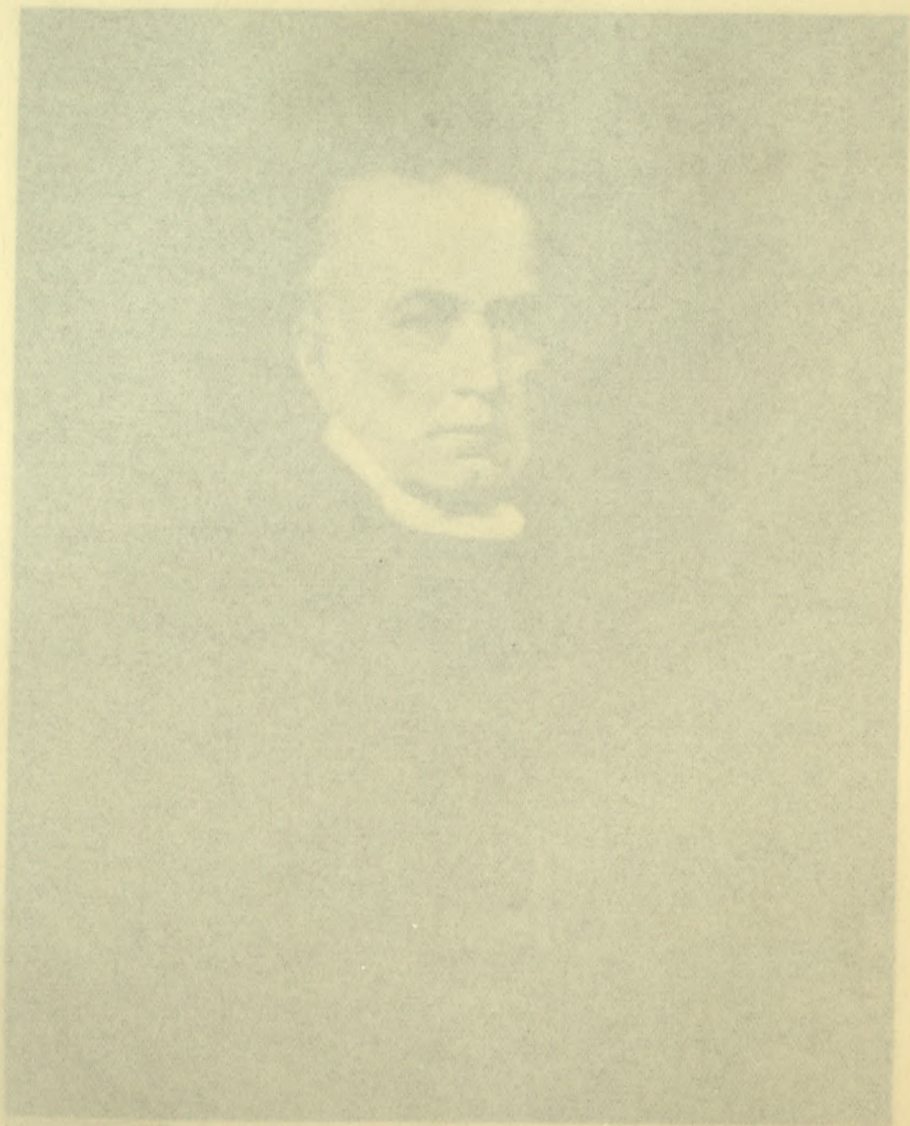


EGERTON RYERSON

From the painting by J. W. L. Forster

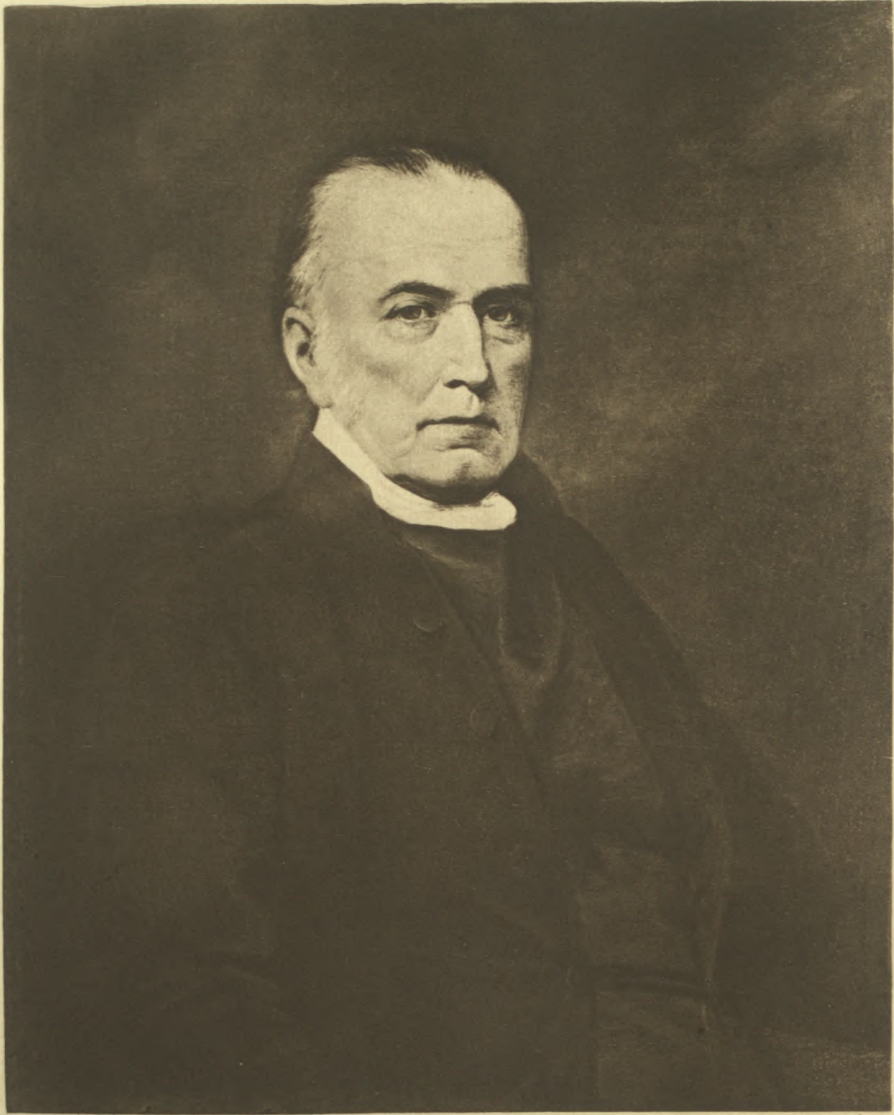


Photographie, Acad. Chicago



JOHN STRACHAN

From the painting in the Department of Education, Toronto



Photographie von Adam Glasgow

LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF TORONTO (JOHN STRACHAN) TO SIR CHARLES BAGOT

TORONTO, 21st May 1842.

MY DEAR SIR CHARLES,

The College Council has requested me to draw your Excellency's attention to the last Statute of the University, which appropriates the sum of four thousand pounds sterling, to the purchase of a library—a Philosophical, and Chemical apparatus, a Museum and Medical preparations, etc.

The Council, after discussing at some length the relative importance of these several items, arrived at the conclusion, that before they can proceed in a satisfactory manner to subdivision and speciality of appropriation, it is necessary to ascertain, how many Professors your Excellency has considered it right to invite from England—that they may transfer to them, as the best qualified, the pleasing duty of selecting the books, and other things necessary for conducting their respective Departments.

The College Council will have great pleasure in placing such funds within their reach, as may be required for the purposes alluded to, should your Excellency enable them to do so by directing the required information to be transmitted for their guidance.

I have the honor to be,

My dear Sir Charles,

Your faithful Friend and Servant,

JOHN TORONTO

The Right Honorable
Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B.
etc. etc. etc.

Dr. May
23

328

Toronto 21st May 1842

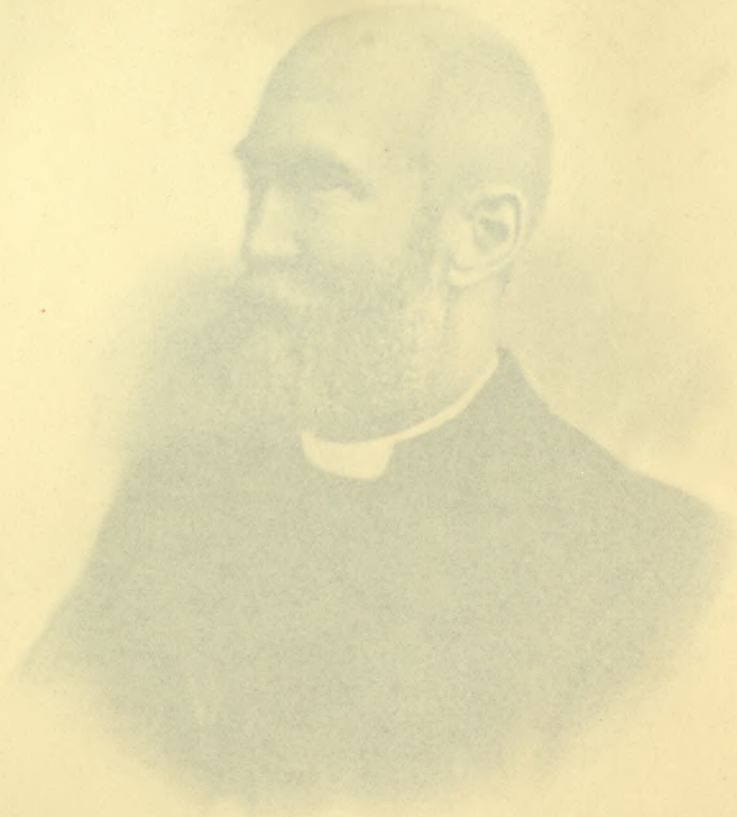
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I have the honor to be
My Dear Sir Charles
Your Faithful Friend and
Servant
John Toronto

Sir Charles Bagot
G. C. B.
M. D. C. D.

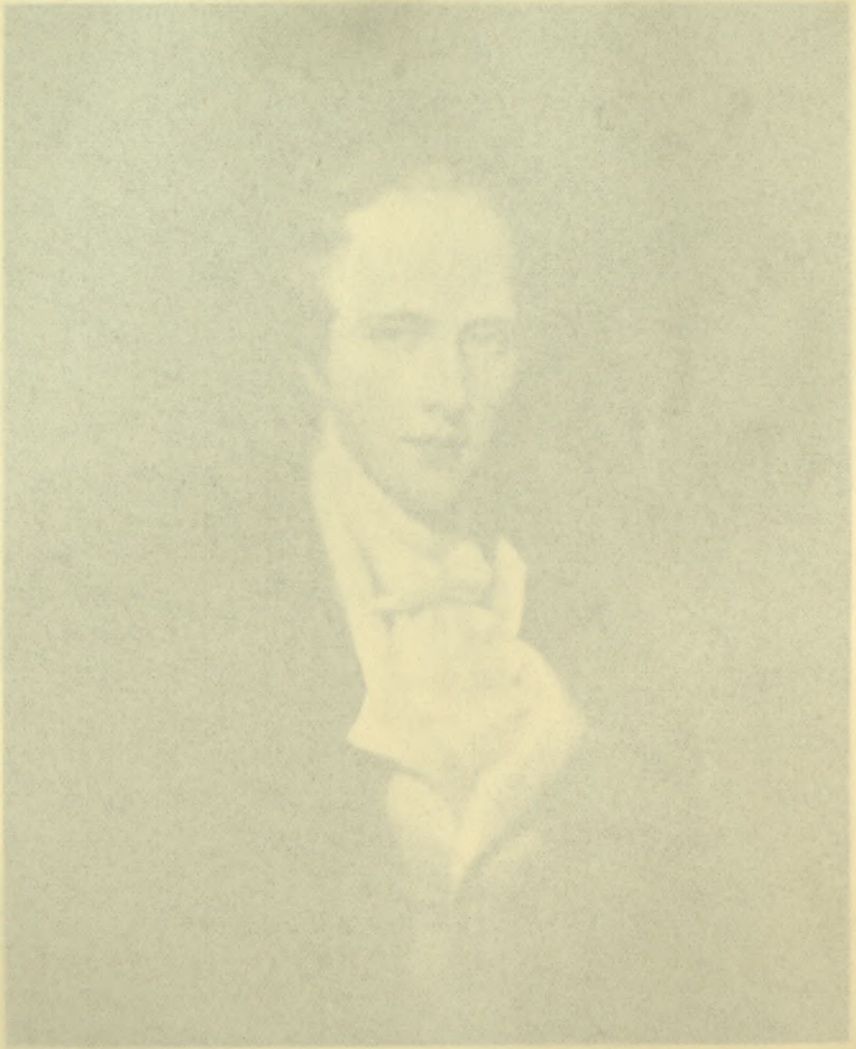


GEORGE MONRO GRANT

*Reproduced by permission from the 'Life' by W. L. Grant and
C. F. Hamilton*



Photograph by James Clerk

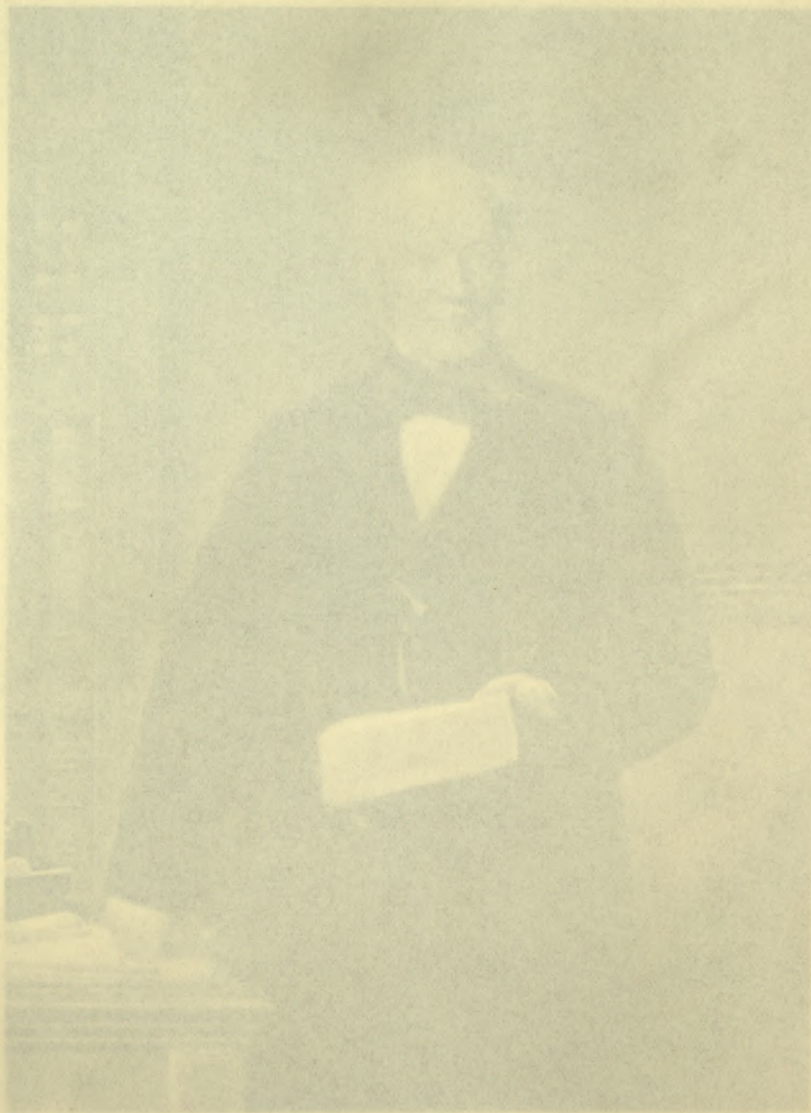


LORD SELKIRK

From the painting ascribed to Raeburn at St Mary's Isle, Scotland



Photogravure Annan, Glasgow.

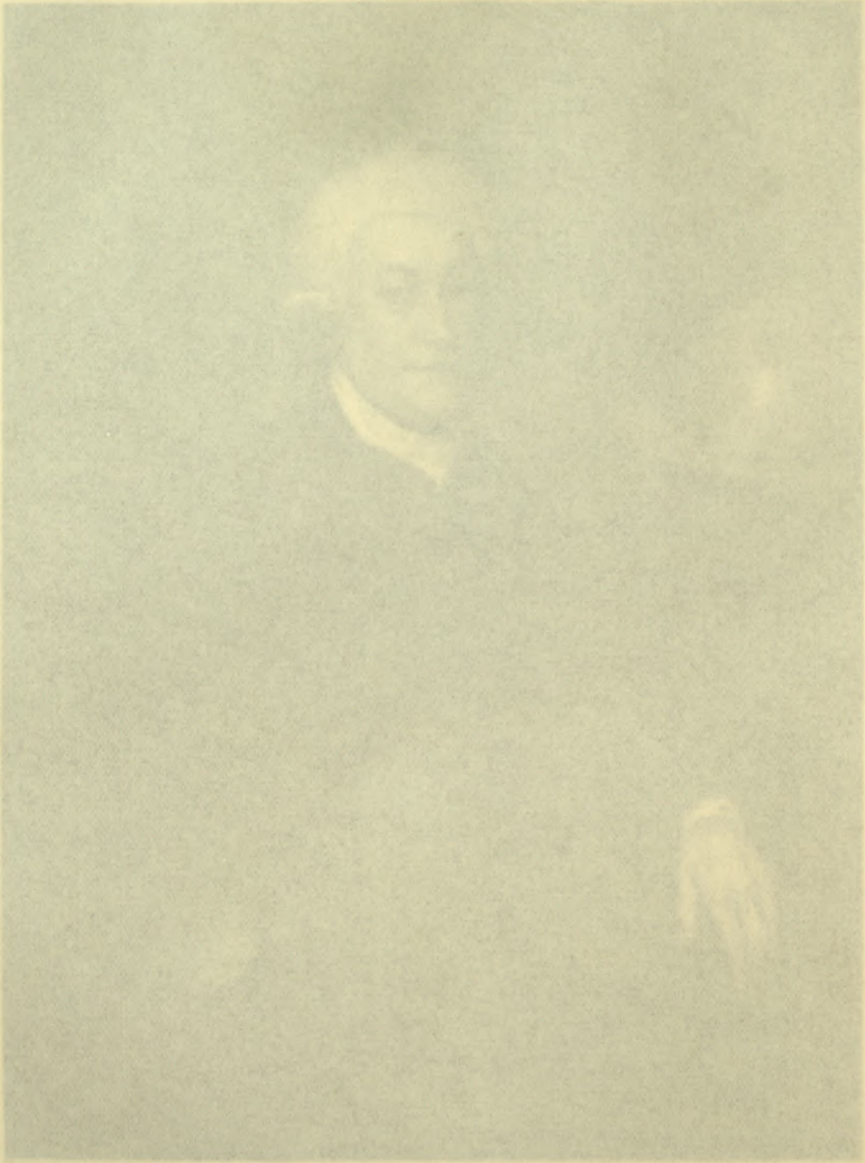


SIR GEORGE SIMPSON

From the John Ross Robertson Collection, Toronto Public Library

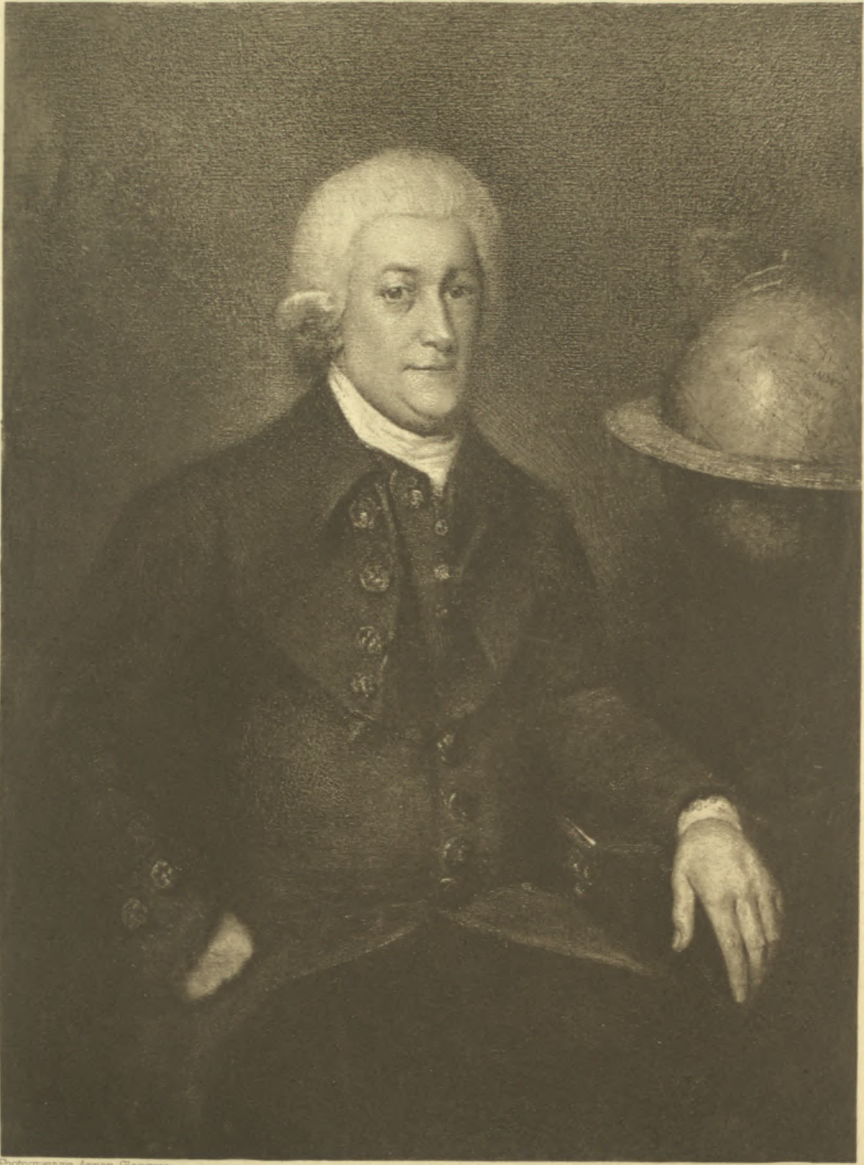


Photographie. Atman, Glasgow.

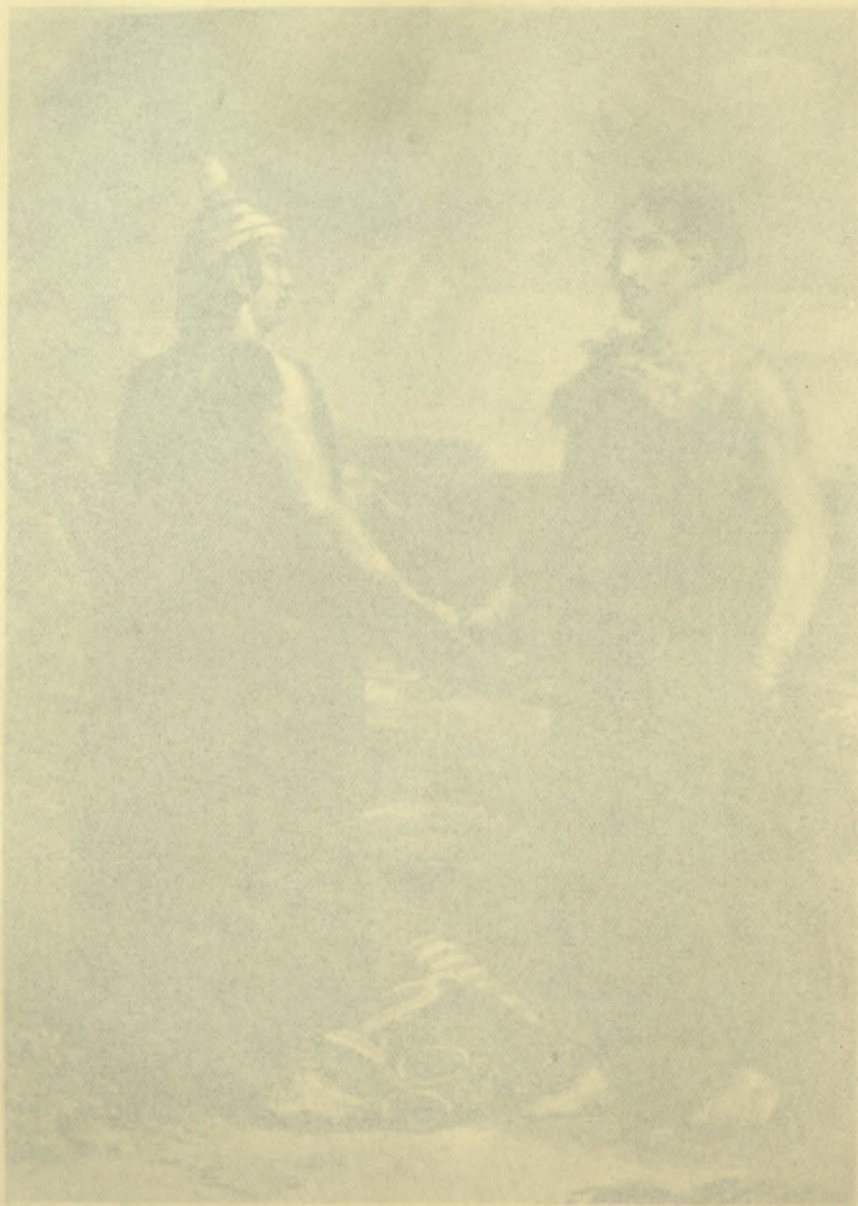


GEORGE VANCOUVER

From the original painting in the National Portrait Gallery



Historicus: Adam, Glasgow.



CALLICUM AND MAQUILLA (MAQUINNA), CHIEFS OF
NOOTKA SOUND

Photographed by Savannah from Meares's 'Voyages'



Photo-graphed from the original, Glasgow.

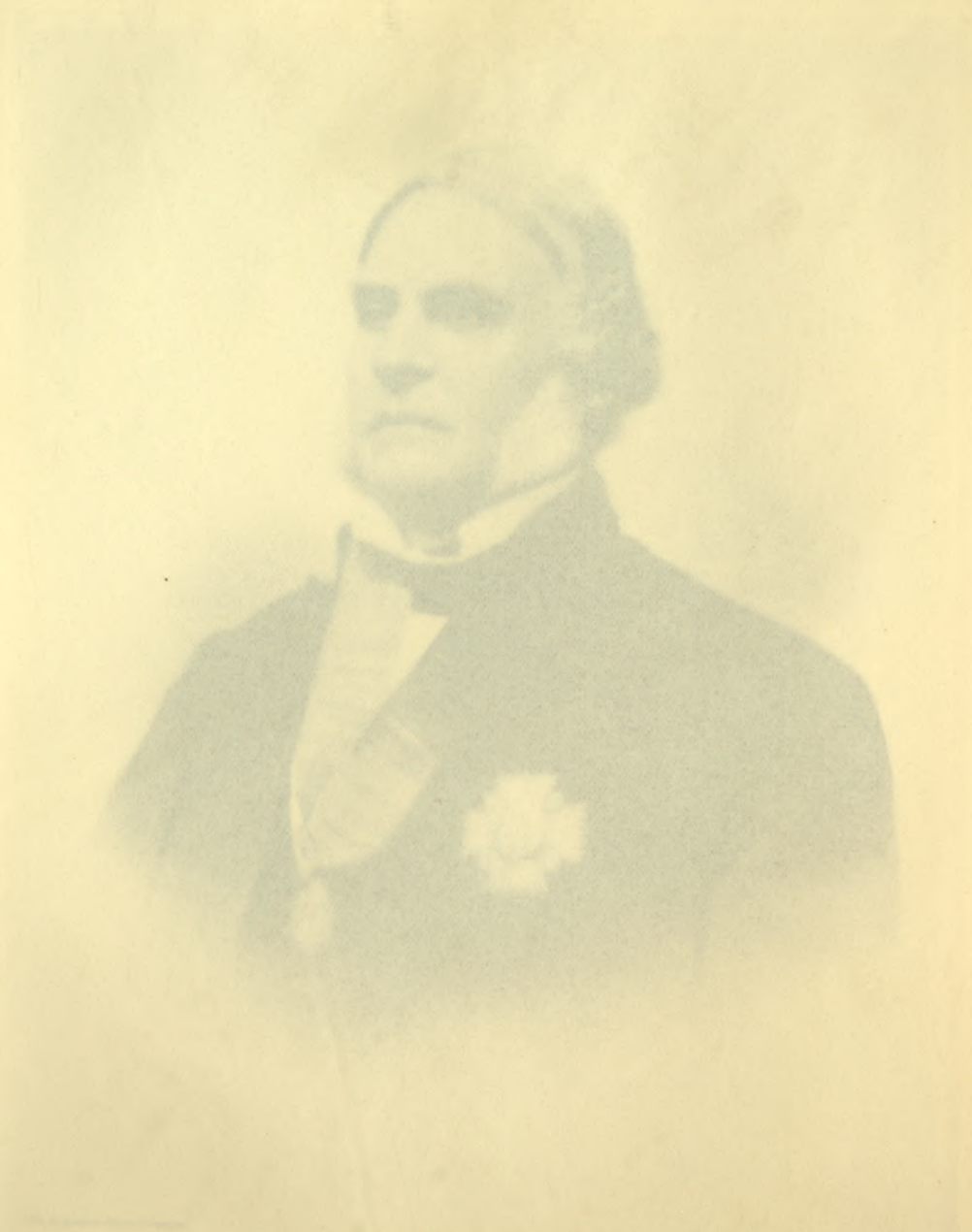


LAUNCHING THE NORTH-WEST AMERICA AT
NOOTKA SOUND, 1788

Photographed from Meares's 'Voyages'



Photograph by Amos G. ...

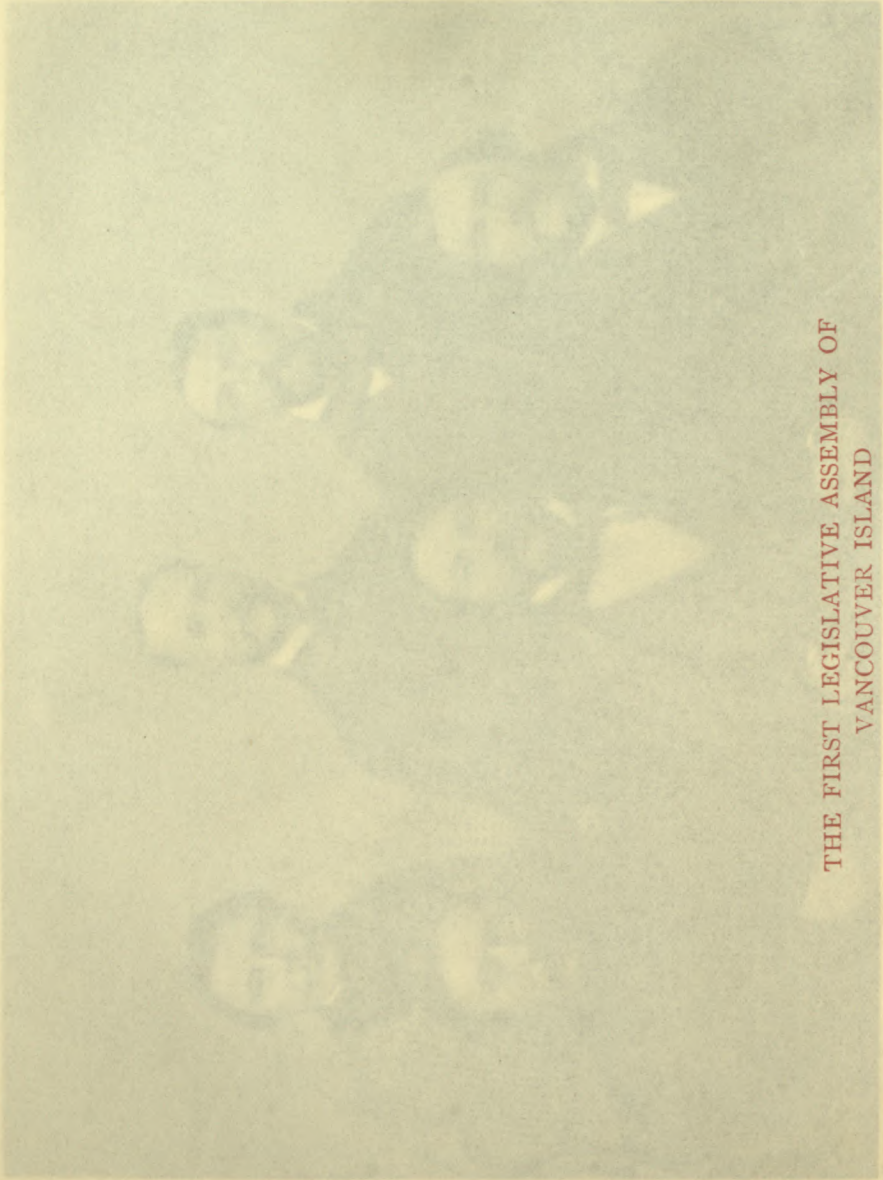


SIR JAMES DOUGLAS

From a portrait by Savannah



Photographer James Glasgow



THE FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF
VANCOUVER ISLAND

Back Row : J. W. McKay, J. D. Pemberton, J. Porter (clerk)
Front Row : T. J. Skinner, J. S. Helmcken, M.D., James Yates



Портретные Алены. Glasgow



John Foster McCreight
1871-72



Amor DeCosmos
1872-74



G. A. Walkem
1874-76, 1878-82



A. C. Elliott
1876-78



Robert Beaven
1882-83



William Smithe
1883-87



A. E. B. Davie
1887-89



John Robson
1889-92



Theodore Davie
1892-95



J. H. Turner
1895-98



C. A. Semlin
1898-1900



Joseph Martin
1900



James Dunsmuir
1900-2



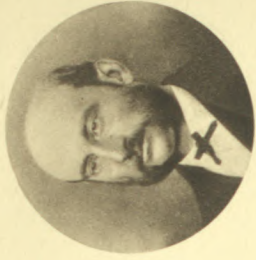
E. G. Prior
1902-3

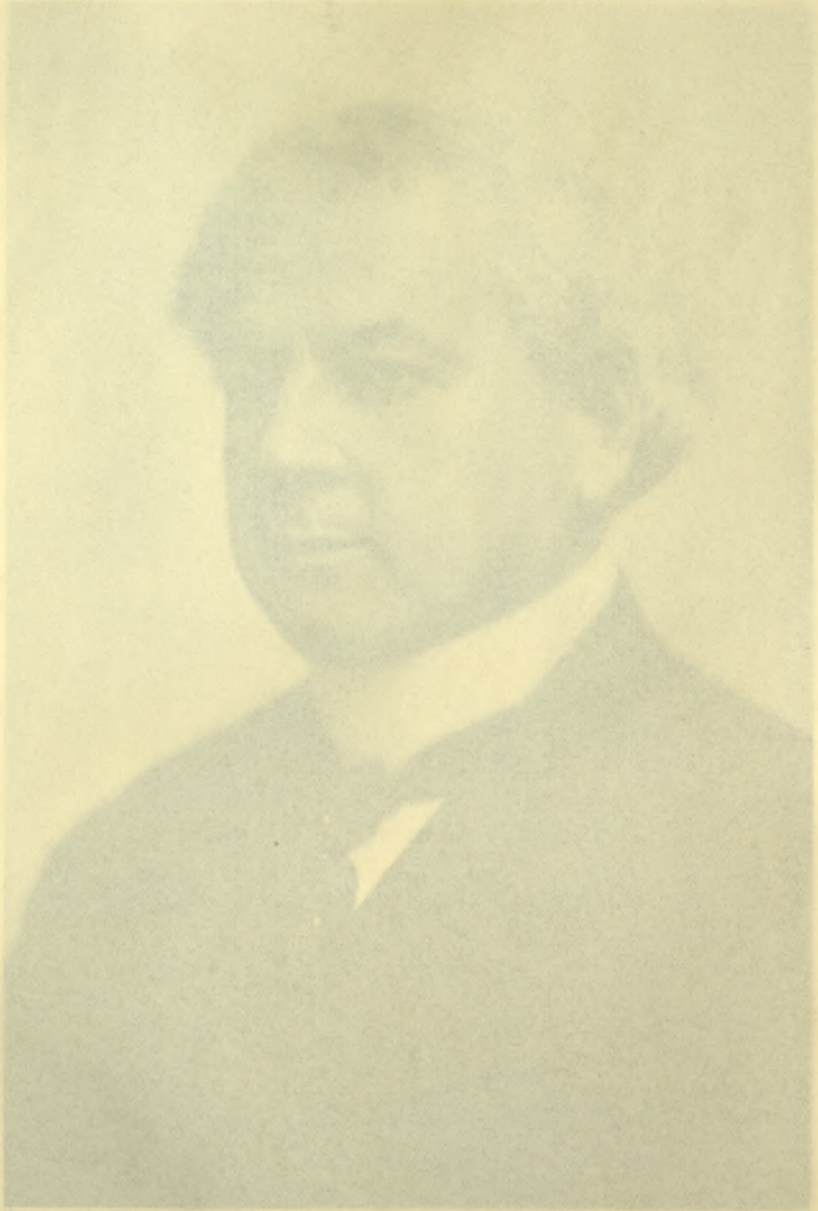


Sir Richard McBride
1903-

PREMIERS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

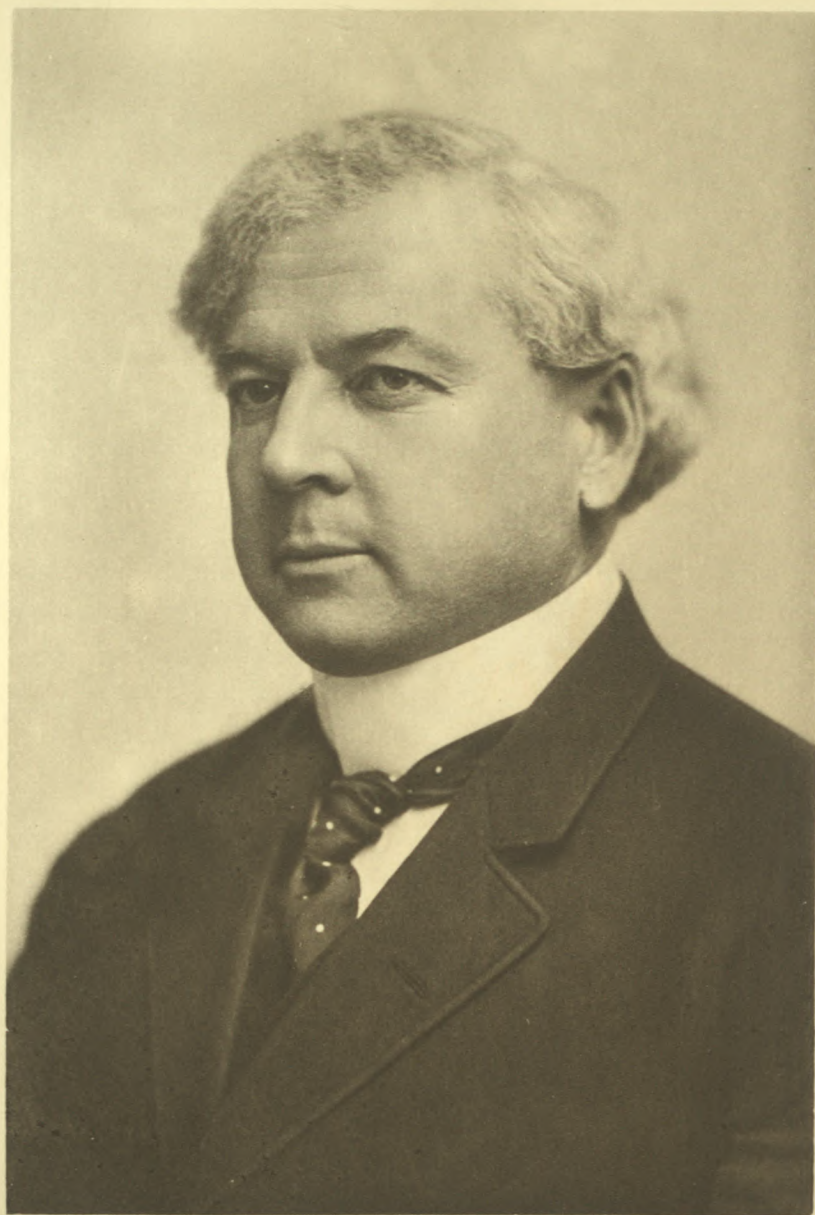
From photographs by Savannah





SIR RICHARD M^cBRIDE

From a photograph by Savannah



Photographie Azoni, Glasgow

