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**AN ANNOTATED GUIDE**  
**TO**  
**HISTORICAL CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS**  
**ON MICROFILM**

University of Victoria  
Victoria BC

## An Annotated Guide to Historical Canadian Newspapers on Microfilm

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Call Number	Title	<i>Location Number</i>
Microf AN5 B7	Part I - BC 3	<i>British Columbian</i> 595a
AN5 D2	Part I - BC 1	<i>Daily Colonist</i> 906
AN5 V48	Part I - BC 4	<i>Victoria Daily Standard</i> 798
AN5 E4	Part I - ALTA 2	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> 636
AN5 L4	Part I - ALTA 3	<i>Lethbridge News</i> 22
AN5 P68	Part I - SASK 5	<i>Prince Albert Times</i> 660
AN5 Q3	Part I - SASK 1	<i>Qu'Appelle Progress</i> 797
AN5 R4	Part I - SASK 6	<i>Regina Standard</i> 809
AN5 S35	Part I - SASK 3	<i>Saskatchewan Herald</i> 40
AN5 N58	Part I - MAN 3	<i>Nor'Wester</i> 28
AN5 W47	Part I - MAN 4	<i>Winnipeg Daily Times</i> 46
AN5 B75	Part I - ONT 38	<i>Brockville Recorder</i> 21a
AN5 H36	Part I - ONT 40	<i>Hamilton Times</i> 656
AN5 K5	Part I - ONT 6	<i>Kingston Gazette</i> 851
AN5 K5a	Part I - ONT 7	<i>Kingston Chronicle</i> 852
AN5 K5b	Part I - ONT 35	<i>Kingston Chronicle and Gazette</i> 853
AN5 N28	Part I - ONT 8	<i>Nation</i> 24
AN5 O8	Part I - ONT 36	<i>Ottawa Citizen</i> 30
AN5 G28	Part I - QUE 17	<i>Montreal Gazette</i> 860
AN5 H4	Part I - QUE 5	<i>Montreal Herald</i> 658
AN5 M63	Part I - QUE 10	<i>Montreal Transcript</i> 23
AN5 Q4	Part I - QUE 14	<i>Quebec Mercury</i> 638
AN21 A9	Part I - QUE 1	<i>L'Avenir</i> 865
AN21 M5	Part I - QUE 9	<i>La Minerve</i> 51
AN21 C3	Part I - QUE 3	<i>Le Canadien</i> 640

An Annotated Guide to Historical Canadian Newspapers on Microfilm - continued

<b>Call Number</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Location Number</b>	
Microf AN5 N34	Part I - NB 2	<i>New Brunswick Courier</i>	25
AN5 N343	Part I - NB 18	<i>New Brunswick Reporter</i>	26
AN5 S27	Part I - NB 22	<i>Saint John Globe</i>	886
AN5 E9	Part I - PEI 5	<i>Examiner</i>	7a
AN5 I83	Part I - PEI 3	<i>Islander</i>	659
AN5 N6	Part I - NS 2	<i>Novascotian</i>	29
AN5 C58	Part I - NFLD 5	<i>Courier</i>	7
AN5 N38	Part I - NFLD 2	<i>Newfoundlander</i>	27

## PART I - BC 3

### *BRITISH COLUMBIAN*

BRITISH Columbian, New Westminster, 1861-1869; Victoria, 1869; New Westminster, 1882+

Dates microfilmed: v1 no 1, F 13, 1861 - v9 no 112, JI 25, 1869 sw,w 6 reels  
\$156.00

Publisher: 1861-1869, John Robson

**Editorial policy and content:** The *Columbian* was founded by John Robson (1824-1892) who was attracted to British Columbia from his native town of Perth, Ontario, by the Cariboo gold rush. He had great ability to express himself freely and forcibly, and in 1860 he turned to journalism, joining the staff of the *New Westminster Times*, the first newspaper published on the mainland. The *Times*, established in 1859, had been printed at first in Victoria, but in September 1860 its office and press were moved to New Westminster. Early in 1861 it was arranged that the *Times* should return to Victoria and leave the field clear for Robson's newspaper, the *British Columbian*.

For the next nine years the *Columbian* was the leading news organ and journal of opinion on the mainland. Robson was an ardent reformer and democrat and he carried on a vigorous and outspoken campaign for responsible government and later for union with Canada. He and his paper were the mainland counterparts of *Amor de Cosmos* and the *British Colonist*, which carried on a similar campaign on Vancouver Island. His career had its stormy incidents. In 1862 the celebrated Judge Begbie held him in contempt of court, but popular clamour in his support was so great that he was released after spending five days in jail. In 1866 the office of the *Columbian* was destroyed by a fire that was almost certainly of incendiary origin. No insurance was carried, but a popular subscription was opened immediately and the response was so generous that Robson was able to acquire the plant of a defunct rival paper and resume publication of the *Columbian* after missing only one issue.

In 1866 the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia were united. At first the capital was at New Westminster, but in 1868 it was moved to Victoria. The fortunes of New Westminster soon fell to such a low ebb that it could not support the *Columbian*, and in March 1869 Robson moved it to Victoria. Four months later it was purchased by D. W. Higgins, proprietor of the *Victoria Colonist*, and ceased publication. Robson thereupon became editor of the *Colonist*, a post he held for six years.

Robson was prominent in politics as well as in journalism. He was a member of the Legislative Council of British Columbia, 1867-1870, and after Confederation was a member of the Provincial Legislature, 1871-1875 and 1883-1892. He became Premier of the province in 1889 and died in office in 1892.

In 1880 he had returned briefly to journalism and to New Westminster, where he purchased the *Dominion Pacific Herald*, which he renamed *British Columbian* in 1882.

## PART I - BC 3 continued

### *BRITISH COLUMBIAN* - continued

The next year, when he became a cabinet minister, he turned the paper over to his brother, who sold it in 1888.

**Files obtained from:** BNW, BNWB, BVaU, BViP

**Issues wanted:** 1866 Ap 4; 1867 My 25; 1868 My 30, O 7

**Holders of positive copies:** BVa, BViV, OONL, QMM / usWaU

[Nov 63]

## PART I - BC 1

### DAILY COLONIST

Daily COLONIST, Victoria, 1858+  
(Published D 11, 1858 - JI 28, 1860 as *British Colonist*; JI 31, 1860 - Je 23, 1886 as *Daily British Colonist*; Je 25, 1866-D 31, 1886 as *Daily British Colonist and Victoria Chronicle*; Ja 1, 1887+ *Daily Colonist*)

**Dates microfilmed:** v1 no 1, D 11, 1858 - v27 no 18, D 31, 1871 w,sw,tw,d 13  
reels \$124.60

**Publishers:** 1858-1863, Amor de Cosmos, editor and owner; 1863-1866, The British Colonist Publishing Company, also known as Harries & Company; 1866-1869, Higgins & Long; 1869-1886, D. W. Higgins

**Editorial policy and content:** Originally announced as "an independent paper, the organ of no clique or party," as "the sure friend of reform" and an advocate of the introduction of responsible government, it was the personal vehicle of Amor de Cosmos in his attacks on Governor Douglas. Subsequently it was an ardent supporter of Confederation, and when party lines were drawn in British Columbia under McBride, it "espoused the cause of the Conservatives." But it has been the slave of no party, and has maintained a reputation for fairness to all political creeds. Since 1948 the masthead has carried de Cosmos' original slogan.

**Files obtained from:** BViD, BVIPA

**Issues wanted:** 1865 N 10

**Holdings of positive copies:** BVaU, BVi, BVIP, MWU, OONL, OOP, OTP, OTU, QMBM / ukOR, usCU, usICN, usWaPS, ACG

[Sep 59]

## PART I - BC 4

### VICTORIA DAILY STANDARD

Daily STANDARD, Victoria, 1870-1889 //

Dates microfilmed: v1 no 1, Je 20, 1870 - v8 no 9, D 31, 1873 d 8 reels \$121.00

Publishers: 1870-1871, Amor de Cosmos; 1871-1873, de Cosmos and T. H. Long;  
1873-1876, Long and Charles McKeiver Smith

Editors: 1870-1873, de Cosmos and James E. McMillan

**Editorial policy and content:** The *Victoria Daily Standard* was founded by Amor de Cosmos (1825-1897), a colourful and controversial figure of early day British Columbia. de Cosmos, as founder and editor (December 11, 1858, to October 1863), of the *Victoria Colonist*, had long advocated the union of the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. In 1866 this union was accomplished and de Cosmos, with other prominent citizens (including John Robson--then running the *Colonist*), embarked upon a broader campaign to unite British Columbia with the new Dominion of Canada and institute responsible government in the province. In May 1868 a Confederation League was formed and in September it met at Yale, passing resolutions in favour of federation and outlining terms of union. It was while final terms were being settled that de Cosmos, to air his views on responsible government and to further his political aims, began publication of the *Standard*.

The *Standard* and the older *Colonist* had opposing political views (essentially, the *Colonist* favoured the new McCreight regime and the *Standard* opposed it) and for some time Robson and David W. Higgins of the *Colonist*, and de Cosmos and James E. McMillan of the *Standard* waged daily editorial battles. de Cosmos became premier of British Columbia after the fall of the McCreight government in 1872. The *Standard*, with McMillan as editor, then became the government organ, with the *Colonist* providing opposition.

Nov. 29, 1872, the advantages brought by Confederation were stressed:

“. . . British Columbia has, instead of being a loser by the arrangement which has transferred certain powers formerly exercised by the local legislature to the larger legislative body of the Dominion, materially gained thereby. The sphere of her influence has been greatly enlarged, and instead of being an isolated dependency of England, under the control of an imperial satrap . . . her citizens now enjoy the right to manage their own affairs in the way they deem most conducive to their own interests, in addition to being an integral part of a young and vigorous Dominion, having their own representatives in the central legislature . . .”

Upon resigning the premiership and his seat in the Legislative Assembly to devote his full time to federal representation, de Cosmos took a less active interest in the *Standard*. In 1871 he had disposed of one-half his share in the paper to T. H. Long, and in 1873 relinquished his other half interest to his brother Charles McKeivers Smith. Smith bought

## PART I - BC 4 continued

*VICTORIA DAILY STANDARD* - continued

out Long in 1876 and continued to operate the *Standard*, but without de Cosmos and McMillan, the paper lacked its former "punch." In 1888, Smith severed his connection with the *Standard* and on August 31, 1889, the newspaper ceased publication.

Files obtained from: BViP

Issues wanted: 1871 JI 21, D 26,28-30; 1872 Ja 2, N 20; 1873 Ap 14

Holders of positive copies: BViV, OONL, OTU, QMM

[Nov 65]

## PART I - ALTA 2

### EDMONTON BULLETIN

Edmonton BULLETIN, Edmonton, 1880-1951 //

**Dates microfilmed:** Part I: v1 no 1, D 6, 1880 - v18 no 18, D 30, 1895 w,sw 4 reels (325 feet) \$64.00; Part II: v18 no 19, Ja 2, 1896 - v4 no 288, D 31, 1906 sw,d 21 reels (2150 feet) \$340.00

**Publisher:** 1880-1882, Frank Oliver (1873-1876 printer on the Toronto *Globe* and the *Winnipeg Free Press*; 1896-1904 Liberal member in Canadian House of Commons; 1905 Minister of the Interior) in association with Alexander Taylor; 1882-1883, Oliver, in partnership with Alexander Dunlop; 1884-1898, Oliver, sole proprietor; 1898, Bulletin Company organized with Oliver as one of the principal shareholders.

**Editorial policy and content:** Alberta's first newspaper was printed on a miniature press with nonpareil (6 point) type. In 1880-1881 the reading material measured five inches by six and the editor boasted that it was the world's smallest newspaper. In later years the format and type were enlarged.

The proprietors proposed to publish world and national news brought over the newly completed telegraph line from Winnipeg, and North West Territories and local news in particular. The paper became an outspoken champion of the rights of the settler, and a tireless advocate of immigration into Western Canada. Oliver's forthright editorials made the paper a powerful influence in the moulding of public opinion. After 1883 Oliver was continuously a member, first of the North West Territories Council (later the Assembly), and then of the House of Commons, where the culmination of his political career was reached in 1905 with his appointment as Minister of the Interior.

From a journal, that could have been printed on a single sheet of typewriter paper, the *Bulletin* became one of the most enterprising, prosperous and influential newspapers in the West.

**Files obtained from:** AEP, AEU, MWP, OOA, OOP

**Issues wanted:** Part II: 1897 D 13; 1903 Ja 2, F 24; 1904 Ja 30, Mr 12, Je 3, Ag 23, S 5; 1905 Ja 2-12,14-16, Je 30, D 26,30; 1906 F 24

**Holdings of positive copies:** (1880-1895) ACG, AE, AEP, AEU, BRC, MWP, OONL, OTP, OTU, SRA / usCLU, usICN, usMtBC; (1896-1906) ACG, AEP, AEU, BRC, MWP, OONL, SRA

[Apr 62]

## PART I - ALTA 3

### LETHBRIDGE NEWS

Lethbridge NEWS, Lethbridge, 1885-1913 (?)  
(N 1900-(?) *News and Alberta Irrigationist*)

Dates microfilmed: v1 no 2, D 4, 1885 - v11 no 5, D 25, 1895 w,sw,d 5 reels \$66.00; v11 no 6, Ja 2, 1896 - v16 no 5, D 27, 1900 w 3 reels \$56.38

Publishers: 1885-1900, E. T. Saunders (one of the founders of the *MacLeod Gazette*); N-D 1900, E. T. Saunders and Co. (E. Hagell, Manager)

**Editorial policy and content:** During the earlier years the *News* was politically independent and upheld the interests of Alberta and the West, irrespective of party considerations. It advocated strenuously the building of the Crow's Nest line and federal legislation which would enable irrigation to be undertaken, both measures vital to southern Alberta.

In later years the *News* saw these two aims accomplished. Politically it inclined toward the Conservatives. In taking a broad look at the Federal scene, it concluded: "There can never be in Canada, so long as existing conditions last, a strong government or a vigorous opposition, which is not representative of the two great nationalities that make up the population of Canada. Any attempt to divide the French and English populations into separate and opposing parties can only result in failure" (Ja 2, 1896). When it came to the choice of individuals, the *News* expressed its faith in Sir Charles Tupper: "With such a man at the helm the prospects of irrigation in the Northwest will certainly be much brighter" (F 12, 1896). And eventually it advised its readers to vote Conservative because if the Liberals were put in power they would shelve the railway (Je 10, 1896). After the Liberal victory the *News* pointed out the responsibility resting with Quebec Liberals: "They can control the destinies of the whole Dominion for the next few years" (Jl 1, 1896). The 1900 election was even more of a disappointment with Sir Charles, Charles Hibbert Tupper and Hugh John Macdonald all defeated and even Lethbridge district lost to the Liberals.

Despite the growing demand for provincial autonomy, the *News* suggested: "It would be better to wait a decade . . . until our population and voting strength has increased" (F 19, 1896). Similarly it was too soon for party politics: "Everyone should keep himself free to support the man who he considers will make the best representative" (Ap 1, 1896). It was disappointed that in reality the two men responsible were "apparently satisfied to administer the affairs of the Territories on parochial lines" (O 13, 1898).

The *News* recognized the weakness of the town's dependence on coal alone: "What is most required here is to secure some industries which will employ labour and retain our money in our midst" (Ja 29, 1896). It stressed that railroads alone would not be enough, irrigation was needed to make the land fit to colonize. Even though the railway through Crow's Nest was so desirable, the *News* emphasized it would rather wait "than see the pass handed over to a monopoly for all time" (D 30, 1896). In a few months the government

## PART I - ALTA 3 continued

### *LETHBRIDGE NEWS* - continued

had made an arrangement with the Canadian Pacific to build the line. Late in 1898 it announced that work had commenced on the St. Mary's Irrigation Canal (N 3, 1898) and subsequent issues gave detail on the progress of the scheme culminating with "A Description of the Galt Canal System and the Country through which it Runs" (O 11-N 8, 1900). It had little sympathy for Hungarian workers for it felt they returned little to the community. It was more sympathetic to Tennessee Miners (Ag 10, 1897), and later to the Mormons who would bring an understanding of irrigation: "We need men like them to open up the country through which the Lethbridge branch of the ditch runs" (D 28, 1899).

**Files obtained from:** MWP, OONL

**Issues wanted:** 1885 N 27; 1888 N 28; 1893 Ag 17; 1894 Ag 22(pp3-4), N 28

**Holders of positive copies:** See separate list of all holders of positive copies

[Rev. Nov 69]

## PART I - SASK 5

### *PRINCE ALBERT TIMES*

Prince Albert TIMES, Prince Albert, 1882-1912

(1882-1892 Prince Albert *Times* and *Saskatchewan Review*; 1892-1905 merged with the Saskatchewan to form the *Saskatchewan Times*; after 1905 known as Prince Albert *Times*)

Dates microfilmed: v1 no 1, N 1, 1882 - v13 no 45, D 31, 1895 w 4 reels \$39.00

Proprietor, publisher and editor: JI 1892 - N 18, 1901, J. D. Maveety

**Editorial policy and content:** Politically the *Times* supported the Conservative party, but it was predominantly local in tone, reflecting the farming, ranching, lumbering and mining interests of the district. Its local point of view and its advocacy of the establishment of branch lines by the Canadian Pacific Railway was understandable when the remoteness of the town is remembered. There was no telegraph at first, mail arrived every three weeks, and the nearest railway station was Qu'Appelle, 350 miles or six days' journey away.

Files obtained from: MWP, OOP, SRA

Issues wanted: 1883 N 8; 1884 D 19; 1885 Mr 20 - My 29, O 16, N 6-20, D 11;  
1886 Ja 11,15; 1893 My 3, Je 2; 1894 F 16

Holders of positive copies: BRC, MWP, OLU, OTP, OTU, SRA, ACG / usICN

[Sep 50]

## PART I - SASK 1

### QU'APPELLE PROGRESS

Qu'Appelle PROGRESS, Qu'Appelle Station, 1885+

Dates microfilmed: v1 no 1, N 13, 1885 - v16 no 7, D 27, 1900 w 5 reels \$60.50

Proprietors and publishers: N 1885 - Ja 1891, James Weidman; Ja-N 19, 1891, G. S. Davidson & Co.; N 19, 1891 - Ja 1, 1894, Progress Printing Co. (A. C. Paterson as manager); Ja 1, 1894 - Je 1895, The Qu'Appelle Printing and Publishing Co. (W. Syme Redpath, manager to Mr 1894, followed by Frederick Bell); Je 1895 - JI 1, 1896, Frederick Bell; JI 1, 1896 - Mr 1898, S. T. Scott; Mr-JI 1898, A. Mackie; JI-D 1898, D. J. Hartley; D 1898-1899 or 1900, Roscoe E. Law; 1899 or 1900-1915, E. E. Law

Editors: N 1885 - Ja 1891, James Weidman; Ja-N 19, 1891, G. S. Davidson; 1891 - Ja 1, 1894, A. C. Paterson; Ja-Mr 8, 1894, W. Syme Redpath; Je 1895 - JI 1, 1896, Frederick Bell; JI 1, 1896 - Mr 1898, S. T. Scott; D 1898-1899 or 1900, Roscoe E. Law; 1899 or 1900-1914, E. E. Law

Editorial policy and content: Under Weidman the *Progress* was a strong temperance paper. During its early days it was strongly conservative and much opposed to reciprocity. Rivalry existed between the *Progress* and the *Vidette*.

Files obtained from: MWP, OOP, SRA

Issues wanted: 1887 Ja 6; 1888 F 9; 1891 Ja 2, My 7; 1897 D 31; 1898 S 29

Holders of positive copies: OTP, OTU, QMBM, SRA / usCLU

[Sep 59]

## PART I - SASK 6

### REGINA STANDARD

Regina STANDARD, Regina, 1891-1913 //  
(Ja 1891 - JL 1897 as the *Standard*; JI 1897 - F 1907 as the *Regina Standard*)

Dates microfilmed: v1 no 1, Ja 29, 1891 - v16 no 36, S 5, 1906 w 13 reels  
\$144.00

Proprietors and publishers: Ja 29, 1891-189(?), Standard Publishing Co.;  
189(?) - D 3, 1913, J. K. McInnis

Editor: 1891 - D 1913, J. K. McInnis

**Editorial policy and content:** The *Journal*, founded by C. J. Atkinson, was sold to a company in 1891 and became the *Regina Standard*. J. K. McInnis, editor of the paper in 1891, soon became its sole proprietor. John Kenneth McInnis, born and educated in Prince Edward Island, and sometime schoolmaster there, moved to Manitoba in 1881. After three years pioneering, he resumed teaching, then entered journalism. He participated in local politics, being a member of the town council, 1896-1898, and mayor in 1899. Up to 1893 he is said to have given the Conservative party an Independent support, but then allied himself with the Patrons of Industry, a farmers' movement which engaged actively in politics. He became president of the Patrons and stood for that organization in the general election of 1896, but was defeated. In that year the *Standard* is listed as "liberal." J. K. McInnis opposed all special privilege and advocated the single tax, government ownership of railways and telegraphs, parliamentary independence, complete separation of church and state, and national non-sectarian schools.

The *Standard* grew from four pages to eight pages. To its original weekly edition, it added a daily issue in 1903, and in 1904 the weekly became a semi-weekly.

In 1905 Regina became the capital of the newly-created Province of Saskatchewan. The *Standard*, published at this focal point, is an important source of information on the development of the West.

Files obtained from: MWP, OOP, SRA, SSU

Issues wanted: 1891 My 1; 1893 Ap 14(?); 1903 Ag 27(?); 1905 Je 21, D 6-13

Holders of positive copies: ACG, AEU, OONL, OTP, OTU, SRA

[Sep 59]

## PART I - SASK 3

### **SASKATCHEWAN HERALD**

SASKATCHEWAN Herald, Battleford, 1878-1938 //

**Dates microfilmed:** v1 no 1, Ag 25, 1878 - v22 no 46, D 26, 1900 sm,w 5 reels  
(440 feet) \$64.00

**Proprietors, publishers and editors:** 1878 - My 9, 1881, P. G. Laurie and D. L. Clink (Patrick Gammie Laurie was the former publisher of the Owen Sound *Times* and the Essex *Record* and former editor of the *Nor'wester*); My 9, 1881 - My 13, 1903, P. G. Laurie

**Editorial policy and content:** First newspaper in the Territories, the *Saskatchewan Herald* was issued from a press brought by ox-cart from Winnipeg, a distance of 600 miles without a bridge or ferry along the route. The trip took 72 days. For years the newspaper encountered and survived the hazards of a frontier town. Flood, rebellion, Indian hostility and election crises threatened but did not destroy it, and it remains a valuable record of an eventful period.

For 25 years its founder, Patrick Gammie Laurie, was editor, compositor, reporter, pressman and bookbinder for the paper. Until 1882 he was also government printer.

Though Conservative, Laurie's editorials were often free of political bias. His accurate and faithful reporting of the second Riel Rebellion in the Battleford area, which was one of the storm centres and the scene of Poundmaker's depredations, makes the *Herald* a valuable historical source. Laurie wrote strongly in favour of the establishment of the Province of Saskatchewan.

Though Battleford was the capital of the Territories to 1883, it remained comparatively isolated. Mail was delivered only once every three weeks until 1885, when the increase in communications enabled Laurie to change his paper to a weekly.

**Files obtained from:** MWT, OOP, SRA, SSU

**Issues wanted:** Nil

**Holdings of positive copies:** ACG, ACLS, ACU, AEU, BVaU, BViv, MWP, MWU, NfSM, OHM, OKQ, OLU, OONL, OPeT, OTN, OTP, OTU, QMBM, SS, SSA, SSU / ruM / ukOR / usICN, usMnU, usTxFACM

[Rev. Nov 71]

## PART I - MAN 3

### NOR'WESTER

NOR'WESTER, Winnipeg, 1859-1869 //

Dates microfilmed: v1 no 1, D 28, 1859 - v6 no -, D 30, 1865 sm,fortn,w 1 reel \$26.50; v- no -, Ja 13, 1866 - v2 no 6, N 23, 1869 fortn,w 1 reel \$19.00

Publishers and editors: 1859-1860, William Buckingham (formerly of the Toronto *Globe*, later with Norfolk *Reformer* and Stratford *Beacon*) and William Coldwell (formerly with Toronto *Leader*, later a co-founder of the *Manitoban*); F-O 1860, Buckingham, Coldwell and James Ross (a half-breed, BA Toronto, served as Chief Justice in Riel's 1870 Provisional Government); O 1860-1863, Coldwell and Ross; Ja-F 1864, Coldwell; Mr 1864-1865, Coldwell and Dr. John Schultz (MP 1871-1882, Senator 1882-1888, Lt. Gov. of Manitoba 1888-1895, knighted 1895); Jl 1865-1868, Schultz; Ag 1868-1869, Dr. Walter Bown

Editorial policy and content: As late as 1862 the *Nor'Wester*, the Northwest's first newspaper, could be purchased at "Ten shillings . . . if paid in money; Twelve shillings, if paid in produce . . . before the expiry of the first quarter . . . Foreign subscribers . . . sterling . . . Canadian Bank Notes or United States Postage stamps . . . Letters to be addressed . . . Red River Settlement, British America, *via* St. Paul, Minn." (Ja 22, 1862). It is of special interest because of its first-hand report of this comparatively little known frontier which not only suffered from rivalry between Hudson's Bay Company and settler interests, and the impact of Canadian and American expansion and feelings of 'manifest destiny,' but which also gave additional provocation to the religious and racial rivalry of Upper and Lower Canada.

Reports of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Council of Assiniboia reflect a clash of interests. If the Council "is a mere puppet of the Hudson's Bay Company . . . then let us know of it once for all; for we want, and this rising Colony requires, a genuine Council of the people . . ." (Mr 14, 1860). "The very peculiar system of government . . . bids fair to drive us into annexation to the United States," complained the editors. "Even old Scotchmen and Englishmen . . . heretofore strongly British . . . now join in the general outcry against British connection, and our utterly un-British form of Government" (F 5, 1862). Meanwhile the Minnesota government petitioned Congress requesting "almost the equivalent to the annexation of this country to the Great Republic," (F 19, 1862), and the *Nor'Wester* reprinted the Memorial as a warning.

That fall two petitions were circulated in the territory--one sponsored by the Company and the other by Ross and Coldwell. Through the winter it was expected that Ross would take the 'People's Petition' to the Imperial Government, but it was eventually carried by Sandford Fleming. His report appears in the issue of December 7, 1863. By 1866 unrest in the Company itself took Governor Mactavish to England, "presumably as a delegate of the Company's commissioned officers . . . The steady decrease of the yearly dividends . . . the increase of competitive free trade of the Company in the interior, have caused these

## PART I - MAN 3 continued

### *NOR'WESTER* - continued

gentlemen to look with a more critical eye upon the proceedings of the Company at home." Company policy had lessened fur trade profits; "they ask a compensation in salary" (Mr 10, 1866).

The *Nor'Wester* showed an early interest in Confederation and decried Red River's lack of representation at Charlottetown and Quebec, leaving it "voiceless at a most critical juncture" (O 17, 1864), but was reassured in that the Upper Canadian delegates had seen to the future interests of the Territory (N 21, 1864). It considered "the immense extent of the country, its fertility, salubrity, mineral resources and the abundance of water communication," (O 23, 1865), would make purchase of the territory a bargain. It also pointed out that enterprise and wealth would come "with greater ease and in less time, as a part of the Confederation of British North America than as a struggling young Colony" and that "the extent of the beneficial results which that would immediately bring about to this country, can scarcely now be realized, our products would find markets on either the Atlantic or Pacific side of the Globe . . ." (N 17, 1866).

Dr. Brown who had "enjoyed the unremitting hostility and persecution of the Honourable Hudson Bay Company" (Je 15, 1868), took over the proprietorship the year the crops were "entirely cut off by a plague of grasshoppers" (Ag 4, 1868). Politically he found, "The Canadian party are anxious to know if the fruition of their hopes and desires has at last been accomplished . . . On the other hand the Hudson's Bay Company's party are anxious to know if they shall be permitted any longer to exercise a mockery of power over this people' (Ja 12 1869). Through the *Nor'Wester* he provided information on what prospective immigrants might expect--and stressed the need for a transcontinental railroad to "cement the Dominion into a homogenous whole" (Je 26, 1869). He wanted a network of railways for the northwest and "our own road' on our own soil as soon as possible" (N 23, 1869).

The *Nor'Wester* blamed the insurrection that prevented McDougall from taking over as Governor on direct misrepresentation and falsehood. "A portion of our French-speaking fellow-colonists, acted upon by malicious, insidious, and slanderous misrepresentation of the nature of the transfer of this territory to the Dominion of Canada, and of the intentions of the Canadian Government as regards the rights of the people of this country, were induced to rise in arms and offer resistance against what they were led to believe was a tyrannical invasion of their rights" (N 23, 1869).

Two lengthy histories of the Red River settlement, a missionary's sketches of Indian tribes, Professor Hind's information for miners taking the overland route, St. Paul's replacement of York factory as the chief freighting outlet, the call for improvement to the Library founded in 1847 at the suggestion of army officers, the effect of a ten-day change in the Hay-law, 'Western Story' reports of Ross's defence of a clergyman, and the

## PART I - MAN 3 continued

*NOR'WESTER* - continued

approach to Indians--in early years, sympathetic, under Schultz, recommending force--all provide an unequalled picture of the Northwest when it was young.

**Files obtained from:** BViP, MWP, OOA. **1866-1869** filmed from photostat copies loaned by MWP.

**Issues wanted:** **1866** F 10, Mr 24 - Ap 21, My 19 - Je 17, Jl 14 - Ag 11, S 22, O 20 - N 3, D 15-29; **1867** Ja, F 16, Ap-My, Je, Jl 27 - Ag 10, S 7, O-N, D 28; **1868** F 2-14; **1869** Ja 29, Ag 2, N 2-16

**HOLDERS OF POSITIVE COPIES: (1859-1865)** ACG, AEU, BRC, BVaU, BViP, MW, MWU, MWUC, OGU, OHM, OKQ, OLU, OONL, OTP, OTU, QMBM, QMM, SRA / ruM / usCLU, usCtY, usICN, usMiEM, usMnU, usNdHi, usNdU, usTxFACM

[Rev. Nov 67]

## PART I - MAN 4

### WINNIPEG DAILY TIMES

Winnipeg Daily TIMES, 1879-1885 //  
(1880 Winnipeg *Tribune* merged into the *Times*; 1885 the *Times* was absorbed by the *Manitoban*)

Dates microfilmed: v1 no 1, Ap 12, 1879 - v9 no 288, Jl 30, 1885 d 16 reels  
\$195.00

Owners and editors: 1879-1880, C. R. Tuttle; 1880-1885, Amos Rowe with George H. Ham as editor (formerly editor of the *Winnipeg Tribune*)

Editorial policy and content: The *Winnipeg Daily Times*, strongly Conservative in politics, was founded by C. R. Tuttle, concurrently with the return to power of Sir John A. Macdonald's party in 1879.

Published in both daily and weekly editions, it began with a fair capital and in favourable circumstances, but, nevertheless, costs exceeded revenue and it was in financial difficulties within a year.

At this time George H. Ham, formerly of the Whitby (Ontario) *Chronicle*, founded the *Tribune* ostensibly to oppose the *Times*. However in 1880 Amos Rowe of Ottawa bought the *Times* plant and he and Ham joined forces and the *Tribune* merged with the *Times*. In 1885 the *Times* was sold and the name was changed to the *Manitoban*.

Files obtained from: MWP, OOA, OOP

Issues wanted: 1879 S 26, O 4, N 6, D 4; 1880 Ja 31(?), Mr 27, AG 28(?); 1881 Ag 20, O 14; 1882 O 30(?); 1884 N 22(?); 1885 F 21 Supp.

Holders of positive copies: AEU, MWP, OLU, OTP, OTU / usICN, usMnU

[Sep 59]

## PART I - ONT 38

### ***BROCKVILLE RECORDER***

Brockville RECORDER, Brockville, Ontario, Ja 16, 1821 + \*

Dates microfilmed: v10 no 2, Ja 12, 1830 - v29 no 52, D 27, 1849 w 6 reels  
\$94.00

Publishers, printers and editors: 1821-1823, Chauncey Beach; 1823-1849,  
William Buell, Jr.; 1849- , David Wylie and William Sutton

**Editorial policy and content:** The *Brockville Recorder* is Ontario's oldest surviving newspaper with a continuous history. Established in January 1821, by Chauncey Beach, it was acquired by William Buell when it was only two or three years old. Buell remained its publisher and editor until the end of June 1849, when he sold the newspaper to David Wylie and William Sutton, younger men with similar political views.

Buell therefore dominated the *Recorder* during almost the whole period covered by this microfilm. The numbers filmed tell the story of the evolution of Responsible Government during the most significant and interesting years of that popular movement. Buell himself might have been the prototype for the Reformer politician-editor. His local archenemy was his *Brockville Statesman* contemporary, Ogle R. Gowan, strikingly representative of the Tory cause. The two men were on opposite sides of almost every political question.

Buell condemned the Family Compact, asserted the right of the Assembly to control the public purse-strings, protested against the Canadas' "perpetual vassalage to Downing Street," endorsed the early political growing Toryism of Ryerson, spoke contemptuously of "that gasconading governor, Sir Francis Bond Head," criticized the unabashed electioneering of Sydenham, inveighed against the corrupting election interference by Metcalfe, and wrote with approval and affection of Baldwin, Bidwell, Rolfe, Durham and Elgin. One can only guess at the sympathy and warm good will he must have given to Bagot because the newspaper issues covering that Governor-General's tenure are unavailable, as are those reporting the early stages of the Rebellion Losses Bill controversy. Buell's newspaper opinions were circumspect and loyal during the Rebellion of 1837, but his rejection of the violent means used by the rebels did not lead him to deny his Reform aims, and he spoke out stoutly for the exercise of a wise forgiveness for all but the most reasonable offenders.

Almost always, Ogle Gowan took the contrary stand. And because the *Recorder* debated nearly all political issues with the Tory journalist, *Recorder* readers came to know the *Statesman* editor almost as well as they did Buell. They saw the two carry their battle to the election platform where the 1834 contest was to set the monotonous pattern of Gowan victory and Buell defeat. Six years of earlier service in the Upper Canada assembly were not enough to win the constituency of Leeds for Buell, and he and his running-mate, M. M.

\* The early files of the *Recorder* were destroyed by fire at the premises of William Buell, Jr.

## PART I - ONT 38 continued

### *BROCKVILLE RECORDER* - continued

Howard, lost to Gowan and Attorney-General R. S. Jameson. Supporters of the Tory candidates took advantage of the open, voice-vote polling of the day. They cowed and drove off the Buell-Howard partisans by brazen thuggery, described fully and graphically in the *Recorder* pages. A committee of inquiry found evidence of violence, riot and intimidation; it declared the election void. But the legal defeat of the Tories did Buell no good. In the several later election contests with Gowan, the *Recorder* editor invariably lost. It was not until he retired from active political campaigning in favor of his nephew, William Buell Richards, that he gained a vicarious revenge. Richards defeated Gowan in the Brockville election of 1848. Shortly thereafter, Gowan was deprived of civil and militia office for his behaviour during the Rebellion Losses controversy, and fell into at least temporary public disfavor for his attempts to have Elgin impeached. Richards went on to become attorney-general (west) in the Hincks-Morin administration of 1851, chief justice of Ontario in 1868, and first chief justice of the Supreme Court of Canada upon its creation in 1875. He was afterwards knighted.

Although the *Recorder* frequently described the Responsible Government movement in local terms, Buell's journal was by no means a regional newspaper. Buell prevented it from being one by publishing newspaper exchanges from the rest of the country, and by printing in verbatim form the important documents of the day. Thus the *Recorder* reproduced or reported on the controversial correspondence between Ryerson and Mackenzie, the proceedings of the Upper and Lower Canadian parliament, the important political statements of Baldwin, Hume and Rolfe, the events of the 1837 Rebellion (including Mackenzie's own detailed version), the burning of the *Caroline*, the Durham Report, Joseph Howe's letters on Responsible Government to Lord John Russell, anti-Rebellion Losses Bill meetings, burning of the parliament buildings in Montreal and insults to Lord Elgin, Secession and Annexation meetings, Earl Grey's dispatch to Elgin assuring him of the Queen's approbation of his conduct, innumerable anti-Annexation, pro-Elgin meetings, and an endless succession of resolutions expressing loyalty to, admiration for, and support of "one of the best and most liberal governors Canada every had."

By the time the *Brockville Recorder* had closed its pages on the year 1849, it had proved itself, in terms of the Responsible Government movement at least, a recorder indeed.

**Files obtained from:** OOA

**Issues wanted:** 1830 Ja 5, F 23 - Ap 20, O 26, D 14; 1831 Ja 18, D 15; 1832 F 2, Ap 5, Jl 12, S 5, O 4, D 13; 1833 Ja 3-10, Mr 21, My 9,30, Je 14-21, Ag 9; 1840 Ja 16 to end of yr; 1841; 1842; 1843 Ja-Jl 13, O 5; 1844 J 18; 1845 D 18(pp3-4), 15(pp1-2); 1848

**Holders of positive copies:** MWU, OKQ, OONL, OOP, OTP, OTU / usMidW, usNCaS

[Nov 63]

## PART I - ONT 40

### *HAMILTON TIMES*

Hamilton *TIMES*, 1858-1920 // \*

(first published as d and w; later as d and sw; successor to *Daily Banner*)

Dates microfilmed: v1 no 1, Ja 9, 1858 - v11 no 304, D 24, 1868 w,d 16 reels  
\$219.00

Editors: 1858-1860(?), Hugh B. Willson (a local lawyer); F-Je 1860, George Sheppard; Ja 1862- , John McLean

Business Manager: 1858-1860(?), Thomas Gray (a grocer)

Publishers: 1858-1860, ?; 1861 - Ja 1862, Jones and Holbrook; Ja 1862-1873, C. E. Stewart (of Brantford) & Co.; 1873, Times Printing and Publishing Company under the management of John Eastwood, Lyman Moore and Reginald Kennedy

**Editorial policy and content:** In 1854 the *Reform Banner and Railway Chronicle*, a morning paper, published tri-weekly, was owned by William Nicholson and Company. By August it had become a daily and was called the *Daily Banner*. A reform paper, it was financially backed by Sir Isaac Buchanan who wrote a good deal of the editorial material.

In 1856 William Nicholson and Son bought the *Journal & Express*, also a reform paper, and published both papers separately.

However, by 1857 the Reform party was dissatisfied with these papers and began looking for another publication. As a result, in 1858, a new company was formed to publish the *Daily Times*, with Hugh B. Willson as its editor. Willson was a vigorous writer and under him the *Times* became a leading reform paper. Since most of the Hamilton merchants belonged to the Reform party, the paper was assured of good advertising patronage. However, as Thomas Gray, business manager for the *Times*, was not a good financier, both he and Willson resigned--probably in 1859 or early 1860.

In late 1859 certain Hamiltonians approached George Sheppard with a view to having him go into the *Times*. At that time he declined. He changed his mind later for in February 1860 he became editor but he left in June.

In 1867 C. E. Stewart of Brantford became owner and manager, with John McLean as editor. Mr. Stewart advocated a protective policy for Canada which did not suit the radical free trade reformers who had been nurtured on free trade doctrine by the *Times*.

The *Times* was "one of the City's oldest and solidest institutions," sharing the fortunes of people, voicing their opinions, defending their cause, advocating their interests and never

\* Where available, the d has been filed instead of the w.

## PART I - ONT 40 continued

### *HAMILTON TIMES* - continued

lacking faith in Hamilton's future. The content included coverage of local and international news with an "unexcelled news service"; editorial discussions which showed a "broad liberality"; market and telegraphic reports; literary reading matter and advertisements.

**Files obtained from:** OOA, OH, OTAr

**Issues wanted:** 1858 Ja 2,16 - F 13,27 - Ap 3,17 - Ag 14,28 - D 6,8-end of yr;  
1859 Ja 2-5,7-11, JI 1-22,24-end of yr; 1860 Ja-F, Mr 3-27,29 - Ag 16,18-end  
of yr; 1861 Ja-My 19, JI 16,19,22,24, Ag 8,19,24,31 - S 2,9-12,17, N 6,21,28,  
30; 1862 N 20,25; 1863 Ja 3,26, Ap 3,7,21,30, Ag 10, S 12, O 7, D 11; 1864 Ja 2  
(pp1-2), Ap 2; 1865 Ja 2(?),14, F 7, Ap 14, D 29-31(?); 1866 Ja 4(pp1-2);  
1867 Ja 2(pp1-2), JI 2(pp1-2); 1868 Ja 2-3, D 24(pp3-4), D 26-31

**Holders of positive copies:** OH, OHS, OONL, OTAr, OTU / usMnU

[Nov 63]

## PART I - ONT 6

### *KINGSTON GAZETTE*

Kingston GAZETTE, Kingston, 1810-1818 //  
(1819 became Kingston *Chronicle*)

Dates microfilmed: v1 no 1, S 25, 1810 - v8 no 31, D 29, 1818 w 2 reels (110 feet) \$25.00

Founder and editor: Stephen Miles (but imprint under the name of Mower and Kendall, Montreal backers, because Miles was not of age).

Editorial policy and content: The first paper in the eastern part of Upper Canada, the *Gazette* was the only paper published in Canada throughout the War of 1812, as those in York and Niagara were destroyed during the years 1813-1815 by American troops. From a study of its columns can be gathered an excellent assessment of war-time and post-war Kingston. It contains news of the whole province and especially of the neighbouring United Empire Loyalist settlements.

Among contributors to the paper were Colonel the Honourable Richard Cartwright; Rev. (later Bishop) Strachan, who wrote under the pseudonyms of "Faulkner" and "Reckoner"; Christopher Hagerman (later Attorney General); Barnabas Bidwell, who wrote on agriculture and political economy; and Solomon Jorn, the bookseller.

Towards the end of 1818, Miles, thoroughly discouraged by growing political animosities, sold his press to the founder of the Kingston *Chronicle*.

Files obtained from: OKQ, OTAr / usMWA

Issues wanted: 1811 N 26(?); 1812 O 3,10

Holders of positive copies: BRC, OH, OKQ, OKR, OONL, OOP, OTAr, OTP, OTU, QMBM, QMM / ukOR, usMWA, usMidW, usMnU, usNCaS, usNIC, usOU, usUSIC

[Mar 61]

## PART I - ONT 7

### *KINGSTON CHRONICLE*

Kingston CHRONICLE, Kingston, 1819-1833 //  
(1810-1818 as Kingston *Gazette*; Ja 1, 1819 - Je 22, 1833 as Kingston *Chronicle*; Je 29, 1833-1847 as Kingston *Chronicle and Gazette*)

Dates microfilmed: v1 no 1, Ja 1, 1819 - v13 no 52, Je 23, 1832 w 3 reels \$31.75

Publishers and editors: John Macaulay and John A. Pringle; later James Macfarlane was connected with the paper

Editorial policy and content: The *Chronicle* which appeared on Ja 1, 1819 was larger than its predecessor, the *Gazette*, the quality of the paper was better and there were fewer printer's errors. Its printer was Stephen Miles, the former publisher, editor and printer of the *Gazette*. He was now free to devote his energies to printing alone.

The news in the *Chronicle* was as up-to-date as possible at that time and covered foreign, British and local news. It was concerned with literary matters and reprinted articles from the leading British literary journals. The advertisements are particularly amusing and effusive.

The *Chronicle* was considered a most respectable weekly.

Files obtained from: OKQ, OOA, OTAr / usMWA

Issues wanted: 1821 Ja-Mr 23, JI 20, S 7-14,28, O 12, N 16; 1822 Ja 25, S 7, N 15, D 13; 1823 Ja 10, N 28-D; 1824 Ja-O; 1825 JI-D; 1826 Ja-Je; 1827 Je 29-D; 1828 Ja-JI 12; 1829 F 7, My 16, Ag 8-S 12, O 17-24; 1831 Je 25; 1832 F 11, Je 30-D

Holdings of positive copies: OH, OKQ, OKR, OONL, OOP, OTAr, OTP, OTU, QMBM, QMM / ukOR, usMWA, usMiDW, usMnU, usNCaS, usNIC, usUSIC

## PART I - ONT 35

### *KINGSTON CHRONICLE AND GAZETTE*

Kingston CHRONICLE AND GAZETTE, Kingston, 1833-1847 // (Published as Kingston *Gazette* 1810-1818; Kingston *Chronicle* 1819-1833; Je 29, 1833 - Ap 1840 *Chronicle and Gazette and Weekly Commercial Advertiser*; 1847 became *Chronicle and News*)

**Dates microfilmed:** v15 no 1, Je 29, 1833 - v27 no 53, D 31, 1845 w,tw 7 reels (610 feet) \$86.90

**Publisher:** James Macfarlane

**Editorial policy and content:** In several successive issues, Macfarlane published a statement of his editorial policy: adherence to the principles of the British constitution on the one hand, and to the rights of the people on the other if they appeared to him to be invaded; freedom of discussion "within ordinary laws of decorum"; abstention from scurrility and personal abuse. He classed himself as a "moderate Tory"--one who is "devotedly attached to the Government, but is wedded to no abuses, and wishes to improve the condition of the people without encroaching upon the prerogatives of the Crown."

With wide political coverage, the paper included fuller editorial comment than many of its contemporaries. It was anti-Mackenzie but pro-Durham. It supported the union of the two provinces, but deplored "responsible government" as a republican concept which would disrupt the imperial connection. Macfarlane occasionally lashed out at his opponents, but the general tone of his editorials was moderate and conciliatory. A correspondent in 1836 suggested sending copies of the paper to rabid politicians of both parties "to let them witness its candid and forbearing spirit and learn to frame their public speeches in a similar strain."

June 29, 1833, the name of the paper was changed to the *Chronicle and Gazette and Weekly Commercial Advertiser*. "The paper we now publish," Macfarland noted, "is, under the different names, the oldest in the province with the exception of the Official Gazette." The printing office was completely destroyed in a disastrous fire April 17, 1840. The next three issues were half sheets printed on the press of the *Upper Canada Herald*. A new press then enabled the paper to revert to normal size, but the sub-title *Weekly Commercial Advertiser* was dropped.

The *Chronicle and Gazette* continued to 1847 when it became the *Chronicle and News* under new management. With further mergers and changes of name, it emerged in 1926 as the *Whig-Standard* of today.

**Files obtained from:** OOA, OOP, OKQ

**Issues wanted:** 1840 v21 no 79; 1842 v23 no 74; 1844 v26 nos 1-20,22-29,33-40,44-49,51-52; 1845 v26 nos 54-57,59-65,68,70,73,76,80-82,84-86,94,97-105; v27 nos 1-17,19-32,45,48

PART I - ONT 35 continued

*KINGSTON CHRONICLE AND GAZETTE* - continued

Holders of positive copies: OOA, OTU / usMoU, usNCaS

See *also* Kingston Gazette ONT 6 and Kingston Chronicle ONT 7

[Feb 60]

## PART I - ONT 8

### *NATION*

NATION, Toronto, 1874-1876 //

Dates microfilmed: v1 no 1, Ap 2, 1874 - v3 no 39, S 29, 1876 w 1 reel \$16.50

Founders: William Alexander Foster, and others who belonged to the Canadian National Association, the 'Canada First' group.

Editorial policy and content: Founded in support of the "Canada First" party, of which Goldwin Smith and, for a period, Edward Blake were leaders, the *Nation* was devoted to the development of a Canadian national feeling.

Files obtained from: OOA, OOP

Holders of positive copies: OH, OKQ, OLU, OCCC, OTAr, OTP, OTU, QMBM, QMM, QMU / ukOR, usMnU

[Sep 59]

## PART I - ONT 36

### OTTAWA CITIZEN

Ottawa CITIZEN, Ottawa (formerly Bytown), 1844+  
(1844 - F 15, 1851 as *The Packet*; O 4, 1859 sw as well as w; My 15, 1865 d established)

**Dates microfilmed:** v22 no 24, S 4, 1846 - v12 no 305, D 30, 1876 w,sw,d\* 21-1/2 reels \$355.50; v13 no 1-2, Ja 2, 1877 - v18 no 285, D 30, 1882 d 10 reels (1050 feet) \$158.00; v14 no 1, Ja 2, 1883 - v43, no 179, D 31, 1887 d 12 reels \$183.00; v43 no 80, Ja 2, 1888 - v45 no 1510, D 31, 1892 d 13 reels \$195.00

**Publishers, printers and editors:** 1844 - N 1846, pub. William Harris (1836-1843 co-pub. with Lt.-Col. Ogle R. Cowan of *The Statesman*, Brockville, later Kingston; N 1846 left journalism; 1860 to death, Crown Land Agent for County of Renfrew); 1844-1846, printer John George Bell; N 1846-1849, co-pubs. Henry J. Friel (ed.) (1858-1866 co-pub. and ed. *The Union*) and John George Bell (printer); 1849-1851, pub. Robert Bell (a director of Ottawa's first railroad - The Bytown and Prescott Railroad); 1851-1865(?), ed. Dr. Lacroix; My 15, 1865(?) - 1873, pub. I. B. Taylor (ed. Francis Ridgeway); (?) - 1872, Andrew Holland; 1872-1873, Taylor and Andrew (bus. mgr.) and George C. Holland (ed.); 1873, pub. J. M. Currier (M.P.), C. H. Carriere and Messrs. Holland, 1873, pub. The Ottawa Citizen Printing and Publishing Co., ed. George Holland, bus. mgr. C. H. Carriere; F 1875-1892, ed. Charles Herbert Mackintosh (ed. until he became Lt.-Gov. of NW Territories); 1877-1892, principal pub. Mackintosh (bought out Messrs. Holland and Carriere) (mayor of Ottawa 1879-1881; 1890-1891 M.P.; 1892 appointed Lt.-Gov. of NW Territories)

**Editorial policy and content:** Harris founded *The Packet* as a supporter of the Reform Party. It was "devoted to politics, trade, agriculture and the dissemination of moral instruction and useful information." *The Packet's* motto was "Our Country." In 1849 *The Packet* came under the editorship of Robert Bell, who changed the name of the paper to the *Citizen* in 1851, and made it a bi-weekly. Bell was a moderate Reformer, a somewhat impatient supporter of Robert Baldwin against the Grit extremists. His principles included free trade, popular education, social reform and a sturdy nationalism. The *Citizen*, though balking at times, gave general support to these ideas. It gave up its advocacy of reciprocity, except on a limited scale, when convinced that young Canada must deliberately foster home industry if it was to rise from colonial status and resist absorption by the Americans. To ensure this paternal care, the *Citizen* approved John A. Macdonald's marriage of liberalism and conservatism and warmly championed the National Policy that he devised.

Always opposed to extreme courses, the *Citizen* denounced the socialists and anarchists of the time, and at first frowned on trade unions. It upheld individual enterprise and the role

\* Where available, sw and d have been filmed instead of w.

## PART I - ONT 36 continued

### OTTAWA CITIZEN - continued

of private capital. Yet it maintained that "what is of universal concern . . . becomes a government concern" and expected that the government would soon take over railways as it had the post office or, in Britain, the telegraph lines.

For the period covered by this microfilm, the *Citizen* has been delineated as "a Reform journal" Liberal--Conservative or independent.

Parliament began sitting in Ottawa in 1866 and the *Citizen* provides a valuable record of parliamentary reporting and news and comments on the government scene.

It also gave extensive coverage of the Ottawa valley region.

**Files obtained from:** OOC, OOCz, OOA, OOP, OTU

**Issues wanted:** 1846 S 12 - O 3,17,31, D; 1847 Ja-Mr 6,20, Ap 3, Je 5, Jl 10, Ag 14, S 11, O 2-9, D 31; 1848 Ja 1, F 5, Mr 11-18, Ap 1-22, My 6, Je 17, Jl 1, Ag 19 - S 9,23, O 21, N 18, D 30; 1849 Ja 20 - F 3,24 - Mr 3, Ap 7-14,28, S 1,15, O 27; 1853 F 19-26; 1854 S 30; 1855 Ja 6, F 17 - Mr 3,17 - Ap 21, My-S 13,27-end of yr; 1857; 1858 Ja-F 19, Mr-end of yr; 1859 (w) Ja-F 9,23 - S; 1860 (sw) My 8 - S, O 9-12, D 18,31; (w) Je 2,23-30, Jl 14; 1861 (sw) Ap 2,23, Jl 9-16, Ag 13,27, S 5-20,27-30, N 12; 1862 (sw); (w) Jl 26, Ag 30 - S 6; 1863 (sw) Ja-Jl 14,28, S 4, D 30; 1864 (sw) Jl 1, S 2,13; 1865 (sw) Ja-My, (d) Je 8-9,23,30, O 5-6,20,26,31, D 26; 1866 (d) Ja 24, Ap 26; 1867 (d) My-D (w filmed); 1868 (d) (w filmed); 1869 (d) Ja-Ap (w filmed) Ja 8, (d) My 25, Ag 2, S 8,20, O 2,11,19; 1870 (d) Ja 3, My-D; 1871 (d) F 10,22, Mr 17, Ap 8,14,17,21, 26, My 25, N 16-17, D 13; 1872 (d) My 1(pp1-2), Ag 6, D 17,25-31; 1873 (d) Ja-Je, S 11,15(pp), D 30(?); 1881 Ja 4; 1884 Ag 11,13; 1890 Ja 1; 1892 Jl 2(pp1-2)

**HOLDERS OF POSITIVE COPIES:** (1846-1876) AEU, OKQ, OLU, OOC, OOCz, OONL, OOP, OTAr, OTU, QSherU / usCLU; (1877-1882) AEU, OKQ, OLU, OOC, OOCz, OONL, OOP, OTAr / usCLU; (1883-1887) OHM, OKQ, OLU, OOC, OOCz, OONL, OOP, OTAr; (1888-1892) OOC, OOCz, OONL, OOP

[Nov 64]

## PART I - QUE 17

### MONTREAL GAZETTE

Montreal GAZETTE, Montreal, 1785+

(1778-1779 as *Gazette du Commerce et Litteraire* - See QUE 16; 1779-1785 not published; F 20, 1794 - Ag 3, 1795(?) not published)

**Dates microfilmed:** v1 no 1, Ag 25, 1785 - v93, no 301, D 31, 1867 w,sw,tw,d 59 reels \$885.00; v94 no 1, Ja 2, 1868 - v101 no 314, D 31, 1872 d 10 reels (950 feet) \$158.00; v102 no 1, Ja 1, 1873 - v 106 no 313, D 31, 1877 10 reels \$160.00

**Publishers, printers and editors:** Ag 25, 1785 - Ja 16, 1794(?), Fleury Mesplet (Mesplet died Ja 28, 1794); F 6, 1794 - F 13, 1794, continued for Mesplet's widow, Marie-Anne Tison Mesplet; F 20, 1794 - Ag 3, 1795(?), publication discontinued; JI 9(?), 1795 - (?), 1796, Louis Roy and Edward Edwards ran rival *Gazettes de Montreal*; Edwards triumphed until Mr 1808 when a new rival, James Brown, claimed the *Montreal Gazette* as his. Mr 1808 - My 1822, James Brown; Je 22, 1822 - 1827(?), Thomas Andrew Turner (first vice-president of Bank of Montreal); 1827 - 1829, A. Ferguson; 1829-1832, Mr. Chamberlain; 1832-1836, Robert Armour (his son Andrew was the editor); 1836-1844, Armour retired from the editorship and with Hew Ramsay formed Armour and Ramsay to publish the paper with Mr. Chisholm as editor; 1844-1848, Robert Abraham; 1848-1853, Ferres and Milne (James Moir Ferres becoming the new editor); 1853-1870, Brown Chamberlin; 1870, Montreal Printing and Publishing Co. was formed by Thomas and Richard White (formerly publishers of the *Hamilton Spectator* and *Peterborough Review*) with Thomas White as editor (White family proprietors 1870+)

**Editorial policy and content:** The *Montreal Gazette* is the oldest continuously issued paper in Canada and the first newspaper published in Montreal (see QUE 160).

Mesplet's *Montreal Gazette* was a considerable change from his *Gazette du Commerce et Litteraire*. This time all controversial matter was excluded. To broaden circulation, it was published in both French and English. It began publishing news from the United States and abroad. There was not much local news at first since, as Mesplet told his readers, they knew as much as he could tell them. There was an emphasis on literary features.

At the beginning, the *Gazette* was free from the argumentative material that had brought disaster to the *Gazette du Commerce et Litteraire*. But in 1789, the question of the establishment of a House of Assembly was a subject of general interest and the *Gazette* opened its columns to a lively discussion. Mesplet gradually began to publish letters on burning topics of the day--education, the judiciary, militia, etc. A most interesting feature of the *Gazette* is the large number of business and professional cards, the advertisements and notices of local organizations, showing developments in the commercial, social and cultural life of the future metropolis of Canada.

## PART I - QUE 17 continued

### *MONTREAL GAZETTE* - continued

On Mesplet's death, rivals appeared, both using the name of his paper--Louis Roy, first King's Printer in Upper Canada, and Edward Edwards, the more legitimate claimant. For more than a year, they ran rival papers both entitled *Gazette de Montreal*. Edwards won out and Roy left Montreal.

Edwards lacked Mesplet's journalistic instinct and literary flair. But he had wider sources of information and less difficulty with French-English translation. The poet's corner and correspondence columns contracted, but the foreign news increased noticeably, as did the amount of advertising matter and of official publications.

Under Thomas, the *Gazette* became a semi-weekly and was published only in English from August 1822--an indication of the rapid growth of the English population and the increase in the volume of news and advertising. He extended its circulation throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

The news published by the *Gazette* at the beginning of the nineteenth century from the Mother Country and Europe was on the average two months old. There was not much leader writing. The sympathies expressed were British as opposed to American.

In 1844 Robert Abraham began issuing daily issues during the summer months--the time of commercial activity in Montreal before the advent of railroad and telegraph. In 1855 it became a daily all year round.

In 1849 when the Baldwin-Lafontaine government introduced the Rebellion Losses Bill in the Legislature, the *Gazette* commenced a crusade against the measure. However, it dropped its charges after the reply of the British Government that Canada had a Constitutional Government.

The Confederation of the British North American Provinces was warmly advocated by the *Gazette* under Chamberlin with whom John A. Macdonald corresponded. It was the first paper in Canada to start the agitation for the acquisition of the Hudson's Bay Company's territory in the North West. The Hudson's Bay Company tried to have the articles stopped. Under the editorship of Lowe and Chamberlin should be noted the distinguished men who contributed to its columns--among them, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, a close friend of Chamberlin.

The *Gazette* left its mark on the controversies of the day. Throughout all its changes of proprietorship, it steadily maintained the position of a leading organ of the Conservative party in Lower Canada.

**Files obtained from:** OOA, OOP, OTAr, OTL, OTP, OTU, QQL, QQLa, QMF, QMGa, QMM, QMSS / usDLC, usMWA, usNN, McCord Museum (McGill University) and sources in Great Britain

## PART I - QUE 17 continued

MONTREAL GAZETTE - continued

Issues wanted: 1792 Ja 5-12, My 17,31, Je 21; 1793 Ja 31, Mr 14,28, Ap 11, My 30 - Je 20, Jl 4, Ag 8, D 5; 1794 Ja 23-20(?), F 20-end of yr; 1795 Ja-Jl 27(?), Ag 10,24 - S 7, O 26; 1799 Ja - My 13, Jl 8,22, S 2, O 28; 1800 Ja 13, Mr 17,31, My 19, N 17, D 1,15-end of yr; 1801 Ja 5-19, F 2,16, Mr 2,15, Ap 13 - My 4, Je 1,29 - Jl 6, Ag 3-17, S 14-21, O 19, N 23-30(pp2), D 14-21; 1802 Ja 4-25, F 8 - My 19, N 17, D 1,15-end of yr; 1801 Ja 5-19, F 2,16, Mr 2,15, Ap 13 - My 4, Je 1,29 - Jl 6, Ag 3-17, S 14-21, O 19, N 23-30(pp2), D 14-21; 1802 Ja 4-25, F 8 - Mr 15,29 - Ap 19, My 3-24, Je 7,28 - Jl 5,26, Ag 9-16,30 - S 27, O 11, N 15-end of yr; 1803 Ja 17, Mr 28, Jl 18-25; 1805 Ja 7-14, F 4, Mr 18-25, My 6-20, Je 10,24, - Jl 1,29, Ag 19, S 2, O 28, N 18-25, D 9; 1807 Mr 16-23, My 11,25 - Je 8,22, Jl 13 - Ag 3, S 14, O 5,26, D 7; 1808 Ja 25, Mr 14-21, Je 9-16, N 14; 1809 F 20, Jl 17, Ag 14, O 2(pp3-4),23; 1810 Ja 1-15,29, My 31 - Je 18, Jl 9, O 1,15; 1811 Ja 7, Mr 18, Je 24 - Jl 1,29, Ag 26, S 30; 1819 (w) Ap 28, N 3; 1820 (w) S 20; 1822 (w,sw) Ap 24(pp3-4), My 1(pp3-4), S 7, O 19; 1824 (w,sw) F 21, Je 30, Jl 31(pp3-4), O 20,30, N 13, D 22; 1825 (w,sw) Mr 19, Jl 23, S 3, N 12; 1826 N 13(pp3-4); 1827 (sw) Ja 4; 1829 (sw) Ja 1, My 18; 1843 (tw,d) Ja 3,7,10,12,26, F 11, Mr 9, Ap 1,6,15, My 3,4,6,25,26,29, Je 5,6, Jl 10,11,12,17, Ag 2,3,4,5,7,8,10,12,16,31, S 6,9,12,18,21,22,26, O 11,30, N 6,7,8,24,25,27; 1845 (tw,d) Ap 24, Jl 2,29; 1846 (tw,d) F 18,25, Mr 9, Ap 1, My 1,21, Je 19,20, Jl 14,15,16, Ag 14,15,18,28, N 23, D 9; 1855 Mr 19,28, My 1, Je 29, Jl 26, O 25, N 22, D 26,27,29-31; 1856 Mr 13,21, Ag 6,18,28, S 24, O 14,18-20, N 5, D 1,10,22,25; 1857 (d) Ja 21,26,30, F 14, Mr 2,5-9,13,16,20,21,25,30 - Ap 11,14-24,19 - My 1,13-14,19,28-29, Je 18,20,29,30, Jl-end of yr; (w) Ja-Ap, Jl 4, Ag 29, S 26 - O 3,17, N 14, D 5-12; 1858 (w) Ja 30, F 13-20, Mr 13-20, Ap 3,24, My 15-22, Je 12, Jl 24, Ag 21-28, O 2, N 6-20, D 11-18; 1859 (d) whole yr; (w) F 5, Mr 12, Je 11, Jl 9, Ag 6-20, S 17, O 8, D 3; 1860 (d) Ja-Je, Jl 13,14, Ag 24,25,29, S 6,18, O 26, D 25,26(pp30); (tw) Ja 6-11,16-18,25-27, F 1,6,27, Mr 16,28, Ap 18, My 18,25, Je 25, Jl 2-4,18,27, Ag 24-29, S 19, O 8,26,31 - N 9,14 - D 3,7,26-31; 1861 (d) Ja 2(pp1-2), Ap 3, Je 28, O 1; 1862 (d) Ja - Ag 10,17 - N 7,9 - D 25,27-31; (tw) F 12,28 - Mr 7,17,26, Ap 9,13, My 9,13,23-28, Je 23, Jl 2,9,14,18-21,25, Ag 27, S 5-8,15, O 3,20,24, N 7, D 1,8,12,15,19,31; 1863 (d) Ja 22 - F 4,18,22-25, Mr 23 - Ap 30, Je 18, Ag 20 - N 6,21,30 - D 4; (tw) Ja 2,23, F 14,18, Ap 3,10,23-25, My 20, Je 5,15,19-22, Jl 3,13,17-20, N 2,25, D 4-12; 1864 (d) Ja 22(pp3-4),23,26,28-30, F 2-4, My 13,14, Je 11,15, O 1; 1865 (d) Ja 27, F 21, Ap 8, My 20, Je 30, S 29, O 31 - N 1,7,29, D 21,26; 1867 D 10; 1869 Ja 9, Jl 1

Holders of positive copies: (1785-1867) ACU, AEU, BVaU, NSHD, OHM, OKQ, OLU, OONL, OPeT, OTU, QMBM, QMGa, QMM, QMSS, QQL, QSherU, SSU / auCNL, ukOR, usCtY, usMH, usMeU, usMiDW, usMiU, usMnU, msMoU, usNcD, usWaU; (1868-1872) AEU, BVaU, MWU, NSHD, OH, OHM, OKQ, OLU, OONL, OTU, OWtU, QMBM, QMG, QMGa, QMM, QMSS, QQL, SSu / auCNL, ukOR, usCtY, usMH, usMeU, usMiDW, usMiU, usMnU, usMoU,

## PART I - QUE 17 continued

*MONTREAL GAZETTE* - continued

usNcD; (1873-1877) AEU, BVaU, NSHD, OH, OHM, OKQ, OLU, OONL, OTU, QMBM, QMG, QMGa, QMM, QMSS, QQL / auCNL, ukOR, usCtY, usMH, usMiDW, usNiU, usMnU, usMoU, usWaU

[Rev. Nov 65]

## PART I - QUE 5

### *MONTREAL HERALD*

Montreal HERALD, Montreal, and Daily Commercial Gazette, 1811-1959 //

**Dates microfilmed:** v1 no 1, O 19, 1811 - v16 no 18, D 30, 1826 w,sw 4 reels \$46.20; v55 no 1, Ja 2, 1863 - v65 no 312, D 31, 1873 d 21 reels \$320.00

**Publishers and editors:** 1811-1815, Mungo Ray (previously a merchant in Montreal); 1815-1822, William Gray; 1822-1824, the widow of William Gray; My 1, 1824 - N 1, 1833, Archibald Ferguson; 1863 - Mr 1865, E. G. Penny, A. Wilson and Mary Kinnear; 1865-1868, Penny and Wilson; 1868-1873, Penny, Wilson and Jas. Stewart

**Editorial policy and content:** (1811-1826) In the years before the Rebellion of 1837, it opposed the advocates of rebellion and employed a number of brilliant men in its campaign, including Adam Thom. The *Herald* provides a contemporary record of the War of 1812.

(1863-1873) Liberal, Anti-Confederate, said to reflect the views of Luther Holton, the *Herald* assessed the issues of the day from a commercial viewpoint. Fifteen years previously, Penny had supported the Annexation movement (see N 5, 1864 re charge, and also counterattack on the *Montreal Gazette*) but now the *Herald* asserted "We know that there can be no prosperity for us except by assured peaceful relations with our neighbours" but we wish "that the commercial and financial policy of this country shall be English not American" because "the English policy is sound, scientific and wise" (Jl 27, 1865). The *Herald* did criticize the government for viewing Washington with "suspicion and distrust" which led to unnecessary expense, instead of concentrating on "peaceful internal development."

"The vast expenditures we are to incur for Fortification; for the Intercolonial Railway, even for the acquisition of the Hudson Bay Territory and then for opening a road to it through the frozen barrens North of Lake Superior instead of through the flat prairies of the Mississippi and Red River valleys; lastly for the creation of two new governments in Canada by way of machinery for a Confederation between Provinces which are already provided with a form of government already amply sufficient for their wants--all these depend upon the idea of converting Canada into a military state, instead of an industrial one . . . our territory is so interlocked with that of the United States as to make our prosperity depend to a very great extent upon peaceful and profitable connections with the people of that country . . . as a matter of geographical necessity . . . all our railway lines are intended to connect us with the neighbouring richer and more populous country . . ." (O 7, 1865).

Compromise was viewed as an abnegation of principle. Thus Brown was criticized as one who deserted "the arduous road of honourable struggle" (Ag 11, 1865). "We have never

## PART I - QUE 5 continued

### MONTREAL HERALD - continued

approved of any coalition," said the *Herald*, stressing that coalition placed the Liberals in a position where "both they and their views" would be "constantly overborne by numerical superiority" (Jl 16, 1867). "Mr. Howe . . . has a very intricate business to explain" (O 17, 1868). "All coalitions which have any life in them teach the bad lesson of successful abandonments of opinions and friends" (Ja 22, 1869).

Confederation was opposed as a compromise, "means of conciliating two conflicting claims" (Jl 18, 1864). The "idea of a new political arrangement for six Provinces" in order to settle "a party dispute in one province . . . must be put aside (O 7, 1865). The *Herald's* early reaction was to call for a clear definition of central authority: "While a wise nation will maintain openings for varieties of opinion and action, it will not do so by giving the part a right to resist the whole" (S 14, 1864). Holton's March 1865 attempts to have Confederation submitted to the electorate were defeated, and Dorion tried again at the new session of 1866 but "The amendment was negatived by 79 to 19" (Je 14, 1866). On October 31, 1866, the *Herald* asked for an appeal to the people and published a five-column copy of a remonstrance sent to the Secretary of State for Colonies. A later editorial summarizes the *Herald's* outlook and reaction:

"Measures of the greatest moment to the three millions of inhabitants of Canada proper--Canada as it was before Confederation, have been postponed for ten years, while millions of money, which must be furnished mainly by Quebec and Ontario, are being squandered on outlying provinces, which are really not as important as single cities or counties in these two Provinces" (Jl 8, 1872).

Although the *Herald* had identified itself with the preponderantly French Canadian element opposing Confederation, it took a strong stand on the maintenance of the British connection; "threshold of independence" and "establishing a new nationality" are terms "repugnant and bigotted" (My 6, 1866). It deplored the fact that "a large portion of the community, the wealthiest commercial, the whole or nearly the whole of the industrial Corporations" was not given representation in discussions with the "Home Government" (O 8, 1866). The Washington Treaty was taken as "based upon the policy of Empire and upon the true interest of the Dominion" (My 27, 1871). The departure of the last Imperial regiment was accepted because: "The children of this noble and faithful mother must outgrow the parent, and must sooner or later accept responsibility" (N 14, 1871).

The choice of Ottawa as capital evoked the statement: "We think that was a mistake, but we are bound to submit to lawful authority . . ." (Ja 31, 1863). However, the *Herald* was not really convinced:

## PART I - QUE 5 continued

*MONTREAL HERALD* - continued

"Of course Ottawa can never be the capital in any proper sense of the word . . . for a large population, for intellectual life, for social enjoyment, for commercial enterprise, and for the wealth which comes of it--for all these elements which go to make up a capital city--we must look elsewhere" (JI 9, 1872).

**Files obtained from:** OOA, OOP, QMF, QMM

**Issues wanted:** 1812 Ap 18, My 16; 1815 Mr 18(pp1-2), Je 3(pp1-2), 17(pp3-4), JI 22(pp3-4), O 21-25, N 11-18, D 16; 1816 Ja 6, F 24, Mr 30, Ap 13 - My 4, 18 - Je 1, 15 - O; 1821 JI, S 21; 1822 N 18; 1826 N 4; 1863 D 21, 26(pp1-2); 1864 Ja 3, Je 10, 28, S 5-10, D 10; 1865 Ja 10-11, My 1, S 14, D 30(pp1-2); 1866 Mr 10, My 15-24, Ag 3, 31, D 4(pp1-2); 1867 My 13, Je 29(pp3-4), O 14, N 16; 1868 Mr 3, 7, 18, My 2

**Holders of positive copies:** (1811-1826) BVaU, OHM, OKQ, OONL, OOP, OOU, OTP, OTU, OWtU, QMBM, QMG, QMM, QMSS / usDLC, usMiDW, usMtBC; (1863-1873) BVaU, BViV, OKQ, OONL, OTU, QMG, QMM

[Rev. Nov 66]

## PART I - QUE 10

### *MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT*

Montreal TRANSCRIPT, Montreal 1836-1865 // (?)

**Dates microfilmed:** v1 no 1, O 4, 1836 - v14 no 105, D 20, 1849 tw 10 reels \$162.45; v14 no 106, Ja 1, 1850 - v26 no 100, Ag 24, 1861 tw,d 15 reels \$254.00; v27 no 2, My 2, 1862 - v24 no 54, Jl 1, 1865 d 6 reels \$93.00

**Editor and publisher:** Donald McDonald

**Editorial policy and content:** (1836-1849) Professing an independent position, it was in fact a strong supporter of the British Government and its representatives, the Governors-General. As early as 1840, it crusaded against Responsible Government and its advocates, Baldwin and Lafontaine. The *Transcript* also favoured the union of Upper and Lower Canada, arguing that only union would give the French representative government. Apart from a wide interest in political affairs, its editorial supported mass immigration, industrial progress and British liberty.

(1850-1861) During this period, the proprietor repeatedly emphasized the deplorable state of politics in the United Canadas, riddled with "antagonisms and incongruities" (S 30, 1851); "destitute of men worthy of public confidence" (N 2, 1853); "a combination of individuals to acquire power and plunder" (Jl 11, 1854); "corruption connected generally with the management of our public affairs" (Ag 10, 1858); and a gain in "the tide of corruption and misgovernment" (Ja 1, 1861). It saw Reciprocity and Free Trade as "destructive of the commercial interests" of Canada. "Free trade shut our Breadstuffs out of the markets of Great Britian, reciprocity enables us to dispose of our best brands to the Americans, and in return to receive from them in many instances Flour and Indian Corn hardly fit for Christian food . . . The trade of the noble St. Lawrence is fast becoming a dead letter" (F 21, 1856). On the other hand, the railroad expansion of the time was seen as a "great iron chain . . . yearly binding us closer together" (Ja 3, 1856); "the commencement of a new era, which will restore the ancient commercial glories of Montreal" (S 3, 1859); but it could also, particularly where the Grand Trunk was concerned, involve unparalleled "extravagance and corruption" (N 28, 1860). In 1850 the *Transcript* felt that the chain of railways would eventually lead to Confederation of the British North American Colonies but the division between the two Canadas soon disproved this theory, and by 1860 the editor declared: "Not a single American Province would vote for it" (N 10, 1860). The *Transcript* did not easily accept the announcement of Ottawa as the Queen's choice for the seat of Government, arguing that as the Queen never acted without the consent of her minister, the decision was still debatable.

(1862-1865) When the government was transferred to Ottawa, the *Transcript* saw it as "an admission on the part of the government of its inability to execute its own functions," a weakness leading to "strife between sections, and to that pandering to sectional interests, which has been the opprobrium of Canadian legislation" (My 12, 1862).

## PART I - QUE 10 continued

### MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT - continued

Following the years of ministerial crises and deepening sectional rivalry, the *Transcript* concluded that Upper Canada would be reluctant to continue "being trampled on" while, in a sectional contest, "Lower Canada would have everything to lose . . . and a dissolution of the Union would be suicidal to both" (My 19, 1864). The June 23, 1864, issue shows the steps taken from June 14 to June 18 which ended in the compromise suggestion of federation as given in a statement signed by Tache, Brown, Macdonald, Cartier and Galt.

The *Transcript* did not see Confederation as the solution. Before difficulties can be solved, "a spirit of moderation and a desire for mutual concessions must be inculcated among all classes of the people" (Je 28, 1864). He claimed that the adoption of the Federal system was regarded by the French Canadian people with suspicion, and he himself felt that the system carried "ready-made instruments of secession" (Ja 24, 1865).

As for the politicians of the time, the *Transcript* saw the J. S. Macdonald-Sicotte regime inheriting difficulties from the previous eight years but public benefactors in that they freed the country from the misrule of the Cartier-Macdonald government. Actually, John A's statesmanship was frequently praised but Cartier was disliked although his political strength was not disregarded. Brown was also accorded respect. "There are few men like him in this time . . . good logicians . . . eloquent speakers . . ." although the compliment was tempered with the political assessment that "Brown's retirement from political life will be the salvation of his party" (My 24, 1864).

The Militia Bill was considered "an enormous and . . . unnecessary burthen on the people" (My 19, 1862); and the *Transcript* also decried those who used defence for "humbug" and "political capital" (Ag 1, 1862), and "the croakings of English statesmen who know nothing about the matter" (Ag 7, 1863).

In the last two months available to us, the editor, concerned at the loss to Canada through emigration, made an attempt to stem the movement with emphasis on improved prospects for Canada as well as confusion to be expected with demobilization in the States. From June 13, 1865, notice of sale to Messrs. Gibson and McGrath, "new and younger owners," was given.

**Files obtained from:** OONL, OTL, OTP, QMM

**Issues wanted:** 1838 F 27, S 29, O 2-9,13 - N 6,10,15-29, D 4-13,18-25,29;  
1839 F 9-14,28, Mr 12-19,23; 1842 Je 2,25,30, D 31; 1843 Ja 3, My 2,11, Ag  
24-26, S 19, O 17, N 2-4,9,16,21, D 5; 1844 Ja 27, F 8, Ap 4,25, My 4(pp3-  
4),7,23,28(pp1-2),30(pp1-2), S 7(pp3-4),17,28, N 5; 1845 Ja 4,9, F 11-  
20,25, Mr 11,25-27, Ap 26-end of yr; 1846 Ja-Ap, Je 27, Ag 1, N 3(pp1-2),19;  
1847 Ja 19, F 13, Jl 3, O 21, D 2; 1848 Ja 11, F 1,8,15(pp1-2),19, Mr 16(pp1-  
2), Ap 29(pp1-2), My-end of yr; 1849 Ja-Ap (except Ja 11); 1851 Mr 13,29;

## PART I - QUE 10 continued

### *MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT* - continued

**1852** My 3 - end of yr; **1853** Ja-Ap, O 6, N 26, D 1-10; **1854** Ap 3, My 2-9,13(pp1-2), Je 8,27(pp1-2), Ag 8, S 1, D 9,23(pp1-2); **1855** F 6, Mr 29, My 30(pp1-2), N 8(pp3-4); **1856** Ja 24, F 26(pp1-2), My 1-3,12, Je 11, N 3,12,27; **1857** Ja 6,18,29, Mr 2,10,28, My 2(pp3-4), Ag 14, S 4,7, N 9; **1858** F 25, Ap 29(pp3-4); **1859** Ja 11,15, Mr 26; **1861** My-Jl, Ag 3,6,10-22,27-end of yr; **1862** My 1, Je 13, Jl 21(pp3-4),22-23, S 26, N 26(pp3-4), D 10(pp3-4); **1863** Ap 28(pp3-4), D 18,23; **1864** Ja 20(pp1-2), My 20; **1865** My 3, Je 9

**Holders of positive copies:** BVaU, OONL; (1836-1849) BViV, NSHD, OHM, OOP, OTP, QMBM, QMD, QQLa / ukOR / usICU, usMiDW; (1850-1865) OLU, (1862-1865) MWU

[Rev. Nov 68]

## PART I - QUE 14

### QUEBEC MERCURY

Quebec MERCURY, Quebec City, 1805-1903 //

**Dates microfilmed:** v1 no1, Ja 5, 1805 - v16 no 52, D 29, 1820 w 5 reels \$74.25;  
v57 no 1, Ja 2, 1862 - v69 no 307, D 31, 1873 d 24 reels \$373.00

**Publishers:** 1805-1823, Thomas Cary; ?-1873, George T. Cary

**Editors:** 1805-1815, Georges Paschal Desbarats (1844 appointed Queen's Printer);  
Ja-N 1862, George T. Cary; N 1862 - Ap 1864, Josiah Blackburn; 1864-1873,  
George T. Cary

**Editorial policy and content:** Published in English, the *Quebec Mercury* was founded as the organ of the official and Tory party in Lower Canada. It represented the English mercantile point of view. It was in consequence of the *Mercury's* attacks that *Bedard's Le Canadien* was founded in 1806, and these two newspapers waged a violent journalistic war against each other. The *Quebec Mercury* presented political, industrial and commercial news, reports of Legislative Council and House of Assembly proceedings, shipping news, accounts of court cases, and advertisements in both English and French.

George T. Cary, grandson of othe *Mercury's* founder, defined the paper's intention as it entered its fifty-eighth year of publication:

"We shall endeavour to keep the *Mercury*, as it has ever been known, an essentially English newspaper, of firm, liberal, conservative tone, free from those peculiarities which are fast being adopted by too many of the Canadian press" (Ja 2, 1862).

Politically, John Sandfield Macdonald's coalition with Sicotte was supported in the early 1860s; Josiah Blackbkurn stated that the *Mercury* had "the reputation of being the 'organ' of that interest," a policy which he sustained. Conservative support grew with Confederation, and when the "Pacific Scandal" led to the resignation of John A. Macdonald's government, the *Mercury* paid tribute to the Conservatives:

"A greater career than usually falls to the lot of Colonial statesmen has been that of the honourable gentlemen who have left office crowned with the laurels of long and repeated success . . ."

Early suggestions of Confederation were regarded as premature, but if this visionary scheme were to be carried through, the autonomy of the provinces must be preserved. In October, 1864, the *Mercury* featured a series of articles with "Reasons against Centralization" and urged that change be delayed until Confederation had been "long discussed, well digested, thoroughly understood, and generally desired." But by 1867, Confederation was accepted as a great achievement and citizens were reminded that their

## PART I - QUE 14 continued

### QUEBEC MERCURY - continued

future was dependent on their ability to "keep from quarrelling about race, language and origin."

A railroad from Halifax to Quebec City was recommended as "the first great work of the Dominion," to be followed by "railroad communication from the extreme west of Ontario

to the nearest point of British territory on the Pacific" as a link between England and India. In 1871 the *Mercury* called for united support of western extension, but also pointed out that "eastern extension should not be overlooked." It was felt that this could draw in the West Indies whose inclusion would be the 'natural make-weight against the rapid increase of Ontario," and that New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would be placated, and Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island would be attracted into Confederation.

Meanwhile, the *Mercury* became so disillusioned with the local government that in 1870 it blamed the lack of growth on three years of "inertness, procrastination and vacillating purpose" and recommended "but one election for both local and general representation" to provide experienced men at the local level, and "to be spared the danger of having contrary views urged on behalf of the same constituency." While by the next year it admitted: "The opinion grows stronger that a 'Legislative Union' . . . is what should have been adopted . . ."

Defence of the British North American colonies was a strong concern as it was felt that any sign of dissension or weakness might be taken by the United States as an opportunity to expand northward. The *Mercury* foresaw the day when Canada would have to provide her own defence, and that with the responsibility and burden of defence goes the right and benefit of separate diplomacy" (Mr 4, 1867). The removal of Imperial troops was seen as the reason for the threatened Fenian raids. "If Canada is to be made the battleground of those discontented with England's rule of Ireland," the editor stated, "England should surely bear the expense." It was felt that the Washington Treaty showed Canadian rights "abandoned in favour of England's convenience and love of harmony with the States" but even this would be accepted if it guaranteed peace for Canada. In 1873 Manitoba was urged to make peace with the natives rather than embroil Canada in war; "if they choose to be aggressive, they have to bear the consequences."

**Files obtained from:** OOA, OOP, QQA, QQL, QQLa

**Issues wanted:** 1807 Je 29; 1862 Ag 2; 1863 O 20; 1867 Ag 5

**HOLDERS OF POSITIVE COPIES:** (1805-1820) AEU, BRC, BVaU, BViV, NSHD, NSSX, OHM, OKQ, OLU, OONL, OTU, OOU, QLb, QMBM, QMG, QMM, QMU, QMSS, QTB, QTE / ukOR, usMiDW, usMWA; (1862-1873) BVaU, BViV, OKQ, OONL, OTU, QLb, QMG, QMM

[Rev. Nov 66]

## PART I - QUE 1

### *L'AVENIR*

L'AVENIR, Montreal,, 1847-1857 // (?)

**Dates microfilmed:** v1 no 1, JI 16, 1847 - v8 no 23, D 22, 1857 w,sw,tw 3 reels  
\$41.50

**Editor-in-chief:** 1847-(?), Jean Baptiste Eric Dorion; the policy was controlled by a committee of young men which included Papin, Daoust, Laberge, Blanchet, Doutre and Laflamme

**Editorial policy and content:** *L'Avenir* supported the "Parti Rouge," the radical movement organized in Montreal by Louis Joseph Papineau which advocated repeal of the Union of Upper and Lower Canada, a republican form of government, and annexation to the United States.

**Files obtained from:** OOA, OOP, QMF, QMSS, QQLA

**Issues wanted:** 1847 Ag 7-14,21, S 2-29, O 9, D 24(pp3-4); 1848 Mr 20; 1852 JI 14-21

**Holders of positive copies:** BVaU, OKQ, OLU, OOP, OTP, OTU, QMBM, QMD, QMM, QMU, QQL / ukOR

[Sep 50]

## PART I - QUE 9

### LA MINERVE

LA MINERVE, Montreal, 1826-1899 //

**Dates microfilmed:** Part I: v1 no 1, N 9, 1826 - v11 no 79, N 16, 1837 sw 6 reels \$80.30; Part II: v12 no 1, S 9, 1842 - v27, no 46, D 29, 1854 sw 9 reels \$133.50

**Founders:** Joseph Ludger Duvernay (formerly editor of *La Gazette des Trois-Rivieres*) and Denis Benjamin Viger (cousin of L. J. Papineau)

**Editors:** 1826-(?), A. N. Morin (joint premier of United Canada, 1851-1855); 1845-1852, Antoine Gerin-Lajoie; Raphael Bellemare; F. de la Potherie, etc.

**Editorial policy and content:** From 1826-1837 it supported the Papineau party and engaged strenuously in the conflicts of the time. Duvernay was imprisoned in 1832 for statements published in his paper. He and Morin fled after the Rebellion of 1837 and *La Minerve* did not reappear until 1842. From 1842 on, *La Minerve* was Conservative, supporting the Parti Bleu. But its opposition to annexation in 1849-1850 was half-hearted as Duvernay had become attached to the Americans during his exile.

**Files obtained from:** OOP, QMSS, QQL

**Issues wanted:** 1826 N23; 1837 JI 17; 1842 S 18-20

**HOLDERS OF POSITIVE COPIES:** Part I: BVaU, OKQ, OOP, OTP, OTU, QMBM, QMD, QMM, QMU, QStJ / ukOR, usCLU; Part II: BVaU, OOP, OTP, OTU, QMBM, QMD, QMM, QStJ / ukOR

[Sep 59]

## PART I - QUE 3

### *LE CANADIEN*

LE CANADIEN, Quebec and Montreal, 1806-1909 //  
(1806-1891 published in Quebec; 1891-1909 in Montreal)

**Dates microfilmed:** v1 no 1, N 22, 1806 - v6 no 7, Mr 2, 1825 w 3 reels (220 feet)  
\$37.50

**Publisher-editors:** 1806-1812(?), Pierre Bedard (leader of the French-Canadian Party in the Lower Canada Assembly); 1820-1822(?), Francois Blanchet; 1822-1825, 1831-1842, Etienne Parent

**Editorial policy and content:** This paper was founded by a group of liberals in the Lower Canada Assembly, headed by Pierre Bedard. In 1810 an article written by Bedard, entitled "Tenons-nous par le bout du nez" led to his arrest and arbitrary imprisonment. The paper was suspended and the plan broken up. *Le Canadien* was revived seven years later, only to be halted again for its attacks on the government, and its editor and his associates were jailed. Publication was interrupted during 1819-1820, and 1825-1831. From 1822-1825 and 1831-1842 it was edited by Etienne Parent, who achieved an outstanding reputation as a journalist. Under Parent and later, the motto of the paper was "Our institutions, our language, our laws!" and it fought for French-Canadian interests by advocating political liberty and racial equality.

**Files obtained from:** OOA, OOP, QMSS, QQL, QQLa

**Issues wanted:** 1809 JI 15-22, Ag 5, S 9, O 16-30; 1810 Ja 13; 1817 O 18-25;  
1819 D 29

**HOLDERS OF POSITIVE COPIES:** BRC, BVaU, MWU, OKQ, OOP, OTP, OTU, QMBM, QMD, QMM, QMU, QQL, QStJ / ukOR, usCLU, usMH, usMNS, usMWA, usMnU

[Sep 59]

## PART I - NB 2

### *NEW BRUNSWICK COURIER*

New Brunswick COURIER, Saint John, 1811-1865 //

**Dates microfilmed:** v1 no 1, My 2, 1811 - v22 no 30, D 29, 1832 w 3 reels (325 feet) \$50.00; v22 no 31, Ja 5, 1833 - v40 no 35, D 28, 1850 w 6 reels \$102.00; v40 no 36, Ja 4, 1851 - v55 no 11, Jl 15, 1865 w 5 reels \$98.00

**Publishers:** 1811-1842, Henry Chubb under the name of H. Chubb & Co.; Henry Chubb and William Durant; 1842-1855, Henry Chubb, Samuel Seeds and Henry J. Chubb (son of Henry Chubb); 1855-1863, Samuel Seeds, Thomas and George James Chubb; 1863-1865, Thomas and George James Chubb

**Editorial policy and content:** Journalism in New Brunswick, under the able and well-directed efforts of Henry Chubb, took on a distinctly new garb and local news items, an extensive obituary of persons of prominence in the community, affairs of government and a thousand and one items which are even today of more than a passing interest, made their appearance in its columns.

A politically active journal describing itself as an 'independent' organ of public opinion, the *Courier* championed the rights and development of the Port of Saint John and gave conditional support to proposals for Confederation, the conditions being the building of the Intercolonial Railway and retention by each colony of its Legislature. The paper early gained the distinction of being the most influential of its day in the province and was the first New Brunswick journal to gain financial success.

The *Courier* carried much advertising, shipping and commercial news, and detailed accounts of proceedings in the provincial legislature.

**Files obtained from:** NBFU, NBS, NBSM, NSHP, OOA, OOP / usMHI, usMWA

**Issues wanted:** 1811 My 9-end of yr; 1812 Ja-Ap 23, My-Je 11, Jl 2-16,30 - Ag 13,27 - S 10,25 - O 8,22-end of yr; 1813 Ja-Mr 4, Ap 1,15-end of yr; 1814 Ja-F 11,25 - My 14,28 - Ag 6,20-27, S 10 - N 12,26, D 10-31; 1815 Ja 7-21, F 4,18-25, Mr 25, Ap 8-29, My 20 - Je 17, Jl 15 - Ag 19, S 8-end of yr; 1816 Ja-F 10,24 - Ap 20, My 18-25, Je 15-29, Jl 20 - Ag, S 21 - O 5,19 - N 23, D 7-28; 1817 Ja 4-11, F 8-22, Mr 22 - Ap 12, My 3-17, Je-Jl, Ag 9-30; S 13, O 11, N 1,22-29, D 20-end of yr; 1818 Ja 3,24, F 7,21 - Ap 4,18 - Jl 18, Ag 15-22, S 12 - N 21, D; 1819 Ja 2-16,30 - Ap, My 8 - Je 12, Jl 3, O 9,23 - D11,25; 1820 Ja 8 - F 2,16-23, Mr 18, Ap 1,15-end of yr; 1821 Ja-Je 2,16 - Jl 15,29 - Ag 3,17 - O 6,20-end of yr; 1822 Ja, F 16 - Ag 3,17 - D; 1823 Ja 4-18, F 7-21, Mr 8-15,29 - Ap 19, My 3-17,31 - Ag 2, O 18 - D 13; 1824 Ja-F 21, Mr-end of yr; 1825 Ja-Ap 2,16 - Ag, S 17, O 8-15, N 26 - D; 1826 Ja 14 - F 11,25 - Mr 4,18 - Je 3,17 - D; 1827 Ja-Mr 24, Ap 7-14, My, Je 16, Jl 21; 1828 Jl 26; 1830 F 20, O 23; 1832 Mr 24, My 5, Je 9, N 17; 1846 Ja 31, Mr 14, My 2, Je 13, Jl 28; 1850 Je 29, Ag 3; 1854 Je 3

## PART I - NB 2 continued

### *NEW BRUNSWICK COURIER* - continued

10,24, JI 29, Ag, S 16, O 7,14,28, N, D 9,23-30; 1855 Ja, F 10,17-24, Mr 3, My 12,26 - Je 2,16, JI-Ag 4,18, S 8, O, N 10,24, D 8,29; 1856 Ag 30, D 27; 1857 S 5; 1858 Ja 2(pp1-2), My 8, Je 5-12,19(pp3-4),26 - JI 3, O 9-16, D 25(pp3-4); 1859 F 26, Ap 2, Je 4, JI 2-9, Ag, S 10, O 1-18, N 5,26 - D 1,15-22; 1860 F 25 - Ap 7,21 - My 12,26 - JI, Ag 11,25 - N 17, D 29; 1861 F2; 1862 My 10 - Je 7,28, S9(?); 1863 Ja 31, Mr 28, Ap 25 - My 2, N 3

[Nov 61]

## PART I - NB 18

### *NEW BRUNSWICK REPORTER*

NEW BRUNSWICK Reporter and Fredericton Advertiser, Fredericton, 1844-1902 // (1844-1845 as *New Brunswick Reporter*; 1890-1902 as *The Reporter and Fredericton Advertiser*)

**Dates microfilmed:** v1 no 1, N 23, 1844 - v33 no 34, Je 13, 1877 - w 10-1/2 reels \$177.00; v34 no 1, Ja 2, 1878 - v46 no 51, D 24, 1902 w 15 reels \$225.00

**Publishers and editors:** 1844-1866, James Hogg; 1866-1875, Thomas H. Hogg (ed.); N 3, 1875-1876, published by the Estate of the late Thomas Hogg; 1877-1888, G. Fred Fisher (ed.); Andrew Lipsett (pub.); 1889-1902, Herman H Pitts (ed. and pub.); 1902, William M. Clark

**Editorial policy and content:** The paper is literary and political. Its motto was: "Our Rights--With our Duties." It has local, provincial and world news, also numerous advertisements. While conservative in politics, Hogg professed liberal principles and advocated the introduction of various reform measures. By 1845 the paper was critical of the statement that New Brunswick enjoys "Responsible Government"; but it also has constructive criticism in its issues. 1846 continues the same policy but participates largely in the discussion of the Canadian Boundary. Many extras are issued whenever the subject is so important that it cannot be held over until the next weekly issue of the newspaper. 1849 sees something new introduced--**letters-to-the-editors**.

Under Hogg's successors, the *Reporter* was a Conservative party organ. Wilmot and Fisher were supported, but the Blair Administration vigorously opposed. An important series of articles on "Maritime Union" was carried during Fisher's editorship.

The *Reporter* maintained a high moral tone and carried some religious articles. It was discontinued for lack of support in an unsuccessful fight against the inroads made by the dailies, at which time it was the oldest weekly in New Brunswick.

**Files obtained from:** NBFU, NBSM, OTAr

**Issues wanted:** 1845 S 19; 1846 Ag 7, D 4(pp1-2),11(pp1-2),18(pp1-2); 1849 N 9(pp1-2); 1850 JI 5(pp1-2); 1851 My 9; 1854 JI 21; 1860 N 9; 1865 Ja 13; 1875 O 27; 1876 N-D; 1877 Ja-Mr 14,28 - Je 6,20 - O 17,31-end of yr; 1878 Je 19; 1879 Je 4(pp3-4); 1880 My 5, S 15, N 17, D 22-29; 1881 Ap 20, Je 1,15, S 14; 1882 My 20, N 22; 1883 Ap 7, My 19, S 12, D 29(?); 1884 Ap 26, Je 28, Ag 9; 1886 Ja 6,9(pp3-4),23, My 26, Je 23; 1888 F 4, Je 16, D 30(pp1-2); 1889 Ja 5-12, F 9, N 23; 1890 Mr 15; 1891; 1892 D 14; 1893 Ja 4-25, Mr 15, JI 12, Ag 16; 1894; 1895 O 9-16; 1896 D 30(pp1-2); 1901 D 31; 1902 Ja 1(pp7-8), Je 18, D 31

**Holders of positive copies:** OONL

[Nov 62]

## PART I - NB 22

### *SAINT JOHN GLOBE*

Saint John GLOBE, Saint John, 1858-1927 //  
(1858 - S 1866 as *Daily Evening Globe*)

Dates microfilmed: v4 no 107, Ja 9, 1862 - v15 no 287, D 4, 1873 d 11 reels  
\$163.00

Publishers and proprietors: John V. Ellis (later Liberal M.L.A., Senator) and  
Christopher Armstrong

**Editorial policy and content:** Advocating that the Liberals adopt Atlantic Union as a party plank, the *Globe* contended: "The majority of thinking persons admit that a Union is desirable . . . A political organization having for one of its objects a Union of the Lower Provinces, would be invincible" (Je 19, 1862). "We could talk with some effect. Canada would not again dare to treat us as basely as she had done" (N 4, 1863).

Initially enthusiastic at the benefits an Intercolonial railway could bring to the province, the *Globe* was soon disenchanted by Canadian politics. "The written pledge of the Canadian Ministry is not worth, in the Province, the paper that it is written upon" (Ja 13, 1864). The feeling grew that Canada would promote the Intercolonial chiefly for her own interest, or that she would offer it as a sop to Atlantic Fishery rights being given up in a Reciprocity treaty with the United States. As a Saint John paper, the *Globe* soon took the stand that the railway "if ever commenced" should be "by the River St. John" (F 26, 1864). But it was westward extension which really appealed: ". . . there is no road so important as that which will connect us with the Railways of the United States" (S 28, 1864).

About Confederation, the *Globe* was skeptical. "That the Provinces must one day be united to each other . . . or they must become part of the United States nobody . . . can doubt." But the People "would have more confidence in the scheme if it has been propounded on its own merits and not to save the Canadian Parliament from dissolution" (Je 30, 1864). It "is a scheme that will make us tributary to Canada, and will grind us down to pay her debts" (O 17, 1865). "If Mr. Tilley would only accept the issue, and, instead of trying to compel us to take the Quebec scheme, endeavour to secure for us a Union that would be fair and more equitable, he would be doing a work that would command for him the sympathy and respect of the whole people" (F 28, 1866). Even the provincial form of Responsible government was in danger: "in order to give Mr. Tilley and his supporters another chance of forcing their views upon the country, the spirit of our constitution has been violated . . . by a Lieutenant Governor, whose sole idea of his duties and obligations is, that he is 'an Imperial Agent' who must . . . carry into effect the suggestions of the Secretary of State for Colonies" (My 30, 1866).

As Mr. Tilley, to whom the editors would like to have given support, became increasingly committed to the Quebec scheme of Confederation, attacks by the *Globe* grew. "The last

## PART I - NB 22 continued

*SAINT JOHN GLOBE* - continued

eighteen months has completely let in the light upon one fallacy which we shared in common with many others--that is as to Mr. Tilley's ability as a financier" (Je 10, 1866). When "we turn to view his public career we can find in it no evidence of great statesmanship" (Mr 28, 1867). "Mr. Tilley had about two-thirds of the votes . . . Again his party was completely organized--they voted all the live votes they could raise, and all the dead ones too; they personated votes, and they had their usual runners who went upon the principle of voting early and often" (S 16, 1867).

The new government's policies increased the *Globe's* bitterness: "Upper Canadian politics are to be the politics of this Dominion" (N 16, 1867). [this] "We accepted Confederation blindly, and we must now go it blind in the purchase of the frozen country between us and the pole; in running roads through it for the benefit of Canadian contractors, and in constructing railways for the glory of the Canadian Grand Trunk" (D 12, 1867). "All of the Maritime Province representatives, save three, voted against the new tariff . . . Mr. Tilley's conduct is difficult to understand" (D 19, 1867).

The scattered issues available for the years 1868 to 1873 show no apparent change in the *Globe's* attitude, and thus the Pacific Scandal provided an opportunity to chastise Sir John A: "We hold that personally he is dishonored and disgraced by the sale of high positions. We hold further that the fact that he used the money so obtained to bribe and corrupt the electors, adds to the disgrace of the whole affair. We hold that he used the money to advance his private ends--the election of himself and his friends to Parliament" (D 4, 1873).

**Files obtained from:** NBS, NBSM

**Issues wanted:** 1862 Ja 1-8,10 - F 1,4 - Mr 31, Ap 2-9,11,14-22,25,28 - My 1,2-19,22,28,30, Je 2,4,14,18,25, Jl 30, Ag 2,14,20,23,29, S 1,9,12, N 13, D 2,5,10-11,16,23,30; 1863 Ja 2,13,22,31, F 3,5,7,10,12,14,18,27, Mr 3,16, Ap 11,20,25,29, My 2,8,30; 1864 Ja 12,21, F 4, Ap 5, My 2-5,7,12, Je 4-6,8,14,23, Jl 4,9-10,16,21,23, Ag 2,6; 1865 Ja-Je, D 2,21; 1866 My 29, Jl 10, Ag 28, N 6-7; 1868 (except Ja 14, Ap 23,30, Jl 15, S 30, N 14); 1869 (except Ap 13,27, S 17,21,23(pp1-2), O 2, N 16); 1870 (except F 15); 1871 (except N 13); 1872 (except Jl 31, Ag 10); 1873 (except D 4)

**Holders of positive copies:** BVaU, OKQ, OONL, OTU, QMM

[Nov 66]

## PART I - PEI 5

### EXAMINER

EXAMINER, Charlottetown, P.E.I., 1847+

Dates microfilmed: v1 no 1, Ag 7, 1847 - v36 no 253, D 31, 1900 w,d 59 reels  
\$805.00

Editor-publisher: 1847-1867, Hon. Edward Whelan (founder and editor of the  
*Palladium*; editor of *Morning News*, 1846)

Editorial policy and content: The *Examiner's* motto was chosen from Euripides: "This is True Liberty when Freeborn Men having to advise the Public, may speak Free." In the first four years of its publication, Edward Whelan, in its pages and as a representative in the House of Assembly for the second district of King's County (to which he had been elected in 1846 at 21), worked for Responsible Government, free land and free speech.

D. C. Harvey sees Whelan as making two great contributions--expounding the principles of Responsible Government and providing the philosophic basis for local Liberalism. As Dr. Harvey has written: "It had been the avowed aim of Joseph Howe to make Nova Scotia the Normal School for Colonial Government and Whelan was an apt pupil (while working under Howe). Consequently, when [Whelan] came to the Island, he understood thoroughly the aim and meaning of Responsible Government and was able both in the press [the *Palladium* and the *Examiner*] and on the platform to expound its principles and emphasize its necessity."\* Whelan further fought for the extension of education to the poorest and remotest settlements.

In 1851, with the advent of Responsible Government, Whelan became a member of the new Executive Council under the leadership of the Hon. George Coles. In July 1851, he was appointed Queen's Printer.\*\*

For twenty consecutive years, Whelan represented St. Peter's District in the Assembly and when his party was not in power he returned to the *Examiner*. While he was returned in the provincial election of January 1867, he was turned down for re-election as Queen's Printer "by a politico-religious combination that grew out of the fact that his advocacy of Confederation threw him into line with Wm. H. Pope, who had broken several lances against the Catholic Church."\*\*\*

Files obtained from: OOP, PCL

Issues wanted: 1848 (w) S 18(pp3-8); 1849 F 19(pp7-8),26-end of yr(?); 1850 Ja 5(?); 1851 Ja 18 - Ap 7(?); 1854(?); 1855 Ja 29, Je 4,25 -Jl 9,23 - Ag 20, S 10; 1856 Mr 10, O 20; 1858 N 1; 1859 F 7, Ag 1, N 21, D 5; 1860 My 8, Ag

\* D. C. Harvey, *The Centenary of Edward Whelan*, 1926.

\*\* See the *Royal Gazette* microfilm for this period of the *Examiner*. (See PEI 8)

\*\*\* op. cit.

## PART I - PEI 5 continued

### EXAMINER - continued

14(pp1-2); 1861 Ag 19, S 30 - O 7; 1863 S 7, N 9(pp1-2),23; 1864 Je 20, JI 4, Ag 8; 1865 JI 17, D 25(pp3-4); 1866 My 21, JI 23(pp1-2); 1867 N 11; 1868 F 3-10,24, Mr 16, Je 15,29, N 16; 1869 Ag 9, S 13; 1870; 1871 F 13, S 11, N 27; 1872; 1873; 1877 (w) Ja-My, (d) Je 1-2,9,18,20-23,26-28, JI 4-6,9,17,20-21,24-26, Ag 8-10,13,17-18,29,31, S 3-5,7,10-12,19-24,27, O 9-11,20,23-25,29-30, N 2, D 7,15,18,24; 1878 F 9, Mr 16, Ap 19; 1879 F 21, My 13, Ag 9(pp1-2),14-18,23-25, N 13, D 4; 1880 Ja 3-8,10,17,20, Ap 20, My 26, Je 11, JI 16, Ag 21,28, D 2,16; 1881 (w) Ja 7,21, (d) JI 29, Ag 10,18,19,30, S 1,9,24, O 20-21, D 6; 1882 Ag 25; 1883 My 20, JI 10-11,18, S 21; 1884 JI 1; 1886 S 4,17, Ap 24, Je 21; 1888 Mr 14,20, Ap 10, Ag 31, S 14, O 24; 1889 Ap 6, Je 22, Ag 1,20, N 7; 1890 Ja 4-6,14, Mr 28, Ap 19,25, Je 9-10,14,23,30 - JI 1, Ag 16,23, S 9,18, O 14,23; 1891 Ja 2-3, Ap 8,18, JI 20-22, Ag 31, N-D; 1895 My 24; 1899 Ap 3,22, JI 9-10,15, S 2-5,15,21-22, O 28, N 6, D 9(pp5-8),11(pp5-8),15(pp5-8),16,24,29,31; 1900 My 22,29, Je 2,9

Holders of positive copies: OONL

[Nov 63]

## PART I - PEI 3

### *ISLANDER*

ISLANDER or Prince Edward Island Weekly Intelligencer and Advertiser, Charlottetown, P.E.I., 1842-1872 // ?

Dates microfilmed: v1 no 1, D 2, 1842 - v18 no 888, D 30, 1859 w 6 reels \$87.00; V18 no 889, Ja 6, 1860 - v30 no 1518, D 29, 1871 w 5 reels \$72.00

Publisher: John Inge

Editors: Duncan McLean; William H. Pope

**Editorial policy and content:** At first the *Islander* was issued bearing the motto "Open to all Parties, Influenced by None." But in that time of political activity, with the Queen's Printership in the gift of the governing party, the temptation to a young and aspiring publisher to enter the party lists was too great to be resisted. Not many years elapsed before the *Islander* became the recognized organ of the Conservative party. It took a leading part in all the discussions and party contests waged over the introduction of Responsible Government, Free Schools, the settlement of the Land Question, the construction of the P. E. Island Railway, the entrance of the Island into Confederation, and absentee landlordism.

Files obtained from: OOP, PCL

Issues wanted: 1843 Ag 11, S 28; 1844 Ag 2, N 8, D 21(?); 1845 F 15, JL 25 - Ag 1; 1846 Ja 3-17, F 21; 1847 O 22; 1848 D 15-29; 1851 D 26; 1852 D 10; 1853 Ja 14, Mr 11; 1854 Mr 31, Ap 28, My 19, D 29; 1855 Mr 2, Ag 3, S 7; 1856 Ag 15; 1857 O 23, N 27; 1858 Ja 8(pp1-2), My 14-21; 1859 F 25; 1871 Mr 24, Ap 14, Ag 18

Holdings of positive copies: (1842-1859) OONL; (1860-1870) NBFU, OONL, OTP, OTU, PC / ukOR / usCtY

[Nov 63]

## PART I - NS 2

### NOVASCOTIAN

NOVASCOTIAN, Halifax, 1824-1926 // (until 1840 known as *Novascotian*, or *Colonial Herald*)

**Dates microfilmed:** v1 no 1, D 29, 1824 - v12 no 52, D 25, 1839 w 6 reels \$72.20; v1 no 1, Ja 2, 1840 - v11 no 52, D 30, 1850 w 7 reels (750 feet) \$100.00; v12 no 1, Ja 6, 1851 - v16 no 52, D 31, 1855 w 4 reels (325 feet) \$56.00; v16 no 1, Ja 7, 1856 - v20 no 53, D 31, 1860 w 4 reels \$54.00; v21 no 1, Ja 7, 1861 - v30 no 51, D 26, 1870 w 7 reels (650 feet) \$102.00

**Publishers and editors:** D 29, 1824 - Ja 3, 1828, George R. Young; Ja 3, 1828 - Ja 6, 1842, Joseph Howe; Ja 6, 1842 - Ja 1, 1844, Richard Nugent; Ja 1, 1844 - Ja 4, 1854, William Annand; Ja 4, 1854 - Ja 1, 1855, Richard H. Willoughby; Ja 1, 1855 - Ja 4, 1864, Thomas Annand; Ja 4, 1864, Charles Annand

**Editorial policy and content:** Joseph Howe entered the office of the *N.S. Royal Gazette* as an apprentice at the age of thirteen, and by 1828 had had a year's experience as editor and part owner of *The Acadian*. Howe was soon in the political field and the *Novascotian* was his weapon. First it helped to bring about currency reform in the province. Then it undertook the battle for Responsible Government. In 1835 it printed a vigorous attack on the Magistrates' Bench in Halifax, accusing its members of malversation and extortion. The result was an action against Howe of criminal libel. Howe's case appeared so hopeless that he could find no lawyer to defend him. Thereupon he borrowed some books, read libel law for a week and undertook his own defence. He addressed the jury for six and a half hours and concluded with a brilliant plea for the freedom of the press. The result was a decisive victory for Howe and the *Novascotian*. In 1836 Howe was elected to the Legislature, and in the House and through his paper carried on the struggle for reform, which culminated in the formation of the first Responsible Government in the British Empire overseas on February 2, 1848. Under the editorship of Howe, it was transformed into the leading weekly newspaper of British North America, with a wide circulation that included not only the Canadas, but also the United States and to some extent Great Britain. Its first editor, George Young, adopted the motto, "Felix, qui potuit rerum, cognoscere causas," but Howe changed it immediately to "The free constitution which guards the British press," and thus it remained until the end of 1922.

The *Novascotian* was a powerful weapon for educational improvement as well as for political reform. It was instrumental in the establishment of a Mechanics' Institute in Halifax in 1831. It stood for an undenominational school system and a central and non-sectarian university. So comprehensive were its reviews of local, colonial, American and British news and opinions that a history of the English speaking world might be compiled from its pages between 1820 and 1848. Moreover, it achieved a high reputation as a literary magazine, devoting as it did wide coverage to local literature and other cultural activities. Haliburton's anonymous series entitled "Recollections of Nova Scotia," which first appeared on September 24, 1835, was developed a year later into the celebrated

## PART I - NS 2 continued

### NOVASCOTIAN - continued

"Clockmaker" series. Howe resigned as editor in December 1841 in order to devote more time to his political career. His friend William Annand, the owner of the *Morning Chronicle*, became editor in 1844 and much of the material published in this triweekly eventually found its way into the pages of the *Novascotian*. During the years preceding Confederation, it maintained a staunch policy of non-union, and even after July 1, 1867 continued to wage a verbal battle against the federal authorities and their local representatives.

**Files obtained from:** NSHL, NSHP, NSWA, OOA, OOP

**Issues wanted:** 1847 Ag 16(pp261-262); 1848 S 11(pp291-294); 1850 Ja 28;  
1864 Ja 4-11,25 - F 8, D 5(pp7-8); 1866 D 31(pp7-8); 1870 Ag 22, N 7

**Holders of positive copies:** (1824-1839) AEU, BRC, BVaU, MWU, NBFU, NBS, NBSaM, NSHL, NSHP, OHM, OKQ, OLU, OTP, OTU, OWA, QMBM, QMM / ukLBM, ukOR / usCLU, usICU, USMH, usMiDW, usMnU, usNcD; (1840-1850) AEU, BRC, BVaU, MWU, NBFU, NBS, NBSaM, NSHL, NSHP, OHM, OKQ, OONL, OTU, OWA, QMM / ukLBM, ukOR / usCLU, usMH, usMiDW, usMnU; (1851-1855) AEU, BRC, BVaU, MWU, NBFU, NBS, NBSaM, NSHL, OHM, OKQ, OONL, OTU, OWA, QMM / ukLBM, ukOR / usCLU, usMH, usMiDW, usMnU; (1856-1860) AEU, BRC, MWU, NBFU, NSHL, OHM, OKQ, OONL, OTU, OWA, QMM / ukLBM, ukOR / usMH, usMnU; (1861-1870) NBFU, NSHL, OONL, OTU / ukOR / usMH, usMiDW

[Nov 64]

## PART I - NFLD 5

### *COURIER*

COURIER, St. John's, 1844 - (?) //  
(1844 - F 1853 as *Morning Courier and General Advertiser*)

Dates microfilmed: v17 no 1, Ja 1, 1862 - v28 no 114, D 31, 1873 sw 5 reels  
\$88.00

Proprietors and editors: 1862-1871, Joseph Woods; Mr 1871-1873, John Woods

**Editorial policy and content:** Joseph Woods, a Wesleyan, opposed Hugh Hoyles' Protestant Conservative government in the period 1862-1864 as "rotten to the core . . . hollow and hypocritical . . . its only mainstay its sectarian character" and called on the Liberals to take action. In April 1865, Hoyles resigned to become Chief Justice and was succeeded by F. T. B. Carter. Woods supported the 1865 Coalition led by Carter (Protestant, Conservative) and Ambrose Shea (Catholic, Liberal) co-observers at the Quebec Conference: "The Government has unquestionably the sanction of a large majority of the most intelligent constituencies" (D 2, 1866). Although Carter and Shea favoured Confederation, they had insufficient support in the legislature to take action. The *Courier*, which early in 1865 had thought and hoped a favourable decision was imminent, was "please to note . . . a majority of our Assembly endorse the principles of Confederation" (Mr 8, 1865).

The *Courier's* initial views on Confederation had been typical: "Let the subject be brought freely before the country, let the people . . . have their say . . . at the hustings" (D 3, 1864). By 1865 Confederation was favoured and in the next three years was held up as a solution of the Colony's ills: "whatever we may expect from Confederation, to remain as we are is hopeless" (JI 14, 1866). When no delegates were sent to England to "watch over the interests" of Newfoundland, the *Courier* chided the government for having "neglected a duty clearly incumbent upon them" (O 31, 1866). "There is no middle path to be pursued . . . In Confederation the fortunes of this colony will be improved" (F 8, 1868). We "shall have bread stuffs duty free, clothing for the fishery will be much cheaper and better adapted for it . . . the wages of the labourer will be doubled," they replied to arguments that taxation would be increased. "Then we should have no pauperism, for there would be employment for our surplus population on the Railroads and other public works of the Dominion (D 9, 1868). However, in 1869, after the Government affirmed the principle of Confederation and discussions were held with Canada, the *Courier* changed its approach. Weighing the effect of Union upon N.B. and N.S., the editors announced: "it would not be an act of wisdom on our part to urge Union with the Dominion at present--at all events we cannot be serious losers by remaining as we are for the next four years" (JI 28, 1869).

Perhaps the Water Street Merchants influenced this reversal, for there was concern that "four years hence the financial exigencies of the Dominion will necessitate a revision of the Tariff not at all gratifying to Newfoundland, and which must result in increased

## PART I - NFLD 5 continued

*COURIER* - continued

taxation" (Ag 18, 1869). The voters were asked to elect "another body of men . . . to ameliorate the condition of the people . . . whose motto will be Newfoundland for Newfoundlanders" (Ag 25, 1869). The new Premier was C. F. Bennett, a wealthy merchant, landowner and mining magnate, who had consistently opposed Confederation, and who in December 1868 had been challenged by the *Courier* to show how Confederation could lead to additional taxation. Bennett was so vigorously supported for the next three years that an opposition paper's derogatory charge of "hireling" may well have been justified.

Files obtained from: NfSA, NfSG

Issues wanted: nil

Holders of positive copies: BVaU, BViV, NfSG, NfSM, OKQ, OONL, OTU, OWtU, Qmm

[Nov 66]

## PART I - NFLD 2

### NEWFOUNDLANDER

NEWFOUNDLANDER, St. John's,, 1807-1884 //

Dates microfilmed: v- no 3, Ag 8, 1827 - v- no 8, D 30, 1884 w,sw 26 reels  
\$390.00

Publishers: 1827(?) - My 18, 1837, John Shea; My 25, 1837 - Mr 14, 1844,  
William Richard Shea; Ap 18, 1844 - Ja 29, 1846, Ambrose Shea; F 2, 1846-1884,  
Sir Edward Dalton Shea

**Editorial policy and content:** The *Newfoundlander* was published during a very colourful period in the political history of Newfoundland. In supporting the Roman Catholic viewpoint, it was in opposition, particularly during elections, to the *Public Ledger* and the *Newfoundland Patriot*. The paper espoused the Liberal Party, and it played a prominent part in the struggle for Responsible Government.

Sir Edward Dalton Shea, its publisher, was an important figure on the local scene. In 1848 he was elected to the House of Assembly for Placentia. In the first Parliament under Responsible Government (1855), he sat as a Member for Ferryland. He was appointed to the Legislative Council in 1866, retired in 1869 to contest an election, was appointed again in 1873 and was Colonial Secretary until 1883 when he became President of the Council.

The *Newfoundlander* contained, in addition to local news, detailed reports on international affairs; lengthy bulletins from England, Ireland, and the Continent; numerous reports from the West Indies; shipping information; poetry; essays and stories; accounts of the proceedings in the Legislative Council and House of Assembly; court cases; and advertisements.

Files obtained from: NfSG, OOP

Issues wanted: 1827 JI 25 - Ag 1,29, S 12, O 10,31, N 28, D 12; 1828 Ja 16, Mr 26, JI 10-17, O 9; 1829 O 22, D 31; 1830 JI 15; 1831 Ja 6-13,20(pp1-2), F 17-24, S 28, O 13, D 1,15; 1832 Mr 29, Ag 16, O 25, N 8,15(pp1-2), D 6(pp1-20); 1833 Ja 3, Je 27, O 31, N 21-28; 1834 F 13-20, Ap 24, M 22, N 6; 1835 whole yr; 1836 whole yr; 1846 My 25, Je 8-15,18(pp3-4),22 (S 14, O 12, N 23,30, D 7 advertising sheets); 1847 Ja 11; 1848 My 25, Je 15(pp3-4); 1849 My 17,31; 1850 whole yr; 1851 Ja 2-30; 1855 Mr 1, My 21; 1856 Ja 28(pp3-4), Mr 20,27, Ap 24; 1858 Ap 26, Je 21, JI 22; 1860 Ja 5-end of yr; 1863 Ap 13, JI 9; 1865 Ja 30, JI 24(pp 1-2), O 26, N 30; 1868 Mr 18, Ap 20,27; 1873 N 7(?); 1877 F 23

Holders of positive copies: NfSG, NfSM, OONL, OTU

[Sep 59]