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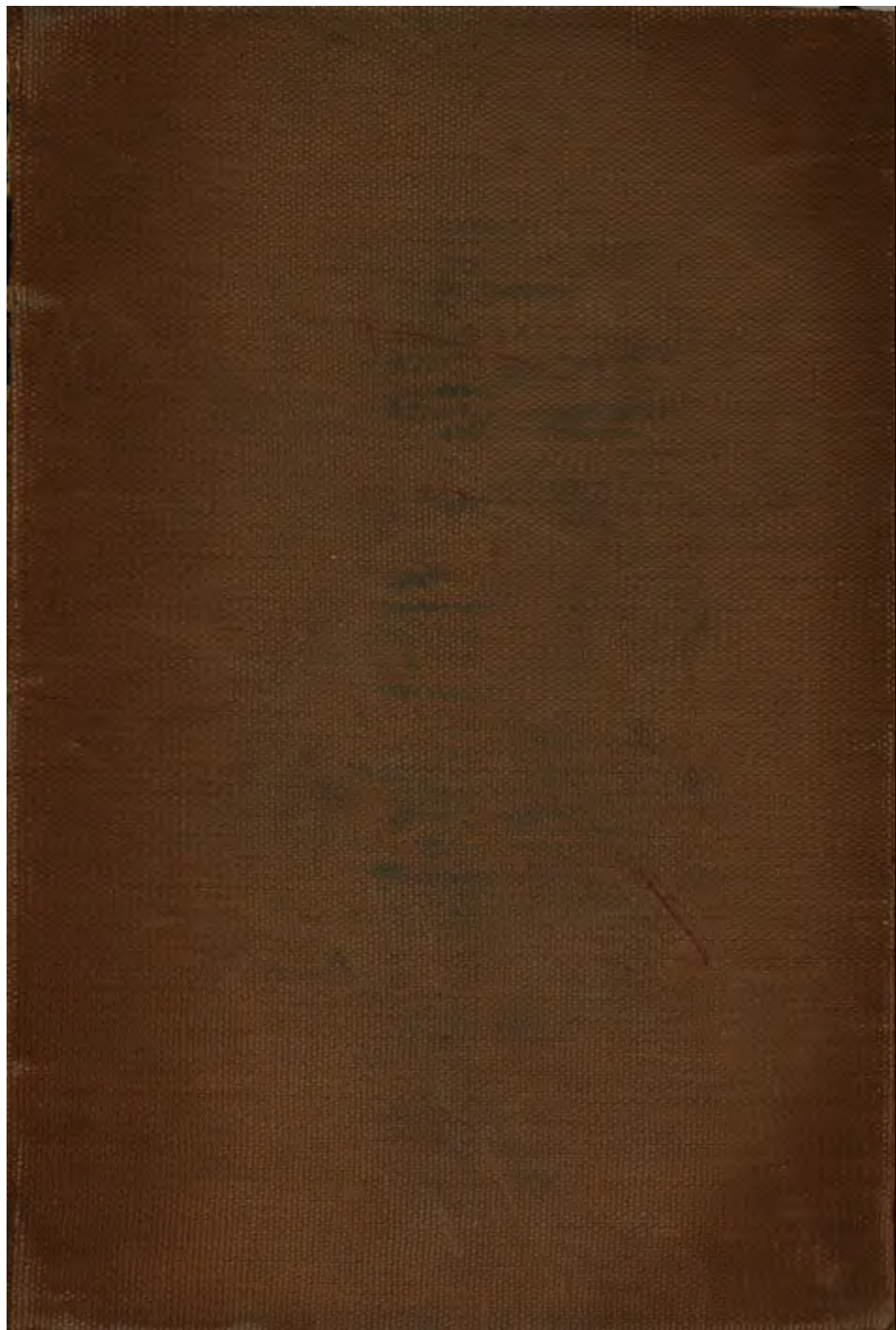
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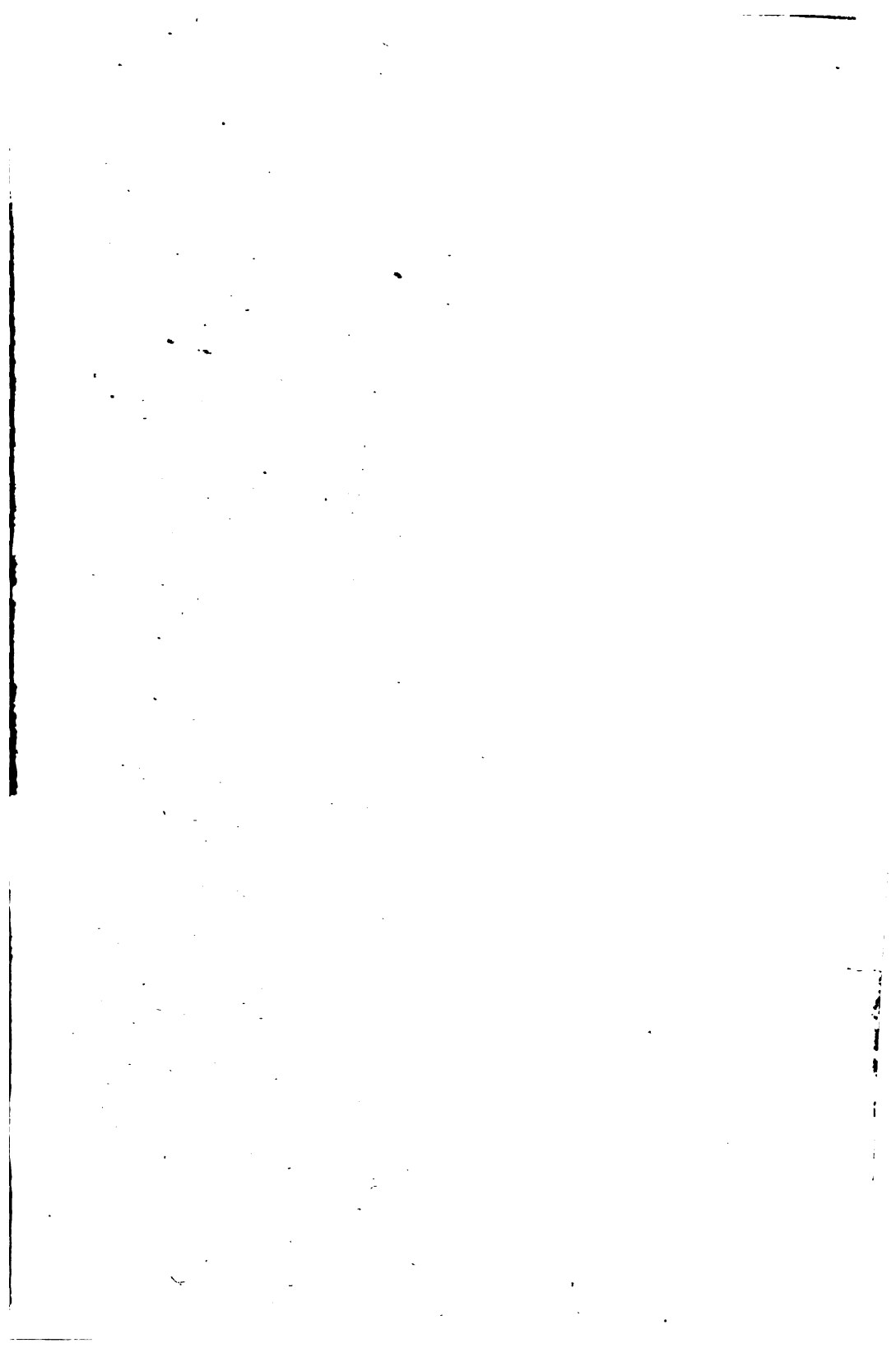
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INTRODUCTORY.

**I**T may be thought necessary that we should give some account of ourselves, and therefore we desire to state our aim and objects in venturing into print ; believing that there has been a want of a Journal devoted to antiquarian pursuits, it is a matter of surprise that up to the present time there has not been in this city, any publication especially representing those interested in such study.

The only means hitherto existing, has been an occasional paragraph in a newspaper noticing the discovery of some relic, or (how frequently in Montreal,) the destruction of some ancient landmark, which transient notice has in its turn passed away ; whatever has been done in this direction has been desultory and irregular, and the time seems certainly to have fully arrived, when those interested in studies so important to the historian, should possess some means of recording their views and experiences, and of giving and obtaining information concerning them.

Collectors of coins, and others interested in Antiquarian research are comparatively few in number, and are, for the

most part, scattered about the country; their favorite pursuit or study, consequently, too often wants the definite character which belongs to more combined efforts. This defect it is the object of this Journal to supply.

Every diligence will be used to obtain the requisite information on all topics which fall within the objects of the Journal.

The Editors pledge themselves, not to admit into its pages any communication which could possibly give just ground for offence, and that all articles shall have an elevating tendency; they resolve to exclude controversy, and to make the whole a repository of facts, rather than opinions, and a medium of general information to the reader.

With these ideas, this publication has been devised and originated by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, believing it to be a legitimate branch of the Society's work.

The "Canadian Antiquarian" is offered as an exponent of the opinions of those who make these subjects their study, with the hope that through the assistance of those students for whose interest it is designed, it may in time become a useful and valuable adjunct to historical and scientific literature.

The Editors approach their labors with considerable diffidence, well knowing the many wrecks amongst the periodical literature of Canada, but they now launch their frail bark, and trust, that supported by a reasonable share of public favor, they may be enabled to steer clear of shoals and quicksands, and bring their venture into a fair haven.

For themselves they promise to freight the vessel with a cargo, which they trust will be found profitable and with a good resolution in the discharge of their duty, they hope to succeed, well knowing in the words of Shakespeare:—

"'Tis not in their power to command success,  
But they'll do more, deserve it."

## .OLD COLONIAL CURRENCIES.

BY S. E. DAWSON.

*(From The Canadian Monthly.)*

HOWEVER true it may be that the history of European nations is merely the biography of a few great men, such an assertion cannot be made concerning the history of America. Hence the history of the New World, though it may lack the strong personal interest which attaches to the record of great kings, statesmen, or generals, has the surpassing interest of being the record of experiments, political, social and religious, of some of the most highly gifted races of Europe, made under conditions of singular freedom, both from the straitened forms of old world society, and from the dominating individuality of great men. Social experiments in America have succeeded or failed in consequence of their inherent virtues or defects, and have not been strained by outward pressure beyond their natural limits. Our present purpose is to chronicle some of the experiments which have been made in the New World in the important department of finance. We do not hope to establish any theory of money, or elicit any new principle. Experiments are still being made, and, doubtless, the true theory will in time appear.

In America, within a comparatively short period, every conceivable form of currency has been tried. The accounts of the New Netherlands (now New York State) were, in 1662, kept in wampum and beaver skins. That currency does not appear to have been more stable than others; for, in that year, complaints were made of its increasing depreciation, and the Chamber of Commerce at Amsterdam credited all its colonial officials with twenty-five per cent. additional salary in beaver skins to cover their loss, a precedent too seldom followed in later and more progressive times.

During the earliest period of the history of the English

colonies whatever exchanges were not made by barter were made in a specie currency, consisting mainly of French and Spanish coins. These, being much worn and depreciated by constant clipping, were often weighed out in primitive style, and settlements were made, and salaries fixed, in ounces of silver-plate. Curious complaints were made to the Home authorities, and recriminations were frequent between the colonies regarding the clipping and defacing of coins. The dollar or piece of eight reals, passed at a different rate in each colony and the colonial legislatures all fancied that the best way of attracting money was to raise its nominal value. Competing traders, even in the same colony, vied with each other in giving the highest nominal value to the dollar. Pennsylvania endeavoured to draw money from New York by calling the legal value of a dollar 7s. 6d. New York had previously made the same attempt on Massachusetts by fixing upon 6s. 9d, and New Jersey got the better of both in the current opinion of that day by allowing 7s. 8d. for the same coin. These rates varied by colonial enactment from time to time, and Governor Hunter, of New Jersey, writing to the board of Trade at London, "doubts if it "be in the power of men or angels to beat out of the heads "of the people of this continent a silly notion that they gain "by the augmentation of the value of pieces of plate," (*i. e.* dollars.) This notion is held to the present day in Prince Edward Island where it is still supposed that money stays upon the Island because the nominal value of the shilling sterling is 1s. 6d. currency. The Boston people of those days were not, however, so easily beaten, although they kept the value of the dollar below the rate in the other colonies. One of the Governors of New York makes earnest appeal to London against them, "because having the main foreign "trade, they bring goods to New York, which they will sell "only for good heavy money, which they carry away and clip, "and then send back this light money to New York for bread-

“stuffs, which they ship to the West Indies and undersell the New Yorkers there in their own productions.” The indignant governor calls loudly for the interference of the Mother country to check those singular financial operations of the lively Bostonians. Throughout all the correspondence between the colonial governors and the Mother country the necessity of one general standard of value was continually urged, and the efforts of the Home Government and their officers to that end were as continually and pertinaciously thwarted by the colonists in their various assemblies.

Still at that time, the currency, such as it was, was of gold and silver. Schuyler and Dillon, who made an expedition into Canada in 1698, report with apparent surprise that there the currency consisted of paper only, but the power of a paper currency was shortly after discovered by the English colonists, and Massachusetts, as usual, took the lead. Although the need of it was not so much felt in the town of Boston, which had a large foreign trade, the people elsewhere were often in great straits for the want of some medium of exchange. The colonists could live in a rough sort of abundance—they had no need for food or shelter; but the pressing wants of existence being easily satisfied there soon arose a demand for Manufactured goods—the luxuries of the old world. Moreover the settlers were continually extending their boundaries—and subduing new land, and their capital was thus being fixed as fast as acquired, consequently they were always heavily in debt to the Mother country, the exportable money was incessantly swept away to England by the adverse balance of trade, and large communities were frequently reduced to barter, for want of a common measure of value.

The Navigation Laws, so far as they were observed, tended greatly to increase this inconvenience by compelling, or seeking to compel the colonies to trade with England alone, and thus aiming to centre in England all the profits of both sides of the American trade. The staples of America, such

as tobacco, indigo, and (from the West Indies) sugar, could be exported to no other European port but England ; they might be sent to other British colonies but only on payment of an export duty. The colonists could legally import manufactured goods from England alone, thus paying the price demanded by the English merchant, while their own exports could not bring in the often glutted English markets their fair value in the markets of the world. No wonder, then, that the available money always gravitated towards England, and, if it had been possible to have enforced these laws strictly, the Americans could never have had any money with which to eke out their remittances in produce.

These laws were, however, in practice almost wholly disregarded. There grew up between the commercial colonies and the foreign West Indies and Spanish Main a large and lucrative traffic. The Boston merchants pushed their ventures everywhere, and the surplus produce of the colonies—the lumber, fish, and grain, found a near and ready market in the Spanish colonies of the Gulf of Mexico. There they were exchanged for specie—the gold and the silver, which were staple exports of Mexico,—and hence the coins of Spain, the doubloon, and especially the dollar, became the standard coins used in American trade, although the nominal currency was calculated in pounds, shillings and pence. With the money so obtained remittances were made to England ; for the Spaniards had little the colonists stood in need of. The English trade was thus fed by a systematic infraction of English law, conived at by everybody, so long as the French power remained unbroken in Canada. When that fell the latent divergence of interest became apparent, and the attempt of Parliament to stop this illicit trade by enforcing the Navigation Act was the real cause of the American Revolution—the Stamp Act was the pretext.

The specie thus obtained and the heavy tobacco remittances from Virginia could not pay the debts of the colonists and

leave sufficient money for domestic use. The colonists were always pushing their settlements westward, and the drain of money to England was continual. Moreover the incessant wars with the Canadians and with the Indians often demanded great exertions from the Colonial Governments. Then the wonderful power of paper money was called into requisition. The various Governments (Virginia excepted) issued Bills of Credit for five shillings and upwards ; with these they tided over great emergencies, and, as they became accustomed to them, they paid with these current expenses of Government. It seemed to the colonists that they had discovered a new El Dorado. In some colonies loan offices were opened by Government, and these bills loaned to private parties on land security at interest. In Rhode Island the interest might be paid in hemp, flax, or other produce, so that in appearance the Government derived an ample revenue without imposing a tax. The bills were made a legal tender, and as fast as one set of bills matured, others in increased amount were issued. The Government and the people were mutually accommodated, the currency passed readily from hand to hand, satisfying all the domestic exchanges, and causing for years a great apparent prosperity; but the inevitable result followed. There was no limit to the issue but the moderation of the people who were the issuers, In 1738 one specie dollar in Massachusetts would buy five, in North Carolina fourteen, and in South Carolina eight paper dollars. Massachusetts, ever in advance, was the first to push these issues to the utmost, and the first to abandon them. The great efforts made by that colony in 1745 in fitting out the expedition which resulted in the capture of Louisbourg, brought the currency and credit of the Province to its lowest ebb ; and the evils of unrestrained paper issues became so apparent that when England, exulting in the prowess of her daughter colony, refunded the cost of the expedition, the grant was used to place the currency upon a specie basis,



which continued until the Revolution. The Government brought up all its outstanding bills by paying one Spanish dollar (six shillings legal par value) for every 45s. of the older, or 11s. 3d. of the more recent issue. This somewhat sharp financial operation was justified by the consideration that, the bills being no longer in possession of the original holders, and being largely depreciated, to pay their nominal value would be to impose a tax upon the people, to which the "people" generally objected.

The other colonies (Virginia excepted) never afterwards obtained a specie currency. Pennsylvania in 1723 issued a small quantity of paper at five years date. In 1729 Benjamin Franklin was one of the most strenuous advocates for a further issue. His pamphlet "Considerations on the necessity and value of a paper currency" largely influenced public opinion, and the printing of the issue which was entrusted to him probably tended to strengthen his convictions. Writing in his later years he confesses, however, that his views had changed, and that paper money might be abused; but the current theory among the people then was, that as gold was representative of value, so paper was a representative of gold, and of value, by a double substitution. So firmly wedded did the people become to paper money that even in Massachusetts, when the Assembly were making efforts to return to a specie basis, riots occurred among the country people, who fancied it was a plot of the rich Boston merchants to sweep up all the money for their English remittances.

Paper money being as before stated, a legal tender in most of the colonies, strange feats of finance were performed. Instead of remitting to England, payment was often made to a resident agent, who would be compelled to receive the amount in paper at its nominal value. Sometimes the debtor class would get control of the issues, then money would be abundant, and mortgages, contracted in more unpropitious

times, would be paid off. Again other interests would get the upper hand, issues would be checked and money would become scarce, then mortgages would be foreclosed and property brought to Sheriff's sale, when all who had ready money might buy to advantage. Specie was at a premium, varying in each colony with the amount of paper issue, and differing at different times in the same colony. The injustice became so great that in the year of the Stamp Act, Parliament passed a law forbidding Colonial Legislatures to make paper a legal tender, a law which caused great bitterness in the Middle Colonies, and which is alluded to among others in the Declaration of Independence, where the king is arraigned for "having refused his assent to laws the most wholesome, just and good."

Putting aside, however, for the present all considerations of the fluctuations caused by paper money, it must be observed that there was all the while a legal par of exchange, differing in each colony, based on a value of the pound sterling. Thus in Massachusetts £1 stg. = £1 6s. 8d. currency. In New York £1 stg. = £1 15s. 6¾d. currency. In Pennsylvania £1 stg. = £1 13s. 4d. currency. In South Carolina £1 stg. = £1 os. 8 8/9d. currency. The sterling pound had four different values in as many West India Islands, and a yet different one in Nova Scotia and in Newfoundland. The exchange book of Colonial days "Wright's American Negotiator," was a thick octavo, giving the rates of premium up to one thousand per cent. These old currencies even now linger in the speech of the country people. In Massachusetts 16⅓ cents is now often called a shilling, for it was the sixth part of a Spanish dollar, which used to pass for six shillings. In New York a shilling still means 12½ cents, because the Spanish dollar, was eight shillings at legal par in colonial days; and in Ontario the same usage, inherited from the U. E. loyalists, still prevails.

In all this chaos of currencies it is pleasant to find one

fixed value which endured during nearly all the period we have been concerned with, and which, although it has disappeared in outward form, is yet present latently in every exchange calculation made even at this present day—we mean the old Spanish dollar. We have already seen how it became the almost universal coin in America, and during nearly the whole Colonial period, namely, up to the year 1772, it contained the same quantity of pure silver.

There were in circulation four kinds of dollars, viz. :—“Seville pieces of eight,” “Mexican pieces of eight,” “Pillar pieces of eight,” “Peru pieces of eight.” These pieces, of the value of eight reals Spanish “old plate,” were all called “dollars,” and were all of the same weight—17 dwts. 9 to 12 grains of silver, of a standard fineness of 11 parts pure silver to one of alloy. But the legal par at which they passed differed very much in the colonies. At the time of the Revolution it was 6s. in Massachusetts, 8s. in New York, 7s. 6d. in Pennsylvania, and 4s. 8d. in South Carolina. Very early in Colonial history the inconvenience of a varying par was felt by many, and the governors especially urged the Home authorities to put a stop to it. Accordingly in 1707, the sixth year of Queen Anne, an Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament, declaring the value at which foreign coins should pass in the colonies. This enactment was based upon careful assays, and fixed the value of the Spanish coins as follows :—

|                                      |   |              |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------|
| Seville pieces of eight “old plate,” | - | 4s. 6d. Stg. |
| Mexico “ “                           | - | 4s. 6d. “    |
| Pillar “ “                           | - | 4s. 6¾d. “   |
| Peru “ “                             | - | 4s. 5d. “    |

It was also enacted that in future the dollar should not be accounted for in any of the colonies above the rate of 6s. currency. This statute was utterly disregarded in America, and like most other Imperial statutes, became a dead letter. Some attempt was made in New York by the governor to

enforce it, but the proclamation was withdrawn, because, as the governor alleged in excuse, "it was injurious to the trade of New York to cry down the value of the dollar while the neighbouring colony of Massachusetts treated the Statute with contempt." The letters of the New York officials of those days are very plaintive concerning the misdeeds of the Boston people, who seem always to have done as they liked, and to have paid no more attention to an Imperial statute which might not meet their approval, than to a Papal bull. This statute had, however, the effect of placing an authoritative value in sterling money on the coin most in use in America.

The value of the Spanish dollar was based not only upon its weight and fineness, but, of course, upon a comparison with the weight and fineness of the British silver coins then in use. The standard remained unchanged for silver in England from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the year 1816. One pound of silver of the fineness of 11 oz. 2 dwt. was coined during all that period into £3 2s. od. stg. There were therefore 5,328 grains of pure silver in 62s. stg., and the dollar contained 385 grains pure. The proportionate value of the dollar is then easily seen to have been 4s. 5 4/5 precisely, and as, at that time, the standard value of silver was in reality less than its commercial value, 4s. 6d. was fixed upon by the Statute. This was practically underrating the dollar, and as fast as they arrived in England they were sold as specie and exported.

It thus happened that the par of 4s. 6d. stg. to the dollar became a fixed standard, to which all American values could be referred. And such it has continued during 164 years down to the present day, for this is PAR, or \$4.44 to the £ sterling. It is sometimes called old par—it is the par with which all our books of exchange tables commence—the par upon which all our calculations are based, from Montreal to New Orleans. The present legal par in Canada is a 9½% premium on that par. The Spanish dollar has changed, the British silver

coins have changed, and the currencies of America have fluctuated, but the par of 1707 remains yet as the one fixed point in the sea of confusion.

We come now to revolutionary times. The extraordinary expedients of the Revolutionary Congress are among the best known incidents of history. The war was fought on the American side with paper money up to the time when the French expedition under Rochambeau landed, and brought the specie which was as necessary to success as bayonets. It would be tedious to narrate the steps by which the Continental money depreciated to 1000 to 1—until it finally disappeared. The leading spirits of the Revolution saw the necessity of laying a direct war tax, but they could not obtain the consent of Congress. "Do you think," said a member of Congress (quoted by Greene; Historical studies) "that I will consent to tax my constituents, when we can send to the printers and get as much money as we want?" The farmer who refused to take this money for his produce was treated as a traitor, and had his property taken from him for his disloyalty, but no enactment could keep it from depreciating. Meantime the presses of the different States teemed with issues of their own during the war, and up to the period of the full consolidation of the Union in 1790. Their paper added to the volume of the currency and to the utter confusion of values.

Immediately after peace was declared the efforts of all thinking men were turned towards consolidating the Union, and for several years the proposed Constitution was discussed in every town and hamlet. But even then the lurking attachment to paper money was evident. Some of the States were unwilling to resign the right of issue, and it was not until 1790 that Rhode Island joined the Union, and its citizens finally relinquished their cherished habit of paying their debts in paper. The State Governments were forbidden by the new Constitution to make anything but gold and sil-

ver a legal tender, or to issue Bills of Credit. Inconvertible paper money from that period disappeared in America, until the Federal Government, exercising a power not apparent in the Constitution, repeated, in our own times, the experiment with happier results.

So soon as the new Constitution began to work, it was, of course, necessary to provide a revenue, and to fix values. The first Congress in 1789 passed an Act imposing Custom duties. By this Act the pound sterling was valued at \$4.44, or 4s. 6d. stg. to the dollar. Thus the old par of Queen Anne was restored, and the rate was called *Federal currency*, to distinguish it from the various State currencies. Still, there was no Federal coinage, and coins from all parts of the world were taken at the Custom Houses at a statutory value. In 1792 Congress organized the United States mint, permitting the circulation of the foreign coins for three years longer, until the new national coinage should be ready, and establishing the national standards—the Eagle to be counted at \$10, and to contain 270 grains of gold of the fineness of 22 carats, and the dollar to contain 416 grains of silver 892.4 thousandths fine.

Changes in the currencies of Spain, of England, and of America now concurred to disturb the par of \$4.44. In 1772 the fineness of the Spanish dollar had fallen from 11-12ths to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ -12ths. In 1774 silver had ceased to be a legal tender in England (in sums over £25) excepting at the rate of 5s. 2d. an ounce. The exchange between America and England was thenceforward regulated by the intrinsic value of their gold coins alone, a change which became more apparent in 1816, when England adopted the gold standard exclusively, and made her silver coins tokens only by coining the same weight of silver into 66s., which had previously (since the year 1666) been coined into 62s. The average value of the dollar of Spanish and American coinage in 1795, 1798 and 1803 was 4s. 4d. stg., calculated at the Mint

rate of 5s. 2d. sterling per ounce. In other words the par of exchange on the basis of the dollar was  $3\frac{7}{8}$  premium on old par. The Federal dollar remained unchanged until 1837, when it was reduced. The weight was made  $412\frac{1}{2}$  grains, and the fineness  $\frac{9}{10}$  ths; since that time the dollar has not been altered. In 1853 the half dollars and smaller coins were still further reduced, but without affecting the exchanges, for, as before stated, all estimations of exchange after 1793 should be made on gold and not on silver standard.

In order then to ascertain the various changes of new par since the revolution, the gold currency of England must be considered. This had been fixed by advice of Sir Isaac Newton in 1717, and has ever since remained unchanged. One pound of gold, of 22 parts pure to 2 alloy was, and is yet, coined into £46 14s. 6d.; but the Eagle, the standard American gold coin, has undergone three changes as follows:—

VALUE OF THE EAGLE COMPARED WITH THE SOVEREIGN.

| Date. | Weight. | Fineness.                     | Weight of Fine Gold. | Value stg.         | Par.            | Value of Sovereign in U.S. |
|-------|---------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1792  | 270 gr. | Same.                         | $247\frac{1}{2}$ gr. | 43s. 9d.           | $2\frac{7}{8}$  | 4.57 £ stg.                |
| 1834  | 258 gr. | $\frac{890}{1000}\frac{1}{4}$ | 232 gr.              | 41s. $\frac{1}{4}$ | $9\frac{5}{8}$  | 4.87 £ stg.                |
| 1837  | 258 gr. | $\frac{900}{1000}$            | 232.2 gr.            | 41s. $\frac{3}{4}$ | $9\frac{9}{16}$ | 4.87 £ stg.                |

It therefore clearly appears how the present par of exchange became fixed at so large a premium upon the old par of Queen Anne.

These changes in the value of the United States coinage affected in course of time the legal par of the loyal colonies. The currency of Canada was for a long period in great confusion, for having no Colonial coinage, the coins of all na-

tions passed at values fixed by Statute with little apparent relation to intrinsic value. The first Statute is that of 1777. In 1795 the Customs Act declares that £5,000 stg. is equivalent to £5,555 11s. 1½d. currency. The old par of 1707 was evidently then the legal par. In 1808 a Currency Act was passed enumerating the most common coins—these were French coins, remaining from the period of French rule, Spanish and Portuguese coins, British coins, and United States coins. The guinea (21s. stg.) was valued at 23s. 4d. currency, the 1s. stg. at 1s. 1d., the Eagle at 50s., and the Spanish and American dollar at 5s. Thus the attempt was made to keep the currency at old par when reckoned in English coins, and at 2⅞ prem. (or American par) when reckoned in United States coins. For if the guinea (21s.) was worth only 23s. 4d. currency, the eagle, which at that time was of intrinsic value for 43s. 9d. stg., could be worth only 48s. 7d. currency, instead of 50s. as enacted. The shilling sterling was undervalued as regards the dollar in the same ratio. This seems to have had the very natural effect of driving all the British coins out of circulation, and in 1825 an Imperial Order in Council was issued, fixing the value of the dollar at 4s. 4d. stg. in British silver coin, and making provision for the introduction into the colonies of British silver in large quantities, by means of the Commissariat, and ordering that such coin should pass at its nominal value as in England. These regulations do not appear to have had much effect, for in that same year the value of the shilling was raised in Upper Canada to 1s. 2d. currency. In 1836 the same Province again raised the value of the shilling stg. to 1s. 3d. currency, and also fixed the value of the pound sterling at 24s. 4d., assimilating the legal par to the change of 1834 in the United States par, but over-valuing the sterling shilling.

An effort was made in 1839 by both Provinces to remedy this anomaly, but the bills passed failed to receive the Royal



assent, and it became one of the first duties of the Parliament of United Canada in 1841 to remedy the confusion. The par of 24s. 4d. to the £ stg. was retained, but the silver was reduced to its proper proportionate value, and could only be used as a legal tender to the amount of 50s. currency. The convenience of easy reckoning and the competition of traders still kept up the current value of the British shilling to 1s. 3d. in spite of the Act, and the currency gradually became overloaded with British silver.

The subsequent changes in our currency are too recent to require much notice. The dollar which in 1841 had been raised to 5s. 1d. was reduced in 1850 to 5s. And in 1851 the decimal system displaced the intricate and cumbrous denominations of pounds, shillings and pence. Every reader will recall the circumstances which led to the pouring of all the United States silver coinage into our already overloaded silver currency, and the various expedients vainly resorted to for relief until the effectual remedy of the present finance minister was applied. The Act of 1854 fixed our currency on its present basis, confirming the par of 1841 of  $\$4.86\frac{66}{100}$ , or 24s. 4d. currency to the £ stg. or  $9\frac{1}{2}\%$  premium on the par of Queen Anne.

The Confederation of the British North American colonies and the consequent extension of the Canadian par has left but two anomalous currencies among the English speaking people of this continent. In Newfoundland the par of 4.80 to the £, or  $8\%$  premium prevails, and the little Island of Prince Edward still rejoices in the enormous premium of  $35\frac{1}{8}\%$ , or 30s. to the pound stg. We may surely hope that the time will shortly arrive when, not only these anomalies will disappear, but when the mother country will adopt a decimal system which will facilitate computation, and thus increase trade with all her children throughout the world.

## AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

BY NUMA.



PURPOSE contributing a few pages to our quarterly on the subject of American Antiquities, and shall preface my remarks with a quotation from that venerable and interesting publication "*Archæologia*," a publication, which, under the able management of the Society of Antiquaries of London, has done good service by communicating Antiquarian discoveries to the public, and fostering a desire for Archæological research. "The history and antiquities of nations and societies have been objects of enquiry to curious persons in all ages; either to separate falsehood from truth, and tradition from evidence, to establish what has probability for its basis, or to explode what rested only on the vanity of the inventors and propagators. The first traces of every history were rude and imperfect; better methods of preserving facts succeeded. The unchiseled stone or rudest hieroglyphic accompanied the songs of the bards, to perpetuate the achievements of a whole nation, or a few individuals; till the use of letters, and the complicated transactions, claims, and interests of men, taught them to multiply memorials, and to draw them up with more skill and accuracy. The arrangement and proper use of facts is History;—not a mere narrative taken up at random and embellished with poetic diction, but a regular and elaborate enquiry into every ancient record and proof, that can elucidate or establish them. For want of these, how large a proportion of history, from the creation of the world to the present age, remains yet to be sifted by the sagacity of modern criticism! To this neglect is owing, that we have no more certainty about the first ages of Rome and Mexico; and, if the same darkness overspreads the early periods of our own history, it is from the same cause. The only security against this, and

the accidents of time and barbarism is, to record present transactions, or gather the more ancient ones from the general wreck. The most indistinct collection has this merit, that it supplies materials to those who have sagacity or leisure to extract from the common mass whatever may answer useful purposes. Here begins the province of the ANTIQUARY, who will never be deemed an unserviceable member of the community, whilst curiosity or the love of truth subsists; and least of all, in an age wherein every part of science is advancing to perfection."

America abounds in antiquities so extensive, so beautiful, and so majestic, as to rival those of Thebes or Nineveh. Ruins of ancient cities, of immense extent; fortifications, obelisks, pyramids, temples with walls built of hewn stone, showing a refined taste in architecture, and adorned with figures, beautifully executed; large altars, ornamented with hieroglyphics; remains of ancient palaces, beautiful specimens of sculpture and painting, with many other marks of ancient greatness, prove that this is not a new world, but that a powerful empire existed at a very remote period of time, teeming with a population highly skilled in arts, and in a state of civilization far beyond anything we have been lead to conceive of the aborigines of this continent.

It is now admitted by Geologists that America is the oldest world physically. This primeval region stands partly in Canada and partly in the United States.

Captain Dupaix, who visited Central America in 1805, supposed the Central American ruins were left before the deluge.

Mr. Ogilby, Cosmographer to King Charles the Second in 1671, thinks that men and animals came, immediately after the flood, from Arminia to Tartary, and from the later place to this continent, by a continuous range of land extending from Asia to America, by Behring's Straits.

Georgii Hornii, in a Latin book, published in 1629, says that the migration to this Continent took place immediately after the Confusion of Babel.

Mr. Josiah Priest makes the following remarkable statement : " A gentleman who was living near the town of Cincinnati in 1826, on the upper level, had occasion to sink a well for his accommodation, and persevered in digging to a depth of eighty feet without finding water, but still persisting in the attempt, his workmen found themselves obstructed by a substance, which resisted their labour. They cleared the surface and sides from the earth bedded around it, when there appeared the stump of a tree, three feet in diameter, and two feet high, which had been cut down with an axe. The blows of the axe were yet visible. It was nearly of the color and apparent character of coal, but had not the friable and fusible quality of that substance. His reflections on this discovery are, 1st.—That the tree was undoubtedly antediluvian. 2nd.—That the river, now called Ohio, did not exist anterior to the deluge, inasmuch as the remains of the tree were found firmly rooted in its original position, several feet below the bed of that river. 3rd.—That America was peopled before the flood, as appears from the action of the axe in cutting down the tree. 4th.—That the Antediluvian Americans were acquainted with the use and properties of iron, as the rust of the axe was on the top of the stump when discovered."

In Morse's *Universal Geography*, the discovery of the stump is thus corroborated : " In digging a well in Cincinnati, the stump of a tree was found in a sound state, ninety feet below the surface ; and in digging another well, at the same place, another stump was found at ninety-four feet below the surface, which had evident marks of the axe, and on its top there appeared as if some iron tool had been consumed by rust."

Professor Mitchell mentions a certain class of antiquities as distinguished entirely from those which are found in and about the mounds of the west. These objects were discovered in the section of country about Fredonia, on the south

side of Lake Erie, in digging from thirty to fifty feet below the present surface of the ground, and consist of fire brands, split wood, ashes, coals, tools and utensils. As these antiquities were discovered much below the bed of Lake Erie, they must have been antediluvian, and agree with the discoveries of the stumps.

The early Spanish writers inclined to the opinion that the Romans and other ancient nations, centuries before the present era, were well acquainted with the existence of this country, and have concluded from the strongest evidence, that the Carthagenians had much to do in colonizing America, as had also the descendants of the ancient Tyrians, or Hivites, who built the City of Otobum, the remains of which are thirty-two miles long by twelve miles broad ; full of palaces, monuments, and statues. On the stones of this city are sculptured representations of Apis, Isis, and Osiris, the gods of the ancient Egyptians, and numerous inscriptions. The similarity of the letters of these inscriptions to those of Africa, as in use thousands of years ago, is almost exact; showing beyond a doubt that the same nations, the same language, and the same arts, which were known in ancient Libya, were also known in North America.

Calmet brings forward the most classic authors of ancient times respecting the discovery of America. Honorius, son of Theodosius the Great, says, that in very remote ages three voyages were made to the country now called America ; the first by the Atlantes, or descendants of Atlas, who gave his name to the Atlantic Ocean.

Strabo, the Historian and Geographer, was of the same opinion,

Diodorus Siculus, says that the Phœnicians had navigated the Atlantic very far, and, upon the authority of Josephus, the transmigration of Phœnicians to this Continent on a Syrian Fleet, in the employ of Solomon, is mentioned, and it seems probable that Canada was discovered by them, from

the fact, that glass beads of accepted Phœnician manufacture have been found in an ancient estuary, of the Copper age, at Beverly, in the Province of Ontario.

Humboldt says that in Canada he has seen lines of defence and entrenchments of extraordinary length, the work of some people belonging to the early ages, and that amidst the extensive plains of Upper Canada, dykes of a considerable length, weapons of brass, and sculptured stones are found, which are the indications that it was formerly inhabited by industrious nations.

The antiquities of Rome refer for the most part to the time of the empire, of the kingly period few remains can be found, and of these few the prison of the Apostles is the most interesting. The Marmatine Prison was built in an ancient quarry, at the eastern side of the Forum. It was begun by Ancus Martius, fourth King of Rome, B.C. 640-B.C. 616, from whom it derives its name, and was enlarged by Servius Tullius, Sixth King of Rome B.C. 578-B.C. 534. Formerly there were no stairs into it, and the prisoners were let down from an opening above. I have visited these dungeons, but when doing so, was not aware that in the State of Missouri, the remains of a stone building had been discovered, in form and size resembling the Marmatine Prison. These remains are strong evidence that the Romans had a knowledge of the existence of America, prior to their invasion of Britain.

*(To be Continued.)*

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DISCOVERY OF ANTIQUITIES.—Excavations for archaeological purpose have been lately undertaken at Jupille, in an ancient place of sepulture in Belgium, and have resulted in the discovery of a considerable number of skeletons, one of which had on the neck a golden collar. A remarkably fine mosaic pavement was also discovered. An archaeological commission has been sent to visit the spot.—*European Mail.*

THE ROMAN BRICK IN MARK LANE,  
AS TESTIMONY OF THE EARLY JEWISH SETTLEMENTS  
IN ENGLAND.

BY THE REV. PROFESSOR DE SOLA, LL.D.



It has been thought by some historians, that as no mention is made of the residence of Jews in England previous to that found in the Canonical Excerptions of Ecbright, Archbishop of York, published in the year 750, that none of that ancient race had settled there before the commencement of the eighth century. But their own historians and chronologists claim a much earlier date for their first settlement. One of the most esteemed of these chronologists, R. David Gaus, in his "Tsemach David," under the year 3775 of the Creation, and 15 of the Christian era, has the following remarks which we translate from the original Hebrew :—" The Emperor Augustus was a pious, God-fearing man. He executed justice and righteousness with Israel, and was a great friend to them. Therefore, the author of the 'Sceptre of Judah,' who writes that this Emperor promoted a great slaughter of Israelites, is surely deceived. I, on the contrary, have never met with the least allusion to any such slaughter in any historical book with which I have ever met, but both in Gentile historians, as also in Josephus, (Chapter xv.), we find that he was a true friend to Israel. And further, Josephus writes in his 46th Chapter, that the Emperor sent letters of franchise to all the Jews throughout the countries under his dominion, eastwardly beyond the Indian Ocean, and westwardly throughout the Island of Britain, that is the Province\* of England." The discovery of a Roman brick in Mark Lane,

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\* It is worthy of remark, that the writer uses here the word *medinah*, "province," in the same sense as in Esther i. 1, evidently adopting the opinion of those who consider Britain to have been a dependancy of Rome immediately after its invasion by Cæsar. The moderns believe, however, that it was not until the reign of Claudius, that the Britons were subdued, by the expedition under Plautius.

London, with a representation of an incident recorded in the Hebrew Scriptures, has led, at least, one eminent English antiquarian, without knowledge of Jewish opinion or statement to regard it, as in every way probable, that there was a Jewish settlement in England in the days of the first Roman Emperor, and before the Christian era. In the first volume of Leland's "Collectanea,"\* is a letter, in which the writer,† speaking upon the antiquities of London, says: "And now, I shall take notice of a very great curiosity found in Mark Lane, more properly *Mart* Lane, it being a place where the Romans, and not improbably, the Ancient Britons used to barter their commodities, as tin, lead, &c., with other nations, it may be with the Greeks, who often came into this island to purchase the like goods. Whence, I am apt to conjecture, that the name of the lane hath been continued ever since the time of the Romans, and that the names of some other lanes and streets, as Cornhill, Grace (Church) Street, Icknold's Way, Walling Street, and, perhaps, Old Fish Street, are of equal antiquity, and were so called from the same kind of accidents. The curiosity I am speaking of is a brick, found about forty years since, twenty-eight feet deep below the pavement, by Mr. Stockley, as he was digging the foundation of a house that he built for Mr. Nalley. Near to this place, were dug up many quarters of wheat, burnt very black, but yet sound; which were conjectured to have lain buried ever since the burning of this city, about 800 years before. This brick, is of a Roman make, and was a key brick to the arch where the corn was found. It is made of a curious red clay, and in bas-relief; on the front it hath the figure of Samson, putting fire to the foxes' tails, and driving them into a field of corn. It seems to be the same story that is mentioned in Scripture, of (Samson) destroying the Philistines' corn. Whence came the fable of

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\* Ed. 1774, Lond.

† John Bagnford.



Hercules to be the guardian of the corn stores, or granaries, as they had their peculiar deities for all domestic affairs in, or near their houses and camps, as Priapus was the protector of their garden, &c., not to mention many other household gods of several names and uses. This brick is at this time (the latter end of the eighteenth century), preserved in the museum, belonging to the Royal Society, in Fleet Street, from whence I have caused an accurate draft\* of it to be sent you, at the same time not forgetting to acquaint you that the late ingenious Richard Waller, Esq., (whose death is much lamented by the virtuosos of this place), communicated to me the following account of the measure of it, as exactly taken, viz. :

|                                  |   |                      |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| On the picture, or largest face, | { | broad. . . 4 inches. |
|                                  | } | long . . . 5 1/10 "  |
| On the other, or reverse side,   | { | broad. . . 3 7/10 "  |
|                                  | } | long . . . 5 1/10 "  |
| Its thickness is . . . . .       |   | 2 4/10 "             |

At the same time, Mr. Waller observed to me in his letter, that the proportions of the bas-relief are so very fine, that it is plain from thence, that it cannot be a work of the bas-entire; 'but then,' says he, 'how the story of Samson, should be known to the Romans, much less to the Britons, so early after the time of the propagation of the gospel, † seems to be a great doubt, except it should be said, that some Jews, after the final destruction of Jerusalem, should wander into Britain, and London being, even in Cæsar's time, a port or trading city, they might settle here, and in the arch of their own granary, record the famous story of their delivery from captivity under the Philistines.' Be that as it will, the thing is very curious, and it is very plain by the impression, that it was made by a mould or stamp, so that doubtless there were many of the same mode."

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\* A copy thereof may be found in Leland's Collectanea, in the edition before quoted.

† Joseph of Arimathea is said to have preached the gospel in Britain, A.D. 35.

We propose to show now that the assertion of Gans and the opinion of Mr. Waller are supported by various important considerations. And, first, we remark that Britain, and London in particular, were highly celebrated for their commerce, in the time of Augustus, and even before the invasion by Julius Cæsar. Without stopping to examine the probability of the assertion made by Godfrey of Monmouth, the Welch Historian, who "reporteth that Brute\* builded this citey (London) about the year of the world 2858, and 1108 before the Christian era, near unto the river now called Thames or Trenovant,† and named it Troynovant;" or whether the far-famed King Lud, the royal and original proprietor of Lud's gate, known to the Londoners as Ludgate.‡ "did repaire this citey, and also increased the same with many fayre buildings, calling it Lud-din, *i.e.* the City of Lud or Lloyd;§ we remark that Tacitus,|| about half a century after Augustus, tells us that London had become a "nobile emporium," a city highly favored for her great conflux of merchants, her extensive commerce, and plenty of all things. And Strabo, who flourished under Augustus, says, "Britain, produceth corn, cattle, gold, silver and iron; besides which skins, slaves, and dogs,° naturally excellent hunters, are exported from that island." And even Cæsar admits that the Britons, already before his time, were very numerous and powerful, and had, more particularly in the south-eastern

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\* Said to have been lineally descended from the demi-god Eneas, son of Venus and grandson of Jupiter. He must have been contemporary with Samuel and Saul; and London, according to this account, must have been founded before the building of the first Temple.

† Some would make the *Civitas Trinobantium* of Cæsar synonymous with this Trenovant, by changing the *b* into *v*.

‡ When Ludgate was taken down to be rebuilt, in 1508, the following inscription was found on one of the stones, "*This is the ward of R. Moses son of Isaac.*" (Pennant, Account of London.) This of course would not prove that there were Jews in England at the early period assigned for building Ludgate; but the stone, most probably, formed part of the domicile of those unfortunate Jews, whose houses were pulled down by the turbulent barons in the reign of King John, to repair the city.

§ Stowe's Surveys, &c. Fol. Lond. 1633.

|| He is the first who calls the city Londinum.

° A rather ominous classification.

parts, considerably advanced in the arts of tillage and agriculture. From these authorities, some have concluded that it is only from the time of Cæsar that Britain began to be known as a place famous for its commerce; but it can soon be shown that such was not really the case. For, in the first place, if, from her peculiar situation, Britain presented many advantages for commerce, her situation was always the same, and consequently the same inducements for visiting the island always existed. Secondly, It would appear very improbable that during the few years intervening its invasion, and the accession of Augustus, it should have become such a place for commerce as Strabo describes it, (see above); and lastly, we know that the Phœnicians traded with the Britons in lead and tin\* long before the Roman eagle had made its appearance in the "sea-girt-isle;" so that we have here sufficient grounds for rejecting the supposition that "Britain was a place of but little note in point of commerce before its conquest by the Romans,"† and for adopting the opinion of such as maintain that "London grew into a city of importance by her trade with the Greeks and Phœnicians."‡

We remark, next, that from the days of King Solomon, the Jews more fully applied themselves to commercial pursuits, and in the reign of Augustus Cæsar, they were so occupied very extensively. The Jews nationally, appear to have displayed but little spirit of enterprise and taste for commerce, previous to the reign of King Solomon. But when this monarch, who "passed all the kings of the earth in riches and wisdom," made a navy of ships in Ezion Geber, which went to Tarshish with the servants of Horam (Hiram) and came once every three years bringing gold and silver, ivory, apes and peacocks,§ the nation appears to have grad-

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\* "They refined, and transported the metals by the Isle of Wight into Gaul, and thence by land on horseback, in thirty days to Marseilles," (Owen. Vindic. Brit. ap. Stowe.)

† Bishop Stillingfleet, An. Lond. p. 533.

‡ Owen, Vindic. Brit. pass.

§ 1 Kings ix. 26; 2 Chron. xx. 37.

ually acquired a taste for so exciting an avocation. And although the navy which King Jehoshophat made to trade to Tarshish was destroyed as a judgment of God for joining himself with Ahaziah;\* still does the nation appear to have regarded it merely as such, and their newly imbibed spirit of traffic was not at all damped. Thus, previous to the Babylonian captivity, their trade had become so extensive that even those who had always held the first rank as a commercial people,—the Tyrians,—are represented by the prophet Ezekiel as being envious of them, rejoicing at the overthrow of Jerusalem, and congratulating themselves that they would be replenished “now that she is laid waste,”† But to draw nearer to the period with which we are most concerned, we shall find that in the time of Pompey, there were many Jews engaged in naval and commercial pursuits; for the ambassador of Hyrcanus accused Aristobulus before him of having been privy to, and concerned in, the many piracies which had lately taken place.‡ And although this accusation, proceeding as it did from an opponent, may not be entitled to much credit *per se*, yet it is sufficient to show us that there must have been some considerable portion of the Jewish nation engaged at this time in naval matters, or the ambassador would scarcely have dared to prefer such a charge, when experience would lead Pompey to question its probability. Again, when Pompey after profaning the holy temple with his “heathen presence,” had incurred the displeasure and hatred of the Jews, these generally joined themselves to the party and interests of Cæsar, who, according to Josephus, did not prove ungrateful; but granted them many privileges, and even made a pillar of brass for the Jews at Alexandria, “and declared publicly that they were citizens of Alexandria.”§ Thus, in Cæsar’s time, we find

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\* 2 Chron. xx. 37.

† Ezekiel xxvi. 2.

‡ Josephus Antiq. lib. xiv. cap. 3, § 2.

§ Antiq. lib. xiv. cap. x. § 1.

them enjoying all the privileges of their gentile countrymen. Stimulated by these advantages, their spirit of enterprise sought and found full scope ; so that Herod found it necessary to build Cæsarea, a seaport, the beauty and grandeur of which called forth alike the astonishment and praise of Jewish and Gentile writers. And, although this city may be justly regarded as being a proof of what Milman calls Herod's "costly adulation" to Augustus ; yet if we look to the extent of its commerce, its favorable situation, reputation, and magnificence, we shall be satisfied that the Jews at this time had obtained a celebrity in commercial matters such as they had never before possessed.

From the foregoing, it becomes in the highest degree probable, that Jews began to settle in England shortly after its conquest by Julius Cæsar. If Britain was a place of most important and inviting character for commerce in the time of Augustus ; if the Romans then traded with Britain ; if the Jews then residing in Rome were enjoying particular privileges ; if their taste for commerce and spirit of enterprise which had sprung into existence as early as the days of Solomon, had now arrived at its fullest development, and if probability be at all of any weight or value in argument, then we think that in support of the assertion of R. David Gans and the opinion of Mr. Waller, we have presented considerations than which nothing can be more conclusive or satisfactory. Indeed, it would be entirely opposed to reason and experience to suppose, that the Roman Jews in the reign of Augustus, should have slighted the advantages which were then within their grasp, and settled down in a slothful indifference, when we know that many of them at this time reached very great eminence in the paths of literature and science. Now, if we admit this, and we think that we should not be wrong to do so ; then it would be no more than consistent and proper for us to admit, that it is from this time that the Jews must have commenced settling

in England. For it would have been most difficult, if not impossible, for them to have embarked in pursuits such as the pearl or slave trades, which were the principal and most profitable sections of British commerce, unless they were on the spot ; as in these transactions their judgment would be necessarily required. A person carrying on the chief part, if not the whole of his business in a certain place, is much more likely to reside in that place than elsewhere. The same must it have been with Jewish merchants trading with Britain. And in this connexion we cannot but observe that it is very remarkable that the Roman brick before spoken of, should have been found in Mark Lane, a place it will be remembered, where the Romans, and not improbably, the Ancient Britons, used to barter their commodities. From this coincidence, we have probability supporting probability; for if the Jews traded into Britain, and the one probability tells us they did, then we have every reason to believe that some of them did actually reside in Mark or Mart Lane, the then chief spot for trade, and that the brick was really the work of an Israelite, since its subject (a scriptural one) would not allow us, as Mr. Waller observes, to suppose it to be of Roman make. And if this brick was really the work of a Jew (and the other probability tells us it was), then it is equally probable that it was the work of a Jewish merchant residing in Britain ; since it is most likely, as we have before observed, that they should settle where their avocations principally called them. Here then we have again, some important, though small particulars tending to show the correctness of the view we, jointly with R. David Gans and Mr. Waller, have taken of the matter. But we would leave it with our readers to decide, and we must not deprive them of their vocation. This much, however, we would add in conclusion : If, as Rollin remarks, where certainty is not to be had, a reasonable person should be satisfied with probability ; then we most assuredly should not slight in our in-

quiry the use of those means, which, if they will not permit us to decide with certainty, will, nevertheless, lead us to something which approaches very nearly to it. And, if the means which we have just employed, shall be considered as partaking of this character; if the considerations which we have urged to show that the earliest settlements of Jews in England must have taken place while that country was a dependency of Rome, be regarded as satisfactory, and if we have shown through them the correctness of the assertion made by one of the most able of the Hebrew chronologists, then will the purpose for which we originated this inquiry have been served.

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THE FIRST SCHOOL IN CANADA.—The first school in Canada was kept by Father Lejeune, at Quebec, in 1632. It consisted of a negro boy, and an indian boy, to whom the good father taught reading and writing. He wrote to France that he would not exchange his class for the best university. The following year he had twenty pupils, most of whom came on foot every day from several miles in the country. That school was the foundation of the famous Jesuit College, which produced men of eminence under the French regime.

THE FIRST HISTORY OF CANADA AND THE FIRST VOLUME OF POETRY WRITTEN BY A FRENCH CANADIAN were both published by M. Michel Bibaud, who may be called the pioneer of French Canadian Literature. He was born at La Cote des Neiges, near Montreal, in 1782, and died in this City in 1857, aged 75.

NESTOR, the father of Russian History, died 1113; Snorro, the father of Icelandic History did not appear until a century later; Kadlubek, the first historian of Poland, died in 1223, and Struman could not discover a scrap of writing in all Sweden older than 1159.

## A MONTREAL CLUB OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

BY ALFRED SANDHAM.



THE "Beaver Club" was instituted at Montreal in the year 1785, by the merchants then carrying on the Indian trade of Canada. Originally the Club consisted of but nineteen members, *all voyageurs*, having wintered in the Indian Country, and having been engaged in the trade from their youth. Subsequently the law respecting the limit to the membership was altered and it was decided that not more than 55 ordinary, and 10 Honorary Members should be admitted. Why this number should have been chosen is not made known, but it appears that the rule was thereafter strictly adhered to, and to secure admission, a unanimous vote was required. On the first Wednesday in December of each year, the social gatherings were inaugurated by a dinner at which all members residing in the Town were expected to be present. At the same time, they were required to notify the Secretary, if they should find themselves so situated as to prevent their attendance during the season, otherwise they were "considered of the party, and subject to the Rules of the Club." The Club assumed powers which would, in the present day, be strongly resisted; among the most notable of them was the rule, that "no member shall have a party at his house on Club days, nor accept invitations; but if in town, *must attend*, except prevented by indisposition." The meetings were held fortnightly, from December to April, and there was in addition a Summer Club for the Captains of the Fur vessels, who, in some instances, were honorary members. The object of the meetings, (as set forth in the Rules), was "to bring together, at stated periods, during the winter season, a set of men highly respectable in society, who had passed their best days in a savage country, and had encoun-



tered the difficulties and dangers incident to a pursuit of the Fur trade of Canada."

At these gatherings an opportunity was afforded of introducing into society such traders as might, from time to time, return from the Indian Country. They were first invited as guests, and if eligible from standing and character, became, by ballot, members of Club. At the meetings the members would call to mind, and recount the scenes through which they had passed, which, with whatever peril they had in reality been attended, now afforded gratification and amusement to each other. It was also customary to pass round the Indian emblem of peace, (the calumet), after which the officer appointed for the purpose made a suitable harangue. The evening was then devoted to more questionable forms of entertainment, and wine was freely used. Between these indulgences was often heard the animated song of the voyageur. There was a regularly established list of Club Toasts, five in number, which were compulsory, but after these had gone round, every member was at liberty to retire at his pleasure. The Club, with little interruption, continued to meet regularly until about the year 1824, when it became extinct, probably from the fact that but few of those who had taken active part in the Fur trade remained to entertain the meeting with accounts of their hair-breadth escapes and their ventures by land and water. Of the original members, there remained in the year 1819, but one living representative, Mr. Alex. Henry. It is a matter of interest to Canadians generally, but more particularly so to Montrealers, to know that the founder of "McGill College," was one of the original members, and that the records shew his first voyage to the interior to have been made in 1766. In the list of members appear names known to the older residents of the city, many of them made familiar to the present generation by the institutions, streets and squares which bear their names. McGill, Chaboillez, Desriviere and Cotte

are familiar as household words ; while many interesting recollections are awakened at the names of Frobisher, Finlay, McTavish, Gillivray, Gillespie, DeRocheblave, Moffatt, and LaRocque. These men have all passed away, and of the 93 Ordinary and 11 Honorary Members, whose names were registered down to the year 1819, it is doubtful if a single representative now lives. In connection with this Club is a point of considerable interest to Canadian Numismatists. One of the rules strictly enjoined, that on Club days members should wear their *medals* suspended with a light blue ribbon. Failure to do so was punished with a fine of one dollar for each offence. No account is given of this particular medal beyond that just named. It is however known that the Club, on several occasions, awarded medals for bravery, or for distinguished services rendered by the voyageurs. At a sale of Coins and Medals held in New York, in April, 1871, one of these medals was sold for \$33. The medal was gold, very thin, and with a raised edge. On the obverse was engraved a representation of a beaver, gnawing at a tree ; below which was a ribbon inscribed "Industry and Perseverance." Above this appeared the title "Beaver Club, Montreal, Instituted 1785." On the reverse was an engraved representation of a canoe shooting a rapid. The inscription being "Archibald McLennan, Fortitude in distress, 1792." The circumstances which led to the bestowal of this medal will probably remain unknown, but that the person who received it was worthy of association with the fur magnates of the day, is shewn by his election in 1814 as an ordinary member of the Club. This medal, with others awarded at various times to members of the Club, are probably those referred to in the rules. The vessels at that time engaged in the fur trade were the *Eweretta*, commanded by Captain Featonby; and subsequently by Captain Patterson; the *Integrity*; Captain Gibson ; The *Indian Trader*, Captain Edwards; the *Montreal*, Captain Edward Boyd, and the *Mary*, Captain Sarmon.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN LAYING THE FIRST  
STONE OF THE RIDEAU CANAL.

**I**T may not be generally known that the first stone of that important work, the Rideau Canal, was laid by the lamented Sir John Franklin. The following account of the event we find in the "*New Montreal Gazette*," for August —, 1827 :

"A letter we have just received from a correspondent at the Rideau Canal, dated August 16, 1827, says:—

I have this evening to communicate to you one of the most important events that ever occurred in the Canadas—an event which will doubtless form an era in the history of this country for ages to come. It was no less than depositing the first stone of the locks of the Rideau Canal. Yesterday evening, at a late hour, Captain Franklin, the celebrated traveller, arrived at the head quarters of the detachment of the 71st Regiment, now doing duty here, when Colonel By decided upon welcoming this enterprising traveller to the regions of hospitality and civilization in a way that would identify his return with a grand undertaking so highly beneficial for the Continent he had spent so long time and labour in exploring,—namely, the laying the first stone of the locks of the Rideau Canal. The high stage of popularity on which the Colonel so deservedly stands, places his desires and their accomplishments almost co-eval. This morning all was bustle to get ready,—at 4 o'clock, p.m., the stone weighing above  $1\frac{3}{4}$  ton was brought to its bed. Colonel By met Captain Franklin on the spot, when the Captain gave the final knock to the stone in due form.

*I understand there is to be an inscription on the stone detailing the circumstances under which and by whom it was laid.*

Notwithstanding the briefness of the notice, (a cause of disappointment to many), there was congregated on the

occasion as large and respectable a concourse of spectators as had ever been witnessed at this place."

*In this, Canada possesses her Franklin "relic," connecting the name of the lamented explorer with one of her most useful public works.*

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A FEW WORDS UPON THE KNOWLEDGE OF  
COINS, MEDALS, AND MISCELLANEOUS  
ANTIQUITIES.

BY HENRY W. HENFREY,

*Member of the Numismatic Society of London, &c., &c., &c.  
Author of "A Guide to English Coins."*

"Ambition sighed; she found it vain to trust  
The faithless column, and the crumbling bust,  
Huge moles, whose shadow stretched from shore to shore,  
Their ruins perished, and their place no more!  
Convinced, she now contracts her vast design,  
And all her triumphs shrink into a coin."



THE truth of these well known lines of Pope can admit of no denial. Coins and Medals are the only historical memorials which are "of undoubted authority, of necessary use and observation, not perishable by time, nor confined to any certain place; properties not to be found in books, statues, pictures, buildings, or any other monuments of illustrious actions." (*Swift.*)

Besides their great and acknowledged value to the student of history, coins and medals should, by an educated man, be regarded in the same light as books. "I soon perceived," says Admiral Smyth, "the mischievous error of the too general opinion, that an acquaintance with ancient coins is more the province of the antiquary than of the scholar, that it was of little permanent advantage to the general reader, and that it was useless to him whose avocations in life admit of but brief intervals for literary researches. My

conviction, on the contrary, showed that without these infallible vouchers, independent of their intimate connexion with the fine arts, there cannot be a clear understanding of many customs, offices, and historical events : that an experimental acquaintance with medals is a higher advantage than the ignorant will admit it to be ; and that no one can be disparaged by a pursuit which engaged the attention of and enrolled among its votaries such men as Alfred, Cromwell, Napoleon, Selden, Wren, Canova, Camden, Evelyn, and Chantrey. Looking backwards to antiquity, is not at all going back to it ; but the process inculcates various and invaluable cautionary lessons."

Ovid tells us "*factum abiit—monumenta manent.*" We should therefore, like Cicero, endeavor to collect and preserve these "*monumenta*" or memorials : "*Omnia antiquitatis monumenta colligo*" ought to be the motto of every member of this and kindred societies.

It is surely a noble pursuit which preserves the memories of great men, perpetuates their portraits, their actions, or their maxims ; and which thereby excites the emulation of the present generation.

By the preservation of every class of ancient remains, science and art are extended, and the honor and estimation of their patrons and protectors are kept alive.

In conclusion, I cannot too strongly impress upon the readers of this Journal the necessity of collecting, preserving, and studying every object of antiquity which comes to his own particular notice ; and as the value of any such object is proportionably enhanced by the number of persons to whom it is known, I recommend a prompt communication of all antiquarian facts and remains, especially such as may be connected with the early history of Canada, to the " Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal."

## A PLEA FOR AN ARTISTIC COINAGE.

BY R. W. M'LACHLAN.



**A** GREAT country, holding commercial relations with other great countries, all over the world, should strive to excel in the character of its circulating medium ; and by character, we mean *truthfulness and beauty*. An elevating standard of coinage is one of the evidences of civilization. A low class of coinage represses the arts of design, and fosters vulgar and depraved tastes. That we "cannot handle pitch and not be defiled," is a truth equally strong when the application is reversed, for we may say that a people or nationality cannot handle an artistic coinage without their tastes being to some extent elevated. It is a well-known fact, that a much higher degree of art than is at present displayed on our coinage, can be attained ; therefore, as the majority of our people have no other means for the cultivation of this taste, should not the stereotyped designs as the conventional head of the sovereign, the wreath or arms, be to some extent superseded by historical designs such as graced the money of Greece and Rome. Even these were changed from time to time, so that the people did not tire of the figures thereon presented. By following this example, there would be furnished a free school of art and design, extending to the whole community, and costing the government little if anything beyond the expense of sustaining the mint. This idea has been advocated by leading numismatists in Europe and America, who take the example of Greece to shew the benefits derived from this source. The Greek cities issued the most beautiful series of coins that ever appeared, and Greece stood far before all other nations in the fine arts, their work still holding its place among modern nations. Although the first rise of art among them cannot be attributed to their coinage, for it must have been known

and cultivated ere it could be thus developed, yet we are assured, that its long continuance is due to this cause, and that she was indebted to it for many an artist whose first love for the beautiful was awakened by examining the coinage.

In this new country, especially when residing far from cities, persons cannot visit the stores of art that are ever open to the people of the old world. But one great medium whereby the people might be instructed and elevated can be made available by the coinage. Therefore let us not rest satisfied until a higher degree of art is attained, and the people of our Dominion placed in possession of a truly artistic coinage.

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There is in possession of the Earl of Ormonde, a charter, pendant from which is an impression in green wax, of the seal of Strongbow. The seal has on the obverse a mounted knight in a long surcoat, with a triangular shield, his head covered by a conical helmet, with a nasal. He has a broad straight sword in his right hand. Reverse: A foot soldier, with the legend "*Sigillum Ricardi Filii Comitis Gilleberti.*"

RARE COINS.—One of the finest collections of Greek, Roman, and English coins has lately been purchased by MM. Rolin and Feuardent, of London and Paris. It belonged to the late Mr. Wigan, who spent many years in gathering together these splendid specimens of art. He never bought a coin unless in the best preservation, and never hesitated to give the utmost value for any he wished for. The number of Greek in the most perfect state is quite surprising. It would take up too much space to describe them; many are unique, and amongst them a splendid coin of Agrigentum, one of Sicily, &c. The Roman first brass are also grandiose, and many of them with the most beautiful patina upon them. Amongst the modern there is the only crown ever known of the first Pretender of James III.

## COINS OF SIAM.

BY SIR JOHN BOWRING, F.R.S.



ONEY that circulates in Siam consists principally of silver *ticals* or *bats* of the value of *2s. 6d.* sterling, with smaller coins, constituting its subdivisions. The coin is an irregular ball, but has two impressions, made by blows, bearing the King's mark. There is a double tical—a half tical, called *song-salung*—a quarter tical, the *salung*—and the half *salung*, or *fuang*, which represents 1200 cowries. These shells are generally employed for the small purchases of the people, about 100 of them representing a farthing. They are collected on the Siamese coast. Pallegoix says, that for a *fuang* (less than *4d.*) fifty or sixty varieties of vegetables may be purchased in the public markets. Four ticals make the Siamese ounce—20 ounces the catty, or Siamese pound of silver. The larger amounts are reckoned in pounds of silver, of which the sterling value is about *10l.* Gold coins resembling the silver in form and size, are issued, but in small quantities. Copper coins are issued by individuals in the provinces; and stamped glass, or enamel bearing inscriptions, is also used as a circulating medium. The Government issues promissory notes of various amounts, even to one-eighth of a tical. They do not seem extensively current, and, I believe, have not experienced any depreciation.

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“To have a thing is little, if you're not allowed to show it; and to know a thing is nothing unless others know you know it.”—*Lord Neaves.*

“It is more easy to write about money than to obtain it; and those who gain it jest much at those who only know how to write about it.”



## THE HERALDRY OF COINAGE.

*(From Bontell's English Heraldry.)*

THE Heraldry of the Coinage, in addition to the Shields of Arms of successive sovereigns, exemplifies the changes that have taken place in the form and adornment of the Crown, and it also is rich in various Badges and Devices having an historical significance.

In Coins the Royal Shield is sometimes quartered by a cross charged upon it, as in the the silver penny of EDWARD VI. A mediæval ship having a sail covered with heraldic blazonry, appears on the *Noble*—a coin worthy of its name. A figure of the King in armour (not particularly well proportioned to the size of the Vessel), his sword in one hand, and his Shield of arms in the other, is also represented in these fine examples of mediæval numismatic art. A ship without any sail, but in its stead charged with the Royal Shield heightened by a Cross, forms the reverse of another excellent coin, the *Angel*, the obverse bearing a figure of ST. MICHAEL with his lance thrusting down the dragon. The Angel of EDWARD IV. on either side of the Cross has the initial E and the white rose of York; and the legend is—PER : CRUCEM : TVA : SALVA : NOS : XTE : REDEMPT : (“By thy Cross save us, O Redeemer Christ!”). A Crowned Rose, with a Royal Cypher, is another favorite device; as in the shilling of HENRY VIII., with the legend—POSVI : DEV : ADIVTOREM : MEVM (“I have placed God (before me as) my helper”).

Such are a few examples of the early Heraldry of English coins. More recently, and particularly in our own Coinage, Heraldry and Art have declined together so that feeble designs, but too commonly executed with lamentable consistency, are associated with heraldic inaccuracies which continue uncorrected to this day—witness the *treasure of Scot-*

*Land* always incorrectly blazoned on the Royal Shield ; and poor BRITANNIA sitting forlorn on the copper and bronze coinage, as if conscious of being constrained to display on her oval Shield an obsolete blazonry, that places the reign of QUEEN VICTORIA in the eighteenth century.

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MEDAL OF THE LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC  
SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA.

BY ALFRED SANDHAM.



**T**HIS Society grew out of the peculiar circumstances of Upper Canada, when war was declared by the United States against Great Britain in 1812. Utterly unprepared for war, the militia of the Province was suddenly called to the frontier to oppose invasion. It had neither arms nor clothing.

The first attention of their gallant leader, after arming them at the expense of the enemy, was to provide clothing suitable to the severity of the then approaching season.

From some cause, not explained, actual relief was so long delayed, that individual sympathy was excited, and the inhabitants of York (now Toronto), by a private subscription, aided by the personal labors of the young ladies of the place, afforded a supply of clothing to the companies doing duty on the lines, between Niagara and Fort Erie. It was soon discovered, that great distress must unavoidably, in many cases, result to families deprived of their sole support, the labor of fathers, husbands, sons and brothers, employed in arms. To meet in some degree, and to alleviate such distress, an Association, to be known as the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada was projected, and instantly adopted, with a zeal creditable to the inhabitants of York.

At the first meeting, a subscription, to be renewed annually, during the war, as circumstances might admit, amounted in some instances to a tenth part of the income of the subscribers. This example was followed in several Districts of Canada; and the Cities of Montreal and Quebec, most liberally seconded the views of the Society. Its object was no sooner known in London, England, than a subscription was opened by Lieut. Gov. Gore, encouraged by the countenance and patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, who was pleased to preside at a meeting held at the City of London Tavern. A liberal subscription from individuals in the Island of Jamaica, made a large addition to the means of the Society, and, altogether, its funds were so augmented, as to induce the Committee of Directors to forbear any further call on the annual subscribers.

The meeting at which the Society was formed was held at York on Tuesday, 15th December, 1812, the chairman being the Hon. Chief Justice Scott.

At this meeting a Board of Directors was appointed, on which appears the names of Hon. Wm. Campbell, Rev. Dr. Strachan (Bishop), Mr. Dummer Powell (Chief Justice), Hon. J. B. Robinson, and others well known in history. The objects of the Society was to afford aid and relief to such families of the militia, in all parts of the Province, as appeared to experience particular distress in consequence of the death or absence of their friends employed in defence of the Province; also to such militia man as had been disabled from labor by wounds received in service. It was also part of the plan to reward merit, excite emulation, and commemorate glorious exploits, by bestowing medals or other honorary marks of public approbation and distinction for extraordinary instances of personal courage or fidelity in defence of the Province by individuals, either of the regular or militia forces, or seamen.

One hundred pounds were first voted to "procure as many

medals of silver as it could afford ;" and the following description of the desired medal was sent to England :

Medal to be " 2 inches and one-half in diameter." In a circle, formed by a wreath of laurel, the words " For merit." Legend, " Presented by a grateful country." On the obverse, A streight between two lakes, on the north side a Beaver, (emblem of peaceful industry), the ancient armorial bearing of Canada. In the back ground an English Lion slumbering. On the south side of the streight, the American Eagle planeing in the air, as if checked from seizing the Beaver by the presence of the Lion. Legend, " Upper Canada preserved."

It appears from the records of the Society, that the artist (whose name is not given), did not adhere to the design and instructions given, and the medals prepared by him were rejected. A committee was appointed to further consider this question, and at a meeting held June 12, 1813, it was recommended and adopted "that £1,000 sterling be placed at the disposal of the Treasurer, to procure medals of the same device as that previously ordered." Also, " towards carrying into effect the third object of the Society, that 200 silver medals be struck, and that a communication of the resolution be made by the President to His Excellency Lt.-Gov. Gore, with a request that he would cause them to be executed."

The dies for this medal were prepared by Mr. Leonard C. Wyon, and the order was completed to the entire satisfaction of the Committee. Until the 14th April, 1815, the records bear no further reference to the medal. At a meeting then held, Lieut.-Col. Chewitt and Solicitor General Robinson were named to report upon names presented as deserving of " marks of distinction and for medals." The names of the persons thus distinguished do not appear in the published proceedings of the Society, but that a very large number were deemed worthy of the honor is clearly

shown by a resolution adopted at a general meeting held May 1st, 1815, when it was decided "that the silver medals received from Lieut.-Gov. Gore be reserved for non-commissioned officers, and to order 500 bronze medals of uniform size for privates, and that 50 gold medals be ordered for the present for general and field officers, of the value of three guineas each, also 12 gold medals of the value of five guineas each."

It would appear from this resolution, that a second die had been ordered, as it is quite evident that a gold medal  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter could not be procured for 3 or even 5 guineas. I have not been able to procure any particulars respecting the gold medals, nor of the lot first received, and subsequently rejected, by the Society. If any person can furnish information on these points, I shall feel greatly obliged. The bronze and silver medals are but seldom met with, and the existence of the medal was unknown to a majority of collectors, until a recent date, when a specimen was sold in New York for a very large amount.

I learn that a number of these medals are still to be found in possession of persons residing on the Niagara frontier, and in other parts of Ontario, and that they are looked upon with great reverence, nothing short of actual want being likely to induce their owners to part with these records of their ancestors' loyalty and courage.

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"There is nothing so obscure of which time may not reveal some use; there is nothing so insignificant or so trifling, that may not ultimately prove of paramount importance."

"Here's Nestor,—

Instructed in the antiquary times;

He must, he is, he cannot but be wise."—*Shakespeare.*



### NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

**I**N the month of December, 1862, several gentlemen of Montreal, desirous of cultivating the study of Numismatics,—and judging the formation of a properly organized association as the most efficacious means of attaining that end, assembled and formed “The Numismatic Society of Montreal.”

The seal of this society was the obverse of the Canadian bronze cent, with an outer circle inscribed “*Societè Numismatique de Montréal. Fondée 1862.*”

On the formation of the Society, the attention of members was directed to Numismatics *in general*. It was not long, however, before the members very naturally directed their researches towards the Coins of Canada. The comparatively great variety,—the artistic excellence of numerous specimens,—and divers curious incidents bearing on these coins, furnished ample material for many interesting reflections and surmises.

In January, 1866, the name of the Society was changed to that of the “Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal,” and a new seal was adopted, viz. : a round shield quartered by a tomahawk and calumet, bearing an antique lamp, an Athenian coin with head of Minerva, a Canadian cent with head of Victoria, and a Beaver ; the shield encircled with a garter bearing the words, “*Numismaticæ et Archeologicæ Marianopolitanæ Societatis Sigillum.*”

In addition to the study of Numismatic science, the members now directed their attention to Antiquarian research, and the result of the extended sphere of study has been to largely increase the membership, and the interest in the Society. Since the organization of the Society, many very interesting and able papers have been read, which it is hoped will be published at some future day.

In 1870 the Society was incorporated by Act of Parliament, and in 1871 its usefulness was publicly acknowledged by a grant from the Quebec Legislature, to be continued annually.

The Society's cabinet has been enriched by several valuable donations of Coins and Medals, and the Library contains many works upon Numismatic and Antiquarian subjects. The members are desirous of co-operating with similar Societies throughout the world, and will be happy to open and maintain communications upon subjects of general interest. At present, the attention of the members is specially directed towards securing a complete collection of Canada coins and medals, of which some very fine specimens are already found in the cabinet.

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#### Q U E R I E S.



AN any of our correspondents furnish information with reference to the inscription on the first stone of the locks of the Rideau Canal, laid by Sir John Franklin, August 16, 1827?

— In a report of the meeting of subscribers to the Wolfe and Montcalm Monument at Quebec, held November 1st, 1827, the Governor-in-Chief, the Marquis of Dalhousie in the Chair,—it is said, “We are informed that a medal will be given by the Committee to the person who shall prepare the best and most appropriate inscription, *in the fewest words*, in Latin, French and English.” This medal was awarded to Dr. Fisher, Editor of the *Quebec Gazette*; can information be given of its present existence?

## EDITORIAL.

**D**ESCRPTION of the Paper Money issued by the Continental Congress of the United States and the several colonies," with illustrations by the Photo-Zincographic process. Such is the title of a work recently received from the author, Mr. John W. Haseltine of Philadelphia, a copy of which should be secured by every collector, as it contains reliable and invaluable information. It is neatly printed on tinted paper, the price being \$1.60, postage paid.

— MR. HENRY W. HENFREY, is at present engaged in collecting materials for a complete account of the Coins and Medals of Oliver Cromwell, and the Medallic History of the Protectorate, and will be glad to receive any information relating either to these subjects or to the Life and Works of Thomas Simon, the celebrated medalist. Collectors in America are particularly requested to send descriptions of any Coins, Medals, or Tokens with the head of Oliver Cromwell, which they may happen to possess, no matter in what metal or how common. Descriptions should be accompanied by the weights of the coins in Troy grains, and the sizes of the medals in inches and tenths of an inch, (or the French metric system can be used.) All communications should be addressed 75 Victoria Street, Westminster, England.

— MR. J. W. KLINE, of 212 S. 8th Street, Philadelphia, announces that he will issue in large numbers to supply collectors and the trade, Campaign Medals for 1872. There are 10 varieties named, and the same will be issued immediately on the nomination being made by the Democratic Convention in July.

— NEW COPPER COINAGE FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.  
—We are indebted to Hon. Jas. Warburton, Treasurer of the Colony, for the following information with reference to the new coinage of the Island :



TREASURER'S OFFICE, P. E. ISLAND,

*June 22d, 1872.*

SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 17th instant, I have to state that last year the Government of this Colony obtained an order from the Colonial Office authorizing a copper coinage for the Island. Consequently 2,000,000 cents have been or are being put into circulation here. At present there is no silver coin specially prepared for the Island. I enclose two cents as a specimen of the copper coinage.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES WARBURTON,

*Col. Treasurer.*

The new coinage is very chaste. The obverse bears the head of Her Majesty, encircled in an outer rim with the legend "Victoria Queen 1871." The reverse bears the arms of the Island, viz., a small oak tree growing under the shelter of a large and flourishing tree, with the motto, "*Parva sub ingenti*," encircled in outer rim, with legend "Prince Edward Island. One Cent."

There is also a new copper coinage for Newfoundland, the design being similar to that of 1865, but bearing the date 1872. In our next issue we will give an account of a number of Canadian medals, some of which are not as yet published.



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VOL. I.]

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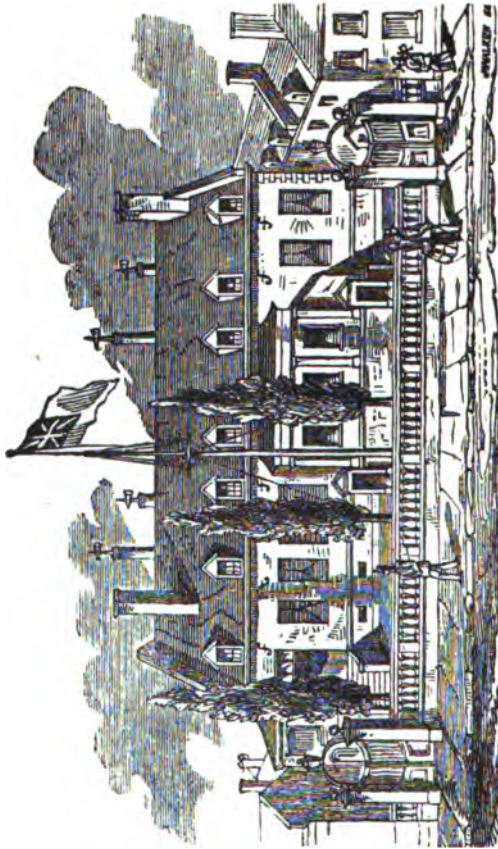
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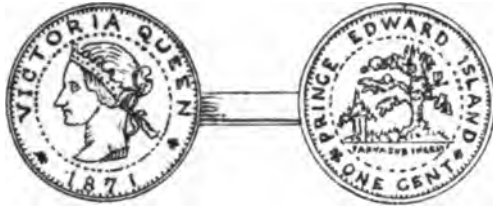
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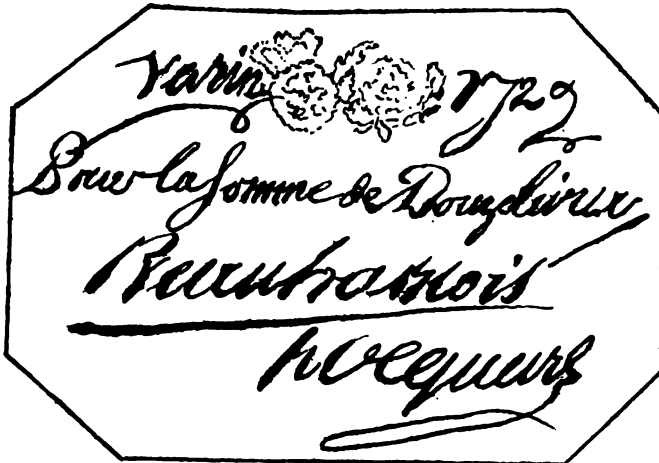
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THE  
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN  
AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

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VOL. I. MONTREAL, OCTOBER, 1872. No. 2.

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MONTMORENCY—A RETROSPECT.

BY HENRY MOTT.

**V**ISITORS to the Falls of Montmorency, and the far-famed Natural Steps, are apt to forget the historical associations which belong to this locality. Having recently been compelled by illness to seek repose and pure air, I indulged in reverie and dreams of "far-away" amidst the beautiful scenery of Montmorency and its neighbourhood; residing immediately opposite the Island of Orleans I had ample opportunity of observing the locale of the operations of Wolfe during the two months of anxiety preceding the capture of Quebec.

Wolfe's army was conveyed to the neighbourhood of Quebec by a fleet of vessels of war and transports, and was landed on the Island of Orleans, June 26th, 1759. The French army under Montcalm was ranged from the River St. Lawrence to the Falls of Montmorency, to oppose the landing of the British Forces.

Wolfe was repulsed and he saw that further attack on the

Montmorency entrenchments was useless, and he resolved to gain the heights of Abraham behind and above the city, commanding the weakest points of the fortress.

The North Channel is so shallow that at low tide it would be possible for the British to wade across, and we can well imagine that the energy and activity of Wolfe gave Montcalm and his Generals little rest,

From the "History of Canada under the French Regime" by Dr. H. H. Miles, recently published, we learn :

" That on the right of the line of entrenchments, communication with the city across the St. Charles was provided for by a bridge of boats. This was protected by a *horn-work* on the left bank, situated where Jacques Cartier and his companions are supposed to have passed the winter of 1535."

Mr. J. M. Lemoine, the esteemed author of "Maple Leaves" &c. says :—

" That this " *horn-work* covered about twelve acres, and that its remains, standing more than fifteen feet above ground, may be seen to this day, surrounded by a ditch."

Bayonets, (both French and English), buttons bearing fleurs de lis, cannon balls and grape shots are frequently brought to the surface. I, myself, being rewarded by a "find" of this character, so that we may be sure that the struggle took place, on the very spot I refer to, and in its immediate neighbourhood.

Although it is not within our aim to repeat the well known history of Wolfe's victory, it may not be without profit to take a retrospective glance at the capture of Quebec by the British in 1759, most valuable is the mental discipline which is thus acquired, and by which we are trained not only to observe what has been, and what is, but also what might have been.

It is worthy of note that Captain Cook, the circumnavigator, was at Quebec during the siege operations. He obtain-

ed his warrant as Master on May 10th, 1759, and sailed in the *Mercury*, to join the fleet under Sir Charles Saunders, then engaged, in conjunction with General Wolfe, in the reduction of Quebec. Here the peculiar talents of Mr. Cook were called into active operation. The buoys in the St. Lawrence had all been removed by the French at the first appearance of the English fleet, and it was essentially necessary that a survey should be made of the channels, and correct soundings obtained, to enable the ships to keep clear of the numerous shoals. By the recommendation of Captain Palliser, (afterwards Sir Hugh), this onerous duty was confided to Mr. Cook, who readily undertook it in a barge belonging to a 74. This could only be executed in many parts during the darkness of the night, on account of the enemy, and he experienced a narrow escape one night, when detected, his boat having been boarded by Indians in the pay of the French, and carried off in triumph, he and his companions getting away just in time to save their lives. *Through Mr. Cook's judicious arrangements, the fleet reached the Island of Orleans in safety*, and he afterwards surveyed and made a chart of the St. Lawrence, which, together with sailing directions for that river, were published in London.

It is not the number of killed and wounded that determines the general historical importance of a battle, nor would a full belief in the largest number which historians state to have been slaughtered in any of the numerous conflicts between Asiatic rulers make me regard the engagement in which they fell as one of paramount interest to mankind.

There are some battles, which claim an attention independently of the moral worth of the combatants on account of their enduring importance, and by reason of the practical influence on our own social and political condition, which we can trace up to those engagements, they have for us an abiding and actual interest, both while we investigate the chain of causes and effects by which they have helped to make us what we are and also while we speculate on what we

probably should have been, if any of those battles had come to a different termination.

It is an honorable characteristic of the spirit of this age, that projects of violence and warfare are regarded among civilized States with gradually increasing aversion, to adopt the emphatic words of Byron :—

“’Tis the Cause makes all,  
Degrades or hallows courage in its fall.”

Campbell also sang :—

“What can alone ennoble fight,  
A Noble Cause.”

On June 29, 1759, three days after his arrival, General Wolfe issued a manifesto, which he contrived to attach to the door of the parish churches, in this document he told the Canadian colonists, “that they and their families, as well as the ministers of their religion, were safe from the King’s resentment, and that he desired to extend towards them the hand of friendship, and to afford them succour. He promised them his protection, and that without the least molestation, they should continue in the enjoyment of their religion and property.”

Professor Creasy in his “Fifteen decisive Battles of the World” does not include the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, but I venture to assert that it deserves a place in such a work, that never was a promise more faithfully kept than that promulgated by England’s brave young hero on his arrival before Quebec, and that in her long and glorious annals of victory, England has no fairer or purer record than her *Conquest of Canada*.

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— The Director of the Berlin Museum purchased, the other day, a gold medal, smaller than a sovereign, for the considerable sum of 1,600 francs. On one side is the head of Marcus Brutus, *imperator*, and on the other that of Junius Brutus, first consul, according to the inscriptions on the medal itself. This medal was no doubt struck, says the *Gazette de Cologne*, soon after the battle of Phillipi which overthrew the triumvirs and the ancient Roman Republic, and set up the new empire.

## CARD MONEY OF CANADA.

(From Heriot's Travels.)



ABOUT the year 1700, the Trade of Canada was in a very languishing condition, which was to a great extent caused by the frequent alterations which took place in the medium of Exchange. The "Company of the West Indies" (to whom the French Islands had been conceded) was permitted to circulate their small coin to the amount of 100,000 *francs*, but the use of this coin was prohibited in any other country. Owing to the want of specie in Canada, a decree was published, allowing this, and all other French coins to be used, on augmentation of the value, one-fourth. At this period the *Intendant* of Canada experienced great trouble, not only in payment of troops, but other expenses. On the first of January, it was necessary to pay the officers and soldiers, and the funds remitted for that purpose, from France, generally arrived too late. To obviate this most urgent difficulty, the *Intendant*, with the sanction of the Council, issued notes, instead of money, always observing the increase in value of the coin. A *proces-verbal* was passed, and by virtue of an *ordinance* of the Governor General, and Intendant, there was stamped on each piece of this paper money (which was a card), its value, the signature of the Treasurer, an impression of the arms of France and (on sealing-wax) those of the Governor and Intendant. These were afterwards imprinted in France, with the same impressions as the current money of the Kingdom, and it was decreed that before the arrival in Canada, of the vessels from France, a peculiar mark should be added, to prevent the introduction of counterfeit.

"This species of money did not long remain in circulation and new cards were issued, on which new impressions were *engraved*, those under the value of four *livres* were distinguished by a particular mark made by the *Intendant*, while

he signed those of four *livres* upward to six *livres*, and all above that amount, had in addition the signature of the Governor General. In the beginning of Autumn all these cards were brought to the Treasurer, who gave their value in Bills of Exchange on the Treasurer General of the Marine, or his deputy at Rochefort. Such cards as were worn, or spoiled, were not used again, but were burnt agreeably to an Act for that purpose.

While these Bills of Exchange, were faithfully paid, the cards were preferred to specie, but when that punctuality was discontinued, they were no longer presented to the Treasurer, and the *Intendant*, (M. de Champigny) had much fruitless labor in trying to recall those which he had issued, and his successors were obliged to issue new cards every year, until they became so multiplied that their value was annihilated, and nobody would receive them.

In 1713, the inhabitants offered to lose one-half, if the government would pay the other in specie. This offer was accepted, but was not carried into effect until 1717. But undeterred, by past experience, the Colony again commenced the issue of paper, (or card) money, and, in 1754, the amount was so large, that the Government was "compelled to suspend to some future time the payment of it;" and in 1759, payment of Bills of Exchange given for this money was wholly suspended.

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— The new Mint at Victoria, Australia, was opened June 15, 1872, and coining commenced.

— In 1793, slavery was abolished in Upper Canada; and in 1803, Chief Justice Osgoode decided that it was incompatible with the laws of Lower Canada.

— Printing invented by Faust, 1441.

## AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

BY NUMA.

*(Continued.)*

**I**NCLINE to the opinion that this Continent was known also to the Greeks, because, in 1827, a Planter discovered in a field, a short distance from Monte Video, a sort of tomb stone, upon which characters, to him unknown, were cut. He caused this stone, which covered a small excavation, formed with masonry, to be raised; when he found two very ancient swords, a helmet and a shield, which had suffered much from rust; also a large earthen vessel. The Planter caused the contents of the excavation, together with the stone, to be removed to Monte Video, where in spite of the effects of time, Greek words were easily made out, which, when translated read as follows:—

“During the dominion of Alexander, the son of Philip King of Macedon, in the sixty-third Olympiad Ptolemaios.”—It was impossible to decipher the rest, on account of the ravages of time.

On the handle of one of the swords was a portrait, supposed to be that of Alexander the Great, and on the helmet was a representation of Achilles dragging Hector round the walls of Troy, executed with exquisite skill.

Traits of Egyptian manners were found among the nations of South America, and tokens of the presence of an Egyptian population, are not wanting in North America. A few years since, some stone hammers rounded after the fashion of those represented on Egyptian monuments, were found in the vicinity of Sherbrooke Street, Montreal. And in Mexico, several curious specimens of sculpture have been discovered, strongly resembling the workmanship of the ancient Egyptians. In the Caves of Tennessee and Kentucky, Mummies



have been found, in a high state of preservation ; and like discoveries have been made at Carrolton.

In the State of New York sculptured figures of one hundred different Animals have been found, executed in a superior style, and at Marietta in the State of Ohio beautiful pottery, silver and copper ornaments and pearls of great beauty and lustre have been dug up.

In the States of Wisconsin and Missouri ruins of large fortifications are found, but it is in the South of Mexico, that magnificent ruins present themselves in abundance. At Uxinal are immense pyramids, the highest one supports on its summit a temple, on one of the facades of which are four figures, cut in stone with great elegance. At Palanque are ruins of an immense City, one of the Temples, that of Copan, was 520 feet by 650. Another Temple of great dimensions is here, having a portico 100 feet long by 10 broad, it stands on an elevation of 60 feet, the pillars of the portico are adorned with hieroglyphics and other devices. There are also the remains of a Royal Palace. This City has been called the Thebes of America and travellers have supposed it must have been sixty miles in circumference and contained a population of three millions.

A City has been discovered near Puebla, surrounded by a stone wall ten feet high and five feet thick, with bastions, and its streets are flagged with polished stones. The Palace is built of finely polished stones, a coating of paint is found on parts of the outside of the building, and two of the doors are closed with slabs. On one side of the Palace is a reservoir and grounds. There are canals, aqueducts and reservoirs in good order.

There is also near Puebla, a pyramid, which appear to have been formed by cutting a hill into artificial slopes, it is nearly three miles in circumference and about four hundred feet high ; and is divided into terraces and slopes, covered with platforms, stages, and bastions, elevated one

above the other, and formed of huge stones skilfully cut and joined without cement. As in Egypt, hieroglyphics record its history.

Some Spanish hunters in descending the Cordilleras towards the Gulf of Mexico, discovered the pyramid of Papantia, it had seven stories, and was more tapering than such buildings usually are. It is built of hewn stone of an extraordinary size, and very beautifully shaped. Three staircases lead to its top, the steps of which were decorated with hieroglyphics and small niches. The number of these niches seems to allude to the three hundred and eighteen simple and compound signs of the days of their civil calendar. If so, this monument was erected for astronomical purposes.

There is in Central America, to the South East of the City of Cuernuvacca, an isolated hill, which together with the pyramid raised on its top form a height of thirty-five rods and ten feet. The base of this hill measures 12066 feet, while the base of the Tower of Babel only measured 2400 feet, being about five times less. Travellers who have visited this Pyramid were astonished at the care with which it had been built, and the execution of the sculpture, each figure occupying several stones. The men and animals represented, afforded evidence of the country from which the ancestors of those who built it came. There are men sitting cross legged, according to the costume of Asiatic nations, and crocodiles spouting water. And it is worthy of note that the most ancient works discovered in America, from Canada to the extreme parts of South America, resemble those which are discovered in Asia.

It is supposed that Central America was the seat of a great empire before King David reigned over the twelve tribes of Isreal, but who the people were no one has yet told us.

Stephens the celebrated Traveller, who considers the sculptures found in Central America equal to any thing he

saw in Egypt, is of opinion that the hieroglyphics of the South, will like those of Egypt, at length be deciphered. Champolion found on the Rosetta Stone three inscriptions, the Greek, the Native, and the Hieroglyphic, and by reading the former two he was enabled to decipher the latter.

May we not then hope that the persevering research of some learned Antiquarian will yet lead to the discovery of the early history of America, and thereby earn the lasting gratitude of the scientific world.

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### THE FIRST PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT IN MONTREAL.

BY ALFRED SANDHAM.

**T**HE military success, which had put nearly the whole of Canada into the possession of the Americans, terminated with the fall of Montgomery under the walls of Quebec. General Arnold, on whom the command devolved, sat down resolutely before the capital in the depth of winter, and with the small remnant of his troops kept his ground until spring. Meanwhile General Wooster quietly rested in undisputed possession of Montreal. On the departure of Wooster for Quebec, (April 1st, 1776,) Col. Hazen assumed command. In a letter addressed to General Schuyler, the Colonel refers to the friendly disposition manifested by the Canadians when Montgomery first penetrated into the country, but that they could no longer be looked upon as friends. This change he ascribed to the fact that the clergy had been neglected and "in some instances ill used." He closes with the following: "You may remember, sir, in a conversation with you at Albany, I urged the necessity of sending immediately to Canada able Generals, a respectable army, a Committee of Congress, a suitable supply of hard cash, and a *Printer*."

“ When the news reached Congress that the assault upon Quebec had failed ; that Montgomery had been left dead on the snowy heights, and Arnold borne wounded from the field ; that cold, hunger, and small-pox were wasting the army, that discipline was forgotten, and the people indifferent or inimical, the Congress resorted to the expedient of appointing three Commissioners to go to Montreal, confer with Arnold, and arrange a plan for the rectification of Canadian affairs.” Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll, were selected for this mission. Mr. John Carroll, a Catholic Clergyman, (afterwards Archbishop of Baltimore), was also invited to accompany them. He had been educated in France, and it was supposed that this circumstance, added to his religious profession and character, would enable him to exercise an influence with the clergy in Canada. The Commissioners were clothed with extraordinary powers, “ They were authorized to receive Canada into the union of Colonies, and organize the government on the republican system. They were empowered to suspend military officers, decide disputes between the civil and military authorities, vote at councils of war, draw upon Congress to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, raise additional troops, and issue military commissions,” in short, whatever authority Congress itself could be supposed to exercise over Canada, was conferred upon the three Commissioners. Chiefly, however, they were charged to convince, conciliate, and win the Canadians by appeals to their reason and interest ; in aid of which they were to take measures for *establishing a newspaper* to be conducted by a friend of Congress.” To carry into operation this portion of their instructions, they secured the services of a French Printer named Mesplets, who was engaged, with a promise that all his expenses should be paid. The party left Philadelphia about the 20th of March, 1776, but did not reach Montreal until the 29th of April. They were “ received by General

Arnold in the most polite and friendly manner, conducted to Head Quarters, where a genteel company of ladies and gentlemen had assembled to welcome them. They supped with Arnold, and after supper were conducted by the General to their lodgings,—the house of Mr. Thomas Walker,—the best built, and perhaps the best furnished in Montreal.' The next day the Commissioners sat at a Council of War, (of which Arnold was the President), held in the Government building. At this council was told the dismal truth with regard to the affairs of Congress in Canada. Canada was lost, and the first despatch of the Commissioners informed Congress that their credit in Canada was not merely impaired, but destroyed. Perceiving the hopelessness of the position, Franklin left Montreal on the 11th May, and on the following day was joined by Mr. J. Carroll at St. Johns. They reached Philadelphia early in June. The account presented by Franklin to Congress of money expended on this journey, showed that he had advanced the sum of \$1220, of which \$560 was to be charged to General Arnold, and \$124 to Chas. Carroll. The beds and outfit of the party cost \$164. The whole expense incurred by Franklin and J. Carroll was \$372. On the 29th of May, Chase and Chas. Carroll left Montreal to attend a Council of War at Chambly, where it was determined that the army should retreat out of Canada. On the 30th the Commissioners left Chambly for St. Johns, from whence they proceeded on their journey homeward thus ending the efforts put forth by the Congress to maintain a footing in Canada.

The dispatches of the Commissioners do not contain any special reference to the services rendered by Mesplets; but it is certain that the numerous and in some instances lengthy addresses to the Canadian people were printed by him.

When Franklin and his companions left Canada, Mesplets decided to establish himself in Montreal, and he entered into partnership with a person named Berger. Their office

was situated on what is now known as Custom House Square, then designated the "Market Place," and from this office was sent forth the *first book printed in Montreal*, entitled "Règlement de la Conférence de l'Adoration perpétuelle." The partnership was afterwards dissolved, Mesplets continuing the business; and shortly after he commenced the publication of a newspaper "*La Gazette de Montreal*," the *first newspaper* published in the city, and the second in Canada, thus securing for himself the honor of being the pioneer in book and newspaper publishing in Montreal.

Having thus traced the circumstances which led to the introduction of the Art of Printing into Montreal, the following brief history of the ancient building in which the Commissioners held their councils, and from which were issued their official proclamations, may prove interesting.

The building now familiarly known as the "Old Government House," but formerly as "Le Vieux Château," was erected by Claude de Ramezay, Governor of Montreal, and father of De Ramezay who signed the capitulation of Quebec. The building was erected about the year 1702. In 1721 it was visited by Charlevoix, and its situation is indicated on a plan dated 1723, now in the Seminary at Montreal. After the death of De Ramezay in 1724, the Chateau remained in the possession of his heirs until 1745, when it was purchased by the "Compagnie des Indes," who converted it into their principal entrepot of fur traffic with the Indians. Shortly after the capitulation of Montreal, it was purchased by Baron Grant, who in time disposed of it to the Government (prior to 27th April, 1762,) when it was chosen as the official residence of the Governor, and was thus restored to its original use.

In 1775 Brigadier General Wooster made it his headquarters, as did also his successor Benedict Arnold, and within its walls were held several Councils of War. About the year 1784 it was purchased by Baron St. Léger, who made

it his residence for some time, after which it was occasionally occupied by the Governors who resided in Montreal. From 1837 to 1841, the Special Council established in Montreal, occupied the building, and after the city became the permanent seat of Government, from 1843 to the fall of 1849, this and the adjacent buildings were used for the offices of the Executive. From that date until December, 1856, they were used as a Court House and Registrar's Office, during the construction of the new Court House. It was thereafter taken possession of as the head quarters of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, and continued to be used for that purpose until 1868 when it was handed over for the use of the "Jacques Cartier Normal School."



INTERESTING FACTS.—The first Roman Catholic mission in Lower Canada was established by the Recollets, in 1615; and before the end of the same year, one of the Recollet fathers, who had accompanied Champlain, began to preach to the Wyandots, near Matchedash Bay. The first Roman Catholic bishop (Mgr. de Laval) was appointed in 1659-74; the first Protestant bishop (Dr. Jacob Mountain) in 1793; and the first regular Protestant Church service performed in Lower Canada, was in the Recollets Chapels, kindly granted by the Franciscan Friars, to the Church of England in Quebec, and to the Church of Scotland in Montreal. The *Quebec Gazette* was first published in 1764; the *Montreal Gazette*, in 1778; the *Quebec Mercury*, in 1805; the *Quebec Le Canadien*, in 1806; the *Montreal Herald*, in 1811; the *Montreal La Minerve*, in 1827.

— Engraving on copper invented by Fimmiguerre, Italy, 1451.

— Engraving on wood invented, 1460.

— Shillings first coined in England, 1504.

## CHATEAUGUAY.

BY HENRY MOTT.

**D**IED in Montreal, on Wednesday June 5th, 1872, CHARLES LABELLE, well known in the city, as one of the heroes of Chateauguay. He was born at St. Eustache in 1775, and was, therefore, 97 years of age at time of his death. Under the name of "*Old Chateauguay*," the deceased veteran was well known, and there are few who have not listened to his recital of the events of 1812-15, as the old soldier was extremely garrulous, and never tired of

"Shouldering his crutch,  
And showing how fields were won."

The Battle of Chateauguay was fought on 25th October, 1813, when 4,000 American troops were routed by not more than 300 Canadian militia. The whole brunt of the action fell upon the advanced corps under the command of Colonel de Salaberry.

The battle was fought in front of the first line of intrenchments, at the abattis, and at the ford in the rear. On this part of the field, De Salaberry commanded alone, and to him is to be ascribed the glory of the victory. *The Canadian troops remained in position, and slept that night on the ground on which they had fought.*

The French population of Lower Canada are justly proud of the victory of Chateauguay, it having been fought by French Canadian Militiamen.

It is no part of my duty to give the details of the battle but it is always pleasing to speak of bravery, especially when displayed in a just cause.

Of Captain Longtin it is recorded, that on the commencement of the action he knelt down at the head of his company, and offered up a brief and earnest prayer :—"And, now,



*mes enfans*" said he, rising, "having done our duty to God, we will do the same by our King."

Five days before the battle, Sir George Prevost then at Kingston, received intelligence of the irruption of the American forces on the Beauharnois frontier. As he mounted his horse for Lower Canada, he sent for Colonel Macdonnell who had lately been organizing a battalion of Canadian Fencibles. Sir George asked if his corps was in a fit state to meet the enemy, and was assured they were ready to embark so soon as "*they had done dinner.*"

After a few hours delay, he embarked with his 600 men, encountered great dangers, but surmounted all,—ran all the rapids successfully,—crossed Lake St. Francis in a tempest,—disembarked on the Beauharnois shore—and in the night threaded the forest in Indian file, reaching the banks of the Chateauguay on the morning of the 25th October (having accomplished the distance from Kingston to the battle field—170 miles by water and 20 by land—in 60 hours of actual travel) in advance of Sir George Prevost who had ridden down the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence. When the Commander-in-Chief asked him in tone of surprise, "and where are your men?" "There, Sir," replied Macdonnell, pointing to 600 exhausted soldiers sleeping on the ground, "not one man absent."

All who were present behaved themselves so loyally that their decedents are still honored for their sake. As far as we know, the veteran Charles Labelle, who has recently passed to his rest, was the last survivor of the battle, and the writer of these lines is proud in the possession of the Medal which decorated the old man's breast.

A piece of land belonging to the Government (in the immediate vicinity of the battlefield) was, by an order in Council, dated 7th December, 1859, "reserved from sale and appropriated for the purpose of erecting a monument, commemorative of that distinguished feat of Canadian arms,—the Battle of Chateauguay."

The medal referred to is the ordinary Peninsular War Medal (silver) having a clasp inscribed "Chateauguay." *Obverse.* Head of Victoria; below, 1848. *Reverse.* Victoria crowning the Duke of Wellington. "To the British Army 1793-1814."

"An engraved portrait of Colonel de Salaberry (published some years ago) has attached to it the *fac-simile* of a medal bearing the reverse described; but the obverse has a wreath of laurels, surrounding the word "Chateauguay." Whether such a medal was struck, we have not been able to obtain any reliable information, but we have been informed that "it was a special presentation medal to the Colonel."—*Sandham's Coins of Canada.*

Can nothing be done? Will not a few patriotic, and public spirited men make an effort to rescue Lower Canada from this reproach? The medal distributed by the British Government was not issued until 1848, by which time we may safely assert that the majority of those entitled to receive it had been removed by death, and it appears that the Canadian Government is equally supine. Ontario is proud of Queenstown Monument, in honor of *her* hero General Brock, and recently a festival was held on the ground to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the capture of Detroit, and shall it be said that Lower Canada, will suffer the memory of de Salaberry and his brave comrades to be neglected and utterly forgotten.

---

*Discovery of the Rocky Mountains.*—In 1731, Siuer de la Verendrye [vay-ron<sup>e</sup>-dree], a native of Canada, and a son of M. de Verennes, sought to give effect to a scheme for reaching the Pacific ocean overland. He set out by the way of Lake Superior, and with his brother and sons occupied twelve years in exploring the country lying between that lake and the Saskatchewan, the upper Missouri and Yellowstone rivers. His son and brother reached the Rocky Mountains in 1743.

## THE PRISON OF SOCRATES.

**B**UT a few more steps, and from the pulpit of the Christian preacher we pass to the prison of the Pagan sage, or what is said to have been so. This is simply a narrow rock cave, about eighteen feet high apparently, running up into a small furnace shaped aperture on top, whence proceeds the only air and light when the opening in the front is closed. The rock walls make all egress except by the door impracticable, and a safer prison cell not even the Castle of Chillon could boast. The sage, with all his philosophy, must have been so very uncomfortable in this hole in the ground as to have received his final draught of hemlock with Pagan fortitude. At present the cave is used as a sheep-pen, and we disturbed the repose of several of those amiable animals by our visit, they evidently fearing that the fate of Socrates was to be theirs by the unwonted intrusion on their privacy. With regard to the authenticity of this spot we had no means of verifying it, but the tradition has fixed it as the genuine place where :—

“Athens’ best and wisest looked his last”—

and we see no reason to doubt the fact. The pleasures of an undoubting faith in sites of historical interest are so superior to those of skepticism that it is always better to believe than to doubt, when there is reasonable margin for credulity. The tendencies of our time incline the other way, it is true ; but it is more than doubtful whether Smollett’s “Smelfungus,” who ran over the continent turning up his nose in dissatisfaction at everything, where a happier man than the easily satisfied Yorick, whose “Sentimental Journey” is still the fruitful source of smiles and tears to generations unborn when he penned it. So let us believe Socrates drank his hemlock just here where the drowsy sheep now enjoy their peaceful slumbers, for the place is eminently adapted for a prison, and suits the historic record of that tragic event. We ne-

glected to state that the temple of Thesus, as well as the Parthenon, is built of rose-colored marble ; and this roseate tinge, which adds to beauty of this material, giving a soft, warm flush to the cold marble, is attributed by experts to the manganese in the marble.

The Temple is now used as a museum of antiquities, and is filled with statues and relievos and other relics of the old city. Among other objects of art which strike the visitor is an unfinished head of a Greek woman with her hair coiffed a la Grecque. Who she was or who the sculptor no one now can tell.

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#### CAPTURE OF QUEBEC BY KIRKE IN 1629.



KIRKE, leaving the greater part of his fleet at Tadousac sailed up the St. Lawrence, and appeared before Quebec July 9th 1629.

“The capture of the stores intended for Quebec had reduced M. Champlain and his colony to the utmost distress. The prosperity of New France was not only retarded, but even the powerful mind of Champlain, so fertile in expedients on occasions of difficulty was quite paralyzed by unfortunate circumstances and continued mortifications. The hostility of the savages was not the least of the evils which perplexed him ; and the Iroquois soon perceived the advantages which continued jealousies and quarrels enabled them to obtain over men whom they considered unwarranted occupiers of their country.

Owing to their hostility, and the impossibility of communicating with France, Champlain was reduced to the utmost extremity, by the want of every article of food, clothing, implements and ammunition ; so that when Captain Kirke appeared before Quebec, the place, despite its impregnable position, was so badly victualled as to be unable to endure a siege of many days duration.

If it had been well victualled and supplied with ammunition, Captain Kirke would have found it impossible, even with a much stronger force than that under his command to subdue it.

It was to the immortal credit of Champlain to have selected such a place for his settlement; situate upon the summit of an abrupt cliff three hundred and fifty feet high, whose base is washed by a deep and rapid river. Quebec is almost unrivalled for the strength and beauty of its position. But little good was this impregnable position to its commander, when, after a few days bombardment, he found his food exhausted, his ammunition running low, his men dying of disease and hunger, and no prospect of relief from any quarter. Under these circumstances, having done all that a brave man could do, M. Champlain sent in his submission and offered to surrender on the following terms:—

1. That Captain Kirke should shew his commission from the English King.
2. That Captain Kirke may come and cast anchor before Quebec for the safety of his ships, but he shall not quit any of them to set foot on shore before he has shewn his authority.
3. To be allowed a ship to take all their company to France; Friars, Jesuits, and two Savages; also their weapons, baggage, &c.
4. To have sufficient victuals in exchange for skins.
5. Favorable treatment for all.
6. To have possession of the ship three days after their arrival at Tadousac. The ship to carry about 100 persons, some of those already captured, and some that are in this place.

These terms were submitted to Captain Kirke, and with some little alteration, agreed upon, and the following agreement drawn up:

“Articles granted to the Sieurs Champlain and De Pont, by Thomas Kirke, and ratified by David Kirke. Thomas had not the King's Commission; but his brother, David, will show it to them at Tadousac. He has full powers to treat. Cannot give them a vessel, but guarantees a passage for the savages. They will be allowed to go out with their arms, clothes, baggage, and skins, the soldiers with their clothes and a beaver coat each. Skins will be exchanged for victuals. These articles will be ratified by David Kirke, the General of the Fleet.

Upon these terms M. Champlain surrendered Quebec to the English on the 9th August 1629.

Captain Kirke treated his prisoners with such kindness that many of the poor Frenchmen and half castes chose to stay under his command at Quebec rather than undergo the horrors of an Atlantic passage. To prove to what straits they had been reduced in Quebec, the English only found one tub filled with roots (perhaps potatoes) and no other provisions.

On Kirke's arrival in England he discovered that his expedition would prove of little benefit to either to himself or his associates. About a month after his departure from England, peace had been declared between France and England, and now as soon as the news of the capture of Quebec reached Paris, the French Government immediately demanded restitution of all forts captured by the English since 24th April 1629, and Charles 1st had passed his royal word to give them up.

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— The first mass ever celebrated in Canada was performed by Jamay and le Caron, at the River des Prairies, in June, 1615, and by d'Olbeau and du Plessis at Quebec. The priests above named were Recollet Fathers brought out by Champlain during that year.

CANDLESTICK OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN,  
(A CANADIAN RELIC.)

BY SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, BART. M.D. LL.D.

*Honorary Fellow of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society  
of Montreal.*



THE circumstance mentioned in the July number of this Journal, concerning the interesting event of the laying of the first stone of the Rideau Canal by Sir John Franklin, occurred in August 1827, on his return from his second expedition to the shores of the Polar Sea. As bearing upon the same matter, the following extract is here given from Vol. 2 of the *Canadian Magazine* published at Montreal, April 1825, page 382:—

“The officers of the Land Arctic Expedition, consisting of Captain Franklin, commander, Lieutenant Kendal, astronomer, Dr. Richardson, surgeon and naturalist, and Mr. Drummond, botanist, from England *via* New York, arrived at Niagara, on the 2nd inst, and after viewing the Falls, embarked on board a packet for York on the evening of the 4th. It is said the whole party will assemble at Bear Lake, and in the spring of 1826 will descend McKenzie's River, embark on the Polar Sea in July of the same year, and sail westwardly towards Icy Cape. Should they not meet there with Captain Perry, the Blossom of 28 guns, (which has lately sailed from England to the south seas,) will be found waiting at Behrings Straits, in the event of the expedition reaching that point. It is intended on reaching McKenzie's River, that a party shall proceed eastward and explore the line of coast between that and Coppermine River. A detachment of the same expedition has gone by the way of Hudson's Bay.”

This gives accurately the time of Franklin's arrival in Canada as the 2nd of April 1825, and his departure for the North, and the ceremony at Bytown occurred in August, 1827,

on his return. Whilst he was in the North West Territory, he made the acquaintance of my grand-uncle, the late Colin Campbell, then a clerk, but afterwards a Chief Factor of the Hudsons Bay Company, and in consideration of some services rendered to him, Sir John presented him as a souvenir, with a small and short square copper candlestick, which he had been in the habit of using during his journey. This gift was made at *Fort Chipewyan* past *Athabasca Lake*, on July 16th, 1825, and on reference to Franklin's Narrative of his Second Expedition to the Shores of the Polar Sea in 1825, 26 and 27, published in London, 1828, 4to, at page 7 I find the following reference to my uncle :—

“Mr. Campbell, the clerk in charge, cheerfully gave me the benefit of his experience in making out lists of such things as we were likely to want, and in assorting and packing them.”

I learnt many years after this date, that a firm friendship had been formed between my relative and Franklin. On my uncle's visit to Montreal, with his family, he gave the candlestick to his sister Elizabeth, who was then living with her elder brother. James Ellice Campbell, (my grandfather), at Current St. Mary, and I am happy to say, though she is a very aged lady now, she is alive and well. Having seen and admired it scores of times, I persuaded her to present the candlestick to me, which she did on 26 December, 1845, some 20 years after it had been in Franklin's possession. I am particular in these minute details, because this essentially Canadian relic, is known to many persons in London, and has often been coveted for some of the Museums.

The candlestick seems to be wholly of copper, probably at one time bronzed, is very substantially made, 5 inches high, has a bottom  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches square, and weighs  $9\frac{1}{2}$  ounces; it is of a size therefore that was found most convenient for a traveller, and probably a thick and short wax candle was used in it, as the diameter of the mouth is



one inch. If there was a Canadian Museum of a national character, supported by the Government of the Dominion—an Institution which must be formed some day—I would have presented this relic of Franklin to it with much pleasure, but as it is otherwise it must remain for the present in my possession.

*Note.*—In the same Volume and page of the *Canadian Magazine* already referred to, is the announcement of the death on the 22nd February 1825, in Devonshire Street, Portland Place, London, of Eleanor Anne, the wife of Captain John Franklin R.N. This Lady was the first wife of Sir John Franklin, and her death must have preceded his departure from England for New York.

1 Bryanston Street, London,  
7th September, 1872.

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ANCIENT BRITISH POTTERY.—Some interesting relics of ancient Britain were lately found buried in the earth at Sunbury-on-Thames. Most of these urns were discovered in an inverted position, and their bottom parts had been broken off by the plough. The materials of which they are composed vary considerably. They are mostly of unbaked clay, tempered with ground flints of charcoal; but some (these are found in fragments) were of clay, tempered with sand of a much finer description, and partially burnt. There has been only one urn discovered with anything approaching to a lid. The inverted position of most of the urns, as they contained the ashes of the dead, seems to have rendered the lid unnecessary. In the same neighbourhood where the urns were discovered several pits some four or five feet square and two or three feet deep, were found lined entirely with flints, which were partially or wholly calcined by fire and covered thickly with charcoal.

—Diamonds first polished and cut, 1439.

## THE BARONY OF LONGUEIL.

(From "Maple Leaves," by F. M. LeMoine, President, Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.)



WHO was the Baron de Longueil? With your permission kind reader, let us peruse together the royal patent erecting the seigniory of Longueil into a barony: it is to be found in the Register of the proceedings of the Superior Council of Quebec, letter B, page 131, and runs thus: "Louis by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all present, Greeting: It being an attribute of our greatness and of our justice to reward those whose courage and merit led them to perform great deeds, and taking into consideration the services which have been rendered to us by the late Charles LeMoynes; Esquire, Seigneur of Longueil, who left France in 1640 to reside in Canada, where his valor and fidelity were so often conspicuous in the wars against the Iroquois, that our governors and lieutenant governors in that country employed him constantly in every military expedition, and in every negotiation or treaty of peace, of all which duties he acquitted himself to their entire satisfaction;—that after him, Charles Le Moynes, Esquire, his eldest son, desirous of imitating the example of his father, bore arms from his youth, either in France, where he served as a lieutenant in the Regiment de St. Laurent, or else as captain of a naval detachment in Canada since 1687, where he had an arm shot off by the Iroquois when fighting near Lachine in which combat seven of his brothers were also engaged;—that Jacques Le Moynes de Ste. Helene, his brother, for his gallantry, was made a captain of a naval detachment, and afterwards fell at the siege of Quebec, in 1690, leading on with his elder brother, Charles Le Moynes, the Canadians against Phipps, where his brother was also wounded; that another brother, Pierre Le Moynes d'Iberville, captain of a sloop of war, served on land

and on sea, and captured Fort Corlard in Hudson's Bay, and still commands a frigate ; that Joseph Le Moyne de Bienville was commissioned an ensign in the said naval detachment, and was killed by the Iroquois in the attack on the place called Repentigny ; that Louis Le Moyne de Chateaugay, when acting as lieutenant to his brother, d'Iberville, also fell in the taking of Fort Bourbon, in the Hudson's Bay ; that Paul Le Moyne de Maricourt is an ensign in the navy, and captain of a company in the naval detachment acting in the capacity of ensign to his brother d'Iberville ; that, in carrying out our intentions for settling Canada, the said Charles Le Moyne, the eldest son, has spent large sums in establishing inhabitants on the domain and seigniory of Longueil, which comprises about two leagues in breadth on the St. Lawrence, and three leagues and a half in depth, the whole held from us with *haute, moyenne et basse justice*, wherein he is now striving to establish three parishes, and whereat, in order to protect the residences in times of war, he has had erected at his own cost a fort supported by four strong towers of stone and masonry, with a guard house, several large dwellings, a fine church, bearing all the insignia of nobility ; a spacious farm yard, in which there is a barn, a stable, a sheep pen, a dove cot, and other buildings all of which are within the area of said fort ; next to which stands a *banal* mill, a fine brewery of masonry, together with a large retinue of servants, horses, and equipages, the cost of which buildings amount to some 60,000 livres ; so much so that this seigniory is one of the most valuable of the whole country, and the only one fortified and built up in this way ; that this has powerfully contributed to protect the inhabitants of the neighbouring seigniories ; that this estate, on account of the extensive land clearings and work done and to be done on it, is of great value, on which thirty workmen are employed ; that the said Charles Le Moyne is now in a position to hold a noble rank on account of his virtue and merit : For which

consideration we have thought it due to our sense of justice to assign not only a title of honor to the estate and seigniory of Longueil, but also to confer on its owner a proof of an honorable distinction which will pass to posterity, and which may appear to the children of the said Charles Le Moyne a reason and inducement to follow in their father's footsteps: For these causes, of our special grace, full power and royal authority, We have created, erected, raised and decorated and do create, erect, raise and decorate, by the present patent, signed by our own hand, the said estate and seigniory of Longueil, situate in our country of Canada, into the name, title and dignity of a barony; the same to be peacefully and fully enjoyed by the said Sieur Charles Le Moyne, his children and heirs, and the descendants of the same, born in legitimate wedlock, held under our crown, and subject to fealty (*foi et hommage avec dénombrement*) according to the laws of our kingdom and custom of Paris in force in Canada, together with the name, title and dignity of a baron;—it is our pleasure he shall designate and qualify himself baron in all deeds, judgments, &c.; that he shall enjoy the right of arms, heraldry, honors, prerogatives, rank, precedence in time of war, in meetings of the nobility, &c., like the other barons of our kingdom—that the vassals, *arriere vassaux*, and others depending of the same seignory of Longueil, *noblement et en roture*, shall acknowledge the said Charles Le Moyne, his heirs, assigns, as barons, and pay them the ordinary feudal homage, which said titles, &c., it is our pleasure shall be inserted in the proceedings and sentences, had or rendered by courts of justice, without, however, the said vassals being held to perform any greater homage than they are now liable to. .... This deed to be enristered in Canada, and the said Charles Le Moyne, his children and assigns, to be maintained in full and peaceful enjoyment of the rights herein conferred.

“This done at Versailles, the 27th January, 1700, in the fiftieth year of our reign. (Signed) LOUIS.”

We have here in unmistakable terms a royal patent, conveying on the Great Louis' loyal and brave Canadian subject and his heirs, rights, titles, prerogatives, vast enough to make even the mouth of a Spanish grandee water.

Charles Le Moyne had eleven sons and two daughters ; the names of the sons were—

“1st. Sieur Charles Le Moyne, Baron de Longueil. He was *Lieutenant du roi de la ville et gouvernement de Montréal*. He was killed at Saratoga, in a severe action.

“2nd. Sieur Jacques Le Moyne de Sainte-Hélène, whose name was given to the island opposite Montreal, which, was until lately, part of the property of the family. He fell at the siege of Quebec in 1690.

“3rd. Pierre Le Moyné d'Iberville, who was born at Montreal, in 1662. He made his first voyage to sea at fourteen years of age. In 1686, he was in an expedition, to Hudson's Bay, under Sieur de Troyes. In the same year the Marquis de Denonville made him commander of a fort, established in this expedition, and for his conduct in this post he received the thanks of the Governor of Canada. In 1690, with his brother, De Sainte-Hélène, he attacked some Iroquois villages, and prevented the attack of some Indians on Lachine and La Chenaye. He was made captain of a frigate in 1692—his instructions being dated 11th April of the same year. In 1694 he made an attack on Fort Bourbon, where his brother, de Chateaugay, was killed—but the fort was taken. On the 21st October, 1695, M. de Pontchartrain wrote to him a letter of commendation. In 1696 he carried troops to Acadia. He visited France in 1698. He left it with three vessels, in order to make settlement on the Mississippi ; he was the first person of European origin who entered the Mississippi from the sea ; he ascended the river nearly one hundred leagues, established a garrison, and returned to France in 1699 ; in consequence of this success, he was decorated with the cross of the order of Saint Louis. In 1699

he was again sent to the Mississippi; his instructions were dated 22nd September of the same year, and directed him to make a survey of the country and endeavor to discover mines; this voyage was successful, and he returned to France in 1700, and was again sent to the Mississippi in 1701, his instructions being dated August 27th of that year; he returned to France in 1762, and was made 'Capitaine de vaisseau.' On July 5th, 1706, he again sailed for the Mississippi, charged with a most important command; but in 1707, on July 9th, this most distinguished discoverer and navigator died at Havanah. He was born at Montreal, and obtained an immortal reputation in the two worlds.

" 4th. Paul Le Moyne de Maricourt, *capitaine d'une compagnie de la marine*. He died from exhaustion and fatigue in an expedition against the Iroquois.

" 5th. Joseph Le Moyne de Serigny, who served with his brother, D'Iberville, in all his naval expeditions; we subsequently find him holding a lieutenant's commission in the navy at Rochefort.

" 6th. Francois Le Moyne de Bienville, *officier de la marine*. The Iroquois surrounded a house in which he and forty others were located, and, setting fire on it, all except one perished in the flames.

" 7th. Louis Le Moyne de Chateaugay, *officier de la marine*. He was killed by the English at Fort Bourbon—afterwards called Fort Nelson, by the English, in 1694.

" 8th. Gabriel Le Moyne d'Assigny—died of yellow fever in St. Domingo, where he had been left by his brother, D'Iberville, in 1701.

" 9th. Antoine Le Moyne—died young.

" 10th. Jean Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville, 'Knight of the Order of St. Louis,' whose name is still remembered with honor among the people of New Orleans; he was, with his brother, a founder of that city, and *Lieutenant du Roy à Louisianne*, in the Government of the Colony.

" 11th. Antoine Le Moyne de Chateaugay, second of the name, *Capitaine d'une compagnie de la Marine à la Louisiane*. He married Dame Maria Jeanne Emilie des Fredailles.

Such are the name of eleven sons ; two of whom honorably, and with distinction, served in the government of their country, receiving in the new colonies the honors and rewards of the King, who made no distinction between the born Canadian and the European.

It is worthy of note that it was a Canadian who discovered the Mississippi from the sea, (La Salle having failed in this though he reached the sea sailing down the Mississippi), and that the first and most celebrated Governor General of Louisiana was a French Canadian."

The Baron de Longueuil was succeeded by his son Charles, born 18th October, 1657. He served quite young in the army, when he distinguished himself, and died Governor of Montreal, 17th of January, 1725—he was the father of upwards of fifteen children. The third Baron of Longueuil was Charles Jacques Le Moyne, born at the Castle of Longueuil, 26th July, 1724—he commanded the troops at the battle of Monongahela, 9th July, 1755. He was also made Chevalier de St. Louis and Governor of Montreal, and died whilst serving under Baron Dieskau, as the Marquis of Vaudrueil states in one of his dispatches, the 8th September, 1775, at 31 years of age. the victim of Indian treachery on the border of Lake George. His widow was re-married by special license, at Montreal, on the 11th September, 1770, to the Hon. William Grant, Receiver-General of the Province of Canada—there was no issue from this second marriage, and on the death of the third baron the barony reverted to his only daughter, Marie Charles Josephine Le Moyne de Longueuil, who assumed the title of baroness after the death of her mother, who expired on the 25th February, 1782, at the age of 85 years. She was married in Quebec, on the 7th May, 1781, to Captain David Alexander Grant, of the

94th, by the Rev. D. Francis de Monmoulin, chaplain to the forces. Capt. Grant was a nephew of the Honorable William Grant, his son, the Honorable Charles William Grant, was fourth baron and a member of the Legislative Council of Canada, and seigneur of the barony of Longueil. He assumed the title of Baron of Longueil on the death of his mother which event occurred on the 17th of February, 1841. He married Miss N. Coffin, a daughter of Admiral Coffin, and died at his residence, Alwing House, Kingston, 5th July, 1848, aged 68. His remains were transferred for burial in his barony. The fifth baron assumed the title in 1849. The house of Longueil is connected by marriage with the Babys, DeBeajeus, Le Moines, De Montenach, Delanau-dieres, De Gaspes, Delagorgendiers, and several other old families in Canada.

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#### COINS OF THE REIGN OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

BY R. W. M'LACHLAN,

*Condensed from a paper read before the Caledonian Society of Montreal.*

**F**ROM the interest that almost every one feels in Mary, anything relating to her times is an antiquity, looked on with a sort of a veneration which no object relating to other and older periods in the history of Scotland creates. Hence her coins (especially those bearing her portrait) have become the greatest *desiderata* among collectors of the Scottish series, and command much higher prices than their rarity would otherwise warrant.

Without entering into any details of historical facts with which all are acquainted, I will at once enter upon my subject by stating that as her reign was divided by marriages



into five unequal periods, so have Numismatists divided her coinage into five groups.

First,—Commencing with her maidenhood we have in Gold, Ecues, Lions, Half Lions, Ryals and Half Ryals. The Ecues have on the obverse, the arms of Scotland and the Queen's name and titles. Reverse, a cross with the legend "*Causes Arma Suprema.*" "Let us follow the arms of the cross." The Lions have "*Maria Regina*" and the half Lions "M.R." in monogram with the legend "*Diligit Justiciam.*" "Have respect to Justice." The Ryals and half Ryals bear her portrait on the obverse, and on the reverse the arms, with the legend "*Justus fidei vivit.*" "The just live by faith." The silver consists of testoons and half testoons and are of a variety of types. A beautiful testoon with her portrait bearing the date 1553, is the first of her silver coins, it has the arms as usual with the legend "*Da Pacem Domine.*" "Give peace O Lord." This is the finest piece of her reign being equal in workmanship to any coin issued at that time in Europe. It is much sought after by collectors and commands a high price. One was sold in 1838 for \$155 and poor copies sell as high as \$50. This has excited the cupidity of an individual named Jones living at Dumfermline who endeavoured to supply the deficiency in the market by specimens of his own manufacture, many novices were deceived, and not a few experienced collectors, were taken in by forgeries of this, and other Scotch coins. Testoons, and half Testoons of 1555, have a crowned "M" on the obverse and on the Reverse, the arms and the legend, "*Delici Dui Cor Humile.*" "A humble heart is the delight of the Lord." Others bearing date 1556-8, have the arms on the obverse with a cross potent and small crosses in the angles, on the reverse the legend is, "*In Virtute tua libera me.*" "In thy strength set me free." I cannot understand why such a device as this was adopted after the previous beautiful one had been issued, as it has no beauty to recommend it. The

billon coins consist of Placks, Half Placks, Pennies, and Hardheads. The Placks and Half Placks have on the obverse a thistle, and the reverse St. Andrew's cross. "*Oppidum Edinburgi*," "City Edinburgh." A rare specimen of the Plack, has a cross potence, like the Testoon, and the legend "*Oppidum Stirlingi*," having been struck at Stirling. Others have the arms on the obverse, and on the reverse a fancy cross with crowns in the angles, the legend is "*Servio et usu Teror*," "I serve and am worn by use." This motto is very appropriate, and seems to speak for the coin. These Placks were a great convenience to the poorer people, and in this Scotland was ahead of England, as she at that time had no smaller change than a silver penny. These placks, were equal to a half-penny English. This piece is mentioned in the old Jacobite song "What's a' the steer Kimmer."

"I carena since he's come, Carle,  
I werna worth a Plack."

The Pennies are very rare, having on the obverse the Queen's portrait; reverse a cross; legend "*Oppidum Edinburgi*." Another Penny dated 1556, has a cross potence like the Testoon, and on the reverse the inscription "*Vicit Veritas*," "Truth hath conquered." The Hardheads, or Lions, have on the obverse an "M" crowned, and on the reverse a lion rampant; the legend same as last.

Before passing on to the second series, I will here describe a medal struck at Paris, commemorating her marriage with the Dauphin of France. It presents their portraits facing each other. Mary's features are beautifully brought out. On her head is a kind of worked cap; round her neck is the ruffle that bears her name, and a chain, to which is suspended a medallion portrait. The arms of the Dauphin occupy the right half, while the Lion of Scotland is placed on the left half of the shield. The legend is the best part of the reverse, and is thus translated, "Each has made the other one."

Second,—During her reign with Francis as her husband, there were issued in silver, Testoons, Half Testoons and Quarter Testoons. The Testoons have the monogram "F.M." crowned, and the title "Francis and Mary, King and Queen of Scotland." The reverse has the arms, as on the medal, and the same legend, "*Fecit Utraque unum.*" The Quarter Testoon has the obverse similar to the Testoons, with a square on the reverse containing the inscription "*Non sunt Duo sed una caro,*" "They are no longer two but one flesh," referring to her marriage. It seems very appropriate, and was a usage prevalent among the Romans, as they, in this manner, commemorated many of the great events in their history, working them up into beautiful allegorical designs, that places that coinage far in advance of any modern issue in variety and beauty, for now we have to be content with the continual reissue during the last forty years of the same designs. After the accession of Francis to the throne of France, the titles read "King and Queen of Scotland," and the Fleur de lis takes the place of the arms of the Dauphin. The legend on the reverse is "*Vicit Leo De Tribu Juda,*" "The Lion of the tribe of Judah hath conquered." The Billon coins of this issue are "Non-sunts," Hard heads and Bawbees. The Non-sunts are exactly like the Quarter Testoons, and are so called from the second two words in the inscription. The Hard-heads are like those of the previous issue. The Bawbees are very scarce, having the arms of France and Scotland on separate shields under a crown. The legend is that most prevalent on French coins, "*Sit nomen Dni Benedictum,*" "Blessed be the name of our Lord."

Third,—During her first widowhood, there were issued Testoons and Half Testoons, having on the obverse the Queen's head, wearing a widow's cap. On the reverse the arms of France, half effaced by those of Scotland; the legend is "*Salum fac populum tuum Domine,*" "Save thy people O Lord!"

This is the last of the Testoons. They were first issued by Mary, and for a time were the principal coins of her reign. I have not been able to find out what they passed for, but it must have been somewhere about six shillings Scots.

Fourth,—During her married life with Darnley, coins of an entirely new design and denomination were issued, superceding the previous issues, and as the act of council ordering this issue is still extant, I cannot do better than quote it at length. It is also interesting as a specimen of the old court language of Scotland, once as fashionable as the English by which it has been superceded.

“ It is statute and ordanit by our Soverannis Queen and King's Majesties Privie Counfall, That thair be cunziet ane penny of silver callit the Mary ryal, the fynes of eleven deniers fyne, and of weight an unce Troie weight, with twa granes of remeid (i.e. allay), alfweill of weight, as fynes, havand on the ane side ane Palm tree crownit, ane Schell-paddoke crepand up the flank of the famyn, ane axill about the tree wryttin therein *Dat. Gloria Vues*, the date of the zeir thairunder, with this circumscriptioun, begyning at ane thirfel *exurgat. Deus. et. Diffipentur. inimici. ejus.* and on the other fyde, our fadis Soveranis armis coverit with ane clofe crown, ane thirfell on ilk fyde, with this circumscriptioun begyning at ane croce directlie above the crown *Maria. et. Henricus. Dei. Gratia Regina et Rex Scotorum.* The said penny to haif cours for XXX fh. money of this realme; the twa part for XX fh. and the third part for X fh. all of this famyn fynes and prent and of weicht equivalent, to wit, the twa part of weicht XVI denaris, and the third VIII denaris. In consideratioun quhairof, we charge David Forest, general of our cunzie, John Atchifoun, maister cunzeour, and all otheris officiaris of our cunzie hous, ilk ane in their awin office, to forge, prent, and cause to be forged and prentit, sic pieces of weight, and fynes within thair remeids as is above specified, and that letteris be direct for publicatoun heirof

in dew form as efferis, fwa that nane pretend ignorance heirof."

The tree here mentioned is said to be a representation of the celebrated yew tree of Cruickstone, in the parish of Paisley, the estate of the Darnley family, from which the piece derives its name, "the Cruickstone dollar." This device is supposed by some to have been placed on the coinage to make amends for the King's name not appearing first. Not only was the denomination new, but its sub-divisions altogether different, being by thirds instead of halves and quarters as previously. From this we learn, that at that time it took six Scots to equal one English shilling, afterwards the currency was so reduced, that they stood about twelve to one, which would make the Scots pound worth only two shillings. So

" That sark she coft for her wee Nannie  
Wi' twa pund Scots, 'twas a' her riches,"

was not so very expensive, costing only a dollar.

The Fifth series, those during her second widowhood, are exactly like the last except that the Queen's name appears alone.

From these coins we learn, that although Scotland was then almost in a state of anarchy, and although she was the poorest country in Europe, her coinage was equal in variety and design to any other issue of the time, in fact being superior to most of the leading states, thus foreshadowing the future eminence attained to by her sons.

---

— In 1796, about 600 of the Maroons of Jamaica (who as a race had, for forty years, harassed the English settlements of that island), were removed to Nova Scotia, with a view to their settlement there as a free people. After trying the costly experiment unsuccessfully for four years, they were transferred to Sierra Leone in 1800.

## BRONZE COINAGE.

(From "The Royal Mint.")

**T**HE coinage of bronze is somewhat new ; that is to say, it has, after centuries, been re-introduced ; and as little is known respecting it, it will be well to consider one or two circumstances connected therewith. In the rolling of bronze there are some singular facts to be noted ; for instance, the finding the same metal at one time ductile, and at another absolutely brittle ; yet if the bronze has been properly melted, with due precaution to avoid the access of atmospheric oxygen, it is uniformly malleable and ductile, and may be rolled without once annealing. It is sometimes preferred not to use the knowledge gained, and then complications commence. The following mode of operating will meet all cases :— The bars may be rolled down to half their thickness, and then will anneal perfectly well in an open furnace on an iron truck. The heating should be conducted rapidly, and when the fillets get to a full red heat they should be withdrawn, thrown out singly on the floor, and allowed to remain till perfectly cold. Should any bars be annealed in the rough state, they must be kept away from water. A little water thrown upon the end of a bar when red-hot causes it to become rotten throughout, and on submission to any pressure it will fall to pieces as would ginger-bread ; yet if the bars be partly rolled to a certain proportion of their thickness, they may be plunged at once into cold water without damaging them for work. After annealing, the fillets should be blanched in diluted sulphuric acid, containing one per cent. of the ordinary commercial acid. It is well to save time by blanching two or three tons at a time ; but a few minutes effect all that is required—that is, the separation of the film of oxide from the surface. The film is then removed by a mop made of rag or cotton waste,

and with little labour a few boys may clean many tons in a day. Fillets which have been blanched before being rolled produce clean and bright blanks. The blanks require somewhat different treatment. It is better to anneal them in copper tubes. The bottom of the tube should be covered to about the depth of an inch with charcoal dust, then the tube filled with blanks, except allowing for another layer of coarse charcoal dust, and the top put on to the tube. The annealing should not occupy more than thirty-six minutes; the highest temperature should be that at which the tube looks a full reddish white, and this should be gained as rapidly as possible. The tube, after removal from the furnace, should be allowed to remain at rest till perfectly cold. The charcoal is intended to combine with the oxygen, which would otherwise combine with the metals of the bronze during the heating and the cooling of the blanks in the copper tubes. Having regard to the production of perfect coins, the blanks should be cooled in an atmosphere of ordinary coal gas, by which every particle of oxygen is prevented from access, and a great part of the oxides already existing in the alloy reduced by the combination of their oxygen with the hydrogen of the coal gas, thus leaving the blanks somewhat porous, and comparatively soft, so that, when coined, the metal wholly fills the work on the dies, and the coin is produced with a good protecting edge. Bronze consisting of 95 of copper, 4 tin, and 1 zinc in 100 parts, may be coined to great perfection if the blanks be cooled in coal gas after annealing: whereas bronze of a far softer nature cannot be made to fill the work of the dies satisfactorily by any other method yet known, unless the engraving on the dies be very shallow. British bronze is composed of 95, copper, 4 tin, and 1 of zinc in 100. The bronze coins, which have replaced the old copper money, have what is considered to be an innovation in the inscription by the repetition of the T in the abbreviation of Britanniarum, which is simply

the classical mode of expressing in an abbreviated form the number of the possessions which together form Great Britain ; it is equivalent to MS., which is the abbreviation for manuscript, while MSS. represents the word manuscripts ; so BRITT. represents the cluster of islands or possessions called Great Britain. The objection to BRITT., on the ground of its being an innovation, is singular, as this word occurs on the shillings of George III., coined in 1816. It is also curious that the original dies for the bronze coinage were made to carry BRIT. only, until a coin found its way into the hands of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, who at once pointed out the error, and thus caused the re-introduction of the classical BRITT. Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to record that the pattern penny in bronze, which was submitted to and approved by her Majesty, was lost in its passage through the post, for the postman opened the letter and destroyed both it and the penny in a closet in the Royal Mint. The theft was discovered, but the penny was not recovered. Copper and bronze money are merely tokens ; it is therefore well to reduce such tokens to as low a weight as is consistent with the rigidity of the coin.

By Royal Proclamation, dated at Windsor, 13th of May, 1869, the old copper moneys are declared illegal ; or, in the words of the proclamation, "No copper moneys whatsoever (other than and except such bronze moneys as are now current by virtue of our proclamation bearing date the 17th day of December, 1860, or any proclamation dated subsequently to the said 17th day of December, 1860) shall be allowed to pass or be current in any payment whatsoever within the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland after the 31st of December, 1869." So that after that date no copper money can be legally paid away. This, however, will not affect those who wish to preserve copper coins of this or former reigns as specimens.



## CANADIAN MEDALS.

BY ALFRED SANDHAM.

1.—*Thanksgiving Medal.*

IN the early part of the present year the Messrs. Wyon of London, announced their intention to publish a medal commemorative of the National Thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. Arrangements had been made for the sale of this medal in Canada, when the writer of this article suggested that the medal might prove of greater interest to Canadians if reference could be made thereon, to the thanksgiving services also to be held in Canada at a late date. The suggestion was at once accepted, and the beautiful medal now to be described is the result. The obverse is precisely that of the National Medal viz., Head of the Prince to left. "Albert Edward Prince of Wales." Rev. In Centre the Prince of Wales feather with motto, and a wreath composed of Roses to the left, and thistle and shamrocks to the right. On a raised border is inscribed. "Recovery of the Prince of Wales. Canadian Thanksgiving, 15th Apr. 1872." Size 37. This medal forms a most valuable addition to the already fine series of Canadian medals, and from the fact that but a very small number were struck it will doubtless ere long become somewhat difficult to procure.

2.—*Indian Medal.*

Obv. Head of Victoria to left. "Victoria Regina." Rev. A wreath of Oak leaves, extending completely around the medal. No inscription. This medal, was struck by Messrs. J. S. & A. B. Wyon, by order of the Government for presentation to the Indian Chiefs. The obverse is a most beautiful work of art. Size 34.

3.—*Young Men's Christian Association Medal.*

For the past 20 years, this Association has been actively engaged in its work on behalf of Young Men. During the

past few years its usefulness has been somewhat curtailed by a lack of sufficient accommodation. The erection of a building for its use was therefore decided upon. Having for several years been connected officially with the association, I decided to commemorate the event by issuing a medal, and therefore instructed Messrs. Wyon, to prepare dies for the same. The obverse has a view of the new building in the centre, in exergue, "Building erected 1872." Above, "Designed by A. D. Steele, Supt. Arch. A. C. Hutchison." On an outer raised border "Montreal Young Men's Christian Association." Rev. In centre "Board of Directors, T. James Claxton, Chairman, Thos. Craig, Treasurer, Alf. Sandham, Secretary, E. V. Mosely, W. Clendinning, N. S. Whitney, E. K. Greene, H. Lyman, R. Irwin, G. Young, C. Alexander, J. Torrance, H. A. Nelson, D. Morice, L. Paton, W. Reid; ex-officio, Hon. J. Ferrier, M.L.C., J. W. Dawson; LL.D., F.R.S." On the raised border "Founded A.D. 1851—Incorporated A.D. 1870."

The same artists are now preparing dies for two additional Canadian Medals ordered by me, but as it is quite possible some alterations may be made on the designs submitted, I shall give details in a future number of the Journal. In addition to the medals just described there is still another prepared for distribution among the North West Indians, but I have not been able to obtain reliable information as to its genuineness as a *struck* medal. It is an exact copy of the confederation medal (No 63 in my supplement to Medals of Canada) but has an outer rim about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in width, on which is inscribed "Indians of the North West Territory, 1872. Dominion of Canada, Chief's Medal."

---

— Printing introduced into England by Caxton, 1474.

— Almanacks first published at Buda, 1470.

COINS OF THE SIERRA LEONE COMPANY,  
(AFRICA,)



THE first settlement at Sierra Leone took place in 1776, when a great number of free negroes, with about 60 white women, were sent out at the expense of the British Government, to form the colony. The project soon went to ruin; when a number of persons interested in the abolition of the slave trade, and who considered the place favorable for promoting their views, took the affair in hand. As the expenses attendant on the undertaking were very considerable, subscriptions were opened, and a sufficient capital raised. The legislature then incorporated the subscribers under the denomination of the Sierra Leone Company, under the management of a Chairman and Board of Directors, with a common seal, and to have perpetual succession. They held their first meeting in London, in October, 1791. The principal object the Company was the promotion of trade with that part of the Continent of Africa. To further the same they caused to be struck silver and copper coins, the former of the value of the dollar, half dollar, twenty and ten cents, the copper coins, being the penny, and cent. All these coins have the same device, viz.: Obv. "Sierra Leone Company." A Lion, full faced on a mountain. Exergue. "Africa." Rev. The value of the piece and date "1791." An European and Negro, hand joined. These coins are of superior workmanship, and were struck at the Soho Mint. There are two varieties of the penny piece, one being somewhat smaller, thus making 7 coins in the series. The copper coins are quite common.

---

— The First Upper Canada Parliament was opened at Newark (Niagara), September 17, 1792, by Lieut.-Gov. Simcoe.

— Paper first made of linen rags, 1417.

## AN OLD COLONIAL PROCLAMATION.

(From the *Montreal Gazette*, Sept. 25, 1872.)

**W**E were yesterday shown by Mr. Cartaret, the obliging clerk of the Police Court, a fac-simile of a very old proclamation, bearing date, 7th October, 1763. The copy belongs to Mr. Paul Laronde of Caughnawaga, and he has in his possession besides, one of the original proclamations, which must have been kept in his family for more than a century. The proclamation was issued at the time that the territories North and South, recently acquired by England in the treaty of Paris, which had been concluded on the 10th of February preceding, were erected into provinces. The new provinces then erected were called Quebec, East Florida, West Florida, and Grenada. Quebec embraced all the territory, or nearly all that is now included in the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec. East Florida took in the present State of Florida, and West Florida, the States of Alabama and Georgia, with some other portions of States. It further contains a clause respecting the lands to be giving to soldiers and officers serving on this continent; and especially defines the laws which are to be observed with respect to Indian reserves, which are not dissimilar to those in force at this day. The proclamation is directed to Sir William Johnson, Bart., His Majesty's Superintendent of Indian Affairs for North America; Col. of the Six United Nations, etc., and is signed by George the Third, as King of Great Britain, France and Ireland.

---

— Halifax, was founded June 21st, 1749, and was so named, in honor of Lord Halifax, then Lord President of the English Board of Trade and Plantations, who had taken an active interest in the project of settlement.

## EDITORIAL.

**I**T is with pleasure we announce that our efforts to establish an Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal has met with approval, and that the subscription list is gradually increasing. We have not ventured to anticipate that the enterprise would result in pecuniary gain to the Society whose interests we represent, but we hope to secure patronage sufficient to guard against loss, and therefore ask our friends to aid us in attaining the desired position. On our part we can but endeavor to merit the patronage we ask. This number is sent to every person who received the first, and we ask a remittance as early as possible of the amount of subscription, or that this be returned, thereby enabling us to arrange for an edition warranted by a bona fide list. We also ask secretaries or other officers of kindred societies to favor us with brief notices of their proceedings, or with other information which may tend to render our pages interesting and useful.

— During the summer recess the Library of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal has received valuable additions. Among the more noticeable is a series of the publications of the society of Antiquaries of New Castle on Tyne, England. A pamphlet donated by the free Library of Birmingham, strongly, impresses us with the conviction that the Geography of this Continent is not the favorite study of our friends at "home," as this pamphlet is presented to the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, "*United States of America.*"


A NATIONAL MUSEUM FOR CANADA.—We feel assured that our readers will agree with us in expressing a hope that the day may not be far distant when those in power shall realize the necessity of forming a Museum, in which may be gathered together, objects of interest, especially such as have direct connection with the early history of Canada.

There are no doubt many valuable documents and relics, in existence, scattered hither and thither, which are worthy of a place in a national collection. and it would be well if the Government of the Dominion would undertake the care of such an institution. That donations from private individuals would not be wanting, is evidenced by the offer of our esteemed correspondent Sir Geo. D. Gibb. We had anticipated great results from Dr. Miles' praise-worthy efforts to enlist the attention of the Government towards saving from destruction the many valuable records now scattered throughout the Dominion, but thus far we have been disappointed. The question as to where such a museum should be located, is to us of but secondary importance, although we must admit, that we believe the practical value of the institution would be greatly enhanced if located in our own city, possessing as it does the distinction and advantage of being the *Commercial Metropolis* of the Dominion.

---

#### REVIEWS.

##### "L'ALBUM DU TOURISTE."

UCH is the title of a new volume from the graceful pen of J. M. Lemoine, Esq., of Quebec. The Author of this interesting work is well and favorably known in the Literary world as a close student of Canadian History as well as an enthusiastic naturalist. His "L'Ornithologie du Canada," "Les Pechereis du Canada," and his still more widely known "Maple Leaves" would of themselves retain for him a lasting reputation. The work now before us contains much valuable information upon Canadian History.

The opening Chapters on the History of Quebec, will be eagerly read by all who feel interested in that ancient and honored city. The tourist will also find much that will tend to enhance the pleasure of a visit to those historical fortifi-

cations, and battle grounds, of which details are so fully given. In this connection we can not fail to express our regret at the removal of some of the old City Gates. Who that has visited the Ancient Capital, can forget the peculiar feeling experienced upon entering for the first time "within the gates." What memories of the past were then awakened? How we recalled the names of heroes long since gathered to their fathers, and of the deeds of prowess performed by them. But the decree has gone forth, and already two of these landmarks have been demolished.

The Plains of Abraham—Wolfe—Montcalm! Lives there a Canadian "whose soul's so dead" as not to be roused at the mere mention of these names, round which encircle such undying interest? We wonder not at the zest with which Mr. Lemoine enters upon that portion of the work referring to the events, which changed the destiny of this "fair Canada, of ours." The perusal of this portion, will amply repay the reader, of whatsoever nationality he may be. While reviewing this part of the work, our thoughts were led to the fifth chapter of Mr. Lemoine's "Maple Leaves," where in a foot note he gives us an interesting account of the origin of the name of the Plains of Abraham, "a mystery which has puzzled many an antiquarian."

"Abraham Martin dit l'Ecossais, King's Pilot on the St. Lawrence, owned the whole land from St. Louis Ward, to Cote d'Abraham, called after him, down to Ste. Geneviève; the east boundary, was the street in front of St. Matthew's cemetery; the west, Claire Fontaine Street, with that portion of the Plains called after him." Such is the origin of the name borne by the Plains. The man is almost unknown, but the name will never be obliterated from the scroll of honor.

Returning to our subject, we note the very pleasing account given of the Churches of Quebec and their founders, also of many other points of interest in, and about the

city. Passing reluctantly, from the fortifications of the Gibraltar of America, and leaving the city and its sights behind, the Author, after describing the places of interest in the neighbourhood, takes us down the St. Lawrence, giving a very full account of every point of interest on the river, and along the Saguenay. The closing chapters of the work, are devoted to Mr. Lemoine's favorite study, the birds of Canada; also on hunting and fishing. To many, these chapters will prove of greater interest than will those we have more fully noticed, but there is no class of reader who will not find in Mr. Lemoine's work, some chapter, the perusal of which will amply repay him.

We are happy to learn that the sale has far exceeded the Author's most sanguine expectations. We congratulate him upon this proof of the estimation set by a discriminating public upon his works, and trust that it may induce him to favor us with still further "Leaves" on Canadian History.

The work is very creditably got up by Messrs. A. Côté & Co. of Quebec.

---

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD fully sustains its reputation. The editor, Benson J. Lossing, Esq., is favorably known to many of our readers, and several articles which appear in the *Record* are rendered doubly interesting, by a perusal of the copious notes furnished by him. The September number contains among other illustrations, a fac-simile of Queen Anne's declaration of war against France and Spain. An article entitled "The Hair of the Indian.—Eleazar Williams," will prove of interest to Canadian readers. It having been asserted that Williams was the son of Louis XVI; others endeavoured to prove that he was of Indian descent. From the following extract the latter appear to have been an error.

"It is proper here to state the fact that Mary Ann Williams, the reputed mother of Eleazar Williams, made affidavit, with the Roman Catholic priest at St. Regis, as interpre-



ter, that the said Eleazar was her "fourth child, born at Caughnawaga," et cetera. She afterward, under oath as before, declared that her first affidavit was made under the pressure of persuasion by the priest and of some women; and in her second she calls Eleazar her "adopted" son, and gave the names of all her children, among whom Eleazar is not mentioned. In further proof that he was not her son, setting aside both the affidavits of this old woman of eighty, we may cite the parish register—always carefully kept—of the Sault St. Louis, in which, in the French language, may be found the names and date of the births of the eleven children of Thomas and Mary Ann Williams, among which does not appear the name of Eleazar. The birth of their fourth child, which, in her first affidavit she said was Eleazar, occurred on the 18th of May, 1791, and was a girl named Louise."

---

THE "CURIOSITY HUNTER" is the title of a new venture hailing from Rockford, Illinois. It is a small sheet, octavo, 4 pages, and is devoted to the interests of collectors in general. The subscription is 50 cents a year, postage free.

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#### NOTES AND QUERIES.

— Concerning the inscription on the locks of the Rideau Canal we have received the following information :

OTTAWA, *Sept. 23, 1872.*

\* \* \* I made some enquiries about the inscription on the foundation of the Rideau Canal Locks, and for a time it seemed as though I should fail, as several of the officials doubted its existence. I have since learned that it is situated in the bottom of the lower lock, and therefore always covered with water, but some years ago, repairs necessitated the pumping out of the lock, when it was seen. There is some probability that the lock will this season be again emptied, and if so I shall endeavour to procure a copy of the inscription for you.

S. F.

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JANUARY, 1873.

[No. 3.

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Vertical line on the left side of the page.



FAC-SIMILE OF AN ILLUSTRATION FROM "THIRD  
VOYAGE OF AMERICUS VESPUTIUS TO AMERICA."  
PRINTED ABOUT 1506-9. SEE PAGE 113.

**\$10.**

Provisional Government of Upper Canada. No. 329

King's Island, Upper Canada, December 27, 1857. I do hereby certify that the Provisional Government of Upper Canada, organized by James Harvey Pease Esquire, at and at the City of Hall, Toronto, New York, for value received.

Entered by the Secretary.

S. Panson

Examined by the Comptroller.

David Gibson

N. L. Mackenzie

Chairman pro. tem. Ex. Com.









THE  
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN  
AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

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VOL. I. MONTREAL, JANUARY, 1873. No. 3.

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OLD LANDMARKS ON THE RICHELIEU.

BY JOHN LESPERANCE.

**T**HIS beautiful and historic river, was discovered by Champlain. The founder of Quebec, alarmed at the continual danger of extermination to which his infant colony was exposed from the inruptions of the Iroquois, who were furnished with fire arms by the Dutch of New York, resolved on pursuing them into their own country and there bringing them to a decisive battle. In the spring of 1609, accompanied by a party of Hurons and Algonquins, he started for the dreaded land of the Mohawks. At the mouth of the Richelieu river, he stopped to take in a supply of fish and game and consult on a plan of campaign, then ascended it for a distance of forty miles, without meeting with any obstacle. The deep primeval forest hung over him from either bank. He encountered no living thing, except the wild birds on the branches and the stag drinking on the water's edge. Suddenly, in his peaceful advance, he heard the roar of waters tumbling over and among rocks and observed long streaks of foam sweeping past his birch canoe. It was the rapids of Chambly. His party landed, and the In-

dians made a *portage*, up to a point where the river was again navigable. The expedition then continued its march without incident, till one lovely summer morning, its canoes shot into the clear waters of Lake Champlain. After traversing this fine sheet of water, throughout its whole length, discovering Lake St. Sacrament, now called Lake George and giving battle to the Mohawks, at the promontory of Carillon or Ticonderoga, the great traveller returned to Quebec, by the same route through which he had gone.

With the progress of the Colony, the valley of the Richelieu was rapidly settled and soon became the garden of Lower Canada. Many of the best families among the Colonists, chose it as their residence. The St. Ours, the Duchesnays, the Deschambeaults, the Rouvilles and others obtained vast grants of land on its banks, thus founding the Seigniories which still bear their names.

The Richelieu is 80 miles in length, and bridged at five places. There are twelve miles of canal from St. Johns to Chambly. There is also a dam at St. Ours.

Its original name was Iroquois River and its present title is derived from an old fort built on the present site of Sorel, by M. de Montmagny. It was meet that while Lake Champlain preserves the memory of its discoverer, the beautiful river which flows from it, should bear the name of the great French Cardinal who did so much for the families settled on its banks.

#### I.—ISLE-AUX-NOIX.

The first point of interest on the Richelieu is Isle-aux-Noix. A low-lying island, commanding the mouth of Lake Champlain, and situate on the frontier between the United States and Canada, it is admirably well chosen as a site for fortified works. Its name is derived from the profusion of hazel bushes and walnut woods, that stood there when the French first occupied and fortified it. This was in 1759, during their first war with the British Colonies of New England and New

York. In 1763, when Canada passed definitively into the hands of the British, the fortifications of Isle-aux-Noix fell into decay and the island was lost sight of till the outbreak of the American Revolution. In 1775, the Americans planned a campaign against Canada and made Isle-aux-Noix, one of their bases. From this post Montgomery issued his famous proclamation to the French Canadians, declaring that he came to wage war not on them or their religion, but solely on the British. In the Autumn of 1776, the island was evacuated by Benedict Arnold and his army, who were pursued by Burgoyne.

In 1781, Isle-aux-Noix became the scene of diplomatic negotiations. The people of Vermont, becoming dissatisfied with Congress, in consequence of what they regarded as an unjust dismemberment of their state in favor of New Hampshire and New York, dispatched commissioners to the British authorities on the frontier, ostensibly for exchange of prisoners, but in reality to treat with them about a return to British allegiance. The place of meeting was Isle-aux-Noix. The conference led to no result, except that it probably induced Congress to come to terms with Vermont.

After the American Revolution, the works at Isle-aux-Noix were once more allowed to fall to ruins. They remained in that condition for nearly thirty years, but in 1813, when England and the United States were again at war, regular fortifications were set up and have been retained ever since. They were strengthened during the excitement of the Trent affair and are, at the present time, in a high state of efficiency. There is no question that the point is a strong one for defensive operations.

## II.—ST. JOHNS.

The situation of this Town, at the head of navigation in the direction of Lake Champlain, pointed it out to the early French engineers as a proper place for the erection of

defensive works. Accordingly, so far back at 1758, Montcalm built fortifications there. The remains of these ancient works are still visible, a little in the rear of the present barracks and adjoining the railway line to Rouses Point.

In the autumn of 1775, St. Johns offered the first serious resistance to the American forces dispatched by congress to invade Canada. Montgomery appeared before the Fort and had a preliminary skirmish with the garrison. This action took place upon the present site of the Town of St. Johns, which at that time was probably uninhabited. The ground was damp and marshy and so thickly planted with forest trees that the American Commander, a few days later, shifted his position to the North west of the fort on a higher plateau, in the neighbourhood of the ridge which leads to Grand Bernier. Here he threw up regular breast works and began siege operations. He erected a powerful battery within 700 feet of Fort St. Johns, and also a strong block house, on the Iberville side of the river, bearing direct on the works and mounted with one gun and two mortars. The ruins of Montgomery's blockhouse, were visible up to a few years ago and their site is still easily traced. The St. Johns garrison surrendered, November 1st, 1775, after a six weeks siege. The Americans retained it just six months, till May 1776.

All through the summer of 1776, from June to October, the banks of the quiet river at Iberville and St. Johns, resounded with the hammer and anvil. Seven hundred seamen from the war vessels at anchor under the Cliffs of Quebec, had been chosen to man the Fleet that was building there. Among the officers was Edward Pellew, afterward Lord Exmouth, who rose to the highest rank among British Admirals. Early in October, one ship, two schooners, a raft, a galley and 24 gun boats sailed from under the guns of Fort St. Johns, bound for Lake Champlain. There they did much execution against the American Fleet, and, after a successful campaign, returned to winter quarters at St. Johns.

In the summer of 1777, St. Johns was again the scene of warlike preparation. But this time it was a land force which concentrated there. A body of seven thousand men of all arms was collected under Burgoyne. Numerous transports were built and immense supplies of stores and ammunition brought together. On the 1st June, this imposing army left St. Johns for Lake Champlain, driving everything before it. Its fate is well known. For three months it was the terror of the Americans, but it met with a first check at Stillwater, Sept. 19th, and was finally captured at Saratoga, October 17th, 1777.

After this eventful year, nothing more is heard of Fort St. Johns for upwards of a quarter of a century. It still retained its garrison, more or less supplied, till the war of 1812, when it was again placed on its former footing.

As a military position, St. Johns enjoys special advantages. It is the key of the immense plateau leading up to Montreal. In the chain of Forts, recently proposed by Col. MacDougall, to guard the approaches to the metropolis, it would be the strongest, because the most exposed. During the recent Fenian invasion, it was used as a depot for the advance guard of the army. The fine barracks are tenantless now, but let us hope that they will not be allowed to fall to ruins.

### III.—CHAMBLY.

This picturesque Village is very ancient. It owes its name to a Frenchman called Chambly, who built a small wooden fort near the site now occupied by the barracks. As the place was at the head of the navigation of the Richelieu from the direction of the St. Lawrence, this fragile work was succeeded by a fine structure of solid masonry, destined to command the river. The old fort is dismantled now, but even as a ruin it is interesting and should not be allowed to go to utter decay. As it stands to day, it is one of the most important relics of Canadian history.

In 1775, while the Americans were besieging the fort at St. Johns, Montgomery sent a strong detachment under Colonel Bedell to attempt the capture of Chambly. Guy Carleton—the Governor of Canada—by some unaccountable oversight, had left that fort with only a slim garrison. Artillery was floated down the river from St. Johns on boats, as far as the head of the rapids, then mounted on wheels and drawn up in face of the works. The feeble garrison, finding itself thus suddenly enveloped, did not make a vigorous resistance and soon surrendered. It is worthy of remark, that among the spoils, were the colors of the seventh regiment of the line, so celebrated in British annals. These were sent to Congress as trophies and are said to have been the first received by that body during the Revolutionary contest. Near the old fort are still seen the remains of the earthworks and the battery mounds, which Bedell and his Green Mountain Boys erected. It is a noteworthy fact that native Canadians aided the Americans in the capture of Chambly. They piloted the artillery down the Richelieu and likewise assisted in the siege.

Chambly has ever since been retained as one of the regular garrisons of the country. It offers great advantages as a military station and its present barracks possess superior accommodations. It was the chosen ground for the rifle practice of the regular army.

#### IV.—ST. CHARLES, ST. DENIS AND SOREL.

St. Charles is a pretty village, on the right bank of the Richelieu, some twenty-five miles above its mouth. It was the scene of an important engagement during the rebellion of 1837. The *Patriots* had rendezvoused and entrenched themselves on a piece of land belonging to a certain Lussier and to Mr. Debartzsch, the seignior. The works consisted of an oblong square, fenced in with felled trees covered with earth. The river lay on one wing, a wooded hillock on the other, and

the little garrison had a strong *point d'appui* in Debartzsch's house and barn. The men, numbering seven hundred, were commanded by Mr. T. S. Brown. Colonel Wetherall, who had been despatched from Chambly with a battalion, appeared before this fort, November 25th, 1837, and prepared at once to assault it. The key of the position was the wooded hillock just mentioned. If Brown had defended that with sharpshooters and artillery, he would have made a strong resistance, but when the first shot from Wetherall's ordnance shrieked through the air and struck the belfry of St. Charles, church, he is said to have lost control over his men. Wetherall, took possession of the eminence, got his two guns into full play upon the insurgents and created havoc among them. His fire however, was returned with spirit for a whole hour. At length the regulars received orders to point bayonets and they carried the works at one charge. The camp was destroyed and so was Debartzsch's barn, but his house was spared. That old seignorial mansion still stands. It was there also that a preliminary meeting took place between Papineau, Nelson, Viger and others, at which the details of a provisional government were agreed upon, in case of the success of the military uprising which was then contemplated.

St. Denis is five miles below St. Charles. In 1837, it served as the head quarters of the insurgents, owing principally to the fact that it was the residence of Dr. Wolfred Nelson, their principal leader and, by all odds, the most remarkable man in the whole movement. On November 23, 1837, Colonel Gore, coming up from Sorel, with a column of three hundred regulars, a few cavalry and a field piece, attacked a large stone house on the river bank where the insurgents were barricaded. This house, known as that of Madame St. Germain, is still standing, a monument of the battle. After a sharp engagement, the insurgents abandoned that position and boldly met the regulars in the field. A brisk conflict then ensued in which Gore was so



worsted that he was obliged to sound the retreat, leaving his field piece, part of his amunition and many of his wounded in the hands of the enemy. Under these circumstances, the victory was so important that if Brown, at St. Charles, had had the fortune of Nelson, the probabilities are that the rebellion would have proved a success all over the country. As it was, the defeat at St. Charles neutralized the advantages won at St. Denis, broke up the insurgent organization, and scattered the leaders.

Sorel, situate at the mouth of the Richelieu, derives its name from a French engineer who built a fort there during the Indian wars. It is sometimes also called William Henry, in honor of the English Prince of that name who visited the country after the conquest.

Champlain was the first white man who set foot on its present site. In 1610, a battle took place there or rather in an island just opposite. Champlain, at the head of a party of Montagnais, defeated a strong force of Iroquois, after a furious combat in which the founder of Quebec was wounded by an arrow. In 1642, M. de Montmagny, at that time Governor of New France, appreciating the importance of Sorel, as a barrier against the Iroquois of New York, built a fort there. In 1645, Fort Richelieu, as it was then called, was the scene of a bloody encounter between the Algonquins and the Iroquois. A party of the former came up from Three Rivers, and in the dead of night attacked a band of the latter who were in wait around the fort. Victory declared in favor of the Algonquins. Fort Richelieu was kept garrisoned during the whole time of the French occupation of the country, but after the Conquest by the English, it was abandoned.

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— Newfoundland—so called from being the first land “found” in the New World by Sir John Cabot.

## THE ANTIQUARY.

BY NUMA.



MOST unaccountably the Alchemist, the Astrologer, and the Antiquary have been classed together and have each had his favorite study ridiculed by those who in many instances really knew little or nothing about what they derided. But while Alchemy has been pronounced a failure, and Astrology has at present very few students, Archæology is daily gaining ground, the science is becoming popular, Antiquarian Societies are being formed in various parts of the Globe, and people have discovered that Archæology has a higher aim than to determine to what ages certain antiquities may be assigned—that it is in reality a system of monumental history. Dr. Mackenzie in his life of Charles Dickens in speaking of the adventures of the Picwickians, characterises the finding of the stone with the inscription and the subsequent proceedings as “abundantly absurd.” He continues “It was nothing new to burlesque the proceedings of an Antiquarian Society, and the idea of converting Bill Stumps his mark, into something which was taken or mistaken for an antique inscription, was evidently suggested by the A.D. L.L. which Jonathan Oldbuck in the Antiquary fancied must signify Agricola Dicavit Libens Lubens, while Edie Ochiltree proved that it only indicated Archie Drum’s Lang Ladle. It is no secret that Scott got his idea from an amusing incident recorded in the apochryphal Autobiography of Madame de Barry. That an Antiquarian Society was formed in England three hundred years ago will be proved beyond cavil by the following quotation from “Archæologia,” “Perhaps the very name of Antiquary was used first in England, if it be true that Henry the VIII. conferred it in an especial manner on Leland, who eminently deserved it. Be this as

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it may, there was a Society of Antiquaries so early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Its foundation may be fixt to the 14th year of her reign (1582) and the honour of it is entirely due to that munificent patron of letters and learned men, Archbishop Parker. Webster's Dictionary thus defines the word Antiquary: "one who studies into the history of ancient things, as statues, coins, medals, paintings, inscriptions, books and manuscripts, or searches for them, and explains their origin and purport." Here we have in brief a sketch of the Antiquary's vast domain through which he plods with untiring steps, collecting, descyphering and arranging for the benefit of his fellow men, historical facts, which were it not for his unceasing application, perseverance and energy, would in all probability be lost, facts that in many instances supply the missing links in the long chain of a nation's history. Such men as Layard, Wilkinson and Champolion, are of the class to which I refer, and merit the rank of public benefactors.

The description of Jonathan Oldbuck's "Sanctum Sanctorum," in "The Antiquary" comes up to the idea of the abode of one devoted to the science of Archæology, but Sir Walter Scott's own collection of curiosities at Abbotsford, consisting of ancient armour, sculpture, statuary, painting, architectural relics, ornaments and decorations, trophies of war and peace, quaint Antiques, &c., prove conclusively that he was an indefatigable collector of the reliques of ancient times, and an enthusiastic Antiquarian, diving deep into the mysteries of the science he so ably burlesqued.

The satisfaction evinced by an Antiquary at obtaining an old coin or other object of ancient art is a matter of surprise to one who does not take an interest in the science, and Mr. Oldbuck paid Mr. Lovel a very great compliment when he said he had rather Mr. Lovel had taken his copper Otho, than that he had stolen himself away without giving Mr. Oldbuck the pleasure of seeing him again; a copper coin of the Roman Emperor Otho, being very valuable.

*(To be Continued.)*

## PAPER MONEY OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CANADA, 1837.



OF the many deeply interesting events in Canadian History, that which has attracted greatest attention is beyond doubt the insurrection of 1837-38. A large number of those who were prominent in the movement, have passed away. The last days of the leaders in the two Canadas, were spent in circumstances greatly differing from each other.

Wm. Lyon McKenzie, the head of the UpperCanada party, died on the 28th of August, 1861, broken hearted with disappointment principally because he no longer knew where to find the means of existence, while his proud spirit forbade him to beg. Louis Joseph Papineau, the eloquent leader of the Lower Canada *Patriots*, after a long and eventful public career, passed away, surrounded by all that could be desired, and his remains found their final resting place (on the 24th Sept., 1871,) at Monte Bello, his own baronial seat, on the green banks of the Ottawa.

It is not our intention to review the causes which led to the rebellion, under the leadership of these two men, suffice it to say that the ill feeling which had existed for several years were greatly increased by the fiery appeals continually being made through the medium of public meetings, and the press. Prominent among the newspapers which aided the disaffected party, was the *Montreal Vindicator*, edited by Dr. O'Callaghan and *The Constitution*, edited and published by W. L. McKenzie. The latter paper was first issued on the 4th July, 1837, and on the succeeding day appeared the following article.

"Will the Canadians declare their independence and shoulder their muskets?" After referring to meetings that had been held at L'Islet and Bellechasse, he proceeded, in the suggestive style, to say: "Two or three thousand Canadians,

meeting within twenty-five miles of the fortress of Quebec, in defiance of the proclamation, with muskets on their shoulders and the Speaker of the House of Commons at their head, to pass resolutions declaratory of their abhorrence of British Colonial tyranny, and their determination to resist and throw it off, is a sign not easily misunderstood." He then proceeded with the question: "Can the Canadians conquer?" and gave several reasons for answering it in the affirmative. He, however, excepted the fortress of Quebec. He argued that they would conquer every thing but this; because they were united by the bond of a common language, a common religion, and a common origin. They had for twenty years steadily opposed the oligarchical system imposed upon them. Their leaders were bold and resolute, cool and calculating; full of fire and energy. As marksmen, they were more than a match for British soldiers. Their organization was better than Lord Gosford had any conception of. They had a large number of experienced officers among them, and were constantly receiving from France military men who had won laurels at the feet of Napoleon. The garrison of Quebec would rather desert than fight against their fellow subjects. Thousands of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen, in the United States, would hasten to rally around the standard of the Canadians; especially if they were offered three or four hundred acres of Clergy Reserves each. The Colonial Governors had no adequate means of resistance; and no House of Commons would sanction the spending of fifty or sixty millions to put down the rebellion.

Such were the opinions deliberately written and published by Mr. McKenzie, on the 5th of July, 1837.

The machinery of agitation, of which the motive power was in Toronto, was to have four several centres of action outside the city. At the meeting held on the 28th of July, a plan submitted by Mr. McKenzie, "for uniting, organizing and registering the Reformers of Upper Cana-

da, as a political Union," was adopted. A net work of societies was to be spread over the country ; and care was to be taken to have them composed of persons known to one another.

On the 2d August, a " Declaration of the Reformers of Toronto to their Fellow Reformers in Upper Canada," was published in *The Constitution*. This document was virtually a declaration of independence, and it was afterwards called the "Declaration of the Independence," of Upper Canada, but there is reason to doubt whether its purport was fully understood even by all who signed it.

The several engagements which took place between the insurrectionists and the loyalists, and the final and complete victory gained by the latter are now matters of history.

There is however one scene in which McKenzie took part, not so generally known. The effort made to establish himself upon Navy Island, was probably one of his most daring as well as unsuccessful undertakings.

This Island, awarded to England by the Treaty of Ghent, is situated in the Niagara River, a short distance above the world-renowned cataract. A swift current sweeps past the island on either side, on its way to the vast abyss below ; but its navigation is practicable for steamers or row boats.

On the Dec. 13, 1837, McKenzie with an American named Van Rensselaer as Commander of the *Patriot Army* landed on this island. They had been led to expect a large gathering of volunteers at Whitehaven, near Buffalo, but to their great disappointment the promised *army* of 250 men, 2 pieces of artillery and 450 stand of arms beside provisions and munitions of war, were not forthcoming and only some 24 volunteers waited to accompany them on their expedition for the *liberation* of the *enslaved* Canadian.

Still the leaders trusted in the good faith of their friends and the little band took possession of the island on the day named.

A provisional government, of which Mr. McKenzie was President, was organized on the island. A proclamation dated Navy Island, December 13, 1837, was issued by Mr. McKenzie, stating the objects which the attempted revolution was designed to secure, and promising three hundred acres of public lands to every volunteer who joined the Patriot standard. A few days after another proclamation was issued adding \$100 in silver, payable by the 1st of May, 1838, to the proffered bounty. The fulfilment of the promises held out in these proclamations must, however, be dependent upon the success of the cause in which the volunteers were to fight.

The Patriot flag with its twin stars, intended to represent the two Canadas, was hoisted; and as a government, even though it be provisional, is nothing without a great seal; this requisite was also obtained. Besides the twin stars, the great seal showed a new moon breaking through the surrounding darkness, with the words *Liberty—Equality*. The Provisional Government issued promises to pay in sums of one and ten dollars each. They are said to have been freely taken on the American side; but the amount issued cannot be ascertained.

The men were quartered in huts made of boards: and the head-quarters of the Provisional Government and the General-in-Chief differed from the rest only in being of greater dimensions.

The defences made on the island consisted of trees thrown along the lower banks, and extending into the water, where there was reason to anticipate that a landing would be attempted. A road was cut in the woods round the island, near the margin that men and cannon might be moved to any point where required. A loyalist force, at first under Col. Cameron and afterwards under Col. McNab, appeared on the Chippewa side, and a bombardment commenced. The island was scarcely out of musket range of the main land, where the British forces were stationed; and one man, on the main land, was killed from the island by a musket or a

rifle. But for all this, the fire of the loyalist cannon and mortars, kept up day after day, was almost entirely harmless ; only one man on the island being killed by it. The extent of the mischief done by the Patriots was greater, because they were not baffled by woods, on the main land, where the enemy was encountered. But the effect of the fire of the twenty-four cannon in possession of the Patriots was very small. Many of the houses on the Chippewa shore were pierced with stray balls ; but the number of persons killed was insignificant.

What gave courage to the patriots was the belief that the moment they crossed over to the main land, they would be joined by large numbers of the population anxious to revolutionize the Government.

The Patriots were finally compelled to evacuate the island on the 13th January, 1838.

It is a matter of surprise that the island, which was intended as a *point d'appui* from which to take a liberating army into Western Canada, was permitted to be occupied by insurgents, and American citizens who sympathised with them, for a period of over a month, without being assaulted by the vastly superior force on the main land, who were spending their time in an inglorious and inactive campaign.

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### MUTINY OF THE 7TH FUSILEERS AT QUEBEC 1793.

BY ROBERT B. MILLER.



ONE of the inexplicable events of the close of the last century, was the mutiny at Quebec of the Regiment under the command of Edward Duke of Kent. Various causes have been assumed as leading to the outbreak ; but nothing definite is known. It has long been surmised that the whole circumstances are recorded in private letters, and as these come to light, so the truth will be known. Several records of this excellent man



have lately been published, and what is there shewn of the chivalry, the unselfishness, and the sense of duty which marked him, it has been generally considered that the fault did not consist in his treatment of the men.

A volume of anonymous manuscript letters in the Dominion Library throws some light on the event ; so far as the writer knows the only explanation given. These letters are continued in one hand writing and record events extending from March the 5th, to June the 3rd, 1795, some few letters being appended without date. They are described as "Canadian Letters, Description of a Tour thro' the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada in the course of the years 1792 & 93."

The following paragraph bearing on the Mutiny, is extracted from the first letter :—

"The 7th or British Fusileers, commanded by Prince Edward, together with a body of artillery, performed garrison duty whilst I was at Quebec. The appearance of the 7th is highly military in point of figure. The mutiny which sometime after took place among them, has been attributed to various causes ; the most probable is to be traced to the manner in which the majority of the Corps were originally composed. His Royal Highness, with the natural ardor of a youthful soldier, was desirous that his Regiment should be distinguished for its figure, and in consequence applied when at Gibraltar, to some general officers to accommodate him with men who would answer that purpose, they, it is said, took occasion at the same time to get quit of a number of troublesome fellows. Such persons being brought together in one body, and at the same time distant from home, formed the desperate resolution of deserting and going to the States of America ; their plan was, however, defeated in the very moment previous to its execution. His Highness's subsequent conduct to the ringleaders of the delinquents, was such as to impress the minds of the people of Canada, with the most favorable opinion of the clemency of his temper."

### THIRD VOYAGE OF AMERICUS VESPUCCIUS TO AMERICA.

**M**R. FREDRIK MULLER of Amsterdam, has recently published a catalogue of Books, Maps, Plates, &c., on America, on which appears a notice of a highly interesting and valuable work. The work referred to is printed in Dutch and is a translation of Vespuccius's famous letter to Laur. de Medicis, on his third American Voyage, undertaken in 1501, for the King of Portugal. The work has no date, but it is beyond doubt that it was printed about 1506-9, the time when all the separate editions of Vespuccius were published. It is one of the first productions of the famous printer *Jan van Doesborgh*, at Antwerp, whose publications, (principally Romances of Chivalry with wood cuts, &c.,) rank among the rarest of specimens of the Antwerp Printers. It contains but 16 pages of about 30 lines each. On the first leaf above the plate, the title commences as follows: "*Of the New World or landscape, newly found for the illustrious King of Portugal, by the best pilot or mariner of the World,*" below the cut the letter begins as follows: "*Laurentius good friend, in the past days I Albericus have written to you of my return.*" At the third page the relation of the voyage itself begins, and it is curious that while HARRISSE in his extensive notes to the first Latin edition gives May 10 or 13th, or June 10, as the probable day of the departure from Lisbon, here Vespuccius himself names the first of May, "*In the year of Our Lord 1501, the first day of May we have set sail.*" There are six illustrations. Of the first page we give a fac-simile. On the second page is a picture of Jonas thrown into the mouth of the whale. On the third are four female aborigines. On the fourth, Indians fighting, while on the sixth page, the frontispiece is repeated. The female figures again appear on the last leaf and immediately thereafter is

printed, "*All this foregoing is translated and brought over from the Italian into Latin, and further from Latin into Dutch, that men may know and understand, what great wonders daily are found. Printed at Antwerp, at the Iron Balance, by Jan van Doesborch: E. celo decendit verbum quod gnothochy autin,* [know thyself.] This Dutch work has been entirely unknown, until the present time. It is not mentioned by HARRISSE nor by any other bibliographer and it is considered to be unique. It was purchased by Mr. Muller from a small library sold in 1871 at Antwerp, and was bound up with their other pieces, all printed there in the first ten years of the 16th century. Mr. Muller bought it for 830 florins (dutch) over \$300, probably the highest price ever paid for any work on America.

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#### WOLFE AND MONTCALM.

*From the Sun, (London Paper) Dec. 21, 1827.*



MONUMENT is erecting at Quebec to the memory of General Wolfe and the Marquis de Montcalm, who fell at the taking of Quebec. Wolfe was killed at the moment of victory, and Montcalm, the French Commander in Chief, received at the same time the wound of which he died Sept. 14, 1759, (the day after the battle.) The French Government anxious to mark their approbation of Montcalm's conduct, proposed to erect a monument to his memory in Quebec. The following is a translation of a letter from M. Bougainville, member of the Academy of Sciences, to the Right Honorable William Pitt (afterwards Earl of Chatham.)

Paris, March 24, 1761.

Sir,—The honors paid, during your Ministry, to the memory of General Wolfe, give me room to hope that you will not disapprove of the grateful efforts made by the French

troops to perpetuate the memory of the Marquis de Montcalm. The corpse of that General, who was honoured with the regret of your nation, is buried at Quebec. I have the honour to send you an epitaph, which the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres have written for him, and I would beg the favour of you, Sir, to read it over, and if there be nothing improper in it, to procure me permission to send it to Quebec, engraved in marble, to put over the Marquis de Montcalm's tomb. If this permission be granted, may I presume, Sir, to entreat the honour of a line to acquaint me with it, and at the same time to send me a passport that the engraved marble may be received on board an English vessel, and that General Murray, Governor of Quebec, may give permission to have it put in the Ursuline Church. I ask pardon, Sir, for taking your attention, even for a moment, from your important concerns, but to endeavour to immortalise great men and illustrious citizens is to do honour to you.

I am, &c.,

BOUGAINVILLE.

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MR. PITT'S ANSWER.

Sir,—It is a real satisfaction to me to send you the King's consent on the interesting subject of the very handsome epitaph drawn by the Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the Marquis de Montcalm, which is desired to be sent to Quebec, and to be placed on the tomb of the illustrious Warrior. The noble sentiments expressed, and the desire to pay this tribute to the memory of their General, by the French troops who served in Canada, and who saw him fall at their head, in a manner worthy of him and of them, cannot be too much applauded.

I shall take a pleasure, Sir, in facilitating a design so full of respect to the deceased, and as soon as I am informed of the measures taken for embarking the marble, I shall immediately grant the passport you desire, and send orders to

the Governor of Canada for its reception. As to the rest be assured, Sir, that I have a just sense of the sentiments expressed towards myself in the letter with which you honoured me, and that I deem it a singular happiness to have an opportunity to express those sentiments of distinguished esteem and consideration, with which

I have the honour to be, &c.,

WM. PITT.

London, April 10, 1761.

[Can any of our readers give us information respecting the tablet referred to in this correspondence.—ED.]

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#### A CENTENARIAN.

**I**N 1814, when Pittsburg was but a village, an old man named Jacob Fournais, then aged about 70 years, arrived there from Canada, and after a brief sojourn proceeded to New Orleans. The old man, died on the 22nd of July, 1871, in Kansas City, at the age of 134 years. Fournais was probably the oldest man living. He was a French Canadian by birth, and for more than half a century was a hunter and a trapper in the employ of the fur company, one of the French *Voyageurs*, as they were called. He was never sick, and only a few minutes before he died was walking about the room. His age was entered on the census roll in 1870 at 134 years, which is as near as from the best evidence it could be fixed. His recollection of important events, was very good, and, as he was an illiterate man, his memory held to isolated circumstances, not as history obtained from reading books. He said he was working in the woods on a piece of land he had bought for himself, near Quebec, when Wolfe was killed on the Heights of Abraham. This was September 13th, 1759,

and from what he told of his life previous to that he must have then been over 21 years of age. Thinking he might have confounded Wolfe with Montgomery (1775) he was questioned fully, but his recollection of names and incidents was too distinct to leave any doubt, and the same account had been given by him to others long before. Another event which he remembered well, and which he seemed always to look upon as a good joke, was that during the occupation of New Orleans by General Jackson (1814-15) he had been refused enlistment "because he was too old." The old man often told this with great glee. He must then have been about 80 years old. He accompanied the expedition of Lewis and Clarke, in their explorations of the Missouri, and the discovery of the Columbia River, 1803-7. For the past seven or eight years the old man's recollections of faces were often at fault, but his memory of events and incidents seemed as strong as ever, like pictures in his mind—and this retention of occurrences was the great help in determining his age. The last thirty years of his life were passed in quiet and comfort. He preferred living by himself and always had his own house, where he kept his pipe and tobacco pouch, and such things as were articles of comfort to him, mostly such as he had from his residence with the Indians—not forgetting his rosary and a few religious pictures, which hung above his bed. He was very neat in his person, clothes, and housekeeping, and up to the time of his death, attended in summer to his tobacco plants and his cabbages. One of his great desires was to see a railroad, and when the first locomotive came screaming into the bottom near Kansas City, which was in full view of his house, he was nervous as a child until he visited it. He then expressed himself satisfied, saying, "he could tell God he had seen a railroad."

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— British Columbia—so called from Christopher Columbus.

INTERESTING AUTOGRAPH LETTER,  
IN THE COLLECTION OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN  
SOCIETY (WORCESTER, MASS.)



THE following letter of General Charles Lee is addressed to Brig. Gen. Wooster who was then in Montreal.

New York, Feby ye 27th 1776.

Sir

I am to inform ye that I am appointed by the Continental Congress to the command of the Troops in Canada. I hope and dare say we shall agree well together. I must request you to contract and grind into flour twenty thousand Bushels of Wheat. I must also desire that you will suffer the Merchants of Montreal to send none of their woollen Cloths out of the Town—the post is just gowing out I must therefore conclude.

Sir, yours

CHARLES LEE

Major General

I have ordered twelve twelve-pounders from Crown Point to Sorrel—I leave it to your discretion whether it would not be prudent before it is too late in the season to send on to the Falls where it appears to me you ought to establish a Post."

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CURRENCY OF CANADA IN 1808.

(*Lambert's Travels.*)



MONEY in Canada is reckoned at the following weight and currency, agreeable to an act passed by the Provincial Parliament in April (1808).

|                     |    |   |    |   |                                                 |
|---------------------|----|---|----|---|-------------------------------------------------|
|                     |    |   |    |   | British Guinea, 5 dwts. 6 grs. Troy. £1 3s. 4d. |
| Joannes of Portugal | 18 | " | "  | " | 4 0 0                                           |
| Moidore, "          | 6  | " | 18 | " | 1 10 0                                          |
| American Eagle,     | 12 | " | 6  | " | 2 10 0                                          |

When weighed in bulk, the rate is currency 4*l.* 9*s.* per oz. Troy.

Milled doubloon or 4 Pistole piece 17 dwts. 0 grs. £3 14*s.* 6*d.*  
 French Louis D'or, coined before 1793, 5 " 4 " 1 2 8  
 " Pistole " " " 4 " 4 " 18 3

When weighed in bulk, the rate is currency £4 7*s.* 8½*d.* per oz. troy ; and in the same proportion for all the higher and lower denominations of the said gold coins.

For every grain which the British, Portuguese or American coins weigh more than the standard, there is to be allowed and added 2¼*d.* currency ; and for every grain less 2¼*d.* is to be deducted. And for every grain which the Spanish and French Gold coins weigh more or less than the standard, there is to be an allowance of 2 1/5 currency.

In every payment, exceeding the sum of twenty pounds where one party requires it, gold is to be weighed in bulk, and pass at the above rates ; and a deduction of half a grain Troy is to be made on every piece of coin so weighed, as a compensation to the receiver, for the loss he may sustain in paying away the same by the single piece,

The silver coins are as follows :

|                                            |                         |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Spanish Piaster or Dollar . . . . .        | 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> |
| English Crown . . . . .                    | 5 6                     |
| French " of 6 livres tournois . . . . .    | 5 6                     |
| " " 4 " 10 sols . . . . .                  | 4 2                     |
| English Shilling . . . . .                 | 1 1                     |
| French piece of 24 sols tournois . . . . . | 1 1                     |
| L'Escalin or Pistoreen . . . . .           | 1 0                     |
| French piece of 36 sols tournois . . . . . | 1 8                     |

The copper coin in circulation is English. The half-pence are called *sols* by the French and *coppers* by the British.



## CRENATED OR MILLED EDGED COINS,

*(From Ansell's Royal Mint.)*

THE origin of the crenated, commonly called the "milled," edge (thus giving the name of the instrument to the substance operated upon), was the desire to make any clipping of the coin easily noticeable. Many devices were used, but John Evelyn suggested the motto, *Decus et tutamen*, and this was retained for some coins until 1864. The crenated edge is now produced, without exception, and it is really the best, as admitting of easier detection if counterfeited. The distinctive marking of the edges of coins is of very early date, and was performed by various species of hand labour, each in its turn easy of falsification. At length this was effected by machinery until finally the coin was formed by striking the blank while enclosed in a collar. The use of the collar, and its first invention, are somewhat doubtful; Mr. Hawkins, however, appears to have established the fact of its having been used at so early a date as William the Conqueror (*vide* "Ruding," vol. i. p. 158); but the earliest coin which gives a clear notion of the use of a collar is the celebrated Petition Crown of Simon, which he coined for and presented to Charles II.

A specimen of this very highly prized coin was sold a few years since for £275 sterling. It derives its name from an inscription which surrounds its edge in raised letters and which is as follows: "Thomas Simon, most hvmbly prays yovr Majesty, to compare this his tryall piece with the Dvtch, and if more trvly drawn & embossed more gracefvly ordered and more accvratly engraven to releive him."

The Late Mr. W. H. Barton thought that this coin must have been struck while surrounded by a collar, or it could not have been produced at all. This opinion induced a further search for the collar which was used, and which is believed

to be in existence, and to have been seen by men now living,—it is probably amongst the collection of curiosities of coining left by Mr. W. H. Barton. Mr. Barton suggested that the petition must have been engraved on a fillet of steel, which was then coiled up in a collar, and that the blank to be coined was then placed in the coiled fillet of steel. The coin having been struck, the fillet with the coin was knocked out from the collar, just as medals are now knocked out; and, once free, the fillet sprang off from the coin. This conjecture is strongly confirmed by minute examination, which shows the metal to have been forced through part of the fillet, where its ends, which are cut to fit each other, did not quite meet. The head of this protruding part has been filed off, the file marks still remaining visible on this part of the edge of the coin. This fact renders Mr. Barton's conjecture almost a certainty. The coin weighs 517·10 grains; its average diameter is on the obverse 1·5784 inches, and on the reverse 1·5837 inches, both measures having been taken on the extreme edge. The petition is somewhat sunken and rounding inwards. If therefore it be measured from its lowest part, the centre of the edge of the coin, the diameter of the coin is 1·5741 inches, giving 0·0043 inch which must be worn away before the top of the letters of the petition can be touched in ordinary wear; thus the coin would circulate for centuries, and its petition still remain untouched. The coin being 0·0053 inch greater in diameter on its reverse than on its obverse side, admitted of its being more readily punched out from its collar, which was doubtless cut to admit of this design being carried out. The engraving on this coin is the cause of its great value, Simon having so perfectly carried out the idea that coins should represent sculpture, that this specimen stands wholly unrivalled as a coin. It has led to the impression that so good artists are not to be found at this day as flourished then. The fact is that artists seek such employment as remunerates them for their study;

and until their conditions [of employment are satisfied we must abstain from the desire to see coins such as were produced in ages past, and which gave an honorable name to the country producing them. It may be hoped that this means of preserving the history of the age in which so much has been done may be continued. It was probably from this collar of Simon's that Sir Isaac Newton gained his idea for that which he is said to have invented. The collar of the present day leaves nothing to desire, for it gives so distinctive a mark to the edge of the coin that any mutilation must be detected ; while forgers are unable to produce coins to imitate those struck in it, unless they use the same means, which would incur too great an expense. The coinages of Victor Emmanuel illustrate beautifully how easily coins may be struck so that, after years of wear, they still represent the original more than creditably. To take an instance, a bronze coin, 5 centesimi, has been purposely subjected, for eight years, to more than ordinary rough usage. This coin is little worn ; the whole of the features are still perfect, except that the hair is worn off above the ears, and part of the moustache is removed. The secret of success in this coin appears to be that the ear and adjacent parts are slightly sunken, while the whole of the work and inscription are kept well below the protecting edges, and there is not an indistinct figure or letter on the coin.

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#### AN ANCIENT RELIC.

*(From the American Antiquarian.)*



HE remarkable career of Francisco Pizarro, Marquis of Atavillos, Conquestador and Viceroy of Peru—how he set out from Panama, with one hundred and eighty men and twenty-seven horses, in three small vessels which he had built there, to conquer an Empire of warlike and [partially civilised people ; how he

secured the person of the Inca by treachery; collected the ransom stipulated for his release; condemned him to death; and the Inca, having accepted the alternative of baptism to that of being burned alive, was christened Don Juan Atahualpa, then strangled with a bow-string, and buried with royal honors in the church Pizarro had erected, are all familiar to our readers.

Not less so are the facts of his own assassination from motives of revenge, by the "men of Chili," the adherents of the Marescal de Almagro, who after years of close alliance with Pizarro, as his partner in cattle farming on Chagres river, (where they earned the eighteen thousand pesos of gold which fitted out that expedition,) as his ally in the conquest of Peru and Chili, as his brother-in-arms in many scenes of blood and rapine, quarreled with him at last as to the division line of their respective territories, became his rival, his enemy, and finally the captive of his brother and lieutenant, Fernando Pizarro, was tried and executed, and then interred with extraordinary honors.

The assassination of Pizarro occurred at Los Reyes, the city he had founded, on Sunday, June 26th, 1541. It is related that, when aware of his danger, "he found time to throw off his purple robe to put on a cuirass and to seize a spear;" but, being overwhelmed by assailants, was soon dispatched. He is supposed to have died at the age of 71.

The following note with its enclosure, recalls his history and fate.

LEGACION

del

.....



COL. BAILEY MYERS:

*My Dear Sir*:—As you are fond of historical curiosities, I have the pleasure to send you the above piece of the robe of Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru, which I took myself,

last year, from his coffin at the Lima Cathedral vaults, where his skeleton, wrapped with the said cloth, is shown.

I am, dear sir,  
Faithfully yours,

\* \* \* \* \*

12 October, 1870.

Minister of \* \* \* \*

The fragment of silk is of very fine texture, similar to that now used for sleeve-linings, perfectly firm, of a deep brown color, with the appearance of having once been purple, the color, in which as vice-roy, he would have been clothed, and perhaps, was the purple robe which he threw off before the fatal struggle. The dry climate of Peru, where everything is preserved, and even the bodies of the ancient Incas still exist, accounts for its preservation ; while the lapse of time excuses the appropriation of this fragment of the raiment of so remarkable a character, with a view of recalling the memory of one who, more than three centuries ago, so indelibly connected his name with the history of America.

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## LEGENDS ON THE COINS OF MODERN REPUBLICS.

BY HENRY MOTT.



**H**APPILY it is not within our province to meddle with politics, all controversies are excluded from this neutral ground, nevertheless it is impossible for any one to be an earnest student in numismatics without gaining a vast amount of information with reference to the changes of government in various States and countries, until by degrees he becomes well " posted " in dates and other facts connected with them, which rivet the attention, and become indelibly fixed in the memory.

We need not go back " to the long glories of majestic

Rome," for an illustration, we need not now speak of the "Tribute money" as evidence of the interest awakened in this art; every coin has some history attached to it, if it be only within our reach to find out that history.

We will take from our cabinet a 5 *centesimi* piece of the Provisional Government of Venice, 1848-49, and it tells not alone of the *Rialto*, and *the Bridge of Sighs*, of *Shylock* and of *Marino Faliero*, but it speaks trumpet-tongued of Daniel Manin, and the heroic defence of Venice, under his Government.

In 1847, Manin, became popular in Venice, through the legal resistance which he promoted against Austrian misrule, and in March, 1848, he was elected one of the provisional government of the newly arisen Republic. The defence of Venice from August 1848, to August 1849, was the joint result of the firmness of Manin, and the devotion of the people to the cause of Italy.

Amidst the difficulties of the situation, with no other military resources than the heroism of her volunteers, Venice withstood for a whole year, the power of Austria by land and by sea. Manin, supported by the Venetian assembly and by the hearts of his fellow-countrymen, preserved order all through the siege, and redeemed, through a generous struggle, the honor of his country.

Daniel Manin, died in Paris, an exile, but his remains were subsequently carried to Venice and buried in the Church of St. Mark.

Are we not reminded, too, of the triumphal entry of Victor Emanuel, into Venice, at a later date, as King of Italy, a title won for him, in part, by the self devotion and lofty patriotism of Daniel Manin.

Would not the "1 Kreuzer" of Hungary, 1848, lead us to follow the fortunes of Louis Kossuth and his brother, exiles? We might also cite the "3 Bajocchi" of the Roman Republic of 1849, (we remark that we have here

*Repubblica* with *two B's*) and would not Mazzini, and Garibaldi and the noble defence of the City against the expeditionary army of the French under General Oudinot, rise to our memory?

Many of these *Republican* coins, are of very high merit as to their execution, although it must be admitted that there are some few exceptions, (mostly of the South American Republics) which are perhaps as ugly, as any lover of monarchy could wish.

One odd instance may be noticed, viz. : "the 5 Franc piece of France 1806" which is remarkable for bearing on the obverse the bust of Napoleon, with the legend "Napoleon Empereur" whilst the reverse bears "Republique Française," which may be remembered as one of the "*reverses*" which France has been subjected to under the Napoleon regime.

In consequence of the excesses of the first French Revolution, it has become customary to condemn a republican form of government as atheistical and infidel, and everything dangerous to the best interests of Society, but judged from their coinage, they compare favorably with monarchy.

The commonwealth of England has the modest legend "God with us." Republican France, in addition to its declaration "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité," bears also the aspiration "Dieu protege la France," The coinage of the United States (at the suggestion it is said of their martyred President, Abraham Lincoln,) carries the simple declaration, "In God we trust." The Provisional Government of Lombardy, in 1848, inscribed on their silver 5 Lire piece, "Italia Libera Dio lo Vuole," and so on, we might produce many examples, but we prefer to conclude this rambling essay by commending the lofty and gallant motto suggested by Joseph Mazzini for the Roman Republic, "Dio e Popolo," God and the people.

## EARLY COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*From Vermont Coinage,*

BY REV. EDMUND F. SLAFTER, A.M.

**T**IN the United States, anterior to 1776, very few coins were struck. The Colony of Massachusetts Bay issued, in 1652, silver coins, having "N.E." stamped upon them: these were soon followed by the well known "pine-tree money," and this coinage was continued for more than thirty years. Steps were taken by the colonies of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina for the establishment of mints, but none of them appear to have advanced so far as to have coined money. The copper pieces in circulation were for the most part of European origin. The only exception, as far as we are informed, was the "Granby Copper" manufactured by Samuel Higley at Granby, Connecticut, about the year 1737. These unauthorized medalets were circulated as coins, were of pure copper from the Granby mines, and as they were struck from several dies, we may infer that the number issued was considerable.

Between the Declaration of American Independence in 1776, and the adoption of the Constitution of the United States in 1788, often denominated the period of the Confederation, several of the states established mints, or authorized the manufacture and issue of coins. Among these Vermont took the lead, her first act, authorizing the issue of coins, bearing date of June 15, 1785. Connecticut came next, her act being October 20, 1785. New Jersey followed June 1, 1786, and Massachusetts, October 17, 1786. These were the only states that issued coins during the period of the Confederation, and none were struck except in copper. Massachusetts established a proper mint, and the business was conducted by the authority and in behalf of the state. The other three states issued patents to private persons on



their petition, who, under heavy bonds and careful restrictions, manufactured the coins at their own risk and as a private enterprise.

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### FAMILY NAMES IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC:



HE author of "Maple Leaves" in his new work "*L'Album de Touriste*," furnishes some curious details on this subject.

"Just take note," says, Mr. Le Moine, "of the number of names which have originated in one's physical deformity, or else in some virtue or fault of the owner."

"Lebel, Lejuste, Legros, Lebon, Ledoux, Letendre, L'amoureux, Jolicœur, Legrand, Ledroit, Lesage, Leclerc, Leborgne, Vadeboncœur, Bontemps, Vieutemps, Boneau, Bellehumeur, Belleavance, Bellerive, Beurivage, Bonnehose, Beaugard, Beausoleil, Sanspitié, Sansoucis, Sansfaçon, Sanschagrin, Sansquartier, Labonté, Lavertu, Lajoie, Lajeunesse, Ladouceur, Laliberté, Ladébauche, Lavigreur, Laforce, Lachaine, Lapensée, Lachance, L'heureux, Lamusique."

This latter cognomen will loom out grander still when its adjunct—Portugais alias Lamusique.

Some French names have a martial ring: "Taille-fer, Tranche-montagne:" you think yourself back to the middle ages.

Several years ago, a young Italian on his arrival from Rome, settled in Quebec. He was known as "Audivertidit Romain." The name seemed too long. The first half was dropped, he was called Romain. A son having established himself in Toronto, the English ear required that an e be added to his foreign name and it became and has continued to this day Romaine.

Colors, Fruits, Woods, also furnished fair allowance: Leblanc, Lenoir, Lebrun, Legris, Leroux, Lafleur, Lespervenches, Larose, Laviolette, Jasmin, Lframboise, Lefraisaier, (Fraser) Bois, Grosbois, Boisjoli, Boisvert, Bois-brilliant, Dupin, Dutremble, Dufresne, Duchesne.

Titles or dignities, were converted into family names: Leroy or Roy, Duc or Leduc, Marquis, Comte or Lecomte, Baron or Lebaron, Chevalier, or Lechevalier, Senechal, Ecuyer or Lecuyer, Page or Lepage.

Owners of Castles will identify themselves with them: Châteaufort, Châteaouvert, Chateaubrand, Châteauneuf, Châteaurouge.

Objects met daily will furnish a large contingent: Larue, Lapierre, Lafontaine, Latremouille, Lachapelle, L'Oiseau, Lerossignol, Létourneau, Lelièvre, Lamontagne, Lavallée, Larivière, Lagrange.

Let us pass to the names of Provinces. Normandy, Provence, Gascony, Brittany, Lorraine, Picardy, Anjou, Poitevin the Basque country will be represented by very familiar names Norman, Provencal LeGascon, LeBreton, Lorain or Laurin, Picard, Angevim, Poitevin, LeBasque.

The native of Tours, Lille, Blois, and Lyons, responds to his name when called Taurangeau, Lillois, Deblois, Lionnais, sometimes the appellation will be generalised thus Abraham Martin, will have also dit l'Ecossais; Jean Saisrien, will have his also dit l'Anglais.

Then there are our sonorous names for Counties, borrowed from Indian dialect, recalling the virgin forest: Pontiac, Outouais, Hochelaga, Kamouraska, Rimouski, Cacouna, just like our wild euphonius names for individuals—Pocahontas Captain Smith's devoted friend: Tuscarora, Mineha! ha! laughing Waters.

Some times names are curiously transformed, thus Bois Brûlé is pawned off on us as Bob Ridley.—

Oh! Bob Ridley oh!  
Oh! Bob Ridley oh!

In the case of Cap Chat or Chatte, would there be a Shaw in the case, a relation of that dreadful attorney immortalized on marble:—

Here lies  
John Shaw,  
Attorney at law,  
When he died  
The —— cried :  
“ Give us your paw  
John Shaw .  
Attorney at law.”

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## CANADIAN TRADE AND COMMERCE

IN THE 17TH CENTURY.

*(Memoirs of North America.)*



NOW give a brief and general account of the commerce of Canada. The Normans were the first that set up this trade, and usually they set out from Havre de Grace or Dieppe ; but the Rochelers have now worked them out of it, for as much as the Rochel ships furnish the inhabitants of the continent with the necessary commodities. There are likewise some ships sent to Canada from Bourdeaux and Bayonne, with wines, brandy, tobacco and iron.

The ships bound from France to that country pay no custom for their cargo, whether in clearing in France, or in their entries at Quebec ; abating for the Brazil tobacco which pays five sols a pound ; that is to say, a roll of four hundred pound weight pays a hundred livres by way of entry, to the office of the farmers general.

The Merchant who has carried on the greatest trade in Canada is the Sieur Samuel Bernon, of Rochel, who has great

warehouses at Quebec, from which the inhabitants of the other towns are supplied with such commodities as they want.

There is no difference between the pirates that scour the seas, and the Canada merchants, unless it be this, that the former sometimes enrich themselves all of a sudden by a good prize ; and that the latter cannot make their fortune without trading for five or six years, and that without running the hazard of their lives. I have known twenty little pedlars that had not above a thousand crowns stock when I arrived at Quebec, in the year 1683, and when I left that place had got to the tune of twelve thousand crowns. It is an unquestioned truth, that they get fifty per cent. upon all the goods they deal in, whether they buy them up upon the arrival of the ships at Quebec, or have them from France, by way of commission : but over and above that, there are some little gaudy trinkets, such as ribbands, laces, embroideries, tobacco-boxes, watches, and an infinity of other baubles of iron-ware, upon which they get a hundred and fifty per cent all costs clear.

As soon as the French ships arrive at Quebec, the merchants of that city, who have their factors in the other towns, load their barks with goods in order to transport them to these other towns. Such merchants as act for themselves at Trois Rivieres, or Montreal, come down in person to Quebec to market for themselves, and then put their effects on board of barks, to be conveyed home. If they pay for their goods in skins, they buy cheaper than if they made their payments in money or letters of exchange ; by reason that the seller gets considerably by the skins when he returns to France. Now, you must take notice, that all these skins are bought up from the inhabitants, or from the savages, upon which the merchants are considerable gainers. To give you an instance of this matter ; a person that lives in the neighbourhood of Quebec carries a dozen of martin skins five or six fox skins, and as many skins of wild cats, to a

merchant's house, in order to sell them for woollen cloth, linen, arms, ammunition, &c. In the truck of these skins the merchant draws a double profit, one upon the score of his paying no more for the skins than one-half of what he afterwards sells them for in the lump to the factors, for the Rochel ships; and the other by the exorbitant rate he puts upon the goods that the poor planter takes in exchange for his skins. If this be duly weighed, we will not think it strange that these merchants have a more beneficial trade than a great many other tradesmen in the world.

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#### A GOSSIP ON TRADESMEN'S TOKENS.

**I**N the City of London, there still exists a narrow thoroughfare called "Tokenhouse Yard." It was so entitled from an ancient building, once an office for the delivery of tradesmen's farthing pocket-pieces or tokens. Here let us have a short chat on copper coins generally. Copper money was common in Greece, was known for two centuries previous to a silver coinage in Rome, and yet, singularly enough, was not employed in modern Europe till upwards of a thousand years afterwards. The Saxons adopted the form of their penny from the Roman *denarius*. It was divided by a cross, and being ordinarily divided into four quarters, was used as the fourth-thing, or farthing, the epithet now applied to our smallest coin. Might not an eighth be useful?—unless, indeed, we advocate a decimal coinage, which would afford numerous facilities. Copper coins were unauthorized, with but few exceptions, until 1672. It was objected to such a coinage that it would favour a spurious circulation of counterfeits, called black money—which, though of copper, were washed with about a fifth of silver. Two kinds of this money existed—one forged to pass as silver, and that tolerated called billion money, originally coined in France, while under English

rule, for the French population; and the name was given to distinguish it from the white or pure silver coinage. Queen Elizabeth and her subjects were very reluctant to admit this base coin into circulation. Edward V. was the last king who coined silver farthings, the value of Metals having increased so much that it became impossible to cast so small a specie of money. It is certain that such an issue was made by this prince, but none of them are preserved. The small size of a silver halfpenny (four grains or under) though tolerated down to the time of the Commonwealth, was very inconvenient. Many cities issued *tokens* in the reign of Elizabeth, but they were only permitted to be circulated where first issued; and were ultimately called in by the Government. In London, the necessities of trade made the issue of *tokens* exceedingly great. No less than three thousand dealers coined *tokens*, which, when returned to the issuer, were exchanged for ancient coin or value. This circulation going on to an enormous extent, the Government in 1594 were forced to legalize a copper coinage. A small coin was struck, about the bulk of a silver two-pence, with the Queen's monogram on one side, and a rose on the other, with a running legend for each of "The pledge of a halfpenny." It was soon called in, however, for the Queen refused to confirm the issue.

In 1609, Sir Robert Cotton wrote a tract named "How Kings of England have Supported and Repaired their Estates," in which he says,—

"Benefit to the king will fall out if he restrain retailers from using their own tokens, for in London were about 3,000 that cast one with another five pounds a-piece yearly of leaden tokens, whereof a tenth remaineth not to them at the year's end, and when they renew their store, which amounteth to £15,000. And the whole realm is not inferior to the City, in proportion. In London, which is not a 24th part of the people, was lately found 800,000, which so giveth 2d. to each person, which may

be no burden at the first issue, but of benefit to the meaner sort. Buyers would not be tied to one seller and his bad commodities, if the tokens were made current by authority among all ; and to the poor it would be much relief, since men are like to give a farthing alms that will not part with a greater sum."

Thus, threepenny and fourpenny silver pieces are in great request at charity sermons, though it is a disputed point whether the collections are larger or smaller in consequence.

The issue of King James's royal farthings commenced on May 19, 1613, by proclamation. They had two sceptres in saltier, surmounted by a crown on one side, and the harp on the reverse—perhaps to indicate that, if refused in England, they would be ordered to pass in Ireland. They were not made a legal tender, but merely tokens, for which Government would give other coin on demand. This copper money was distrustfully received, and had but a small circulation. In 1635, Charles I, coined some with a rose instead of a harp. The following year he granted to Henry, Lord Maltravers, and Sir Francis Crane a patent to coin farthings, but they were not made a lawful tender. During the civil war, private persons issued tokens to a vast extent. Charles II. coined halfpence and farthings at the Tower, in 1670, but two years elapsed before they were issued by proclamation. They were composed of pure Swedish copper, and circulated freely until 1684, when they were called in, owing to a dispute as to the value of copper : after which came a coinage of tin farthings, with a copper centre, and the inscription, "*Humorum famulus*, 1685-1686." Halfpence of the same kind were used in the next year, and the use of copper was not resumed till 1696, when all the tin money was called in. Was it from this wretched coin that the cant phrase of "tin," instead of "money," came into vogue? Pinkerton winds up his account of tokens by informing us that "all the farthings of Anne's reign were trial pieces ; they were struck in 1712,

and are of exquisite workmanship, exceeding most copper coins, both ancient and modern." Croker the artist derived lasting honour from them. On the finest is peace in a car, inscribed, "*Pax missa per orbem.*" Another has Britannia under a portal. All readers of Swift's works must remember his "Drapers' Letters," occasioned by the issue of a debased copper coinage in Ireland. It would probably have circulated without complaint but for the Dean's energetic invectives, which quickly raised the anger of the Emerald Islanders to fever heat, and, after a short but violent struggle, the obnoxious coppers were withdrawn. Anne's precious farthings are in great request with collectors, and are said to fetch their weight in gold. The shilling of the same reign is also a very fine coin. In the previous reign, the whole coinage of the country was miserably debased, and when Newton became Master of the Mint, in 1699, it was his grand object to restore its efficiency. In 1705, when he was knighted by Queen Anne, he had to a great extent accomplished this laudable object; at all events, the coin as restored by his labours remained in circulation with little or no change after the death of his royal mistress up to the close of the reign of George II.

The heavy coarse copper money, which now included pence as well as halfpence and farthings, was composed of a very debased species of copper, and often resembled cast-iron more than anything else. The pence, halfpence, and farthings, of George II. were especially clumsy: five shillings worth of them was quite a load, and though indispensable as small change—for there were no silver pieces of a lower denomination than sixpence—it was quite an object to escape such a burden in receiving or paying money. The iron money of ancient Sparta seemed reproduced, recalling to mind the Italian painter who died from fatigue owing to the weight of a money payment. Late in the reign of George III., when my boyish recollections of copper money



commences, the pennies and halfpence continued to be uncomfortably heavy, and the king's ungainly effigy looked uneasy on the clumsy disc. The farthings probably were about the size of our present halfpence, but tradespeople readily received them in payment, because the silver coin was so scandalously deteriorated that it was often difficult to make out whether you possessed shillings and sixpences, or merely pieces of hammered tin.

One expedient to ameliorate the coinage was to stamp some Spanish Dollars, captured in a naval engagement, with a miniature die of the sovereign, and with that addenda they were circulated as tokens first at a value of 4s. 9d. each, and ultimately at 5s. A second plan was to issue silver tokens at a value of 1s. 6d. and 3s., but no attempt was made to substitute anything more satisfactory for the worn-out or spurious shillings and sixpences, which had become a positive nuisance. To add to the annoyance, during the long war, nearly all the great towns, and many of the chief manufacturing firms, coined copper money for themselves. This, it was alleged, was only a medium for the payment of workmen, and the restricted wants of the township. But how restrain it within such narrow limits? The whole country was quickly deluged with this unauthorized coin, while Ireland, eagerly seizing the example set up her copper mint; and few things were more troublesome than to distinguish between genuine and spurious copper money. During the Regency, and in the reign of George IV., the debased coin gradually disappeared, and some of the new coins, especially a five-shilling piece (never much circulated), were very beautiful. The pence, halfpence, and farthings grew perceptibly lighter, but in other respects were not improved. William IV. did not alter the coinage to any great extent, and the pieces we now occasionally handle—sovereigns and half-sovereigns being the most common—certainly have no pretence to elegance. Her present Majesty has nearly engrossed the

whole coinage to herself. For one gold coin with the bust of George or William, at least ten or twelve bear that of Queen Victoria; and inspecting a handful of silver just now, there was only a single piece with a ghost-like shadow of George III., and a second with the nearly impalpable head of William IV., while all the others, over twenty, rejoiced in the effigy of Victoria. As for the copper circulation, its tendency from the early years of our gracious lady has been to lightness, and the latest change has culminated in what is facetiously called a "bronze coinage." It is wonderfully light, and so far eminently convenient, but one's digital feelings have grown sadly at fault. Till recently, a penny was a penny, and a peripatetic philosopher was not likely to disburse twopence in almsgiving where he only reckoned upon one; now, on the contrary, pence, confounded with halfpence, are seldom definitely known, while a bright farthing has more than once passed muster for a half-sovereign.

There still seems an obvious want of some more manageable coin. Could gold be rendered available, and miniature angels do duty as small coin? Our silver piece of threepence and fourpence are so much alike that there is no distinguishing them without trying the edge. Gold will bear to be beaten extremely thin, and might be unmistakably marked with the real value. It would be easy to have 5s. and 2s. 6d. tokens of value in the same metal, the superior hardness of which would be another advantage.

It is remarkable that England possesses an unbroken series of pennies from Egbert to Victoria, if we except the reigns of Richard I. and John, whose coins were French and Irish. The earliest pennies weigh  $22\frac{1}{2}$  grains Troy. Edward III.'s weigh 18 grains; they then fell to 15, and in the reign of Edward IV. were but 12. Edward VI. reduced his pennies to 8 grains, and Elizabeth to little more than 7. We also meet with halfpennies and farthings of silver. Such coins were struck by Edward I., and were in use up to

Charles I. There was also the groat piece, introduced by Edward III., and the testoons, or shillings, by Henry VII. Crown pieces of silver were originally issued by Henry VIII., and Queen Bess coined three-halfpenny and three-farthing pieces, which were not continued by succeeding monarchs.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC AND  
ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

(Condensed from the Minutes.)



ON the 11th December, the Annual meeting was held in the rooms of the Natural History Society, Mr. H. Mott, President, in the chair.

The usual routine business having been disposed of, the President read his annual report and address, from which we make the following extract :

*To the Members of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal :*

GENTLEMEN,—It again becomes my duty to address you on the occasion of another Annual Meeting, and although I cannot congratulate you upon any large addition to the Member-roll of the Society, I do believe that our Society is wider and more favourably known than at any former period of its existance.

This is in a great measure to be accorded to the publication of the Society's Journal, the *Canadian Antiquarian*, which has now reached the second number, and the very favorable reception it has met with, not only in Canada, but in the United States, and in England, is the best evidence of its success.

I cannot but express my thanks to my esteemed colleagues

in the editorial department, for their uniform kindness and courtesy towards me at all times, also to the Vice-President, Mr. Rose, who as Printer of the *Antiquarian* has never ceased to take a lively interest in its success, and has spared no labour or expense to make it a worthy exponent of the aims and objects for which the Society is incorporated.

Another subject upon which I very sincerely congratulate the Members is the fact that the Society has during the past year obtained a grant from the Provincial Government to aid it in its labours. Our Treasurer will duly report to you that he is in possession of the grant for the current year; and you are probably already aware that the Society has been included in the estimates for the coming year, so that in a financial point of view we are certainly in a better position than we have been at any former period.

It should now be our aim to increase the usefulness of the Society, by endeavouring to induce our friends to take an interest in our work and to become members of the Society, and to do this effectually, I am more than ever convinced that we should place the Society and its collection prominently before the public. I am sure that if our collection of coins, medals, &c., was on exhibition, we should very soon find persons willing to lend their assistance to increase our store of specimens, and also our library, which department I regard as a very important and attractive branch, and one which can scarcely be overestimated in its value and usefulness to the community.

Let not be discouraged at the smallness of the commencement, as the acorn becomes in time the sturdy oak, as the babbling brook, in its course becomes the mighty river, let us "pluck up heart of grace" and determine never to relax in our efforts until we have made the cabinet of this Society a source of interest and instruction to the entire population of Montreal.

Although we have made some progress during the past

year, by way of donation to our Cabinet and Library, it has only been quite recently that the funds of the Society have been in a position to warrant any outlay towards purchasing specimens, or even to procure suitable cases for the proper exhibition of the present possessions of the Society, this we are now, however, in a position to overcome.

I thank you for the confidence you have reposed in me in the past, and also for the kind patience which you have accorded to me this evening.

HENRY MOTT,  
*President.*

The Treasurer's account shewed a balance of \$130.30 to the credit of the Society after payment of all liabilities to date. The account not including the receipts or disbursements for the Society's Magazine which are kept separate.

The election of Office bearers, resulted as follows :

|                                 |                        |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>President,</i>               | Henry Mott,            |
| <i>1st Vice President</i>       | Daniel Rose,           |
| <i>2nd " "</i>                  | Major L. A. H. Latour, |
| <i>Treasurer &amp; Curator,</i> | R. W. McLachlan,       |
| <i>Secretary,</i>               | Gerald E. Hart.        |

Donations were received from :—Hon. P. J. O. Cheaveau, Minister of Education,—Copies of the Journal of Education, French and English. Mr. H. Mott,—Statutes of the Order of the Bath. Literary and Historical Society of Quebec,—The Transaction for 1871-72. Gerald E. Hart,—several ancient and valuable maps.

The meeting then adjourned.

GERALD E. HART.  
*Secretary.*

## EDITORIAL.



WE learn with pleasure that the Committee of Publication of the New England Numismatic and Archæological Society, propose publishing a work on the early coinage of America, which will form the most complete and thorough work on the early Numismatic History of America that has ever appeared. This work will also commend itself to those outside of the Numismatic circle, embracing, as it will, so many interesting points in early history. Our readers will do well to forward their orders at once to S. S. Crosby, Esq., 240 Washington Street, Boston, as the edition to be printed will consist of 350 copies only. It will be issued in about 10 numbers of 32 quarto pages each, copiously illustrated. Price \$1.00 American currency per number, and all orders must be accompanied with \$5, one-half the estimated cost of the work. Our friends in Boston deserve credit for their enterprise, and we wish them every success.

— The next number of the *Canadian Antiquarian* will contain an interesting article prepared by W. Kingsford, Esq., C.E., Ottawa, upon the origin of the scarce and curious Canadian coin, commonly known as the "Vexator Canadensis." There will also appear a number of wood engravings of places of historic interest.

— Mr. R. W. McLachlan, Treasurer of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, recently purchased (in Paris), a large number of beautiful Bronze Medals, among which were the medals struck to commemorate the founding of Louisbourg and the Treaty of Peace, 1763. On looking over his acquisition, Mr. McLachlan found one which had been struck from the reverse dies of these two medals. This error or accident adds another to our list of Canadian medals. It may be described as follows :

Obv. Peace standing holding an olive branch in her right

hand, and caduceus in her left. War seated, with his hands bound behind him. Legend, "Pax Ubique Victrix." Ex. "Gallorum et Brittanorum Concordia, MDCCLXIII." Rev. Fortress with shipping in the harbor. Legend, "Lodovicoburgum Fundatum et Munitum M.DCC.XX.

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### REVIEWS.

[All books intended for notice in these pages, must be addressed to the Editors *Canadian Antiquarian*, Box 427, P.O. Montreal.]



**T**RANSACTIONS of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, 1871-72, new series part 9. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of the Society before which the interesting papers forming the contents of this volume, have been read. To its unremitting labors the general public are indebted for the preservation of much that is valuable relating to the early history of our Country, which would otherwise have been destroyed. But not alone to History is its patronage and fostering care extended. Its range is wide enough to encircle subjects of general interest, and a volume of its published "Transactions" cannot fail to prove instructive and profitable. The volume now before us contains among other papers, two by Dr. Anderson, President of the Society. The first is entitled "The Siege and blockade of Quebec by Generals Montgomery and Arnold, 1775-6." In the second on "The Archives of Canada," the writer in a clear and concise manner reviews the frequent and persistent efforts of the Society to secure the attention of the Government to the importance of establishing a Bureau of Archives, while at the same time they were by every possible means securing originals or copies of rare manuscripts relating to Canada. The remaining papers are "Southern Africa and the Kaffirs,"—By R. E. Robertson, Esq., Major, H. M. 60th Rifles; "Artillery Retrospect of the Last Great War,"—By Lieut. Colonel T. B. Strange, Domin-

ion Artillery; "Geometry, Mensuration, and the Stereometrical Tableau,"—By Charles Baillaigé, Esq., Civil Engineer. The appendix contains reports of the several officers of the Society, as also lists of Donations and Members. Among the more noticeable of the donations is that from Dr. H. H. Miles, consisting of 160 specimens of woods, vegetables, fibres, &c., Canadian and Foreign. The science of Numismatics is not overlooked by the Society as may be seen by the list given of 64 United States Government Medals, recently purchased.

— "American Historical Record."—We have before us the November and December Nos. of this really valuable Record—the latter number completing its first volume. At the time its publication was proposed, there were doubtless many who entertained fears as to its financial success, and for these they may well be pardoned. Its success from a literary stand point was however certain when Dr. Lossing was announced as Editor. The encouragement given clearly proves the tendency of the American reading public to support all really able literary undertakings. The publishers sought to make it a valuable aid to students of History, and in this they have succeeded. They now promise still greater attractions during the coming year in the form of beautiful engravings of unique views of cities, and portraits of historical persons. The expense of publication will thereby be greatly enhanced and the subscription price will be raised to \$4 per annum, which is still a low price for such a valuable work. We call special attention to the prospectus for 1873, which we reprint from the Publishers circular, hoping thereby to induce many of our friends to subscribe.

— "The Quebee Volunteers, 1837, a Christmas Sketch, by J. M. LeMoine." This interesting pamphlet furnishes us with "some tid bits of information and gossip anent the stirring volunteer days of 1837-38." Mr. LeMoine has a happy way of expressing himself in anything he is called on to



consider, and the pamphlet now before us is no exception to this rule.

— *The American Journal of Numismatics* requires no commendation from us. Its reputation is now established, and the appearance of each successive number but enhances its value to the Numismatist. The October number contains a variety of interesting articles upon the American and English Coinage.

— The *Canadian Illustrated News* cannot fail to prove of interest to the Antiquarian and student of Canadian History. From time to time its pages have presented illustrations of points of historic interest and venerable buildings, which awaken many pleasant memories. These will prove sufficient to commend it to the class of readers referred to. The general reader will also find much to instruct and amuse. Messrs. Debarats & Co., deserve credit for their enterprise, and we heartily wish them every success.

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## Q U E R I E S .

*Editors of Canadian Antiquarian.*

I have in my possession a pamphlet the title page of which reads as follows:—Under the patronage of the Ladies forming the Bazaar Committee, is published this pamphlet on the Fossil Organic Remains found in the Rocks of Canada, &c. &c., Quebec, Printed by Thos. Cary & Co. 1829. This pamphlet is compiled from the 6th vol. of Geological Transactions and other works and was expressly and exclusively written in aid of the Orphans' Asylum of Quebec.

Can any Readers of the Antiquarian furnish me with the name of the compiler of this pamphlet? A.

— A Medal struck at the Musée Manetaine, Paris, has on the obverse a bust in armor. "Fr. Christ de. Levi. D. Dampville. P. Franc. pro. rex. Americae." Rev. Arm with ducal coronet. "Ex. te. enim. exit. dux. qui. regat. populum. meum." Can any of our readers give us information respecting de Levi, or the circumstances which led to the issue of the medal?

## *The American Historical Record.*

EDITED BY BENSON J. LOSSING, L.L.D.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1873.

With the December number, the *Historical Record* completes its first volume. The universal testimony of the press in all parts of the country as well as the numerous commendatory opinions in relation to its editorial management, from eminent literary gentlemen, lead the publishers to conclude that the plan originally designed has been acceptably sustained and carried out. Equally commended have been the style of typography and illustrations, in which the *Record* has been presented to its readers.

In announcing the Second Volume, it is proper to state that it is intended, during the coming year, to increase the value of its reading matter and also to supply beautiful engravings from what are believed to be unique views of some of our cities at a very early period, as well as portraits of distinguished historical persons hitherto unpublished. This will add largely to the expense of publication. It is therefore deemed advisable and necessary to make the subscription price from the first of January next, FOUR DOLLARS, per annum.

As in the past so in the future no labor on the part of the Editor, nor expense on the part of the Publishers, will be spared to make the *Record* fully equal in intrinsic value to its subscription price.

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Vol. I.]

APRIL, 1873.

[No. 4

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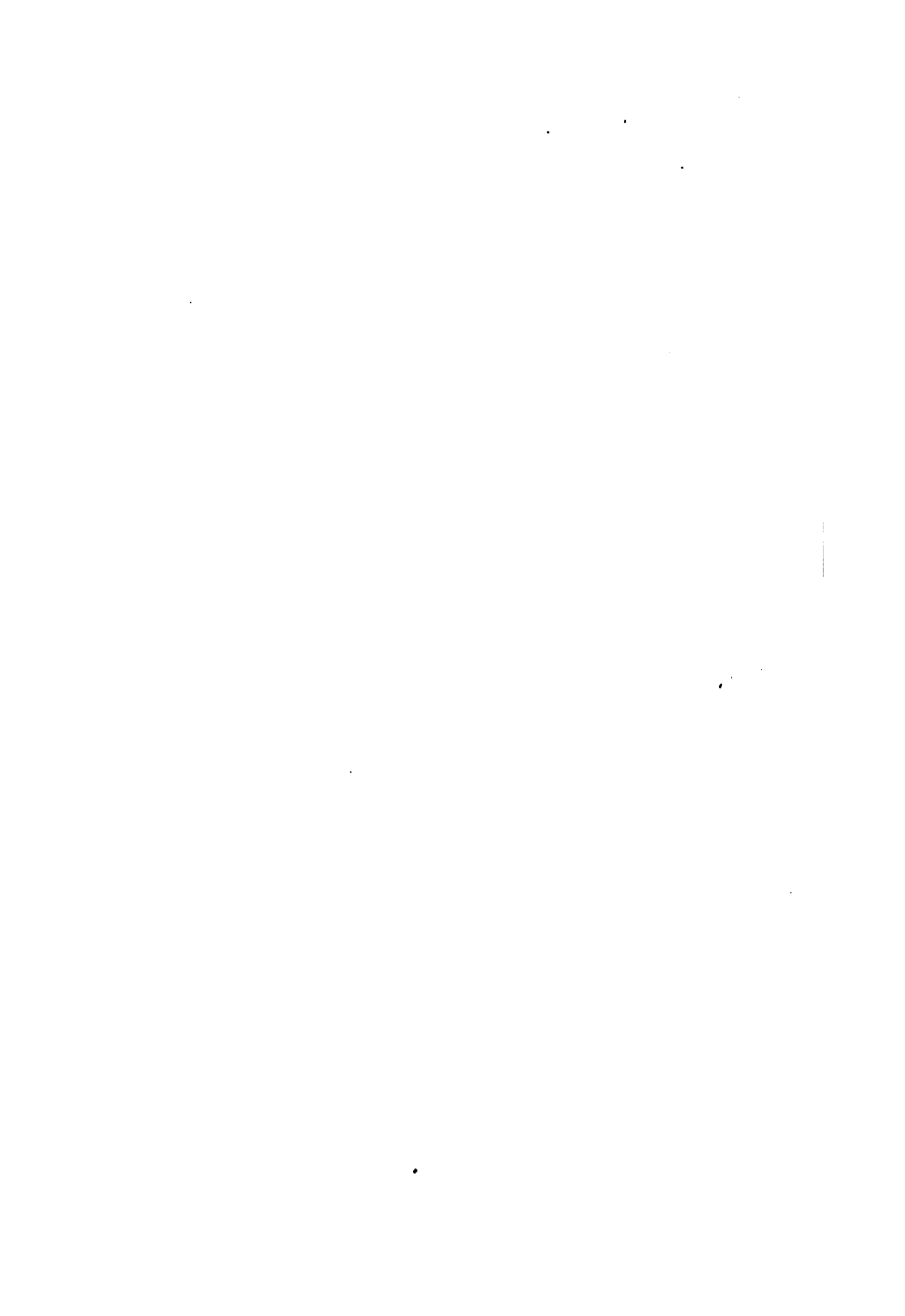
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☞ Communications to be addressed "*The Editors of The Canadian Antiquarian*," Box 427 P. O. Montreal.







THE  
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN  
AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

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VOL. I.

MONTREAL, APRIL, 1873.

No. 4

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THE FORTIFICATIONS OF QUEBEC.

BY J. M. LEMOINE, AUTHOR OF "MAPLE LEAVES."



ONE is safe in dating back to the founder of the city, Champlain, the first fortifications of Quebec. The Chevalier de Montmagny, his successor, added to them, and sturdy old Count de Frontenac, improved them much, between 1690 and 1694. Under French rule, Le Vasseur, de Calliere, de Lery, Le Mercier, Pontleroy, either carried out their own views as to outworks or else executed the plans devised by the illustrious strategist Vauban.

The city had but three gates under French Dominion: St. Louis, St. Jean\* and Palais. General James Murray records in his diary of the siege, the care with which on the 5th May, 1760, he had Palais gate closed, "Palais gate was shut up all but the wicket."

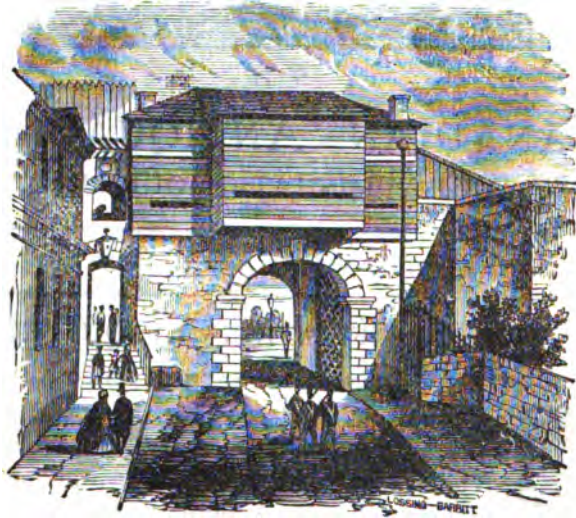
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\* "Cette même année (1694), on fit une redoubt au Cap au Diamand, un fort au Chateau, et les deux portes Saint Louis et Saint Jean... La même année (1702) on commença les fortifications de Quebec, sur les plans du Sieur Levasseur, qui eut quelque discussion avec M. Le Marquis de Crissasy, qui, pour lors, commandait a la place."

(Relation de 1682-1712, publiée par la *Société Littéraire et Historique*.)



The traces of the old French works are still plainly visible near the Martello Tower, in a line with Perrault's Hill north of them. Under English rule, it will thus appear that the outer walls were much reduced.



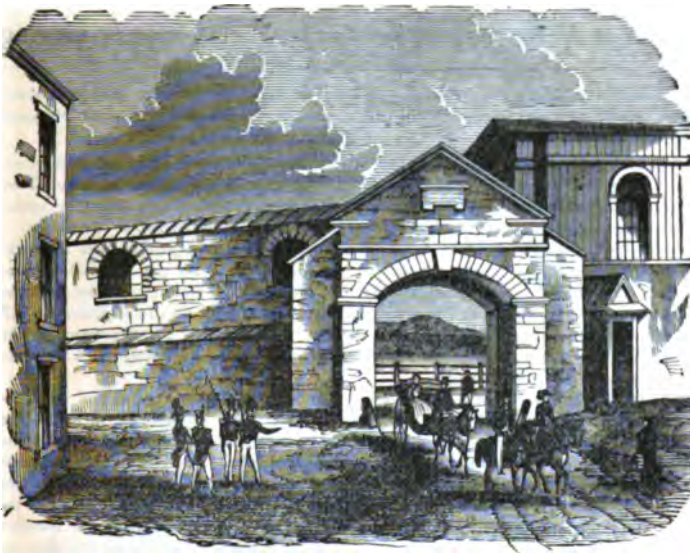
PRESCOTT GATE, DEMOLISHED, AUGUST, 1871.

General Robert Prescott, had the lower town gate which bears his name, erected about 1797, and the outer adjoining masonry.

Judging from an inscription on the wall to the west of the gate, additions and repairs seem to have been made here in 1815.

A handsome chain gate intercepting the road to the citadel, was erected under the administration of the Earl of Dalhousie in 1827—also the citadel gate which is known as Dalhousie Gate. On the summit of the citadel, is erected the Flag Staff, wherefrom streams the British Flag, in longitude  $71^{\circ} 12' 44''$  west of Greenwich, according to Admiral Bayfield;

71° 12' 15" 5. o. according to Commander Ashe. It was by means of the halyard of this Flag staff, that General Theller and Colonel Dodge in October, 1838, made their escape from the citadel, where these Yankee sympathisers were kept prisoners. They had previously set to sleep the sentry, by means of drugged porter, when letting themselves down with the flagstaff rope, they escaped out of the city despite all the precautions of the Commandant Sir James MacDonnell.



HOPE GATE.

The following inscription on Hope Gate describes when it was erected :

HENRICO HOPE  
 Copiarum Duce et provinciæ sub prefecto  
 Protegente et adjuvante  
 Extracta,  
 Georgio III. Regi Nostro,  
 Anno XXVI. et salutis, 1786.

The martello Towers, named from their inventor in England,

Col. Martello, date from 1805. They were built under Col. (General) Brock, and their erection superintended by Lt. By,\* afterwards the well known Lt. Col. By, the builder of the Rideau Canal in 1832, and founder of Bytown, (now Ottawa.)

The citadel was substituted to the detached works raised at different times by the French. The imperial Government in 1823, carried on the magnificent but costly system of defensive works, approved of by His Grace the Duke of Wellington.†

Charles Watterton‡ on his visit to Quebec in 1824, viewing

\* Lieutenant By during the period, 1805-10 had two Superior Officers at Quebec—Colonel Gother Mann, who was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Bruyeres.—See Morgan's *Celebrated Canadians*.

† "The fortifications of Quebec" says Dr. W. J. Anderson, "are well worthy of special attention. Originating three centuries ago from the necessity of protecting the few inhabitants from the sudden and secret attacks of the Iroquois; from their small beginning in 1535, they eventually attained such vast proportions as to make Quebec be styled the *Gibraltar of America*."

Recently very great changes have been effected, in the first place arising from the great changes in the military art, in the second place from the new policy of the Imperial Government, which has withdrawn every soldier. Precott and St. Louis gates have been removed during the past autumn (1871) and other still greater changes have been talked of, but this will diminish very little the interest of the Tourist, who unless informed of the fact, would not be aware of the removal of the gates; the remaining fortifications are in themselves a sight not to be seen elsewhere on this continent.

The fortifications now consist of those of the city proper, the *Ancient City*, and of the independent fortalice of the Citadel, which though within the City walls, is complete in itself—The ramparts and bastions form a circuit of the extent of two miles and three quarters, but the line if drawn without the outworks would be increased to three miles. The Citadel occupies about forty acres. In order to inspect the works to most advantage, the visitor is recommended to proceed from his hotel up St. Louis street and turning up the road between the *Gate* and the office of R. Engineers, ascend by its winding. The first thing that will attract his attention on arriving at the outworks, is the *Chain Gate*, passing through which and along the ditch he will observe the casemated *Dalhousie Bastion*, and reaching *Dalhousie Gate* he will find that it is very massive and of considerable depth, as it contains the Guard-rooms. Passing through, a spacious area is entered forming a parade ground. On the right hand, there are detached buildings—amunition stores and armoury—On the south, the bomb proof hospital and officers' quarters overlooking the St. Lawrence, and on the Townside, the Bastions with their casemated barracks, commodious, and comfortable, the loop holes intended for the discharge of musketry, from within, serving to admit light and air—from the Bastion to the Flag Staff, the Citadel is separated from the Town by a deep ditch and steep and broad *glacis*—At the Guard House at *Dalhousie Gate*, a soldier is detached to accompany visitors, who generally carries them along the circuit pointing out the most striking features of the fortress—The view from the Flag Staff is very grand, but it is recommended that the visitor on arriving at the western angle overlooking the St. Lawrence, should place himself on the *Prince's Stand* indicated by a stone on which is sculptured the "Prince's Feather," and there feast his eyes on—the wondrous beauties of the scene. Should time permit, the Armoury is well worthy of inspection—Returning, the visitors

‡ Watterton's Wanderings.

the magnificent citadel with a prophetic eye, asks, whether the quotation from Virgil is not applicable.

*Sic vos, non vobis . . . . .*

The stone for this grand undertaking was conveyed from river craft in the St. Lawrence below, by machinery, on an inclined plane of which the remains are still extant.



ST. LOUIS GATE, DEMOLISHED, AUGUST, 1871.

St. Louis gate was originally built in 1694 ; it underwent

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if pedestrians, should ascend the ramparts 25 feet high, on which will be found a covered way, extending from the Citadel, and passing over St. Louis and St. John's Gates, to the Artillery Barracks, a distance of 1837 yards, occupied by bastions, connected with curtains of solid masonry, and pierced at regular intervals with sally ports. This forms a delightful promenade furnishing especially at St. John's Gate, a series of very fine views.

The Artillery Barracks at the south west corner of the fortifications overlook the valley of the St. Charles. Part of the buildings which are extensive, was erected by the French in 1750 ;

considerable changes, until it received in 1823 its present appearance. It might have been not improperly called "The Wellington Gate," as it forms part of the plan of defence selected by the Iron Duke.

An old plan of de Lery, the French engineer in 1751, exhibits there, a straight road, such as the present; there, from 1823 to 1871, existed the labyrinth of turns so curious to strangers and so inconvenient for traffic.

Palace gate was erected under French rule, and Murray, after his defeat, at Ste. Foye, 28th April, 1760, took care to secure it against the victorious Levi. In 1791, it was reported in a ruinous condition and was restored in its present ornate appearance, resembling it is said one of the gates of Pompeii, about the time the Duke of Wellington gave us our citadel and walls.

they are surrounded by fine grounds. Lately a very handsome additional barrack was erected for the use of the married men and their families. The *French* portion is two stories high, about six hundred feet in length, by forty in depth. They are now vacant.

From the Artillery Barracks the walls loopholed and embrasured, extend to the eastward and are pierced by Palace and Hope's Gates, both of which lead to the valley of the St. Charles.

The first Palace Gate was one of the three original Gates of the City, and through it, a great portion of Montcalm's army passing in by St. John's and Louis Gates after its defeat on the plains, went out again, and crossed by the Bridge of Boats to the Beauport camp. The Palace, St. John's and St. Louis gates were reported in such a ruinous condition in 1791, that it became necessary to pull them down successively and rebuild them. The present Palace Gate is not more than forty years old, and is said to resemble one of the gates of Pompeii. The handsome gate of St. John's has been built within a very few years; not that the old gate was in ruin but to meet the requirement of the times. St. Louis Gate for the same reason was wholly removed during the past year.

From *Palace Gate*, the wall extends to *Hope Gate* a distance of three hundred yards. *Hope Gate* was built in 1784; all the approaches are strongly protected, and from its position on the rugged lofty cliff, it is very strong. At *Hope Gate*, the ground which had gradually sloped from the Citadel begins to ascend again, and the wall is continued from it, to the turning point at *Sault-au-Matelot*, between which and the Parliament House, is the *Grand Battery* of twenty four, 32 pounders and four mortars. This battery is two hundred feet above the St. Lawrence, and from its platform, as well as from the site of the Parliament House, another magnificent prospect is obtained. Immediately under the Parliament House which is built on the commanding site of the ancient *Bishop's Palace*, was, the last year, *Prescott Gate*, protected on either side by powerful outworks. This gate was built in 1797, while General Prescott was in command, and like St. Louis gate was removed, for the accommodation of the public. From Prescott Gate the wall extends to *Durham Terrace*, the rampart or foundation wall of which, was the foundation of the Castle of St. Louis. This famed building, founded by Champlain in 1623, had continued to be the residence of all the future Governors of Canada."



PALACE GATE.

Mr. James Thompson, as overseer of Works, in 1775, was instructed to erect palisades at the avenues, which led into the city, where Prescott Gate, was since erected; the object of these defences, being to keep out Colonel Benedict Arnold, Brig.-General Richard Montgomery, and all other marauders.

Palace Gate, though a pet gate for strangers, is doomed, we fear, as well as Hope Gate. It is to be hoped that St. John's gate will be spared.

In 1694, St. John's Gate was first raised in stone. Doubtless the old gate which escaped until 1868, exhibited in the following view, formed part of the Wellington Fortifications of 1823.—In 1868, it being quite too narrow for the purposes of traffic, it was raised and the present handsome Gate, with four openings, the design of which had been approved of by



ST. JOHN'S GATE, DEMOLISHED, 1869.

the English War Office, put up at a cost of \$40,000. All it now requires is a statue of the founder of the city, to crown this elegant structure.

The modern style of warfare has of course rendered it necessary to adapt the defences of cities accordingly. The marvellous Pointe Levi casemates, have quite restored Quebec, to the proud position it occupied thirty years ago, it is still, notwithstanding its changes, the Gibraltar of North America.

## WHAT PEOPLE FIRST COINED MONEY?

BY F. W. MADDEN, M.R.S.L.



THE invention of coined money is a question which has been often discussed. In the countries where we should have expected to have found the earliest coins, not a single coin has yet been discovered. Egyptian money, was probably composed of rings of gold and silver, and Egypt never had a coinage till introduced when conquered by the Persians and afterwards by the Greeks. In Assyria and Babylonia only clay tablets commemorating grants of money *specified by weight* have been found in considerable numbers, and in Phœnicia, a country most likely to have produced a coinage, no pieces of an antiquity earlier than the Persian rule have hitherto come to light.

Before the introduction of coined money into Greece by Pheidon, king of Argos, there was a currency of "spits" or "skewers," six of which were considered a handful. Col. Leake thought that they were pyramidal pieces of *silver*, but it seems more probable that they were nails of *iron* or *copper*, capable of being used as spits in the Homeric fashion. This is likely from the fact that six of them made a handful, they were therefore of considerable size.

There are two accounts relative to the invention of coined money, one that it was first struck in Ægina, the other that it was due to the Lydians. The former opinion has been maintained by distinguished numismatists. The principal authority appealed to, is that of the Parian marble, which however only declares that Pheidon stamped silver coins, not that he was the first who did so, and that he struck them in Ægina, but it is not said that this was not also done elsewhere or at an earlier date, nor does it determine that the Æginetans had not coined money before Pheidon. Ephorus expressly states that



Pheidon employed the Æginetans to strike money for him, and the inference is that the people of Argos were at this time ignorant of the method of stamping money, and that the Æginetans had made some progress in the art.

The other account is derived from the authority of Herodotus, who says, "they (the Lydians) were the first nation to introduce the use of gold and silver coin," a statement confirmed by Xenophanes of Colophon. History certainly is in favour of a Lydian origin, which has been successfully argued, in a short essay on the respective claims of the Lydians and Greeks, but in order to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, it is necessary to examine the coins of these respective countries that have been preserved to us.

The earliest *electrum* coins have the appearance of greater antiquity than any in the whole Greek series, which will satisfactorily explain the remark of Herodotus concerning the Lydians having first struck money, and it seems more probable that the invention was of Asiatic origin, as the part of Asia to which this *electrum* class belongs was at this early period subject to the Lydian Kings. The oldest pieces are staters and smaller coins, with rude and seemingly unmeaning incuse stamps on the obverse, and on the reverse a mere mark of the rough surface of the anvil. These are followed by coins with a rude design on the obverse, and irregular incuse stamps in a square on the reverse. After a time there are coins of Lydia with Lydian types. On the obverse the heads of a lion and a bull facing each other are represented, and on the reverse a rude incuse square (*quadratum incusum*.) The coins with the type of the lion and the bull, both of which seem to have been Lydian emblems, have been attributed by Mr. Borrell to Croesus, king of Lydia, and have been thought to have been struck at Sardis, which is somewhat corroborated by the fact that all that have been discovered have been found within a radius of thirty miles from that capital. These

coins are of gold and silver. The gold have nearly the same weight as the gold Darics, 124 to 126 grains, and the principal silver ones have the same weight as the so-called silver Darics (*sigli*), viz. 80 to 83 grains. There is, however, a silver Lydian coin given by Borrell, weighing 161 grains, and one in the British Museum weighs 163 grains. These last two are doubtless pieces of two *sigli*.

The coins of Ægina do not appear so rude as those of Lydia. They are, however, of extreme antiquity; on the obverse is a turtle or a tortoise, and on the reverse a rude incuse stamp. Gradually the rude stamp gives place to an indented square divided into four compartments by raised lines, one quarter being again divided by a diagonal line, so as to form five compartments; and shortly after letters are introduced into the upper part of the square, and a figure of a dolphin generally into one of the lower parts. It may then be fairly assumed, as has already been remarked by a gentleman, who has paid much attention to 'Bullion and Medal currency,' that the first idea of *impress* and the invention of an actual coin may be assigned to Lydia, while the perfecting the coin by adding a *reverse design*, thereby completing the art of coinage, may be given to the Æginetans.

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#### CANADIAN MASONIC MEDAL.

BY ALFRED SANDHAM.

**P**RIOR to the year 1855 the Masonic lodges of the provinces now known as Ontario and Quebec held their warrants from three several Grand Lodges, namely, those of England, Ireland, and Scotland. This system was productive of much evil to the craft, creating a diversity of interests and allegiance, and an absence of harmony in action and working. To apply a remedy to this hurtful state of affairs, a preliminary meet-

ing of delegates was held on July 19, 1855, at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, when it was decided to call a convention to assemble on Wednesday, October 10, at the city of Hamilton, Canada. At this convention it was unanimously resolved to form a "Grand Lodge of Canada." Officers were chosen, and on the 2nd of November they were installed by Hon. H. F. Backus, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of the State of Michigan. The Grand Lodge was thus fully constituted under the name of "The Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of Canada."

It was hardly to be expected that all the Masons in Canada should be satisfied with this movement. Foremost among its opponents were those who formed the body then known as the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada (a branch of the Grand Lodge of England). They took strong grounds against the new power, and by their efforts several of the Grand Lodges were led (for a time) to refuse recognition.

In 1856 steps were taken to unite the two bodies, and at a meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, held at Toronto on the 30th of June, 1857, it was resolved "that the interests of Masonry required that perfect unity of the craft should be restored and maintained throughout the province (Ontario)." and a committee was appointed to take such measures as they might consider necessary and expedient to effect such unity, and to meet any committee which might be appointed by the Grand Lodge of Canada. The latter body having appointed such a committee, a meeting of the two was held at Toronto on the 5th of August, when a plan for the union of the two bodies was presented, but no satisfactory decision was arrived at, and in the following September the members of the Provincial Grand Lodge assembled and dissolving that body declared themselves an Independent Grand Lodge under the style and title of The Ancient Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of Canada."

During the year several conferences were held between

representatives of the rival Grand Lodges which resulted in a basis of union acceptable to both parties, and on the 14th of July, 1858, the "Ancient Grand Lodge" was declared dissolved and the union of the craft was perfected. Ten days later it was resolved "that a medal be struck commemorative of the union of the craft in Canada, now so happily effected, and that a committee be appointed to arrange the design and get the medal prepared and ready for distribution at the meetings to be held in January, 1859." The latter part of the instruction was not fulfilled, as the committee reported at that meeting that they had selected the design and ascertained that the cost of the medal would be from \$2 to \$3, without the Union ribbon, for which it would be necessary to send to England, the cost of which would be about \$2 extra. They also recommended that the medals should be silver gilt for officers and past officers of the Grand Lodge, and of silver for the Master, the Immediate Past Master, and the Wardens of all the lodges on the registry of the Grand Lodge at the time of the union, to whom its distribution should be strictly confined. The Union ribbon referred to, consisted of a beautifully executed silk ribbon, bearing the representation of the English union-jack. At a subsequent meeting of the Grand Lodge it was decided that this ribbon should be recognized as an honorary ribbon, and might be worn by any member of the craft; the medal to be worn only by those previously named. At the time of the union, there were 63 lodges under the Grand Lodge of Canada, and 50 of Provincial Register, making in all 113 lodges whose officers were entitled to receive the medal.

The design chosen for the medal is quite simple. It bears upon the obverse the arms of the Grand Lodge, surrounded by the words "Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada." Reverse, a wreath of maple and laurel leaves encircling the inscription, "To commemorate the Union consummated 14th July, 1858." The dies were prepared by Ellis of Toronto.

## THE ANTIQUARY.

BY NUMA.

*(Concluded.)*

It was in 1572, that a Society of Antiquaries was founded in England, not in 1582, but typographical errors will occur. William Howitt, in his "visits to Remarkable Places," pays the following well merited compliment to certain Antiquaries. "Before leaving the vicinity of Durham, it would be ungrateful not to express how much I have been assisted in arriving at the natural and historic beauties of the places I have visited, by the labours of the two most distinguished County historians, Surtees and Raine." The former of these gentlemen is now deceased, and those who would see what topography should be, may look into the four large folio volumes of the History of the County of Durham, which he has left. They who would know how amiable was the man, as well as able the histotian, may read the life prepared by his friend Mr. Taylor, to the last, which is a posthumous volume. Mr. Surtees was a descendant of one of the palatine's oldest and most distinguished families, and devoted his life and fortune to the honour and illustration of his native County. On this task he spent many years, much money, and powers capable of far higher things. He was one of those few men who became an Antiquary because he was a poet, the only class of men who can genuinely feel, and therefore fully illustrate the subjects and the characters of the heroic past. The most striking of this class of Antiquaries of recent date are himself, Sir Walter Scott, their friend Mr. Raine, and Robert Chambers of Edinburgh. These men were led into a contemplation of the past by their conception of its greatness, and an enthusiastic feeling of its poetry, and such men only as I have observed, are the real Antiquaries.

I will mention an instance of Antiquarian perseverance. Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, who has recently been examining the divisions comprising the mythological and mythical tablets, obtained a number giving a curious series of legends, including the story of the flood. On discovering these tablets, which were much mutilated, he searched over all the collection of fragments of inscriptions consisting of *several thousands of small pieces*, and ultimately recovered eighty fragments of these cunifonn inscriptions; by the aid of which he was enabled to restore nearly all the text of the description of the deluge, and considerable portions of other legends. He said it was apparent that the events of the flood mentioned in the Bible and the inscription are the same, and occur in the same order; but the minor differences in the details shew that the inscription embodies a distinct and independent tradition.

Many years since, William Hall opened a shop in England, for the sale of old books and other antiquities. He styled himself Antiquarian Hall, and called his establishment the Antiquarian Library. He thus directs the public attention to his place of business.

—" In Lynn Ferry Street,  
Where should a stranger set his feet,  
Just cast an eye, read Antiquary !  
Turn in, and but one hour tarry,  
Depend upon't, to his surprise, Sir,  
He would turn out somewhat the wiser."

I have an edition of *Pereus* printed at Venice in 1484, purchased from Appley, the Philadelphia Antiquary. On the inside of the cover is a label of which the following is a transcript : "*Multæ terricolis linguæ celestibus una*. Bought at the Tower of Babel, third story, long east room, Arcade, where can be had Grammars and Dictionaries in one hundred languages. Luther Appley." Mr. Appley's former place of business was called the old curiosity shop.

The following extracts from letter on my table will show

how varied are the communications received by an Antiquary :—

1. I have just received a parcel from England containing Coins and Antiquities, the last named being well worth your inspection, amongst these are two very fine Limoges enamels of Tiberius and Vespasian.

2. Among your collection of coins, have you a three shilling piece like the one indented on the fly leaf? Two friends have a bet and you would much oblige by letting me know at your earliest convenience.

3. Mr. R. this morning has received in a letter an old French coin, which is one of a number found by a fisherman last summer on the coast of Labrador. This one is dated 1655, and the letter says the newest in the whole lot is 1660. As you are interested in Antiquarian affairs perhaps you would like to investigate this discovery.

4. I know you will excuse my troubling you on the matter of Numismatics. I wish the arms of the Maritime Provinces. If you have the coins of these Provinces,....I have no doubt you will find the arms upon them.

5. I have a series of fifty large and very fine engraved pictures of Ancient Rome, which I shall be glad to show you when passing my way.

6. Apropos of the Antique ring which I had the honor to submit to you the other evening, I beg to say that I would much prefer to part with it to a well known Antiquary like yourself.

I shall conclude by quoting an almost incredible instance of want of appreciation of valuable Antiquities on the part of the possessors of them, from the Honorable Robert Curgon's "Monasteries of the Levant." A Russian, or I do not know whether he was not a French traveller, in the pursuit, as I was, of ancient literary treasures, found himself in a great monastery in Bulgaria to the north of the town of Canella, he had heard that the books preserved in this remote

building were remarkable for their antiquity, and for the subjects on which they treated. His dismay and disappointment may be imagined when he was assured by the Agoumenos or Superior of the Monastery, that it contained no library whatever,—that they had nothing but the liturgies and church books, and no *palaia pragmata* or antiquities at all. The poor man had bumped upon a pack saddle, over villainous roads for many days for no other object, and the library of which he was in search had apparently vanished as the visions of a dream. The Agoumenos begged his guest to enter with the monks into the choir, when the almost continual church service was going on, and there he saw the double row of long-bearded holy fathers, shouting away at the chorus. . . which occurs almost every minute, in the ritual of the Greek Church, Each of the monks was standing, to save his bare legs from the damp of the marble floor, upon a great folio volume, which had been removed from the conventual library, and applied to purposes of practical utility in the way which I have described. The traveller on examining these ponderous tomes found them to be of the greatest value ; one was in uncial letters, and the others were full of illuminations of the earliest date, and all these he was allowed to carry away, in exchange for some footstools or hassocks, which he presented to the old monks ; they were comfortably covered with Ketché or felt, and were in many respects more convenient to the inhabitants of the monastery than the manuscripts had been, for many of their antique bindings were ornamented with bosses and nail heads, which inconvenienced the toes of the unsophisticated congregation who stood upon them without shoes for many hours in the day.

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“ The first wedding registered in Canada was that of one Couillard and a daughter of the earliest emigrant Louis Hebert.”



## CHAMPLAIN'S RESIDENCE AT QUEBEC, 1608.

**I**N describing his residence at Quebec, Champlain writes: "I caused our buildings which consisted of three main buildings, to be raised to two stories. Each was three toises in length and two and a half in breadth, with a fine cellar of six feet in height. All around our buildings I had placed a gallery outside, on the second story, a very agreeable thing it was: and also ditches 15 feet wide and 6 deep, and outside the ditch I made several platforms on which we placed our cannon, and before the building there is a place of four toises in breadth and six or seven in length which overlooks the bank of the river. Around our building, there are very good gardens, and a place on the north side which is almost a hundred or hundred and twenty feet in length, by fifty or sixty in breadth."

The following references to the illustration herewith given will explain the general plan of the buildings.

*A* Magazine. *B* Dove cot. *C* Buildings in which are our arms and lodging for workmen. *D* Another building for workingmen. *E* Dial. *F* Building, where is the forge and where working men are lodged. *G* Gallery round the building. *H* Dwelling of S. de Champlain. *I* Drawbridge. *L* Walk around the dwelling, ten feet wide, to the edge to the ditch. *M* Ditch, all around the dwelling. *N* Platforms for cannon. *O* Garden of S. de Champlain. *P* Kitchen. *Q* Space in front of the dwelling on the river side. *R* The great river St. Lawrence.

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— A cabinet of coins and medals, should not be looked upon as a treasure of money, but of knowledge, nor must you fancy any charms in gold, but in the figures and inscriptions that adorn it. The intrinsic value of an old coin does not consist in its metal, but in its erudition.

## THE USEFULNESS OF ANCIENT MEDALS AND COINS.

**A**DDISON in his "Dialogues" on this subject claims for coins and medals an importance as great if not greater, than the most enthusiastic numismatist would desire to accord them. In course of these dialogues, the Poet, the Dramatist, the Historian, the Architect and the Painter are rendered alike indebted to them for much of the beauty and interest which belong to their productions.

From the dialogues we gather the following instances as to the usefulness of these metallic mementoes of the past:—

"A cabinet of Medals is a collection of pictures in miniature. You here see the *Alexanders, Cæsars, Pompeys, Trajans*, and the whole catalogue of Heroes, who have many of them so distinguished themselves from the rest of mankind that we almost look upon them as another species.

"We find too on Medals the representations of Ladies that have given occasion to whole volumes on the account only of a face. We have here the pleasure to examine their looks and dresses, and to survey at leisure those beauties that have sometimes been the happiness or misery of whole kingdoms. You have on Medals a long list of heathen Deities, distinguished from each other by their proper titles and ornaments. You see the copies of several statues that have had the politest nations of the world, fall down before them. You have here too several persons of a more thin and shadowy nature, as Hope, Constancy, Fidelity, Abundance, Honour, Virtue, Eternity, Justice, Moderation, Happiness, and in short a whole creation of the like imaginary substances.

"But I must not quit this head before I tell you, that you see on Medals not only the names and persons of Emperors, Kings, Consuls, Pro-consuls, Prætors, and the like characters of importance, but of some of the Poets, and of several who

had won the prizes at the Olympic games. But in the next place, as we see on coins the different Faces of persons, we see on them too their different Habits and Dresses, according to the mode that prevailed in the several ages when the Medals were stamped. You find on Medals every thing that you could meet with in your magazine of antiquities, and when you have built your arsenals, wardrobes, and sacristies, it is from Medals that you must fetch their furniture. It is here too that you see the figures of several instruments of musick, mathematics and mechanics. One might make an entire gally out of the plans that are to be met with on the reverses of several old coins. Nor are they only charged with Things but with many ancient Customs, as sacrifices, triumphs, congiaries, allocutions, decursions, lectisterniums, and a thousand other antiquated names and ceremonies that we should not have had so just a notion of, were they not still preserved on coins. I might add under this head of antiquities, that we find on Medals the manner of spelling in the old *Roman* inscriptions. That is, we find that *Felix* is never written with an *æ* diphthongue, and that in *Augustus's* days *Civis* stood for *Cives*, with other secrets in Orthography of the same importance. It is also certain that Medals give a very great light to history, in confirming such passages as are true in old Authors, in settling such as are told after different manners, and in recording such as have been omitted. In this case a cabinet of Medals is a body of history. It was indeed the best way in the world to perpetuate the memory of great actions, thus to coin out the life of an Emperor, and to put every great exploit into the mint. It was a kind of Printing, before the art was invented.

“ Medals likewise furnish the plans of many of the most considerable buildings of Old *Rome*. You here see the copies of such Ports and triumphal Arches as there are not the least traces of in the places where they once stood.

You have here the models of several ancient Temples, though the Temples themselves, and the Gods that were worshipped in them, are perished many hundred years ago. Or if there are still any foundations or ruins of former edifices, you may learn from Coins what was their Architecture when they stood whole and entire. These are buildings which the *Goths* and *Vandals* could not demolish, that are infinitely more durable than stone or marble, and will perhaps last as long as the earth itself. They are in short so many real monuments of Brass.

Which eating show'rs, nor northwind's feeble blast,  
Nor whirl of time, nor flight of years can waste."

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#### A REMINISCENCE OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

BY F. H. A.

**I**N 1823, I was assistant in the Royal Grammar School in Montreal, under Alexander Skakel, M.A., LL. D. On 28th January, Mr. Skakel (having on the previous night observed the mercury very low) looked at his thermometer early in the morning, and found that the mercury had shrunk entirely into the bulb. He next examined his spirit thermometer, and found that it indicated 42 degrees below zero. He called myself and Messrs. McDonald and Randal, the other teachers sleeping in the house, and informed us that he purposed breaking one of his mercurial thermometers, that he might say he had handled solid mercury. We all descended to a back gallery, on which he broke one, and the mercury rolled away like a marble. Mr. S. took it up and afterwards gave it to each one of us to handle.

There was not a breath of wind, and I walked the whole length of Little St. James Street and back without feeling the weather to be otherwise than moderately cold.

## NEW CURRENCY IN GERMANY.

BY HENRY MOTT.



ON February 15th, 1873, the new currency comes into use. The standard will be in gold instead of silver as hitherto. The universal coin will be the *Reichsmark*.

There will be gold coins of 10 and 20 Reichsmarks but as the Government has not yet sufficient of these gold coins, this currency has not been introduced, but will be during the present year.

The *Mark banco* is entirely abolished on the 15th February, and all balances will be converted into the new currency at the rate prescribed by law, viz : 100 Marks banco = 150 Reichsmark.

When the Government has finally introduced the new standard of money into Germany, they will call in most of the present *Thalers*; those remaining in circulation will only count as fractional currency, not as legal tender; gold only will be legal tender, same as the £ sterling in England, and no large payments need be accepted in silver. The *Thalers* in Germany will then be in a similar position as half-crowns, shillings, &c., in England, *i. e.* as fractional currency and not legal tender.

- 1 Thaler = 3 Reichsmark.
- 1 Reichsmark = 10 Silver groschen.
- 1 Silver groschen = 10 Pfennige.

Therefore, 1 Reichsmark will be equal to about 1s. sterling.  
 5 Silver groschen " " 6d. "

The new 10 Reichsmark pieces will be equivalent to the English half-sovereign, and the 20 Reichsmarks to the sovereign.

## THE "JESUIT RELATIONS."

BY H. H. MILES, LL.D., D.C.L.



THE annual reports called the "Jesuit Relations" began to be transmitted from Canada in regular succession about the year 1632.

These celebrated documents were originally composed by the Jesuit missionaries for the information of their superiors in Europe. They were prepared usually in portions, according to circumstances, and sent home by the Company's vessels, year by year, when returning with the produce of the season's traffic. They now serve for authentic sources, whence has been derived much of what is known of the early history of Canada during the forty years ending with 1672.

Although a large portion of the "Relations" is occupied with incidents and reflections of a purely spiritual or religious nature, since they were expressly intended to report the progress made in converting the Indians, and in the exercise of religious rites and ceremonies among the heathens of the West, yet there is also a vast amount of incidental information conveyed, which is valuable in a historical point of view. The earliest Relation was written in 1614; then follows one for the year 1626; and after a break of six years, they proceed in regular succession from 1632 to 1672. Their authors were among the most distinguished of the hard-working Jesuit missionaries, who were sent out to carry the knowledge of Christianity to the Indian tribes of Acadia and Canada; they were named as follows:—*Pierre Biard, Charles Lalemant, Paul le Feune, Barthelemy, Vimont, Jerome Lalemant, Paul Ragauneau, Jean de Brebeuf, F. J. le Mercier, Jean Dequen, and Claude Dablon*. These memoirs furnish accounts, often with much minuteness of detail, of the travels and other proceedings of those indomitable ecclesiastics, who have been surpassed by no other class of men in their display

of courage, perseverance, and contempt of human suffering, when this had to be encountered by themselves in the cause for which they laboured. Written on the spot—one of the earlier Relations is significantly dated, "*From the midst of a forest of more than eight hundred leagues of extent, August 28th, 1632.*" Their geographical descriptions, and very full accounts of the Indians, as well as their incidental statements of historical facts, must always render these writings extremely valuable as records. On the Relation of 1636 were inscribed these words, "I have traced this Relation in haste, sometimes in one place, sometimes in another; sometimes on the waters, sometimes on land; and I finally conclude at the residence of Notre Dame, near to Quebec, in New France, this 28th August, 1636."

After the destruction by fire of the Quebec Legislative Assembly Buildings, with the valuable library, in 1854, endeavours were made to recover the "Relations" which had been consumed, together with many precious historical works thought at the time to be irrecoverably lost; and this was accomplished with such success that, after several years spent in laborious research, those relating to New France were completely restored, and are now, in three thick volumes printed under the auspices of the Canadian Government.

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#### MEDALS FOR THE INDIANS OF "NEW FRANCE."

BY ALFRED SANDHAM.

**D**URING a recent visit to the Library of Parliament, Ottawa, I was engaged in gathering information upon points relating to the earlier history of Montreal. With this end in view I carefully examined the volume of manuscripts copied from the Paris Archives, and while doing so I observed several letters referring to Medals for distribution among the Indians. The

most careful search, however, failed to produce positive evidence as to the design of this medal beyond a statement made "that the medals bear the head of the king." It also appears that there were two sizes. I give a free translation of the more important letters, and hope to arouse the interest of Numismatists, and thereby gain some information upon this interesting subject. I may state that the request for medals is made by several of the officials at different dates, but couched in almost the same language as that presented in the following letter which is the first referring to the subject, but it appears the grant had been made prior to the date named.

"21st September, 1722.

I have received a letter that the Counsel has honored me with, and the twelve medals with the portrait of the king, eight small and four large ones. I have continued to pay attention not to lavish this favor among the Indians, and to give them only to those who have deserved them, by their services to the nation, and to those whom I desire to bind to our interests by this mark of honor.

VAUDREUIL."

A period of five years elapse ere mention is again made of these medals. Under date of August 25, 1727, the Marquis de Beauharnois, writes :

"Since the death of M. de Vaudreuil the Rev. Father Jesuits, have not asked medals for the chiefs of the settled Indians for whom it was customary to ask some. Not having any in my possession I could not grant the request. The Rev. Father de la Chasse to whom the Marquis de Vaudreuil had given one, tells me it is absolutely necessary to procure some more. I have received proof of this. The Indians from above when they came down to Montreal, would not relieve me from promising them to several who have served us well among their tribes. I pray you, to ena-



ble me to satisfy these savages, and send me a dozen little medals and six large ones. If this number is not sufficient for the year, I shall have the honor to ask some next year, but I shall take good care to cause them to be valued, and to give them only to those who shall deserve them on account of real services.

BEAUHARNOIS."

The Governor's desire to satisfy the Indians met with a prompt response on the part of the French Government, and on October 1st, 1728, he acknowledges the receipt of "six large and twelve small medals, which are kindly granted on the part of His Majesty," and he reiterates his assurance that care shall be taken in their distribution "to those who shall deserve them by real services, and their attachment to religion, &c."

I have examined the catalogue of medals preserved in the Musée Monétaire, Paris, but cannot find therein any reference to this medal for the Indian Tribes in New France.

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ANCIENT MONUMENT IN THE PRAIRIES OF CANADA.

BY SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, BART.

**I**N the year 1869, I read a paper before the British Association for the advancement of Science, at Exeter, "On the Paucity of Aboriginal monuments in Canada," in which I endeavoured to show that one of the principal reasons of the scarcity of such remains in Canada, was the nature of the climate. I mentioned also that the *only stone* pyramidal edifice north of Mexico, was stated by Delafield to be not far from Newark, near the Ohio and Erie Canal; it stands a large tumulus, built of *stone*, described as a right cone in figure, with an altitude of about 40 feet, and a base with a diameter

of a 100 feet. This monument can be easily visited, for Newark is about 36 miles south of Sandusky, on the shores of Lake Erie. Its preservation has been due mainly to the comparatively mild winter that occurs in Ohio, with but little snow or denuding agency, such as exists in Canada. The object of the present communication however is to draw attention to a monument in the great prairies of Canada, referred to by Humboldt in his *Aspects of Nature*, published by Bohn, who says it was discovered 900 French miles due west from Montreal. This I have carefully estimated and find the locality would be either in the State of Wisconsin, to the west of Lake Michigan, or to the north or south of Lake Superior. I incline to think it the prairie land in the first named, which was considered a part of Canada at the time the monument was discovered. According to the description of Kalm, it consisted of great pillars formed of a single stone each, with others laid across the top of them, forming a sort of wall, and their size was such as in some respects to resemble the Druidical monuments of Britain. A single large stone, like a pillar, was met with, and in it a smaller one was fixed, which was covered on both sides with an inscription in unknown characters. This stone, 12 inches by 6, was detached, carried back to Canada, and sent to France to the Secretary of State, the Count de Maurepas.

The Jesuits in Canada unanimously affirmed that the letters were Tartarian; and on comparing the two sides of the stone they were found to be alike. If I can claim this ancient monument as Canadian, then it is the only one that has hitherto been discovered, but unfortunately it is lost to science, for its whereabouts to this day remains unknown. Humboldt states that he had in vain requested many of his French friends to make enquiries regarding it. I may say the same of myself, for not only did I make ineffectual inquiries to discover it, but sought for it in the various museums of Paris, in which my efforts were seconded by many power-

ful and willing friends. Notwithstanding this, there is the possibility of its turning up some day, especially if attention is drawn to its great importance, and in my next visit to Paris I intend to have another search, and would suggest the same thing to any Canadian Antiquary visiting the French Capital. Its discovery would be one of the events of the day, as the double sided inscription if made out, might tell something of intense archaeological interest bearing on the early history of America.

*London, Feb. 27, 1873.*

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### MEDAL OF THE LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA.

BY REV. T. FENWICK.



THE writer of an article with the above heading, which appeared in the 1st No. of this Magazine, says,—“I have not been able to procure any particulars respecting the gold medals, nor of the lot first received, and subsequently rejected by the Society. If any person can furnish information on these points, I shall feel greatly obliged.”

The following will, I think, give some of the information desired. For many years the late Alex. Wood, Esq., of Toronto, had charge of a large number, no doubt the whole of the gold and silver medals. At length, a blacksmith named Paul Bishop was employed to deface them. I quite distinctly remember seeing Bishop and one of his men doing so in the yard behind Mr Wood's house. A relation of mine was at the time living in Mr. Wood's service. I lately wrote to her asking her if she remembered what became of the medals afterwards. In reply she says, that to the best of her recollection, the gold ones were sold to the late J. G. Joseph, a watchmaker, jeweller, &c., in Toronto,

and the silver ones to the late T. McMurray, of a like occupation, in the same place. In an article in a comic paper, I think *Punch in Canada*, which was published for a short time, it was said that the medals referred to, were changed into articles very useful at the dinner table.

Some time after the medals were disposed of, Mr. Wood went to Scotland. Just before doing so, he put my parents in charge of all his property in Toronto, till he should return. Of that, a large box containing the cases of the medals formed part. Mr. Wood died in Scotland and the late Hon. George Crookshank, of Toronto, acting for the heiress sold his household goods by public auction at the late Mr. Wakefield's Rooms. One of the articles taken away professedly for the purpose of being sold there, was the box containing the medal cases, but what became of it, I cannot tell. It may have been sold, for aught that I know to the contrary.

The Loyal and Patriotic Society issued two publications. One is a pamphlet about the size of *The Canadian Antiquarian*, containing a defence of its rejection of the medals. The other is of the same length and breadth, but very thick. It consists, in part, of a statement of sums paid by the Society to relieve certain persons, with remarks regarding them; and a letter from the late Bishop Strachan to President Jefferson in answer to charges made against the conduct of the British forces.

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## SHAKESPEARE AND NUMISMATICS.

BY HENRY MOTT.

**W**HAT manner of a man Shakespeare was, the extent of his education, whether he did or did not study law, his rank as an actor in his own plays, &c., &c., have been elaborately discussed; and after all, instead of knowledge, we strive after hints, conject-

ures, guesses, and we are interested if any one of them serves even as an illusive link by which we can connect our common life with him. So it is that association with the mighty confers dignity on trifles. We might safely say that every form of genius may be found in the genius of Shakespeare, concentrated and condensed, with a truthful insight it reaches the life of all classes and conditions of men, and presents every one according to his proper manner and estate. He is equally careful to discriminate the character of men as it is influenced by their country and their time. Owing to this innate catholicity of genius, Shakespeare yearly grows into a wider fame, and may be regarded as the supreme poet of modern civilization. The universality of his genius is marvellous, and we may truly say of him,

“He touched nothing, which he did not adorn.”

Our desire is to bring together a few extracts from the writings of Shakespeare, which abound with allusion to coins; curious striking and appropriate.

In “Julius Cæsar,” Brutus declares:—

“By Heaven, I had rather coin my heart,  
And drop my blood for *drachmas*, than to wring  
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash,  
By any indirection.”

And further on, he speaks of these *drachmas* as, “rascal counters.”

In “The Merchant of Venice,” we have frequent mention of the “*ducat* ;” in Act 2, we find:—

“My daughter! O my *ducats*! O my daughter!  
Fled with a Christian? O my Christian *ducats*!—  
Justice! the law! my *ducats* and my daughter!  
A scaled bag, two sealed bags of *ducats*,  
Of *double ducats*, stolen from me by my daughter.”

And in the fourth act, we have :—

*Bassanio*—For thy three thousand *ducats*, here is six.

*Shylock*—If every *ducat* in six thousand *ducats*  
Were in six parts, and every part a *ducat*,  
I would not draw them, I would have my bond.

In "Hamlet" we have again mention of this coin,

"How now! a rat? Dead for a *ducat*, dead."

We may be sure that the coins in England did not escape notice. Edward I. issued a large coinage of pence, halfpence and farthings; but the pence must have greatly outnumbered the other coins, for complaints soon arose of the scarcity of small money. The coins of this issue were stamped with a cross, and with a pike or arrow-head. This is the origin of the old expression "Cross or pike," which is equivalent to the more modern "Heads or tails." Quibbles upon this use of the word "cross" are very frequent among the older writers. Shakespeare abounds with them, Touchstone, for example says to Celia;—

"I had rather bear with you, than bear you, yet I should bear no *cross* if I did bear you, for I think you have no money in your purse."

In the coinage of 1465, some *nobles* were struck by command of Edward IV., and received the name of rials or royals. These new *nobles* were stamped on one side with a sun. This was the badge of Edward, and to it Gloucester no doubt alludes in the well known lines :—

"Now is the winter of our discontent  
Made glorious summer by this *sun* of York."

In this reign, the *angel* was first coined. It was of the same value as the *noble*, but was distinguished from it by being stamped with the figure of an angel. In the ceremony of "touching for the evil," this was the coin which was given to the patient to be worn as a sacred amulet. To the use of such an amulet in the earliest times there is a reference in

*Macbeth.* In speaking of Edward the Confessor, *Macbeth* says,—

“ How he solicits heaven,  
Himself best known ; but strangely visited people,  
The mere despair of surgery, he cures,  
Hanging a holy stamp about their necks,  
Put on with holy prayers.”

The reign of Henry VII. is remarkable for the introduction of the profile impress upon the coinage. Since the time of the first Edward, the heads upon the money had all been full-faced. Henry introduced the half-faced groat, of which Falconbridge speaks in *King John*, and other coins of the same style. With a similar anachronism, that truculous personage refers to the three-farthing piece with the rose behind the head, (which Elizabeth was the first and only sovereign to issue,) as being in use more than three centuries before her reign. “ I would not own,” he says,—

“ A face so thin  
That in mine ear I durst not stick a rose,  
Lest men should say, Look where three-farthings goes.”

In the *Tempest*, we have the “ *doit* ” named, in *Richard the Third*, the “ *beggarly denier* ” the twelfth part of the French sou ; In *Timon of Athens* we have Varro's servant talking of his “ three thousand *crowns*.” In *Pericles*, we find “ *chequins* ; ” and it would scarcely exceed the truth to say that every one of the plays might furnish an illustration to our purpose.

Trifling and temporary as this enquiry is, it proves what a present and perpetual life the genius of Shakespeare is in our literature, since there is no incident so small that does not acquire value if it has relation to him. Amidst all social and intellectual change, transition, and decay, Shakespeare's genius is not only an unharmed life, but a

life ever enlarging the dimensions of its influence. It runs in the current of our thinking, and for all that our nature struggles to express, it gives us ideas and a vocabulary.

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CANADA MINTAGE AND CASH CIRCULATION  
IN 1829.

M'TAGGART'S CANADA.



HE money in circulation is chiefly what is called Dollar Bills, being provincial Bank notes, and Yankee Half Dollars, which are about the size of half crown pieces; silver coins having eagles, stars, and emblems of liberty stamped upon them. British coins are very rare, and are eagerly enquired after; a sovereign is worth 24s. currency.

Money matters are of a perplexing nature; a stock exchange broker would be baffled for some time to manage them properly, the exchange and premiums vary so much.

The troops are paid in army sterling, with dollars valued at 4s. 4d., with Merchants at 4s. 6d. One hundred pounds sterling is £115 7s. 8¼d. currency, and £100 currency is £86 1s. 4d. sterling. On a bank bill of exchange for £100 sterling, I have paid £125 12s. currency.

There are a number of shillings in circulation, but being the mintage of all nations, few can tell the exact value of them, unless weighed as old silver, which is never done except one has a quantity of them. Who can be bothered with weighing single shillings, as we require them for casual payments? And more than that, we cannot do it every where, were we willing, for where is a sensitive pair of scales to be had in every shop, with the necessary drachms for balancing the matter? and then to carry a weigh beam about would be troublesome.

While the French keep gabbling about *quinze sous* and



*trente sous*, which are perplexing to comprehend ; every sort of a copper piece is a half-penny. I have no less than 120 different kinds, the greater part of them old copper coins of Britain, and Merchants' tokens all over the world. If a lot of farthings be taken to a smith's shop, and receive a blow from a sledge hammer on the anvil, they will then be excellent Canadian coppers or half-pennies.

Some attention by those who ought to give it, if any such there be, should be bestowed on the money business of Canada. In the trade of sovereigns and British coins considerable profits are, and ought to be made, and I am surprised to find so few in this business.

Take over a bagful of coins and they may be disposed of to much advantage, and keep foreign coins out of the market, for the very coins of a realm, like its songs, affect its character.

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#### MONTREAL HOTELS, IN 1792.

**M**ONTREAL, can-boast of but two houses of general reception for genteel strangers.—Dillon's hotel and Sullivan's Coffee House. The former is in the Square near Notre Dame Street, the other is adjacent to the market place.\* The latter house is most frequented as being the longest established, and the general resort of people in business, but the former has the decided advantage in situation and superior accommodation. Strangers who desire to avoid delay in the town would do well to get themselves accommodation with board and lodging as early as possible.

There are more establishments of this nature at Montreal than at Quebec. Mrs. Warren's in St. Joseph Street is the best house of this kind, and generally frequented by people

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\* Custom House Square, (22.)

from England. Madame Maran's in Notre Dame Street is also conveniently situated. The prices in general are from four to six dollars a week."

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#### BUFFALO BAITING IN 1817.

**D**ALMER, in his "Travels in America in 1817, gives an account of his visit to Montreal, in which he speaks approvingly of the many plans proposed for beautifying the city, and commends the public spirit manifested by the citizens. He, however speaks with sadness while recounting one scene which for the credit of the city it is hoped was never repeated. His words are "I was sorry to see an advertisement posted in the streets, that 'at such a tavern yard a male and female buffalo would be baited by seven of the fiercest bull dogs that could be procured, all to be let loose at once.' The fight took place, and I heard from *gentlemen* (?) who had witnessed it, that the male buffalo alone beat the seven dogs easily. I saw both the animals afterward, and observed that their ears had been completely bitten off in different encounters. The shameless wretch who owned them, was from the States, where he had been practising the same barbarities, but I was glad to learn with but little encouragement."

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#### CRIMEAN MEDALS.

*(From Carter's Medals of the British Army.)*

**I**N December, 1854, the Queen was pleased to command that a medal, bearing the word "Crimea," with an appropriate device, should be conferred upon all the officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of Her Majesty's Army, who had been engaged in the arduous and brilliant campaign in the Crimea; and that clasps, with the words "Alma" or "Inkerman" thereon, were to be also awarded to such as were

present in either of those battles. In February, 1855, Her Majesty granted a clasp for the action at Balaklava, and in October following, a clasp inscribed "Sebastopol" was added to the Crimean Medal, and was awarded to all present between the first of October, 1854, the day on which the Army sat down before the place, and the ninth of September, 1855, when the town was taken.

The Crimean Medal, designed by Mr. Wyon, has on its obverse the effigy of Her Majesty, from the die of the Peninsular Medal; the reverse has a figure of Fame about to place a wreath upon the brows of a stalwart hero, in classic military costume, with the word "Crimea" near the rim. The ribbon is of pale blue, with a yellow edge. The clasps are of silver, with acorn ornaments, and are severally inscribed "Alma," "Balaklava," "Inkerman," and "Sebastopol."

*The French Military War Medal.*

In addition to the Decoration of the Legion of Honour, the Emperor of the French sent the French Military War Medal for distribution to a proportion of the British Army. The ribbon is orange, watered, with a broad green stripe on the edges; the imperial eagle, in gold, surmounts a medal, the obverse bearing the head of the Emperor, with the words "Louis Napoleon" in gilt letters on a blue enamelled circle, within a wreath of laurel in silver; the reverse has the words "Valeur et Discipline" on a gold ground, within a circle of blue enamel and wreath of silver laurel.

*The Sardinian War Medal.*

The King of Sardinia, following the example of the Emperor of the French, presented four hundred war medals for military valour to the British troops. This medal was distributed both to officers and men. It has a watered blue ribbon. On the obverse are the arms (white cross of Savoy) and crown of Sardinia, with a branch of laurel and of palm,

and the inscription "Al Valore Militare," For Military Valour. The reverse bears two laurel branches, with the words "Spedizione d'Oriente," Expedition of the East, and the date 1855-1856.

*Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.*

This medal was authorized by the Royal Warrant of the 4th of December, 1854, with the special view of marking the Sovereign's sense of the distinguished service and gallant conduct in the Field, of the army then serving in the Crimea, under Field Marshal Lord Raglan. By its provisions the commanding officer of each regiment of cavalry was allowed to recommend one sergeant, two corporals, and four privates; and the commanding officer of each regiment of infantry, and of each batallion of the Foot Guards, and of the Rifle Brigade, was permitted to select one sergeant, four corporals, and ten privates, to receive a medal and a gratuity of, for a sergeant fifteen pounds, for a corporal ten pounds, and for a private five pounds. The gratuity was to be placed in the regimental savings' bank, there to remain on deposit at interest until the discharge of the soldier, and to be considered his personal property. On one side of the medal are the Royal Arms, surmounted by a cuirass and helmet, and surrounded with helmets, cannon, shot, drums, trumpets, muskets, swords, and flags; and on the other is inscribed "For distinguished conduct in the Field." The ribbon is red and ribbed, with a broad blue stripe along the centre.

This medal has since been awarded to soldiers for services performed during the Indian mutiny.

*The Turkish War Medal.*

This medal was distributed generally to the Allied forces. The ribbon, which is narrow, is pink, watered, with light green edges. On one side are the four flags of France, Turkey, England, and Sardinia, and beneath is a map of

the Crimea spread over a gun wheel, which rests upon the Russian Flag; cannons and mortars, etc., are arranged about. The word Crimea, and the date, 1855, are under all. On the other is the Sultan's cypher, beneath which is inscribed Crimea in Turkish, and lower still is the year of the Hegira, 1271, written from right to left, corresponding with the year 1855. There is a variation in the arrangement of the flags; in those medals intended for the Sardinian forces the flag of that country is next to that of Turkey, and the words "La Crimea," with the date, are inserted. This, it is needless to state, is Italian, and many of the medals first issued to the British soldiers are of that pattern, arising probably from the demand being greater than the supply, or from the fact of a number of them being lost in consequence of the wreck of the vessel conveying them to England. The medal issued to the French army has the flag of that nation next to that of Turkey, corresponding with the Sardinian and British, and inscribed "La Crimée."

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#### A PREDICTION VERIFIED.



THE historian, Robert Christie, in his "History of Lower Canada," while referring to the modes of communication with other lands, in 1793, writes as follows: \*

"Canada, in its intercommunications with England and the rest of the world, at this period, may have been as, according to Virgil, England itself was, in his time, with respect to Italy—"*penitus toto divisos orbe britannos.*" To give the reader an idea of the rate at which news, in those times, travelled backward and forward, it has only to be stated that the mail between Quebec and New York, as well as to Halifax, was but monthly, and not always regularly so. In

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\* Vol. 1. Page 142.

the *Quebec Gazette* of the 10th November, 1792, it is stated that the latest news from Philadelphia and New York, were to the 8th of October, giving accounts of a battle on the Wabash and Anguille rivers in August, between an expedition of the American forces, consisting of 523 rank and file, under general Wilkinson and a body of Indians, in which the latter were routed, news, which at the present time, would reach Quebec, in three days and perhaps less, from the place of action, and in direct line.—Again, on the 29th December, it is said, “yesterday’s post from Montreal, brought New York papers to the 27th November.” In a notice from the “General Post Office, Quebec, 17th November, 1791,” information is given that “a mail for England will be closed at this office, on Monday, 5th December next, at 4 o’clock, *p. m.*, to be forwarded by way of New York, in H. M. packet-boat, which will sail from thence in January.” Similar notices were sometimes given of mails for England by way of Halifax, by which route they also, occasionally came and went. But a month was the average time of the mail between either of those places and Quebec, and from the latter to England, two months.\*

“Contrast the following with the above :—We have now, 1848, frequently, at Quebec, since the establishment, in 1840, of the Cunard line of steamers, from Liverpool to Halifax and Boston, news from India, via the Mediterranean and England, in less than two months ; from England in sixteen or eighteen days, regularly ; from Boston and New York in three, the mail coming and going daily ; and, at the hour of committing this to paper, (half-past noon, 4th October, 1847,) we learn by the electric telegraph just finished and in operation between Quebec and Montreal, that the steamer *Hibernia*, from Liverpool, with the English

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\* We find in the *Quebec Gazette* of December, 1792, a notice from the general post office, announcing for the first time a mail, once every fortnight, between Montreal and the neighbouring States.

mail of the 19th ult., arrived yesterday, at 2, *p. m.* at Boston ; the information reaching Montreal by the circuitous route of Buffalo and Toronto, and which we might have, as probably we shortly will, in one hour, when the line shall have been established direct from Montreal to Boston. Truly, in this respect, times are changed since the close of the last century, and for the better. Who can say that before the close of the present, an over-land trip hence to the Columbia or California, and voyage thence to the blooming isles and Edens of the Pacific, including Hawaii and its magnificent Volcano, the mighty Mauna Loa, to which Vesuvius, Ætna, Hecla, are said to be mole hills, *en route* for Europe, via China and India, to spend the winter in St. Petersburg or Paris, may not be fashionable, and of more frequent and easy accomplishment, than is, at the present time, a voyage to Naples or Gibraltar, Madeira or Teneriffe ?—when the whole may be done in fewer weeks, peradventure days, than it took Sir George Simpson months, to perform his famous overland expedition—and a tour of the globe, from Quebec, by that route, looking at London and the lions, on the way home, in spring, but an agreeable excursion during winter, of four months at most, including stoppages at Delhi, Tobolsk, Constantinople, Vienna and Berlin !”

This prediction is now become a fact, and an almost identical trip to that supposed by the Historian is announced in the March number of Cook's excursionist. For the sum of \$1050 the tourist may purchase in New York, a first class ticket which will entitle him to the following journey :—New York to San Francisco. (with choice of seven different routes.) Thence to San Francisco by rail. From San Francisco to Yokohama by Pacific Mail Steamer.

From Yokohama to Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta by Peninsular and Oriental Steamer ; from Calcutta to Bombay by East India Railway ; from Bombay to Suez by Peninsular and Oriental Steamer.

From Suez to Alexandria by Egyptian Railway.

From Alexandria to Brindisi by Peninsular and Oriental Steamer ; from Brindisi by Rail to Naples, Rome, Florence, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Rouen, Dieppe, London.

From London to Liverpool, by Rail. From Liverpool to New York by Cunard or Inman Steamer.

This ticket allows the passenger to stop *en route* at any station between New York and San Francisco, to remain over at Yokuhama, Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Suez, Alexandria, Brindisi, or any European city. It will also enable the holder to stop off at any station on the East Indian Railway, to visit Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Delhi, &c., and will give opportunities to visit the Nile and Palestine.

For \$50, more, or \$1,100 total, will be issued a ticket from Yokuhama to Shanghai by Pacific Mail Steamer, passing through the Inland sea of Japan, and stopping at Hiogo and Nagasaki ; from Shanghai to Hong Kong by steamer of Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Co.

Truly this is an age of improvement.

## THE CHARACTER OF CHAMPLAIN.

BY FRANCIS PARKMAN, LL. D.



CHRISTMAS day, 1635, was a dark day in the annals of New France. In a chamber of the fort at Quebec, breathless and cold, lay the hardy frame which war, the wilderness, and the sea had buffeted so long in vain. After two months and a half of illness, Champlain, at the age of sixty-eight, was dead. His last cares were for his colony, and the succor of its suffering families. Jesuits, officers, soldiers, traders, and the few settlers of Quebec followed his remains to the church ; Le Jeune pronounced his eulogy, and the feeble community built a tomb in his honor.



The colony could ill spare him. For twenty-seven years he had labored hard and ceaselessly for its welfare, sacrificing fortune, repose, and domestic peace to a cause embraced with enthusiasm and pursued with intrepid persistency. His character belonged partly to the past, and partly to the present. The *preux chevalier*, the crusader, the romance-loving explorer, the curious, knowledge-seeking traveller, the practical navigator, all claimed their share in him. His views, though far beyond those of the mean spirits around him belonged to his age and his creed. He was less statesman than soldier. He leaned to the most direct and boldest policy, and one of his last acts was to petition Richelieu for men and munitions for repressing the standing menace to the colony, the Iroquois. His dauntless courage was matched by an unwearied patience, a patience proved by life-long vexations, and not wholly subdued even by the saintly follies of his wife. He is charged with credulity, from which few of his age were free, and which in all ages has been the foible of earnest and generous natures, too ardent to criticise, and too honorable to doubt the honor of others. Perhaps in his latter years the heretic might like him more had the Jesuit liked him less. The adventurous explorer of Lake Huron, the bold invader of the Iroquois, befits but indifferently the monastic sobrieties of the fort of Quebec and his sombre environment of priests. Yet Champlain was no formalist, nor was his an empty zeal. A soldier from his youth, in an age of unbridled license, his life had answered to his maxims; and when a generation had passed after his visit to the Hurons, their elders remembered with astonishment the continence of the great war-chief.

His books mark the man,—all for his theme and his purpose, nothing for himself. Crude in style, full of the superficial errors of carelessness and haste, rarely diffuse, often brief to a fault, they bear on every page the palpable impress of truth.

With the life of the faithful soldier closed the opening period of the history of New France.

---

BRITANNIA ON THE ENGLISH COINAGE.

*(From "Jessie's England under the Stuarts;")*

**T**HE passion of Philip Rotier, the medallist for "La Belle Stewart" is well known. According to Walpole, "being in love with the fair Mrs. Stewart, Duchess of Richmond, he represented her likeness under the form of Britannia, on the reverse of a large coin with the King's head."

Felton, in his notes on Waller, repeats the same anecdote; he adds, too, "that so exact was the likeness, that no one who had ever seen her Grace could mistake who had sat for Britannia."

Waller wrote some verses on the subject; but they rather tend to substantiate the truth of the story, than to raise the fame of the poet.

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EDITORIAL.

**I**N presenting this the last number of Volume 1. of the Canadian Antiquarian, the Editors on behalf of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, desire to express thanks to those friends who have by their subscriptions, Literary Contributions, or commendatory words aided and encouraged them in overcoming many obstacles peculiar to the novelty of the position. It is consciously felt that there is room for improvement in the conduct of the Journal, and by the continued patronage of friends it is intended that Volume two, shall be more attractive than that now completed. The promises of Literary aid which have been received warrant them in making this statement. It is also intended that Volume II. shall be more copiously embellished with first class illustrations. The

title page which is presented with this number, was designed and etched by Mr. H. Sandham, a young artist of Montreal, and we feel assured that our subscribers will agree with us in according him credit for the handsome and appropriate design furnished. In our last we announced for the present number, an article from the able pen of W. Kingsford, Esq. C.E. The article referred to, is one of considerable interest, but requires more space than could be assigned it in a single number, and in order to render each volume complete, the article will commence in Vol. 11. We ask the continued co-operation of all interested in Numismatic and Historic research, and we pledge ourselves to do all within our power to make the "Antiquarian" worthy of patronage. Notwithstanding the proposed improvements the subscription price will be the same \$1.50 gold, payable in advance to R. W. McLachlan, Treasurer of the Society, Box 86½ P. O., Montreal. Secretaries of Historic and Numismatic Societies will oblige by furnishing us with brief notices of their business, and other meetings.

---

#### REVIEWS.

**P**ROCEEDINGS of the *New England Historic Genealogical Society.*" This valuable publication, as also the January No. of the *Register*, published by the Society, cannot fail to interest those engaged in Historical research. It is gratifying to note the deep interest taken by the wealthy men of the United States in this and similar Societies, and we would fain hope that the day is not far distant when kindred institutions in Canada will receive like attention. The Society we now speak of has faithfully endeavored to promote the objects for which it was organized, and the result is, increased confidence and liberality on the part of its friends, and it

now reports cash assets at \$12,330. It has our best wishes for its future prosperity, and we shall always welcome to our *sanctum* any matter which may be published under its auspices. From the *Register* we learn that at a recent meeting of the Society there was exhibited "a curiosity which had been brought into the hall for exhibition, it being a huge rusty iron bar, long enough to extend across a wide door, and having a lock and chain attached. It had been sent in by Mr. J. B. Stearns, of Boston, who had procured it from the site of the old French fortress of Louisbourg, Cape Breton. One of the members made a statement of the circumstances under which it was found, and said that from the known geography of the place, the relic was undoubtedly the inner fastening of what was known as the "Queen's Gate" of that fortress. This fortress was a work of great strength, built by the French to secure the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Work was begun on it in 1720, and continued till 1745, during which time the outlay amounted to £1,200,000, and it was still incomplete. A considerable share of the material was purchased by the French in New England, and it is quite possible that this bar may have been the work of a Boston blacksmith. In 1745, during the war between England and France, the fortress was captured by an expedition sent out from New-England. By the treaty of peace, it was, however, restored to the French, who held it till 1758, when it was again captured by the English. In 1760 great anxiety was felt by the administration of William Pitt, lest it might again fall into the hands of the French, and, through his influence, orders were given for its destruction. This work was entrusted to Admiral Byron, the grandfather of Lord Byron, who accomplished it after several months' labor, the last blast being fired October 17, 1760. The lock attached to the bar has the bolt in position, showing that the gate was blown up as it stood, with the lock unturned."

— *Journal of the Liverpool Numismatic Society*.—This is a new venture on the part of our English brethren, and judging from its contents, we predict for it a cordial welcome from all Numismatists. We are not able to say whether the *Journal* is to be monthly or quarterly, as the introduction fails to give information on this point. A majority of the articles in the present number are original papers which have been read before the Society. Mr. Edward Leighton, President of the Society, furnishes an article containing "suggestions for the coinage of a gold five shilling piece." In his opening clause he states that the convenience experienced by the issue of the gold dollar in the United States, "has lead to the abandonment of the coinage of the large silver dollar." Mr. Leighton is somewhat astray in this matter, as we believe gold dollars have not been coined for some years past, whereas the silver dollar is still issued; indeed, decided objections have been made to these small coins, and from the *Journal of Numismatics* we learn, that the mint at Philadelphia has begun melting one million of these pieces to be coined into others of a larger denomination. The *Journal* is very neatly printed, on heavy paper, and the illustrations, three in number, form quite an addition to its appearance. It is edited by Mr. J. Harris Gibson, Hon.-Sec. of the Society.

— *American Journal of Numismatics*.—In the opening article of the January number, Mr. W. S. Appleton, gives a description of thirty-nine medals in honor of Benjamin Franklin, all of which are now in his collection. The same writer also possesses a like number of Lafayette medals. Those now described were secured by him when in Paris. Dr. Morris furnishes an article on the Coins of the Emperor Decius; and Mr. DuBois of the United States Mint, in an article headed "The Temple Sweepers," gives an exceedingly interesting account of a coin struck in the "Philadelphia" Mint, at least 2,000 years ago,—not, however, the mint in

the "City of Brotherly Love," but the city named by the Apostle John. A number of short, but equally readable articles, with reports of Societies, serve to complete the contents of this number.

— *The Chronotype* is the title of a monthly journal published by the American College of Heraldry. This institution is modelled after the Herald's College in England, and is designed to gather genealogies and all matters pertaining to family history ; also to ascertain and emblazon family arms, crests and mottoes. *The Chronotype* is edited by Hon. Jerome V. C. Smith, M.D., and the number now before us contains a variety of very interesting articles, original and selected. The subscription price is \$3 per annum in advance, payable to M. Turner Forman, Esq., Secretary, No. 67 University Place, New York.

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#### NOTES AND QUERIES.

**A**N extract from "Maple Leaves," by J. M. LeMoine, (page 73), details the origin of the Barony of Longueuil, and casually mentions that Ste. Helen's Island derived its name from Sieur Jacques Le Moyne de Sainte Helene, the second son of the original baron, whose property the Island was. This theory we have heard disputed, and arguments advanced to prove that the Island was named by Champlain in honour of his wife, whose name was Helene. Which of these theories is the correct one we leave to the editor of the *Antiquarian* to investigate." The above appeared in the *Montreal Gazette*, for Oct 24th, 1872, and in reply the Editors desire to state that the article referred to was copied from "Maple Leaves," without reference to Mr. LeMoine, who writes us to the following effect :—"At the time I published *Maple Leaves*, (1863), many still believed that the Island was called after

Longueuil's brother, but Champlain states that it was called after Madame Champlain, and since the re-publication of his works few accept the former theory."

— In reply to a Query on page 116, Mr. LeMoine refers to an Article by B. J. Lossing, Esq., which appeared in *Harper's Magazine*, Jan. 1859. In speaking of his visit to the Ursuline Convent, Mr. Lossing says ;—"From the Chaplains parlor we were conducted to the Chapel of the Convent, \* \* \* Upon the wall of which is a small mural monument \* \* containing in French the inscription ; Honor to Montcalm ; Destiny in depriving him of victory, recompensed him with a glorious death."

— The "De Levis Medal," page 144. In the second volume of documents published by the Historical Society of Montreal, there appears an article by R. Bellemare, Esq., entitled Vice-Rois, etc., of France in America, from which is gathered the fact that Francois Christophe de Levis Duc de Dampville, was a brother of the Duc de Ventadour and that he entered into possession of his titles by virtue of letters patent dated November 1644. In July, 1655, he was confirmed in his title and became Vice Roi and Lieutenant General, over all Ports, Harbors, Islands, Rivers and **Lands** in America, which office he held until 3rd August, 1660, when he was succeeded by the Marquis de Feuquières.



## TESTIMONIALS.

This Magazine occupies a place hitherto unfilled in our literature. Its contents are varied and interesting, and the subjects are in the most part treated in a masterly manner.—*Pure Gold*.

Though it has special attractions for the Numismatist, the students of History will find in it most interesting tidbits of information. It seems to have secured a first rate array of talent, in the commercial metropolis of Canada.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

The first number of the *Antiquarian*, puts in a very creditable appearance.—*Montreal Gazette*.

Indicating as this Magazine does a high state of refinement and considerable erudition, it is to be gladly welcomed and should be well supported by the denizens of our cities: by those who may, without egotism, put themselves on an equality with the polite society of the old world, the contributors are learned, the typography is commendable, and the illustrations are good.—*Toronto Mail*.


Its contents are of the most interesting character. In the branch of Numismatics the field is very extensive, and we are pleased to see that a large space is devoted to that beautiful study.—*Waterloo Advertiser*.

The second number of the *Canadian Antiquarian*, comes to us this month beeming with interesting productions from some of the best writers in historical and numismatic subjects in the country \* \* \* We congratulate the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, upon the able manner in which their Magazine is edited.—*Montreal Gazette*.



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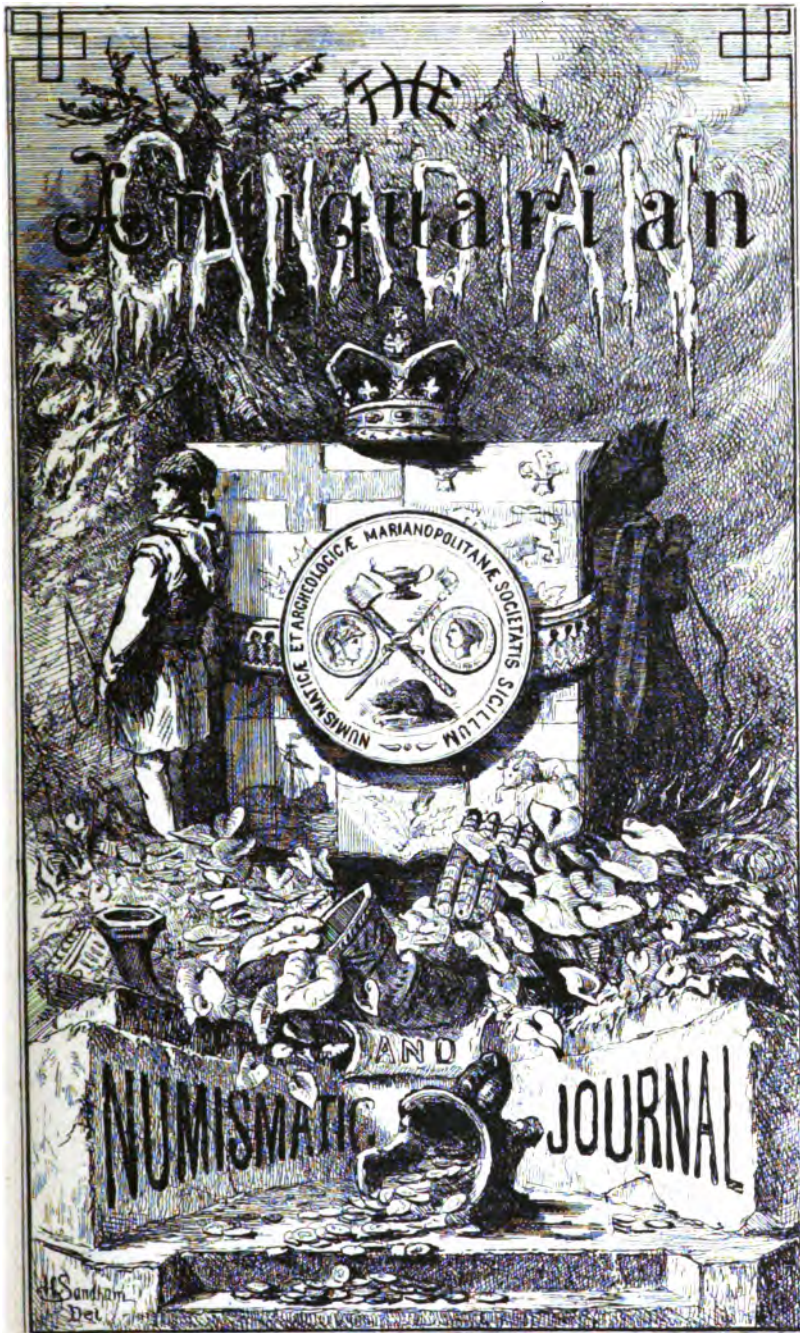
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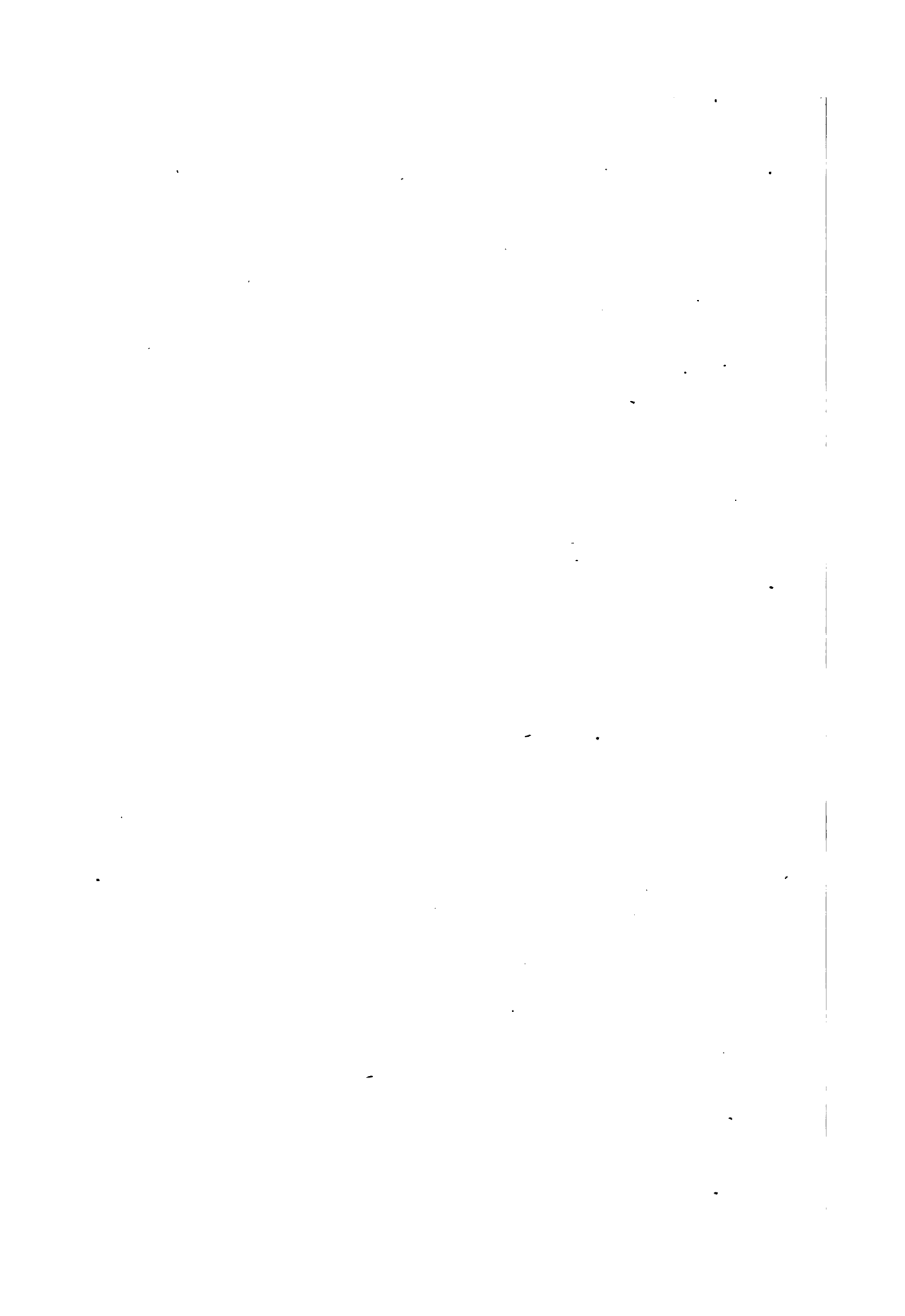
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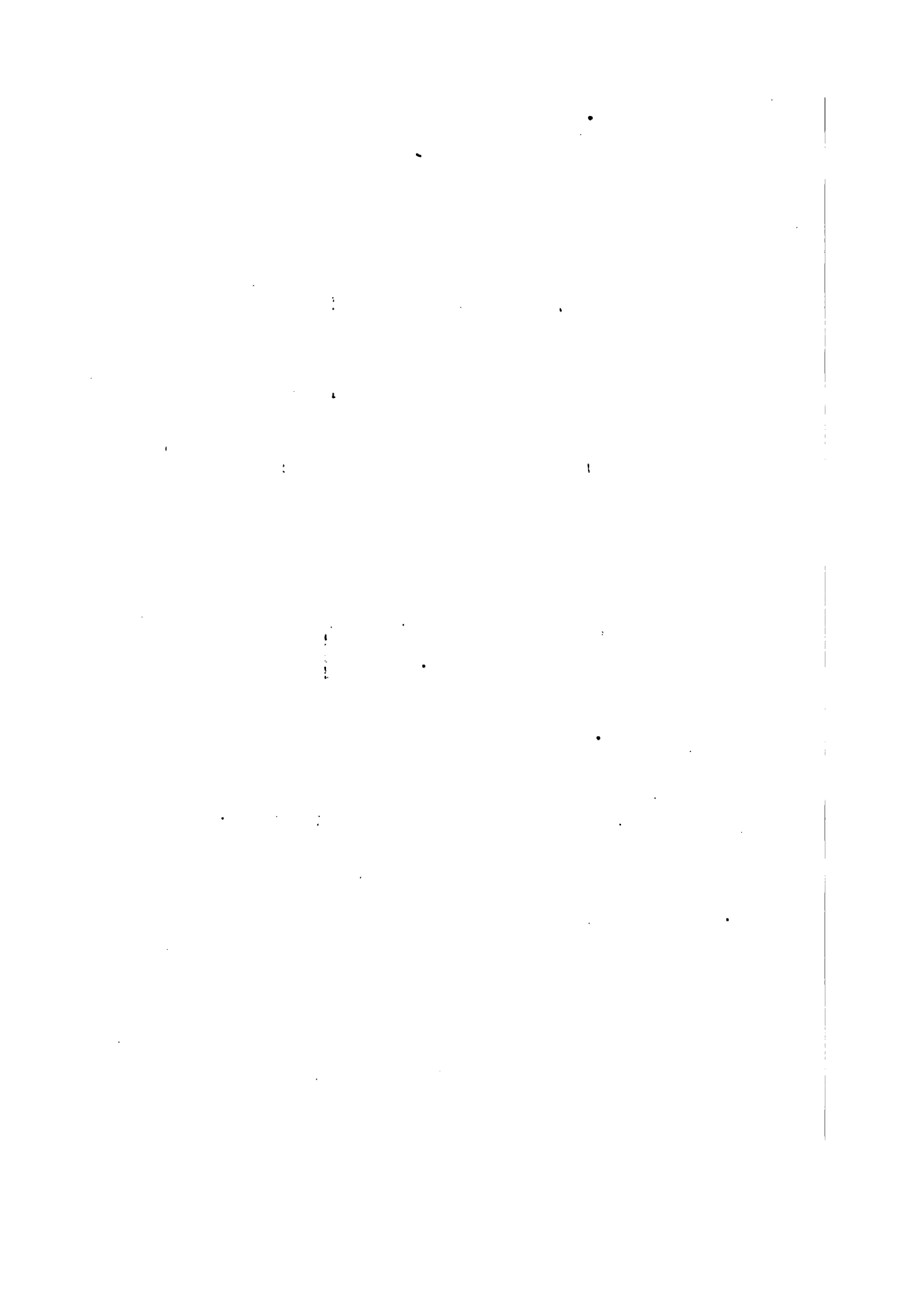
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*VOLUME II.*

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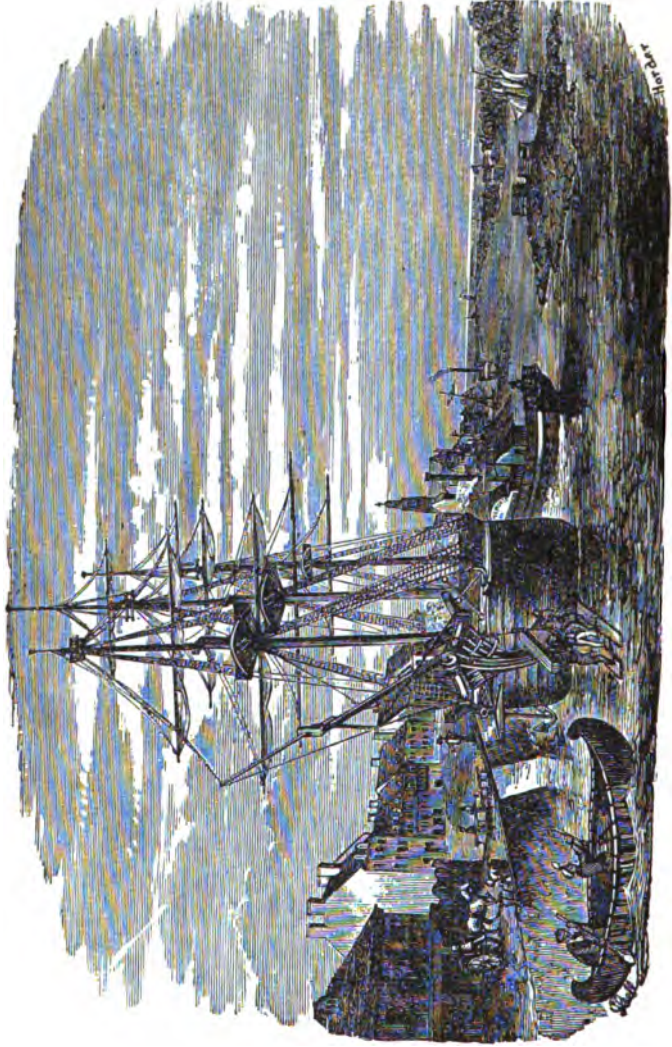
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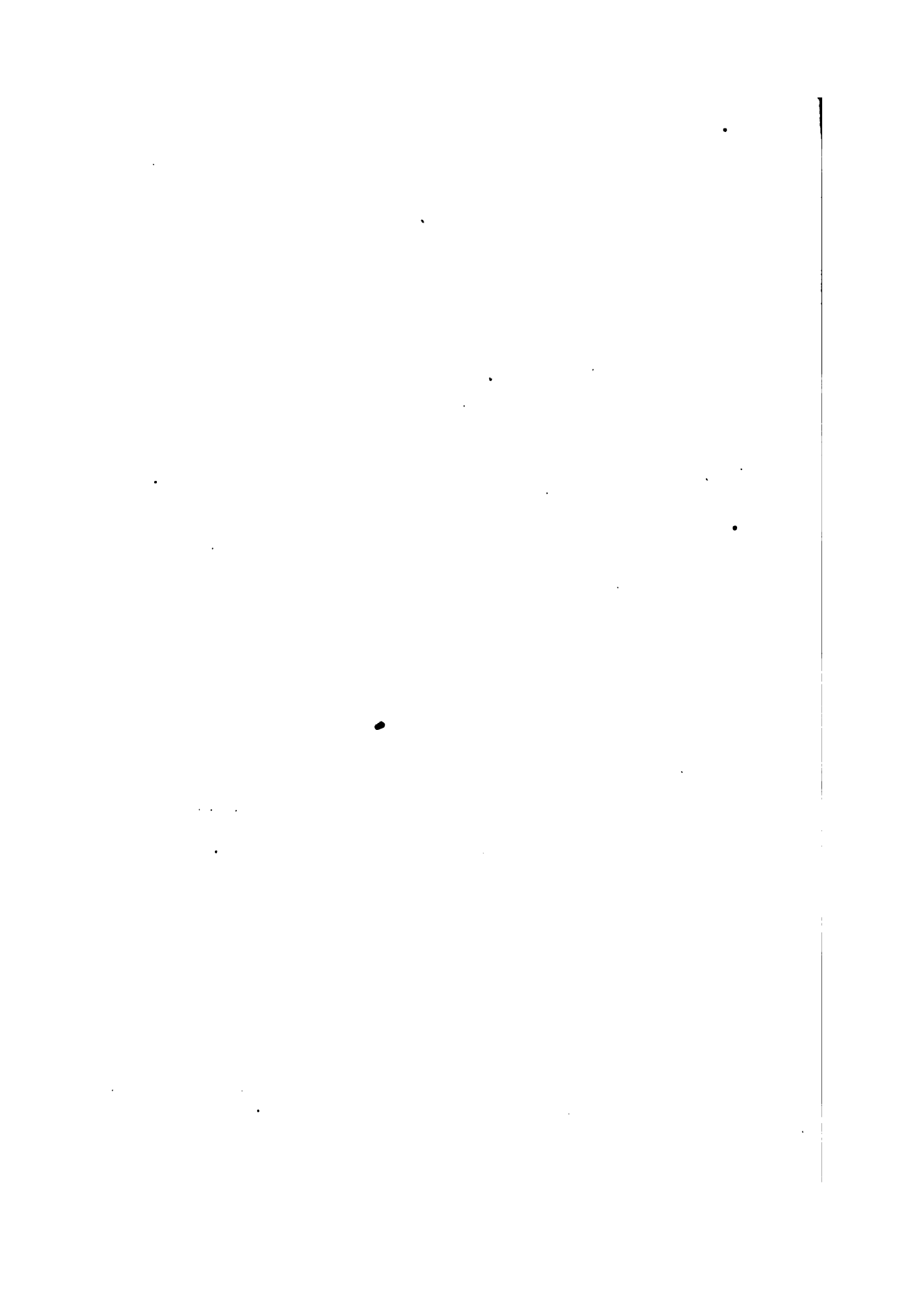


MONTREAL HARBOUR—1818.

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VOL. II. MONTREAL, JULY, 1873. No. I.

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A FEW WORDS ON A CANADIAN POLITICAL  
COIN.

BY WILLIAM KINGSFORD, ESQUIRE.

**U**N<sup>T</sup>IL the last few years, a coin of uncouth execution, was frequently seen in the old city of Quebec and its neighbourhood. Elsewhere it was seldom found, so seldom as to suggest that its appearance was fortuitous ; whereas in the former political Capital of Lower Canada, so many examples were current in the strange congeries of copper coin, which the market women accepted as genuine, that the inference may be drawn, that it owes its origin to that city, and that it is there that it was minted. It is of copper, and of the rudest execution, and there are three varieties known of it.\* At the first glance nothing in a limited way is more enigmatical than the legend. On the obverse we find a profile bust left, with the various readings, *Vexator Canadin sis*, *Vexator Canadiensis* and *Vexator Canadensis*. On the reverse, a female figure,

---

\* It is catalogued by Mr. Sandham in his useful book, under the head, "Canada," Nos. 5, 6, and 7, Page 27.

possibly dancing, with the words, "*Renunter Viscapē*," or "*Renunillus Viscapē*." Many collectors have endeavored to penetrate its origin, and to trace it home to its creators, hitherto without success. Dated 1811, it is feared that there is now little chance of doing so. Nevertheless the date and legend suggest its meaning and design. The obverse is easily read. "The torment—the pest of Canada." The reverse equally offers a solution. Turning the two V's into O as indeed they appear to be, and subjecting the letters to true orthographic division we have *Non illos Vis Capere*, a sort of questionable translation of "Don't you wish you may catch them?"

The second reverse, *Non ter vis Capere*, can be read as "Would you not like to catch them over again?" may be the first design incorrectly carried out; or it may possess some local allusion or some political significance now lost.

The date takes us back to the days of Sir James Craig, who left Canada in June 1811, and whose government, was one of the most stormy which Canada has experienced. The period in question may be described as the infancy of all political knowledge, and viewed from the standing point of our clear and constitutional theories of the political rights and responsibilities of each branch of the Legislature, it may be regarded, as utterly destitute of every example and every precedent admitted and followed by the modern statesman. The men of that day, with honest theories of right, and really desirous of establishing liberal institutions, seem to have been utterly ignorant of all the checks and safeguards, which must arise in any system of government—from its very artificial character. There cannot be a doubt that the complications which then arose seriously delayed the establishment of a representative responsible Executive, and that instead of that political condition being materially and easily evolved from the existing order of things, when it did come, it was to no little extent the result of force, and of bitter

dissatisfaction which yet leave behind some of their old difficulty.

A military despotism succeeded the conquest, and the treaty of Peace in 1763. It was not a form of government displeasing to the new subjects, as the French Canadians were called. For they had strong military tastes, having lived in a chronic state of war. Moreover the British Government paid in silver dollars for every service rendered and for every article supplied, in contra-distinction to the paper money which the French Government had long issued. There was nevertheless a numerous departure to France of men, of high birth and in prominent positions, and those who remained behind seem determined to have made up their minds to make the best of it, and from that day to this the loyalty to Great Britain of the French Canadian has been genuine and undoubted. There was however no little blundering on the part of the British authorities, especially in the appointment of the new officials. The Chief Justice was one Gregory who was taken out of prison in order to be sent here. The Law officers were without qualification, and as a rule ignorant of French.

Canada was divided into Departments, indeed the military element was so strong that in a country to be subjected to British institutions, the system could not long be tolerated without the Barrack gate of the Garrison, where discipline exacted it. The Quebec act of 1774 was accordingly passed—it was very unpopular in England,—and was specially petitioned against by the Corporation of London, while the present United States, ripe for separation, then, as now, utterly incapable of understanding the political and national sentiment of this country—declared, that the Dominion \* of Canada is to be so extended, modelled and governed, or that by being disunited from us [the United States] detached

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\* It is a curious fact that the title of a Century back has been re-created as the permanent designation of British America.



from our interests by civil as well as religious prejudices that by their numbers swelling with Catholic emigrants from Europe, and by their devotion to an administration so friendly to their religion they might become formidable to us, and on occasion be fit instruments in the hands of power, to reduce the ancient, free protestant colonies to the same state of slavery with themselves. The Quebec act, established a Council of not more than twenty-three or less than seventeen, to enact ordinances for good government—but without power to make assessment for taxes other than the inhabitants themselves would impose for municipal purposes. The ordinances were to be passed between the 1st of January and the first of May. The financial law of England was established, otherwise the ancient laws of Canada were maintained. The exercise of the Roman Catholic religion was declared free, and with the exception of the Jesuits, who had been suppressed at the period of the conquest, no community was interfered with. This state of affairs continued to the close of 1791.

There seems little doubt but that the Constitutional Act, as the Act of 1791, is called, in contradistinction to that of 1774, which is always spoken of as the Quebec Act, there seems little doubt but that this act, separating the two Canadas was dictated by the desire of conciliating the U. E. Loyalists. In the interval, the American Revolution had passed through its full phase of establishing the independence of the Republic, and crowds of men devoted to England, had abandoned all they held in the now United States, in order still to live under British rule. So far as such as these were concerned the feeling seems to have prevailed that the existing Government of Canada, did not extend English Law, and the civil law of France was distasteful to them. Indeed there was a deep rooted distrust of any other system than that of the Mother Country. We believe that on the whole this act was even and politic. In the then condition of the roads, it would

have been almost impossible to have brought members to a common House of Assembly, except in seasons of the year, when their presence was indispensable at home. In 1791 it is estimated that in the interval which had elapsed since the Conquest, the population of Quebec had more than doubled. So far as the mercantile resources of the Country went, they were in the hands of the English speaking population. The French Government had been perfectly unacquainted with the resources of trade which sprang naturally from the European population, and all its care and effort had been the development of the traffic with the Indians. For then, as now, the struggle lay between the Hudson and the Saint Lawrence, and the question really was which route the then produce of the west furs, would follow. It was years after the change of government that the French Canadian turned his thoughts in that direction, and as one notes the many wealthy French Canadian persons of the present day at Montreal and Quebec, one wonders that such should have been the case. The act establishing Upper and Lower Canada, had this advantage, that it limited the field of action to two communities, which although kindred, were dissimilar, and as Mr. Pitt expressed himself, he trusted the division would be made in such a manner as to give each a majority in their own particular part, although it could not be expected to draw a complete line of separation.

Our business lies with the next twenty years of Lower Canadian history, and it is to that province we must on this occasion turn. It has been the custom with uninformed writers, and flippant speakers, to throw discredit on the sentiments which actuated the leading political men of Great Britain towards this country. With the exception of one shortcoming, which in the right time we will mention, the student rises from the perusal of the early history of the Dominion with the profound impression that no care could be more fostering ; no assistance more ready and generous ;

no legislation more in accordance with circumstance; no protection more chivalrous, and no affection less untainted by insincerity than that which is found in the connection between the Mother Country and these Provinces. The one omission was the neglect of social recognition of the leading men of the country when in London. With some few exceptions, and those by no means not the most happily chosen, the Canadian politician on a mission from his Province was allowed in the Imperial Capital, when his official visit terminated, to languish in unnoticed obscurity at his hotel. It was Lord Lytton who changed this unwise *hauteur*, and who substituted the kindly hospitality which now distinguishes Imperial statesmen in their intercourse with official men of the outer Empire. With all the teachings derived from the revolted Provinces, whatever political lessons were conveyed, the truth that the day had come when the Imperialist should cease to lord it over the Provincial had never been generally accepted. Its non-recognition in no small degree, led to the American War, for the real grievances were all capable of adjustment, while the public good sense could easily have been made to understand that George the Third, was in reality much more of a farmer than a tyrant, and that the project of the States to issue to an unlimited extent paper money would have brought ruin to their country.

The Lower Canadian House of Assembly was to consist of fifty members, and meet for the first time, on the 17th of December, 1792. The Legislative Council consisted of fifteen members. The Governor General was Lord Dorchester; but in his absence Parliament was opened by Major General Alured Clarke. The greatest unanimity prevailed.

The expenses of the civil government were £20,000 and the receipts somewhat under £4,000, the deficiency being made up from the military chest. This monetary deficiency continued until 1808, when the revenue had increased to

nearly £41,000 currency, the expenditure amounting to something over £41,000 sterling ; In the following year the revenue was little short of £18,000 currency in excess of expenditure. During the whole of this period the money necessary to meet the Provincial disbursements was found by Great Britain.

Lord Dorchester was succeeded by General Prescott. Concord prevailed everywhere. Everyone extolled the excellent and happy government under which they lived. There was no particular uncharitable zeal about the dogmas of religion. Inter-marriage of Protestants and Catholics were not then fenced by conditions which no gentleman can except. There was no French party, and the offensive epithets, which appear so frequently in the pages of the *Canadian*, were not then current. The Governors had not in each case nourished round them those nests of office-holders, who exercised for so many years, so deplorable an influence on political life. To use the words of a modern historian "the last sun of the eighteenth century that set upon Canada left its people the happiest upon the earth ; of all the sons of men it had that day shone upon."

The first political difficulty which arose to change this blissful condition can be traced to the Jesuits Estates. Shortly after the conquest the order had been suppressed by a Papal Bull in 1773, when Clement XIV. decreed the total suppression of the order. Previously to this date, however, in 1764, they had been banished from France and their property confiscated. And it was not to be supposed that under such circumstances their presence would be tolerated in Canada. The British Government, however, behaved with great liberality, all that was exacted was that no new accession should be made to the order. The then members were allowed to die out, and it was not until 1800, when the last of the body died, that the Government took possession of their Estates. General Prescott was

then in England, and the Legislature was opened by Sir R. S. Milnes.

It must be recollected that at this time the civil expenses were far from being met by revenue. Moreover in the preceding year the imperial Government had made a loan to the province for the purpose of building the Law Courts in Montreal and Quebec, and hence writing as we do dispassionately, seventy years after the event, the proceedings taken on this occasion seem remarkably unwise, and utterly unwarranted on any ground of right or expediency. A motion was made in the assembly that the House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider the most proper measures of obtaining information concerning the rights and pretensions which the Province may have upon the Jesuits' buildings. Mr. Young of the Executive Council immediately rose and said that he was authorized to inform the members, that with the advice of the Executive Council, His Majesty had assumed possession of the Estates. The House, nevertheless, went into Committee and an address was voted asking for copies of all documents and official reports, particularly a report of a Commission made in June, 1789. On the address being presented the Governor answered that the property had been taken by the Crown, and that if the Assembly deemed it advisable to persist in their investigation he would allow access to all papers, but he left it to themselves to consider, whether it was consistent with the respect which they had uniformly manifested to their Sovereign to reiterate any application on the subject. The matter was postponed by general consent. But in the following year an act was introduced for the Corporation of the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning and for the establishment of free Schools, enacting that a suitable proportion of the lands of the Crown should be set apart for the purpose. It became law, but no appropriation was made. The Roman Catholic Clergy opposed it, and the very proposition with some of the

young French Canadian politicians entering public life was urged as a reproach against the Executive.

Misunderstandings now commenced to multiply. What is known as the "gaols act" led to much ill feeling, in which the English population must ever have modern criticism against them. The leading members of the mercantile community protested against the policy of the Legislature, which had laid down a tariff on imported articles, a policy which undoubtedly would find favor to day. The proposition of placing a provincial tax on land which then divided the community into parties would scarcely now find a defender. Another incident of apparently more importance, but in reality which laid down a very important principle occurred at this period. The Assembly asked for an increase of the French Translator's salary. The Lieutenant Governor refused to accede to the request as it was made, and we are sure every one with the least constitutional knowledge will say very wisely. The writers who record the event do not seem to recognize the ground of repeal, indeed to be puzzled somewhat that so trifling a matter should cause unpleasantness. The Lieut. Governor answer the address by saying he must resist a precedent, which might lead to injurious consequences, further alluding to the omission of observances which tend to preserve a due harmony between the Executive House and the other branches of the Legislature. The fact really is, that if the House of Assembly alone, without the other House, could vote that any one salary be raised, it could vote likewise the reduction of any other salary, and thus an official disliked by the majority would be at their mercy. The matter itself was undoubtedly trifling but the mode taken to urge it, was so contrary to true parliamentary usage, that it could not be accepted. The assembly, however, seem to have had very exalted ideas of its prerogatives, and it thought that the best way to apprise them was to enter into a crusade against the Press. The leading spirit on this oc-

casion was M. P. Bedard, a man of ability, and possessing much in his character to exact respect, but disqualified for the part he assumed as the advocate of what he called Constitutional Government. He seems to have been entirely ignorant of those maxims which are now recognized by men of all parties. His doctrine may be set forth in a phrase. The supremacy of the House of Assembly with the side issue of a jail for those who criticised it, based on the assertion of its entire independance of the Governor General and the Legislative Council. These opinions soon found occasion for practically showing their force and the parties who furnished it were the publisher of the *Montreal Gazette*, of the 7th April, 1805, and the chairman of a public dinner, Mr. Isaac Todd. The former had inserted the toasts given by the latter, and the crime consisted in proposing the health of those representatives in parliament who had advocated a constitutional mode of taxation for building gaols.

"On the motion of Pierre Bedard, Esq." the house voted this simple proceeding a false, scandalous and malicious libel, and the deputy serjeant of arms proceeded to Montreal to take the two recusants in custody. The latter could not be found and so the matter dropped. The second attack was on Mr. Cary, the proprietor of the *Quebec Mercury*. Until 1805 the press rarely dealt with religious or political questions, and it was at this period the *Quebec Mercury* appeared as a weekly paper. It was the organ of Government House, not of the Governor himself, but of the clique of irresponsible office holders, who managed to lay their grasp upon power, and who fatally directed the policy of this country, in the first years of this century. We quite agree with Garneau's view of these gentry.\*

Any change to them, was for the worse. Judging things

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\*" Les Fonctionnaires publics \* \* qui se croyaient au dessus d'elle, [la Chambre] comme le rusiquaient leur conduite, et leur langage. Ce cual \* \* que a Contribue aux evenements politiques qui ont eu lieu plus tard."

by their present value, they were paid three fold what a minister of the Crown or a judge now receives, and the income of many were increased by fees. They formed a small society among themselves, interchanging social patronage, and they affected an exclusiveness with habitual arrogance, unredeemed by little claim to merit. Side by side with this appellation of position, ran that full blown feminine insolence, so frequently mistaken by the weak minds, who indulge in it, for high and dignified manners. "*Intolerabilices nihil est quam femina divas,*" Juvenal tells us. Translating *divas* by the words, with an official husband, we can make the application of the saying to these terms. Certainly in this epoch of Canadian history no little of the political complication was attributed to the intolerable impertinence of the wives of the men who held office. This element of petty jealousies of a small heart burning and social affectations, threw its poisonous tinge over more important questions; and it continued until the establishment of responsible government. The first shock against it came from Lord Durham. His successors strangled the Hydra.

*To be Continued.*

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## WHY THE ANCIENTS HAD NO PRINTED BOOKS.

*(From Blackwood's Magazine.)*

**W**HAT was the reason that the Greeks and Romans had not the advantage of printed books? The answer will be, from 99 persons in 100—because the mystery of printing was not then discovered. But this is altogether a mistake. The secret of printing must have been discovered many thousand of times before it was used, or *could* be used. The inventive powers of man are divine; and also his stupidity is divine—as Cowper so play-



fully illustrates in the slow development of the *sofa* through successive generations of immortal dulness. It took centuries of blockheads to raise a joint stool into a chair, and it required something like a miracle of genius, in the estimate of elder generations, to reveal the possibility of lengthening a chair into a *chaise longue*, or a sofa. Yes, these were inventions that cost mighty throes of intellectual power. But still, as respects printing, admirable as is the stupidity of man, it was really not quite equal to the task of evading an object, which stared him in the face with so broad a gaze. It did not require an Athenian intellect to read the main secret of printing in many scores of processes which the ordinary uses of life were daily repeating. To say nothing of analogous artifices amongst various mechanic artisans, all that is essential in printing must have been known to every nation that struck coins and medals. Not, therefore, any want of a printing art—that is, of an art for multiplying impressions—but the want of a cheap material for receiving such impressions, was the obstacle to an introduction of printed books even as early as Pisistratus. The ancients did apply printing to records of silver and gold, to marble, and many other substances cheaper than gold and silver, they did not, since each monument required a separate effort of inscription. Simply this defect it was of a cheap material for receiving impressions, which froze in its very fountains the early resources of printing. Some years ago, this view of the case was luminously expounded by Dr. Whately, the present Archbishop of Dublin, and with the merit, I believe, of having first suggested it. Since then, this theory has received indirect confirmation

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— Casts in plaster first invented in Florence by Verichio, 1470.

— Canals in modern style first made in Europe in Italy, 1481.

## A VISIT FROM THE OLDEST INHABITANT.

BY STANLEY C. BAGG.

*(Numa.)*

NE evening, while musing on the changed appearance of Montreal, I conjured up pictures of the past with great rapidity. There stood before me, as in days of yore, the old Market opposite my father's Counting House, in the centre of what is now called Custom House Square. The ancient Palace of the French Intendants in St. Jean Baptiste Street, within whose venerable walls I attended a course of law lectures. The old pump in Notre Dame Street, where the townfolk came to fill their buckets. And the "Haunted House" on the declivity of the mountain, near the McTavish Monument, with its marvellous legend that every attempt to complete the building had been frustrated by some mysterious agency, unaccountable noises being heard therein, heavy blocks of masonry displaced therefrom, and the tools of the workmen thrown about in the wildest confusion! But my reverie was interrupted by the apparition of an aged man clad in a suit of grey Canadian cloth, with a red sash around his waist. He bowed, wiped his moccasins on the door mat, took of his blue worsted cap, stuck his mittens in his sash, knocked the ashes out of his short clay pipe, and putting it in the hood of his overcoat, addressed me in French, saying:—"My time is short, but if agreeable, I will tell you of Montreal as it was." I accepted his offer with many thanks, and sitting down he at once commenced, "Although I claim not kindred with the Wandering Jew, I have attained a great age and have visited many lands, yet I know not any city that has altered so much as Montreal. Nearly all the old landmarks are gone, and if your Antiquarian Society does not bestir itself I fear very few monuments of the early history of the place will be left. But to my story,—I shall

not touch upon the pre-historic annals of the island, but will notice, in passing, the three famous Frenchmen who visited it before the foundation of the city.

In the Autumn of 1535, Cartier sailed up from Quebec, anchored his boats at the foot of the current, and walked towards Hochelaga. The way was pleasant, the country beautiful, and the oak trees along the route were as fine as any in France. Where the brook crosses McGill College grounds he was met by a deputation of the aborigines, afterwards he came into the presence of their king, was conducted through cornfields to the town, and subsequently ascended the mountain. Cartier's description of the locality, taken in connection with the statement of the missionaries, and the discovery of Indian Antiquities, place the town of Hochelaga on the space between Mansfield Street to a little west of Metcalfe Street in one direction, and in the other from a little south of Burnside Place, to within sixty yards of Sherbrooke Street. In this area several skeletons, hundreds of old fire places, indications of huts, bones of wild animals, pottery, and implements of stone and bone have been found. Champlain repaired to the vicinity of Hochelaga in 1611, and cleared the triangular piece of land at the junction of the rivulet St. Pierre with the River St. Lawrence, subsequently called Pointe-a-Callière, for the purpose of erecting an Indian trading post.

Maisonneuve landed at the same place in the spring of 1642. The rivulet was bordered by a meadow, and beyond rose the forest with its vanguard of scattered trees, the birds flitted among the boughs, and early spring flowers were blooming in the young grass. There was a time when Montreal was surrounded by a wall, flanked with redoubts. The batteries on the Citadel, (Dalhousie Square,) commanded the streets, and the ramparts were a favorite promenade. A sallyport opposite the Italian Bridge, which connected Pointe-a-Callière with the town, Market Gate, St. Mary's

Gate, Water Gate, another sallyport, and Barrack Gate, were the entrances to the town on the river side. There was a gate on St. Mary Street, near Lacroix Street, and another on Notre Dame Street, near McGill Street. St. Laurent gate and a sally port leading to Pont Royal, were the only entrances at the back of the town. The principal buildings were constructed of stone, roofed with tin, and secured by iron shutters.

The objects of interest were :—in St. James Street, the Powder Magazine ;—in Notre Dame Street, the Fur Traders' Palace, or Le Vieux Chateau, built one hundred and seventy years ago, by Governor de Ramezay, chosen after the conquest for the residence of the British Governor, and now the Jacques Cartier Normal School house. The Jesuits Convent and Church ; the Congregational Nunnery ; the old French Parish Church, encroaching on the Place d'Armes ; the Seminary ; the Post Office ; the Court House and Jail ; and the Recollet Convent and Church, used at certain hours, for the Anglican service ;—in St. Paul Street, the old Market ; the Hotel Dieu Nunnery ; the Palace of Governor Vaudrieul ; the Bonsecours Church, still standing, the foundation of which was laid in 1658, and the Custom House, near Water gate. Outside the walls at Pointe-a-Cal-lière were several buildings, including the Hospital General, and the wharf at the Pointe was called Quai de Franchere. In the centre of Craig Street, ran a creek containing sufficient water at certain seasons to permit voyageurs en route for Lachine, to start in their canoes from the corner of St. Lawrence Street. In rear of the Citadel there was a pond, further westward Gallows green, then a swamp, and at the corner of St. Lawrence Street a water mill, the wheel of which was turned by a stream that came down one side of St. Lawrence Street. The Country residence of the French Governors was at Pres de Ville ; the Friars are the present occupants of the property. There were two Windmills near

the town ; one stood in a field opposite Durham House, (the oldest residence in St. Lawrence Street, above Sherbrooke,) the other, now called the Morgue, stands on Windmill Point. Where St. Urbain and Ontario Streets intersect, was a ravine, the banks on either side were high, and the place was called *la Cavée des Casse tetes*, because the Indians tomahawked their infirm in it. On the mountain side stood the Chateau des Seigneurs. It was surrounded by a wall pierced for musketry, and the gate was flanked with towers, precautions at the time considered necessary to resist Indian attacks. The towers and part of the walls remain, but the Chateau has disappeared." Here the narrator abruptly stopped, he had also disappeared ! His exit was as mysterious as his entrance.

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### THE HARBOR OF MONTREAL IN 1818, AND IN 1872.

BY T. S. BROWN.



**I** CAME to Montreal, on the 28th day of May, 1818, in a Batteau from Laprarie—no steamer had made the trip at the time—and landed on a sloping rough beach, exactly where the pier next below the Custom House runs out to the Island wharf, and St. Lambert Ferry. What is now the Island wharf was then a rocky Island separated from the main land by a Channel about one hundred feet wide. On my left was a small brook called the "Creek," being the discharge of a wide open ditch, that ran from the Champ de Mars, through Craig Street, round to Inspector Street, and then down Commissioners Street to a stone bridge, crossing at the bottom of St. Francois Xavier Street. From this till near the river it ran between the wall of a rough stone building, on the site of the present Custom House, and another wall

that supported Commissioners Street. Above the brook a low narrow wooden wharf ran to Port Street, Common Street being supported by a wooden revetment, with gaps for sloping roadway to the river. All beyond Port Street was the natural Bank, the same as in front of country villages, except a small wharf opposite the north end of Youville Street, at which point, then called Pointe a Blondeau, there was a cottage, with garden in front, running down to the water. Here, too, was a ship yard, and the east wall of the Grey Nunnery. Further on, all was vacant, except some buildings at the corner of Grey Nun Street, and beyond here, open fields, running up to Point St. Charles, with three windmills, the graves of three soldiers, shot for desertion, and the Nuns' buildings at Point St. Charles, since used for offices, while Victoria bridge was in course of construction. The Lachine Canal had not been commenced, and distances appeared so much farther than now, that the river front was divided into "Pointe-a-Callière," "Pointe a Blondeau," "Windmill Point" and "Point St. Charles." Directly before me was a sloping beach running up to an opening or street between low houses, forming the east side. On the square, now occupied by the old Custom House, and then by the "old Market," so much frequented by Country people, that they blocked the approaches, and had sometimes to be driven away by constables to the "new market," then built on Jacques Cartier Square.

On my right, the natural beach continued down to Hoche-laga, or "the Cross" as it was then called. A wooden revetment held up Commissioner Street, and St. Sulpice Street and thence downward there was nothing but the natural bank, on which weeds grew profusely. There may have been something more opposite the Barracks. The buildings fronting on the river, were mostly old, low and delapidated. A good part of the space was occupied by walls and mean outbuildings of the houses fronting on St. Paul Street. The

new buildings were the three story brick stores just above St. Diziers Lane, and a three story store just below.

The "spring fleet," mostly in port, (a part may have arrived a few days later), consisted of, I think, half a dozen brigs of from 180 to 250 tons burthen, moored to the muddy beach ; below them were some "Durham boats," which we should now call small barges, navigators to Upper Canada, carrying a very large fore and aft sail and top-sail. Wind then had to do what is now done by steam. Below these, opposite the present Jacques Cartier Square, were moored many rafts—mostly of firewood. There were no Steamboats except those running to Quebec, clumsy things, with bluff bows, built on the model of Sailing Vessels, rigged with bowsprit, high mast and square sail ; the deck flush, and cabins all below. Their steam power was so small that they could not get fifty miles from Quebec unless they left with the tide ; and oxen were frequently used in assisting them up the current, below the city. All the structure on the deck of the largest, called the "Car of Commerce," was a square house over the stairway, which may still be seen, converted into a summer house, with gallery surrounding, at St. Catherines, that all may notice on the right side of the road, when riding round the mountain. There were no tow boats then. Vessels from sea had to make their way to Montreal by wind which often took a month or more, the worst being the last mile where I have seen oxen used on a tow line, as otherwise the light winds would be insufficient to enable them to overcome the force of the strong current.

The "Ship" of the period was the Eweretta from London, which arrived some days after, and summer goods were advertised about the middle of June, there being then no way of getting Spring and Summer "fashions" earlier, so that our ladies were always one year behind the age. I have in my possession a bill of lading of goods by this ship, dated

25 March, 1800. She brought the supplies to the "North-west Company," which then carried on the great Indian Trade, from Montreal by canoes, up to Lake Superior, and onwards. The Ship remained moored at the foot of St. Sulpice Street, all summer, till the canoes returned with the year's catch of furs, and carried them to England.

Such was the Port of Montreal on the 28th May, 1818. I visited it at the end of fifty four years, on the 28th May, 1872. And what did I see?

A Canal of the largest dimensions coming in at Windmill point, and the old fields converted into basins, filled with steamers, schooners and barges, one side fringed by manufactories, and the other by lofty warehouses, and platforms filled with merchandise. From "Pointe a Blondeau," or Grey Nun Street, to the Barracks, there is a high stone revetment wall, supporting Commissioners Street, with Ramps at convenient distances, leading to a broad wharf or platform running down to below the barracks and Dalhousie Square, along which is a track for Railway Cars, and from which project many piers, one connecting with the Island before mentioned, and others lower down, extending further out. This platform or line wharf, and the piers, are covered and filled with merchandise, of all descriptions, in bars, bundles, casks, cases, boxes, and bales, a part being covered with temporary sheds. The quantity and weight is so immense, that one wonders where it comes from, and where it goes to, but the immense mass extending along Harbor and Canal for a mile, is but a small portion of what is passing into or through the port, for while countless carts, and cars, are daily removing from one side, steamers and ships fill up every space by discharging on the other, with steam power and regiments of laborers. The taking in of the cargo is going on at the same time and elevators alongside the ships are taking from propellers alongside from the west and far west thousands of bushels of grain. Instead of the half a dozen



brigs of 1818, with an aggregate tonnage of twelve to fifteen hundred tons discharging slowly with skids on a rough beach there lays one steamer that will measure more than the whole put together. In all there is in port, stretched along the wharves and piers from Grey Nun Street to below the barracks, 21 Ocean Steamers, 22,612 tons ; 20 Ships, 17,710 tons ; 22 Barques, 12,409 tons ; 3 Brigs, 760 tons ; 4 Brigantines and Schooners, 278 tons, in all 70 Vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 53,769 tons. The shoal (I have often seen it nearly bare) below the foot of St. Sulpice Street has been dredged and wharfed to accommodate ships drawing twenty feet of water. A Quebec Steamer not stumpy, low and flush deck, but long, built on a skiff model, with two stories of state rooms, raised above the deck, is at a pier at the bottom of Jacques Cartier Square, stretching out beyond the limits of the old fire-wood rafts, brought down by farmers from Chateaguay or neighbouring regions, to be sold in June, when they were impatient to get home, for two dollars a cord. Directly below is a fleet of "Market Boats," really elegant steamers, of modern build, that navigate to all ports down to "Three Rivers." Mixed with these are a fleet of "Wood Barges," rigged on the principle of a Chinese Junk, (which some of them resemble on a small scale), with a very high mast, and very long square-sail yards. These bring up fire wood, hay, grain, lumber, &c., from below, a trade little dreamed of in old times. Further down are piles of boards, planks, and other lumber, and ships being loaded with it for the South Atlantic or perhaps Pacific, and work is in progress for continuing the wharves to Hochelaga where I have seen many ships launched.

Where stood the "Mansion House," (in 1818 our great hotel), a former residence of Sir John Johnson, and dwelling houses, with small gardens there is now the Bonsecour Market. The old walls, and sheds, along the "front" to "Pointe-a-Callière," are replaced by tall warehouses.

An elegant Custom House on the Pointe replaces an old potash store. Other warehouses are built on the old ship yard, and the Grey Nuns, having removed to their new establishment on Guy Street, their buildings are disappearing, St. Peter Street being continued to the harbor by cutting directly through their old church.

Such was the aspect of the harbor of Montreal in 1818, and such is it to day, [1872], and I sincerely hope this article may be preserved, to be republished half a century hence, accompanied by a description of the harbor as it then is.

[NOTE.—Of Ocean Steamers in Port, one is over 2,000 tons, and 10 are from 1,000 to 1,725 tons. The largest ship is 1,274 tons, and seven are over 1,000 tons each. Nine of the largest steamers, ten ships, and two barks, making nearly one third in number of the class of vessels in port, and more than two-fifths of all the tonnage, belong to the "Allan" lines. Three of the largest class steamers for Europe, and eighteen small brigantines for the lower ports, had already cleared from Port, since opening of Navigation. First arrival, a schooner from winter quarters, 29th April. First arrival from Sea. S S "Scandinavian," 5th May, cleared, 7th May.]

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### HIGH PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN THE EARLY PART OF THE 18TH CENTURY.

**T**HE brave long-winded, enduring and frugal inhabitants, constantly employed in parties against the English Colonies, had not time to cultivate their lands, and though the scarcity of grain had long been made known to the Government of the country, yet the creatures and friends of Intendant Bigot were allowed to ship off vast quantities of wheat to the West Indies to the manifest injury of the people of the colony, so much so, that wheaten bread was a rarity, and they had to subsist on oats and barley. This proved to be the case for some time after the conquest, as may be seen by the Proclamation issued in January, 1760. "By His Excellency James Murray, Esquire Brigadier-General, &c., &c. of all His Majesty's Forces in the River St. Laurence." &c, &c., who found it necessary to fix the prices of provisions at the

following rates, to license all "British Bakers and Butchers," and order that a departure from them should entail a penalty of five pounds, and imprisonment if the offence was repeated:—Bread, per lb: white 5d; middling sort, 4d; Brown 3d. Butcher's meat: beef, 5d; mutton, 10d; veal, 6d; pork, 4d." Prices had been much higher before the proclamation of this order, and it is a wonder how the French officials managed to make both ends meet. Monsieur Bigot's "card money" factory was then in full blast, and as he managed in three years alone, 1757-9, to issue letters of Exchange on the French Treasury to the amount of 60,000,000 livres, which were duly honored, it is clear that they could well afford to pay more than 5d. for white bread and 10d. for mutton.

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#### THE LATE DR. ANDERSON.



HE cause of Archaeology and History, amongst our Quebec friends, by the death of Dr. Anderson, late President of the *Literary and Historical Society*, has lost one of its lights. The following tribute to departed worth, is from the pen of J. M. LeMoine, to whom Dr. Anderson succeeded as President:

William James Anderson, M. D. & L. R. C. S. E., of British parentage, was born at sea, off the Isle of Anhalt, Denmark, on the 2nd Nov., 1812: this would make him 61 years of age, at the time of his demise on the 15th May, 1873. He was educated at Edinburgh, where he took his degree as a physician and surgeon, By profession, he was a doctor of medicine, by taste, a *litterateur*.

We are safe in saying that his death deprives the Literary and Historical Society, of which he had been thrice elected president, of one of its most indefatigable members and the "Ancient Capital" of one of its urbane and most worthy citizens.

The subject of this notice ever found pleasure in promoting the cause of science amongst his fellow-men, and with the co-operation of other kindred spirits, strove hard to foster in our midst the intellectual aspirations of refined European and American communities. He used to take special pleasure in relating how at the early age of seventeen, he saw the immortal author of *Waverly*, though at that time (1829) the "great unknown" was verging to his decline.

Our old friend was remarkable for his retentive memory, cultivated literary taste, unwearied research, indomitable pluck joined to the fervor of youth, when upholding a cause once espoused. Woe betide the luckless adversary who presumed to challenge his oft hasty statements. One might be tempted to regret, in the interest of Canadian history, that providence did not vouchsafe to him a longer career, which by affording time for deeper research and familiarising him with the French as well as the English authorities, ought to have furnished matured views. The sacred cause of historical truth cannot have too many guarantees.

For several years Dr. Anderson practised his profession at Pictou, N. S.; he was the medical officer of the port during the fearful summer of 1847, when typhus and ship fever spread mourning through the length and breadth of Canadian land. Fearless in the path of duty, unappalled by death in its most loathsome form, he too was struck down at his post. Delirious for several days, the singular vitality of his constitution at last prevailed. But the germs of a fatal disease—tubercular consumption—had been generated; the angel of health had alas! fled forever. Nothing daunted, his brave spirit fought on nobly, and after some other severe reverses, embittered by domestic sorrow (the loss of a beloved wife), we find him established at Quebec in 1860. The writer was daily thrown in contact with Dr. Anderson, when it became urgent to rescue the *Literary and Historical*

Society from the "slough of despond," into which the removal of the seat of Government from Quebec to Ottawa had nigh thrust it. It may be recollected that on that occasion the Society lost not only a large proportion of its members, but its President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary; in fact nearly the whole of its staff of office-bearers. To resuscitate it, "a long pull, a strong pull, a pull altogether" was required, and Dr. Anderson was the man when work was the word. The result all can see with their own eyes. Never was the institution on such a sound footing in its palmiest days of the past. It numbers nearly 300 members, the *elite* amongst the educated English and French of Quebec.

For Lectures, Essays, Committees, Reports, the doctor, a man of leisure, was ever on hand. No weather could deter him, when he had on a lecture night to "take the chair," and when with utterance measured, slow, and feeble, he stood up as President to tender the lecturer the thanks of the Society, possibly striving hard at that very moment to silence the merciless foe preying for years on his vitals, with his dignified mien and flowing beard frosted by suffering, there was not in the room a man who, though he might not concur in his views, would not have stood forth to protect the white hairs of the "old President," had the breath of calumny assailed them. Dr. Anderson's writings are disseminated through the Transactions of the Society, published for the last eight years. He was also a not unfrequent contributor to the daily press. His chief work, however—one which in the golden days of our youth, when "Colonies" were something—the Biography of the late Duke of Kent, the father of our august Queen, might, if written then, have brought him honors. It is certain the compilation of these unpublished letters of the Duke addressed to the De Salaberry family, have had the effect to dispel more than one unfounded prejudice against Royal Edward, the neglected son of "Farmer

George." We believe the Doctor received a civil letter from a certain royal Secretary on this subject. Canadian History was a favorite study of our old friend ; several works on Canada, the St. Lawrence its scenery, mineral resources ; a Guide to Quebec ; a variety of papers on Canadian subjects, such are some of the contributions of Dr. Anderson's prolific pen to Canadian Literature,

Followed by many distinguished citizens, and by a crowd of old friends, his mortal remains were on the 17th May escorted to St. Michael's Chapel, Sillery, and there, after an impressive service, read by the Rev. Geo. V. Housman, Rector of Quebec, they were committed by sorrowing relatives to their last, their silent home, under the "whispering pines" and venerable oaks of Mount Hermon, close to the green banks overhanging the shore of the great river, the St. Lawrence, which he had so well described, which he loved so well.

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### CRACKED COINS:

*From the "Royal Mint," by G. F. Ansell.*



It has been conceived that coins are made of two discs of metal soldered together, and that the crenated, or milled edge, is intended to hide the join. This notion has arisen from the occasional appearance of a cracked coin in circulation, the true explanation of the cracked coin being that at the time of pouring the fluid metal into the mould, an air bubble has been enclosed, and this air bubble has rent the fillet asunder at the time of its being rolled ; but the separation does not exhibit itself until the final annealing, when it is too late for its discovery ; recently, however, it has become a custom to ring the coined gold before it goes into circulation, and thus to detect and stop such defective pieces."

## PRIVATEERING IN THE LAST CENTURY.

BY HENRY MOTT.

**F**ROM this neutral "loop-hole" we may look out upon the world and watch the course of events, and we take this opportunity of expressing our unbounded satisfaction at the peaceful solution of the differences of opinion which had arisen between England and the United States. We regard it as a new starting point in civilization, that two such nations can adjust their troubles, without an appeal to the sword, and thus proclaim to the world that the game of nations settling their differences by war is now ended.

By way of contrast we give a copy of an advertisement which we extract from *The Edinburgh Advertiser*, February 13th, 1781 :—

"The Hawk Privateer of Leith, commanded by Captain Nicoll Currie, is now fitting out with all expedition, and will soon sail on a cruize against the enemies of Great Britain.—She is a Brig of about 120 tons burden, sails fast, and will mount ten or twelve guns besides swivels, and has excellent accommodation for Men.

Seamen and Landmen desirous of making their fortunes have now a favourable opportunity, and will meet with encouragement to enter themselves on board the Hawk, by applying immediately to Captain Currie at his home in Leith, or on board the Privateer.

Captain Currie hopes that if any of those brave lads who have formerly sailed with him are now at home, they will immediately resolve to join their old Ship-mate, and pursue their fortunes with him.

N. B. A person who can speak and read the French and Dutch languages, will meet with good encouragement by applying as above."

The Hawk! Fit name for a ship engaged in such a traffic,

and may we not regard it as equally worthy of note that, probably the last of the long line of privateers should be called "Alabama" which means in its original language "Here is rest."



THE "KEBEKA LIBERATA" MEDAL.

BY ALFRED SANDHAM.



ANADIAN Numismatists, will ever attach importance to this interesting medal, not alone for the beauty and completeness of its design, but for the historic associations which cluster around it. Added to this, is the fact, that it was probably the first medal struck in commemoration of any important event connected with the history of our Dominion. In order to fully comprehend the importance of the event to which it refers, it is necessary to briefly review the state of New France during the years immediately preceeding Phipps' attack on Quebec. Until the extension of the British settlement in United States, Canada enjoyed an almost uninterrupted tranquility, but when in 1682, M. de la Barre arrived as Vice Roy



he found that the English were by the payment of more liberal prices for furs, &c., drawing away a great portion of the French trade, and the Iroquois Indians were even purchasing from the Huron Allies of the French, and selling again to the English. Efforts were put forth to stop this trade, but the attempt proved more than a failure, it incensed the English and their Indian Allies, and for years the French settlements were kept in a state of constant agitation and alarm. To meet the emergency, Count de Frontenac who had during his former vice royalty, gained great influence over the Indians, was in 1689, again sent in the same capacity. Under ordinary circumstances he might have succeeded in his mission, but the war between England and France broke out, and the Iroquois wisely foresaw that their interests lay with the English settlers, and therefore allied themselves to the strongest side. Incursions were now made by the French into the English settlements, and with such secrecy that the unsuspecting inhabitants of many villages and towns, were taken prisoners or massacred without an opportunity for defence. The people of New England and New York, determined to drive the French out of Canada altogether, and preparations were made for an attack on Quebec and Montreal. The expedition against Quebec, comprising 34 ships and 2,000 volunteers, under Sir W. Phipps, sailed from Boston on August 19th, reaching Quebec, Oct. 16. Frontenac had but three days before received warning of the departure of the expedition, when he at once adopted measures for defence.

A summons to surrender was sent by Phipps to the sturdy Count. The English messenger was so completely surprised by the reception he met with, and the ceremonies through which he was compelled to pass, while blindfolded, that it required some time ere he sufficiently recovered from his embarrassment to enable him to present his summons with the dignity he so naturally considered as necessary

to the position. The reply by the Governor was such as might have been expected in response to the arrogant terms laid down in Phipps' summons, and when the messenger asked a written answer, the Count replied, "Retire Sir; tell your general that the muzzle of my cannon will forthwith bear my answer to the rude summons he has sent me." True to his word, the orders were given and the batteries opened upon the enemy with telling effect. Sir Wm. sought by strategy to gain an advantage over the enemy, but signally failed, and retired from the conflict leaving the artillery he had landed as a prize to the French. Such is a brief account of the event which is commemorated on the medal known as the "Kebeka Liberata," and which was struck by order of the French King.

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#### MILITARY ORGANIZATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC IN 1759.

**A**T this period Montreal contained 4,000 inhabitants, Three Rivers 1,500, and Quebec 6,700, the total population of the colony being estimated at 90,000—8,000 of whom were Indians. Nevertheless the military organization of the Province was so perfect that Montreal alone had a militia force of about 1,000 effective men. This was by virtue of the Feudal Law of Fiefs, which obliged every man in the colony—the Noblesse excepted—to enroll himself in the militia, and provided for the appointment of a Captain in every Parish, who was responsible to Government for the drill and good order of his men.

Smith, in his History of Canada, states that "when the Government wanted the services of the Militia as soldiers, the Colonel of Militia, or the Town Majors, in consequence of a requisition from the Governor General, sent orders to the several Captains of Militia in the Country Parishes, to furnish a certain number of Militiamen chosen by those officers, who ordered the drafts into town under an escort

commanded by an officer of Militia who conducted them to the Town Major, who furnished each Militiaman with a gun, a capot, a Canadian cloak, a breach clout, a cotton shirt, a cap, a pair of leggings, a pair of Indian shoes and a blanket, After which they were marched to the garrison for which they were destined. The Militia were generally reviewed once or twice a year to inspect their arms."

The historian omits to state what drill they were subjected to, but we gather from other sources that they acted as partisans or bush rangers, and the employment being congenial to the martial race, they readily came forward whenever the war drum sounded, and the French Carignan, Carillon, Languedoc, Bearne, Guienne, La Sarre, Berry and Royal Roussillon Infantry regiments, then stationed in the colony, marched forward to the tune of *Malbrouk s'en va en guerre*. We learn from the same source, and quote the statement for the edification of the public of the present day—that the French Canadians, although only numbering from 80,000 to 90,000 souls,—Amherst's regiments being included in the previous enumeration of the population of the colony,—were so martial, and well organized that they had 64 companies, or 7,976 men in the Government of Quebec, 19 companies, or 1,115 men in the Government of Three Rivers, and 87 companies, comprising 7,331 men in the Government of Montreal, "while the total effective Militiamen at the reduction of the colony numbered 20,433 men."

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#### VALUE OF A BAWBEE.



WHEN the Castle of Edinburgh was besieged in 1573, we find Sir William Drury writing to Lord Burghley at Leith.

"June 5, 1573. By computation there hath been 3,000 great shot bestowed against the castle in this service, and the bullets of all, or the most part recovered, and

brought again, part by our own labours, and part by the Scots, paying to the Scottish people a piece of their coin called a 'bawbee' for every bullet, which is in value English one halfpenny."

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### THE OLD SCOTTISH MINT.

BY R. CHAMBERS.



HE *Cunyie House*, as the Scottish Mint used to be called, was near Holyrood Palace in the days of Queen Mary. In the regency of Morton, a large house was erected for it in the Cowgate, where it may still be seen, with the following inscription over the door :

BE. MERCYFULL. TO. ME. O. GOD. 1574

In the reign of Charles II., other buildings were added behind, forming a neat quadrangle ; and here was the Scottish coin produced till the Union, when a separate coinage was given up, and this establishment abandoned ; though, to gratify prejudice, the officers were still kept up as sinecures. This court, with its buildings, was a sanctuary for persons prosecuted for debt, as was the King's Stables, a mean place at the west end of the Grassmarket. There was, however, a small den near the top of the oldest building, lighted by a small window looking up the Cowgate, which was used as a jail for debtors or other delinquents condemned by the Mint's own officers.

In the western portion of the old building, accessible by a stair from the court, is a handsome room with an alcove ceiling, and lighted by two handsomely proportioned windows, which is known to have been the council-room of the Mint, being a portion of the private mansion of the master. Here, in May 1590, on a Sunday evening, the town of Edinburgh entertained the Danish lords who accompanied James VI. and his queen from her native court—namely,

Peter Monk, the admiral of Denmark; Stephen Brahe, captain of Eslinburg [perhaps a relative of Tycho?]; Braid Ransome Maugaret; Nicholaus Theophilus, Doctor of Laws; Henry Goolister, captain of Bocastle; William Vanderwent; and some others. For this banquet, 'maid in Thomas Aitchinsoune, master of the cunyie-house lugeing,' it was ordered 'that the thesaurer caus by and lay in foure punsheons wyne; John Borthuik baxter to get four bunnis of bier, with foure gang of aill, and to furneis breid; Henry Charterls and Roger Macnacht to caus hing the hous with tapestrie, set the burdis, furnis, chandleris [*candlesticks*], and get flowris; George Carketill and Rychert Doby to provyde the cupbuidrs and men to keep thame; and my Lord Provoost was content to provyde naprie and twa dozen greit veschell, and to avance ane hunder pund or mair, as thai sall haif a do.'

In the latter days of the Mint as an active establishment, the coining-house was in the ground-floor of the building, on the north side of the court; in the adjoining house, on the east side was the finishing-house, where the money was polished and fitted for circulation. The chief instruments used in coining were a hammer and steel dies, upon which the device was engraved. The metal being previously prepared of the fineness and thickness, was cut into longitudinal slips; and a square piece being cut from the slip, it was afterwards rounded and adjusted to the weight of the money to be made. The blank pieces of metal were then placed between two dies, and the upper one was struck with a hammer. After the Restoration, another method was introduced—that of the mill and screw—which, modified by many improvements, is still in use. At the Union, the ceremony of destroying the dies of the Scottish coinage took place in the Mint. After being heated red-hot in a furnace, they were defaced by three impressions of a broad-faced *punch*—which were of course visible on the dies as long as they

existed ; but it must be recorded, that all these implements which would now have been great curiosities, are lost, and none of the machinery remains but the press, which weighing about half a ton, was rather too large to be readily appropriated, or perhaps it would have followed the rest.

The floors over the coining-house—bearing the letters, C. R. II., surmounting a crown, and the legend, GOD SAVE THE KING, 1674, originally the mansion of the master—was latterly occupied by the eminent Dr. Cullen, whose family were all born here, and whe died here himself in 1792.

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### RECENT COINAGE OF AUSTRIA & GERMANY.

*(From the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, U. S. for the Year ending June, 1872.)*

#### A U S T R I A .

**A**S in other nations of Europe the coinage of this empire has been, during the last few years, in a state of transition, we might almost say of confusion. There are three series of gold coins of different basis, and as many of silyer, without respect to the differences of device and inscription, growing out of the severance of Hungary from Austria proper.

They still coin the gold ducat, and the quadruple ducat ; but they have recently discontinued the souverain, and introduced the four-florin or ten-franc piece, corresponding to the same coin issued in France and some other countries.

The fourfold ducat (*vierfache ducaten*), or quadruple, is a beautiful and remarkable coin, and I wish to notice it particularly, because it fulfills certain conditions which have been heretofore spoken of, by which coins can be protected from the most dangerous kind of tampering or fraud. It has a larger diameter than our double eagle, and is of finer metal, and yet has less than half the value of that coin. Of course it is proportionally thin. But this tenuity entirely

sets at naught the cunning villainy of sawing out the interior, and inserting a disk of inferior metal, by which a few of our coins have been turned into frauds. If it be said that a thin coin cannot well bring up the devices in a coining-press, these perfectly struck pieces furnish a reply. On the other hand it must be allowed that there are advantages in having a good body for the coin, and it is not intended to argue the question, but merely to present the point in passing.

The last annual statement of Austrian coinage shows considerable activity, though not what we might expect from a rich and populous empire. This falling off appears to be true, at the present time, of all the Mints in Europe, except those of London and Berlin. When Austrian rule extended over a part of Italy there were five Mints, in the whole realm; now there are three, in Austria, Hungary, and Transylvania. The coins struck in Hungary, though similar in denominations and value to those of Austria, bear the language of the Magyars.

The new gold pieces, one marked eight florins, the other four florins, the latter alone having been struck so far, are intended as an offering to the scheme of international currency, being concurrent with the gold coins of France, Belgium, Italy, and Sweden. It will serve a commercial, but hardly a domestic use in Austria, since it is not strictly on a par with four silver florins, but is to be rated by agreement of parties. The ducat series, also, is mainly for foreign trade.

It is surprising that Austria, and other German powers, still keep up the system of making *billon* coins; base mixtures of silver and copper, which look very well with their whitened surface when they first leave the Mint, but soon acquire a mongrel hue, by no means so agreeable as mere copper. By far the largest part of Mint work in Austria, in 1870, was upon these pieces of twenty and ten kreutzers. There is a very large profit on them, as compared with the whole

florin piéce. The latter is coined at the rate of ninety florins to one kilogram of fine silver. The base pieces are at the rate of one hundred and fifty florins to the kilogram. This new proportion was introduced in 1868.

It is a curious fact that the thaler, or dollar of the Empress Maria Theresa, originally bearing the date 1780, has always been a favorite at the eastern ports of the Mediterranean, and for that reason has continued to be coined for that trade ever since. We have a fine specimen coined in 1871, but dated 1780.

It is worth while to notice for its bearing on an interesting controversy in mint legislation, in which strong minds have taken opposing sides, that in 1868 there was a coinage of some millions of this "Levant thaler," mainly to supply the needs of the English army going to the Abyssinian war; not indeed to be spent in that far country but at places along the road. Now if it were the law in Austria to coin *without charge* it would be an exhibition of liberality hard to account for, to help the British Government in that way, and not quite fair towards the opposite party in Africa. Yet we would be doing the same thing by making silver dollars to pass in China and India, and dimes for West Indies and South America, and gold coin for any foreign use, without deducting something for the manufacture. England is doing this, in sending her gold coin abroad simply as so much bullion, paying the cost of coinage out of her treasury, whereby she has indeed the honor of seeing her sovereign's image and superscription in all lands, and of making a universal commercial currency. Still it is desirable and just to promote the coinage of gold and silver by making the charge as light as possible.

#### GERMANY.

The new gold coins of the German Empire are the pieces of twenty marks and ten marks, at the rate of 125.55 pieces of ten marks to be coined out of one mint pound (half kilo-



gram) of gold, nine-tenths fine, the larger piece in proportion. This makes the piece of twenty marks to weigh 7.965 grammes, or 122.92 grains troy; and its value \$4.76.2. (Ten marks \$2.38.1.) This does not harmonize with any system, English, French, Austrian or American, and seems to be a declaration against international standards.

A very large issue of this money has commenced, the material for which is in a great degree derived from the melting down of coins which lately bore the head of Napoleon. A change in the balance of trade, or the influx of Germans, may bring this coin to us in quantities. At present we must be limited to specimens.

It may seem a small matter, and yet it is significant, that this new money displays the effigy of the emperor without the wreath of laurel on the brow. It was there recently, while he was King of Prussia. But the change of state seems to have brought with it an advance in popular ideas. Monarchs are not so far above their subjects as formerly. Indeed, it is stated that the new coining-die was engraved with this ancient mark of distinction on the one hand, and subjection on the other; but the emperor forbid its use, and insisted on appearing without crown or laurel.

It is plainly the intention that both gold and silver shall be legal tenders in all payments. Yet the two do not fit neatly together. The piece of ten marks is to be equal to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  silver thalers, or 5 5-6 florins of South Germany, or 8 marks  $5\frac{1}{2}$  schillings of Hamburg. That rate makes the Prussian thaler equal to 71.46 cents (gold) of our money, which is just about what it would be worth in gold in the bullion market of London.

The proposed new coinage charges on gold, when reduced to intelligible terms, are about 2-7 of one per cent. for twenty mark pieces, and 3-7 for ten mark pieces. Of the lesser German states, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Baden, Hanover, and others, we have recent specimens in silver and

copper. They are chiefly interesting for two reasons : That this is the last of them, on account of being merged in the new Empire ; and that they are such perfect specimens of the Minting art. In this latter respect they must claim the victory over the coins of much larger countries. Perhaps their Mints have so little to do that they can afford to do it as if a prize awaited them. However, the German States, and some of the Italian, have long held this superiority.

#### THE DOLLAR SIGN.



THE dollar sign (\$) was in use long before there was any Federal coinage to be represented. All these old characters grew into use so gradually that their exact origin is often disputed, and frequently lost even beyond the reach of long-armed tradition. The origin of the dollar mark is disputed. Most old writers claim that the \$ came from the old Spanish pillardollar, which bore on its reverse the two " Pillars of Hercules," the ancient name of the opposite promontories at the Straits of Gibraltar. The parallel lines in it thus stand || stand, according to this explanation, for the two pillars, and they are bound together thus \$ with a scroll. More modern writers claim that as the Spanish dollar was a piece of 8 reals, " 8 R " being once stamped on it, and it was then called " a piece of eight," that the figure 8 with a line drawn through it, as characters were generally formed, produced the sign of the dollar. It was not called a dollar, but a " piece of eight." The name itself was born in Germany and from the fact that the first piece of this character was coined in the Valley of St. Joachim, in Bohemia, in the year 1518, it was called Joachim's Thaler, the last half of the word being pronounced (and often written) *daller*. The character £ is the first letter of the latin word *Libræ*, with a line across for the pound sterling, and the letters lb., with a line across it, represent the same word as applied to a pound weight.

## THE CLEMENTINA MEDAL.

BY WILLIAM BLACKBURN.



**T**HIS Medal was struck in Italy for the first Pretender in 1719, the head (obverse) is that of his wife Clementina, daughter of John Sobieski, King of Poland. Although struck for the first Pretender, none are known to have been distributed by him, but those which can be traced were given by his son, Charles Edward, and the Cardinal of York to the faithful adherents of the Prince. There are only six or eight known to exist, the one now described was given by the Cardinal of York, to the father of the present owner, Dr. Charles A. Campbell, the representative of the Campbells of Lochdochart, (a branch of the house of Breadalbane.)

The Doctor's father was only 16 years of age, when he fought at Culloden in the cause of the house of Stuart, and the medal was given as a reward for his services to the Cardinal's brother, Charles Edward.

The Antiquarian Society of Scotland, do not possess one, and offered the Doctor a large sum if he would leave it with them on exhibition for one year. On one occasion it barely escaped being melted with a lot of family silver plate.

*Obverse*,—Head of Clementina. *Legend*,—"Clementina M. Britan. Fr. et. Hib. Regina." *Reverse*,—Female figure riding in a war chariot drawn by two horses, in back ground public buildings, a ship, gardens, and a rising sun, with sunburst. *Legend*,—"Fortunam Causamque Sequor." *In Exergue*,—"Deceptis Custodibus. MDCCXIX."

[We may add that we have had the pleasure of examining this medal, and declare the workmanship to be exquisite. *Eds. Can. Antiq.*]

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-- Algebra introduced into Europe by the Saracens 1412.

-- Post offices first established in Europe, in France,

1474.

BURNING OF THE URSULINE CONVENT,  
QUEBEC, 1650.

BY H. H. MILES, LL.D., D.C.L.



AN event in which the whole colony felt the deepest concern, occurred in the night of December 30, 1650, was the burning of the Ursuline Convent. Full accounts of it are given in the History of the Ursulines of Quebec and also in the Jesuit Relations. Although it began after all had retired to rest, and, by its suddenness and violence, compelled the inmates to escape as they best could, in their night-clothes, yet no lives were lost. The weather at the time was intensely cold, and the ground covered with snow. The Ursulines lost all they had. They were afterwards encouraged to rebuild, instead of returning to France. The other religious bodies, as well as M. d'Aillebout, assisted them in doing so with loans of money, and their credit. The Governor himself and Madame d'Aillebout furnished the design or plans; and the former, as temporal father of the community, did all he could towards the restoration of their useful establishment.

One of the most touching incidents connected with the disaster of the Ursulines occurred a short time after the fire, when they were temporarily lodged in the Hotel Dieu, where the *Hospitalieres* received them with the utmost kindness and charity. Proofs of sympathy had reached them from every quarter—all classes of the French and the Indians combining to manifest the concern so universally entertained. But the poor Hurons, who then occupied at least 400 cabins in the neighbourhood of the hospital, excelled others in this respect. They held a council, and finding that their utmost wealth consisted in the possession of two *percelain collars*, each composed of 1200 grains or rings, they resolved to go in a body to the Hotel Dieu, and offer these as a present, along with their condolences. Their chief, *Taieronk*, made

an oration, commencing : " You behold in us poor creatures the relics of a flourishing nation now no more. In our Huron country, we have been devoured and gnawed to the very bones by war and famine ; nor could these carcasses of ours stand upright but for the support we have derived from you. You have learned from others, now you see with your own eyes, the extremity of misery to which we have been reduced. Look well at us, and judge if in our own case we have not much to lament, and to cause us, without ceasing, to shed torrents of tears. But, alas ! this deplorable accident which has befallen you is a renewal of our afflictions. To see that beautiful habitation burnt,—to see that house of charity reduced to cinders,—to see the flames raging there without respect to your sacred persons—this reminds us of that universal conflagration which destroyed our dwellings our villages, and our whole country ! Must fire, then, follow us thus everywhere ? . . . . But courage, sacred beings ! our first present of 1200 grains of porcelain is to confirm your resolution to continue your affection and heavenly charity towards us poor savages, and to attach your feet to the soil of this country, so that no regard for your own friends and native land will be strong enough to tear you away. Our second present is to designate the laying anew of the foundations of an edifice which shall again be a house of God and of prayers, and in which you can again hold your classes for the instruction of our little Huron girls."

The fire is known as the " first fire of the house of the Ursuline of Quebec," for the second edifice, erected on the same foundations as the former one, was subsequently burnt down in the year 1672.

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- Stops and pauses first used in literature, 1520.
  - Greek language first introduced into England by Gracyn, 1491.
  - Maps and charts first brought to England, 1489.

## THE MOABITE STONE.

*(From "Our Work in Palestine.")*

**T**HE discovery of this memorable stone and the circumstances which led to its destruction are so well known that we may be content to pass over the history in a few words only. It was found at Dhibàn (Aug. 19, 1868) by the Rev. F. A. Klein, a French clergyman employed by the English mission. By a most extraordinary and most unfortunate error of judgment, M. Klein communicated his discovery neither to his learned and zealous countryman, M. Clermont Ganneau, nor to his English employers of the mission, nor to Captain Warren, the English explorer; but he went secretly to Dr. Petermann, the Prussian Consul. Here was the grand mistake of the whole business. Either Captain Warren or M. Clermont Ganneau could have got up the stone, whole and uninjured, for a few Napoleons, because the Arabs *were wholly unacquainted with its value*. One or two attempts were secretly made by Dr. Petermann to get the stone by means of native agents. They failed, and doubly failed, because they taught the Arabs the value of the stone.\* Then an appeal was made to the Turkish Government—the most fatal mistake of all; for the stone was in the possession of the Beni Humaydah (not the Beni Hamidah, as stated by error in the article on the Moabite Stone in the "Recovery of Jerusalem"), the wildest of the wild tribes to the east of Jordan. They were smarting, too, at the time from the effects of the "Belka Expedition," led by Rashid Pasha in person; and says Captain Burton, "knowing what a *dragonnade* meant, they were in paroxysms of terror at the idea of another raid."

The secret oozed out, and was perfectly well known to Captain Warren, the Rev. Dr. Barclay, and M. Clermont

\* The list of blunders perpetrated during the first attempts to get up the stone may be read in Burton and D'Abbe's "Unexplored Syria," vol. i., p. 335, *et seq.*

Ganneau. It was decided by Captain Warren that it would be best at this point to leave the matter in the hands of Dr. Petermann. Observe that any interference on his part would have probably tended to complicate matters, and might have led to a still earlier destruction of the monument. In the spring of 1869, Captain Warren, with his party, went to the Libanus. Dr. Petermann, too, left Jerusalem for Berlin, *after personally assuring M. Ganneau that the whole affair had fallen through.* Captain Warren away, and the Prussians having desisted from their endeavours, the coast was clear for M. Clermont Ganneau.

M. Ganneau got a squeeze of the whole—in rags, it is true, but still a squeeze. Then came the catastrophe. The wild Arabs, terrified at the prospect of another raid, angry at the probable loss of a stone which possessed supernatural powers in their eyes, lit a fire under the priceless relic, threw cold water on it when it was red-hot, and so smashed it into pieces. Captain Warren obtained squeezes of the two larger fragments; and then the work of decipherment, history, controversy, and recrimination began. After all that has been said as to its history, one thing is clear; *the blame of its destruction rests neither with Captain Warren nor with M. Clermont Ganneau.* Had M. Klein gone openly in the first instance to the former, there is not the slightest doubt that this most invaluable monument would be now lying, intact and entire, in the British Museum, in the Louvre, or in Berlin. No matter where, provided only it had been saved.

For it is a monument which yields in importance to none yet found. It is a narrative by a Moabite king of his battles and conquests. It is like another page added to the Bible. It takes us back to the time of King Omri and King Ahab; and it takes nearer to the origin of our own alphabet than any other document yet discovered. In every way it was again. It has a value historical, a value geographical, a value linguistic, a value theological, a value paleographic. It has this

value, mutilated as it is. It would be priceless indeed, could we recover enough of the upper surface to read it without doubt or hesitation. The number of letters on the monument was a little over 1,000. The number preserved is 669. Subjoined is the translation given by M. Clermont Ganneau, June, 1870:—

“I am Mesa, son of Chamosgad, King of Moab, the Dibonite. | My father reigned thirty years, and I have reigned after my father. | And I have built this sanctuary for Chamos in Qarha [sanctuary of salvation], for he has saved me from all aggressors and has made me look upon all my enemies with contempt. |

“Omri was King of Israel, and oppressed Moab during many days, and Chamos was irritated at his aggressions. | And his son succeeded him, and he said, he also, ‘I will oppress Moab,’ | In my days I said ‘I will . . . him . . . . . and I will visit him and his house.’ | And Israel was ruined, ruined for ever. Omri gained possession of the land of Medeba. | And he dwelt there . . . [Ahab] his son lived forty years, and Chamos made him [perish] in my time. |

“Then I built Baal Meon and constructed Qiriathaim. |

“And the men of Gad dwelt in the country of [Ataro]th from ancient times, and the King of Israel had built the city of Ataroth. | I attacked the city and I took it,—and I killed all the people of the city, as a spectacle to Chamos and to Moab, | and I carried away from there the . . . and I dragged it to the ground before the face of Chamos at Qerioth, | and I brought there the men of Saron (or of Chofen) and the men of Maharouth (?).

“And Chamos said to me, ‘Go; take Nebah from Israel.’

| I went by night, and I fought against the city from the dawn to midday, | and I took it: and I killed all, seven thousand [men, and I carried away with me] the women and the young girls; for to Astar Chamos belongs the consecration of women; | and I brought from there the vessels of



Jehovah, and I dragged them on the ground before the face of Chamos. |

" And the King of Israel had built Yahas, and resided there during his war with me. | And Chamos drove him from before my face : I took from Moab two hundred men in all ; I made them go up to Yahas, and I took it to annex it to Dibon. |

" It is I who have built Qarha, the Wall of the Forests and the Wall of the Hill. | I have built its gates, and I have built its towers. | I have built the palace of the king, and have constructed the prisons of the . . . in the midst of the city. |

" And there were no wells in the interior of the city in Qarha : and I said to all the people, ' Make you every man a well in his house, ' | and I dug cisterns for Qarha for . . . of Israel. |

" It is I who have built Aroer, and made the road of Arnon. |

" It is I who have built Beth Bamoth, which was destroyed. | It is I who have built Bosor (which is powerful) . . . Dibon of the military chiefs, for all Dibon was submissive. And I have filled . . . with the cities which I have added to the land (of Moab). |

" And it is I who have built . Beth Diblathain, and Beth Baal Meon, and I have raised there the . . . the land. | And Horonaim he resided there with . . . | And Chamos said to me, ' Go down and fight against Horonaim. ' | . . . Chamos, in my day . . . the year . . . "

For the general public, it will be sufficient to mention that, after 3,000 years, there has come to light a monument which is contemporary with King Ahab, and refers to events which are recorded in the book of Chronicles. After this, let no one doubt the utility of Palestine research, or the possibility of finding further illustrations of the Bible in contemporary monuments.

The date of the stone is probably about 900 B.C. It was engraved, according to the opinion of the Count de Vogué, in the second year of the reign of Ahaz, King of Israel. It is older than Homer, older than the famous inscription of Ashmunazar ; and is in all likelihood written in the same characters as those used by David in the Psalms, and by Solomon in his correspondence with Hiram, King of Tyre.\*

From every point of view the stone is of the deepest importance and interest, Would that others like it could be discovered.

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#### NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.



STATED Meeting of the Society was held in the Library of the Natural History Society on the evening of Wednesday, June 18th. After routine business, the President exhibited six rare Canadian Medals, including the "Canada Subdued," and the "Literary and Historical Society, Quebec ;" the "Louisbourg Taken," reverse "O Fair Britannia Hail," and also a very rare Bank of Montreal Penny "Side View 1838."

Mr. G. E. Harte, Secretary, also exhibited 11 very beautiful Canadian Medals, all in exceedingly fine condition.

Mr. Blackburn presented a photograph of a very rare and beautiful Silver Medal, struck in 1719 for the first Pretender.†

The President read a letter from Her Majesty's Treasury with reference to the Society obtaining proof specimens of coins struck at the Royal Mint during the past year.

The first part of "*Numismata Cromwelliana*" was received, and elicited general approbation.

The Society's meetings were adjourned during the Summer months.

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\* "Unexplored Syria," vol. 1., p. 318.

† For account of this Medal see page 38.

## EDITORIAL.

**W**E have great pleasure in presenting this, the first number of Volume II. of *The Antiquarian*. Although the publication of this magazine entails much labor upon the editing committee and expense to the Society under whose auspices it is published, yet it is felt that with the kind co-operation of friends interested in the subjects to which it is devoted, it may yet become a valuable repository of interesting incident, and serve to perpetuate many minor, but none the less important, items relating to numismatic and historic study.

— As promised in our last number, the volume for the present year will be more copiously illustrated, and at least one copper-plate or steel engraving will appear with each number. We trust our friends will rally to our support, and that our list of subscribers may be largely increased.

## REVIEWS.

**T**HE Banker's Almanac for 1873, issued at the office of *The Banker's Magazine*, New York, contains facsimilies of thirty-three new coins of the past two years, including those of Japan 9; England 2; Canada 1; France 4; Germany 2; Russia 1; Spain 2; Sweden 1; Denmark 1; Austria 3; Italy 2; Mexico 1; Portugal 2; Netherlands 1; Wurtemberg 1.

These facsimiles, are interesting as a matter of history and Numismatics; and will be followed next January by those of 1873, including the new trade dollar of the United States. The following is a facsimile of the new silver coin of Japan, called the *yen*, which approaches, in size and value, the American dollar.



Weight, 866. Fineness, 900. Value, \$1.00.8.

The Sun and the Dragon are conspicuous emblems in the Japanese coins. The Sun represents Japan, and the Dragon represents the Imperial power. The legends on all the coins are "*The Great Sun Rising.*" and "*Third Year of Peace and Enlightenment.*" Then follows the names and value of each coin,

The following engraving represents the new coin (*Five Pesetas*) of the Republic of Spain.



Weight, .800. Fineness, 900. Value, \$0.98.

There are valuable details contained in the Banker's Almanac, among which are a list of all the National and State Banks in operation to date, 2,500 in number: the location, names of officers, capital, and New York correspondent of each.

A list of the Private Bankers in the United States and Canada : 2,100 in number.

A list of Savings Banks in New England, New York, Maryland and New Jersey, 500 in number, and Banks of Canada.

An alphabetical list of 2,500 Cashiers and Assistant Cashiers, in the United States.

List of Stock Brokers in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore.

The fluctuations in prices of Government, State and City Bonds ; of Cotton, Sugar, Corn, etc. The daily premium on Gold for a series of years. The production of Gold and Silver throughout the world, in the last twenty years.

For the information of those interested in banking &c., the *Banker's Magazine* for June contains the new Coinage Act of 1873—Proceedings of N.Y. Chamber of Commerce—Redemption of Base Coins—Numismatic Society—Scandinavian Coinage—Rare old Coins—Early Coins of America. Also a list of forty-eight Marine, Fire, and Life Insurance Companies in Canada, an article on Coinage at Home and Abroad, with a Review of the Coinage of all Countries.

---

— "*Numismata Cromwelliana.*" *The Medallic History of Oliver Cromwell*, by Henry W. Henfrey, Author of "A Guide to English Coins." Price in six parts 3s.6d. each. We have just received the first part of this really valuable contribution to Numismatic literature. Judging from this precursor, the work promises to be an exhaustive one, on a most interesting subject. We scarcely know which most to admire, the type, the *autotype* illustration, or above all, the pains-taking care which the author has brought to bear upon his work. When complete, this book of Mr. Henfrey's will stand as a monument to the memory of "Cromwell, our chief of men."

Truly "Peace hath her victories, no less renowned than war," and these are of them.

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7. The production of Gold and Silver throughout the world, in the last twenty years.
8. Annual Report on the National Banks of the United States for eight years—1863-1872.
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14. The monthly prices of eighty leading articles of Commerce, 1872, at New York. *(Continued annually.)*
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20. Annual list of new publications on Banking, Finance, Commerce, Trade, Political Economy, in England and the United States.
21. List of Foreign Bill drawers in New York, 1873, and names of their London correspondents.
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1873.



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SEE PAGE 38

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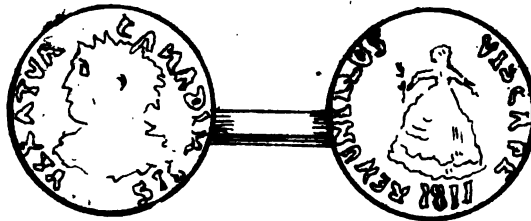


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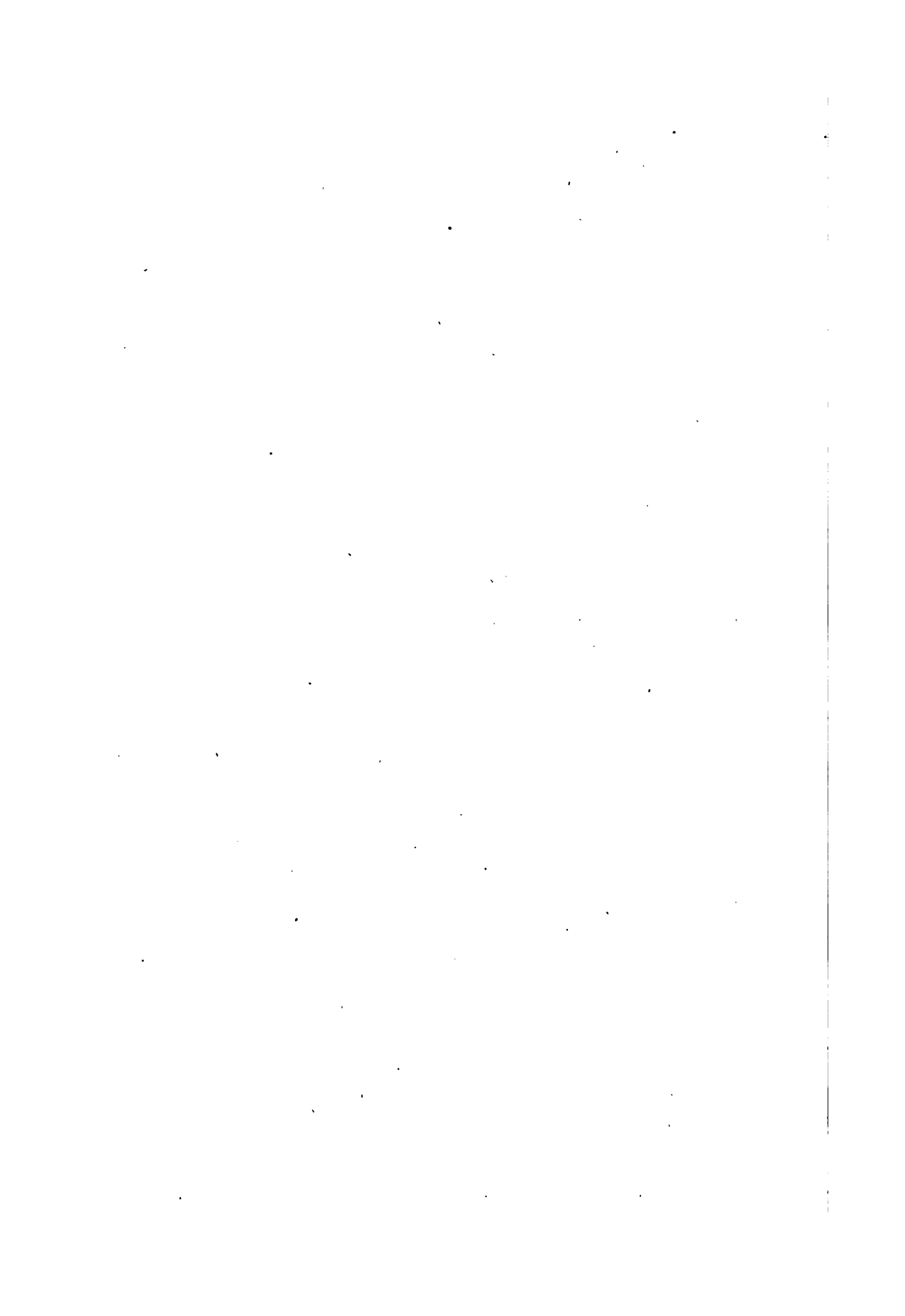
"FRERES DU CANADA."

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"VEXATOR CANADENSIS"

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THE  
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN  
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VOL. II. MONTREAL, OCTOBER, 1873. No. 2.

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A FEW WORDS ON A CANADIAN POLITICAL  
COIN.

BY WILLIAM KINGSFORD, ESQUIRE.

*(Concluded.)*

**T**HE Quebec *Gazette*, started with the view of sustaining this clique, directed its efforts to create what is called a British party. Judged by their professed creed, the French Canadian has always been purely British. His attempts have always been directed to claim his privilege as such. It is he who reminded Sir James Craig, that these were not the days of the French Intendants. In all the difficulties with which he has had to struggle, he has never been tempted to threaten a southern connexion as an extrication for them. Men, however, are always ready to catch at words, and in this case the trap was baited with all that prejudice could suggest. Mr. Cary, the editor of the paper, inaugurated much of the bitterness which subsequently arose. The Assembly, however, were not to be outdone, and on some journalistic criticism, Mr. Berthelot, in his place declared, that Mr. Carey had presumed to interfere with the proceedings of the House. Mr. Carey was taken into custody and very humbly apologised. So he was allowed to return to



his vocations. In 1806 the *Canadien* appeared. The proprietors claimed "*la liberté d'un Anglais qui est à présent celle d'un Canadien.*" While "*rien de contraire à la religion aux bonnes moeurs, ou à l'intérêt de l'état,*" could be admitted. The quarrel accordingly was now ripe and ready; the lists were prepared, and it was evident to any one who looked upon the situation, that a spark was only wanting to set this combustible matter in a blaze.

It was at this embarrassing position of affairs that Sir James Craig arrived in Canada. He landed 18th October, 1807. He was then 57 years of age, forty-two of which he had passed in the army. He had seen service on this continent, having been present in the actions at Saratoga, under the miserably incompetent, but gallant Burgoyne. He had borne a leading part in the capture of the Cape of Good Hope; he had served five years in India, and subsequently commanded the British Corps d'Armée in the Mediterranean in 1805. No one could have brought a more brilliant military reputation to the country, and doubtless he was selected for this very cause, owing to the threatening aspect of our relations with the United States. His constitution, however, was thoroughly broken, and having before us his age, it is not hard to understand the despondent tone in which he speaks of "the pressure of disease acquired in the service of my country." But his death, seven months after his retirement from Canada, only too well tells the tale of a shattered health, of a broken constitution, and the unmistakable prostration caused by hopeless malady. Craig's first parliament was marked with no unusual event. The House of Assembly, however, passed a bill excluding judges from their body, which the Legislative Council threw out, and the Assembly declared the seat of Mr. Hart, a Hebrew, vacant, because he was a Jew. In so acting, however, they merely followed the recognized intolerant doctrines of the day. Craig's addresses from the throne were dictatorial and wordy. Judged by

any standard, they must appear highly impolitic. There is a paternal tone running through them, which must have been exceedingly unpalatable to the young gentlemen of the *Canadien*, who had been reading Blackstone and De Lorme, and who were primed with the axioms of constitutional government gathered in the study. No little of this counsel was couched in the form,—men like the least,—that of telling those to whom it was addressed, virtually that it was necessary to tell them these things; and when we come to examine the meaning of the generalities, they do not offer a single practical suggestion. This misjudged tone was the greater error, as the utterance was made in the face of a general election when governments if wise, are reticent. The *Canadien* was now in full activity. Its articles are temperate to a degree so far as its political tone is considered. But undoubtedly the writers did their best to widen the chasm of difference of race which it was the policy of the office holder to suggest. It is astonishing that the writing is so tame and common place, and utterly bewildering that it should ever have subjected its authors to persecution. Mr. Garneau says sententiously "*l'apparition de ce journal marque l'ère de la liberté de la presse.*" To our mind it marks no point at all in the history of the Country, but the imbecility and injustice of the Quebec Government clique. The columns of the paper contain essays on government, without the least power, shewing that their authors but imperfectly understood the questions they discussed. At the same time they were laudably free from personality. What was written was put to paper with the design of controlling the vote of the House of Assembly, and if the leaders of the movement had known how to wield the house they created, they would have been formidable. But it was in this point they failed. The leading men, although possessing ability, were singularly devoid of prudence. They seem never clearly to have understood the true position of a House of Assembly,

in any parliamentary system, when even it possesses the most ample of rights and privileges. Bordager and Bedard were men in no way deficient in power, but they were always ready to push matters to extremes as if ignorant that politics is essentially a science, the ruling principle of which is often that of compromise. Above all, they appear never to have thought that the true Statesman avoids every cause of needless irritation to an opponent. The great fault of the *Canadien* was to pander to the discord of the hour. Wit in its pages in no way exists; but it knew how to touch the chord of jealous national susceptibility. Thus we read—*“ Dans le dictionnaire ministeriel : mauvais sujet anti-ministeriel.—democrat, sans-culotte et damné [sic] Canadien veulent dire la meme chose.”*

Any wise and prudent ruler would here end the crisis in a different mode to Sir James Craig. He would have shewn the French Canadian that England was no respecter of persons, that the old and new subjects were equal in her eyes. He would have snubbed the clique of insolent toadies who were deceiving him for their own ends,—and as Lord Durham did later, he would have treated with contempt the insolent airs and underbred pretentiousness of the Government official women. In an evil hour for himself, this most honest and worthy of men acted otherwise. Listening to his irresponsible advisers, he dismissed five prominent French Canadian gentlemen from the militia, on the ground of being proprietors of a seditious and libellous publication. Only that the exception can be found in his own government, no more arbitrary stretch of power can be met in any country under British rule. These gentlemen were Messrs. Pourt, Bedard, Taschereau, Borgia and Blanchet. When it is recollected that this step was taken within eight months after Craig's arrival in Canada, we can estimate the extent of the passion which misrepresentation had instilled into his mind.

The new parliament met in April, 1809. The Governor's speech was again unfortunate, more especially as the Legislature had been convoked on twenty-six days' notice only. Craig was decisive on the point of causeless jealousies and unfounded suspicions. The phrase was only too suggestive of implied reproof, and the discontented turned to old subjects of discontent, with more than the old feeling of rancour. Of the new Parliament, 14 were of British origin, and 36 French Canadians, a proportion generally found at this day. We presume that it is equally representative of religion, making the reduction of one from the Protestants for the persecuted Israelites. The old bill for disqualifying Judges, and another for expelling the Jew had been introduced, and Parliament was in the middle of its deliberations, when, in the second week of May, Craig went down in state and summoned the legislature to his presence and assented to five bills of little moment. In a speech, perhaps only to be equalled by that of Cromwell, he announced his intention of dissolving the Assembly. He told them that in the place of promoting harmony, they had wasted their time in frivolous debates, and that they had abused their functions; that they had neglected matters of necessity; that they had been intemperate and had acted detrimentally to the best interests of the country. He thanked the Legislative Council for their unanimity, zeal and unremitting attention; and likewise extended his thanks to a considerable portion of the House of Assembly, and he stated that it was his intention to call a new Provincial Parliament. So extraordinary a dismissal could not fail but to create strong feelings, and to cause important results. The Canadian party, hitherto somewhat divided, were by this violent proceeding, driven into the unity which has kept them together in such compact form to this hour, and from which however surely, in the present position of parties, they are but slowly disintegrating. The emergencies of modern politics are so differ-

ent to the sentiment that has hitherto lead them to sink minor differences, that they are now somewhat resolving themselves into different spheres of opinion. That they have not hitherto done so, is greatly owing to the extreme conduct of Craig at this period, which led them to recognize the necessity of an unswerving party allegiance. A new Assembly was elected more hostile than ever to the Government. It met in January, 1810. Craig was somewhat more politic than heretofore. He expressed his readiness in His Majesty's name to assent to a bill making judges ineligible for Parliament; but the Governor's unfortunate verbosity grated on the Assembly, and the first resolution carried, declared all interference with the functions of the House a breach of privilege. The House then proceeded to take up the Civil List, advancing the right to remodel and to vote the supply, at the same time offering to meet the whole cost of expenditure. Acknowledging the beneficence of the mother country, the House of Assembly expressed its readiness to relieve her of future cost, and as in the Imperial Parliament, to vote the estimates, and to impose the taxes necessary to defray them.

It was in these crises that the Assembly shewed its ignorance of constitutional form. Instead of arrogantly claiming to monopolize all power of action, its effort should have been directed towards inducing the Legislative Council to participate in a joint address.

Opposition to this step on the part of the Council was to be foreseen, an opposition passion extending over three or four years. But eventually the justice of the claim would have entailed its success. The Home Government never had but one thought towards Canada, viz., that of establishing a prosperous and happy community, and, if occasion had exacted it, it would specially have sent a Governor delegated to consummate this policy. The impractical character of the French Canadian politician of that day, interfered

with any such line of conduct. When we judge these men, by the light of their countrymen in the present Dominion Parliament, it seems unaccountable, they so ill understood the reform they could constitutionally advocate. Lafontaine and Morin of the last generation, thoroughly knew the precise policy to follow ; and men like the late Sir G. Cartier, or Mr. Langevin and Mr. Cauchon of the present race of politicians, could never commit the blunders of sixty years since.

The address was voted and presented to the governor, requesting him to lay it before His Majesty's Ministers for transmission to King, Lords and Commons. But the Governor refused to receive it, on the constitutional ground that all grants of money should, in the first instance, come in the form of a recommendation from the Crown, and that although such grants originate in the Lower House, they were invalid without the vote of the other branches of the Legislature. He further pointed out that the course was unusual indeed, without precedent, for a single branch of the legislature to address in any form either of the Imperial Houses of Parliament ; that His Majesty's Ministers were not the medium of communication with the House of Commons ; and that without the Royal command, it was beyond his duty to place any such address in their hands for the purpose named. However, as a testimony of the good intentions of His Canadian subjects, he would transmit the address to the King, and he would do so, to shew rather his sense of the voluntary pledge and promise, and that the step must not be held as compliance with any unconstitutional proceeding.

But the Parliament was not to end in peace. A Bill was introduced making Judges incapable of sitting in the Lower House. Sent to the Upper House, a clause was added that it should take effect after the expiration of the present Parliament. The House of Assembly therefore declared Judge DeBonne's seat vacant. But Sir James Craig was on his side in no way to be outgeneralled, for he at once pro-

rogued parliament, and he informed the members that he had determined again to appeal to the people. This step was taken on the 26th February, 1810. Within twenty days another proceeding followed, so uncalled for, so arbitrary, so marked by folly, that every one concerned must partake of the disgrace with which history has stamped the act. This was the seizure of the *Canadien*. On the warrant of Chief Justice Sewell, a party of soldiers, with a magistrate, entered the printing office of this paper on the 17th March, and seized the whole of the type, presses and paper. The printer was also apprehended; and in two days afterwards three members of the House of Assembly, Messrs. Bedard, Blanchet and Taschereau were arrested at Quebec. Messrs. Laforce, Pierre Papineau and Corbeil, undergoing the same treatment at Montreal.

On the 21st March, the Governor issued one of his extraordinary proclamations, a proof that the whole scheme was pre-determined. No one can doubt Sir J. Craig's honesty and excellence of character; and the only explanation possible to this extraordinary proceeding is that the office-holders seeing that there was a chance of their position being assailed, had persuaded him that really some traitorous conspiracy did exist. It is not impossible that the desire existed of embroiling the Imperial Government in the quarrels which they themselves created, the more firmly to assure themselves against Provincial influence, and the better to secure the positions they held. One fact is certain, nothing in the columns of the *Canadien* warranted the outrage. There was no rebellion of any sort whatever. The gentlemen implicated were certainly troublesome members of the House of Assembly, but we presume even Sir J. Craig would scarcely recognize such a cause as the reason for arrest.

Sir James Craig met his new Parliament on the 12th December. The prisoners had been released excepting Mr. Bedard, who declined to leave his prison and demanded a

trial, and it was evident his detention would be the cause of difficulty. But the Governor, with all his faults, was personally respected. He was a bold, dashing soldier,—kindly—in his relations with men, a gentleman—like the theoretic Bishop of old, given to hospitality,—which cannot be said of every Canadian Governor General,—and of men too, much abler than Sir J. Craig, whose administration has yet to be written, and whose want of duty in this respect,—and there are those who recognize it as a duty,—is still unpardoned. The members, too, recollected his firmness and determination, and his unbending character. The result is, that much as they disliked to renew the temporary act for the better preservation of His Majesty, the provisions of which had been strained to arrest Bédard and the others, when sent down from the Upper House, they passed it. It is due to their patriotism to bear in mind the troublous times in which they acted, for it was then very evident that war with the United States must follow, and the Canadian of every race and creed had thrown his fortunes with Great Britain, to go through the glorious three years which followed.

This contingency had doubtless great influence on the policy of the Quebec Legislature. There was, however, the usual interchange of manifestoes. The Governor commenced with the general advice he always seemed to think it his duty to offer to the House of Assembly, followed with the tone, which they took, as if it were incumbent on them to resent it,—while the Governor replied with the same generalities with which he had commenced,—in their way, ill judged and offensive. The session, however, passed over quietly, if not with cordiality, and the House was prorogued on the 21st March.

But it was plain that the day of Sir James Craig was passed. Previous to the prorogation of Parliament, he had been informed that his request to be released from the Government, owing to his declining health, had been acceded



to. His last speech from the throne may be recognized as an official farewell. But he could not divest himself of his love of sermonizing. He inculcated submission to the laws; warned them against the attendant evils of that prosperity on which he congratulated the members,—the evils of luxury and dissipation,—appealed to the efforts of religion and the magistracy to counteract their effects. Cautioned his hearers against envy and jealousy, and advocated the mutual intercourse of kindness and benevolence. "I am earnest in this advice, gentlemen," he continued! "It is probably the last legacy of a very sincere well-wisher," and he proceeded to trace the condition of the united people he was leaving, more in accordance with his own honest illusions, than with the real condition of the Province. Sir James Craig left Canada in June, 1811. He died in England, January, 1812.

It is somewhat difficult to analyze a complex character like that of Sir James Craig, and while condemning no small part of his administration, in itself generally the true criterion of worth, to speak of the man with respect and reverence. Garneau introduces him as "*administrateur fantastique et borné*," and we cannot deny that there is some warrant for the epithet. Craig most certainly was ignorant of the true principles of Colonial Government as we understand them to-day. But in this respect, he was no worse than his *entourage*, or his opponents. He differed, however, from most of the men about him, in this, that his policy was a matter of faith, and that his truth was genuine and deep. Indeed it has never even been questioned. His nature was singularly straightforward and honest, and untainted with one ignoble motive. Even the most one sided of French Canadian historians, tells us "*il n'avait pas au fond un mauvais cœur*," and the proof of the estimation in which he was held as a soldier and leader, and as one to be followed and trusted, is found in the conduct of the French Canadians themselves, who in that time of trial nobly answered to the call of

patriotism and duty, and filled the ranks of the militia when the appeal for enrolment was made. The chance of war with the United States lay before the Province, but no one doubted the ability or experience of Craig to meet the crisis. Thus in spite of his unfortunate self-assertion, the high qualities of a generous nature, ever on the surface, gained for him a universal feeling of respect.

The British population had been taught to believe that he was the champion of their nationality, and their devotion was without limit. It is to those he failed to conciliate that we must look for the less enthusiastic judgment of his measures and policy, and the latter will find as little favor with all lovers of good government at this advanced period of the century, as when in the first decade they were censured by a vote of the Assembly. No one, however, has impugned the sincerity, the patriotism, the conviction by which they were dictated. It has never been even hinted that he acted otherwise than from a sense of right. But he labored under the misfortune of having advisers interested in the perpetuation of the abuses which were assailed, and of being opposed by politicians in the very infancy of the knowledge of statesmanship, who, however right they started in their desire for change, invariably permitted themselves to be placed in the wrong. Craig committed great faults, but he possessed great qualities. The prompting motive of his life was duty; and yet it is to such a character that an obscure unknown personage, on a rude, half legible coin, has applied the reproach of being "*Vexator Canadensis*," to be remembered so long as Numismatics remain a science. The perpetrator little foresaw the immortality he was conveying, and the extent to which the challenge would be answered. For we believe, that when the history of Canada comes to be written, as the duty has yet to be performed by men free from prejudice, and removed from the active influences which bewilder and pervert judgment, Craig, with all his errors,

will stand forth as no unpleasing portrait, but as a character which many would do well to imitate,—in his generosity, his honesty of purpose, his courage and his gentleness,—we use the word advisedly,—while they avoid the errors, and blemishes of his administration, most of which sprang, not from want of principle, or from an ill balanced and weak mind, but from want of experience ; want of political knowledge, and above all, from being thrown amid unprincipled, interested and irresponsible advisers.

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#### A RARE BOOK.



**I**N this age of cheap literature, it is a little wonderful to find that the very highest prices yet realized, are paid for the early specimens of the printer's craft. But so it is. There was a sale very recently in London of a small collection of rarities belonging to Mr. Perkins. The catalogue numbered but 865 lots, yet it was confidently predicted that the proceeds of the sale would reach twenty thousand pounds sterling, and even this enormous total was considerably exceeded by the actual result. The great feature of the sale was the submission to competition of two copies of the famous Mazarin Bible, one on vellum and the other on paper. The Mazarin Bible gets its name from the fact that the copy first known to bibliographers, was discovered in the library of Cardinal Mazarin. It has the double distinction of being, probably, the first edition of the Latin Bible, and the first book printed with metal types by Gutenberg and Faust. As it has no date (the first edition with a date is 1462,) the year of its production can only be stated conjecturally, as not earlier than 1450, nor later than 1455. "There can be little doubt," says a London correspondent, "that this book was printed at Mayence, and we have the usual roundabout testimony that before the sheets were worked off the cost of it had reached

4,000 florins. Whether on paper or on vellum, it is one of the finest books and rarest in the world, and one of the finest as well as earliest specimens of printing. One can almost agree with the cataloguer that in contemplating this work, the mind is lost in astonishment that the inventors of printing should, by a single effort have exhibited the perfection of their art." The price which the copy on vellum brought was £3,400 sterling, and the copy on paper £2,690. These are the highest prices ever bid for a printed book, the highest price on record previous to this sale being £2,260 at the Roxburgh sale by the Marquis of Blandford for a unique Valdarfer Boccaccio of 1471.

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"CHAGOUAMIGNON."

BY T. S. BROWN.



HAT future Etymologists may not be over distressed by the name of a short lane, running from between 420 and 422 St. Paul Street to Capital Street, Montreal, which is written on the directing board, "*Chagouamignon*," I will furnish some explanation. Of course the word is "Indian" and like most of the so called Indian words, one of our own manufacture.

In old times on the corresponding board, it was written, "Chag8omigon," in very rude letters; and nobody in the neighbourhood could tell the meaning. Some years later I learned, from a "Pundit" at Caughnawaga, that it was the Iroquois word "Shawanagan," meaning "the eye of a needle," and the name of the falls on the St. Maurice, twenty four miles from Three Rivers, where it is applicable to the gorge through which the waters pass to the basin below. The "W" or "Wh" is often required in the Iroquois language, and as the letter is not in the French alphabet, the missionaries have substituted the figure "8" in their printed

books, used in the Indian Schools. This figure 8 (*huit* in French, and pronounced very like "Wheat,") makes a fair equivalent.

To show the change we take in making "Indian" names, the names of the falls above mentioned is found written in public documents "Shawanagan," "Shewinegon" and with several other transpositions of letters.

The real origin is probably Algonquin, a sewing needle, being in the language, "Chabounikan," "Needle," generally being "Shabonigan." Between this last word, and the name of the lane, or of the falls, the changes are interesting, as showing how modern words are made.

As to the lane itself, like the proverbial "Needle on the hay-mow," it is anything but conspicuous.

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#### AN ENGRAVED SILVER MEDAL OF THE "FRERES DU CANADA," 1786.

BY SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, BART.

**T**HE first number of the *Antiquarian* that appeared, was on an account of the Beaver Club instituted at Montreal in 1785, by Merchants then carrying on the Indian trade of Canada. Their badge of membership was an engraved Gold Medal which was described. This medal is referred to now because it was formerly the custom, even as far back as the time of Charles I. to use badges of the kind, and almost invariably they were engraved. Indeed in those days, it was the practice to use engraved silver counters in playing cards, many exquisite examples of which have come down to our own time, by the hand of well known artists, and some occur in my collection of coins and medals.

The Beaver Club was not the only body in Canada that used these engraved medals for its members. There was

another one, that went by the name of "Freres du Canada," founded in 1786, and their badge of membership consisted of an engraved silver medal in the shape of a heart, on the obverse of which, within a fancy engraved border around the rim, are the words "*Freres du Canada 1786.*" On the reverse is a similar border, with an eye at the top of the middle of the heart, and lower down about the centre, two hands clasped, beneath which is the word "*inseperable.*" The illustration gives an accurate representation of this medal of the natural size. On the cross piece on the obverse, near the perforation for the ribbon, is an incused stamped mark, with the letters "N R," evidently the initials of the engraver of the medal. I am not sufficiently well versed in the history of the time at which this club was formed to give much information myself about it, but probably some of the readers of the journal may be able to do so. I do not think the medal was a badge of any religious brotherhood, nor that the society was in anyway similar to the "Christian Brothers" in Canada at the present time, who are engaged in teaching.

The history of the medal is this: it came into the possession of my uncle, Major George Gibb of Sorel, with other things, by the will of an old Highland Officer, who fought on the Plains of Abraham, afterwards settled in Montreal, and died in 1811. It was a Christmas gift to me from my relative in 1836, who could give me no information concerning the Society of which it was a badge, nor has enquiry on my part elicited any particulars worthy of notice. In all probability the Society or Brotherhood was not confined to any one place in Canada, but included a body whose ramifications extended to various parts of the country, although its headquarters may have been at Montreal, and this, one is disposed to believe is not far from the truth. It has occurred to me also, that the old Highland Officer, who had shared in the campaign which led to the Conquest of Canada may

have been himself one of the "*Freres du Canada*," for he was living in Montreal in 1786. As furnishing however, some additional information of interest and novelty, it seems desirable to place a notice of this Society and its medal in the pages of the *Antiquarian*.

London, June 18, 1873.

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### NOTES ON COINS.

BY THE LATE STANLEY C. BAGG, F.N.S.

*(From a paper read before the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal.)*

**N**UMISMATICS as a Science has a claim on all intelligent persons that no other subject of study can surpass. In Coins and Medals, more than in any other monuments, the past is preserved and its heroes and great events are kept memorable, forms of worship, manners and customs of nations; titles of kings and emperors may thus be determined;—in fact, coins have been frequently of the greatest service, by illustrating doubtful points of history, and even by bringing to light circumstances and events unknown to us before. Without the help of medals and inscriptions, we should be ignorant of a fact exceeding honorable to the memory of Antoninus Pius. Possibly it was to the almost imperishable nature of the splendid medals of the Augustan age that Horace alluded, when he spoke of a fame more enduring than brass. Then as now, the record of coins and medals were regarded as most lasting; and it may be safely affirmed, that we owe as much of our historical knowledge of the remote past to the coins of nations long since past away, as we owe to their written chronicles on paper or parchment.

Coins first consisted of rude lumps of metal, and were afterwards stamped on one side only with simple devices, such as a pomegranate or bird, helmet or flower. The device

was afterwards improved into a head, generally of the patron divinity of the country or town where the money was coined; and at a subsequent period the clumsy mark of the hammer, visible on the earliest specimens, was exchanged for some emblem or device, thus giving to each side of the coin a similar decoration.—Portraiture of rulers was not introduced on coins before the reign of Alexander the Great, and he was first represented as the god Jupiter Ammon, in which character he appears on a coin struck by Lysimachus. A Grecian Drachma, coined in the days of Alexander the Great, was picked up in the streets of the once buried Pompeii. It has on the obverse the head of Alexander; on the reverse, a figure of Jupiter sitting in a chair, holding a *hasta pura* (spear of favor) in his left hand, and an imperial eagle in the right,—the inscription is Alexander. During the age Phidias and Praxiteles, the most flourishing period of Greek art, some of the most beautiful statues of divinities were copied on coins, and occasionally groups [of figures were added, so that by this means we can behold transcripts of many celebrated works which perished years ago. This custom, also prevailed in the time of the Roman emperors. Coins may fairly be called sculpture in miniature; and it is by their means that the famous Venus of Cnidus, the Palatine Apollo, and the Colossus of Rhodes, are still preserved, although history too clearly narrates the exact circumstances of their destruction. Various family types occur in Roman Consular Coins, which commemorate some remarkable events connected with the consulships of certain individuals.

As historical records, therefore, these coins are peculiarly interesting. The coins of the Æmilian family supply striking examples of types of this class. The imperial types exhibit triumphs, and consular processions, the Emperors continuing to retain the ancient consular rank and authority. Allusions to the consulships and consulships-elect of the



emperors are frequent in the legends on the imperial coins; the compound titles which the emperors were pleased to assume, with their names, are also in this same manner recorded.

It will be borne in remembrance that the title IMP. (Imperator) was not prefixed to the imperial name until, in later times, the Romans had become so familiarized with sovereignty that they no longer hesitated publicly to recognize the fact.

Under the title of Roman Medallions are included all those productions of the Roman mint which exceed the current coin in size and weight. These medallions were struck both at Rome, and in the Provinces of the empire, on various occasions, generally for the purpose of commemorating some event of historical interest, and occasionally for ordinary currency. Before Hadrian, Roman medallions are very rare, but subsequently they are of more frequent occurrence. The medallions struck by the Senate bear the letters S. C. (Senatus Consulto.) The following Emperors commemorated their conquests in Britain on certain of their coins:— Claudius, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Commodus, Severus, Caracalla, and Geta. A few years since a number of small brass coins, evidently from a Roman Mint, were dug out at Canwick, at a depth of eighteen inches from the surface. The majority are in a high state of preservation, especially some of the time of Constantine the Great, commonly known as the first Christian Emperor. A small brass coin is comparatively little impaired by the immense lapse of years it must have lain in the ground. The obverse, which is sharp, clear, and distinct, has upon it the helmeted head of the Emperor, and bears the inscription CONSTANTINVS AVG. (Constantinus Augustus.) The reverse is less distinct; but upon it may be traced two winged figures, apparently in an act of ovation, and an inscription which, though partially erased, in all probability was VICTORIÆ BRITANNICÆ.

Though the statues of marble, the arches of triumph, the gorgeous palaces reared by the Monarchs of the Empire of Rome, have been razed to the ground, or have crumbled into dust, these, in themselves, paltry coins, remain monuments of the might of the age they represent, and record, fresh as the day they were coined, such great historical facts in their inscriptions as *Victoriæ Britannicæ*, and *Judæa Capta*.

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ST. LAWRENCE.

SUGGESTED BY A VISIT TO THE SUMMIT OF THE MOUNTAIN AT MONTREAL.



THE following lines first appeared in "*The Literary Garland*," published by Mr. John Lovell of this City, in 1840 :

I gaze on thee !  
 Path of a thousand streams, which, wandering, seek  
 A home, where ocean's mighty crested waves  
 Dash round the sea-god's car—the common bourne  
 Of the " wide waste of water,"—and the sire  
 Of the mountain cataract and sluggish pool !—  
 Of fount and rivulet—of rain and dew ! \* \* \* \*

Alone I stand,  
 With God and Nature, where the giant trees  
 Lift their strong arms in worship mute to heaven,  
 While the sunset woos their tinted leaves  
 To meet the kiss of even. All is still—  
 The waters, gilded with departing day  
 Reflect the purity above—around—  
 Or for a moment crest their mimic waves  
 With feathery spray, mocking ocean seas  
 When the wild winds run riot with the storm,

While ever and anon they calmly sink  
 In placid beauty into rest again,  
 And tiny barks, whose freight is love and youth,  
 Dance on the river's breast as though they joyed  
 In the glad hopes of this most jocund hour.

My heart is stirred  
 With thoughts tumultuous, when thus I gaze,  
 From the proud mountain's crest, on earth and sky,  
 And the wide range of forest, field, and vale,  
 While in its mighty course St. Lawrence bears  
 His sea-bound tribute on. Surpassing fair  
 Majestic stream, art thou! I love to trace,  
 As with a visioned eye, thy devious path,  
 Through solitary wilds, from that lone spot  
 Where first the gen'rous earth is oped to give  
 Thy babbling fount to Heaven. Methinks I see  
 Thy nameless brooklet, in its fated course,  
 Gathering its tribute from its kindred streams  
 Till, rich in borrowed power, it speeds along  
 Father and king of water. Anon ye sleep  
 On the broad breast of the untrodden plain  
 In all the attributes of seas, save those  
 Which human lips bestow.

Thy shores are fringed  
 With gorgeous trees, that dip their pendant arms  
 In the cool waters, while beneath their shade  
 Disports the playful fawn. The mother deer,  
 Guarding the gambols of her much-loved young,  
 With timid ear erect, is watching there,  
 Lest danger come with stealthy footstep nigh.

The scene is one  
 My fancy loves to dwell on. Peace is there  
 While man, the spoiler, comes not! In the wild  
 And generous rangers of these forest homes

I trace a type of what our lot had been  
 Had not the sin of disobedience come  
 To chase our Faith away! But, ah! e'en here!  
 Where none whose ear hath ever drank the sound  
 Of Revelation, is the withering curse  
 "Written in sunbeams." On my senses thrill  
 The echoing shout of those whose sight is death  
 To the weak habitants of wood and wild.

\* \* \* \* \*

Again I stand

On the sky-towering mount—the verdant plains,  
 The swelling waters, and the forest trees,  
 Lie spread before me, as one giant leaf  
 From Nature's glorious book—the city's towers,  
 With glittering spires reflecting back the ray  
 Of the young moonbeam. A holy stillness reigns  
 On the delicious scene, and heaven looks down  
 In smiles of beauty on the sleeping world.

Methinks mine eye

Can trace the windings of the river's path,  
 And far on the horizon verge descry  
 The white sail of some ship from other land,  
 Swelling in even's breeze, and hurrying on  
 Unto the wished-for haven! Her decks, perchance,  
 Are crowded with a hundred wanderers, wooed  
 Unto our fair and fertile shores, with tales  
 Of their magnificence—the teeming wealth  
 Poured out from Nature's ever bounteous lap.  
 If it be so, I send upon the breeze  
 A cordial welcome, from one friendly heart  
 That fain would see unnumbered homes arise  
 Amid our boundless wastes.

Yon winged ship

Hath sped, unwavering, on her destined course ;

And oft, at night, the wailing winds careered  
 Amid her cordage, and her planks replied,  
 In dreary cadence, to the tempest's howl ;  
 But, to the quivering needle true, she swept  
 O'er all the trackless wilderness of waves ;  
 And many an aching eye, now strained to view  
 The nearing city, hath of late reposed  
 On naught but sea and sky—yet faith hath kept  
 Their spirits fearless, and their hopes hath fed—  
 And now they reap the fruits of the fond trust :  
 The breaking dawn shall see them tread the soil  
 On which their dreams repose !  
 Theirs is no joyous lot—though not all sad,  
 For hope is theirs ! 'Twere vain to tell  
 To him who hath not felt the burning tear  
 That sears the rose upon the exile's cheek—  
 The agony of him who ne'er again  
 May see the "spot where he was born," or scan  
 The "old familiar faces" that he loved.  
 The thoughts that crowd the cavern of the heart,  
 Linking the future to the hallowed past,  
 Are snapped asunder as a brittle reed,  
 And the lone wanderer, in his sorrow, deems  
 That he, wherever he may roam, must be  
 A lonely one in crowds. And when the bark  
 Is slowly gliding o'er the noiseless deep,  
 The far-off hills into their ether changing,  
 His heart grows sick, and he would gladly brave  
 All human ills, so he might sleep at last  
 Besides his father's grave.

Yet "time will soothe  
 The wayward spirit," and the hopes which fill  
 The eager spirit of the emigrant,  
 Will, in his bosom, take the place of love.

A few brief weeks careering o'er the deep  
 And the pent spirit longs again to see  
 The green and laughing earth—and when, at last,  
 The vessel rides upon our mimic seas,  
 And proud St. Lawrence, with its tree-crown'd shores,  
 Its verdant island's and its frowning steeps,  
 Its rock-girt cities, and its iron towers,  
 Crowned with the banners of his own loved isle,  
 Burst on the wanderer's eye—their grandeur seems,  
 Akin to that of his own blessed home,  
 And he forgets his sorrow in his awe,  
 E'en as, of old, the ocean pioneer,  
 When he had gained the coast before unknown,  
 Gazed in rapt wonder at the glorious scene,  
 Undreamt of, save in some few godlike souls  
 Chosen from out the multitude to do  
 Their mighty Maker's will.

Itself a world—

No clime than this hath prouder, brighter hopes,  
 With its innumerable and untrod leagues  
 Of fertile earth, that waif but human skill  
 And patient industry—by commerce fed—  
 To win their way to eminence as proud.

O'er other clime,

The balmy winds may breathe more fragrant sighs,  
 And rarer flowers may in their garden bloom ;  
 But, in stern majesty and grandeur, none  
 May bear the palm away. Our waters wide  
 Enrich ten thousand leagues of choicest earth ;  
 And songs of praise arise where late the wild  
 Had never felt the tread of aught besides  
 The roving hunter and his panting prey ;  
 And while we shed the unaffected tear  
 For those who could not share their fathers' homes

With the rude stranger, but had rather died,  
 We trace the hand of Him, the Mighty One,  
 Who bade his ministers to seek the caves  
 Where dwelt the heathen—there to preach His word,  
 And teach all nations of the earth to know  
 His name and His omnipotence—we feel  
 That all is ordered for one mighty end,  
 And willing bow to His all-wise decree !

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### ENGLISH COPPER COINAGE.

(From *Recreative Science*.)



THE first copper coinage issued in bulk by British sovereigns was that of Charles II., in 1665. It consisted of half-pence and farthings. The farthings had on the reverse the figure of Britannia, with the motto, "Quatuor Maria vindico." On the obverse they bore the head of the king, with "Carolus a Carolo." On the edge, done by a newly invented milling machine, was the motto, "Nummorum famulus," meaning (it is conjectured) the *servant of money*, as being the lowest kind of English money. A farthing of this issue, if as perfect as when first struck, that is, "*a fleur de coin*," as they say, may be worth a few shillings ; if at all rubbed, it is only worth a few pence ; and if much rubbed, it is only worth its weight in copper ; those of the same pattern, issued in 1672 (the same devices, (except in the motto of Britannia on the reverse), are much more common, and, therefore, worth less. The threepenny, fourpenny, and sixpenny silver pieces of Queen Elizabeth are almost all common, and worth but a trifle more than their intrinsic value in silver. There are a few rarities in the series, but not likely to be picked up in a chance way.

## "IN MEMORIAM."

STANLEY CLARK BAGG, ESQ., J.P., F.N.S.

**T**HERE is a nation, even now extant, possessing as brave a history as that of the Romans—as poetic as that of the Greeks :—a nation that has controlled the world's history in many things, and at many times, and whose achievements in war and in letters are worthy of the most heroic age of Rome and the most finished period of Greece : a nation whose philosophy outran their age; and anticipated results that have been slowly occurring ever since. This reference can be true of but one people, and that people is the *Norsemen* : the dwellers in Scandinavia, who lived as heroes, lords, and conquerers ; who sailing out of the ice and desolation in which they were born and nurtured, conquered England, Scotland and Ireland ; ravaged Brittany and Normandy ; discovered and colonized Iceland and Greenland ; and they can be said, with confidence, to have crossed the Atlantic in their crazy barks, and to have discovered this very Continent, before Columbus ; to have anchored in Vineyard Sound, and left a monument behind them ; and wherever they went, they went as lords and rulers."

The Scandinavians, that is the inhabitants of Sweden and Norway, and those of Denmark, were known in Southern Europe by the common appellation of Normans.

The ancestor of the BAGGE family had the honor of claiming these renowned people as his fellow-countrymen, he having immigrated to England from Sweden in the time of Hardicanute, about A.D. 1040.

The late Stanley C. Bagg was born at Montreal, 1820. He received his education at some of the principal City Academies, and at McGill College, and was admitted to the Notarial profession in 1842, and practiced successfully for some years



after his admission, but having inherited an estate in England, and being at the time, after the Seminary of St. Sulpice, the largest landed proprietor on the Island of Montreal, the care of his estates induced him to relinquish it. His literary and scientific attainments were of a superior order. The local press was largely indebted to his pen, and he was the author of several Hymns for Christmas, Good Friday, Easter and Ascension Day.

His ever thorough loyalty to the crown, was evinced as early as in the Rebellion of 1838, when he volunteered as an ensign, and was at the battle of St. Eustache, subsequently rising in the service, to the grade of a captain of cavalry, and he was in 1859 (by his own request) placed on the unattached list, with a view to future service in the Active force.

Mr. Bagg invariably refused to participate in partizan politics, or to accept of a seat in Parliament, or the mayoralty of his native city; but he took great interest in the Benevolent, Literary and Scientific Societies of Montreal.

He was one of the founders of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, and until his decease continued to take deep interest in all its workings. When the publication of this journal was first suggested, he entered most heartily into the project, and was unanimously placed upon the Editorial Staff, and a more pleasant or genial companion in Editorial labors could not have been selected. The members of the Society had also in former years elected him as its President, and his re-election would have certainly taken place, but for his expressed desire that younger members should share the honor. Many of our readers are acquainted with Mr. Bagg's Numismatic and Archaeologist treatises, but we cannot refrain from giving the titles of some of his most able productions, and which have all been warmly noticed by the press of England and America.

1. "Notes on Coins."
2. "Coins and Medals as aids to the

Study and Verification of Holy Writ." 3. "A Chronological Numismatic Compendium of the Twelve Cæsars, and a Summary of remarkable events from the birth of Julius Cæsar, B.C. 100, to the death of Saint John the Evangelist, A.D. 100." 4. "Archæologia Americana." 5. "Canadian Archæology." 6. "Tadoussac." 7. "The Antiquities and Legends of Durham." 8. "Continental Notes," (for private circulation.)

Mr. Bagg was also one of the founders of the "English Workingmen's Benefit Society," which has been of incalculable value to the families of the hundreds of members who were induced to join, through his instrumentality and patronage.

In addition to the Societies just named, he was a member of other local, literary, scientific, national, religious and charitable bodies. He was also a member of the Numismatic Societies of London and Philadelphia, a corresponding member of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, U.S. an Honorary Member of the Montreal Field Battery of Artillery, and also of the Hochelaga Light Infantry.

He was for many years a Vestry-man and Warden of Christ Church Cathedral, and always one of its most active and useful members, beloved and esteemed by the Bishops and all the Clergy, and honored by positions upon important Committees in the Diocese Synod and elsewhere.

In 1859, he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Justices for the District of Montreal; and for a time performed Judicial duties. Mr. Bagg was also a Life Governor of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge; and a Life Member of the following Societies: the Cathedral Young Men's Christian Association; the British Association for the Advancement of Science; the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal; the Natural History Society of Montreal; the Montreal Horticultural and Agricultural Society; and the Montreal Mechanics' Institute.

Of the numerous offices to which he has been elected, a few only are named: President of the English Workingmen's Benefit Society, President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Vice-President of the Montreal Dispensary, Member of the Council of the Literary Club, Member of Council, and Librarian of the Natural History Society, and Delegate to the Provincial and Diocesan Synods.

He also took an active part in the reception of the Prince of Wales, when on a visit to Canada.

Socially, he was a most hospitable gentleman and took great delight in entertaining his fellow-citizens or American and English friends.

During the earlier years of the history of the Numismatic Society, it was customary to assemble monthly at the residence of the members, and Mr. Bagg repeatedly tendered the hospitalities of Fairmount Villa, and it is but justice to say, that among the many pleasant gatherings, none were more enjoyable than those referred to. It was at his residence that the first meeting of the Editorial Committee of the *Canadian Antiquarian* was held, and the details respecting the issue were finally adopted.

Mr. Bagg married in 1844, the eldest daughter of the late Robert Mitcheson, Esq., of Philadelphia, and died at Fairmount Villa, his hospitable home at Montreal, on August 8, A.D. 1873.

During the last days of his short, but severe illness, Mr. Bagg was silent, and apparently unconscious, but in the stillness of the night, before his death, he broke its quiet vigils by exclaiming with a perfectly clear and distinct utterance, "I am happy!" "I am happy." They were the last words he ever spoke, and a fitting testimony to the triumph of his faith. The introduction to his last will and testament as composed by himself, is in these words: "First, and principally, I resign my soul unto God the Father, in the hum-

ble hope that, through the merits of God the Son, he may receive it into his favour, and that being sanctified by God and the Ho'y Ghost, it may rest in peace until the general resurrection : when may God grant me a perfect consummation of bliss in body and soul in the kingdom of God." The will contains bequests to a number of charitable institutions, as follows :

"The Church Home (for the Church of England poor.) The Church Society of this Diocese (now merged in the Diocese Synod for missionary purposes.) The Protestant Orphan Asylum. The Ladies Benevolent Society. Auxiliary Bible Society. English General Hospital. Montreal Dispensary. St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. Hospital du Saint Enfant Jesus, Mile End."

The coat of arms of the family of Bagge or Bagg, of Plymouth, was granted in 1607. Shield—Paley and bendy of six, counter-charged ar. and gu. on a chief or. ; three cinque foils az. Crest—A cinque foil az. between two wings, endorsed the dexter gu., the other ar. The motto "*Remember*" is an expression under which great mysteries were supposed to be concealed, it being the last word uttered by King Charles the Martyr, in 1649.

The following touching impromptu lines were written by an eminent Episcopal clergyman of Philadelphia, whilst in England in 1866, upon reading a newspaper account of the presentation of a silver tankard (on which was engraved the word "Remember,") to Stanley Clark Bagg, Esq., by the English Workingmen's Benefit Society of Montreal :

"REMEMBER."

"Remember all the tears you dry  
From infant cheek and hoary face ;  
By kindling in the human eye  
The hope, that gives to life its grace.

“Remember all the woes you send,  
From humble homes, and cottage floors,  
By acting as the poor man's friend,  
And chasing want from poor men's doors.

“Remember how they prize the day  
To memories choicest feelings wed,  
Which joined them to your loyal way—  
They mark it with a letter red.

“Remember how it cheers the wife  
When sickness lays her husband low,  
To feel that brothers guard his life,  
And strive to avert the dreaded blow.

“Remember how it soothes her pain  
When human skill has failed to save :  
To see them swell the funeral train,  
And cast the laurel o'er his grave.

“Remember how it soothes her heart  
'Midst clouded hours of bitter grief,  
To find that brothers take her part,  
And kindly gives to her relief.

“Remember all the good that's done,  
And give to God the praise,—  
To Father, Spirit, and the Son,  
Through everlasting days.”

BENEDICT ARNOLD'S ADDRESS TO THE  
INHABITANTS OF QUEBEC.

**I**N the Library of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., there is a large collection of most interesting and valuable historical manuscripts and printed books. Among the former are a number of letters relating to the Expedition against Canada in 1776,—one from Gen. David Wooster to Captain Hector McNeil, Pointe aux Tremble ; one from Gen. Charles Lee to Gen. Wooster at Montreal ; one from Tapping Reeve to his brother in the army before Quebec ; and one, an address of Benedict Arnold to the inhabitants of Quebec. The latter is one in which Canadians will feel an interest. The original is in French, and reads :

To the Inhabitants of Quebec :

On account of the present scarcity of gold and silver coin, and the very great outlay which we are obliged to make daily for the maintenance of our army before Quebec, we deem it expedient to make current a sufficient quantity of the paper money issued by order of the Hon. Congress on the universal credit of the United Colonies of the Continent. Assuring by the present publication all those who are concerned, that the said paper thus issued by order of the Congress will be made current in all the extent of our Colonies, and will be received in payment at par. We declare, moreover, by the present letters, that whosoever shall make current the said paper money of the Congress, shall receive in the space of three or four months, from the date of the present letter, the amount in silver or gold coin. On the contrary, every person who shall refuse to receive it at par, and without any discount, shall be considered an enemy of the United Colonies and be treated as such.

Given under our signature and seal, at our General Quarters, this 4th day of March, 1776.

BENEDICT ARNOLD,  
Brigadier-General and Commander-in-Chief  
of the Army before Quebec.

For the copy, from which this translation is made, we are indebted to S. F. Haven, Esq., Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society.

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THE VILLAGE OF COTE DES NEIGES, (NEAR MONTREAL.)

BY S. J. LYMAN, ESQ.



VISITORS to the City of Montreal, almost invariably include among other pleasant drives, a tour of the two mountains, and a visit to the Mount Royal Cemetery. After visiting the latter, the drive is continued round the mountain, and soon reaching a higher elevation, a beautiful panoramic view is obtained of the northern side of the Island. On a clear day thirteen village spires may be seen. In the distance the spire of the college of Ste. Thérèse glistens in the sun, the waters of the Lake of the Two Mountains, the Lake St. Louis, and of the St. Lawrence are visible. A fair specimen of a Canadian village is that of Cote des Neiges with its quaint old chapel which next attracts the attention of the tourist.

Many imagine it derives its name from the snow-drifts, as the true name is "The Village of Our Lady of Snow." It is derived from a village of the same name in France, the legend of which is as follows—Centuries ago there lived in France, a good pious man named Louis Vadeboncœur, who by industry acquired (for those times) a fortune. He had lived happily with his wife for 52 years. Heaven had not blessed them with children, and their only relatives were distant.

As the infirmities of age were creeping on, Louis said to himself, "what shall I do with my money? I will not leave it for my relatives to quarrel over, and waste in law-suits or dissipation. I will build a church for the good Lord who has blessed me all my life." The trouble was, where he should build. After piously thinking over the matter for many days, one night an angel appeared to him in a dream, and said, "The good Lord is well pleased that you have resolved to build a temple for his glory." Louis answered, "I am troubled to know where to build." The angel replied, "You and your wife go forth on a journey and the Lord will direct you." So they went forth on their journey, looking earnestly for a sign. After many days travel, one bright sunny morning on the 18th of August, they came to a slope or hillside, (coté) and found on the green grass some snow laid in the form of a cross. Louis cried, "Here is the sign of the good Lord's will," and there he built a church and called it "L'Eglise de Notre Dame des Neiges." Soon many people came to dwell there. In the 17th century, among the French emigrants who came to settle in Canada, were several families from that village. When looking for land they went over the mountain, and as they beheld the beautiful view they exclaimed, "this is like our native village in France." Well pleased, they settled there and built a small church and named it also "L'Eglise de Notre Dame des Neiges," and from the church the name of the hamlet is derived.




— The coinage of a country is an indication of the progress of its art. Hence it is a matter of national pride that our coin should be well executed.

— The gold dollar and double eagle were both first coined in 1850, in pursuance of the law of March 3rd, 1849.

— A cubic inch of gold is worth \$209.84.



PIONEER NEWSPAPERS THROUGHOUT THE  
WORLD.

EWSPAPERS were preceded in antiquity by the "Acta Diurna" of the Romans. These "Acta" were a daily official written diary of public events, and, freely translated, might be termed the official *Daily News* of the Roman Empire. In modern Europe—*i. e.*, in the 15th and 16th centuries—publications in manuscript, which gave reports of great public matters, appeared occasionally in France, Italy, and other countries.

The first printed Newspaper was published in Venice. It was called the *Gazette*, probably from the fact that it was sold for a "gazzetta," a Venetian coin of the value of three farthings. For some time after, almost all papers were called gazettes; just as papers now are in a general way called journals.

The first newspaper published in England appeared in 1622. It was known as the *Weekly News*.

Daily papers did not make their appearance till the 18th century. The first English Daily Morning Paper was the *Daily Courant*, established in 1702, and consisting of only one page, and that page making only two columns, and containing five paragraphs translated from continental journals.

The first paper published in Ireland was the *Dublin Gazette*, a Government organ. It was established in 1700, and appeared twice a week. The first daily Irish paper was the *Dublin Occurrences*, established in 1728.

French Newspapers date their origin from the publication of the *Mercurie Francois*, in 1605—seventeen years before the appearance of any English paper. A sort of poetical newspaper, which treated chiefly of local gossip and scandal, was published for some fifteen years in the latter part of the 17th century, having been called into existence by the desire of the Duchess of Nemours to know what was going

on in Paris. The first daily political French paper was the *Journal de Paris*, or *Poste du Soir* (Evening Post) published in 1777.

Italian Newspapers, as was before noted, are traced to the early "Gazzettas" of Venice, of the 16th century. A copy of one of the first printed Italian papers, 1570, fifty-two years before the first English newspaper, is now in the British Museum.

The first regular Spanish newspaper was the court journal, *Diario de Madrid*, established about the middle of the 18th century. The Spanish Press, in after time, attained to a certain degree of importance, and exercised considerable influence in the war of independence waged against Napoleon.

The first German Newspaper, the *Frankfurter Oberpost-amis Zeitung*, was established in 1616.

The first Russian journal was published at Moscow in 1703.

The first Turkish Newspaper appeared in French in 1795; but the actual founder of journalism in Turkey was Alexandre Blacque—judging by the name, a Frenchman—who established at Smyrna, in 1825, the *Spectateur Orient*, which, under another name, subsequently given to it, exerted considerable influence during the Greek revolution. The official journal appeared in French since 1831, under the title of *Moniteur Ottoman*, and in Turkish since 1832, under that of *Taquimi Vagai*. The two principal papers in Turkey are published in French and in Turkish. There are also several other papers in French, Italian, Modern Greek and Armenian, published at Constantinople, Smyrna, Alexandria, and other parts of the Ottoman Empire.

In China a species of newspaper has existed at Pekin, for centuries under the title of *King Chan* (or court transcripts), which is commonly called by Europeans the *Pekin Gazette*. It is compiled from documents presented before

the General Council of the Empire, and is the principal medium available for ascertaining what is going on in the country. Every morning extracts from the documents decided on, and examined at the imperial council, including the Emperor's own orders and rescripts, are placed upon boards in a court of the palace. Couriers are despatched to all parts of China bearing copies of these papers to the high provincial officers. Anybody is permitted to print the official documents, without note or change, and to sell them to the people.

America however is emphatically the country of newspapers. The first paper in the United States was issued in Boston, in 1690, under the name of *Public Occurrences*. It was a small sheet—as, indeed, were all the papers of those times—but, small as it was, the enlightened authorities of the Colony saw in it “reflections of a very high nature” contrary to law, and summarily suppressed it. In the same year—1690—Governor Fletcher of New York caused a *London Gazette*, containing intelligence of an engagement with the French, to be reprinted. In 1704 appeared the first number of the *Boston News-Letter*, half sheet of paper, 12 inches by 8, with two columns on each page. In 1721, James Franklin, elder brother of Benjamin Franklin, established in Boston the *New England Courant*, which soon became involved in a controversy with the ministers. It was pretty free also in its remarks on the magistrates and on public affairs. In the year following—1722—the Colonial Legislature interfered, and issued an order forbidding James Franklin “to print or publish the *New England Courant*, or any other pamphlet or paper of the like nature, except it be first supervised by the secretary of the province.” James Franklin's name was consequently taken from the paper, and that of Benjamin, who was then but sixteen years of age and an apprentice in the office, substituted.

In 1725 the first New York paper was published under

the name of the New York *Gazette*. In 1784 the *Pennsylvania Packet*, the first Daily Paper in the United States, was established in Philadelphia by John Dunlap. In 1776 there were thirty-seven papers printed in the Thirteen Colonies.

The first paper established in Canada was in 1764, and was named the *Quebec Gazette*. This journal is still in existence, and is published tri-weekly. The first number of the paper was issued on June 21st of that year, and was printed partly in French, and partly in English. In 1778 the first newspaper appeared in Montreal, under the title of the *Montreal Gazette*, a name which it still retains. It is now a powerful political and commercial paper, published daily, and with a large circulation. The first paper published in Upper Canada was the *Upper Canada Gazette*. Its first number appeared at Niagara on Thursday, 18th April, 1793. The first printer was a Lower Canadian named Louis Roy. The size of the sheet, which retained the folio form, was 15 by 9½ inches.

In Canada, as in other countries, the publication of newspapers has largely increased, and the rapid growth of the Newspaper press throughout the world, is clearly shown in the following estimate, based on reliable data, which gives the number now published as follows :

|                                          |       |                                       |        |
|------------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| United States . . . . .                  | 5,871 | Portugal . . . . .                    | 26     |
| Ireland . . . . .                        | 120   | Denmark . . . . .                     | 96     |
| England, Scotland<br>and Wales . . . . . | 1,336 | Norway & Sweden                       | 184    |
| France . . . . .                         | 1,668 | Netherlands . . . . .                 | 174    |
| Prussia . . . . .                        | 809   | Switzerland . . . . .                 | 394    |
| Austria . . . . .                        | 650   | Egypt . . . . .                       | 7      |
| Other German<br>States . . . . .         | 467   | Africa . . . . .                      | 14     |
| Russia . . . . .                         | 337   | Asia . . . . .                        | 30     |
| Italy . . . . .                          | 723   | Turkey . . . . .                      | 8      |
| Spain . . . . .                          | 306   | Other parts of the<br>world . . . . . | 150    |
| Belgium . . . . .                        | 104   | Total . . . . .                       | 13,513 |

Of the 5,871 publications in the United States, 574 are dailies; 107 are published three times a week; 115 are semi-weekly; 4,295 are weeklies; 96 are semi-monthly; 622 are monthlies; 13 are bi-monthlies; and 49 are quarterlies.

These publications may be divided again according to the following classification:—Advertising sheets, 79; agricultural and horticultural, 93; publications in the special interest of various secret societies, 81; commercial and financial papers, 142; political, 4,333; illustrated, literary and miscellaneous, 503; religious, 407; technical and professional, 207.—*Irish World*.

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### CHIEF POINTS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ANCIENT AND MODERN MEDALS.

(From "Addison's Dialogues.")

**I**N the first place, the Romans always appear in the proper Dress of their country, insomuch that you see the little variations of the Mode in the drapery of the Medal. They would have thought it ridiculous to have drawn an Emperor of Rome in a Grecian Cloak or a Phrygian Mitre. On the contrary, our modern medals are full of Togas and Tunicas, Trabeas and Paludamentums, with a multitude of the like antiquated garments, that have not been in fashion these thousand years. You see very often a King of England or France dressed up like a Julius Cæsar. One would think they had a mind to pass themselves upon posterity for Roman Emperors. The same observation may run through several customs and religions, that appear in our ancient and modern coins. Nothing is more usual than to see allusions to Roman customs and ceremonies on the medals of our own nation. Nay, very often they carry the figure of a heathen god. If posterity takes its notions of us from our medals,

they must fancy one of our Kings paid a great devotion to Minerva, that another was a professed worshipper of Apollo, or at best that our whole religion was a mixture of Paganism and Christianity. Had the old Romans been guilty of the same extravagance, there would have been so great a confusion in their antiquities, that their coins would not have had half the uses we now find in them. We ought to look on medals as so many monuments consigned over to Eternity, that may possibly last when all other memorials of the same age are worn out, or lost. They are a kind of present that those who are actually in being, make over to such as lie hid within the depths of futurity. Were they only designed to instruct the three or four succeeding generations, they are in no great danger of being misunderstood : but as they may pass into the hands of a posterity, that lie many removes from us, and are like to act their part in the world, when its governments, manners and religions may be quite altered ; we ought to take a particular care not to make any false reports in them, or to charge them with any devices that may look doubtful or unintelligible.

With reference to the French Historical Medals, it is impossible to learn from these medals either the religion, custom, or habits of the French nation. You see on some of them the Cross of our Saviour, and on others Hercules' Club. In one you have an Angel, and in another a Mercury. I fancy posterity would be as much puzzled on the religion of Louis le Grand, were they to learn it from his Medals, as we are at present on that of Constantine the Great. It is certain there is the same mixture of Christian and Pagan in their coins ; nor is there a less confusion in their customs. For example, what relation is there between the figure of a Bull, and the planting of a French colony in America ? The Romans made use of this type in allusion to one of their own customs at the sending out of a colony. But for the French, a ram, a hog, or an elephant, would have been

every whit as significant an emblem. Then can anything be more unnatural than to see a King of France dressed like an Emperor of Rome, with his arms stripped up to the elbows, a laurel on his head, and a Chlamys over his shoulders? If they only design to deliver down to posterity the several parts of their Great Monarch's history, it is no matter for the other circumstances of a medal; but I fancy it would be as great a pleasure and instruction for future ages, to see the dresses and customs of their ancestors, as their buildings and victories. Besides, I do not think they have always chosen a proper occasion for a medal. There is one struck, for example, on the English failing in their attempts on Dunkirk; when in the last reign they endeavoured to blow up a fort, and bombard the town. What have the French here done to boast of? A medal, however, you have with this inscription, "Dunkirka Illæsa." Not to cavil at the two K's in Dunkirka, or the impropriety of the word Illæsa, the whole medal, in my opinion, tends not so much to the honour of the French as of the English. I could mention a few other faults, or at least what I take for such. But at same time I must allow, that this Series of Medals is the most perfect of any among the moderns in the beauty of the work, the aptness of the device, and the propriety of the legend. In these and other particulars the French Medals come nearer the ancients than those of any other country, as indeed it is to this nation we are indebted for the best lights that have been given to the whole science in general.

I must not here forget to mention the Medallic history of the Popes, where there are many coins of an excellent workmanship, as I think they have none of those faults that I have spoken of in the preceding set. They are always Roman Catholic in the device and in the legend, which are both of them many times taken out of the Holy Scriptures, and therefore not unsuitable to the character of the Prince

they represent. Thus when Innocent XI. lay under terrible apprehensions of the French King, he put out a coin, that on the reverse of it had a ship tossed on the waves to represent the Church. Before it, was the figure of our Saviour walking on the waters, and St. Peter ready to sink at his feet. The inscription, if I remember, was in Latin. "Help Lord, or else I perish."

Under this head, of the figures on ancient and modern coins, we may express an opinion as to the difference that appears in the workmanship of each. Till about the end of the third century, when there was a general decay in all the arts of designing, I do not remember to have seen the head of a Roman Emperor drawn with a full face. They always appear in *profil*, to use a French term of art, which gives us the view of a head, that, in my opinion, has something in it very majestic, and at the same time suits best with the dimensions of a medal. Besides that, it shows the nose and eyebrows, with the several prominences and fallings of the features, much more distinctly than any other kind of figure. In the lower Empire you have abundance of broad Gothic faces, like so many full moons on the side of a coin. Among the moderns too, we have of both sorts, though the finest are made after the antique. In the next place, you find the figures of many ancient coins rising up in a much more beautiful relief than those on the modern. This too is a beauty that fell with the grandeur of the Roman Emperors, so that you see the face sinking by degrees in the several declensions of the empire, till about Constantine's time it lies almost even with the surface of the medal. After this it appears so very plain and uniform, that one would think the coiner looked on the flatness of a figure as one of the greatest beauties in sculpture. One would fancy that the sculptors of that age had the same relish as a Greek priest that was buying some religious pictures at Venice. Among others he was shown a noble piece of Titian. The Priest



having well surveyed it, was very much scandalized at the extravagance of the relief, as he termed it. You know, says he, our religion forbids all idolatry : we admit of no images but such as are drawn on a smooth surface : the figure you have here shown me, stands so much out to the eye, that I would no sooner suffer it in my church than a statue. We must own, however, that the figures on several of our modern medals are raised and rounded to a very great perfection. But if you compare them in this particular with the most finished among the ancients, your men of art declare universally for the latter.

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#### HOW MEDALS AND COINS ARE STRUCK.

BY W. T. BRANDE, F.R.S., ETC.



THE distinction between striking medals, and common coin, is very essential, and the work upon the dies accordingly adjusted to each. Medals are usually in very high relief, and the effect is produced by a succession of blows ; and as the metal in which they are struck, be it gold, silver or copper, acquires considerable hardness at each stroke of the press, they are repeatedly annealed during the progress of bringing them up. Some of the medals, on which the device appears in very bold relief, require as many as thirty blows of a very powerful press to complete the impression, and it is necessary to anneal each medal after every third blow, so that they are placed ten times into the fire for that purpose. In striking a coin or medal, the lateral spread of the metal, which otherwise would ooze out as it were from between the dies, is prevented by the application of a steel collar, accurately turned to the dimensions of the dies, and which, when left plain, gives to the edge of the piece a finished and polished appearance. At times the edge is ornamented, and occasionally lettered, in which case the collar is made in

separate and moveable pieces, confined by a ring, into which they are most accurately fitted, and so adjusted that the metal may be forced into the letters by its lateral spread, at the same time that the coin receives the blow of the screw-press.

Coins are generally completed by one blow of the coining press. These presses are worked in the Royal Mint by machinery, so contrived that they shall strike, upon an average, sixty blows in a minute; the blank piece, previously properly prepared and annealed, being placed between the dies by part of the same mechanism.

The number of pieces which may be struck by a single die of good steel, properly hardened and duly tempered, not unfrequently amounts at the Mint to between three and four hundred thousand, but the average consumption of dies is of course much greater, owing to the different qualities of steel, and to the casualties to which the dies are liable:—thus, the upper and lower die are often violently struck together, owing to a fault in the *layer-on*, or that part of the machinery which ought to put the blank into its place, but which now and then fails so to do. This accident very commonly arises from the boy who superintends the press neglecting to feed the hopper of the *layer-on* with blank pieces. If a die is too hard, it is apt to break or split, and especially subject to fissures, which run from letter to letter upon the edge. If too soft, it swells, and the collar will not rise and fall upon it, or it sinks in the centre, and the work becomes distorted and faulty. He, therefore, who supplies the dies for an extensive coinage has many casualties and difficulties to encounter.

In the mint, it is considered that the destruction of eight pair of dies per day, (one for each press), is a fair average result, though we much more frequently fall short than exceed this proportion.

## ADVICE TO YOUNG COLLECTORS.

(From "Coins, Medals and Seals," by W. C. Prime.)



NEVER be induced to pay extravagant prices for worthless coins. There are some coins which command, and are worth a large price. But these are, in fact, very few. Even the rarity of a coin is no test of its real value to a collector. It may increase the price of the article ; but the young collector should bear in mind that the high price asked for a coin because it is rare, ought not to make him desirous of possessing it. The moment that the collector begins to value coins because of their rarity, he descends in the scale of Science ; and when he seeks to possess rare coins, merely because of their being rare, he becomes a speculator, envious and uncomfortable in the presence of others, and ceases to be a genuine Numismatist. Read as you collect. Never let a coin lie in your cabinet that you cannot give a history of, or connect with some historical event if it be possible. Be careful that your collecting does not become a mere matter of curiosity. Let it rather be a constant aid to your study.

## SURNAMES ORIGINATING FROM MONEY.



M. R. BOWDITCH, in his *Suffolk Surnames*, Boston, 1861, devotes one chapter (xxx.) to the "Names from Money and Thrift, and their Opposites." It begins thus :—" Money has its representatives in families of Money, De Money, Munnie, Mowney, Schatz, (German for 'treasure,') Reyno, (' rhino '?) Fortune, Means, Coin, Coyne, Cashman, Cash, Cashdollar, Flush, Tylls, (1639), Till, Hopper, Bill, Gold, Gould, Golden, Golding, Goldey, Goldberg, Goldenberg, Fippeny, Silver, Siller, Crown, Minter, &c. For many years, a suit of Dunham *vs.* Cashdollar was pending in our Courts. Mr. Shillingsworth

lived at Sandwich, Mass., in 1639. Mr. De Silver was a native storekeeper in 1849. In Dorchester, we find Lt. Monish and Lt. Incombe. Mr. Copperman, Mr. Coppers, and Mr. Grote, all appear in the New York Directory; as do also Mr. Money, Mr. Money penny, Mr. Markthaler, (or 'mark-dollar,') Mr. Thaler, (German 'for dollar,') Mr. Barn-dollar, Mr. Bank, and the analogous names, which it suggests, of Mr. Brittel and Mr. Burst. In the late Indian Mutiny, a very chivalrous exploit—the rescue of the treasure from Gya—was performed by Mr. Money."—*Am. Jour. of Numis.*

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#### MOTTOS AND LEGENDS ON ENGLISH COINS.



CAROLUS A CAROLO.—Charles from Charles.

Caroli Fortuna Resurgam.—I will restore the fortunes of Charles.

Christo Auspice Regno.—I reign under the auspices of Christ.

Coloniarum Britanniae Moneta.—Money of the British Colonies.

Crescite Et Multiplicamini.—Increase and be multiplied.

Cultores Suos Deus Protegit.—God protects his worshippers.

Decus Et Tutamen.—Ornament and Defence.

Diligite Iustitiam.—Love Justice.

Florent Concordia Regna.—Kingdoms flourish by concord.

Iustitia Thronum Firmat.—Justice strengthens the throne.

Pax Missa Per Orbem.—Peace established throughout the world.

Pax Quæritur Bello.—Peace is sought by war.

Posui Deum Adjutorem Meum.—I have made God my helper.

Quatuor Maria Vindico.—I claim the four Seas.

Rosa Sine Spina.—The rose without a thorn.

Sans Changer.—Without changing.

Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum.—Blessed be the name of the Lord.

Timor Domini Fons Vitæ.—The fear of the Lord is the fountain of life.

Veritas Temporis Filia.—Truth the daughter of Time.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.



AFTER the customary summer recess, the Society assembled on the evening of Wednesday, 24th September. The chair was occupied by Mr. Henry Mott, President. The usual routine business having been disposed of, the Curator announced donations from the following gentlemen :

Mr. Henry Mott, Trade Dollar of the United States, 1873.

Mr. Alfred Sandham, a Pamphlet on the Historic Medals of Canada.

Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, a copy of their Transactions.

Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Six papers and pamphlets.

The Treasurer also reported receipt of the Government grant for 1873.

The President then formally announced the death of Stanley C. Bagg, Esq., one of the Society's oldest and most energetic members, and a member of the Editing Committee of the *Canadian Antiquarian*.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Daniel Rose, seconded by Mr. R. W. McLachlan, and carried :

“ The members of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, desire to place on record, the loss sustained in the death of Stanley Clark Bagg, Esq., an active and earnest supporter of the Society ; one of its founders, and subsequently chosen as its President, and having more recently filled an important position as Associate Editor of *The Canadian Antiquarian*, the Society's magazine.

“ The interest he at all times took in the welfare of the Society, is shewn by the many carefully prepared Essays which he read at its meetings ; while his genial smile, and lively conversation, rendered his presence on all occasions peculiarly welcome.

“ The members of the Society also feel the loss sustained by them individually, as by his uniform courtesy, they had learned to look upon him as a sincere friend.

“ They further desire to express their deep sympathy with Mrs. Bagg and her family, in their sad bereavement.”

The meeting then adjourned.

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#### EDITORIAL.

**I**N our last number there appeared a fac-similie of the “ Clementina Medal,” which, however, from a misunderstanding on the part of the Engraver, was printed on inferior paper, we therefore repeat the illustration this month.

— Mr. Alfred Sandham is now having dies engraved for a series of Medals illustrative of the History of Montreal. The obverse will bear the arms of the City, while on the reverse will be inscribed the event to be commemorated. The series will comprise about 40 medals. Only 25 copies will be struck from each die, and they will be reserved only for private circulation.

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#### REVIEWS.

**M**APLE LEAVES ; by J. M. Lemoine. The author of this work enjoys a wide reputation as an earnest student, and an enthusiastic writer on his country's history. The addition now made to his many interesting and valuable works on his favorite sub-


jects, certainly reflects great credit upon him. This volume is a new series of papers on Canadian History, Literature and Sport. In 1863, the first series appeared. Their success led to a second volume in 1864, and in 1865 a third was published. The present series contains a number of the best sketches and papers contributed by Mr. Lemoine, since the latter date, to various Canadian periodicals. Each article is devoted to a distinct subject, but all bear upon the author's design of perpetuating the remembrance of events and persons connected with the earlier history of our New Dominion. Both the old and new materials collected and embraced in this volume, shew marks of that minute research and scrupulous fidelity which are always to be commended, and few Canadian writers have succeeded in securing so wide a circle of readers as the author of the present volume. Equal to, if not surpassing any preceding works, from the same pen, it will, we are certain, be read with interest by all who have been gratified and instructed by like labors in the same department of Literature.

Mr. Lemoine possesses, in a very eminent degree, the faculty of impressing his own glow of feeling upon the minds of his readers. He carries them with him through his high wrought, and sometimes thrilling scenes. His sketch of the hero of New France, D'Iberville, with which he opens the volume, and the succeeding article on the Canadian Leonidas, will be read with deep interest, as will also that entitled the "Heroine of Vercheres." It is, however, unnecessary for us to speak further as to the merits "Maple Leaves." Every paragraph scattered over its many pages will serve, as years shall pass away, to recall the scenes of those early days in Canada. This present work, will, if possible, add fresh laurels to the fame of one whose writings have tended to shed lustre upon the fame of many of the early settlers. We sincerely trust that the public will by their patronage, amply reward the author.

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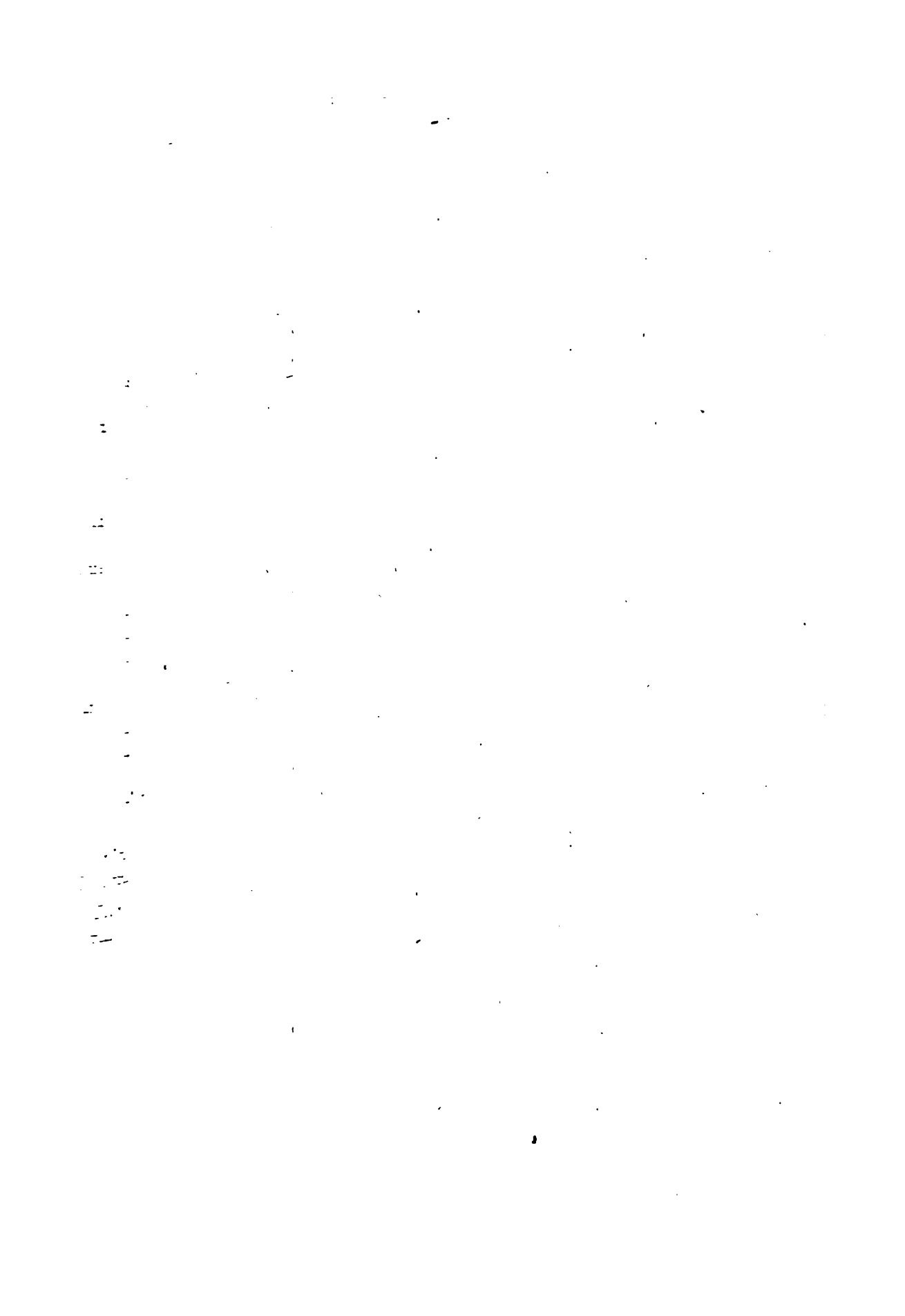
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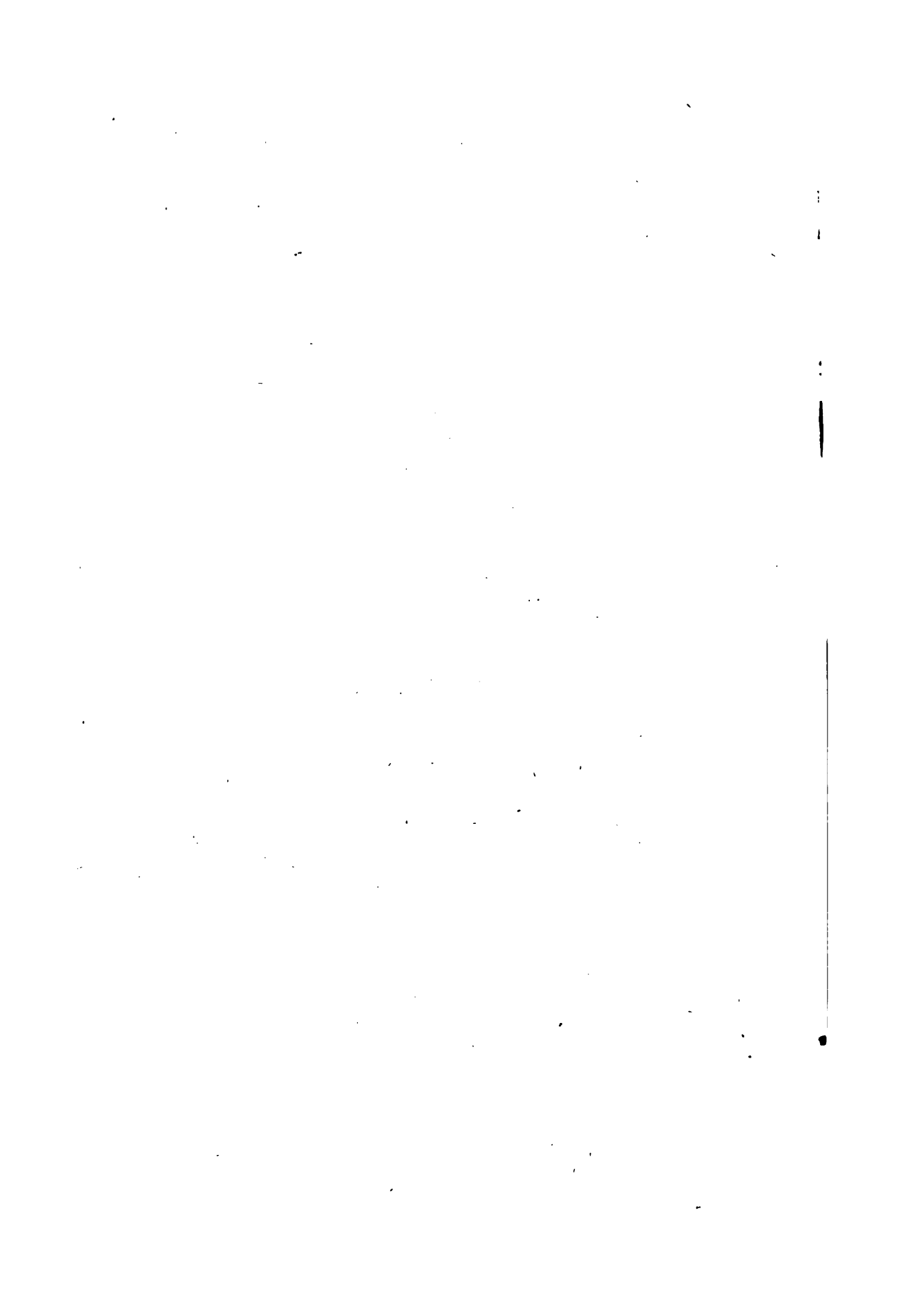


THE LATE
MR. JOSEPH S. WYON.



RIBBON AND JEWEL
OF
NOVA SCOTIA







THE
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN
AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

VOL. II. MONTREAL, JANUARY, 1874. NO. 3.

DOLLARD DES ORMEAUX.

THE CANADIAN LEONIDAS.

BY J. M. LEMOINE.

THE memories of brave deeds—of sacrifice of self, for the general good—instances of extraordinary endurance for some noble end, whilst they challenge the admiration of the patriotic or the reflective man, afford wholesome teachings for all. In placing them before the eye of an enlightened public, no apology is needed.

The early history of our country exhibits several of these traits, which men delight to honor. Let us now unveil in a few words, the career of a youthful Canadian hero, as yet but little known to fame.

The whole story of the chivalrous commander of the Montreal garrison in 1660, whose name prefixes this sketch, reads more like one of those thrilling romances peculiar to the era of the crusades, than anything else we know of in Canadian annals.

Though the records of beleaguered cities occasionally depict cases of despairing but dauntless men rushing to certain death to snatch trembling mothers, chaste wives or tender infants from the edge of the sword, we seldom read of a youth coolly and premeditatively, without the spur of imminent danger, cheerfully resigning all which makes life attractive—position, nay existence itself, sacrificing all to a mere sense of duty. Nor are we called on here, to contemplate a mere transient, impulsive act of devotion suggested by extraordinary peril, or the offspring of high wrought feeling. It is a rarer spectacle which awaits us : it is the reflection of mature age in youth ; the earnest young Christian, who, ere he steps forth of his own accord, towards that mysterious land of shadows, beyond the grave, deliberately settles all his sublunary affairs, solemnly makes his peace with his Creator and his fellow-men, and then quietly, and with much afore thought, at the head of companions as intrepid—as devoted as himself, binds himself and them by a fearful vow, such as in his opinion, the welfare of his country requires—"not to take, nor grant any quarter." All this, and more, do we find in the act of the youthful commander of the Montreal garrison in 1660—Dollard des Ormeaux. Though noted by Ferland, it is specially to the abbé Faillon we are indebted for acquainting us so minutely with the history of the gallant youth, aged twenty-five years, whose name still clings to the street, he once inhabited.

In order to understand thoroughly, the precarious footing of French Colonists at Montreal in 1660, it is necessary to familiarize one self, with its history, since its foundation in 1642, and for several years later on.

The annalist can note year after year the struggles, sometimes the bloody defeats, oft the merciless revenge suffered or inflicted, by the pent-up, despairing colonists : the blood thirsty Iroquois had vowed to exterminate the last of the *pale faces* who came from beyond the sea, and they very nearly

succeeded. A constant state of warfare—ambushes by day—midnight raids : such were the ever-recurring incidents which marked the existence of the sparse population. At page 123 of the second volume of his history, the Abbé tells how the alarmed residents scarcely ever left the Fort unarmed, not even on the Sabbath, to attend to their devotions.

On Sunday, the 18th May, 1651, four colonists were surprised between the Fort and Point St. Charles, on their return from the morning service. Overwhelmed by the savages, they took refuge in a rude redoubt, and commenced firing so briskly on their pursuers that the crack of their muskets attracted the notice of the people of the Fort. Out ran a stout-hearted fellow, named Urbain Tessier dit Lavigne to their relief ; and although sixty shots were aimed at him from the distance, he escaped them all. M. de Maisonneuve, the Governor, immediately sent reinforcements to the besieged, and after a sharp skirmish, in which thirty savages bit the dust, the rest retired to the shades of the forest. Some years previously, directions had been issued that no man should leave the Fort singly, and that those tilling the soil, should return each day in a body, well-armed, within its walls, at the sound of the bell. Various were the artifices employed, says Dollier de Casson, to abate the Iroquois nuisance. The Governor soon saw that the days of his colonists were numbered, if these savage beasts of prey were allowed to roam any longer round the settlement. *They must be got rid of.* The inhabitant of Bengal beats the jungle for tigers and lions ; the French colonists must beat up the thickets and woods round Montreal for foes as merciless—the skulking Iroquois. Mastiffs were brought out from the mother-country, and *battues* organized. These sagacious animals were broken in to hunt for the savages, and Father Lalemant tells of a remarkable mastiff slut, called " Pilot," who, in 1647, used to lead to the woods a

litter of fierce pups, and took a ramble each morning in the under-brush, scouring carefully every bush round the Fort; and if she noticed any of her whelps shirking his work, she would worry and bite him. It was wonderful, says the same writer, to witness her return from the hunt, baying fiercely when she had discovered a marauding savage, to proclaim the presence of danger.

History tells of the ardor of the Montreal Nimrods of that day, to bag the big game, and how often they used to go to Governor de Maisonneuve asking him beseechingly, "Shall we then never be allowed to go and hunt our foes?" You read next the animated description of one of these hunts, or fights; a party, headed by the Governor himself, and by M. D'Ailleboust, against the Iroquois. The unfortunate but spirited colonists barely escaped annihilation in this skirmish, and it did seem at one time likely that the scalp of M. de Maisonneuve would shortly grace the belt of a famous chief, bent on capturing his fleet Excellency. However, when escape appeared hopeless, brave de Maisonneuve drew a pistol on his pursuer, and fired; it flashed in the pan, and the colony was nearly lost; but, recovering himself, he drew another pistol, and shot the red-skin dead; and the colony was saved.

The savages were increasing each year in numbers and audacity. In the years 1658 and 1659, they had been conspiring secretly. About a thousand of them had resolved, by a *coup de main*, to strike terror at the same time at Montreal and at Quebec, of which latter place M. d'Ailleboust, the Governor was to be beheaded. Some inkling of the dark deeds in contemplation had spread amongst the helpless and sparse population of the valley of the St. Lawrence. Those residing under the cannons of Fort St. Louis, at Quebec, were safe; but what hope was there for the unfortunate peasants outside of Quebec? The dismay had become very great and public prayers had been offered in the

churches. Nor was the excitement in the Montreal District at all less. Unless Providence specially interposed, the colony was threatened with utter ruin.

These reflections had occurred to every colonist. None had pondered over them more earnestly than the young Commander of the Montreal garrison, Dollard des Ormeaux, called by some historians Daulac. Though of French origin, he was intimately acquainted with Indian warfare, and came to the conclusion that a blow struck at the proper time might disorganize the machinations of the enemy, and gain delay until the reinforcements arrived from France. He thought that an ambush might be planned; that a small party of good marksmen, such as Montreal then could provide, in a very short time might, by taking advantage of the ground, slay so many of the enemy, that a precipitate flight would take place, before the Montreal Indians could join their forces to those of the Quebec and Three Rivers settlements. The plan, though it savored a little of desperation, when the number of combatants on both sides were compared, had much to recommend it. By the latter end of May, 1660, Dollard had succeeded in working up the enthusiasm of the Montreal youth to the same pitch as his own. Sixteen promised to follow where their commander would lead, provided the Governor of the Colony, M. de Maisonneuve, approved of the expedition. One, however, reconsidered his determination, and did not go.

The remainder made their wills, received the last rites of the Church, and took, in presence of the altar, a vow to fight until death or victory crowned their career, without suing for, or granting any quarter.

Several other colonists, such as Major Lambert Closse, Picoté de Belestre, Charles LeMoyné, also offered their services for this important expedition. They, however, were of opinion it might be delayed until the corn-fields were sowed; but to a mind constituted like Dollard's, delay was impos-

sible, and the miraculous escape from death of these three latter brave and indispensable men showed, as the Abbé Faillon remarks, that the hand of Providence was there. Montreal could not have afforded to lose such colonists. Had the spirited commander deferred the departure of the expedition, as he was requested to do, the 500 Iroquois, who had ensconced themselves at the islands of the River Richelieu, would have time to be joined by the 500 savages who were coming down the Ottawa, and the blow would have fallen on Three Rivers and Quebec. The brave warriors launched their canoes on the waters of the great river. They met the enemy sooner than they expected, and seem to have closed with them at the Ile St. Paul, close to Montreal. The first encounter took place on the 19th April, 1660, the Europeans having the better of the fight, but losing three of their party, viz., Nicholas Duval, Blaise Juillet dit d'Avignon, and Mathurin Soulard,—the two latter having been drowned in the attack. The savages took to the woods, leaving behind an excellent canoe, which Dollard subsequently put to good use.

This brilliant hand-to-hand fight produced a good effect at Montreal, and the recusant colonists who had left Dollard at the beginning, returned to fight under him. They were detained eight days at the end of the Island of Montreal, at a rapid which they had to cross. They crossed, however, and on the 1st May, they were at the foot of the *Long Sault*, on the Ottawa, eight or ten leagues higher than the Isle of Montreal, and lower down than the *Sault de la Chaudière*. Dollard there discovered a small fort, which the Algonquins, the fall preceding, had built with pickets. There they decided to make a stand. They were then reinforced by four Algonquin and forty Huron Indians, the flower of the tribe, who had marched up from Quebec during the winter, intending to attack the Iroquois when returning from their hunting grounds. These warriors had obtained a writ-

ten authority from M. de Maisonneuve, Governor, to take part in the campaign, unwilling though he was to grant it. Nor had they long to wait for the returning Iroquois canoes. The French strengthened as much as possible their pallisades, with earth and branches, and valiantly repulsed the first assault. The Iroquois' ferocity increased with each repulse. Their numbers allowed them to invest closely the rude fort, to burn the canoes of the French and to prepare torches to burn the fort; but, finding all their plans frustrated, they sent a deputation to the 500 Iroquois camped on the Richelieu.

But there was, inside of the fort, an insidious enemy, more to be feared than the blood-thirsty Iroquois. The water failed, and thirst soon troubled the beleaguered Montrealers. By dint of boring, they came to a small gush of muddy water, insufficient to allay their thirst, they had, under the fire of these insurgents, to go and fetch water from the river close by. The Iroquois, seeing their straits, took occasion to remind the Hurons of the uselessness of their defence, and that, unless they surrendered, they would be so closely invested, that they would die of thirst and hunger. These savages decided to surrender in a body. All did, except their courageous chief, Anahontaha, who, on seeing their determination, seized a pistol, and attempted to shoot his nephew, who was amongst the fugitives. The fort contained in all, Anahontaha, the four Algonquins and their chief, and the French. Soon the four hundred Iroquois arrived from the Richelieu encampment, and during three days a new attack was made every hour, but unsuccessfully. The enemy then tried to fell some large trees, in order that, by their fall, they might incommode the dauntless garrison. Some prodigies of valor at last induced the Iroquois to believe that the garrison must be more numerous than they had been led to credit; they deliberated whether it would not be better to raise the siege; and a detachment having come closer than

usual to the redoubt, the garrison received them with such a murderous fire, that they were again completely routed. On the eighth day, the Iroquois were meditating their departure ; but, on being assured that the fort only contained seventeen French and six Indians, they thought that, should they, with their overwhelming numbers, give up the contest, it would reflect eternal shame on their character as warriors. They then resolved to die to the last man, at the foot of the fort, or conquer.

Accordingly, in advancing, they took to cutting junks of wood, which they carried in front of their bodies—a rude species of helmet, ball-proof. The French muskets, well-aimed, mowed them down by the dozen ; but numbers replaced the fallen warriors, bent on escalading the redoubt, and Dollard saw that in a few minutes the sword and the axe must be his last resort, before the close of an unequal contest, the issue of which could not be much longer doubtful : so, loading to the muzzle a large blunderbuss, and retaining in his hand the fusee, he attempted to let this instrument of destruction fall in the midst of the carnage, hoping that, by its sudden explosion, it might terrify the enemy. As bad luck would have it, the branch of a tree intervening, it fell inside of the redoubt, and spread death amongst the exhausted garrison. The enemy, taking courage from this incident, charged afresh. Dollard received his death-blow, but despair firing the expiring effort of the remainder, all seemed determined to sell dearly their lives ; and with the sword or axe, each man flinging himself in the *melée*, struck unceasingly, until he fell. The Iroquois, collecting their courage for a final assault, rushed on, and, bursting open the door of the redoubt, crowded in, when the few survivors, plying well and fatally their hunting-knives, were massacred to the last man. Europeans, and their Indian allies, all behaved nobly.

The news of the carnage was taken to Montreal by some

of the Hurons, who had surrendered in the beginning. The number of dead Iroquois left on the battle-field and the severe lesson they thus received, made them return hastily to their own country.

Thus fought and perished, seventeen of the bravest men of Montreal, in 1660, as the Abbé Faillon correctly remarks, "without that incentive to heroism, the hope of immortalising one-self, which spurred on the Grecian or Roman warrior in his career of glory. They could count on no poets, no historians, to commemorate the brave deed ! The devotion of the Christian, the spirit of the soldier, alone animated these French colonists, and it was by mere chance that their glorious end was made known to their fellow-colonists."

The parish Register of the Roman Catholic Church of *Ville-Marie* (Montreal), furnishes the name and ages of these seventeen heroes, as follows :—

Adam Dollard* (sieur des Ormeaux), aged 25 years; Jacques Brassier, aged 25 years; Jean Tavernier dit la Hochetière, aged 28 years; Nicholas Tillemot, aged 25 years; Laurent Hebert dit la Rivière, aged 27 years; Alonié de Lestres, aged 31 years; Nicolas Gosselin, aged 25 years; Robert Jurée, aged 24 years; Jaques Boisseau dit Cognac, aged 23 years; Louis Martin, aged 24 years; Cristophe Auger dit Desjardin, aged 26 years; Etienne Robin dit Desforges, 27 years; Jean Valets, aged 27 years; Rene Doussin, soldiers, aged 30 years; Jean Lecomte, aged 25 years; Simon Grenet, aged 25 years; Francois Crusson dit Pilote, aged 24 years; Anahontaha, Huron chief; Metiwemeg, Algonquin chief; and then their followers, &c. : Nicolas Duval, Mathurin Soulard, and Blaise Juillet, who died in the first skirmish near Montreal.—*Maple Leaves (abridged)*.

* Dollard's name has been given to a small lane leading from St. James Street to Notre Dame Street, which lane is probably as little known to Montrealers as is the brave man whose deeds are herein recorded.

SIR WILLIAM ALEXANDER, AND THE
BARONETS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

BY HENRY KIRKE, M.A., B.C.L.

IN the year 1621, Sir William Alexander, of Menstrie, who was a great favourite with James I., applied to him for a grant of Acadia. Sir William was a younger son of Alexander Alexander, of Menstrie, and was born in the year 1580. Having received a liberal education he was selected as travelling companion to the Duke of Argyll. On his return from the continent he lived for some time a retired life in Scotland, and published his "Aurora," a poetical complaint upon his unsuccessful addresses to a lady, who, declining the honour of his hand, had, as he expressed it, "matched her morning to one in the evening of his days." Not long after this he married Janet, daughter and heiress of Sir William Erskine, and removed to the court of James VI. In 1613 he was appointed one of the gentlemen ushers to Prince Charles, and master of the requests, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1621, he received the grant of Nova Scotia. He had charters of the Lordship of Canada in 1628, of the Barony of Menstrie in the same year; Barony of Largis, 11th April, 1629; Barony of Tullibody on 30th of July in the same year. Sworn of the Privy Council and Secretary of State, in 1626; Keeper of the Signet, 1627; Commissioner of the Exchequer, 1628: one of the extraordinary Lords of Session, 1631. Created Lord Alexander of Tullibody, Viscount Stirling, by patent, 4th September, 1630, and Earl of Stirling, Viscount Canada and Lord Alexander, by patent, 14th of June, 1633. In 1637, he was made Earl of Doban. In the year after his grant of Nova Scotia, Sir William despatched a number of emigrants to take possession of the country, but they got no further than Newfoundland before the cold weather set in, which obliged them to pass

the winter there. In the following spring they set out for Nova Scotia, and coasted along the South shore. Here they discovered that in the interval between the destruction of the colony by Argoll and the grant to Sir William, the country had been occupied not only by the survivors of the former emigrants, but also by adventurers from all parts, who had increased to formidable numbers. Under these circumstances they thought it prudent to return to England, where, on their arrival, they published an account of the country, in which they boasted of fertile plains, rivers embosomed in trees, and stocked with fish, safe harbours, and a country abounding with game of all kinds. Though these adventurers published an account of a country which they had never seen—not an uncommon thing at the time in which they lived—they seem, singularly enough, to have given a very fair description of Nova Scotia.

War breaking out between England and France at this time, an opportunity was offered for crushing the infant settlements of France in Nova Scotia and Canada. Charles I., warmly patronizing Sir William Alexander, renewed the grant of his father by a patent dated 12th of July, 1624. He also founded the order of Knights Baronet of Nova Scotia, who were to contribute their aid to the settlement, upon the consideration of each having allotted to him a liberal portion of land. However venerable the order of English Baronets may have become, it cannot be denied that that its creation brought little honour either to its founder or to the first possessors of the dignity. Still less can the Baronets of Nova Scotia look back with pleasure to their first creation, however mysterious that event may seem through lapse of time, and the strange eccentricity that appears to have governed their selection. James I. created any gentleman an English Baronet who would maintain thirty foot soldiers in Ireland for three years at eightpence a day each; but if any gentleman would take a voyage to

Nova Scotia, he received a grant of land six miles in length by three in breadth, and was made a Baronet of Nova Scotia into the bargain. Strange as it may seem, but few responded to this invitation, so further inducements were held out. Not only should any gentleman settling in Nova Scotia be made a Baronet, but he and his heirs male should enjoy the privilege of wearing and "carrying about their necks an orange tawny silk ribbon, whereon shall hang pendant in an escutcheon *argent*, a saltire *azure*, thereon an escutcheon of the arms of Scotland, with an imperial crown above the escutcheon, and encircled with the motto 'Fax meritis honestæ gloria.'" In a second grant to Sir William Alexander, power was given to him to make Baronets; and his first exercise of this power was in making a Baronet of Claude de St. Etienne, *alias* Claude de la Tour, a French adventurer, equally devoid of religion and honesty, a Huguenot and a Protestant under the British Monarch, a Catholic under Louis XIV., at all times an active, enterprising, treacherous, and unscrupulous man, who made religion a stalking horse to gain the object of his ambition.

As Nova Scotia was ceded to the French in 1632, the Baronets of that country found themselves in possession of an empty title and a tawny orange ribbon. Their order came to an untimely end, but Charles II., having created some Baronets of *Scotland*, the new and the old Scotia amalgamated, and the titled of either country considered those of the other as belonging to the same order. A meeting of the amalgamated Baronets was held in Edinburgh in 1774, when it was determined to assert their right to wear the orange tawny ribbon with its accessories. Determinations to this effect were presented to the King through the Earl of Suffolk, but His Majesty took no notice of the declaration; and although certain Scotchmen appeared at court on St. Andrew's Day wearing the orange ribbon, they seem soon to have abandoned the custom.

A CURIOUS MEMENTO OF WOLFE.

AN iron tablet, in the form of a tombstone, was recently discovered in the State Prison at Charlestown, Mass., on which is a medallion portrait of General Wolfe, the conquerer of Quebec. Around the medallion is the following inscription: "In memory of Major-General James Wolfe, slain at Quebec, September 13, 1759." Beneath the medallion is a group of flags and cannon, and on a small shield are the official initials of the monarch, "G. R." It was found about twenty years ago, in a junk shop, and taken to the prison by an officer. These tablets were made for use in fire-places, instead of "back-logs."—*Amer. Historical Record.*

 GOVERNORS OF CANADA PRIOR TO THE CONQUEST.

SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN, whose name will always occupy a prominent place in the annals of Canada, as the founder of Quebec, and first Governor of New France, was of a noble family of Brouage, in the Province of Saintonge, in France. Prior to his engagement by the Marquis de la Roche and M. Chauvin, he had achieved a reputation as an able and experienced officer. In 1603 he entered the service of the gentlemen named, and in March of that year, sailed for Canada, and with small boats ascended the St. Lawrence to the Rapids, now known as the Lachine Rapids, after which he returned to France.

In 1604 he made a second voyage to Canada, and in 1607 he was sent a voyage to Tadousac. During his first visit to Canada, he had marked out a spot, above the Island of Orleans, as a suitable place for a town, and in 1608, with one

of his vessels, he ascended the St. Lawrence, and on the 3rd July laid the foundation of Quebec.



AUTOGRAPH OF CHAMPLAIN.

Under successive vice-roys, Champlain continued to act as Lieutenant. In 1627, under the direct auspices of Cardinal Richelieu, the "Company of one hundred Associates" was formed, to which was transferred entire possession "of the fort and settlement of Quebec, all the territory of New France, including Florida," &c., &c. The vice-royalty was now suspended, and Champlain was appointed first Governor of the Colony. He occupied himself diligently for its material progress, and at the same time co-operated heartily in all measures for securing its religious welfare; and for converting the savages. Indeed his zeal in this cause was so great, that he used to say, "that the salvation of one soul was of more value than the conquest of an empire."

On October 18, 1635, he was laid prostrate by a stroke of paralysis, and never rose again from his couch. On Christmas Day, 1635, he breathed his last. His remains were entombed in a vault, over which soon afterwards, his successor, caused the erection of a small structure known as Champlain's Chapel. He was succeeded by

M. DE MONTMAGNY,

who arrived at Quebec in May, 1636. The new Governor was a Knight of Malta, and a gentleman of estimable qualities of mind and heart. He was remarkable no less, on account of his devotional spirit, manifested on all occasions, than for his courage, and dignified demeanour. The chiefs of the Canadian Indians, and even those of the Iroquois, entertained a great respect for him. Although he was de-

sirous of relinquishing his office on several occasions, because the responsible duties could not be efficiently performed in the absence of adequate assistance from France, which he applied for in vain, yet, at the instance of the Company of one hundred Associates, his commission was renewed from time to time by the King, until the year 1648. It was during his administration, that Fort Richelieu was built (1642),

AUTOGRAPH OF M. DE MONTMAGNY.

and during the same year Ville Marie (Montreal) was founded. During his service of 12 years, he proved himself to be a loyal servant of his King, a faithful promoter of the interests of the Company, a true son of his Church, and possessed of much tact in conducting the critical affairs of the Colony.

SIEUR D'AILLEBOUST,

his successor, was a descendant of a German family, which had emigrated to France. He originally came to Canada, some years anterior to his appointment to the Government, with colonists for the Island of Montreal. He had administered that settlement during the absence of M. de Maisonneuve, and afterwards was promoted to the Government of Three Rivers. On the recommendation of Maisonneuve, he was appointed Governor of Canada in 1648. He was an excellent military officer, although in the absence of adequate succor from France, he was scarcely able to prevent the Colony from succumbing under the attacks of the Iroquois. He endeavored to amalgamate his forces with those of the Governor of New England, so as to put a stop to their encroachments and attacks, but without avail. He fulfilled his duties for three years, (until 1651), when he was

superseded by M. de Lauson, into whose hands he resigned his power in the month of October, and returned to the Island of Montreal, where, during the absence of Maisonneuve, he again performed the duties of his former superior officer and friend. Some years later, 1657-58, he was again called upon to exercise the functions of Lieutenant-Governor, prior to the arrival of M. d'Argenson, in 1658. He died at Montreal on the 21st May, 1660.

DE LAUSON,

who succeeded to the Governorship in 1651, was an influential member of the "Company of one hundred Associates." His appointment as Governor was made at his own request, for he supposed that by proceeding to Canada in person, he could restore the fortunes of the colony. On his arrival in October, 1651, he found its affairs in a much worse condition

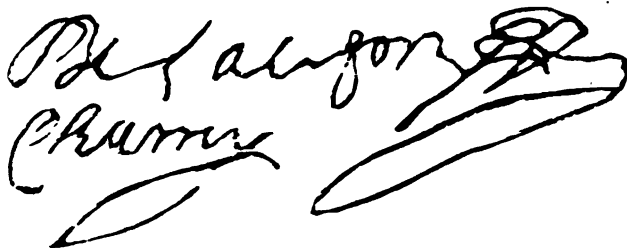
AUTOGRAPH OF DE LAUSON, SENR.

than he had supposed. The audacity of the Iroquois, and their active hostility to the French had reached their highest pitch, and the Colonists were placed in a most precarious state. De Lauson sought to avert the threatened calamities, but while treating with the enemy, he made concessions, and acquiesced in certain undertakings of the Iroquois, which drew upon him the dislike of the colonists, and thereby rendered himself very unpopular. He accordingly departed

for France in 1656, before the close of his term of office, leaving his son to govern in his stead. The younger

DE LAUSON

remained only a short time in the colony, during which he



AUTOGRAPH OF DE LAUSON, JUNR.

appears to have been chiefly occupied in preparations for following his father. He sailed for France in 1657.

M. D'ARGENSON

was appointed Governor in 1657, but did not arrive at Quebec until July, 1658. The affairs of the Colony, as has been already stated, were, during this interval, administered by D'Ailleboust. D'Argenson was a young man of thirty-two or thirty-three years of age, at the time of his arrival. His



AUTOGRAPH OF M. D'ARGENSON.

reputation for courage, address, and sagacity was high. Sustained by an adequate military force, he might have secured to the province, peace and permanent prosperity. But France neglected to furnish soldiers, and the new Governor discovered that he was powerless to protect the lives, and property of the Colonists. Although he made several excursions at the head of such forces as could be mustered,

he was unable to administer any effectual check to the fierce persecutors of the Colony, and his health gave way under the fatigue and annoyance of his fruitless efforts to chastise the invaders. With broken health, and hopeless of the future of the Province, he determined, if possible, to withdraw from the scene of so much suffering and uncertainty, and his application to be recalled, was acceded to, and on the 19th of September, 1661, he sailed for France.

BARON D'AVAGOUR,

the new Governor, had arrived at Quebec, August 31st, a few weeks prior to the departure of D'Argenson. He was a brave old soldier, and occupied himself, during the first few weeks after his arrival in visiting the several posts, and making himself acquainted with the affairs of the Colony.



Autograph of Baron D'Avagour

His explorations finished, he expressed his astonishment that his predecessor should have been able to bear up so long under such discouraging circumstances. The Colony, in fact, was tottering on the very brink of destruction. While affairs were in this hapless condition, the prospect was suddenly brightened by the arrival of deputies from two of the Iroquois tribes, who brought with them four French prisoners. Their object was to procure the release of eight of their tribes, held as captives by the French, and to treat for peace. The arrival of a company of regular soldiers from France in 1662, added to the feeling of security. Another source of encouragement was the diminished activity of the warfare within the territory of the Colony. Some of the tribes continued, on a small scale, to harass them, but at this time the majority of the Iroquois warriors were engaged in making war upon other tribes, and no force could be spared to attack the Colonists. The Governor was able to repel such small attacks as were made, but he was much chagrined at his inability to pursue the enemy into their

own settlements, and inflict the punishment they deserved. He was a man of energy, imperious will, and obstinate, and when promised succor from France failed to arrive, the disappointment, added to other grounds of vexation, soured his temper, and impaired his ability to tolerate opposition, or to deal judiciously with the civil business of the Colony. The Governor and the chief functionary of the Church disagreed, and finally Bishop Laval proceeded to France and complained to the King. Moved by Laval's representations, Louis recalled the Governor, but although superseded, D'Avagour retired without any discredit to his military reputation. Soon after his return to Europe, he was promoted to a command in the service of the Emperor of Austria, and was killed in 1664 defending a fortress against the Turks.

(To be continued.)

A CANADIAN TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF AN ENGLISH ARTIST.

DIED on the 12th August, 1873, Mr. Joseph S. Wyon, aged 37 years, Chief Engraver of Her Majesty's Seals. "Such is the brief record of a loss which has been sustained" in the early death of one whose name and fame as an artist, has reached every quarter of the globe. The appointment held by him as Chief Engraver of Her Majesty's Seals, in itself marks the high appreciation in which he was held. But his fame has been more widely spread, by the numerous works of art which now appear in the cabinets of "Medal Collectors" throughout the world. The official appointment as Chief Engraver had been previously held by his father, Mr. Benjamin Wyon, and by his grandfather, Mr. Thomas Wyon, upon whom it was first conferred in the year 1816. The lately deceased artist was educated by his father, Mr. Benjamin Wyon, and in

the Royal Academy of Arts, where he obtained two silver medals. His first work of importance was a medal of James Watt, the inventor of the steam-engine. This medal so pleased the late Robert Stephenson that at his recommendation it was adopted as an annual prize medal by the Royal Institute of Civil Engineers. The first work by the late Mr. J. S. Wyon, executed in his capacity as Chief Engraver of Her Majesty's Seals was the Great Seal of England now in use. In the year 1863 he executed the medal struck by order of the Corporation of the City of London to commemorate the passage of the Princess Alexandra through the City, previous to her marriage with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and in the year 1867 the medal for the same corporation to commemorate the visit of the Sultan.

Throughout Canada his name is rendered familiar by the medals prepared in commemoration of important events. Probably the finest of these medals is that prepared by him in 1867, by order of the Canadian Government to commemorate the Confederation of the four Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada. The great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, a beautiful work of art, was also executed by him at the same time. The above mentioned are but a few of the most important of the late artist's works, which also comprise medals of various members of the Royal Family, and which are well and widely known. The late Mr. J. S. Wyon was a Juror in the London Exhibition of 1862, and in conjunction with his brother, Mr. A. B. Wyon, who assisted, and who survives him, received the only medal awarded in the Paris Exhibition of 1867 to British exhibitors in the class of sculpture. They have also recently been awarded two medals in the Exhibition of Vienna. Mr. J. S. Wyon was decorated by the Sultan of Turkey with the Order the Medjidie.

In private life he was greatly esteemed, and much of his

leisure time was devoted to the benevolent work of the Ragged School Union, of which he was for many years an earnest and energetic member.

The business is now carried on by his brother, Mr. A. B. Wyon, whose many works of art clearly demonstrate that the name is destined still to occupy a prominent place in the records of Medallic Art. Of the Canadian series of Medals, (about 85 in number,) nearly one-half bear the name of "Wyon," and in this number are to be found the choicest and most interesting of the series.

The portrait of Mr. Wyon is from a Photograph taken shortly before his decease.

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE SIEGE-PIECES OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

A Paper read before the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal at its Annual Meeting, December 1873.

BY H. MOTT, ESQ., PRESIDENT.



THINK that little apology is necessary for selecting as the subject of a short paper "The Siege-pieces of Charles I. of England," as probably no series of coinage is more interesting than this, especially to Englishmen, for it is not too much to say, that the struggle between Charles and his Parliament was the greatest event which Europe has to relate, previous to the French Revolution.

Parliamentarian as I am upon principle and conviction, I cannot help admiring the Cavaliers. Gallant, gay, loyal, devoted and unselfish; indifferent to life and fortune to the cause they supported. Some of the choicest virtues of our nature were possessed by these "darlings of the land." While the Puritans were struggling for truth and light and liberty, the very necessities of a brave and noble life, the Cavaliers had that which made life fair and beautiful. All

the graces and amenities of life were theirs; they loved music and drawing, poetry, the drama, painting;—all things in short that are wisely and truly considered as shedding a grace upon, and giving a sweetness to existence.

Both showed equal devotion, bravery and daring; but with this difference—the Puritans were devoted to a good cause, the Cavaliers to a weak, bad man, who used their services, their money, their swords; but never scrupled to sacrifice them when such sacrifice served or appeared to serve his own ends.

Looking back upon that struggle, it is impossible not to love and pity, the men who through battle, and loss, and ruin, exile, poverty, neglect and death, still adhered to the cause of Charles I., and wept, and toiled, and bled, and prayed for the restoration of Charles the Second.

Probably, none of the Kings of England commenced their reign under more favorable opportunities than Charles. He bore no resemblance to his father. He was not a driveller, or a pedant, or a buffoon, or a coward. It would be absurd to deny that he was a scholar and a gentleman, a man of exquisite taste in the fine arts, and of strict morals in private life. His talents for business were respectable, his demeanour was kingly.

But he was false, imperious, obstinate, narrow minded, ignorant of the temper of the people, unobservant of the signs of the times. The whole principle of his government was resistance to public opinion; nor did he make any real concession to that opinion, until it mattered not whether he resisted or conceded; till the nation which had long ceased to love or trust, had also ceased to fear him. Faithlessness was the chief cause of his disasters, and is the chief stain on his memory.

It is none of my purpose on the present occasion to review the long struggle between Charles and his Parliament.

"'Twere long to tell, and sad to trace
Each step from splendour to disgrace,"

during this eventful reign ; but as the conquests of Alexander and Cæsar may be followed through their coins, so may the careful student of Numismatics derive information from the coinage of Charles.

The regular coinage comprised :

In Gold—The Unit, Broad, or 20s. piece ; Double Crown, Half Broad or 10s. piece ; Crown or 5s. piece, and Angel or 10s. There was also a Treble-Unit or 3 pound piece struck at Oxford.

In Silver—A Twenty Shillings or Pound piece, Ten Shillings or Half-pound ; (these were also struck at Oxford, and this is the only reign in which pieces of these denominations were ever struck.) Crowns, Half-Crowns, Shillings, Sixpences, Groats, Three Pence, Half-Groats, Pennies and Half-Pennies.

The silver coinage is the most numerous and varied of any in English annals, and it is remarkable that during the gradual waste of the King's resources in the civil war, no debasement in the coinage took place ; the very rudest of the siege pieces being of the proper purity and weight.

The whole coinage of the reign, necessarily became towards its close, extremely irregular, both in design and execution, and an immense number of trifling variations occur, far too numerous to allude to in detail.

In addition to the issues from the Royal Mint, we find during this reign, pieces coined in London by Nicholas Briot. And beyond the mint set up at Oxford, as already mentioned, the unfortunate King carried his mint to Aberystwith, Chester, Weymouth, York, Exeter, Bristol, Shrewsbury, Worcester, and possibly other cities.

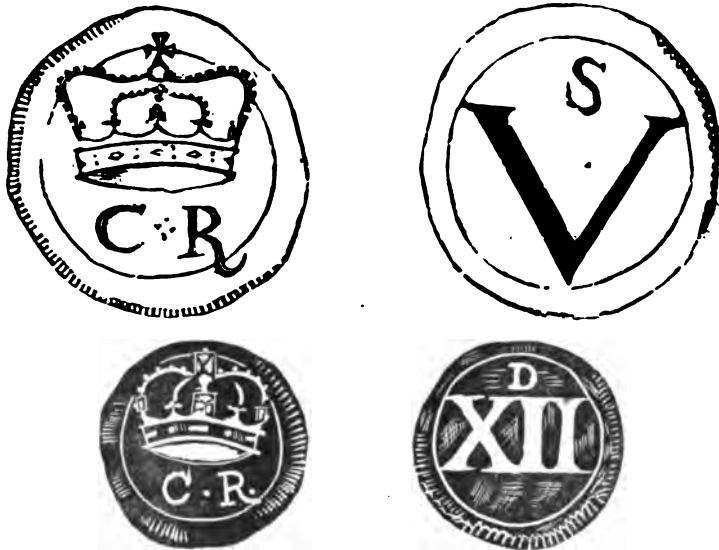
The coins minted at Oxford were struck from plate, both gold and silver, furnished by the Universities. This caused the destruction of many rare and interesting relics ; but such are the inevitable consequences of civil

war, that in 1644 the Commons House of Parliament, with equal recklessness, ordered all the king's plate in the Tower to be melted down and coined, notwithstanding a remonstrance, alleging that the curious workmanship of these ancient monuments was worth more than the metal.

But our business to-night is more intimately associated with the "pieces of necessity," as they are called.

On many occasions, during the most disastrous fortunes of the king, in the latter part of the civil war, his partisans were under the necessity of striking money in a rude manner; they were generally formed from plate melted down, cut into various shapes and then stamped or engraved with various devices.

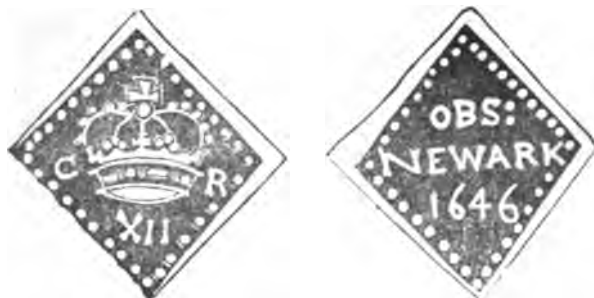
The first were coined at Dublin, and consisted merely of weighed pieces of plate, simply stamped with numerals, to



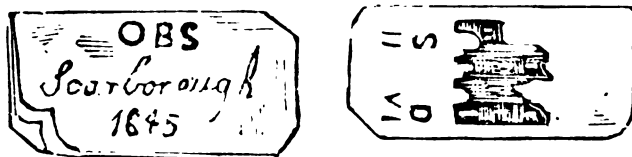
denote the current value. Some had also "C. R." under a crown.

For different sieges in England we have record of six

pieces of different value in connection with Beeston Castle ; for Carlisle, when it was defended for the King by Sir Thomas Glemham, four pieces, bearing the date 1645 ;



Colchester Castle, two pieces ; Newark, four pieces, which are the most frequently met with of all the siege pieces ;



Scarborough, five pieces ; and five pieces unknown, as it is not possible to appropriate them to any particular castle ; for Pontefract Castle, two pieces, both shillings, one diamond shaped and one octagonal. These were struck in 1648, whilst the castle was defended for the King by Col. Morris. This staunch royalist held out for seven weeks after the execution of the King, and struck the coins he issued in the name of Charles II. The shillings, so struck, were of an octagonal shape, with "Carolus Secundus 1648," round the figure of the castle, and the reverse had "Post mortem patris pro filio." "After the death of the father, for the son."

It would far exceed my present purpose to follow in detail

the many variations in the coins of Charles, but a glance at the mottoes and legends may not be without interest.

Passing over the national coinage, on which he is styled King of England, France and Ireland, we may first notice the declaration on the Oxford Pound piece that Charles would "preserve the Protestant religion, the laws and liberties of his subjects, and privileges of Parliament," and further, the verse from the 68th Psalm, "Let God arise, let his enemies be scattered." On the Unit, "Kingdoms flourish by concord." On the Double Crown, "God protects his worshippers." On the Angel, "The Love of the people is the King's protection." On the Tower Crown, "I reign under the auspices of Christ." On the Half-Groat, "A rose without a thorn"; also, "Justice strengthens a throne."

It is remarkable how the spirit of these mottoes was uniformly broken by the King, and how the difficulties of the royal cause accumulated, until the "Dum spiro, spero," "Whilst I live I hope," of the Pontefract shilling appears like a cry of anguish.

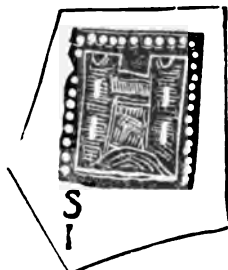
Charles had a more formidable enemy than the army of the Parliament, in his own determined insincerity. Driven from place to place, without rest, not even his rank or the number and quality of his supporters sufficed to preserve him from physical suffering and privation.

The coins of Charles speak most eloquently of the tenor of his career. We have them of different mints, and, by them we can trace the disasters of the obstinate King. We know them as the Oxford Pound Piece, the York Half-Crown, the Newark, Scarborough, and the Pontefract Shillings.

Affairs grew worse and worse, so that at last the "siege-pieces," as they were denominated, can hardly be called coins at all. Some of them, as we know, consisted of mere bits of silver plate, with a castle rudely stamped upon them.

Ruding says, "from necessity the workmanship was so rude, as to justify the suspicion that the dies were sunk by a

common blacksmith," the pieces, in some instances, retain-



ing the mouldings of the salvers from which they were cut.

The siege pieces of gold are but few. Mr. Henfry records one struck at Colchester Castle, probably intended for a 10s. piece. It is of a rude circular shape, and bears an incused representation of the Castle with a flag flying in the centre. Colchester Castle, defended by Lord Goring, and under him Sir Charles Lucus and Sir George Lisle, held out for eleven weeks against the Parliamentary Army under Fairfax, whilst Basing House, defended by the Marquis of Winchester, held out for two years against Sir William Waller and Fairfax, until Cromwell himself appeared before it, with the usual result. It was not long before the Speaker of the House of Commons received the following news: "I thank God I can give a good account of Basing."

Here, happily, with politics, as "party politics," we meddle not, but nevertheless, with pity for the King, and admiration for the courage and devotion of the brave men who fought round his standard, we cannot overlook the fact, that England, "out of this nettle, 'danger,' plucked the flower 'safety.'"

A glance at the "Castles" from a topographical view may be of some interest:

Beeston Castle, situated nearly in the centre of the County of Cheshire, was of great strength, being built

upon a rock, on one side precipitous, and on the other gradually sloping. The outer court enclosed an area of about five acres. The walls were prodigiously thick, and some portions of the ruins, including two watch-towers, remain. After various fortunes, it finally surrendered to the Parliamentary Army under Sir William Brereton, on November 16, 1645, having bravely resisted for 18 weeks ; it was then dismantled. The castle was not given up till the defenders of it were reduced to great want. Yet they obtained the most honorable terms, marching out with drums beating and colours flying, though reduced to the number of sixty.

Scarborough Castle underwent two sieges by the Parliamentary forces, the first of which lasted twelve months. It was then, like many other fortresses, dismantled by order of the Parliament. Here was imprisoned for above twelve months, for his religious opinions, George Fox, the first of the Quakers, and his sufferings were very great.

Newark was one of the most considerable garrisons the King had, and it sustained three sieges.

Pontefract was frequently besieged, and defended by Royalists and Parliamentarians. The garrison, after having been reduced from 600 to 100 men, surrendered, in 1649, to General Lambert, having first proclaimed Charles II. successor to the throne of his father, and having done all to defend it that a garrison of brave men could do. In this castle, as I have already said, Colonel Morris struck the first silver coin of Charles II., who was proclaimed after the death of his father. Shortly after, the fortress was dismantled. Little of its ruins remain, and the area is now chiefly gardens. The "pieces" bear the impression of this once famous castle, and even the cakes of the old city also have the castle stamped upon them.

It is scarcely possible to overrate the importance attached to the records of this great struggle between Charles and his people. How much of the liberties which we this day

enjoy spring from this strife? By it the pen of historians and poets have been inspired,—and the recollection of the sufferings which brave men underwent, should arm us to guard the blessings which they have bequeathed to us.

AN INDIAN TRADITION,

CONCERNING THE ORIGIN OF THE FIVE NATIONS.

WHEN our good Manitta raised Akanishionegy* out of the great waters, he said to his brethern, how fine a country is this! I will make Red† men, the best of men to enjoy it. Then with five handfuls of red seeds, like the eggs of flies, did he strow the fertile fields of Onondago. Little worms came out of the seeds, and penetrated the earth, when the spirits, who had never yet seen the light, entered into and united with them. Manitta watered the earth with his rain, the sun warmed it, the worms, with the spirits in them, grew, putting forth little arms and legs, and moved the light earth that covered them. After nine moons they came forth perfect boys and girls. Manitta covered them with his mantle of warm, purple cloud, and nourish them with milk from his fingers ends. Nine summers did he nurse them, and nine summers more did he instruct them how to live. In the mean time he had made for their use, trees, plants, and animals, of various kinds. Akanishionegy was covered with woods and filled with creatures. Then he assembled his children together and said, "Ye are Five Nations, for ye sprang each from a different handful of the seed I sowed; but ye are all brethren; and I am your father, for I made ye all; I have nursed and brought you up: Mohocks, I have made you bold and valiant, and see, I give you corn for your food; Oneidas, I

* The Country of the Five Nations.

† They thus distinguished themselves from white men and black men. But their complexion is not properly red. It is rather the color of copper, or mahogany.

have made you patient of pain and of hunger, the nuts and fruits of trees are yours. Senekas, I have made you industrious and active, beans do I give you for nourishment: Cayugas, I have made you strong, friendly and generous, ground nuts and every root shall refresh you: Onondagos, I have made you wise, just and eloquent; squashes and grapes have I given you to eat, and tobacco to smoke in Council. The beasts, birds and fishes have I given to you all, in common. As I have loved and taken care of you all, so do you love and take care of one another. Communicate freely to each other the good things I have given you, and learn to imitate each other's virtues. I have made you the best people in the world, and I give you the best country. You will defend it from the invasions of other nations, from the children of other Manittas, and keep possession of it for yourselves, while the sun and moon give light, and the waters run in the rivers. This you shall do if you observe my words. Spirits, I am now about to leave you. The bodies I have given you will in time grow old, and wear out, so that you will be weary of them; or from various accidents they may become unfit for your habitation, and you will leave them. I cannot remain here always to give you new ones. I have great affairs to mind, in distant places, and I cannot again attend so long to the nursing of children. I have enabled you therefore among yourselves to produce new bodies, to supply the place of old ones, that every one of you, when he parts with his old habitation, may in due time find a new one, and never wander longer than he chose under the earth, deprived of the light of the sun. Nourish and instruct your children, as I have nourished and instructed you. Be just to all men and kind to strangers, that come among you. So shall you be happy and be loved by all: and I myself will sometimes visit and assist you." Saying this, he wrapped himself in a bright cloud and went like a swift arrow to the sun, where his brethren rejoiced at his return. From

thence he often looked at Akanishionegy, and pointing, showed with pleasure, to his brothers, the country he had formed, and the nations he had produced to inhabit it."—*History of Wyoming.*

THE "FRERES DU CANADA" MEDAL.

BY ALFRED SANDHAM.

THROUGH the kindness of A. J. Boucher, Esq., I am enabled to give a description and illustration of an interesting medal now in his possession. The medal, in regard to size and shape is identical with that described by Sir Duncan Gibb in a paper, which appeared in the October number of the *Antiquarian*. In this instance the obverse bears the words "Sacred friendship." The date and incised letters "N.R.," as on the "Freres du Canada," do not however appear. The reverse is, with a trifling exception, the same as on that medal, the word "inseparable" being divided by a period, "*in . separable.*"

This medal was the property of Mr. Boucher's grandfather, formerly an officer in the Royal Canadian Volunteers.* Mr. Boucher is not, in possession of any positive information regarding the medal. Sir Duncan Gibb suggests that his medal may have belonged to a club, probably a military



* The "Bouchers" of Canada (including Pierre Boucher, the celebrated Governor of Three Rivers (1690)—the Boucher de Boucherville—Boucher de Grosbois—Boucher-Belleville, &c.,) are all descended from two brothers—*Gaspard* and *Marin* Boucher, natives of Langy, in the Diocese of Mortagne, France,—who came to Canada about the year 1610.

Many of the descendants (born and brought up on the Lower St. Lawrence,—at Riviere-

one. I have not been able to gain definite particulars as to the nature of the club or society, but from the scanty material available, I am inclined to the belief that the society was masonic in its nature. Mr. Boucher differs from me on this point. His reason for so doing, being the fact, that most of the officers of the Regiment were French Canadian Roman Catholics. My conclusions are drawn from a notice which appears in the *Quebec Mercury* of November 20, 1827, and which is reprinted by Christie in his "History of Canada." Volume III., page 139.

The extract referred to, gives an account of the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Wolfe and Montcalm Monument, (Quebec). After describing the forming of the Military line, through which the procession was to pass, the following is given :

"The Grand Lodge of Masons, with the Right Worshipful Grand Master (Claude Denechau, Esq.,) at their head, the Merchants and "*Freres du Canada*," the Sussex and the St. Andrew's Lodges, the Officers comprising the Grand Lodge, and the brethren being in full *Masonic* costume, walked in procession to the chateau, preceeded by the Band

Ouelle, Chateau-Richer, Ile aux Coudres, Ile d'Orleans, &c.,) were seafaring men. Francis Boucher—the 4th descendant—was a sea Captain, and lost his life at sea, on his way to France.

His son, Francis Boucher, fifth descendant, likewise went to sea early. He traded in the West Indies and on the Coast of Guinea. In 1792, he carried by sea, Prince Edward and his Regiment, the Royal Fusileers, from Quebec to Halifax, and for this service he was rewarded by being named "Captain of the Port of Quebec," (as successor to John Steel, Esq., resigned), by Sir Robert S. Milnes, Governor of Canada, 12th August, 1803.

Francis Boucher, sixth descendant, son of the above, was born at Isle aux Coudres, the 8th August, 1778. When aged 16, he joined the "Royal Canadian Volunteers," Regimental Motto "Try us," in 1794, as Ensign.

On the 18th July, 1842, Governor Sir Charles Bagot wrote to him, "I take this opportunity of informing you that I shall have much pleasure in submitting your name to Her Majesty for an appointment to the Legislative Council, should you be willing to accept it. . . . I have great pleasure on this occasion of testifying my sense of your character and standing in this Province." He declined the proposed honor, and after the disbanding of the Regiment, he settled down at Maskinongé, District of Three Rivers, where he engaged successfully in business and brought up a family of seven children. He died at Maskinongé, aged 83, on the 29th August, 1861, and was buried there.

His eldest son, Francis Xavier Olivier Boucher, a Physician, was father of the Founder and First President of the Numismatic Society of Montreal, A. J. Boucher.

of the 66th Regiment, playing a *Masonic* march, and passing through the court, entered the garden, and lined the advances to the spot where the preparations had been made for the purpose which called their attendance."

In this record, I think there is found conclusive evidence as to the Masonic nature of the Society referred to. The whole ceremony of laying the stone was Masonic, and the "Freres du Canada" appear in the order of procession between the Grand Lodge and its officers, and the Sussex and St. Andrew's Lodges, names well known in Masonic circles. Added to this, we find no mention of any society other than Masonic taking part in the ceremony. Having thus far endeavored to solve the problem as to the origin of the medals described, I hope some of the Numismatists of Quebec may now be induced to enter the field.

MONTREAL AND ITS FOUNDERS.

BY FRANCIS PARKMAN, LL.D.

AT La Flèche, in Anjou dwelt one Jérôme le Royer de la Dauversière, receiver of taxes. His portrait shows us a round, *bourgeois* face, somewhat heavy perhaps, decorated with a slight moustache, and redeemed by bright and earnest eyes. On his head he wears a black skull-cap; and over his ample shoulders spreads a stiff white collar, of wide expanse and studious plainness. Though he belonged to the *noblesse*, his looks is that of a grave burgher, of good renown and sage deportment. Dauversière was, however, an enthusiastic devotee, of mystical tendencies, who whipped himself with a scourge of small chains till his shoulders were one wound, wore a belt with more than twelve hundred sharp points, and invented for himself other torments, which filled his confessor with admiration. One day, while at his devotions, he heard an in-

ward voice commanding him to become the founder of a new Order of hospital nuns ; and he was further ordered to establish, on the island called Montreal, in Canada, a hospital, or



AUTOGRAPH OF JEROME LE ROYER DE LA DAUVERSIERE.

Hotel-Dieu, to be conducted by these nuns. But Montreal was a wilderness, and the hospital would have no patients. Therefore, in order to supply them, the island must first be colonized. Dauversière was greatly perplexed. On the one hand, the voice of Heaven must be obeyed ; on the other, he had a wife, six children, and a very moderate fortune.

Again : there was at Paris a young priest, about twenty-eight years of age,—Jean Jacques Olier, afterwards widely known as founder of the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

He was praying in the ancient church of St. Germain des Prés, when, like Dauversière, he thought he heard a voice from Heaven, saying that he was destined to be a light to the Gentiles. It is recorded as a mystic coincidence attending this miracle, that the choir was at that very time chanting the words, *Lumen ad revelationem Gentium* ; and it seems to have occurred neither to Olier nor to his biographer, that, falling on the ear of the rapt worshipper, they might have unconsciously suggested the supposed revelation. But there was a further miracle. An inward voice told Olier that he was to form a society of priests, and establish them on the island called Montreal, in Canada, for propagation of the True Faith ; and writers old and recent assert, that, while both he

and Dauversière were totally ignorant of Canadian geography, they suddenly found themselves in possession, they knew not how, of the most exact details concerning Montreal, its size, shape, situation, soil, climate, and productions.

Dauversière pondered the revelation he had received ; and the more he pondered, the more was he convinced that it came from God. He therefore set out for Paris, to find some means of accomplishing the task assigned him. Here, as he prayed before an image of the Virgin in the church of Notre-Dame, he fell into an ecstasy, and beheld a vision. Christ, the Virgin, and St. Joseph appeared before him. He saw them distinctly. Then he heard Christ ask three times of his Virgin Mother, *Where can I find a faithful servant ?* On which, the Virgin, taking him (Dauversière) by the hand, replied, *See, Lord, here is that faithful servant!*—and Christ, with a benignant smile, received him into his service, promising to bestow on him wisdom and strength to do his work. From Paris he went to the neighboring chateau of Meudon, which overlooks the valley of the Seine, not far from St. Cloud. Entering the gallery of the old castle, he saw a priest approaching him. It was Olier. Now we are told that neither of these men had ever seen or heard of the other ; and yet, says the pious historian, “impelled by a kind of inspiration, they knew each other at once, even to the depths of their hearts and saluted each other by name.

“Monsieur,” exclaimed Olier, “I know your design, and I go to commend it to God at the holy altar.”

And he went at once to say mass in the chapel. Dauversière received the communion at hands ; and then they walked for three hours in the park, discussing their plans. They were of one mind, in respect both to objects and means, and when they parted, Olier gave Dauversière a hundred louis, saying, “This is to begin the work of God.”

They proposed to found at Montreal three religious communities,—*three* being the mystic number,—one of secular

priests to direct the colonists and convert the Indians, one of nuns to nurse the sick, and one of nuns to teach the Faith to the children, white and red. To borrow their own phrases, they would plant the banner of Christ in an abode of desolation and a haunt of demons ; and to this end a band of priests and women were to invade the wilderness, and take post between the fangs of the Iroquois. But first they must make a colony, and to do so must raise money. Olier had pious and wealthy penitents ; Dauversière had a friend the Baron de Fancamp, devout as himself and far richer. Anxious for his soul, and satisfied that the enterprise was an inspiration of God, he was eager to bear part in it. Olier soon found three others ; and the six together formed the germ of the Society of Notre-Dame de Montreal. Among them they raised the sum of seventy-five thousand livres, equivalent to about as many dollars at the present day.

At this time the island of Montreal belonged to Lauson, former president of the great company of the Hundred Associates ; and, his son had a monopoly of fishing in the St. Lawrence. Dauversière and Fancamp, after much diplomacy, succeeded in persuading the elder Lauson to transfer his title to them ; and, as there was a defect in it, they obtained a grant of the island from the Hundred Associates, its original owners, who, however, reserved to themselves its western extremity as a site for a fort and storehouses. At the same time, the younger Lauson granted them a right of fishery within two leagues of the shores of the island, for which they were to make a yearly acknowledgment of ten pounds of fish. A confirmation of these grants was obtained from the King. Dauversière and his companions were now *seigneurs* of Montreal. They were empowered to appoint a governor, and to establish courts, from which there was to be an appeal to the Supreme Court of Quebec, supposing such to exist. They were excluded from the fur-trade, and forbidden to build castles or forts other than such as were necessary for defence against the Indians.

Their title assured, they matured their plan. First they would send out forty men to take possession of Montreal, intrench themselves, and raise crops. Then they would build a house for the priests, and two convents for the nuns. Meanwhile, Olier was toiling at Vaugirard, on the outskirts of Paris, to inaugurate the seminary of priests, and Dauversière at La Flèche, to form the community of hospital nuns.

The Associates needed a soldier-governor to take charge of their forty men ; and directed as they supposed by Providence, they found one wholly to their mind. This was Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, a devout and valiant



AUTOGRAPH OF PAUL DE CHOMEDY.

gentleman, who in long service among the heretics of Holland had kept his faith intact and had held himself resolutely aloof from the license that surrounded him. He loved his profession of arms, and wished to consecrate his sword to the Church.

The scheme was ripening fast, when both Olier and Dauversière were assailed by one of those revulsions of spirit to which saints of the ecstatic school are naturally liable. Dauversière, in particular, was a prey to the extremity of dejection, uncertainty, and misgiving. How long his fit of dejection lasted does not appear ; but at length he set himself again to his appointed work. Olier, too, emerging from the clouds and darkness, found faith once more, and again placed himself at the head of the great enterprise.

There was imperative need of more money ; and Dauversière, under judicious guidance, was active in obtaining it, and we learn that a large proportion of the money raised for this enterprise was contributed by devout ladies. Many

of them became members of the Association of Montreal, which was eventually increased to about forty-five persons, chosen for their devotion and their wealth.

Olier and his associates had resolved, though not from any collapse of zeal, to postpone the establishment of the seminary and the college until after a settlement should be formed. The hospital, however, might, they thought, be begun at once; for blood and blows would be the assured portion of the first settlers. At least a direct woman ought to embark with the colonists as their nurse and housekeeper. Scarcely was the need recognized when it was supplied in the person of Mademoiselle Jeanne Mance who was born of



AUTOGRAPH OF JEANNE MANCE.

an honorable family of Nogent-le-Roi, and in 1640 was thirty four years of age. She decided to go to Montreal with Maisonneuve and his forty men. Yet, when the vessel was about to sail, sharp misgiving seized her. How could she, a woman, not yet bereft of youth or charms, live alone in the forest, among a troop of soldiers? Her scruples were relieved by two of the men, who, at the last moment, refused to embark without their wives, — and by a young woman, who, impelled by enthusiasm, escaped from her friends and took passage, in spite of them, in one of the vessels.

All was ready; the ships set sail; but Olier, Dauversière, and Fancamp remained at home, as did also the other Associates, with the exception of Maisonneuve and Mademoiselle Mance. In the following February, an impressive scene took place in the church of Notre Dame, at Paris. The Associates, at this time numbering about forty-five with Olier at their head, assembled before the altar of the Virgin, and, by a solemn ceremonial, consecrated Montreal to the Holy

Family. Henceforth it was to be called *Villemarie de Montreal*,—a sacred town, reared to the honor and under the patronage of Christ, St. Joseph, and the Virgin, to be typified by three persons on earth, founders respectively of the three destined communities,—Olier, Dauversière and a maiden of Troyes, Marguerite Bourgeoys : the seminary to be consecrated to Christ, the Hôtel-Dieu to St. Joseph, and the college to the Virgin.

But we are anticipating a little ; for it was several years as yet before Marguerite Bourgeoys took an active part in the work of Montreal. She was the daughter of a respectable tradesman, and was now twenty-two years of age. Her portrait has come down to us ; and her face is a mirror of frankness, loyalty, and womanly tenderness. Her qualities were those of good sense, conscientiousness, and a warm heart. She had known no miracles, ecstasies, or trances ; and though afterwards, when her religious susceptibilities had reached a fuller development, a few such are recorded of her, yet even the Abbé Faillon, with the best intentions, can credit her with but a meagre allowance of these celestial favors. Though in the midst of visionaries, she distrusted the supernatural, and avowed her belief, that, in His government of the world, God does not often set aside its ordinary laws. Her religion was of the affections, and was manifested in an absorbing devotion to duty. She had felt no vocation to the cloister, but had taken the vow of chastity, and was attached, as an *externe*, to the Sisters of the Congregation of Troyes, who were fevered with eagerness to go to Canada. Marguerite, however, was content to wait until there was a prospect that she could do good by going ; and it was not till the year 1653, that, renouncing an inheritance, and giving all she had to the poor, she embarked for the savage scene of her labors. To this day, in crowded school-rooms of Montreal and Quebec, fit monuments of her unobtrusive virtue, her successors instruct the children of the poor, and

embalm the pleasant memory of Marguerite Bourgeoys. In the martial figure of Maisonneuve, and the fair form of this gentle nun, we find the true heroes of Montreal.

Maisonneuve, with his forty men and four women reached Quebec too late to ascend to Montreal that season. They encountered distrust, jealousy, and opposition. The agents of the Company of the Hundred Associates looked on them askance; and the Governor of Quebec, Montmagny, saw a rival governor in Maisonneuve. Every means was used to persuade the adventurers to abandon their project, and settle at Quebec. Montmagny called a council of the principal persons of his colony, who gave it as their opinion that the new-comers had better exchange Montreal for the Island of Orleans, where they would be in a position to give and receive succor; while, by persisting in their first design, they would expose themselves to destruction, and be of use to nobody. Maisonneuve, who was present, expressed his surprise that they should assume to direct his affairs. "I have not come here," he said "to deliberate, but to act. It is my duty and honor to found a colony at Montreal; and I would go, if every tree were an Iroquois!"

Early in May, Maisonneuve and his followers embarked. They had gained an unexpected recruit during the winter, in the person of Madame de la Peltrie. The piety, the novelty, and the romance of their enterprise, all had their charms for the fair enthusiast; and an irresistible impulse — imputed by a slandering historian to the levity of her sex — urged her to share their fortunes. Her zeal was more admired by the Montrealists whom she joined than by the Ursulines whom she abandoned. She carried off all the furniture she had lent them, and left them in the utmost destitution.

It was the eighth of May when Maisonneuve and his followers embarked at St. Michel; and as the boat, deep-laden with men, arms, and stores, moved slowly on their way, the

forest, with leaves just opening in the warmth of spring, lay on their right hand and on their left, in a flattering semblance of tranquility and peace. But behind woody islets, in tangled thickets and damp ravines, and in the shade and stillness of the columned woods, lurked everywhere a danger and a terror.

On the seventeenth of May, 1642, Maisonneuve's little flotilla — a pinnace, a flat-bottomed craft moved by sail, and two row-boats — approached Montreal; and all on board raised in unison a hymn of praise. Montmagny was with them, to deliver the island, in behalf of the Company of the Hundred Associates, to Maisonneuve, representative of the Associates of Montreal. And here, too, was Father Vimont, Superior of the missions; for the Jesuits had been prudently invited to accept the spiritual charge of the young colony. On the following day, they glided along the green and solitary shores now thronged with the life of a busy city, and landed on the spot which Champlain, thirty-one years before, had chosen as the fit site of a settlement. It was a tongue or triangle of land, formed by the junction of a rivulet with the St. Lawrence, and known afterwards as Point Callière. The rivulet was bordered by a meadow, and beyond rose the forest with its vanguard of scattered trees. Early spring flowers were blooming in the young grass, and birds of varied plumage flitted among the boughs.

Maisonneuve sprang ashore, and fell on his knees. His followers imitated his example; and all joined their voices in enthusiastic songs of thanksgiving. Tents, baggage, arms, and stores were landed. An altar was raised on a pleasant spot near at hand; and Mademoiselle Mance, with Madame de la Peltrie, aided by her servant, Charlotte Barré, decorated it with a taste which was the admiration of the beholders. Now all the company gathered before the shrine. Here stood Vimont, in the rich vestments of his office. Here were the two ladies, with their servant; Montmagny,

no very willing spectator ; and Maisonneuve, a warlike figure erect and tall, his men clustering around him,—soldiers, sailors, artisans, and laborers,—all alike soldiers at need. They kneeled in reverent silence as the Host was raised aloft ; and when the rite was over, the priest turned and addressed them :—

“You are a grain of mustard-seed, that shall rise and grow till its branches overshadow the earth. You are few, but your work is the work of God. His smile is on you, and your children shall fill the land.”

The afternoon waned ; the sun sank behind the western forest. and twilight came on. Fireflies were twinkling over the darkened meadow. They caught them, tied them with threads into shining festoons, and hung them before the altar, where the Host remained exposed. Then they pitched their tents, lighted their bivouac fires, stationed their guards, and lay down to rest. Such was the birth-night of Montreal.
—*Jesuits in North America.*

HOME MANUFACTURE.

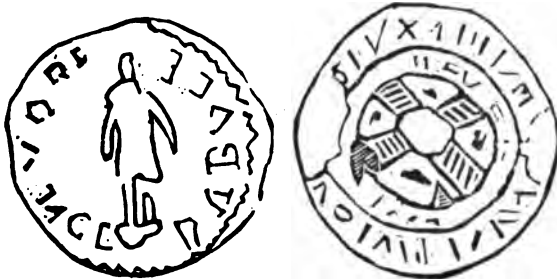


ENCOURAGE "Home Manufacture" has been the cry for many years, but I venture to assert that if other articles of home manufacture were on a par with that which furnishes material for the present remarks, the cry would soon cease. When Mr. Kingsford favored us with his able paper entitled, "A few words upon a Political Coin," it occurred to me that so far as the coin itself is concerned, the fewer the words the better. It is, however, a well known saying, that there "never was a bad, but that a worse might be found," and in a numismatic sense, this is now proved to be true, for rude as is the "Vexator Canadensis," the coin (?) now to be discussed is still more so.

There are times when the graver of the artist fails to de-

pict the beauty of the subject treated, but here the rudiments of the Engraver's art are scarcely necessary to enable the "prentice hand" to produce a comparative "thing of beauty."

What is it? Before attempting to answer this momentous question, I must explain that a few evenings ago, I found myself in the neighborhood of the residence of a most enthusiastic numismatist,—a gentleman of taste, and the fortunate possessor of a fine collection of Coins and Medals. The temptation was great,—I yielded, and called, professedly for a few minutes, but the minutes lengthened into hours ere I took my leave. It was during this pleasant visit, that my friend opened a drawer in his cabinet, and taking therefrom a "lump of copper," about the diameter of a penny piece, but much thicker, he laid it in my hand—leaned back in his chair for a few moments,—anxiously (?) looked into my face, and finally (unable to further restrain his impatience), propounded the question just referred to—"What is it?" The question was one of importance, and the response, slowly and calmly given, was "Well, it looks like a Canadian." Now, I would not have any reader of the *Antiquarian* think for a moment that "Canadians" have anything in common with the ugly looking token now referred to.



The *happy possessor* of this lump of copper, naturally asked my reasons for calling it by such an honored name. It was

now necessary to be still more cautious, for the very act of comparing a respectable Canadian *habitant* with the nondescript figure which *beautifies* the obverse of this piece might be construed into a libel. So all I dare venture to add was "that it appeared as though the unknown artist had the 'Habitant Penny' in view when he executed the dies for this coin." This is evident in the fact, that the greater portion of the letters forming the word "Province," may be deciphered. True, like Mark Twain's Map of Paris, the student might find it necessary to stand on his head in order to read it, but any objection made to the mode of placing this word, might be removed by the artist pleading that he was not the first who had endeavored to overturn the Province. Having traced this word from the *end* to the *beginning*, I proceed, and my knowledge of hieroglyphics enables me to decipher DU. BAS. Here the artist appears to have decided that he had got as *low* as possible, and he makes use of the space still at his disposal by commencing a *deeply learned* inscription, which he continues on the obverse. The poor habitant (supposing it to be a habitant) looks very much as though he had been trying to read the inscription, and if so, it accounts for the deformity which appears on his neck. The only point wherein the artist has strictly adhered to the rules which should always guide in the choice and execution of a design for a medal is noticeable in the legs of the figure, which are in perfect harmony with the inscription, being "completely out of joint and disconnected."

But what shall I say of the reverse? I have heard it said that a clergyman was once asked to preach a sermon on "nothing." If our artist was asked to furnish the text, he certainly succeeded. Being a native of Montreal, I feel some hesitancy in comparing the arms of this City with the peculiar looking saltiere (or satire), which occupies the *field*, still it appears as though the saltiere with its *dots* and *dashes* is intended to represent the civic arms, but which is the

rose, or which the beaver, I should not like to say. Words fail to describe the accessories to the arms, and therefore I have procured a cut of this unique specimen of "Home Manufacture," and my only wish is that I might be able to write on the envelope in which it is now enclosed, to return to its owner, the words which appeared in a recent catalogue with reference to a book therein noticed, "This is *very scarce*, being the *only one ever made*."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC AND
ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.



THE Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, December 17, 1873, the President Mr. Henry Mott in the chair.

The minutes of the 12th Annual Meeting having been read and confirmed, the Treasurer's Annual Report was read and submitted to the Board of Auditors. The report shewed a balance to the credit of the Society of \$185.

The following were then elected officers for the year 1874:

Henry Mott,	President.
Daniel Rose,	1st Vice President.
Major L. A. H. Latour,	2nd Vice President.
R. W. McLachlan,	Treasurer and Curator.
Gerald E. Harte,	Secretary.

Major L. A. H. Latour was elected to fill the vacancy on the Editorial Committee of the *Canadian Antiquarian*, caused by the death of Stanley C. Bagg, Esq.

The President then read an interesting paper on "The Siege pieces of Charles 1st.," illustrated by a number of the pieces in very fine preservation. On motion it was decided to publish the paper in the *Antiquarian*.

The Curator reported receipt of current numbers of several magazines subscribed for by the Society; also dona-

tions of the following, from the authors: The Medals of Washington by W. S. Appleton, Esq.; Historic Medals of Canada, by Alfred Sandham; Numismata Cromwelliana, by H. W. Henfrey, Esq.; Annuaire de Ville Marie, by Major Latour; from Rev. J. Fenwick of Metis, Proceedings of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada, 1841; from the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, a copy of its "Transactions," and from Mr. Mott, a Trade Dollar of the United States, date 1873.

The meeting then adjourned.

EDITORIAL.



WE are indebted to Isaac F. Wood, Esq., of New York, for two interesting medals, one bearing on the obverse a profile-bust of Washington, in military dress, facing to right. Legend—"Norwalk Conn. Memorial." Exergue—"1869." Reverse.—Inscription—"Bought of the 'Norwake' Indians by Roger Ludlowe and Capt. Daniel Patrick 1640.—Founded 1649.—Settled by Act of Court 1650.—Burnt by British under Tryon 1779.—Borough Incorporation 1836.—D. & N. R. R. opened 1852.—Population, 15,000." The number struck was strictly limited to twenty in silver, sixty in copper, forty in white metal, and one trial piece in lead. Price in silver \$5, in copper \$2, and in white metal \$1. The obverse die of this medal has been destroyed, and but a very few specimens remain unsold.

— The second medal bears on the Obverse an accurate south-front view of the main-building of Haverford College, with the legend "Haverford College, Pennsylvania,—1869." Reverse—"Founded by the Society of Friends,—1833," above an open Bible, over which stream the rays from a suspended lamp—symbolical of Haverford's fundamental doctrine embodied in her motto, "*Non Doctior Sed Meliore*

Doctrina Imbutus," which appears in a heraldic garter surrounding the whole. The medal, is placed by its designer at prices barely sufficient to cover cost of manufacture and transmission, as it is his wish to make it a permanent memento within reach of all interested in the College. Price in bronze \$1, in white metal 50c., and in silver \$5. Of the silver, only ten were struck,—they being intended more especially for cabinet-collectors. Parties desiring to secure copies of these interesting medals, should make immediate application to Mr. E. Cogan, 408 State Street, Brooklyn, or J. W. Haseltine, 1343 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

R E V I E W S .

MR. W. S. Appleton, Secretary of the Boston Numismatic Society, has favored us with a copy of a very neatly printed pamphlet containing a description of the Washington Medals now in his collection. A gentleman of wealth, of high literary attainments, and an ardent Numismatist, Mr. Appleton has spared neither time nor money towards rendering his collection of American Medals and Coins as complete as possible. Doubtless there are many *collectors* on this Continent, as also in Europe, who are ignorant as to the extent of the field to which Mr. Appleton more particularly directs his attention. Some slight idea may be gained by the statement that this pamphlet describes 296 distinct types and varieties of Washington Medals alone, and the author states that there are others which he still desires to secure. He adds, I have also several shells with the head of Washington, struck in iron, as medallions, and in brass or tin as advertisements, a head in gutta percha, and a few modern pieces of such outrageously bad work that I cannot call them worthy of description." We heartily wish Mr. Appleton every success in his efforts to complete his invaluable collection of mementoes

of the great and good man, who was "first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

— *Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, Session 1872-3.* This volume of "Transactions" cannot fail to interest those who may be fortunate enough to secure a copy. The Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, has done much towards arousing the public sentiment in favor of research into the early history of our Dominion. Many of its members, among whom we may name Mr. Lemoine, Dr. Miles, and M. l'Abbé Casgrain, have been indefatigable in their research, and the Society has, by its publications, rescued from oblivion many incidents of the deepest interest and highest importance to our Canadian annalists. The present volume contains four papers selected from those read before the Society during the year: "On some additional incidents in connection with the siege and blockade of Quebec in 1775-76," by Lt.-Col. Coffin. "A Whaling voyage to Spitzbergen in 1810," by Jas. Douglas, M.D. "Historic Medals of Canada," by Alfred Sandham. "Some observations on Canadian Chorography and Hypography, and on the meritorious services of the late Jean Baptiste Duberger, Senr.," by H. H. Miles, LL.D. The latter paper contains some deeply interesting information, and we shall in a future number reprint a portion of the same. In addition to these papers, the volume contains Reports of the Officers of the Society, List of Contributors, and a complete (?) list of Members and Officers.

NOTES AND QUERIES.


Can any reader of the *Antiquarian* furnish me with information concerning a Snow Shoe Club, instituted 28th. February, 1809, at Quebec?

I. H. G.

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Vol. II.]

APRIL, 1874.

[No. 4.]

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HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE,
OR SOME ACCOUNT OF THE MERITORIOUS SERVICES OF THE
LATE JEAN BAPTISTE DUBERGER, SENR.

BY H. H. MILES, LL.D.

JEAN BAPTISTE DUBERGER (or, as he usually signed himself, *Fahn Baptist* Duberger) was born at Detroit on February 17th, 1767. When quite young he was sent by his friends to Quebec, furnished with money enough, in the form of pieces of silver, to pay his expenses down, and to secure his admission as a resident-scholar in the Seminary of Quebec. If, as is supposed, he was then about 15 years of age, he must have spent, subsequently, about seven years in that institution; for, in his 23rd year, having given evidence of mechanical genius and of aptitude in the art of drawing, he was taken into the service of the R. E. Department, on the staff of which he continued to be employed during the remainder of his life.

In official documents we find Duberger styled "Mr. Duberger, of the first class of Royal Military Surveyors, and Draftsman."

Although, as will be shewn, Duberger did much towards supplementing and illustrating Canadian history, his name is not even placed on record in the, perhaps, too extensive list of Canadian worthies compiled by Mr. H. J. Morgan, of Ottawa; nor do we find it in that writer's *Bibliotheca Canadensis*. But Bibaud, in his *Pantheon Canadien*, has furnished a brief and imperfect sketch of Duberger. What we know of his career is derived principally from his surviving relatives and from his works themselves, and partly from incidental notices of which he became the subject in consequence of his connection with the famous Colonel By, who superintended the erection of the Martello Towers, still permitted to remain standing on the Plains of Abraham, and who subsequently constructed the works of the Rideau Canal between Ottawa and Kingston.

Duberger's peculiar aptitude for the construction and embellishment of charts of the country was in constant requisition after his entrance into the R. E. staff, in 1789, until the close of the American war—that is, about a quarter of a century,—when, he being afflicted with partial paralysis and frequent ill-health generally, most of his customary work was assigned to his son, of the same name, who inherited much of his father's talent and ability.

At the time when Duberger became connected with the Royal Engineer Department at Quebec, something had already been accomplished in the way of surveying the country and establishing its chorography, but not much in that of exhibiting the result of surveys with precision and elegance. The military authorities being then the sole depositories of whatever had been done, or was required to be done, of that nature, Duberger, after passing through a species of apprenticeship in the Department, which served to make known his extraordinary aptitude both for surveying and for executing maps, was appointed a chief draftsman and surveyor, about the year 1790. More to his natural gifts, his powers

of observation, and his manual skill, must be ascribed his having attained to fitness for the post than to the opportunities accessible during his youth to the natives of Canada, or even to the facilities afforded by the R. E. Department. Until towards the close of the century, he appears to have been chiefly employed in *copying* and in multiplying copies of the older maps which had already been made. Undoubtedly, Duberger executed beautiful copies of most of them, although those now remaining in this country have usually not his name attached, having been copied by *Charland, Gale*, and others. Before the British troops were withdrawn from this country, I saw among the copies of maps in the R. E. office a set of them evidently executed by him and having his signature: and these, being the best, were naturally selected for removal. In the practice pursued, it sometimes happened that Duberger delineated the map itself, while the whole or part of the lettering and references was left for other and less skilful hands.

I do not feel competent, by means of any critical description which I can furnish, to present an adequate estimate of his skill in drawing maps. Those who, in the course of their profession, are familiar with such matters and with his style, invariably speak of his artistical merit in terms of the highest commendation, and as having been far superior to that of any other draftsman of his day. Mr. Lambert, in the narrative of his visit to Quebec, in the autumn of 1806, makes the following mention of him:*

“ Before I quit the subject of the arts in Canada, a country seemingly more capable of supporting than creating genius, I must not omit to mention, with the approbation he deservedly merits, a gentleman of the name of Duberger, a native of that country, and an officer in the corps of Engineers, and Military Draughtsman. He is a self-taught

* *Lambert's Travels, Vol. 1, page 330.*

genius, and has had no other advantage than what the Province afforded him, for he has never been out of the country. He excels in the mechanical arts and the drawing of military surveys, &c. He had the politeness to shew me several of his large draughts of the country, and many other drawings, some of which were beautifully done, and are deposited in the Engineers' office. The only correct chart of Lower Canada, and which was published in London by Faden, in the name of Mr. Vondenvelden, was taken by Mr. Duberger and another gentleman, whose name had a much greater right to appear on the chart than the one which is at present there."

Several years after the time of Lambert's visit, Duberger began gradually to retire from the active work of copying and surveying, in consequence of bad health, being succeeded by his son, of the same name, who, as has been mentioned, inherited much of his father's ability. In fact, work executed by Duberger junior has frequently been taken to have been that of the father. Of his qualifications as a surveyor, which were undoubtedly great, entitling him to the post he held as such in the distinguished R. E. service, we cannot probably, cite corresponding printed or official evidence. The truth is, the services of the civil *employés* of the department were merged in or obscured by those of the military engineers, who always took precedence of the others. Whenever work was done conjointly by the military and civil *employés* it was always officially held to be executed by the former, or under their direction. For this reason, perhaps, Duberger sometimes did not receive nearly so much credit for his work as he was entitled to. So far as we know, one of his first pieces of workmanship in the R. E. office was the taking of copies of the old military plan of the siege operations at Quebec, in 1759; his last work, in 1814 or 1815, was to take part in the survey of the district of Chateauguay, the scene of Desalaberry's exploit, of which there are also several beautiful-

ly executed drafts, with his signature attached. There are still living in Quebec aged and reliable persons who knew Duberger personally, who remember his appearance in the uniform and with the sword he was entitled to wear, and who recall, when they make mention of him, the pride he took in the exercise of his profession.

I now pass on to the mention of the principal work with which his name and memory have been associated. I quote again from Lambert's book :

" But the most important of his labours is a beautiful model of Quebec, upon which he is at present employed, in conjunction with a school-fellow of mine, Capt. By, of the Engineers, whom I had the unexpected pleasure of meeting in Canada after an absence of ten years. The whole of the model is sketched out, and a great part is finished, particularly the fortifications and public buildings. It is upwards of 35 feet in length, and comprises a considerable portion of the Plains of Abraham, as far as the spot where Wolfe died. That which is done is finished with exquisite neatness, cut entirely out of wood, and modelled to a certain scale ; so that every part will be completed with singular correctness, even to the very shape and projection of the rock, the elevations and descents in the city and on the Plains, particularly those eminences which command the garrison. It is to be sent to England when finished, and will, no doubt, be received by the British Government with the approbation it merits.

Although, in this account, a part of the credit of this vast undertaking is ascribed to Captain (afterwards Colonel) By, we may feel assured that Duberger's hands executed it. Lambert says, " the whole of the model is *sketched* out "—that is, in 1806 or 1807. I have found no other allusion to the sketch, or *cartoon*, as, perhaps, we might name it, being, we may presume, the index or guide prepared before pieces of wood to form the model could be cut out. By, who was

soon after to serve as an engineer-officer in the construction of the Martello Towers, and thus to carry into effect, after the lapse of half a century, the plans for defending Quebec discussed and proposed by General Murray and Patrick Makellar in 1759 and 1760, did, in all probability, conduct or assist in the preliminary survey of the ground. What Duberger may have done in this respect—if, indeed, he did anything—would be attributed officially to By, for the reason already stated. But we have no grounds whatever for believing that the latter either drew the sketch to work from or put his hand to the formation of the pieces of the model. To assist in establishing this point, I referred to an aged associate of Duberger, who served in another capacity in the same department. He informs me that he has a perfect recollection of Duberger and of the construction of the model; that Duberger did all the work himself; that he cut out all the pieces and put them together, from time to time, in detached lots, as he progressed, *in his own residence*, a small cottage on the Esplanade, which is still to be seen there, though, perhaps, somewhat enlarged and altered in external appearance.

The credit of having constructed this model has been the subject of a controversy, into which I do not propose to enter at length, but only to allude briefly to some principal particulars. By carried the model to England in the year 1811—ostensibly, it is alleged, to bring it under the notice of the British Government in Duberger's behalf, and to solicit for him such reward as might be accorded. It is further alleged that a pecuniary reward was granted.

According to the testimony of Mr. Duberger's surviving children, no news, of the fate of the model reached Canada for several years; but, about 1817 or 1818, one of his sons, since deceased, called on the Colonel in London, when some explanation took place between them. Colonel By offered to interest himself in the young man's behalf, so as to pro-

cure employment for him, which the latter indignantly rejected, asserting that the Colonel ought first to repair a wrong done to Duberger and his family with respect to the model.

The evidence against By, of whom there is now no descendant left either to refute such a charge or to make tardy reparation, is certainly not complete ; but these facts having some bearing on the case, can be substantiated, namely that the model was taken to England in 1811, and submitted to the inspection of the Duke of Wellington and other military authorities ; that it was approved of by them, and presently placed on exhibition at Woolwich ; that for a long time, down to the year 1831, it went by the name of " By's Model of Quebec," although occasionally, when Canadians visited Woolwich, remonstrances were uttered, to the effect that it was incorrect and unjust thus to ascribe the credit of it to Colonel By ; that then a fresh inscription was attached to it, intimating that the whole credit was not due to that officer. The following facts ought, perhaps, also to be taken into account :—Colonel By was an officer of great zeal and ability. He came to Canada in 1800 ; soon after which he was entrusted with the construction of a boat-canal at the Cascades above Montreal. This being accomplished, he was subsequently charged, as an officer of the Royal Engineers, with the supervision, in whole or in part, of the erection of the Martello Towers on the west side of Quebec. Many years afterwards we find him again in Canada, originating and completing a great public work, the Rideau Canal. In 1832 he left Canada for England, in order to vindicate his character from charges made against him in consequence of mismanagement in the pecuniary affairs of that undertaking and he died soon after. It is also reported, in his biography, that his death was accelerated through having experienced neglect and reproaches in quarters to which he looked for a favourable reception and support against his accusers.

I shall only remark, here, that this account of By, though

not wholly incompatible with the idea of his having dealt wrongfully by Duberger, to the extent of assuming the whole credit of the model, and of not accounting to him for what might be due to him for its construction, still does not furnish proof against the Colonel. On the other hand, it is plain that he had a direct concern, in connection with his work on the Martello Towers, in illustrating the environs and fortifications of Quebec, that the British authorities should perfectly comprehend all local particulars—an object which the great model was likely to promote. Being a man whose mind was ever busy with large schemes, and an engineer, it does not seem incredible that he originated the idea of the model, their being at hand a great artist and genius like Duberger to execute all the details of the work. The whole subject of the controversy, however, though historically interesting, is a painful one to our feelings; and the more so, when we take into account Duberger's personal worth, his ill-health, his diffidence, and his childlike disposition to entrust the care of his reputation and his other interests to another.

As stated by Lambert, the model, when finished, was more than 35 feet long. In width it was sufficient to embrace the site of the fortifications, of part of the Lower-Town, and the precipitous declivities which formed the northern and southern boundaries of the Plains of Abraham.

Within a few months past I have obtained some particulars concerning the present condition of the model, now upwards of 60 years old—particulars kindly furnished, at my request, by a Montreal friend and a resident of Woolwich.

According to this information, about twelve years since, the model was reduced to about one-half of its former dimensions, in order to make space for the reception of more modern objects connected with warfare. A new inscription was affixed to it on a brass plate, in the following words:

“ Model of Quebec—made by Mr. DeBerger, of the R. E.

“Department, Quebec, under the direction of Major By, “about 1830 (1813?). Scale, about $\frac{1}{300}$ or 8 yards to an “inch. This model originally included a line of Martello “towers crossing the Plains of Abraham, and extended to “the spot at which Wolfe fell, Sept. 13th, 1759, about 850 “yards from the place. It was reduced in 1860.”

It will be seen that this inscription is not quite accurate as to certain facts, although the inaccuracies are not such as are likely to attract much attention on the part of the English public visiting the Rotunda at Woolwich from motives of curiosity, and to inspect the collection of various models and objects placed there on exhibition.

In addition to what I have already stated concerning the present condition of the famous Quebec model, I have now to communicate another fact, which appears to me to be of material consequence. From the same source I learned the probability of having the model not merely reduced in size, but set aside altogether. On this point I will quote the words of my informant, who is entirely reliable, and has the best opportunities of knowing the facts of the case. Under date, 22nd October, 1872, he writes :

“I was told that the model, which is, no doubt, a very elaborate work, and admirably done, is found to be very much in the way ; the Rotunda being much cramped for room for the exhibition of models of various kinds, of a more modern and practically useful invention, more especially projectiles, and other military inventions.”

In short, there is now a demand for the space it occupies ; and considering the indifference of the English public concerning such old Canadian works of art, I think we are warranted in assuming that ere long this beautiful trophy of Canadian genius and skill will be removed from its present position, and stowed away, perhaps as useless lumber ; that parts of it will be lost, and finally the whole.

It has occurred to me that the members of the Literary

and Historical Society in particular, and the citizens of Quebec in general, may consider it worth while to take some steps with a view to the recovery of this great work, and of lodging it again in what may be styled its native place. I will not presume to offer any suggestion as to the mode of procedure likely to be effectual in accomplishing the restitution, though I will venture to offer the following remark :— Year by year the visible memorials of old Quebec, which remind us of the conspicuous position which this city, its inhabitants, fortifications, and environs, have occupied in times past, and in connection with many of the important events by which the destinies of the people of North America have been influenced, are passing away ; but the restoration of this model would serve, for generations to come, to exemplify native Canadian genius, to preserve a useful link in the connection between the past, the present, and the future of the famous city, and also as a lasting attraction to the visitors who flock to it annually in quest of objects of historical interest.—*Transactions of the Quebec Lit. & His. Soc.*

THE OLD TOWERS OF THE "FORT DE MESSIEURS."

(BY MRS. LEPROHON.)



ON the eastern slope of Mount Royal's side,
 In view of St. Lawrence' silvery tide,
 Are two stone towers of masonry rude
 With massive doors of time-darkened wood ;
 Traces of loop-holes still show in the walls
 Whilst softly across them the sun light falls ;
 Around, stretch broad meadows, quiet and green
 Where cattle graze*—a fair, tranquil scene.

* The scene has changed since the first publication of this Poem. The fields have become too valuable for such uses as here referred to, and closely built streets now occupy the greater portion of the site.

Those old towers tell of a time long past
When the red man roamed o'er these regions vast,
And the settlers—men of bold heart and brow,
Had to use the sword as well as the plough ;
When women, no lovelier now than then,
Had to do the deeds of undaunted men,
And had higher aims for each true warm heart
Than study of fashions or toilet's art.

A brave hardy race from beyond the sea,
Were those ancient founders of Ville Marie !
Traacherous Sioux and Iroquois bold,
Hung round their homes like wolves round the fold,
Yet they sought their rest free from coward fears,
Though war-whoops might sudden sound in their ears ;
Or battle's red light their slumbers dispel,—
They knew God could guard and protect them well.

Look we back nigh two hundred years ago,
Softly our river's bright waters past flow,
Streams the glad sunshine on each purple hill,
Rougemont, St. Hilary, Boucherville,
Kissing the fairy like Isle of St. Pauls
Where so hushed and holy the twilight falls ;
Or, fair St. Helen's, mid the green wave's spray,
All lovely and calm as it is to day.

No villas with porticos handsome, wide,
Then dotted our queenly mountain's side,
No busy and populous city nigh,
Raised steeples and domes to the clear blue sky ;
Uncleared, unsettled, our forests hoar,
Unbridged our proud river, quiet each shore,
Whilst over the waves of emerald hue,
Glided lightly the Indian's bark canoe.

It was in those towers—the southern one—
 Sister Margaret Bourgeoys, that sainted nun
 Sat patiently teaching, day after day,
 How to find to Jesus the blessed way,
 Mid the daughters swarth of the forest dell,
 Who first from her of a God heard tell ;
 And learned the virtues that woman should grace
 Whatever, might be her rank or her race.

Here too in the chapel tower buried deep,
 An Indian *brave* and his grand-child sleep, (*)
 True model of womanly virtues—she—
 Acquired at Margaret Bourgeoys' knee ;
 He, won unto Christ from his own dark creed,
 From the trammels fierce of his childhood freed,
 Lowly humbled his savage Huron pride
 And amid the pale-faces lived and died.

With each added year grows our city fair ;
 Churches rich, lofty, and spacious square,
 Villas and mansions of stately pride,
 Embellish it now on every side ;
 Buildings—old landmarks—vanish each day,
 For stately successors to quick make way ;
 But we pray from change time may long leave free
 The ancient towers of Ville Marie !

—*Journal of Education.*

* Subjoined is a translation of the epitaphs, still to be seen in the tower referred to.

" Here repose the mortal remains of Francois Thoronhiongo, Huron, Baptised by the Reverend Father Brebeuf. He was noted for his piety, and truthfulness, and was a pattern for Christians and the admiration of infidels. He died at the age of about 100 years, on the 21st April, 1690.

" Here repose the mortal remains of Marie Therese Gannensagousa, of the Congregation of Notre Dame. During three years she filled the office of Mistress of the Mountain School, and left a reputation of high virtue, aged 28 years, on the 26th November, 1696.

MEMORIALS OF COLUMBUS.



ISTORY tells us that Columbus died in Valladolid, Spain, on Ascension Day, the 20th of May, 1506; that his body was deposited in the Convent of San Francisco, and his obsequies celebrated with funeral pomp in that city. His remains were afterwards transported, in 1513, to the Carthusian Monastery of Seville, known as "Las Cuevas," where they erected a handsome monument to him, by command of Ferdinand and Isabella, with the simple inscription, borne upon his shield, of

"A CASTILE Y LEON.

Nuevo Mundo dio Colon."

In the year 1536 his body, and that of his son Diego were removed to the City of St. Domingo, in the Island of Hayti, and interred in the principal chapel. But they were not permitted to rest even there, for on the 15th of January, 1796, they were brought to Havana and interred in their present tomb, amid grand and imposing ceremonies, participated in by the army, navy, and Church officials, and an immense concourse of spectators. To use the words of a Spanish author: "Havana wept with joy, admiration and gratitude at seeing enter within its precincts, in order to guard them forever, the ashes of Christobal Colon,"

The ashes, it is understood were deposited in an urn, which was placed in a niche in the wall, at the entrance and to the left of the chancel of the cathedral. Over this has been placed a slab of stone, elaborately carved, in a stone frame, and representing the dress of Columbus in the costume of the time, a wreath of laurel around his head, and symbolical emblems at the foot of the medallion, upon which is inscribed in Castilian:

"Oh, rest thou, image of the great Colon.

Thousands centuries remain guarded in the urn

And in the remembrance of our nation."

The Family Extinct.—It is a singular fact that there are no known descendants of Christopher Columbus. He had two sons, one of whom, Don Diego, rose to the distinction of an Admiral, and the other, Fernando, was a great traveller. He not only thrice visited America, but subsequently traversed the whole of Europe and every accessible portion of Asia and Africa. He appears to have been a profound scholar and a thoroughly good man. In his will he stipulated that his library, containing twenty thousand volumes, which he gave to the Cathedral of Seville, should be free to the people, and it is free to this day. From books in this collection the late Washington Irving obtained a considerable portion of the information on which his "Life of Columbus" was founded. The following quaint epitaph, almost obliterated by time, appears on the tablet which marks the site of his tomb; "What doth it profit to have sprinkled the whole world with my sweat; to have three times crossed to the New World discovered by my father; to have embellished the shores of the tranquil Gaudalquiver, and preferred simple tastes rather than riches, or that I have assembled around the divinities from the source of Castalia, and offer to thee the riches gathered by Ptolemy, if passing in silence over this stone thou should'st fail to address a single salutation to my father's memory."

Autograph of Columbus—The precise meaning of the curious form of signature adopted by the great navigator is still a subject for doubtful speculation. That he himself considered it to be of weighty consequence, is evident from the following injunction in his will: "Don Diego, my son, or any other, who may inherit this estate, on coming into possession of the inheritance, shall sign with the signature which I now make use of; which is an S, with an X under it, and an M with a Roman A over it, and over that an S, and a great Y with an S over it, with its lines and points as is my custom, as may be seen by my signature, of which there are

many, and it will be seen by the present one. He shall only write the Admiral, whatever titles the King may have conferred on him. This is to be understood, as respects his signature ; but not the enumeration of his titles, which he can make at full length if agreeable ; only the signature is to be the Admiral,"—*el almirante*. The signature thus specified, is the following :

The image shows a handwritten signature. At the top, there are three letters: 'X', 'M', and 'J'. Above the 'X' is a small 'P.', above the 'M' is a small 'A', and above the 'J' is a small 'S.'. Below these letters is the signature 'Xp̄ FERENS' written in a stylized, cursive hand. The 'X' is large and prominent, followed by 'p̄' with a bar over it, and then 'FERENS' in all caps. A small arrow points to the end of the signature.

The Xp̄ signifies Christo, and FERENS, the bearer or bearing—Christ bearing. This signature exemplifies the peculiar character of Columbus, who considering himself selected and set apart from all others by the will of Providence for the accomplishment of a great purpose—great in a temporal, greater still in a spiritual point of view—adopted a corresponding formality and solemnity in all his actions. Named after St. Christopher whose legendary History is comprised in his name *Christophorus*—the bearer of Christ—being said to have carried the infant Saviour on his shoulders over an arm of the sea—Columbus felt that he, too, was destined to carry over the sea the glad tidings of the gospel, to nations dwelling in the darkness of paganism.

Spotorno commencing with the lower letter of this mysterious signature, and connecting them with those above, conjectures them to represent the words *Xristus Sancta Maria Josephus*. Captain Becher, however, has given a much simpler, and in all probability, the correct solution of the

enigma. It was from Queen Isabella that Columbus, after many disappointments, first received the welcome intelligence, that he should be sent on his voyage, and that his son would be received into the Royal service during his absence. Moved to tears of joy and gratitude at the prospect of realizing the grand object of his life, and the advancement and protection offered to his son, the great man, as soon as his feelings allowed utterance, exclaimed: "I shall ever be the servant of your majesty." We may readily believe that Columbus, would retain this sentiment of devoted service, and bequeath it as a sacred heir-loom to his successors; and assuming that the concealed words are Spanish, and the letters are to be read in their regular order, they, in all probability, signify:

	SERVODOR	
SUS	ALTEZAS	SACRAS
JESUS	MARIA	ISABELLA

Or in English, and in full:

The servant
Of their Sacred Highnesses
Jesus Mary and Isabella
Christ bearing
The Admiral.

NOVA SCOTIA TEMPERANCE MEDAL.

BY ALFRED SANDHAM.



THE Temperance reformation in Nova Scotia commenced about the year 1829, and in different parts of the Province, societies were formed during that year. In the early stages of the reform those who were called the "*better classes*," were the movers in it, and their efforts were directed towards rescuing the poor, from the wide-spread debasement brought upon

them in many instances, by the example and usages of those who now sought to benefit them. Many of the *poor* listened and some heeded, but others saw that many of their "rich friends," used no self denial themselves, but continued to use wine, which the poor could not obtain, and did not appreciate. About the year 1837 two pledges were therefore introduced into the society and T. A. (total abstainer) was attached to the names of those who chose to relinquish the use of wine as a beverage. These became the active workers, while the first movers in the enterprize, finding their position as reformers a questionable one, retired one by one from the work, and ere long the societies were remodelled, retaining only the Total Abstinence Pledge,

The Halifax Temperance Society (formed May 5th, 1831,) was one of the first established on total abstinence principles and it was productive of much good during many years, but the introduction of the order of Sons of Temperance into Nova Scotia, in 1847, drew away many of its most efficient workers, and it finally succumbed.

While secret Temperance Societies may be deemed necessary for the accomplishment of plans which might otherwise prove abortive, still it is a cause for regret when the practice of holding open society meetings is allowed thereby to fall into disuitude.



Shortly after the organization of the Society just named,

it was decided "that a medal should be struck, and that each member should receive one on signing the pledge," a small sum being paid therefor. The dies for the medal were prepared in Birmingham, and a very few copies were struck in silver and bronze; but a large number of white metal medals were ordered. This medal has become very scarce, in fact it is almost impossible to secure a copy. The medal is not a very fine specimen of the engraver's art, and its general appearance is not improved by the mode taken to insert a ribbon, each specimen being pierced. The design adopted is,—Obverse: a wreath of Mayflower, extending about two-thirds up each side, and enclosing the words "Token of Membership,"—above the wreath are the words "Temperance Society." Reverse: similar wreath, enclosing the motto of the Society, "Union is strength," with a Maltese cross below, while above the motto appear the words, "Nova Scotia."

THE MANUFACTURE OF DIES FOR COINAGE.

THE first circumstance that claims particular attention in the manufacture of dies, is the selection of the best kind of steel for the purpose, and this must in some measure be left to the experience of the die-forgers, who, if well skilled in his art, will be able to form a tolerably correct judgment of the fitness of the metal for the purpose, by the manner in which it works upon the anvil. It should be rather fine-grained than otherwise, and above all things perfectly even and uniform in its texture, and free from spots and patches finer or coarser than the general mass. But the very fine and uniform steel, with a silky fracture, which is so much esteemed for some of the purposes of cutlery, is unfit for our present purpose, from the extreme facility with which it acquires great hardness by pressure, and its liability to cracks and flaws. The very

coarse grained, or highly crystalline, steel, is also equally objectionable ; it acquires fissures under the die-press, and seldom admits of being equally and properly hardened. The object, therefore, is to select a steel of a medium quality as to fineness of texture, not too easily acted upon by dilute sulphuric acid, and exhibiting an uniform texture, when its surface is washed over with a little aqua-fortis, by which its freedom from *pins* of iron, and other irregularities of composition, is sufficiently indicated.

The best kind of steel being thus selected, and properly forged* into the rough die, it is softened by very careful annealing, and in that state, having been smoothed externally, and brought to a table in the turning lathe, it is delivered to the engraver.

The process of annealing the die consists in heating it to a bright cherry red, and suffering it to cool *gradually*, which is best effected by bedding it in a crucible or iron pot of coarsley-powdered charcoal, that of animal substances being generally preferred. In this operation it is sometimes supposed that the die, or at least its superficial parts, becomes super-carbonized, or *highly-converted*, steel, as it is sometimes called ; but experience does not justify such an opinion, and I believe the *composition* of the die is scarcely, certainly not materially, affected by the process, for it does not remain long enough in the fire for the purpose.

The engraver usually commences his labors by working out the device with small steel tools, *in intaglio* ; he rarely begins in *relief* (though this is sometimes done) ; and having ultimately completed his design, and satisfied himself of its general effect and correctness, by impressions in clay, and dabs, or cast, † in soft metal, the die is ready for the important

*The art of forging dies requires much practice and experience, not only as to the choice of steel, but as to the manual part of the operation. They should be forged at a high heat, and great care should be taken to give a perfect and dense texture to the upper part of the die.

† Type metal is usually employed for this purpose. The die is warmed, and placed in a

operation of *hardening*, which from various causes, a few of which I shall enumerate, is a process of much risk and difficulty ; for should any accident now occur, the labor of many months may be seriously injured, or even rendered quite useless.

The process of hardening soft steel is in itself very simple, though not very easily explained upon mechanical or chemical principles. We know by experience, that it is a property of this highly valuable substance, to become excessively hard if heated and suddenly cooled ; if, therefore, we heat a bar of soft malleable and ductile steel red hot, and then suddenly quench it in a large quantity of cold water, it not only becomes hard, but fragile and brittle. But as a die is a mass of steel of considerable dimensions, this hardening is an operation attended by many and peculiar difficulties, more especially as we have at the same time to attend to the careful perservation of the engraving. This is effected by covering the engraved face of the die with a *protecting paste*, composed of fixed oil of any kind, thickened with powdered charcoal : some persons add pipe-clay, others use a pulp of garlic, but pure lamp-black and linseed oil answer the purpose perfectly. This is thinly spread upon the work of the die, which, if requisite, may be further defended by an iron ring ; the die is then placed with its face downwards in a crucible, and completely surrounded by powdered charcoal. It is heated to a proper temperature, that is, about cherry red, and in that state is taken out with proper tongs, and plunged into a cistern of cold water, of such dimensions as not to become materially increased in temperature ; here it is rapidly moved about, until all noise cease, and then left in the water till quite cool. In this process it should pro-

convenient box, in which the melted metal may be splashed, or *dabb'd*, upon it. The impression is often extremely clear and perfect, and exceeds in effect those which are taken in wax or plaster.

duce a bubbling and hissing noise ; if it pipes and sings, we may generally apprehend a crack or fissure.

No process answers better than the above simple and common mode of hardening dies, though others have had repeated and fair trials. It has been proposed to keep up currents and eddies of cold water in the hardening cistern, by means of delivery-pipes, coming from a height ; and to subject the hot die, with its face uppermost, to a sudden and copious current of water, let upon it from a large pipe, supplied from a high cistern ; but these means have not in any way proved more successful, either in saving the die or in giving it any good qualities. It will be recollected, from the form of the die, that it is necessarily only, as it were *case-hardened*, the hardest strata being outside and the softer ones within which envelope a core, something in the manner of the successive coats of an onion ; an arrangement which we sometimes have an opportunity of seeing displayed in dies which have been smashed by a violent blow.

The hardening having been effected, and the die being for the time safe, some further steps may be taken for its protection ; one of these consists in a very mild kind of tempering, consisting in putting it into water gradually raised to the boiling point, till heated throughout, and then suffering it gradually to cool. This operation renders the die less apt to crack in very cold weather. A great safeguard is also obtained by thrusting the cold die into a red-hot iron ring, which just fits it in that state, and which, by contracting as it cools, keeps its parts together under considerable pressure, preventing the spreading of external cracks and fissures, and often enabling us to employ a split die for obtaining punches, which would break to pieces without the protecting ring.

If the die has been successfully hardened and the protecting paste has done its duty by preserving the face from all injury and oxydizement, or burning as it is usually called, it

is now to be cleaned and burnished and becomes what is called a *matrix*. It may of course be used as a source of medals, but it is not usually thus employed, for fear of accidents happening to it in the coining press, and because the artist has seldom perfected his work upon it in this state. It is therefore, resorted to for the purpose of furnishing a PUNCH, or a steel impression in *relief*. For this purpose a block of steel is selected, of the same quality, and with the same precautions as before, and being carefully annealed, or softened, is turned like the matrix, perfectly true and flat at the bottom, and obtusely conical at the top. In this state, its conical surface is carefully compressed by powerful and proper machinery upon the matrix, which being very hard, soon allows it to receive the commencement of an impression; but in thus receiving the impression, it becomes itself so hard by condensation of texture, as to require during the operation, to be repeatedly annealed, otherwise it would split into small superficial fissures, or would injure the matrix. Much practical skill is therefore required in taking this impression, and the punch in each annealing must be carefully protected, so that the work may not be injured.

Thus, after repeated blows in the die press, and frequent annealing, the impression from the matrix is at length perfected, or completely *up*, and having been touched up by the engraver, is turned, hardened, and collared, as the matrix, of which it is now a complete impression in relief, and, as we have before said, is called a *punch*.

This punch becomes an inexhaustible source of *dies*, without further reference to the original matrix; for now by impressing upon it plugs of soft steel, and by pursuing with them an exactly similar operation to that by which the punch was obtained, we procure impressions from it to any amount, which, of course, are *fac-similes* of the matrix, and these dies being turned, hardened, polished, and if necessary, tempered, are employed for the purpose of coinage.

INTERESTING LETTERS REFERRING TO THE
AMERICAN INVASION OF 1776.



IN the October (1873) number of the *Antiquarian*, page 79, reference was made to a valuable collection of manuscripts, in the Library of the American Antiquarian Society. In reply to an application made to that Society for copies of the letters referring to Canada, we have received the following :

WORCESTER, MASS., U.S., *Feb'y 2, 1874.*

Editors of the Canadian Antiquarian,

GENTLEMEN,—In the October number of your valuable Journal I read with interest the translation of a letter written by Benedict Arnold to the inhabitants of Quebec. Mention is made of other letters of interest relating to the Expedition against Canada, in 1776, in the collection of the American Antiquarian Society, among them one from Gen. Wooster and another from Gen. Chas. Lee. Understanding that copies of these letters would be acceptable to the readers of the *Antiquarian*, I have, with the permission of F.S. Haven, Esq., the accomplished librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, copied the letters mentioned above ; also a communication to Gen. Wooster, signed by Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, (signers of the Declaration of Independence.)

The volume from which these letters are taken, contains many written by men prominent in this country during the Revolutionary War, and was presented to the Society by Mrs. John Davis, widow of the late Governor and Senator, John Davis of Massachusetts.

Among the Autographs contained in this valuable volume are those of Generals Washington, Greene, Putnam, Schuyler and Lincoln ; of Presidents Madison and Munroe, of Lords Stirling, Roger Sherman, Aaron Burr, Alex. Hamilton, and many others of historical interest.

Trusting the letters copied may prove acceptable to your readers.

I am, respectfully yours,

NATHL. PAINE.

COPIES OF AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

MONTREAL, 25th *May*, 1776.

SIR,—We think it would be proper for you to issue an order to the town Major to wait on the Merchants or others having provisions or Merchandise for sale, and request a delivery of what our troops are in immediate want of, offering to give a receipt expressing the quantity delivered and engaging the faith of the United Colonies for payment, and on refusal we think our necessity requires that force should be used to compel a delivery.

Yr. most. obt. hum. Servts,

Samuel Chase
J. Laroche

Gen. Wooster.

N. YORK, *Febr'y* ye 28th, 1776.

SIR,—I am to inform ye that I am appointed by the Continental Congress to the Command of the Troops in Canada. I hope and dare say we shall agree well together. I must request you immediately to contract and grind into flour twenty thousand bushels of wheat. I must also desire that you will suffer the Merchants of Montreal to send none

of their woolen Cloths out of the Town—the post is just going out, I must therefore conclude, Sir,

Yours,



Major General.

I have ordered twelve twelve pounders from Crown Point to Sorrel. I leave it to your discretion whether it would not be prudent before it is too late in the season to send to the Falls of where it appears to me you ought to establish a Post.

To Brigadier General Worcester (*sic*)

Montreal.

On Public Service.

CAMP BEFORE QUEBEC, *April 23rd, 1776.*

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of yesterday I have received, and say in answer, I still hope notwithstanding the infinite number of difficulties of every kind that we have to encounter from almost every quarter, that we shall be able finally to prevail. You observe very justly that every piece of duty is undertaken and executed with a strange indifference, that, too truly has been the case, ever since I have been here, indeed it has been an arduous task even to pay the troops upon the ground, and I have hardly been able to have a single order properly executed, almost every day discovers new traitors even in our bosoms, who endeavour to frustrate all our designs. I have good reason to mistrust Capt. B. . . . I shall therefore send him away Prisoner with his Vessel in the River, he has repeatedly broke his word and disappointed me in business which he has undertaken to perform and from many circumstances I have reason to believe he wished to have omitted.

Notwithstanding all these discouraging circumstances

which are enough to make the heart of a man of sentiment and sensibility bleed for his country. Yet let us make the best of our situation. I am confident that a few days will put a very different face upon our affairs.

We certainly shall have in a very few days a large reinforcement of men, Artillery Stores, and I hope every thing necessary for our future operations.

I have ordered Capt. Palmer to send off all the Vessels from Point au Tremble up the River, except the Maria which I shall immediately man and arm in such a manner as I hope she will be able to defend herself, and perhaps do us some service below. I shall be much obliged to you if you advise and direct such parties as may be sent to Point au Tremble in such a manner as you think conducive to the public safety, and all Officers of parties will obey your instructions.

I am, Sir, in haste, with the greatest esteem and regard your sincere friend and

Very hble. Servt.



My Compts. to Mrs. McNeil's family.

P.S.—Sir I understand by Capt. Palmer and by Capt. Church that the Vessels have been neglected from a dispute among some of the Officers about who commands, I have now told them to take their orders from you. I beg, Sir, if your health will permit, that you would send for the Officers and direct each to his proper business, that the Vessel may immediately be got ready and sent off, and they are hereby ordered strictly to obey your instructions and they will answer the contrary as disobedience of my orders.

D. WOOSTER, B. Genl.

Capn. Hector McNeil, Point au Tremble.

CHIEF-JUSTICE OSGOODE.*



WILLIAM OSGOODE was born in March 1754; and, at the early age of fifteen, was admitted as a commoner of Christ College, Oxford; where he proceeded to his degrees, and became M. A. in July, 1777. His inclination determined him to the study of the law; for which purpose he became a student in the Inner Temple in 1773, having been before admitted at Lincoln's Inn. Possessing only a small paternal property, by no means adequate to his support, Mr. Osgoode seriously engaged in the study of his profession. When he had completed his terms, he was called to the bar; but being more studious of propriety than volubility of speech, never became distinguished as a pleader. He had, indeed, a sort of hesitation, not organic, but, if we may so term it, mental; which led him frequently to pause for expressions, when his thoughts were most stored with knowledge. But the accuracy of his professional information, and the soundness of his judgment, could not escape notice; and the new colony of Upper Canada having been established in 1791, Mr. Osgoode was appointed, in the following year, to go out as chief-justice of that province; for which he sailed in April 1792, in the same ship with General Simcoe, the lieutenant-governor. It was owing probably to the friendly regard of General Simcoe, that the name of Osgoode has obtained a local establishment in Upper Canada, having been conferred upon a township in Dundas county, near the river Rideau, and given to the seats of law at Toronto, Canada West.

The conduct of Mr. Osgoode was so much approved, as chief-justice of the new province, that in a very short time he was advanced to the same office in the Province of Quebec.

* For the portrait which serves to illustrate this article we are indebted to Messrs. Adams, Stevenson & Co., of Toronto. The engraving (which was prepared from Dr. Scadding's "Toronto of Old,") is from an original portrait in the possession of Capt. J. K. Simcoe, R.N., of Wolford in the County of Devon, England.

He here obtained universal esteem and respect by the independent steadiness and firmness of his conduct, as well as by ability and integrity in his judicial office. But he became weary, after a time, of a situation which banished him so far from the friendships and connections of his early years ; and in 1801, he resigned his office, and retired to England, on his official pension. This, together with his own property, and what he had been able to lay past, made him now completely independent ; and, being determined to enjoy the advantages of that state without molestation, he neither sought to be elected into Parliament, nor would he accept of any public situation.

After residing some time in the Temple, he purchased a noble set of apartments in Albany House, where he died, January 17, 1824. Among the deaths in the *Canadian Review* of July 1824 his is recorded in the following terms: At his Chambers, in the Albany, London, on the 17th of February last, William Osgoode, Esq., formerly Chief-Justice of Canada, aged 70. By the death of this gentleman "it is added, "his pension of £800 sterling paid by this Province now ceases." It is said of him, "no person admitted to his intimacy ever failed to conceive for him that esteem which his conduct and conversation always tended to augment." He lived, in the enjoyment of society, universally esteemed, and never tempted from his resolution of remaining free from office, except in the case of two or three temporary commissions of a legal nature ; which, from a conviction of his qualifications and integrity, were in a manner forced upon him. In these he was joined with Sir William Grant, and other great ornaments of the law. The last of them, which was for examining into the fees of office in the courts of law, (in which he was united with the then accountant-general, and lord chief baron,) was nearly brought to a conclusion at the time of his death.

His opinions were independent, but zealously loyal ; nor

were they ever concealed, or the defence of them abandoned, when occasions called them forth. His conviction of the excellence of the English Constitution sometimes made him severe in the reproof of measures which he thought injurious to it ; but his politeness and good temper prevented any disagreement, even with those whose sentiments were most opposed to his own. To estimate his character rightly, it was, however, necessary to know him well : his first approaches being cold, amounting almost to dryness. But no person admitted to his intimacy ever failed to conceive for him that esteem which his conduct and conversation always tended to augment. He died in affluent circumstance, the result of laudable prudence, without the smallest taint of avarice, or illiberal parsimony. On the contrary, he lived generously ; and though he never wasted his property, yet he never spared, either to himself or friends, any reasonable indulgence ; nor was he ever backward in act of charity or benevolence. Such was the unbiassed testimony of a friend and correspondent, attached to him for more than fifty years, and who with many others, lamented the loss of his society.
—*Morgan's Celebrated Canadians.*

CANADIAN POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS IN 1810.

The following is a copy of an advertisement cut from a paper of the day :

POST OFFICE,

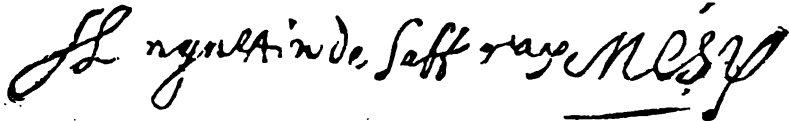
MONTREAL, 22 December, 1810.

IN consequence of bad roads, the Courier between this and Kingston, having been prevented from arriving at the usual time, it becomes necessary to advertize the public, that the days of his departure from hence are altered and that the mails will be closed at this office on Monday the 31st inst. at 4 o'clock, P.M. and so continue once a fortnight.

GOVERNORS OF CANADA PRIOR TO THE
CONQUEST.

(Continued.)

THE arrival of M. de Mesy the new Governor commenced a new era in the Political History of Canada. The attention of the King of France having been directed to the decay of the Company of "One Hundred Associates," and the deplorable condition of New France, measures were at length taken for placing the affairs of the colony on another footing. It was in fact, determined to constitute Canada a Royal Government like the Parliament of Paris, the principal functionaries of which should be appointed by the King, and be immediately responsible to him. On the 15th September, 1663, the principal functionaries who were to govern Canada under the new regime, arrived at Quebec. They were M. de Mesy, Governor; M. Laval, Vicar-Apostolic, and subsequently Bishop; also the Royal Commissioner, M. Gaudias. They were accompanied by a number of military and law officers, soldiers, and several hundred new settlers.

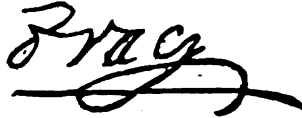


M. de Mesy

AUTOGRAPH OF M. DE MESY.

The Governor applied himself vigorously in the discharge of his duties, according to his own views of the powers delegated to him; but ere long dissension arose between him and M. Laval, which finally resulted (in 1664) in an order from the King, that Marquis de Tracy, recently appointed Viceroy over the Colonial possessions of France, should proceed to Canada and endeavor to rectify any mistakes which had been made. A new local Governor, M. de Courcelle, was nominated to supersede DeMesy, and a tri-

bunal was named for bringing DeMesy to trial ; but before the arrival of those who were to be his judges, he died at Quebec on May 5, 1665. Alexander de Prouville, Marquis de Tracy, the new Viceroy, was a Lieutenant-General in the French army, and had served on the Continent with much distinction. He was one of the most popular, as well as most able French officials that had ever been sent to


 A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Tracy', with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

AUTOGRAPH OF DE TRACY.

Canada. He only remained in the colony eighteen months ; yet during that time he did much more for its welfare, than many would have done in years. During his stay he subdued the Iroquois, and concluded a peace with them which lasted 18 years, and which proved of more benefit to the people and country, long harassed by these savages, than can easily be conceived. He left the colony for France in the autumn of 1667.

M. DE COURCELLE,

who had been appointed Governor under DeTracy in 1665, continued in office until the year 1672. He was not only an intrepid soldier, but a man of remarkable sagacity and considerable aptitude for government. He was strictly impartial in administering justice, even in cases where his own countrymen suffered severely by his decision. The colony


 A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Courcelle', with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

AUTOGRAPH OF M. DE COURCELLE.

under his administration made very considerable progress and in five years from 1665 to 1670 the population increased from 3000 to 6000 souls. The health of the Governor however

gave away under the fatigue and hardships he encountered during his expedition among the Indians, and he demanded his recall, much to the disappointment and regret of the colonists. His successor was

COUNT DE FRONTENAC.

one of the most remarkable men of those times. Louis de Buade, Count de Frontenac was born in France in 1620 and early entered the military service of his country, in which he became greatly distinguished. He was appointed Governor of Canada, by the Court of France on the 7th April, 1672.



AUTOGRAPH OF DE FRONTENAC.

During the first year of his administration he erected fortifications at Cataraqui, (now Kingston), and it was under his direction that Louis Joliette, Father Marquette, and four Frenchmen undertook the journey which resulted in the first discovery by Europeans, of the great River Mississippi. During Frontenac's term of office, the dissensions which had arisen during de Mesy's Governorship, were renewed, and attained a pitch which seemed to render concord among the chief authorities of the colony impossible. To put an end to this state of things, the Court of France recalled Frontenac in 1682, and appointed as his successor

MARQUIS DE LA BARRE,

a marine officer, who had distinguished himself in action against the English in the West Indies. At the time when de la Barre entered upon his office, the Iroquois emboldened



AUTOGRAPH OF DE LA BARRE.

by the withdrawal of Frontenac, whom they had respected

and feared, renewed their hostilities and committed many acts of violence. The new Governor vainly endeavored to conciliate them, and failing to do so, he made preparations for war, but he appears to have lacked courage to confront the savages, and he concluded a peace which was regarded as inglorious and disadvantageous to the colony. His general mismanagement of affairs led to his recall, and he was superseded by the appointment of

MARQUIS DE DENONVILLE,

whose appointment dated from 1st of January, 1685. The new Governor was at once a brave officer and an honest man. He had seen much military service, but his imperfect knowledge of the relations subsisting between the French and the Indians, caused him to commit acts which violated the principle of equity, and brought upon the colonists much trouble and danger. By not following up a victory, which he achieved over the Iroquois, and striking a decisive blow on the whole confederation, he inspired the savages with a glow of triumph, and led them to believe that he feared



AUTOGRAPH OF
MARQUIS DE DENONVILLE.

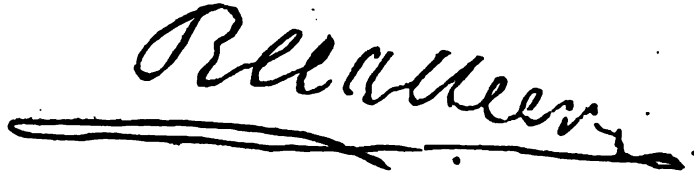


them. By other actions on his part, he excited against himself, and the whole French race, a spirit of hate in the heart of the "Red men"—a feeling which only terminated by the frightful "Massacre of Lachine." He was therefore recalled to occupy a post at court in France, and the gallant Count de Frontenac was once more charged with the administration of affairs in the Colony. Frontenac's second term of office was marked by great activity. He carried on a vigorous war

against the English in New York, and against their allies the Iroquois. The English retaliated, and the Iroquois made several successful attacks on the Colony. In 1650, Sir W. Phipps, attacked Quebec, but was repulsed by Frontenac. The Count died in 1698, and his remains were deposited in the Recollet Church, Quebec. He was without doubt the greatest of the Governors who ruled in Canada from the time of the death of Champlain, down to the period when it ceased to be a Province of France. He was succeeded by

CHEVALIER DE CALLIERES.

Louis Hector de Callières was a gallant French officer, who had served for some time as Commandant under Frontenac, and afterwards became Governor of Montreal. He came to Canada as a member of the Montreal Company.



AUTOGRAPH OF CHEVALIER DE CALLIERES.

He exhibited great wisdom during the war with the English, and in his relations with the Iroquois, with whom he concluded a peace in 1701, at Montreal. He continued to hold his appointment as Governor until his death, which took place on the 26th of May, 1703. His death rendered it necessary for

M. DE VAUDREUIL,

Commandant at Montreal, to preside over the affairs of the Colony until a new Governor should be appointed. De Vaudreuil was very popular, and to secure his permanent appointment, all the principal inhabitants joined in a petition to the King. Their request was granted, and his com-

mission was signed at Paris, on August 1st, 1703. He displayed great zeal and ability during his long term of office,



AUTOGRAPH OF M. DE VAUDREUIL.

(22 years), and effected in the Colony numerous reforms, the most important being those for improved education and civilization. He died at Quebec on the 18th October, 1725, universally regretted by the people of the colony.

MARQUIS DE BEAUHARNOIS,

his successor, arrived in 1726. During the interval, the Baron de Longueil, a *Canadian* Governor of Montreal, presided over the affairs of the Colony. During the long and critical period in which de Beauharnois exercised the Gubernatorial functions,—although inundations and earthquakes, dearth, famine, war and sickness had to be contended with—the French ministry had never cause to reproach him for



AUTOGRAPH OF
MARQUIS DE BEAUHARNOIS.

remissness of duty. He was recalled in 1746, and the Marquis de la Jonquiere was named as his successor. La Jonquiere was sent out with instructions to retake Louisburg, which had been captured by the English under Sir W. Pepperell, but while on his way out, his whole squadron was captured on the 3rd of May, 1747, by the British fleet. He was, however, relieved on his parole not to serve against England during the continuance of the war. The French King therefore appointed the

COUNT DE LA GALLISSONIERE,

as Governor. He was a distinguished Marine officer, active, energetic, and enlightened. He governed Canada only two years, but he gave, during that short time, a strong impulse to its administration, and had his good counsel been heeded there can be no doubt but that the calamities which in a



AUTOGRAPH OF COUNT DE LA GALLISSONIERE.

few years befel the French power in Canada, might have been averted. He arrived at Quebec on the 19th of September, 1747. Shortly before his departure, he strongly recommended the establishment of a printing press in Canada. The Government, in reply, told him to wait until some printer should offer to conduct a printing establishment, on conditions that would be satisfactory, and *not cost the King anything*. On the 24th of September, 1749, he sailed for France, leaving as his successor, the

MARQUIS DE LA JONQUIERE,

who was now at liberty to accept the position, the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle, signed in 1748, having cancelled his parole. The new Governor was born about 1686, in the Chateau de la Jonquière, Languedoc, and was a descendant



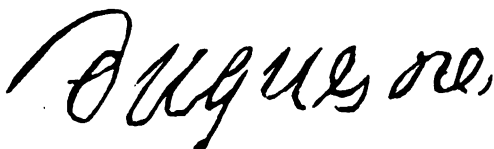
AUTOGRAPH OF MARQUIS DE LA JONQUIERE.

of a high family of Catalonian origin. As an officer he had rendered good service to his country, and his government of Canada was marked with considerable firmness. He

was, however, charged with being avaricious, and of being connected with people in the colony who made gain out of the Liquor traffic. In consequence of these charges he demanded his recall in 1751, but before an answer could be received, he died at Quebec on the 17th of May, 1752. There can be no doubt but that an inordinate love of wealth was cherished by him, and although, prior to his death, he had amassed a million of francs (£40,000), he denied himself of even the necessities of life, even in his last moments. On his death the Baron Longueuil, in virtue of seniority of office, became the temporary head of the Colony. He applied for the Governorship but was refused. In March, 1752, the Court appointed as Jonquiere's successor

MARQUIS DUQUESNE,

a Captain in the Royal Marine Service, who had been recommended to the court by the Marquis de Gallissonière. He was descended from the great Duquesne, Grand Admiral of France, under Louis XIV. Duquesne arrived at Quebec in July, 1752, and at once proceeded to place the



AUTOGRAPH OF MARQUIS DUQUESNE.

Colony in a position rendered necessary by the warlike appearances of the times. By constant drilling and study, the Colonial troops were placed on a par with those of Europe. Forts were erected for the protection of the Country, and every possible resistance was made against the encroachments of the English. In 1755 he resigned the position and handed over the reins of government to the

MARQUIS DE VAUDREUIL,

who was a son of a previous Governor of New France,

and was born at Quebec in 1698. Having entered the military service, he rose to a high rank. In 1733, he was appointed Governor of Three Rivers, and in 1743 of Louisiana, in both of which positions he was very popular. In 1748, he succeeded to his father's title. He studied the welfare of Canada, and was devotedly attached to his Sovereign. He would rather have died and sacrificed all he possessed, than tarnish the glory and honor of the arms of his country. Of the important events which took place during his administration, the limits of this article will not permit even a brief review. The capture of Louisburg and

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. Vaudreuil". The signature is written in dark ink and is centered on the page.

AUTOGRAPH OF MARQUIS DE VAUDREUIL.

Quebec, followed by the capitulation of Montreal, on the 7th and 8th of September, are well known to all Canadians. The latter day was made memorable by the signing of the Articles of Capitulation, which not only ceded Montreal, but the whole of Canada to the British. In the trying circumstance under which de Vaudreuil was placed, he pursued a wise course, and no one can justly impeach his loyalty or patriotism. After his return to France he was imprisoned in the Bastille on some charges preferred against him by the friends of Montcalm, but at his trial he was exonerated from these, and from all blame in his administration of the affairs in Canada. He was released from imprisonment, but stripped of nearly all his worldly possessions, and in 1764 he died. As he was the last Governor of Canada under French Domination, so undoubtedly was he one of the best. The latter assertion will be granted, particularly when the trying and arduous circumstances under which he labored are taken into consideration.

A MERMAID ON LAKE SUPERIOR IN 1782.

IN the *Canadian Magazine* for May, 1824, there appears an article on Mermaids, the writer of which appears to have had great faith in the existence of such creatures. In closing his article he writes :

“The following relation of some particulars of an animal resembling the human form, which was seen in Lake Superior many years ago, is given, if not as a proof of the existence of the mermaid, as an undeniable testimony that even in these lakes, as well as in the ocean, there are inhabitants with which our philosophers are not yet acquainted. This account is given in the form of a deposition before two of the Judges of the Court of King’s Bench, and, as appears from his character, the relator was entitled to belief ; although the opinion he had formed of the narrative being liable to be doubted, induced him to give it under the solemnity of an oath.

“Appeared before us, Judges of the Court of King’s Bench for the District of Montreal, Venant St. Germain, Esquire, of Repentigny, Merchant and Voyageur, who being sworn on the Holy Evangelists, sayeth :—That in the year 1782, on the 3d of May, when on his return to Michilimackinac from the Grand Portage, he arrived at the south end of the Isle Paté, where he formed his encampment to stop for the night. That a little before sunset, the evening being clear and serene, deponent was returning from setting his nets, and reached his encampment a short time after the sun went down. That on disembarking, the deponent happened to turn towards the lake, when he observed, about an acre or three-quarters of an acre distant from the bank where he stood, an animal in the water, which appeared to him to have the upper part of its body, above the waist, formed exactly like that of a human being. It had the half

of its body out of the water, and the novelty of so extraordinary a spectacle, excited his attention, and led him to examine it carefully. That the body of the animal seemed to him about the size of that of a child of seven or eight years of age, with one of its arms extended and elevated in the air. The hand appeared to be composed of fingers exactly similar to those of a man; and the right arm was kept in an elevated position, while the left seemed to rest upon the hip, but the deponent did not see the latter, it being kept under the water. The deponent distinctly saw the features of the countenance, which bore an exact resemblance to those of the human face. The eyes were extremely brilliant; the nose small but handsomely shaped; the mouth proportionate to the rest of the face; the complexion of a brownish hue, somewhat similar to that of a young negro; the ears well formed, and corresponding to the other parts of the figure. He did not discover that the animal had any hair, but in the place of it he observed that woolly substance about an inch long, on the top of the head, somewhat similar to that which grows on the heads of negroes. The animal looked the deponent in the face, with an aspect indicating uneasiness, but at the same time with a mixture of curiosity; and the deponent, along with the other three men who were with him at the time, and an old Indian woman to whom he had given a passage in his canoe, attentively examined the animal for the space of three or four minutes.

“The deponent formed the design of getting possession of the animal if possible, and for this purpose endeavored to get hold of his gun, which was loaded at the time, with the intention of shooting it; but the Indian woman, who was near at the time, ran up to the deponent, and, seizing him by the clothes, by her violent struggles, prevented his taking aim. During the time he was occupied in this, the animal sunk under water without changing its attitude, and, disappearing, was seen no more.

" The woman appeared highly indignant at the audacity of the deponent in offering to fire upon what she termed the God of the Waters and Lakes; and vented her anger in bitter reproaches, saying they would all infallibly perish, for the God of the Waters would raise such a tempest as would dash them to pieces upon the rocks; saying, that 'for her own part, she would fly the danger,' and proceeded to ascend the bank, which happened to be steep in that part. The deponent, despising her threats, remained quietly where he had fixed his encampment. That at about 10 or 11 o'clock at night, they heard the dashing of the waves, accompanied with such a violent gale of wind, so as to render it necessary for them to drag their canoe higher up on the beach; and the deponent, accompanied by his men, was obliged to seek shelter from the violence of the storm, which continued for three days, unabated.

" That it is in the knowledge of the deponent, that there exists a general belief diffused among the Indians who inhabit the country around this island, that it is the residence of the God of the Waters and of the Lakes, whom in their language they call *Manitou Nibu Nabais*, and that he had often heard that this belief was peculiar to the Sauteux Indians. He farther learned from another voyageur, that an animal exactly similar to that which deponent described, had been seen by him on another occasion when passing from Paté to Tonnerre, and deponent thinks the frequent appearance of this extraordinary animal in this spot has given rise to the superstitious belief among the Indians, that the God of the Waters had fixed upon this for his residence,

" That the deponent, in speaking of the storm which followed the threats of the Indian woman merely remarked it as a strange circumstance which coincided with the time, without attributing it to any other cause than what naturally produces such an effect, and which is a well known occurrence to voyageurs: that fish in general appear most numer-

ous near the surface, and are most apt to show themselves above water on the approach of a storm.

“ And further the deponent saith not

Signed, “ VENANT ST. GERMAIN.

“ Sworn before us, 13th November, 1812.

Signed, “ P. L. PANET, J. K. B.

“ J. OGDEN, J. K. B.

PROCEEDINGS OF NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.



REGULAR meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday Evening, 11th February.

The treasurer reported that he had received the current numbers of magazines subscribed for by the Society.

Mr. Sandham then read a letter from Mr. N. Paine, of the American Antiquarian Society, in which letter were enclosed copies of documents issued by the American Generals, while in possession of Montreal, 1776. These copies had been forwarded by request, for publication in the Society's Magazine, and the thanks of the Society were tendered for the same.

Some conversation then ensued respecting the dies prepared by Mr. Sandham for the Society's medal, and which he now offered conditionally that a new reverse die be procured, and the medals struck therefrom be used as prizes for essays or papers on Canadian History or Numismatics. Action was deferred until next meeting.

It was decided that the collection of the Society be placed on exhibition in the Natural History Society's Museum.

After an examination of some coins and medals, and conversation of a desultory character, the meeting adjourned.

GERALD E. HART,

Secretary.

EDITORIAL.



WITH this number, the *Canadian Antiquarian* completes the second year of its existence, and the Editors avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, to thank those who have aided by contributing to its pages, thereby enabling them to provide a constant succession of interesting articles. They have also pleasure in stating that the subscription list warrants the Society in continuing the publication. It is, however, confidently expected that the friends will aid still further by inducing others to subscribe. The next volume will be marked by new features which it is hoped will enhance its value. Prominent among these will be the increased number and quality of illustrations, and a greater number of original articles on Canadian History and Numismatics. It is desirable that intending subscribers remit promptly in order that it may be known how many of the next number to print. Of the first numbers of the *Antiquarian* but a very few copies remain, therefore new subscribers who desire a complete set would do well to send their order at once. Let all who regard the *Antiquarian* with favor, recommend it to their friends, and endeavor to secure a new subscriber to remit with his own.

— Feeling desirous that the full page illustrations in the present volume should appear uniform, we furnish with this number a reprint of the Harbor of Montreal, on heavy paper.

— Thus far the Numismatic Society of Montreal has stood alone in the Dominion, but we are pleased to learn that the Numismatists of Toronto are about to unite themselves in a similar organization. The *Toronto Mail*, of March 2, states, that "a lecture was delivered at the Canadian Institute, in that City, by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, on 'Ancient Greek Coins,' of which a valuable collection was exhibited in illustration. The Rev. Dr. Scadding occupied the chair. Amongst the most interesting specimens

was one from Ægina, the place where coins were first struck, and which was said to be 2,500 years old. An Athenian coin was also exhibited, and one that had either been struck in Corinth or in one of its colonies, it being uncertain which, as both used the same signs. The lecturer then exhibited some specimens from Bœtia, Amphipolis and Thasos, as also from the Island of Rhodes. Among the remainder were some from Metapontum and Posidonia, cities of Magna Græcia, or southern Italy, which had been colonized by the Greeks. Of two Sicilian coins, one came from Syracusæ, and the other from Panormus, the modern Palermo. There was also one from Cyrene, celebrated as being the place where Artistippus founded the sect of the Cyrenaici, and another from the city of Tyre, with an inscription on it to the effect that Tyre was sacred and an asylum. A specimen was then exhibited which was struck at Cnidus, the city that owned the celebrated statue of Venus executed by Praxiteles as also one from Sinope, the birthplace of Diogenes. Besides a very elaborate description of the coins, the lecturer gave some interesting information respecting the cities where they had been used. The chairman having thanked the lecturer on behalf of the meeting Mr. J. Paterson announced that that it was proposed to start a Numismatic Society in Toronto and requested that gentlemen who might wish to become members of it would send in their names to Mr. Bronsdon."

Mr. Bronsdon, who was one of the founders of the Montreal Society, and subsequently its President, will prove a host in himself.

REVIEWS.



TORONTO of Old ; by H. Scadding, D.D. Adam, Stevenson & Co., Publishers. Press of matter has prevented an earlier notice of this really valuable and interesting work. The author is well known as a painstaking and reliable writer, whose pleas-

ing contributions to the press and to the periodical literature of Canada, have paved the way for the favorable reception of this, his most important historical work. Some years ago Dr. Scadding prepared for a local periodical an article entitled *Early Notices of Toronto*, the main object of which was to furnish brief sketches of men and events connected with the early history of that City. As might be expected, the writer found the subject grow upon him, and he felt that his *Sketches* had only awakened a desire for the production of a more finished picture of "Toronto of Old." It would scarcely be possible to find a more competent person on whom such a task might devolve. To quote from the preface, "For many years the writer had quietly concerned himself about matters pertaining to the early history of the City. Identified with Toronto from boyhood, to him the long, straight ways of the place nowhere presented barren, monotonous vistas. To him, innumerable objects and sites, on the right hand and on the left, in almost every quarter, called up reminiscences, the growth, partly of his own experience and observation, and partly the residuum of discourse with others, all invested with a certain degree of rational human interest, as it seemed to him."

The plan pursued is somewhat different to that adopted in the preparation of such a work, and the reader who takes up the book in expectation of perusing a consecutive history of the Queen City of Ontario, will be somewhat disappointed. The plan adopted is fully in accord with the title chosen, and the contents are a Series of "collections and recollections." Instead of confining himself to the stereotyped form of writing up a city, he leads the reader deliberately through the principal thoroughfares, noticing persons and incidents of former days, as suggested by buildings and situations in the order in which they are seen. Did our space permit, we could reprint many extracts of interest not only to Torontonians, but to every Canadian reader.

We hope, in a succeeding number of the Journal, to present our readers with a selection of a few portions of general interest. We must now content ourselves by advising all interested in local histories, to purchase the volume, which is enriched by two excellent portraits engraved on steel. These portraits, (Governor Simcoe and Chief Justice Osgoode), are from miniatures, drawn for the purpose from original paintings never before copied, now in possession of Capt. J. K. Simcoe, R.N., of Wolford in the County of Devon. The work is beautifully printed (by Hunter, Rose & Co.,) on fine paper, and the general get up is creditable to Canadian enterprise and good taste, and from its value as a history, and a book of reference, it should be found in every Library.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

INDIAN BRAVERY.—Mr. F. H. Andrews of Montreal, writes to us as follows:—"The enclosed scrap I take from my Memorandum Book, September, 1834. It refers to a medal then presented. The Indian rescuer is entered in my book as a 'young man.' If now alive, the medal perchance may be seen at Lorette, and a rubbing might be obtained. I knew well the house in which the manufacturer resided (an old Canadian), at Corner of Mountain Street and the Glacis. The inscription on the medal is as follows:—

OB CIVEM SERVATUM.

PRESENTED TO

FRANCOIS LOUIS TAOURHANCHE,

By several gentlemen of the City of Quebec,
In a Grand Council of the Chiefs of the Hurons,
At the Indian Village of Lorette.
September 1st, 1834.

On the reverse side is the following:—

THIS MEDAL

Was conferred to reward his generous act of
Self-devotion and humanity.

In rescuing,

At the imminent peril of his own life,
The drowning son of GERMAIN BEDARD,
From the brink of the Fall of Lorette,

July 12, 1834 ;

And to encourage to noble and distinguished actions,
The son of the Hurons of Lorette,

[Perhaps some of our Quebec friends may be able to state
the whereabouts of this medal.—ED.]

A CURIOUS POINT IN CANADIAN HISTORY.—The free and-easy style adopted by European potentates in dealing with "Colonies" in the past, has often been a subject of remark. We all know how Napoleon I. sold France's pet colony, Louisiana, to the proprietor of the White House, in 1804. Alaska, quite lately, became also the subject of a bargain, in which the Russian Bear got the better of Uncle Sam despite his proverbial smartness. In 1632, England, after holding it three years, handed back Canada to France. This we all know. But what is new for many is a proposal on behalf of England to hand over Canada to France provided the latter would consent to keep aloof from the quarrel between England and the New England provinces in 1774, which offer the latter declined, and sent out D'Estaing and Lafayette. Mr Benjamin Sulte, well known by his historical researches, put forth this startling fact in the *Opinion Publique* as resulting from some French state papers recently examined in Paris. Will any one add more light on this remarkable incident?—J.M.L.

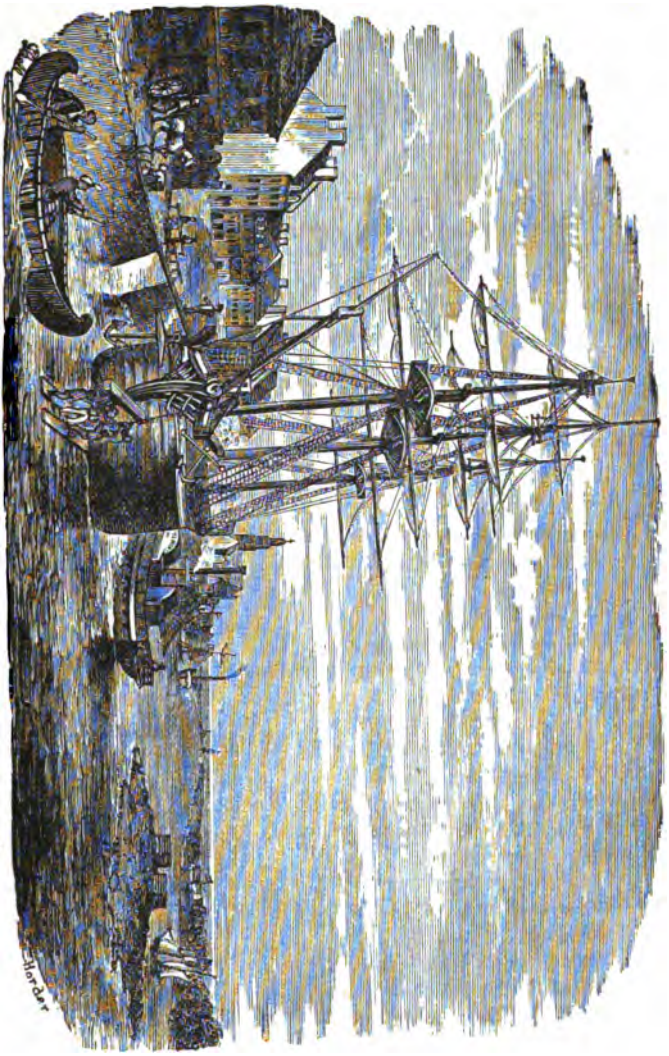
To the Editors of the "Canadian Antiquarian."

Some time since a Mr. L. W. Ledyard of Cayenaia, New York, called on the writer, and during a conversation on

antiquarian subjects, on which Mr. L. was conversant from a practical point of view, having travelled throughout the Continent in search of facts, he casually mentioned that he had in his possession a medal of Montreal, the obverse having a view of the City, taken about 1760, with the name "Onondaga," on the reverse. I find that the medal bearing the name of another Indian tribe is described in Sandham's Supplement to the Coins of Canada, under No. 75, said to be unique, but as this cannot be the case, and there must have been many of them struck, the query now suggests itself, Why, and for what purpose, were these medals presented to the Indian tribes? An answer from one of your readers will oblige

"INDICATOR."

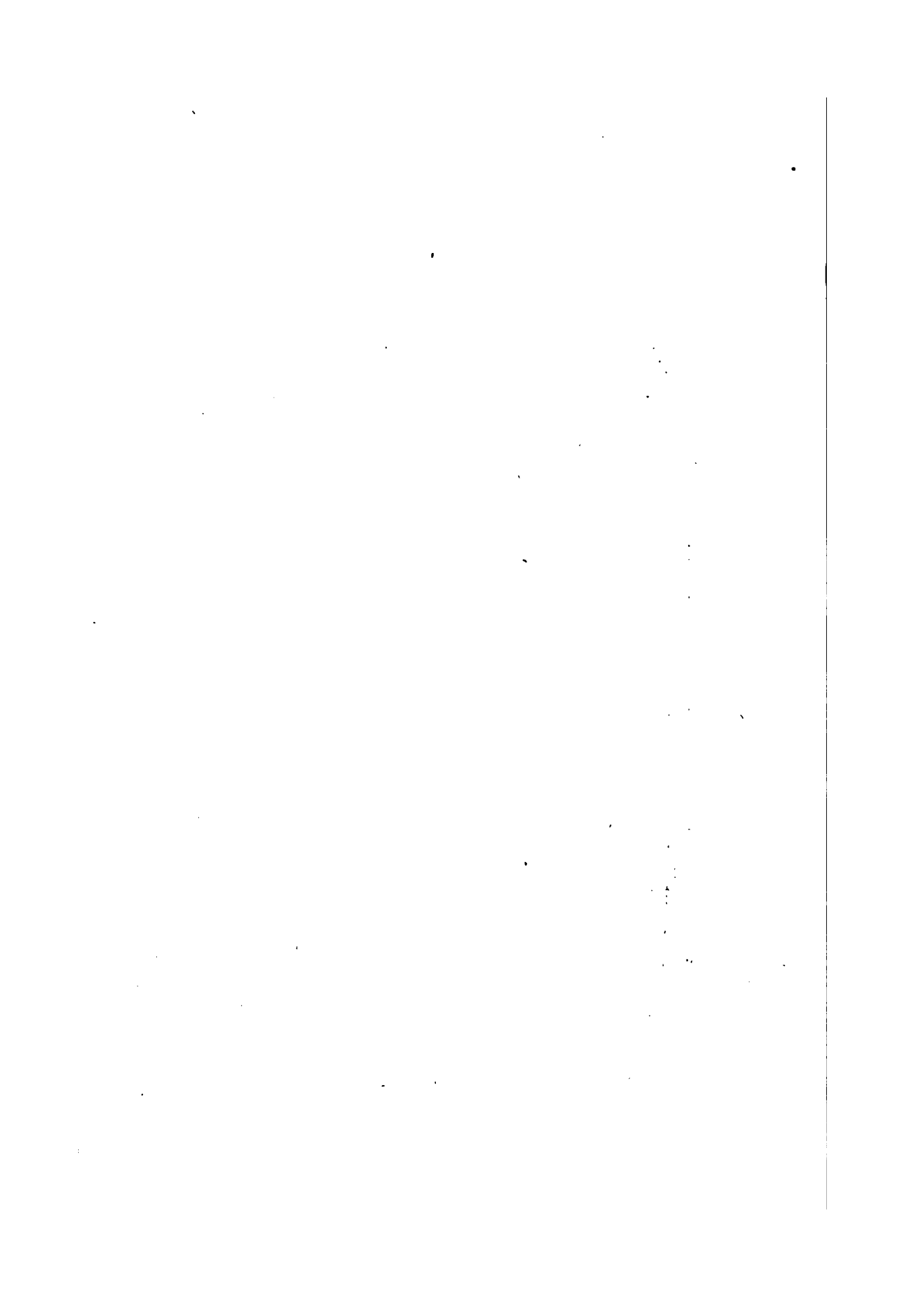
[A medal bearing the name of a third tribe has been reported, but particulars as to the same have not yet reached us. Thus far the medal described by Mr. Sandham may be considered as "unique," no other having the same inscription on the reverse being known. The statement made by "Indicator," that their "must have been many struck," therefore remains yet to be proven. The medal described in Coins of Canada (Supplement), is now in the fine collection of Mr. H. Mott, President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of this City. The view of Montreal on the obverse is similar to that published in "Knight's Pictorial History of England." The plate is described as being "after Lambert," while in another work it has been reproduced as "from an old French print," but this is doubtless incorrect as the flag which floats from the Citadel Hill, now Dalhousie Square, bears the cross of St. George. We hope some of our readers may be able to shed light on the origin of these curious medals.—ED.]



MONTREAL HARBOR FIFTY YEARS AGO.

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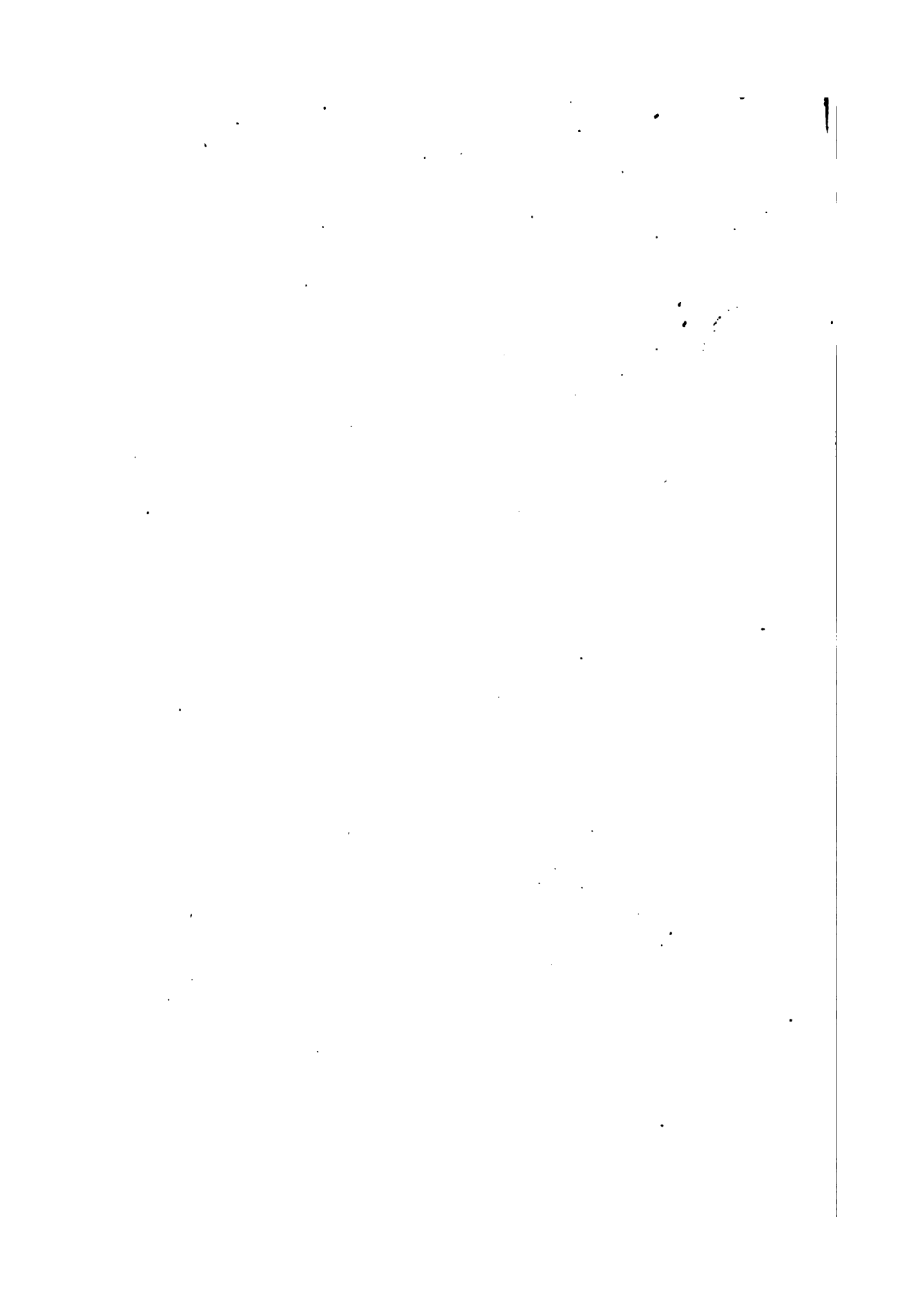
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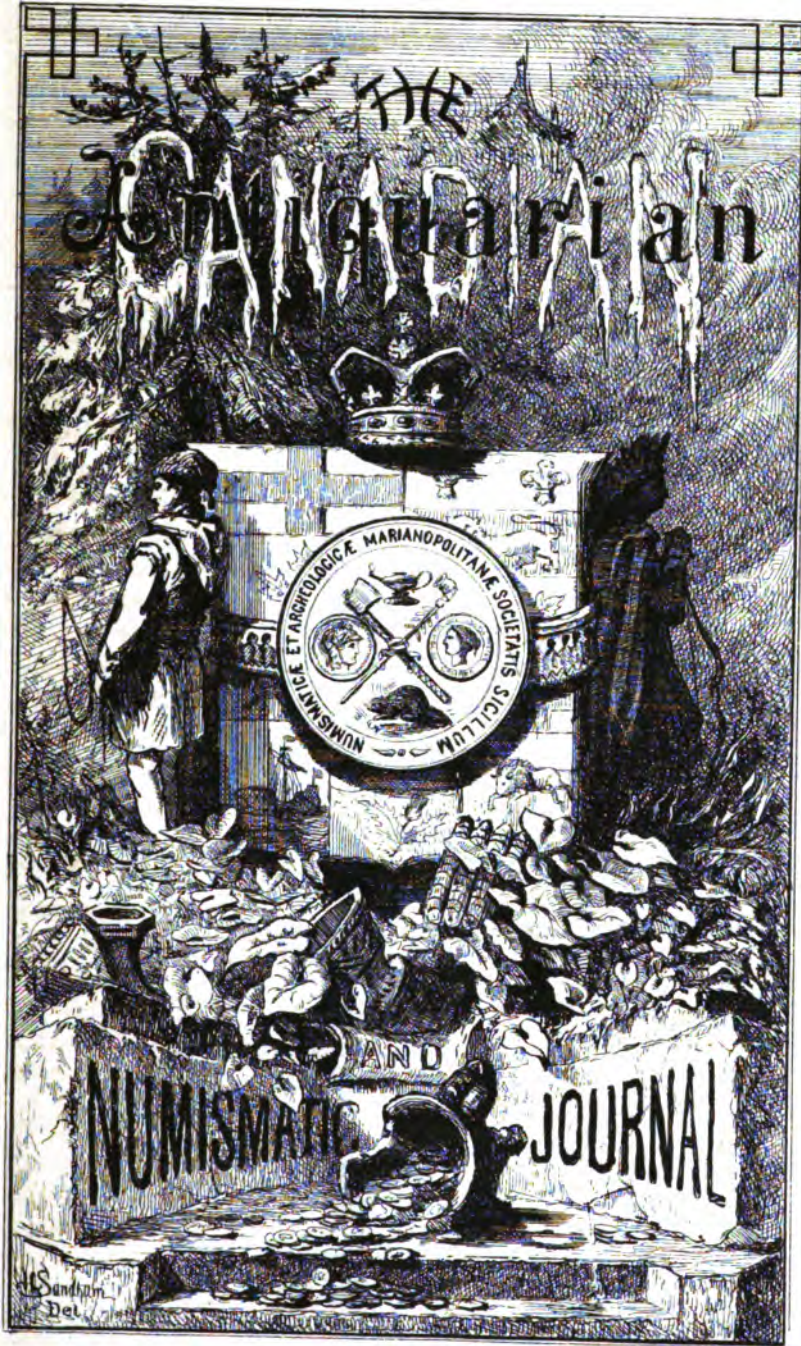
Agents (in Canada) for the sale of "Wyons" Thanksgiving
Medals for the Recovery of the Prince of Wales.

 *Seals, Dies, &c., Promptly Executed.*

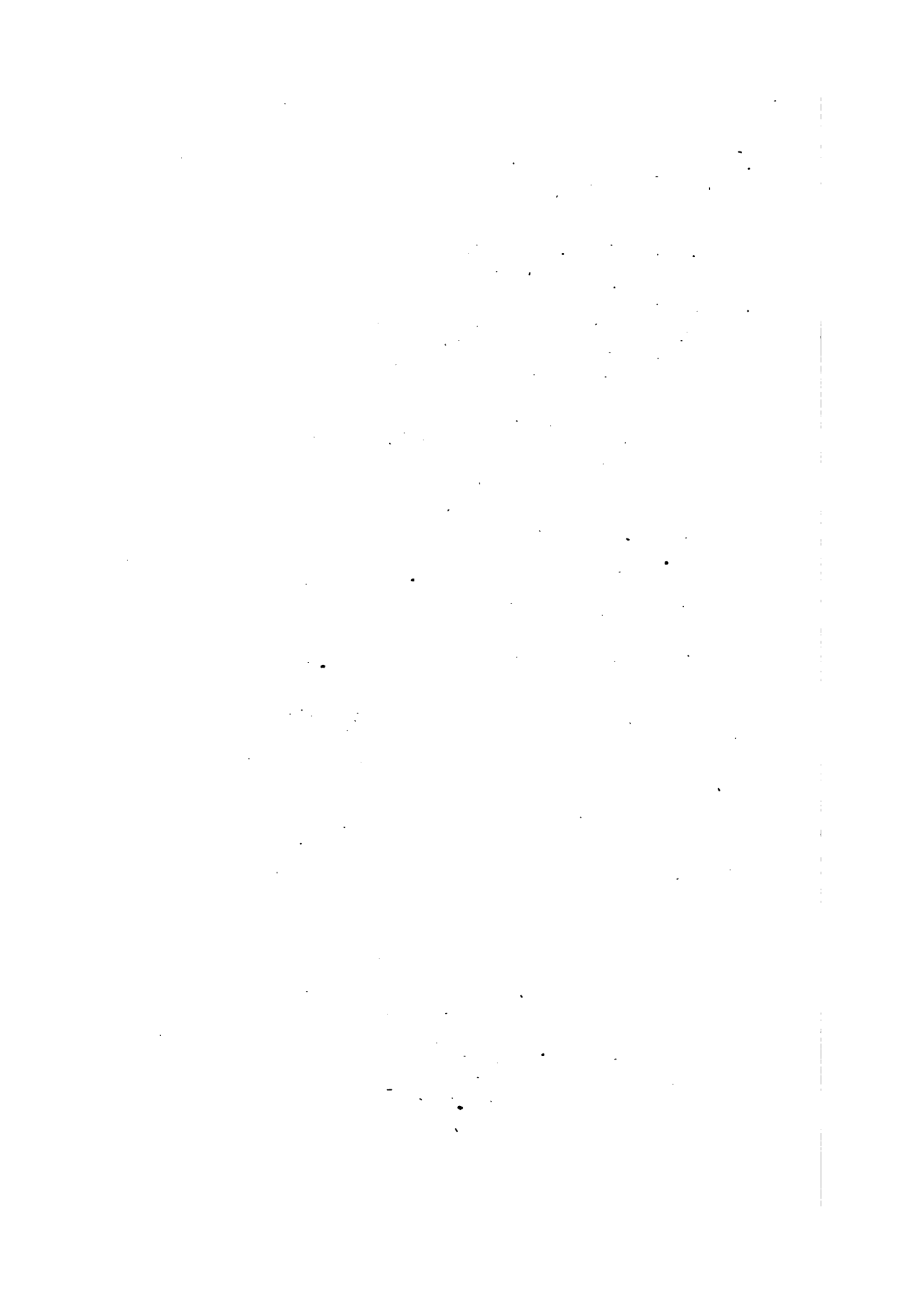
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THE
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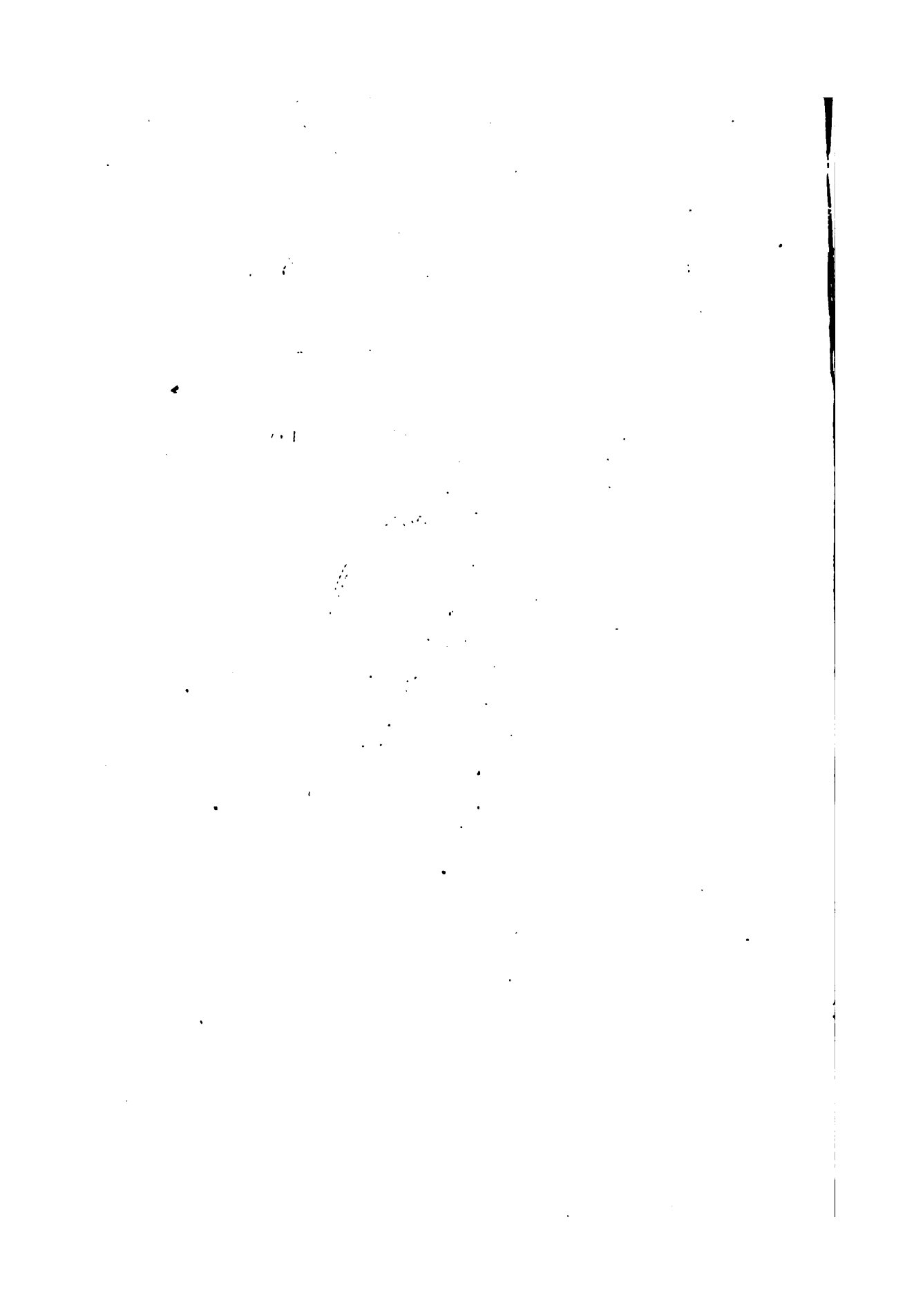
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[No. 1.]

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MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES WOLFE,
FROM A SCARCE CONTEMPORARY PRINT, ENGRAVED BY R. HOUSTON.



THE
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN
AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, JULY, 1874.

No. I.

MEMOIR OF GENERAL WOLFE.

JAMES WOLFE was the second son of Colonel Edward Wolfe, who was afterwards colonel of the 8th Regiment, and who died on the 27th of March, 1759, but a short time before the death of his gallant son. Colonel Wolfe had served, and won honourable estimation, under Marlborough in early life; on his return from the continental wars he married Miss Harriett Thompson, sister to the then member of parliament for York. The inhabitants of that city made a vigorous effort to appropriate the honour of James Wolfe having been born among them, and a controversy in prose and verse, neither of them a very brilliant description, was long carried on in the periodicals of the day, between the capital of the North and the quiet village of Westerham. Whatever the merits of the writers upon either side may have been, and their power of wit and argument, there were a few lines in the parish register of the Kentish hamlet which proved more convincing than anything else; James, son of Colonel Edward Wolfe, was baptized on January 11th, 1727. On a tablet erected

to his memory in Westerham church, it is stated that he was born on the 2nd of January, 1727.

When only 14 years of age he embarked with his father, who was engaged in the expedition to Flanders under Lord Cathcart ; the youth, however, who was then and always of a very delicate constitution, fell ill, and was under the necessity of being landed at Portsmouth. After a little time his health being somewhat re-established, he joined his father on the Continent and at once began to read the lessons of military art in the stern school of reality.

On the 3rd of November 1741, Colonel Wolfe caused his youthful son to be appointed to a commission in a battalion of Marines which he himself commanded. On the 27th of March, 1742, James Wolfe removed into the 12th Regiment as ensign, and fought at the battle of Dettingen in that same year. In April he appears to have been on leave, travelling probably for health ; in this month he writes to his mother, dating Rome, a grateful and affectionate letter. On the 14th of July 1743, he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the same regiment, while serving with the allies behind the Scheldt, and in 1744, was engaged under Wade in his inglorious operations; in that year he was given a company in the 4th Regiment ; in the following, he fought under the Duke of Cumberland in the fatal but glorious battle of Fontenoy. Up to this time Wolfe had been with his regiment in every engagement in which it had taken part, and had already gained greater distinction than can usually fall to the lot of those in the junior ranks of the army. In 1746 he fought under Hawley in the front line at the disgraceful rout at Falkirk, and his conduct, even in that unfortunate occasion, called forth the praise of his superiors. In the same year his services were transferred to a service more worthy of his future fame than the obscure and painful struggles of a civil war ; he served and gained new approbation under the gallant Ligonier at Liers.

On the 5th of February, 1746-7 he was raised to a majority

in the 33rd Regiment. This step of rank afforded new opportunity to this gallant youth ; at the battle of La Feldt, in the same year, he distinguished himself in so remarkable a manner, that the British general-in-chief, the Duke of Cumberland, publicly thanked him on the battle field. On the 5th of January, 1748-9, he removed into Lord George Sackville's the 20th Regiment of Foot.

Wolfe commanded this regiment during the absence of the colonel for a considerable time, and soon brought it into a state of the highest discipline.

In February, 1748-9, Wolfe served at Stirling, in Scotland ; in April, at Glasgow ; in October, at Perth. March 20th, 1749-50, he was made colonel of the regiment which he had for some time so admirably commanded ; in October he was at Dundee, in November at Banff ; and remained in Scotland till 1753, when he removed to Reading, where his regiment was reviewed and highly commended by the Duke of Cumberland, In December in that year he was at Dover Castle. In 1755 he was at Winchester and Southampton ; at the end of October he marched to Gravesend, and in December to Canterbury. While in the south of England, he constantly practised his regiment in such evolutions as might be necessary to oppose the landing of an invading army ; and wrote an elaborate code of instructions to be acted upon, in case of any attempt being made upon the coast. At the same time a number of his trained soldiers were withdrawn to fill up the ill-fated ranks of the 44th and 48th, then about to sail for America under Braddock, where many of them perished miserably and ingloriously.

Early in 1757 Lieutenant-Colonel Wolfe was selected, on account of his known merit, by Mr. Pitt to serve as quartermaster-general of the force sent against Rochefort, under Sir John Mordaunt, the general, and Sir Edward Hawke, the admiral. While the expedition lay motionless in Basque Roads, from the untoward dissensions between

the naval and military officers, Wolfe landed one night alone upon the hostile shore, and walked two miles up the country. He found that there were no real difficulties in the way of debarkation, and that no preparations had been made to oppose it. When he returned to the fleet he reported the result of his observations, and strongly, but vainly, urged the general to land, and at once attack Rochefort. Finally, he pledged himself to carry the place, should three ships of war and 500 men be placed at his disposal. The proposal was neglected : however, the zeal and daring shown by the gallant young soldier on this occasion confirmed Pitt in the estimate which he had formed of his character. Some more days were wasted in inaction, and at length the expedition, having destroyed the unimportant fortifications of Aix, returned ingloriously to England. Wolfe's merit was thrown out in strong relief by the incapacity of those under whom he served while they were despised he was honoured. The rank of brevet-colonel on the 21st of October of that year was his first reward.

On the 23rd of January, 1758, Mr. Pitt made Wolfe brigadier-general, and gave him the command of a brigade under Amherst, in the expedition against Louisburg, disregarding the mere official routine of seniority. Events soon proved the wisdom of the selection. From thenceforward Wolfe's biography is English history. However, it may be added that he was made colonel of the 67th Foot on the 21st of April, 1758. In January, 1759, Pitt again selected him for service. This time he was to command in chief : he was gazetted as major general, and intrusted with the conduct of the arduous expedition against Quebec.

Wolfe was a plain man : his features were sharp, his forehead somewhat receding, his hair sandy or red and, contrary to the fashion of the time, was not powdered ; his skin was coarse, fair, and freckled, but his mouth wore a smiling and gentle expression, and his eyes were blue and benignant. He

was delicate from early youth, and the seeds of fatal diseases were displayed in his constitution. At first his address and manner were unengaging, but he invariably endeared himself to all with whom he was familiar. All his thoughts and actions were influenced by a deep religious feeling. When a courtier remonstrated with the king upon Wolfe's appointment to command the expedition against Quebec, saying that "he was mad," (meaning that he was over religious) the king replied, "If he be mad, I wish he would bite some of my other generals."

Of Wolfe's life we know but little ; the waves of oblivion have closed over it, but the story of his death remains for ever treasured in England's grateful memory.

THE JESUIT ESTATES.

AFTER the conquest of Quebec, the British government prohibited the religious male orders from augmenting their numbers, excepting the priests. The orders were allowed to enjoy the whole of their revenues as long as a single individual of the body existed ; then they reverted to the Crown. The revenue of the Jesuit Society was upwards of 12,000*l.* per annum when it fell into the possession of the government. It had been for several years enjoyed solely by an old father, who had survived all the rest. He was a native of Switzerland ; his name, Jean Joseph Casot. In his youth he was no more than porter to the convent, but having considerable merit he was promoted and in course of time received into the order. He died at a very advanced age, in 1800, with a high character for kindness and generosity : his large income was, entirely employed in charitable purposes. The lands belonging to the Jesuits, as well as to the other religious orders, are by far the best in the country, and produce the greatest revenues. *

* Lambert's *Travels in Canada*, vol. 1., p. 59.

“ The Jesuits, who in the early settlement of the country were merely missionaries, obtained a patent (*Petits Droits des Colonies Francaises*, vol. ii., p. 441) by which they acquired a license to purchase lands, and hold property as in France. The property the Jesuits possessed in this country in after times, was acquired by grants from the kings of France ; by grants from the Company of New France ; by gifts from individuals, and by purchase. *

Smith estimates the revenues of the society, when, after P. Casot's death, they reverted to the Crown, at only 1600*l.* per annum. Weld comes nearer to the statement of Lambert. He visited Quebec in 1796, four years before P. Casot's death, and states that the great possessions of the Jesuits had centered in him, and amounted to 10,000*l.* per annum. It is to be remembered that in 1764 the order of Jesuits was abolished by the King of France, and the members of the society became private individuals.

“ The college of the Jesuits at Quebec was long considered as the first institution on the continent of North America for the instruction of young men. The advantages derived from it were not limited to the better class of Canadians, but were extended to all whose inclination it was to participate in them, and many students came thither from the West Indies. From the period of the expulsion of the Jesuits from the States of Europe, and the consequent abolition of their order on that continent, this establishment although protected by the British Government, began rapidly to decline.

“ When by the death of the last Canadian Jesuit the landed property devolved to the Crown, it was designed by the sovereign as a recompense for the service of Lord Amherst, who commanded the troops in North America at the time of the conquest of Canada. The claim of these estates has

* Smith's *History of Canada*, vol. 1., p. 27; Weld, p. 249.

been relinquished by his successor for a pension, and the revenue arising from them has been appropriated by the legislature of Lower Canada for the purpose of establishing in the different parishes schools for the education of children. *

A WINTER CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANADA.



THE following is a copy of an autograph letter to Congress, written by General Schuyler, on the 4th of November, 1777. It appears to have been referred to the Board of War, of which General Gates was then President, and busily plotting for the position of Commander-in-chief of the armies, in place of Washington. It is not noticed in the Journals of Congress. Gates, however, who afterward submitted a plan for a winter invasion of Canada, made use of it without alluding to it at all. Lafayette was placed at the head of the expedition, but so inadequate were the provisions for the campaign, and so far short of Schuyler's proposals, that the scheme was abandoned. Indeed it is evident that it was a part of the scheme of intrigue against Washington, by which it was hoped by the bestowal of honors to win the Marquis from the side of the Chief.

Albany, Nov. 4th, 1777.

Impelled sir, by that affection for my country which not all the injuries I have sustained, have been able to shake, I venture to suggest to Congress, that I conceive an irruption into Canada in the ensuing winter would be attended with a variety of happy consequences, which will readily occur to Congress, provided that the force employed be so respectable as to create such a confidence in the Canadians as would induce them to join our arms for the preservation of the country after we should have entered it. Perhaps five thousand men would be sufficient.

* Heriot's *Canada*, p. 30.

of Castle-Town and Otter Creek, so as to fall in with the Lake between Crown Point and the mouth of Otter Creek or if the Lake should not be strong enough from thence, then not to approach the Lake until the army reaches Onion river.

If it should be asked what military operations I had in idea to carry on, I would answer, whether Ticonderoga is or will be abandoned, or not, I would advise, in the first place, to secure Isle au Noix, and the army to halt there for three days and all the sleds employed to bring timber on it for erecting a fortification; and before the army left it five or six rows of strong and heavy pickets should be drove in the ship channel which is there very narrow and not deep, to prevent the enemy's shipping from getting into the Lake, if St John's should not be reduced before the spring of the year, as I suspect it would not. At Isle au Noix three hundred men under the command of a judicious officer should be left with directions to fortify himself in the best manner he could. The rest of the army should then proceed towards St. John's which I suppose the enemy would not abandon, and if it was found impracticable to force the siege because of the frost and snow, one thousand men should be left to blockade it. The remainder of the army should then proceed to reduce Chamblé which would be the work of a day or two, and then go on to Montreal and secure what stores might be left there by the enemy and take all the merchandize that would be useful for the army and send it to Albany, paying the French merchants a generous price by bills on France, if Congress has a Fund there to draw on as I have been informed they have: Nothing to such of the English as who have been our enemies when we were in Canada in 1775 and 1776.

When at Montreal, the commanding officer will be able to judge with certainty what forces the enemy can gather in Canada to oppose him, and if he finds that he can spare a detachment he should send it to Oswegatchie [now Ogdensburg] to secure or destroy the enemy's shipping which are

always laid up at that place. This business appears to me of the first importance as it would not only be a great step towards the reduction of Niagara, if Congress should attempt in the next campaign to get possession of that very important pass, and which if in our hands would have a variety of such obvious good consequences that I need not mention them ; but it would also be necessary in order to secure a retreat that way which, if a retreat is necessary, I would rather wish than by the way of Champlain, if St. John's should hold out so long as that the enemy might send forces into Canada from New York or elsewhere. It may be asked why I should wish a retreat by Ontario and how it could be effected ? To the first I answer, because measures may be taken to reinforce the army at their arrival at Oswego by troops from Albany, thence to proceed to the reduction of Niagara, if Congress thought proper ; if not they might return by the way of Fort Schuyler. To the second, that all the batteaux in the St. Lawrence in the vicinity of Montreal might be collected and these would probably be sufficient to convey all the troops, if not, an additional number might very soon be constructed ; and for that and other business one hundred carpenters should be sent with the army into Canada. Nor should the commanding officer neglect, when at Montreal, to take hostages from the Caughnawaga Cannassederaga Indians (who will be in his power) for their peaceable behaviour, and those should be sent to these parts without delay. If St. John's should be reduced, I think it is pretty certain that a body of troops appearing before Ticonderoga, the garrison would surrender should they not abandon it this fall or on seeing our preparations for going into Canada. It would therefore be necessary to collect a body of troops not only for that purpose if necessary, but if Ticonderoga should be abandoned to be sent into Canada to reinforce the army there in such a manner as that the country might be kept and, if possible, the siege of Quebec undertaken. For the convey-

ance of these troops batteaux should be built at Fort George and began upon as soon as advice is received that the army is got into Canada. But if the army should be obliged to retreat, this expense may be thought needless—not at all, for if they retreat by Champlain they may want boats, if by Ontario the boats may be easily conveyed into Hudsons River and from thence into the Mohawk River to carry on provisions for the troops to go to Niagara, should an expedition be determined on ; but whether it is or not it would be imprudent not to prepare in such a manner as that troops might be sent to Canada, if it should be found necessary.

“ Congress will perceive that great exertions are necessary for such an enterprise, and that the officer who commands it, let him be who he will, will require assistance ; and altho’ I firmly resolve to quit the army as soon as the examination into my conduct shall be made,* and not again venture on the boisterous ocean of public life, in which I have been so miserably buffeted by storms, yet as a private gentleman and without fee or reward I will give every aid in my power to procure every necessary and make use of every exertion for the success of the enterprize, if Congress should think fit to order the attempt to be made.

PHILIP SCHUYLER.

— History makes men wise ; and in proportion as their minds are influenced by a natural love of their country, so must they feel a desire to become familiar with the most authentic account of its origin, its progress towards civilization, and the circumstances leading to its present importance in the scale of nations.—*Lord Bacon.*

* General Schuyler had been superseded in command of the Northern army, by General Gates, after the evacuation early in July preceeding, which disastrous event was charged to the want of skill and vigilance on the part of the former. He incessantly urged an inquiry, but it was postponed until the Autum of 1778, when he was honorably acquitted.

MR. JAMES MORRISON AND THE MONTREAL
MERCHANTS AT THE TIME OF THE
AMERICAN INVASION.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF GEN. ETHAN ALLEN, DATED
MAY 18, 1775.

To the Editors of the Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal.



ENTLEMEN,—On perusing the copies of Auto-
graph Letters relating to the invasion of Canada
by the Americans in 1775-76, given in the April
number of your Journal, I remembered that I
had, in my possession, the copy of one written by *Ethan
Allen*, and addressed to Mr. James Morrison and the *Mer-
chants of Montreal*. Since, so far as I know, this letter has
not appeared in print, and as you may consider it worth
while to insert it in some future number, I send it to you.

I should state that my copy was kindly furnished by a
lady belonging to an honored family resident in the imme-
diate vicinity of Montreal—the representatives of the late
Mr. Morrison whose name figures on the address of General
Allen's letter—who says in a note enclosing it, "I have
copied it correctly—no punctuation, and 'capitals' used
rather extravagantly ; but the original writing is remarkably
good and clear."

I should also state that Mr. James Morrison, whom Allen
chose to address by name along with "The Merchants that
are friendly to the cause of Liberty in Montreal," was a
highly respectable gentleman who established himself in
Canada in 1760, and devoted himself to mercantile pursuits.

His commercial transactions embraced dealings with dis-
tant settlements at Niagara, Detroit, Michillimakinak, &c., and
of his journies to those places he kept diaries some of which
have been preserved among the papers which he left at his
decease.

It is scarcely necessary to mention that it would be wholly

gratuitous to assume that General Allen had any reason for classing Mr. Morrison among those whom he styled "friendly to the cause of Liberty" (*i.e.*, disloyal to the British Crown and therefore disposed to welcome the American invaders) other than that this gentleman happened at the time to be well known as a leading Merchant at Montreal.

Mr. Morrison, was afterwards one of the principal members of an Association named the "Greybeard Society or Club" of which he acted as Secretary. This consisted exclusively of gentlemen whose connection with Canada dated from the year of the conquest—1760—and its work seems to have been limited to attendance, at stated periods, upon social entertainments to which each member had the right to invite as guests one or two friends. The latter, according to the minutes kept by the Secretary, were official or non-official persons of note in the Colony, though not long enough residents in it to entitle them to the honours of membership as *Greybeards*. The Society was in existence anterior to the American Invasion, not long after which its meetings appear to have been very irregularly attended, until, finally, they ceased altogether.

Mr. Morrison and his family interested themselves in every thing appertaining to the history and progress of Canada.*

The following is General Ethan Allen's letter, carefully copied as respects the peculiarities mentioned above.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedt. servt.,

Quebec, April, 1874.

H. H. MILES.

* His son, also a Montreal Merchant, was an acquaintance of Lambert, on the occasion of this traveller's visit in the early part of the present century, and probably was one of his informants in imparting knowledge concerning the affairs of Montreal, and of the upper country at that period. About 18 years later, that is in 1826, fifty years after the American invasion, Mr. Morrison, Junr., referred to Lambert's visit, and gave a description of Dubarger's celebrated *Médel* of Quebec, in his correspondence with friends at the capital. A daughter of Mr. Morrison, Senr., still survives, a resident on the ancient family demesne, acquired, I believe, about the time of the conquest. This lady's clear recollection of events, notwithstanding her advanced age, is truly remarkable, enabling her to discourse on those which occurred 80 or 90 years since, such as the *dark days* of October, 1785, and on various incidents connected with the affairs of old Montreal, and with the active life of her father.

The 18th of May 1775

Gentlemen I Have the pleasure to Acquaint you that Lake George & Champlain with the Fortresses Artillery &c Particularly the Armed Sloop of George the Third with all water Carriages on those Lakes are now in Possession of the Colonies I expect the English Merchants as well as all Virtuous Disposed Gentlemen will be in the Interest of the Colonies The advance Guard of the Army is now at Saint Johns and Desire Immediately to have a Personal Intercourse with you Your Immediate Assistance as to Provision Ammunition and Spirituous Liquors is wanted and forthwith Expected not as a Donation for I am Impowered by the Colonies to Purchase the same and Desire you would Forthwith and without further Notice Prepare for the Use of the Army of those Articles to the Amount of five Hundred Pounds and Deliver the same to me at Saint Johns or at Least a part of it Almost Instantaneously as the Soldiary Press on faster than the Provision I need not Inform you that my Directions from the Colonies is not to Contend with or any way Injure or Molest the Canadians or Indians but on the other Hand to treat them with the greatest Friendship and kindness You will be pleased to Communicate the same to them and some of you Immediately visit us at this Place while others are active in Delivering the Provisions I write in Haste and am Gentlemen your Obedient Humble Servant Ethan Allen Commander of the Army.

Dated at Saint Johns
the Day and Date aforesaid

To the Merchants of Montreal

(Addressed on the outside

Mr James Morrison & the
Merchants that are friendly to the
Cause of Liberty in Montreal)

DOMINION NOTES AND CURRENCY.

BY SIR FRANCIS HINCKS, K.C.B.



THE information contained in the following letter cannot fail to be of interest, and should have appeared in an earlier issue of the *Antiquarian* had the original not been mislaid. In response to a letter addressed to Sir Francis, these items were courteously furnished :

OTTAWA, 2 May, 1874.

SIR,—I have to apologize for not sooner replying to your letter of the 25th ulto. The subject is an important one, and would require more time than I am at present able to give to afford a satisfactory explanation, and I may perhaps add, that more information could be conveyed in conversation than by letter. The 25c. notes must not in any way be confounded with the ordinary issue of Dominion notes. I will briefly explain what led to their issue. In countries such as England and the U. States where the standard is gold, it has been found convenient to have a subsidiary silver coinage depreciated in value as compared to gold, and consequently kept in circulation *at its par value*, simply by the precaution of the respective Governments to issue and coin only what is absolutely required by the public for circulation. The decimal coins of the United States being more suited to us than the English shillings and half crowns, were generally used, and answered our purpose, but when specie payments were suspended in the United States, the silver coins rose in value there as compared with the fractional paper currency, and were of course exported. Canada being adjoining the United States, and these coins being in circulation here at par, they were poured in to the amount probably of 10 to 12 millions of dollars, displacing our bank notes and causing serious loss to the country. It therefore became necessary to fix a legal value for the American

coins even below their intrinsic value, and to banish them by Government interference, all which were done. But we would then have had no coins but the English, which are quite unsuited to our wants. The difficulty was to know how much coin was required. If too much had been imported, the same evils would have followed that attended the redundant American coin, and moreover the new coin took a considerable time before it could be delivered. The 25 cent fractional paper was a temporary expedient to fill the gap caused by the exportation of the American silver. It has answered its purpose on the whole well, but though there is still a good deal in circulation, I now seldom see it. Silver in 50, 25, 10 and 5 cents seems in nearly sufficient quantity for the public wants. As to the Dominion currency, I would merely observe, that Sir Alexander Galt introduced it, inducing the Bank of Montreal for a consideration to abandon its circulation and issue Provincial notes and hoping that the other Banks would do likewise. I think it is much to be regretted that they did not do so. Sir John Rose then made an effort to introduce a system something like the National Bank Note System of the United States. The Banks were to secure the Government by the deposit of debentures, and to get each countersigned, notes to be redeemed by themselves. Under this system there would have been no Dominion notes, but all the Bank notes would have been secured. The opposition of the Banks and the public, chiefly in Ontario, compelled the Government to abandon that measure. I found the question very unsettled, and had to devise a remedy. It would have required a very large amount of money to redeem the Provincial notes issued through the Bank of Montreal, while on the other hand, it was absolutely necessary in my opinion to place all the Banks on the same footing. In order to secure a large circulation I resorted to two expedients, one to induce the Banks to give me first a monopoly of our issue of notes, un-

der \$4, the other to compel the Banks to hold a portion of their reserves in Dominion notes, which by our legal tender are as good as gold to the Banks. My anticipations have been fully realized, indeed they have been surpassed. The practical effect is that the Banks hold the large Dominion notes of \$1000, \$500, &c., which rarely fall into the hands of the public, while the small note issue is about \$2,000,000 or so. The Government do not issue small notes of \$4 or upwards, so that practically the Banks have all the circulation in the hands of the public except the small notes, while the large ones are found more convenient for settling their balances against one another than either gold or Bills of Exchange. If there is any point on which you require further information I shall be happy to supply it.

Truly yours,

F. HINCKS.

Alfred Sandham, Esq.

LIEUT.—GOVERNORS OF QUEBEC.



THE following query and the reply throw some light on an obscure point in Canadian History, the existence of Colonial Honors unmentioned in Canadian History and to establish which one has to furbish the musty old records of Downing Street, or Hampton Court :

WHO WAS THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF QUEBEC IN 1779.

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me a small corner in your sheet, to invite information on a point, on which I have failed of elucidating any, amongst the books and MS. of our Literary and Historical Society.

Mr. Bellew (J. Montesquieu Bellew, his mother was a Montesquieu), who recently charmed his Quebec audience, by his marvelous elocution, before leaving town, called on me for

information as to the following :—He claims that his ancestor, “Major-General Patrick Bellew, of the Foot Guards, a distinguished General officer and Gentleman of the Bed Chamber to His Majesty George III. is supposed to have been ‘Lieut-Governor of Quebec’ about 1779, date of his death; he styles himself so, in his Last Will and Testament.”

In the early days of British Rule in Canada, nay as late as 1838, when the Earl of Durham gave some rude knocks to the system, there were several sinecures: offices, some honorary, others with substantial pay and very problematical duties. Some were awarded to merit: others to favoritism. In some instances, the Incumbent lived abroad and was represented by Deputy or not at all.

Colonel Henry Caldwell, Quartermaster-General to Wolfe, wrote in June, 1776, to his old friend, General Jas. Murray, about Major Cox, formerly of the 47th, and “*now Lieutenant-Governor of Gaspé.*” I have heard it stated that Colonel Le Maitre had also been Lieutenant-Governor of Gaspé; a General Forbes, who died lately, also held this sinecure. The pay was good—£500 sterling. But what did the duties consist in? Compiling statistics anent the cod or whale fisheries?

There was, likewise, in addition to the Governor-General of Canada, and a “Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec,” an official styled “Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.” I should imagine he was a species of military grandee—some veteran covered with stars and glory, and allowed to discharge his important functions without getting beyond the sound of Bow Bells.

In the absence of the Governor-General, the President of the Executive Council or the Commander of the Forces was generally sworn in as Administrator. The “Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec” was a totally different official from either of these. An old Quebecer tells me that a General Morris was Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec in 1803, and continued to hold the office until 1838. Possibly those who own

files of the *Annual Register of Great Britain*, of which I believe the great Edmund Burke was the originator, will take the trouble to refer to them. The *Gentlemen's Magazine* is also suggested as a source of information.

I will, in the meantime feel much obliged to any one who may throw light on the query, "Was Major-General Patrick Bellew ever Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec?"

J. M. LEMOINE.

Rooms of the Lit. and His. Society,
Quebec, Dec. 17, 1873.

AN ANSWER IN HISTORY.

(To the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*.)

SIR,—In reply to the question proposed by your correspondent J.M.L., viz :—"Was Major-General Patrick Bellew ever Lieut.-Governor of Quebec?" I have to say, as the result of my researches.

1st. That in October, 1793, "Patrick Bellew, Esq., was appointed (by the Queen) Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to her Majesty."

2nd. That on the 19th July, 1797, "Major-General Patrick Bellew, of the 1st Foot Guards, was appointed Lieut-Governor of Quebec."

3rd. That on the 7th July, 1799, (and not 1779 as stated, I believe, by your correspondent) he died. "At his lodgings in Bath, Major-General Bellew, Lieut-Governor of Quebec, a gentleman of the private chamber to the Queen, and late Major in the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards. This very deserving officer suffered severely many years, from the wounds he received in the course of a long service, wherein he was ever distinguished as a gallant soldier and a meritorious officer, particularly at the storming of Moro Fort, where he planted the colours of the 50th Regiment."

4th. That on the 27th July, 1799, "Colonel John Callow,

of the 3rd Dragoons, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, vice Bellew, deceased."

5th. That on the 28th October, 1804, "Mrs. Callow, wife of Lieut-Col. C., Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec," died.

6th. That on the 31st January, 1810, "at Reading, on his return from London to King's Parade, near Bristol, John Callow, Esq., Colonel in the Army and Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec," died; and

7th. That up to, and including the year 1814, I find no appointment made in his stead.

J. M. O'L.

Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1874.

[Alas! since the foregoing has been preparing for the press, his numerous friends and admirers have been shocked by the announcement of the unlooked for death of the gifted gentleman, Mr. Bellew, the originator of the question.—ED. CAN. ANT.]

AN ENGRAVED OVAL GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED TO A CANADIAN PILOT.

BY SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, BART.

IN my collection of engravings and drawings of Coins, Medals and Gems which fills several folio volumes, and numbering several thousand examples, is one of an oval gold medal which I obtained an account of from one of the Montreal newspapers early in the year 1836, not long after its presentation. What paper it was in, my diary furnishes me no information, for although I was in the habit of noting such things before that time, yet I was just 14 years old, when the inscription was copied. The Medal however was described as oval and of gold, and had the following inscription engraved upon it. On the obverse "Presented to Mr. Joseph Pelletier, Branch pilot of the River St. Lawrence, by the Merchants of Quebec." On the reverse "In token of the high sense which they entertain of his valor, humanity and perilous exertions in preserving on the 3rd December, 1835, the Master and Crew of

the Bark Endeavour from a situation of great suffering and imminent danger, at the Brandy Pots."

The services rendered by the recipient, can be very well estimated by those who are familiar with the dangers of the St. Lawrence in the vicinity of the Islands known as the Brandy Pots, which are a shoal of rocks situated at the South-Western end of Hare Island, not very far from the mouth of the Saguenay, which I have seen more than once ; moreover the season of the year must not be overlooked, for all navigation had presumably ceased.

Our only record of single engraved medals, conferred for such services as those just described, and also for such as are mentioned in the *Antiquarian* for April by Mr. F. H. Andrews of Montreal, is the local press, and I believe there are a good many of them ; but in the course of time, such records of the presentation are lost unless noted in such a periodical as the present, which, it is to be hoped will collect everything of the kind for the future in its pages.

Whilst the subject is fresh in one's mind, I would urge upon the Numismatic Society the propriety of collecting the volumes of files of the present existing newspapers of Canada in general, and of Montreal in particular, and having them bound and preserved for reference, say in the Library of the Natural History Society of Montreal. I am sure the Proprietors of the Journals would willingly co-operate in such a desirable measure. Indeed if all the papers that have been published in Canada, since the Conquest, were preserved, what a storehouse of knowledge of Canadian local history would not the Antiquary possess. This practice has long existed in the British Museum, where every paper and journal throughout the kingdom is carefully bound and stored for reference. But this is a compulsory measure. On another occasion I will venture to submit some observation upon the preservation of newspapers.

London, May 20th, 1874.

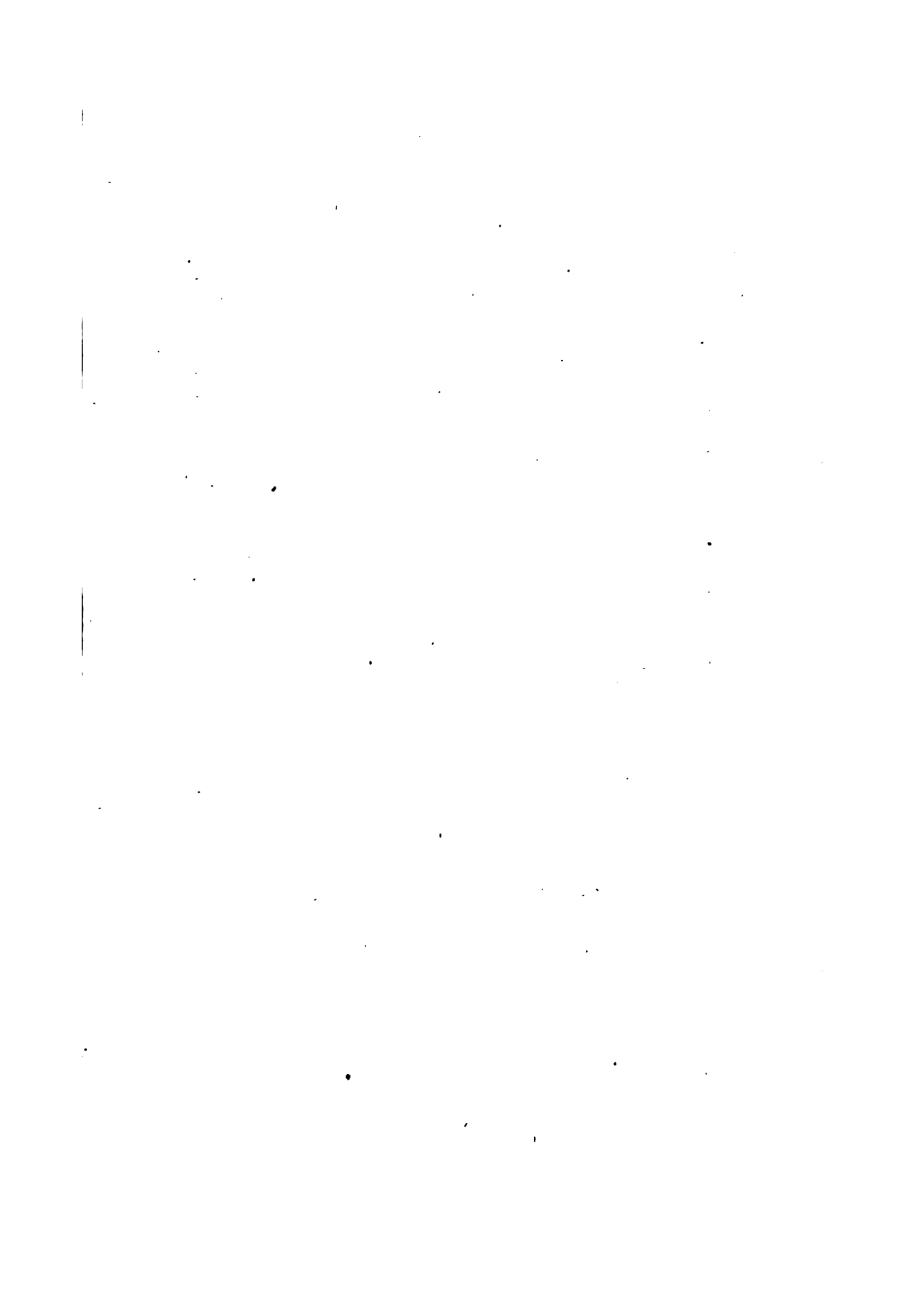
AUTOGRAPHS AND AUTOGRAPH
COLLECTIONS.

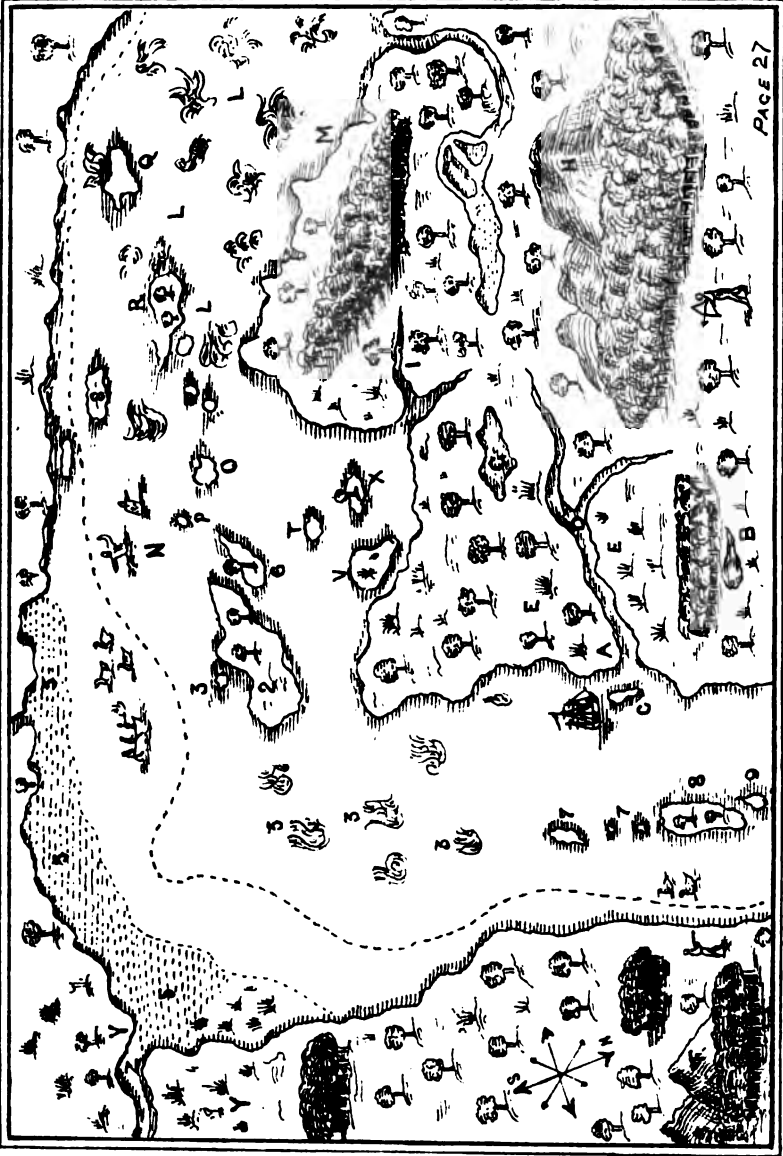
SIGNATURES or sign-manuals of sovereigns appended to official documents have been preserved in state archives from an early age. These at first were nothing more than marks or monograms as that of Charlemagne, affixed to a diploma in 784, which is now to be seen in the archives at Paris. The most ancient sign-manual preserved in England is that of William Rufus, about 1185, now in the British Museum, which is a mere cross, believed to be made by his hand in the centre of a charter. The mode of authenticating all royal and legal instruments was by seal and not by signature; hence there are no autographs proper of a very ancient date. Sir Henry Ellis, in his collection of English letters, says that the sign-manual of Richard the Second, who died in 1399, is the earliest of an English Sovereign known to be in existence. The oldest in the French archives are those of Charles the Fifth of France and Charles the Bad, King of Navarre, both cotemporaries of Richard the Second. Signatures of this kind do not however, come into the history of autograph collecting. This is to be traced most probably to a custom which originated in Germany in the sixteenth century, particularly among students at the universities, of forming albums or blank-books for the purpose of getting their friends and persons of note to write their name in them, and whatever else they thought proper to add either in prose or verse—a practice which is now common everywhere, especially among ladies. But autograph collecting, as now understood, means something more; its object is to collect and preserve manuscript letters and other writings of distinguished persons, authenticated by their own signatures. Great public libraries and museums became the first depositories of these treasures; accordingly, the richest collections are found in the principal

institutions of the kind in London, Paris, Vienna, Florence, Rome, and Madrid, among which those of the British Museum in London, and of the Imperial Library in Paris, rank first. The earliest distinct mention of a private collection is found in a letter from Elizabeth, daughter of James the First, and for a few months Queen of Bohemia, written from the Hague about 1650, to Sir Simon D'Ewes. "In this letter," she writes, "I send you, as you desire, a letter of the King's (my husband), which he did write to the late Lord Dorchester, and one of my eldest son's to me. I thought you would be glad to see my cousin the Duke of Brunswick's hand, which I also send you." This letter clearly implies that Sir Simon was an autograph collector. Some fifty years after, Ralph Thoresby, the antiquarian, formed a general museum of natural and artificial curiosities in speaking of which he says: "This reminds me of another branch of the curiosities that I began to collect of late years, viz., original letters and other matters of proper handwriting of persons of all ranks eminent in their generation." It begins with the kings of England, and in addition contains autographs of nobles, bishops, judges, and private persons of eminence in that country, and of the kings, princes, and learned men of other countries. The collection must have been very large, from the account given of it in the Museum Thoresbianum; it must also have been uncommon at that time, as a few only are mentioned in his Diary, or in the numerous letters addressed to him, although he often speaks of contributions received by him. His earliest signature was that of Henry the Fifth of England, about 1420, and none of a private individual before 1497, being a letter from Sir Henry Wentworth to Sir W. Calverly, relative to the landing of Perkyn Warbeck. A letter of John Evelyn to Thoresby shows that he must have at one time been the possessor of a large autographical collection; in it there is the following remarkable passage: "As to letters and autographs of eminent and famous per-

sons I was once master of a glorious assembly, by abundance of original papers, which a relative of mine, who had the disposal of the inventory of the Earl of Leicester, Prime Minister to Queen Elizabeth, made me a present of; among which were divers letters under the hands of the then Emperor, kings of France, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, and other potentates, besides not a few in public employment during the reign of James the First, and it was still augmenting, till the late Duke of Lauderdale, hearing I had some of the Maitlands, his ancestors, and others, under the hand of Mary Queen of Scots, came to borrow them." The sequel was that they were never returned; "and thus," he adds, "have I been deprived of being able to gratify that laudable design of yours." From this time onward autograph collecting became an object of interest with many persons, but nearly a century elapsed before any private collection of great extent was formed. Mr. W. Upcott, author of "A Bibliographical Account of the Principal Works relating to British Topography," formed one of the largest and most valuable private collections that has ever been made, which must have been begun early in the present century. Dibdin, in the first edition of his "Library Companion," gives the following incidents connected with its history: "Being at Wotton, the residence of the Evelyn family in 1814, and sitting one evening with Lady Evelyn, Mr. Upcott's attention was attracted to a tippet of feathers, on which she was employed. 'We have all of us our hobbies' I perceive, my lady,' said Mr. Upcott. 'Very true,' she rejoined; 'and what may yours be Mr. Upcott?' 'Mine, madam, from a very early age, began by collecting provincial copper tokens, and latterly the handwriting or autographs of men who have distinguished themselves in every walk of life.' 'Handwritings!' exclaimed Lady Evelyn, with much surprise; 'surely you don't mean old letters; if you care for such things, you shall have plenty,' and immediately ordered an attendant to bring down a basket full of

the papers contained in a certain ebony cabinet." Out of this cabinet came a large number of valuable letters that had been written to Sylva Evelyn as he was called in the family, all of which were given to Mr. Upcott ; and out of the same cabinet came Evelyn's Kalendarium or Diary, that but for the circumstances just related might never have been given to the public. In 1824, when Dibdin's account of it was written, Mr. Upcott's collection filled 154 folio volumes, and was much enlarged afterward. A descriptive catalogue of it was published in 1836, at which time it contained 32,000 letters. His death happened in 1845, and then it was understood to be the largest private collection extant. It has since been sold by auction and widely dispersed. Mr. Dawson Turner's, of Yarmouth, and Mr. R. Cole's, of London, were next to it in importance. The sale catalogue of the former gives the number of autograph letters contained in it at nearly 40,000. The example of Mr. Upcott had great influence in bringing autograph collecting into fashion in England, particularly among ladies. It would be difficult to specify every collection of note that had been formed before his time ; an account of those formed since would fill a volume. Nor was the fashion confined to England ; it extended throughout the rest of Europe ; rich collections were formed in France by Chateaugiron, De Fremont, Dolomieu, Guizot, Montmerque, Villeneuve, Bargemont, and numerous others ; in Austria, by Graeffer and Metternich ; in Italy, by Morbio and Borromeo. A few facts collected from a work by Lalande, entitled "*Dictionnaire de pieces autographes voltes aux bibliotheques de la France,*" published in Paris in 1851, show how rapidly the taste for autographs must have increased there. A sale catalogue exclusively of autographs appeared in Paris for the first time, in May, 1822. In the following thirteen years there were forty-six sales, numbering 12,000 autographs ; in the next nine years, from 1836 to 1845, sixty-two sales numbering 26,000 ; and in the five years from 1846





CHAMPLAIN'S MAP OF PART OF THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL.

to 1850, thirty-three sales, numbering 32,000 from which it appears that of the 70,000 autographs sold by auction in twenty-seven years, nearly half were sold in the last five.

EARLY CANADIAN BANK NOTES,

IN "Duncan's Travels in Canada," (1818,) the author in referring to the fact that a bank * had just been established in Montreal, says, "an attempt was made several years ago to establish a bank, but the notes, from want of confidence, could not be kept in circulation, and the project was speedily abandoned. The want of *education* among the Canadians is a great obstacle to the general adoption of a paper currency, and as an expedient to assist those who cannot read, the new company has exhibited a row of dollars upon the margin of each of their notes, corresponding to the amount.

The *natives* however retain a strong partiality for "*l'argent sonant*" in the value of which nobody can cheat them.

EARLIEST MAP OF THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL.

(With Facsimile.)

READERS of the *Antiquarian* will doubtless be interested in the facsimile now presented of the earliest map of a part of the Island of Montreal, and the Sault St. Louis, now known as the Lachine Rapids. The map was drawn by Champlain, and accompanying it were references corresponding with the letters appearing in the Map. Our illustration is a true copy of the Map, and the following is a translation of the information pertaining thereto :

A Small place which I got cleared. (1)

* The Bank of Montreal established 1817.

† The new Custom House is situated on or near this site.

- B Small pond. (1)
 C Small Island where I caused a stone wall to be erected. (2)
 D A Brook where the boats are kept. (3)
 E Prairie where the Indians remain when they come into the country.
 F Mountains. (4)
 G Pond.
 H Mount Royal.
 I Small Brook.
 L The Sault or Rapids.
 M Place where the Indians pass their canoes over land going Northwards.
 N Place where one of our men and an Indian were drowned.
 O Small rocky Island.
 P Another Island where the birds build their nests.
 Q Heron Island.
 R Another Island in the Rapids.
 S Small Island.
 T Small round Island.
 V An Island half uncovered.
 X An Island where are seen many river birds.
 Y Prairies. (5)
 Z Small River. (6)
 2 Large and fine Island. (7)
 3 Places which are uncovered when the water is low, here there is a great boiling of the water.
 4 Prairies at times covered with water.
 5 Shoals.
 6 Another small Island.
 7 Rocks.
 8 St. Helen's Island.
 9 Small Island barren of trees.

¹ Probably the site now known as Viger Square.

² Island Wharf.

³ This Creek running along Commissioners Street under the St. Anns Market has recently been closed.

⁴ Beceil.

⁵ Laprairie.

⁶ La Tortue River.

⁷ Nuns Island.

MÉDALS COMMEMORATIVE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO CANADA IN 1860.

BY ALFRED SANDHAM.

THE visit of His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, was an event which, above all others, of later days, spread unusual pleasure and satisfaction over our land. For many years there had been a growing desire on the part of her Majesty's subjects in Canada to have an opportunity of seeing their Sovereign, or, at least, some representative, who should be so in more than an official sense. When the address of the House of Parliament was presented, the promise made by her Majesty (after a complete acceptance) was the most agreeable answer that could have been returned; and on the 24th July, 1860, her beloved son landed in the North-American colonies. This visit was remarkable for a variety of reasons, and every locality visited by the Prince has its own peculiar mementoes: the most lasting, however, will be the medals which were struck in honor of the visit, or which were subsequently founded by the Prince as marks of his appreciation of the hearty reception accorded him. Of the former class of medal we have seven types. There is, first, the Hoff-



nung medal with its two varieties. This was prepared for the

dealer by whose name it is now known. It is a very fine medal, and, with its view of the Victoria bridge and full particulars relating thereto, will always prove of value. The difference in the varieties is caused by an error as to the cost of the bridge, \$5,000,000 appearing on one and \$7,000,000 on the other. The design of this medal is as follows:—In centre, extending entirely across the face of the medal is a view of Victoria Bridge, with Mount Royal in the distance, a raft of lumber, and steamer in foreground, Below, "The Victoria Bridge, Montreal, the greatest work of engineering skill in the world, publicly inaugurated and opened in 1860. Grand Trunk Railway of Canada." Above the Bridge, Arms, as follows: in centre, Arms of the City of Montreal, surmounted by a beaver, an Indian on each side, the whole supported by a lion to left, and unicorn to right, seated on scrolls, with Rose, Thistle, &c., by side. Ribbons inscribed, "Ross, Stephenson." Above the Arms, "The Victoria Bridge Medal." Rev. On top, Royal Arms of England; to right and left, small circular shields with sprigs of Rose and Thistle; that to right having a bust in uniform, and inscribed, "Prince Albert;" that to the left, crowned bust, "Queen Victoria." At the bottom, similar shield upon a Prince of Wales feather, the tops of feather shewing above the shield, and the ribbon with inscription "Ich Dien," below. To right of shield, a beaver; to left a sprig of shamrock. On this shield, a full face bust in uniform. "Prince of Wales." In centre, in 14 lines "The Victoria Bridge consists of 23 spans 242 ft each and 1 in centre 330 ft with a long abutment on each bank of the River the tubes are iron 22 ft high, 16 ft wide and weigh 6,000 tns supported on 24 piers containing 250,000 tns of stone measuring 3,000,000 cubic feet extreme length 2 miles cost \$5,000,000."

Another medal (very poorly executed) was largely disposed of during the visit. It has a bust of the Prince on the obverse, and the inscription, "To commemorate the visit of

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, to Canada, 1860." There are three varieties of this medal. On one, the Prince has a



moustache ; on the other he is minus that mark of manliness. On both these the inscriptions are in square letters. The third variety has the moustache, but the letters are Roman. Still another variety of this medal is found with the obverse of the first-described, while the reverse bears a very creditable representation of Victoria Bridge, with the inscription, "Victoria Bridge, Montreal, opened by the Prince of Wales, 1860."



The immediate object of the the Prince's visit was to open the bridge referred to on these medals ; and it is, therefore, but natural that while private enterprise sought to commemorate the event by medals, the Directors of the Grand Trunk should likewise adopt a similar course. Their decision to do so has given us the most beautiful medal of the series,

reflecting credit on their taste, and particularly so upon the artists who produced it (Messrs. J. S. & A. B. Wyon, of 287 Regent-street, London). The obverse bears a head of the Royal visitor, with his title surrounding it ; while the reverse



has the badge of the Prince surrounded by a wreath, and the word "Welcome" thrice repeated. Encircling the whole, appear the words : " Visited Canada and inaugurated the Victoria Bridge, 1860."

During his stay in Montreal, the Prince formally opened the Industrial Exhibition, held in a building erected for the purpose by the Board of Arts and Manufactures. A prize medal was prepared by the Messrs. Wyon for the Board, and was extensively distributed among the exhibitors. It



bears the arms of the Board on the obverse, and on the reverse a wreath of maple leaves enclosing the inscription :

“Exhibition of Canadian Industry. Opening of Victoria Bridge by H. R. H. Prince of Wales. Montreal, 1860.”

As I have already stated, the Prince, to mark his appreciation of the kind reception given him in Canada, placed a sum of money at the disposal of several of the colleges and Educational Institutes to found prizes, as might be thought most advisable. It is not necessary that I should describe the medals, which are now lasting mementoes of the Prince's visit. The colleges which adopted medals are the McGill



College, Montreal ; Bishop's College, Lennoxville ; Victoria College, Cobourg ; and the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec. With the exception of Victoria College medal, the bust of the Prince is placed on the obverse ; while the reverse bears an inscription commemorating the Prince's visit, in some instances supplemented by the arms of the college. The Victoria College medal has her Majesty's bust instead of the Prince's.

“MANX MONEY”



HE motto of the Manx (Isle of Man) money has been the subject of a jest, that is, with reference to the scarcity and badness of the coin.

The late Archbishop Whately said :—“*Sans changer*” is interpreted “Short of change” or “No change to be had,” and as to the other motto, “*Quocunq; jeceris*

stabit" interprets it "Wherever you may carry it, it will not pass," *i. e.* "it will stand, or stick." These shafts are levelled at early issues, as the whole of the series of Isle of Man coinage of the present century has been very fine.

LORD BALTIMORE'S MARYLAND COINAGE.

BY HENRY W. HENFREY.

HAVING accidentally met with the subjoined extracts when engaged in searching the archives in the Public Record Office, London, for anything to illustrate my "*Medallic History of Oliver Cromwell*," I am induced to publish them here as being perhaps interesting to collectors of American Coins.

These orders are taken *verbatim et literatim* from the original entry Book of the Council of State, which sat from the 13th May, to the 13th October, 1659, during the Interregnum in England; and they relate to the silver coinage of shillings, six-pences, and groats, struck by Cecil Lord Baltimore for Maryland, and engraved by *Folkes and Ruding*, plate XXX. Nos. 6, 7, 8.

The present extracts appear to throw some new light upon the *date* when the Maryland silver coins were made, for they certainly prove that a quantity of this money was made in 1659, while the Rev. Rogers Ruding, in his *Annals of the Coinage*, suggests the date of 1652, or earlier. The Rev. Henry Christmas (in the London Numismatic Society's Journal) says that the Baltimore coinage did not *circulate* till 1660. However I will leave this question in the hands of numismatists better acquainted with the early coinage of America than myself.

The second order, which is dated the very next day after the first one, is expressed in less severe terms, and seems perhaps to have been intended to supersede the first made order.

I cannot find any further notices of this matter among

the records, and I expect that the report of the Committee for Plantations was never made ; since the Council was itself dissolved by Lambert on the 13th October, only eight days after the date of the last extract.

For an account of Richard Pight and his numerous proceedings against counterfeiters of coin during the Protectorate, see pp. 38—45 of my " Numismata Cromwelliana, or the Medallie History of Oliver Cromwell," now in course of publication.

14 Park Street, Westminster,
April 1, 1874.

EXTRACT NO I.

Page 646, Entry Book No. 107, of the Council of State Interregnum.

" Tuesday, 4th October, 1659

" Upon Information given by Richard Pight, Clerke of the Irons in the Mint, that Cicill Lord Baltimore and diverse others with him, and for him, have made and transported great sums of money, and doe still goe on to make more. Ordered, that a warrant be issued forth to the said Richard Pight for the apprehending of the Lord Baltimore and such others as are suspected to be ingaged wth him, in the said offence, and for the seizeing of all such moneys, stamps, tooles and Instrum^{ts} for Coyning the same, as can be met wth and to bring them in safe custody to the Councell."

EXTRACT NO. II.

Page 653 of the same book.

" Wednesday, 5th October, 1659.

" The Councell being informed that a great quantity of Silver is coyned into peeces of diverse rates and values, and sent into Maryland, by the Lo. Baltimore or his order. Ordered, That the said Lo. Baltimore be sumoned to attend the Comittee of the Councell for Plantacons, who are to inquire into the whole business, and to report the state thereof to the Councell."

EARLY SCENES IN MANITOBA.

BY H. SCADDING D.D.

WITHIN the Court House on Richmond Street, Toronto, took place in 1818 the celebrated trial of a number of prisoners brought down from the Red River Settlement on charges of "high treason, murder, robbery, and conspiracy," as preferred against them by Lord Selkirk, the founder of the Settlement. When the neighbourhood of Toronto was nothing more than a collection of small isolated clearings, rough-hewn out of the wild, "the Selkirk Settlement" and the "North West" were household terms among us for remote regions in a condition of infinite savagery, in comparison with which we, as we prided ourselves, were denizens of a paradise of high refinement and civilization. Now that the Red River district has attained the dignity of a province and become a member of our Canadian Confederation, the trial referred to, arising out of the very birth-throes of Manitoba, has acquired a fresh interest.

The Earl of Selkirk, the fifth of that title, was a nobleman of enlightened and cultivated mind. He was the author of several literary productions esteemed in their day; amongst them, of a treatise on Emigration, which is spoken of by contemporaries as an exhaustive, standard work on the subject. For practically testing his theories, however, Lord Selkirk appears to have desired a field exclusively his own. Instead of directing his fellow-countrymen to one or other of the numerous prosperous settlements already in process of formation at easily accessible and very eligible spots along the St. Lawrence and the Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron, he induced a considerable body of them to find their way to a point in the far interior of our northern continent, where civilization had as yet made no sensible inroad; to a locality so situated that if a colony could contrive to subsist there, it

must apparently of necessity remain for a very long period dismally isolated. In 1803, Bishop Macdonell asked him, what could have induced a man of his high rank and great fortune, possessing the esteem and confidence of the Government and of every public man in Britain, to embark in an enterprise so romantic ; and the reply given was, that, in his opinion, the situation of Great Britain, and indeed of all Europe, was at that moment so very critical and eventful, that a man would like to have a more solid footing to stand upon, than anything that Europe could offer. The tract of land secured by Lord Selkirk for emigration purposes was a part of the territory held by the Hudson's Bay Company, and was approached from Europe not so readily by the St. Lawrence route as by Hudson's Strait and Hudson's Bay. The site of the actual settlement was half-a-mile north of the confluence of the Assiniboine and Red River, streams that unitedly flow northward into Lake Winnipeg, which communicates directly at its northern extremity with Nelson River, whose outlet is at Port Nelson or Fort York on Hudson's Bay. The population of the Settlement in the beginning of 1813 was 100. Mr. Miles Macdonell, formerly a captain in the Queen's Rangers, appointed by the Hudson's Bay Company first Governor of the District of Assiniboia, was made by the Earl of Selkirk superintendent of affairs at Kildonan. The rising village was called Kildonan, from the name of the parish in the county of Sutherland whence the majority of the settlers had emigrated.

The Montreal North West Company of Fur Traders was a rival of the Hudson's Bay Company. Whilst the latter traded for the most part in the regions watered by the rivers flowing into Hudson's Bay, the former claimed for their operations the area drained by the streams running into Lake Superior.

The North West Company of Montreal looked with no kindly eye on the settlement of Kildonan. An agricultural

colony, in close proximity to their hunting grounds, seemed a dangerous innovation, tending to injure the local fur trade. Accordingly it was resolved to break up the infant colony. The Indians were told that they would assuredly be made "poor and miserable" by the new-comers if they were allowed to proceed with their improvements; because these would cause the buffalo to disappear. The colonists themselves were informed of the better prospects open to them in the Canadian settlements and were promised pecuniary help if they would decide to move. At the same time, the peril to which they were exposed from the alleged ill-will of the Indians was enlarged upon. Moreover, attacks with fire-arms were made on the houses of the colonists, and acts of pillage committed. The result was that in 1815, the inhabitants of Kildonan dispersed, proceeding, some of them, in the direction of Canada; and some of them northwards, purposing to make their way to Port Nelson, and to find, if possible, a conveyance thence back to the shores of Old Scotland. Those, however, who took the northern route proceeded only as far as the northern end of Lake Winnipeg, establishing themselves for a time at Jack River House. They were then induced to return to their former settlement, by Mr. Colin Robertson, an agent of the Hudson's Bay Company, who assured them that a number of Highlanders were coming, via Hudson's Bay, to take up land at Kildonan. This proved to be the fact; and, in 1816, the revived colony consisted of more than 200 persons. On annoyance being offered to the settlement by the North West Company's agent Mr. Duncan Cameron, who occupied a post called Fort Gibraltar, about half a mile off, Mr. Colin Robertson, with the aid of his Highlandmen, seized that establishment, and recovered two field-pieces and thirty stand of arms that had been taken from Kildonan the preceding year. Cameron himself was also made a prisoner. (Miles Macdonell, Governor of Assiniboia, had been captured by the said Cameron in the

preceding year, and sent to Montreal.) A strong feeling was aroused among the half-breeds, far and near, who were in the interest of the North West Company. In the spring of 1816 Mr. Semple, the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, appeared in person at the Red River, having been apprized of the growing troubles. During an angry conference on the 18th of June, with a band of seventy men, headed by Cuthbert, Grant, Lacerte, Fraser, Hoole, and Thomas McKay, half-breed employés of the North West Company he was violently assaulted; and in the *melée* he was killed, together with five of his officers and sixteen of his people. Out of these events sprang the memorable trials that took place in the York Court House in 1818.

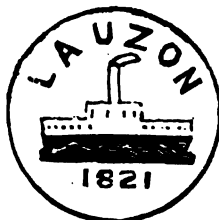
The Earl of Selkirk being desirous of witnessing the progress made by his emigrants at Red River, paid a visit to this continent in the autumn of 1815. On arriving at New York he heard of the dispersion at Kildonan, and the destruction of property there. He proceeded at once to Montreal and York to consult with the authorities. The news next reached him that his colony had been re-established, at least partially. He immediately despatched a trusty messenger, one Lagimonière, with assurances that he himself would speedily be with them, bringing proper means of protection. But Lagimonière was waylaid and never reached his destination.

It happened about this time, in consequence of the peace just established with the United States, that the De Meuron, Watterville and Glengarry Fencible Regiments were disbanded in the country. About eighty men of the De Meuron, with four of the late officers, twenty of the Watterville, and a few of the Glengarry, with one of the officers, agreed to accompany Lord Selkirk to the Red River. On reaching the Sault, the tidings met the party of the second dispersion of the colony, and of the slaughter of Governor Semple and his officers. The whole band at once pushed on to Fort William,

500 damages for alleged false imprisonment by the Earl, in the same Fort. Two years later, namely, in 1820, Lord Selkirk died at Pau, in the South of France.—*Toronto of Old.*

THE QUEBEC FERRY TOKEN.

IN Mr. Sandham's "Supplement to Coins of Canada," under additional number 97, appears the following description: "Obverse Steamboat to left 'Lauzon 1821.' Rev. FOUR PENCE TOKEN. BON POUR HUIT SOLS, 'with a small ornament below. This is said to have been used as a ticket by the Proprietors of the ferry between Quebec and Pointe Levi." Substituting the word Lauzon for Lawson the description of this token and the purpose for which it was struck is correct. The token is excessively rare, and for the following account of it we are indebted to Dr. Marsden of Quebec who recently presented one of the tokens to the Literary and Historical Society of that city. In response to an enquiry made, he says, "I now send the token which I presented to the Society, for your in-



spection. I have had it in my possession from boyhood, at first simply because I had purchased it, and not used it, and later on account of its rarity.

These tokens were sold in an office on Goudie's Wharf, (afterward's Gibb's) near a slip (a floating slip) leading down to the Steam Ferry Boat "Lauzon" built and owned by the late John Goudie. The Ferry boat, which was square at

both ends, landed end on at the floating slip. The trip was made in from seven to twelve minutes and the engineer whose name was Joseph Forster, received his orders directly and orally from the Captain thus, "Start her Joe," Reverse her, Joe "Go ahead Joe," and always at the top of his voice.

This boat was succeeded by horse ferry boats of a very rude description, propelled by from four to six horses, and these in bad weather and strong tides were assisted by men and frequently by the passengers, until the new 'Lauzon' steamer was built by the father of the present Mr. McKenzie proprietor of the Steamer MacKenzie, after which the horse boats of which there were several, gradually disappeared."

EDITORIAL.

AT the commencement of our third Volume, we venture to look back over the past two years, to the time when, with considerable anxiety, we entered upon our literary venture, and it is with no little satisfaction we can say to-day that much more success than we dared to hope for, has attended our pleasant labours, and our prospect is one of hopeful progress.

We have gathered round us a circle of friends, touched with a regard for the good name, and continued success of the *Canadian Antiquarian*. Readers and writers have been inspired with the same feeling, and the sentiment has lent a grateful tone to offers of good service on the one hand, and congratulations on the other.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to assume a certain frankness, and to bring editor and reader into friendly relationship. We are grateful for the help we have received and for our success so far, and we promise at least to attempt greater things in future volumes; but although the work of editing the *Antiquarian* is with us "a labour of love," we beg to remind our readers and friends, that we are men who

have our daily avocations pressing imperatively upon us, and we therefore earnestly invite every one interested in our objects of study, to send us any items worthy of record, especially if connected with the early history of Canada, or other matters within the precincts of our publication, and thus render us a very welcome service.

We may not say with Macbeth "We have bought Golden opinions from all sorts of people" but we have received many kind words from valued friends, and thus sustained we go on cheerfully and hopefully.

— Since going to press with the first sheets of this number, we have received, through the kindness of John Lovell,



Esq., Publisher, the accompanying engraved portrait of Wolfe, which is believed to be a very creditable likeness. The Silhouette which form our frontispiece, is from a rare contemporary print, and represents the hero while leading on his troops to the attack upon Quebec. The Dominion

Government has adopted this portrait, along with that of Montcalm, for Vignettes on the \$2 note.

HONORS TO NUMISMATISTS.—Dr. Joseph Leidy and Henry Phillips, Jr., Esq., (Secretary of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Philadelphia,) have been chosen for the sixth time members of the "Congress Internationale d'Anthropologie et Archæologie," which will assemble this year in August at Stockholm. The meetings of the congress which are under Government patronage from various nationalities, have been held at Spezzia, Bologna, Paris, Brussels, Neuchatel, Copenhagen, and other places, and are attended by the most distinguished students and antiquarians of the

of the world. Dr. Leidy and Mr. Phillips are the only Philadelphians thus annually honored by an invitation, which is extended to only thirteen other citizens of the United States.

— We are in a position to state that early in August, the first of the series of Historic Medals referred to in the October, (1873,) number will be ready. The series (as contemplated) will consist of 40 in number. The design chosen is as follows: Obverse—Arms of the City of Montreal. "Alf. Sandham's Medalic History of Montreal." On the Reverse, will be the No. of the series, with particulars of the event which it serves to commemorate. On the Reverse of No. 1 will be a plan of the Indian Village of Hochelaga, with the Inscription "Jacques Cartier visited Hochelaga, October 3th, 1535. The Medals will be size 26 and only 50 will be struck from each die, *viz.*, 2 Silver, 10 Bronze and the balance in tin. This series when complete will form a valuable acquisition to Canadian Cabinets.

Errata.—Page 16: for "Ottawa, 2 May, 1874," read 1873.

REVIEWS.



AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS. Delay in the issue of our Journal enables us to acknowledge receipt of the July Number of this valuable quarterly, and the pleasure derived from the perusal of its contents, leads us to regret that its visits are not more frequent. The leading article, entitled Historic Medals of Canada, is from the pen of Mr. W. S. Appleton. The illustration accompanying the article is a very finely executed engraving of the "Kebece Liberata" Medal. The pages of the Journal are filled with short, and deeply interesting articles original and selected, with reports of Societies.

To such of our readers who may not be subscribers to the Journal, we can but say that to a genuine numismatist it is invaluable.

— *American Historical Record*. The July Number of this valuable Journal has been received. Its Contents, as usual, are of such character as to fully maintain the high reputation of its scholarly Editor. Dr. Lossing's notes to the several articles are of themselves well worth the subscription price of the Journal. Among the items in this number, under the head of current notes, is the following, which cannot but prove interesting to Autograph Collectors : Mr. L. J. Cist, of Cincinnati, is the possessor of a very choice and extensive collection of autographs, the fruits of patient gathering for almost forty years. The collection is greatly enriched by a large number of engraved portraits of the writers of the letters and documents in the collection, and biographical and other personal sketches in print and in manuscript. The collection is specially rich in American autographs, containing those of the founders and early governors of the colonies and their compeers ; a complete set of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of the members of the convention which framed the National Constitution, and most of the generals of the Revolution. Of foreign autographs there are many rare ones. The oldest is that of an English deed, written in Latin, dated May 7th, 1353, in the reign of Edward the Third. The autographs of many old and modern European monarchs are numerous. There is also one of Martin Luther, of Melancthon and other reformers ; of Fenelon, the famous author of *Telemachus* ; of saints of the Roman Catholic Church, &c.

— *Journal of the Liverpool Numismatic Society*. The Society under whose auspices this Journal is published is fortunate in having secured as Editor, one who not only possesses an accurate knowledge of the Science of Numismatics, combined with literary ability, but has also added thereto, an artistic skill which enables him to serve up within the pages of the Journal a real Numismatic treat. That Mr. Gibson's "heart and soul is in the work" (if we may so speak) is

quite evident. The articles selected for the number now before us are marked by considerable merit, and the value is greatly enhanced by the 5 full page illustrations, 3 of which are drawn by the Editor. The article by Mr. Gibson entitled a Memoir of Daniel Eccleston will be of interest to American readers from the fact that to him they are indebted for the well known Washington Medal. From this article we also learn that Mr. Eccleston had travelled in Canada, visiting Montreal on his tour. This information is gained from a somewhat eccentric letter written by him to the Editor of the *Lancaster Gazette* contradicting a notice of his death published in that paper. He writes

“ And the Ladies cry, in doleful dumps,
Daniel's dead. What's Trumps ??? ”

Friend Minshull,

I hope, through the channel of thy next *Lancaster Gazette* to have the privilege of thanking thee for the pains thou hast taken in the obituary of thy last publication, in sketching my character, though it is, in several instances, erroneous. Had I been a worldly-minded man during my residence on that small speck of earth on which thou still continues to exist, I had many opportunities of amassing a fortune, during my residence in America and the West Indies, as well as in England, and might, long before thou sent me across the river Styx, have been driving about amongst you in my leather vehicle, called a coach—but my visionary schemes, as thou callest them, were not entered into solely with the view to profit. I might truly have said with St. Paul, that I had known both how to want and how to abound ; and I could also have added, that I never murmured but was always content with every dispensation of Providence. To the sketch thou hast drawn, I will with thy leave, just add one circumstance, namely, that I was two or three years in Virginia and the northern provinces of America ; and in

my returning from Montreal to Boston, sailed down lake Champlain and lake George, in a birch-bark canoe, with the King of the Connawaga nation, and five other Indians, and was eleven days and twelve nights on the lakes and in the woods with them. During my residence in Virginia, when at Alexandria, I had the pleasure, and I may also add, the honor, of meeting with General Washington, who gave me an invitation to call and spend a few days with him on his estate on Mount Vernon. We are totally precluded from giving you poor mortals any description of this happy country.

“ Hope humbly then, with trembling pinions soar,
 Wait the great teacher Death, and God adore.
 Know this, enough for man to know,
 That virtue only makes your bliss below,
 And all your knowledge is yourselves to know.”


From my habitation in Heaven, the new Jerusalem the City of the saints solemnity, in which, through the infinite mercy of God, I hope to obtain an inheritance.

DANIEL BELTESHAZZAR
 FITZ WILLIAM
 CARACTACUS
 CADWALLADOR
 LLEWELLYN
 AP-TUDOR
 PLANTAGENET
 ECCLESTION.

In addition to the Washington Medal, Mr. Eccleston also published one of Napoleon Bonaparte, and the well known Lancaster Half Penny bearing his own portrait. The Journal contains in each number 48 pp., exclusive of full page illustrations, and the subscription price is 50 cents or 2 shillings per number.

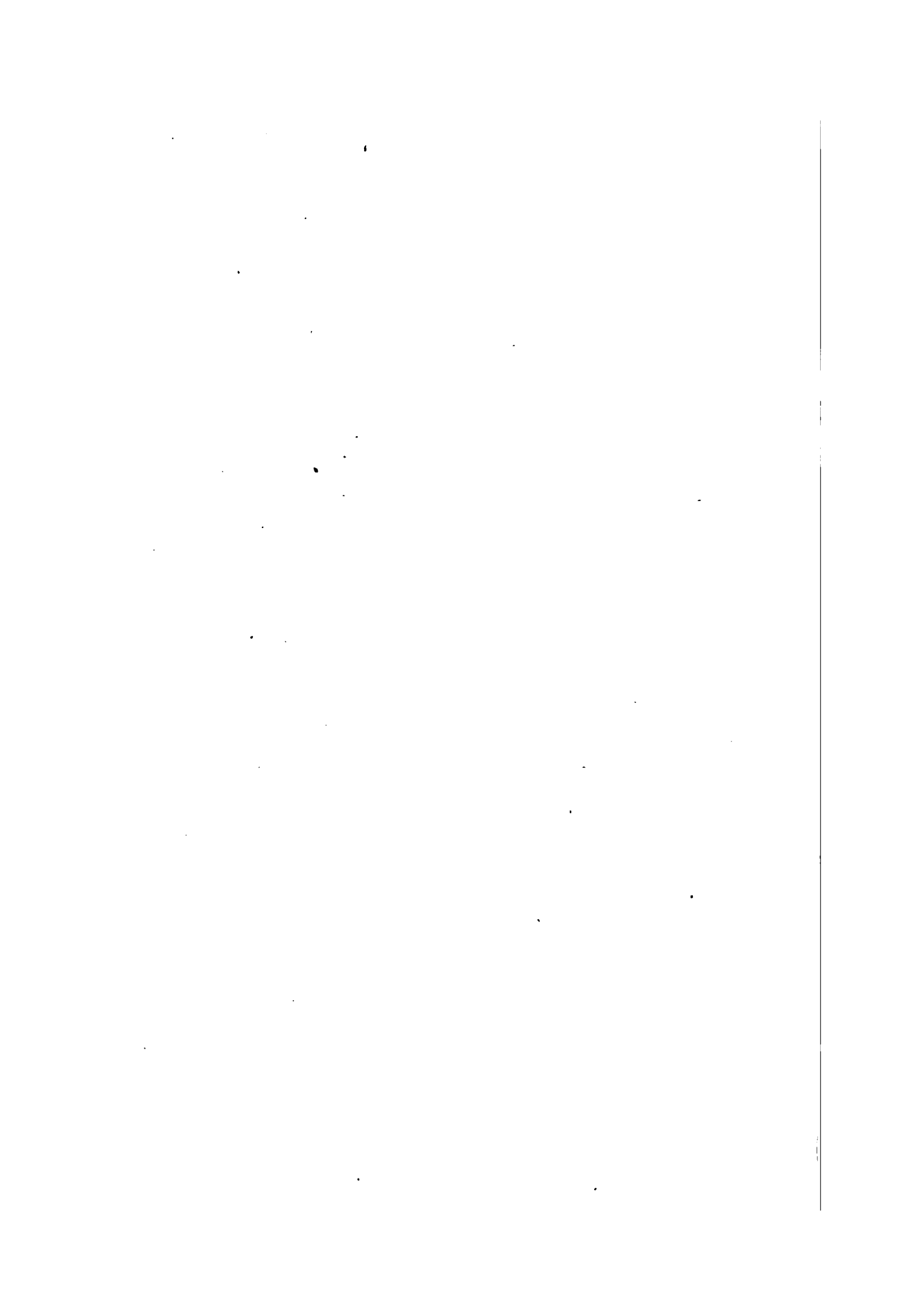
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OCTOBER, 1874.

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1874

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☞ Communications to be addressed "*The Editors of The Canadian Antiquarian*," Box 427 P. O. Montreal.

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of



*Portrait of General [Name]*

*Portrait of [Name]*  
*Portrait of [Name]*

*Cartier*

JACQUES CARTIER.

*La Roque*

DE ROBERVAL

*P. X. de Charlevoix*

CHARLEVOIX.

*Perrot D'iberville*

PERROT

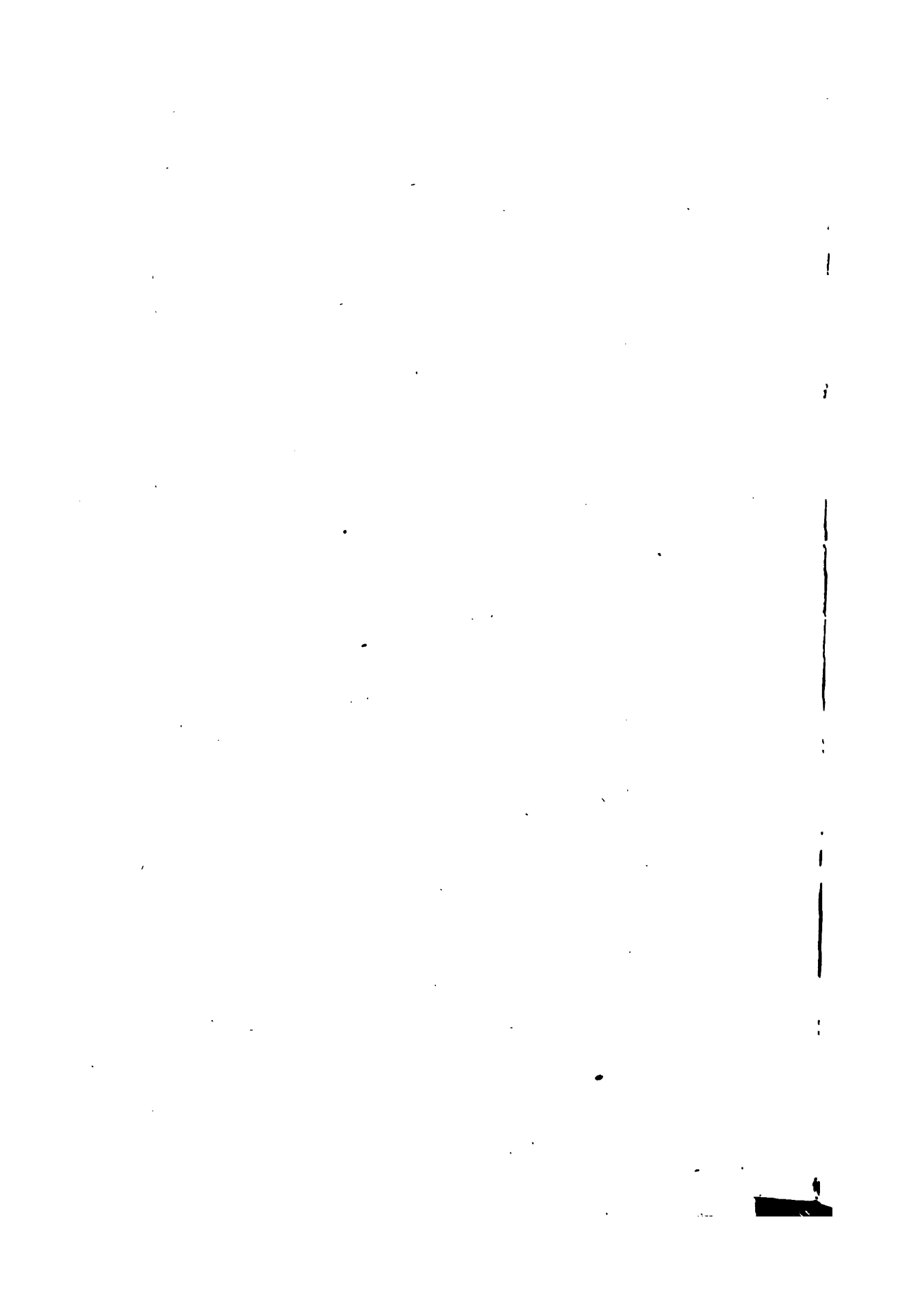
D'IBERVILLE

*Montcalm - Jacques marquette*

MONTCALM.

MARQUETE.

CANADIAN AUTOGRAPH MIRROR-PLATE I.





THE  
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN,  
AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

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VOL. III. MONTREAL, OCTOBER, 1874. No. 2.

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MONTREAL, AND ITS FORTIFICATIONS.

BY ALFRED SANDHAM.

**A**S an Art, fortification is very nearly as ancient as the existence of Society. "When men first assembled together for the purpose of mutual protection, and placed their habitations on the same spot, the law of necessity, springing in this case out of the principle of self defence, rendered it indispensable for them to adopt some means for securing their families, and their property against the sudden inroads of enemies. In early ages, men considered themselves as sufficiently protected by a single wall, from behind which they could with safety discharge their darts, arrows, and other missiles against an assailant ; but when, in the progress of improvement, new and more powerful means of attack were discovered, it became necessary to increase, in a corresponding degree the means of resistance, and accordingly the feeble defensive structures of the primitive ages were in time succeeded by solid ramparts, flanked and commanded by elevated towers."\*

---

\* Encyclopædia Britannica.



The savages of America, like those of other lands usually adopted as a means of defence, a circular palisade, a form which appears to have been adhered to by many of the tribes which inhabited that portion of America, now comprised within the limits of the Dominion of Canada. When Jacques Cartier in 1535, first visited the island whereon now stands the City of Montreal, he found it inhabited by a tribe of Indians, who had established themselves near the foot of the Mountain, which he named Mount Royal. Here they had erected their cabins or lodges, about 50 in number, the whole being encircled with a palisade formed of the trunks of trees set in a triple row. The outer and inner ranges inclined till they met and crossed near the summit,



SECTION OF INDIAN PALISADE.

while the upright row between them, aided by transverse braces, gave to the whole an abundant strength. Within were galleries for the defenders, rude ladders to mount them, and magazines of stones to throw down on the heads of the assailants. The entrance was a narrow portal, barely sufficient to admit the bodies of the savages who dwelt within these, the first fortifications on the Island of Montreal. The palisades must have enclosed a large area, as Cartier states that each of the 50 oblong dwellings were fifty yards or more in length, and 12 or 15 wide, while in the centre of the town was an open area, or public square, a stone's-throw in width. The population was also numerous, as in each of the dwellings resided many families.

How long those primitive fortifications withstood the attacks made by hostile tribes, we know not, and Champlain who visited the island in 1609 and 1611 makes no mention of them. It was during Champlain's second visit that he chose a site on the island, and cleared ground for a proposed trading post. The spot chosen was immediately above a small stream (now covered by Commissioner Street and St. Anns Market) which entered the St. Lawrence at what is now known as Pointe à Callière.\* Here, on the margin of the stream, in order to test the effects of the ice shove, he erected the first wall built on the island with mortar and bricks, the bricks being made from clay found near the spot. On, or near this spot, 31 years later, landed the intrepid Maisonneuve, and his little band of ardent followers—"The grain of mustard seed that was to grow until its branches overshadowed the land." May 18th, 1642, was the birth day of Ville Marie, as Montreal was named by its pious founders. It was a wild, yet beautiful scene which lay before their view, but they knew full well that amid the green woods which surrounded them, there were foes against whom they must defend themselves, and their first thought was to erect their homes with a view to mutual protection. Their dwellings were built closely together, and the whole was surrounded by palisades of wood and stone, known as the Fort and Chateau of Ville Marie,† and it was immediately outside these walls that the first Hospital (under the management of Mademoiselle Mance) was erected, and likewise enclosed with palisades.

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\* So called after the Chevalier Hector de Calliere, a native of Torigny in Normandy, who came to Canada as a member of the Montreal Trading Company, and was appointed Governor of the City. In 1698 he succeeded Frontenac as Governor of New France, and held the appointment until 1703. The great wisdom manifested by him during his term of office endeared him to the people. In 1701 he concluded a favorable treaty (at Montreal) with the Indians, thereby securing a long term of peace.

† The fort was built of wood, and was constructed by Maisonneuve, in accordance with plans made under the direction of M. Louis D'Ailleboust, Governor of Canada.—Viger's *Notes to Dollier de Casson's His. of Montreal*, published by the Montreal His. Soc.

The Fort was the scene of many attacks by the Indians, and at times it was dangerous to pass beyond the palisades. In front of its walls, Maisonneuve proved to his followers that while he desired their safety, he himself was no coward, but ready if needs be, to face single handed the savage hordes. Near this fort was also erected a windmill for the use of the colonists. The fort gradually fell into decay\* and



OLD ROMAN CATHOLIC PARISH CHURCH, PLACE D'ARMES.

the remaining portion of timber and stone was used in the erection of part of the first Parish Church in Place d'Armes

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\* On or near this site DeCalliere subsequently erected his private residence, known as the Chateau Calliere. Mr. Viger in his Notes to the History of Montreal, says, that in his early days he had seen traces of the old fortifications at Point a Calliere.

in 1672.\* As years rolled by, the demands of the increasing population required the erection of another Mill at the eastern extremity of the town, as laid out by Maisonneuve. Accordingly an elevation at the lower end of Notre Dame Street† was chosen and about the year 1680, the mill was erected, and surrounded by a wall, which continued to serve as a battery for the defence of the town, the "guns commanding the whole extent of the streets from one end to the other." Of the final demolition of this fort I shall speak hereafter, and shall now proceed to review the events which led to the erection of fortifications of sufficient extent to enclose the town itself. In 1664, the English acquired possession of the Province of New York, and being desirous of making as much as possible out of their new acquisition, they sought, and obtained, a large portion of the fur trade which had hitherto been wholly centred in Montreal. The success which attended their efforts led to much jealousy between them and the French. To secure themselves in the matter, the English managed to retain as allies and friends, the powerful Iroquois, who proved of great service in repelling the incursions of the French. As the French settlements increased, the colonists assumed offensive operations on the New England frontier, and the spirit of the British being roused, the result was that both parties, aided by the Indians, carried on a destructive warfare. Montreal naturally became the point of attack, and to protect the town, the Governor, M. de Callière determined to erect fortifications. He issued orders, in 1684, to the inhabitants, requiring them to cut down, and bring in large stakes of cedar. To this order a ready response was given, the inhabitants having worked so vigorously during the winter of that year, that early in the spring of 1685 six hundred men were started to work in erect-

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\* "For the erection of this Church, contributions of money, material or labor were proffered, and the priests of the Seminary resolved to demolish the Chateau and fort of Ville Marie, which was falling into ruins, and to use the timber and stone in the new building."

† Now Dalhousie Square.

ing the palisade. This when completed, rose about 15 feet above the ground, with watch towers, platforms, and a gate, so that the place might be shut and guarded. For this work the inhabitants were compelled to furnish the stakes, which were then put up at the expense of the King. As might be expected, these wooden erections did not prove very durable, and repairs had to be made each year.

In 1713, by the treaty of Utrecht, peace was ensured to France, and as a natural result, the resources of the colony in New France were greatly developed. It was now (1713) resolved to construct in the future, the enclosure at Montreal, in stone, and in lieu of furnishing the stakes for the wooden palisade, it was ordered that a portion of the expense of the new walls should be paid by the inhabitants. The Engineer upon whom devolved the duty of preparing plans for the new works, was M. Chaussegros de Lery, who submitted two plans, one of which followed to some extent the lines of the wooden palisades, cutting off a portion of the town as then laid out. The plan adopted was that shewn on page 57, which was recommended by him on the ground "that it will not be more expensive than the other, while it will be incomparably better for defensible purposes." To provide for the erection of the new fortifications, an act was passed in May, 1716, authorizing M. de Ramezay, Governor of Montreal,\* to proceed with the work, and for the purpose, about 300,000 livres were to be advanced by the French King. One half of this sum was to be charged to His Majesty's account, while the other half was to be paid by the Seminary, (Siegneurs of the Island,) and the Inhabitants. The Seminary to pay yearly 2000 livres, and the citizens 4000 until the amount was paid off. Officers of the Army, and any others in the King's service were exempt from the tax. This tax was cheerfully paid by the inhabitants,

---

\* Claude de Ramezay, Seigneur of la Gesse, Knight of the Military Order of St. Louis, was appointed Governor of Montreal in 1703. His son, J. Bpt. Nicholas Roch de Ramezay, signed the Capitulation of Quebec.

but the Seminary objected to the proportion charged them\* but without avail. They urged in their petition that "the tax had been made with little equity, since it levied 2000 livres yearly, which is the third of the whole tax, instead of which the Seminary ought not to pay the hundredth part of it in proportion to the number of those who are liable to pay." They also urged that they should be relieved on the grounds that they had "engaged to make large expenditure for the transportation and establishment of a mission among the Indians along the Lake of the Two Mountains." The French Counsel, however, viewed the matter in a different light, and in reply spoke of the manner in which the assessment had been made, and further stated :

"It is in view of that decree that the tax has been made. The Seminary however pretend to ignore it, although it had full knowledge of it before and after, and the counsel remember the trouble that the Abbé de St. Aubin took formerly to hinder it." The counsel does not think that anything which has been done ought to be changed.

(Signed,) L. A. DE BOURBON.  
LE MARECHAL D'ESTREES.

In 1717, (18th August), De Lery forwarded to France a lengthy report as to the advantages offered by Montreal for the purpose of fortifications.

During the same year, De Lery commenced the work, but from lack of funds it was discontinued, and for some years nothing of consequence was done, and when, in 1718, a sum of 15,000 livres was voted for the erection of Prisons and Court Houses in Montreal and Quebec, De Lery vainly endeavored to induce the Government to assign a portion of the amount towards the continuance of his work.

The Counsel did not entertain De Lery's proposal, and the original document now lies in Paris, with a marginal

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\* Canadian MSS., pp. 667, 63rd May, 1720.

note therein, as follows: "*En delibere*,—intended to shew him the impossibility of what he proposes.—La Chapelle."

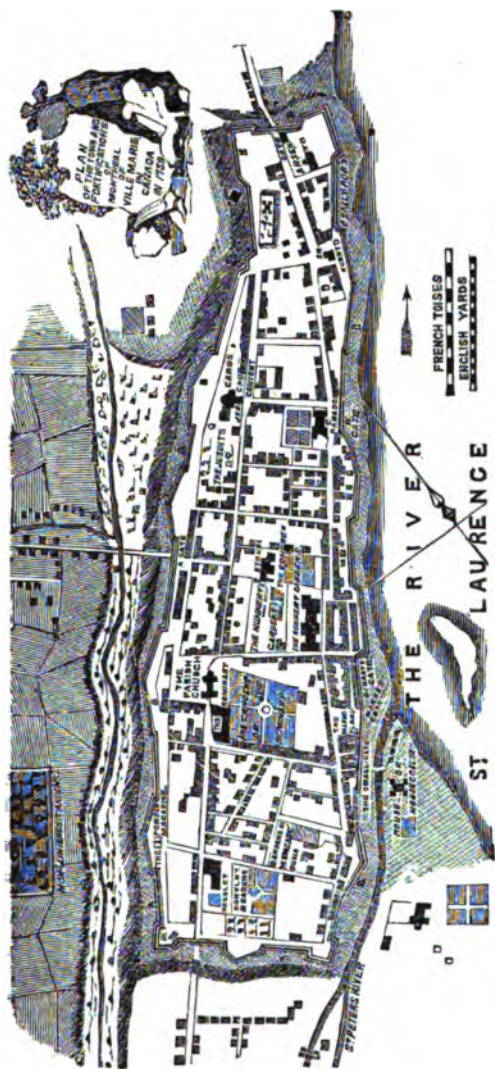
During the years which elapsed, up to 1721, no progress was made, as we learn from DeLery's report for that year. In 1721, the work was fairly entered upon, and De Lery spent the greater part of the summer at Montreal, superintending the work.

As the work progressed, considerable difficulty was experienced in negotiating with the inhabitants for the land in which the walls were to be erected.\* Accordingly in 1726, M. Begon the Intendant, issued an order requiring all proprietors of the lands to bring their titles of property to M. Rambault (*Procureur du Roi*), that an estimate of their value might be made. The owners, however, had but little confidence in the official honesty of the day, and no attention was paid to the order, and in 1726, Begon, in his dispatch, expresses his belief that the inhabitants "perhaps feared that they will be re-imbursed only according to the amount of their deeds, the lands having greatly increased in value since they have had possession of them." The Intendant, however, was not to be hindered in this manner, and therefore, notwithstanding the want of the title deeds, he appointed Commissioners to set a value upon them, according to the knowledge they had of the same. Of course this plan caused dissatisfaction which, however, was of little avail, for the land was *expropriated*, and the work upon the walls steadily progressed until they were finally completed. The fortifications were somewhat formidable in appearance, although subsequent events proved them to be of but little real value, and they were not destined to pass through any ordeal calculated to test their durability.

In 1747, a celebrated traveller,† who visited the town, describes it as being well fortified, surrounded by a high and thick wall. In front runs the River, while on the other

\* Vaudreuil's despatch, Oct. 14, 1723.

† Professor Kalm.



PLAN OF MONTREAL IN 1760.



sides is a deep ditch, filled with water, which secures the inhabitants against all danger from sudden incursions of the enemy. It cannot, however, stand a long siege, as on account of its extent, it would require a large garrison. The gates are numerous, there being five on the river side."

Fortunately the inhabitants were not exposed to much danger or suffering at the hands of an enemy, and we question whether any fortified city ever fell more easily into the hands of its captors, than did the good City of Montreal, when on the morning of the 8th of September 1760, Amherst's\* army entered with colors flying and drums beating, to take possession of its forts and towers, and on that day from its walls was thrown to the breeze the red banner of England.

In view of the following letter from a French officer, can we wonder that the brave Vaudreuil should have accepted the terms proposed. No more desperate position could be conceived. The writer states: "We were shut up in Montreal. Amherst's army appeared in sight on the side towards the Lachine gate, on the 7th September, about 3 in the afternoon, and General Murray, with his army from Quebec appeared two hours after at the opposite side of the town. Thus the black crisis was at hand for the fate of Canada. Montreal was no ways susceptible of a defence. It was surrounded with walls, built with design only to preserve the inhabitants from the incursions of the Indians, little imagining at that time, that it would become the theatre of a regular war, and that one day they would see formid-

---

\* Jeffrey, Lord Amherst, was born in Kent, England, January 29th, 1717. He entered the Army in 1731. In 1758, (16th March), he sailed from Portsmouth, as Major-General, having command of the troops destined for the siege of Louisbourg, which place he captured on the 26th of July following. In 1760 he commanded one of the armies formed for the conquest of Canada. Having captured several minor forts, Montreal surrendered to his army, on the 8th September, 1760. He continued in command in Canada until 1763, when he returned to England. For his gallant services he was (in 1776) created Baron Amherst of Holmdale in Kent, and in 1782 received another Patent as Baron Amherst of Montreal. He died (leaving no issue) at his seat in Kent, August 3, 1791.

able armies of regular well disciplined troops before its walls.\* We were, however, all pent up in that miserable bad place, without provisions, a thousand times worse than a position in an open field, whose pitiful walls could not resist two hours' cannonade, without being levelled to the ground, and when we would have been forced to surrender at discretion if the English had insisted upon it. The night between the 7th and 8th was passed in negotiating for the Articles of Capitulation. But in the morning all the difficulties were removed, and Gen. Amherst accorded conditions infinitely more favorable than could be expected in the circumstances."

Whatever value the French inhabitants may have placed upon their stone walls, the troops do not appear to have placed much faith in them as a means of defence, and after the capitulation to the English, the new rulers paying but little attention to them, they gradually fell into decay, and when in 1775, Montgomery† and the American troops appeared in front of the town, and demanded its surrender, the citizens, although knowing full well that their ruined walls would prove no defence, determined to enforce, if possible, the observance of military custom, ere they surrendered, and while they had neither ammunition, artillery, troops nor provisions to withstand a siege, they drew up their own articles of capitulation, which were accepted, and on the 13th November, 1775, at 9 o'clock, the Continental troops took possession by the Recollet Gate, only, however, to retain their position for a few brief months, when the old flag again floated from "Citadel Hill." From this time onward, Montreal prospered, and extended its borders in every direction, so much so, that in 1797, the city having overleaped its former bounds, and the walls having become a decided nuisance,

---

\* See Plan of Montreal at time of the conquest, Page 57.

† Brigadier General Richard Montgomery, was born in Ireland in 1737. He entered the British Army, and served under Wolfe at Quebec; but subsequently entered the Continental (American) Army, and was placed in command of the force sent to conquer Canada. On the 29th November, 1775, Montreal was captured; but he lost his life in the attack upon Quebec, in December of the same year.

sance, it was resolved to remove them. The Lower Canada House of Assembly, in 1801, consequently passed an Act appointing the Hon. James McGill,\* Hon. John Richardson,† and Jean Marie Mondelet, Esq., N.P.,‡ Commissioners, to remove them. The walls having been erected at the joint expense of the Government and Citizens, a similar partition attended the cost of their removal, the expense being equally divided.

As we have previously stated, a considerable portion of the land on which the walls were erected, had been taken without compensation. The Act passed in 1801, provided: "That it is just and reasonable that the lands which the said walls and fortifications now occupy, and which do not belong to His Majesty, should be delivered up to the lawful proprietors thereof, their heirs or assigns." The settlement of claims under this Act required several years to complete, and in the mean time, the Act was continued, until finally, in 1817, the walls were entirely removed. A glance at the maps§ will shew those acquainted with the present City, that the walls extended along the river front from the corner of the old barracks, to the foot of McGill Street, along

\* Hon. James McGill was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on the 6th October, 1744. While a young man he emigrated to Canada, and settled in Montreal, engaging successfully in commercial pursuits. His integrity, public spirit, and practical good sense, gained for him the confidence of his fellow citizens, and he was elected their representative in Parliament, and continued for some years as such. He died at Montreal, on the 19th December, 1813, at the age of 69 years. Not having any children, he bequeathed his beautiful estate of Burnside, with a sum of £10,000, for the foundation of the University which now bears his name.

† Hon. John Richardson was for some years a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Lower Canada. He was distinguished during a residence of near fifty years in the Province, by the rectitude and consistency of his conduct, by his spirit of enterprise in promoting improvement, and by the most extensive benevolence. He was born at Portsoy, in the County of Banff, North Britain, and emigrated to the Colonies (now the United States) in 1774, and came to Canada in 1787, where he attained great eminence as a merchant; and displayed, in his long career of public service, the talent with which he was endowed. He died on the 18th of May, 1831, in the 77th year of his age. The Richardson Wing of the Montreal General Hospital was erected to his memory.

‡ Jean Marie Mondelet, (Father of Judge Mondelet,) was son of Dominique Mondelet, a native of France, who came to Canada under the French Government as Assistant Army Surgeon. Mr. J. M. Mondelet was a prominent personage in politics, and represented Montreal East, in Parliament, during several sessions. He was a Notary by Profession, and was much respected in the City.

which it passed, enclosing part of the present Victoria Square, thence along Fortification Lane, across the Champ de Mars, onward through St. Louis Street, to Dalhousie Square, and then returning to the barrack corner.

When the work of demolition was completed, the Commissioners proceeded to lay out a square, and wider street on the western terminus of the city ; and, readily agreeing, decided to perpetuate the memory of their labours by conferring their name on the square, (the present Victoria Square), which was accordingly named "Commissioners Square," and continued to be known as such until a few days before the Prince of Wales' arrival, when one of the Councillors very cleverly proposed to alter its name to Victoria Square, *in commemoration* of said visit. The Fortification Removal Commissioners readily came to an agreement respecting the name of their square, but seem to have had a little "tiff," over the name of the new street. Before they widened it, it was called St. Augustin Street. Mr McGill called it McGill Street, and entered it as such on the deed of homologation. Mr. Richardson contended, on the contrary, that it should be called after him, and did likewise on the deed. Mr. Mondelet also put in his claim, arguing with equal justice, that it should be known as Mondelet Street, and in his turn also entered it as such. It is hard to tell who decided the question between these three contestants, but the deed shows that Mr. Richardson's and Mr. Mondelet's names were erased, and Mr. McGill's allowed to remain.

By order of the Commissioners the old Citadel Hill was razed, and when, in 1821, the site was presented to the City by the Governor General, the Earl of Dalhousie, \*the Square

---

\* George, ninth Earl of Dalhousie, was born in 1770, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in November, 1787. He entered the army the same year as a Cornet in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and during his military career rendered the most valuable service. In 1816, he was appointed Lieut.-General Commanding in Nova Scotia, and on the death of the Duke of Richmond, succeeded him as Governor of British North America, which high office he retained until 1828. He died at Dalhousie Castle, Scotland, on the 21st March, 1838.

then opened, was in honor of the liberal donor, designated "Dalhousie Square," by which name it is still known.

It is difficult to say if any portion of the old French wall is still above ground. The water front of the Quebec Gate Barracks is supposed to be built upon a part of it, and is the only



OLD BARRACKS.

portion left, being with the old Barrack on Water Street, the only vestige remaining of French military power in this city. The Government store houses of the *ancien regime* were in the same part of the town, east of the Bonsecours Church; and "owing to the venality of Varin, 'the Commissary of the Marine,' and Martel, 'the Storekeeper,' two gentlemen who displayed great talent in cheating the French Government out of its stores, and charging for them twice over, early received the name of *La Friponne*, a name which still adheres to the lane on which they abutted."

At the present time, there stand on the line of Sherbrooke Street, (west of Guy Street,) two remarkable looking stone towers, having at the first glance, an appearance not unlike the remains of old wind mills. These quaint looking circular towers, with their rough walls, contrast strangely with the more beautiful masonry of the massive walls of the immense structure in their rear, known as the Great Seminary. Yet we honor the "Gentlemen of the Seminary" for the feel-

ings which have prompted them to retain these old landmarks. For over a century and a half, have these towers withstood the assaults of time, and in their early history



OLD TOWERS AND COLLEGE.

they served to guard the entrance within the wall which surrounded the old "*Maison de Prêtres*," as the first building was called. Within these towers have gathered, some of the early Priests, and their Indian converts, looking anxiously towards the dark forest by which they were surrounded, expecting, yet dreading the appearance of the treacherous and savage foe. Here also, the gentle Madame Bourgeoys\* has sat, and taught the young Indian girls, and endeavored to impart to them some of that zeal which fired her own heart. How changed is the scene! Now, villa and mansion surround the spot, and there is nought of by gone days, save these two solitary towers, the last remaining relics of the "*Fort de la Montagne*."

Though strictly speaking, the old fort does not come within the compass of this work, still its connection with the early settlement is so intimate, that I feel justified in

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\* Marguerite Bourgeoys, the pious and benevolent Founder of the Convent of the Congregation of Notre Dame at Montreal, was born at Troyes, in France, on the 15th April, 1650, and was brought to Canada in September, 1663, by Maisonneuve, who had been visiting France. She died full of days and honors on the 12th of January, 1700, aged 80 years.

thus dwelling upon its past history, and present appearance.

I shall now close by stating, that some years ago, plans were prepared, by order of the British Government, for the erection of most extensive and formidable batteries, and other defences for the city. By those plans it was intended that the works should extend from about two miles below the city, on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence, to the foot of the Lachine Rapids, taking a curvilinear form, with a radius of two miles from the river. These were to be surrounded with a wet ditch, and have five bomb-proof forts, each containing a small barracks and arsenal. A sixth fort of superior size was to be erected on St. Helen's Island. All these works were to be of stone, faced with earth. For this object, land was acquired, but it is more than probable that the stone pillars bearing the well known broad arrow and the letters B. O., which serve to mark the boundary of the purchased land, is all the stone work which will ever be erected thereon by the Government. Let us hope that the necessity may never arise for further expenditure, but that learning to "bear and forbear," we may live at peace with all, and cultivate only such feelings as shall forever remove any apprehension of difficulty, or dispute between Canada and its neighbors, or other nations.

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#### CARD MONEY AND FRENCH COINS IN CANADA, IN 1716.



THE following paragraphs are copied from Manuscripts now deposited in the Parliamentary Library, Ottawa :

" May 12, 1716.

" M. Begon has caused to be drawn (last year), bill of exchange for the extinction of the Cards (Cartes), to the amount of 61 thousand *livres*, out of 160 thousand payable

in the month of May, 1717. The merchants have not dared to take more, those of 1715 and 1716 not having been paid.

"A part of the letters of 1715 have been commanded to be paid, and it has been promised to complete them in the course of this year, for the protection of those drawn in 1715-16, and it is believed that people will now accept them willingly. The Council should order M. Begon to draw 99 thousand livres for bills of exchange, which remain out of the 160 payable in 1717, and in the same manner, for a like sum payable in 1718, and to continue until the total extinction of the Cartes, and then cause them to be burned up according to the first project.\*

"Done and decided by the Council of Marine, held in the Louvre, 12th May, 1716.

L. A. DE BOURBON,  
LE MARECHAL D'ESTREES.

"By the Council,  
LACHAPELLE."

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"QUEBEC, 6 Sept., 1717.

"We have received the letter which the Council has done us the honor to write us, with the printed edict of the King, rendered in the month of November last, which orders the making of new Louis d'Or, at the Paris Mint. We have made it public, and we shall see that it is observed. None of that make has yet come to this country.

(Signed, VAUDREUIL,  
BEGON."

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\* A facsimile of the Card Money was given on page 53, Volume I., of the *Canadian Antiquarian*. Cards smaller in size, and of less value, were also issued. In the valuable Canadian Collection belonging to Cyrille Tessier, Esq., of Quebec, there are two specimens of these smaller Cards.—ED.



## CANADIAN FINE ARTS (?) IN 1808.



THE following is copied from a Montreal paper of 1808 :

*CORRECT PROFILES.*

E. METCALF,

**W**OULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal and its environs, that he has taken a room on St. Nicolas Street, nearly opposite the Theatre, where by means of a new-invented Patent **PHYSIOGNOSTRACE** he will cut the most Perfect **PROFILE LIKENESSES** on a fine woven hot-press paper, and dress them in a superior style according to the prevailing fashion of the day.

He will give two Likenesses of the same person for fifteen pence—Painted and Enameled in Gold on Glass in the neatest manner.

No pay will be required of any person who is not perfectly satisfied with their Likeness previous to leaving his room.—Specimens of the above may be seen at his room where constant attendance will be given from 8 in the morning 'till 9 in the evening except the hour of Dining.—Suitable frames of various prices for sale.

*Montreal, September 5th, 1808.*

MY EARLY EXPERIENCE OF NUMISMATICS  
IN CANADA.

BY SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, BART.

**I**N my youthful days, when Canada was emerging from the condition of a young and undeveloped Colony of Great Britain, to an Empire State, such as she has now become, nothing in the shape of coins could there be obtained unless what was presented by the general circulating medium. The lad with a taste for Numismatics had no means of gratifying it, such as existed in the mother country, beyond gathering curious and pretty pieces of copper and silver, of various nations, that presented themselves, in the ordinary commercial transactions of the place, usually in retail trade. When merely a child, I was in the habit of collecting curious copper tokens, and as the taste was considered a laudable one, likely to induce frugal habits, it was encouraged ; it was aided by gifts or otherwise, until I had amassed a velvet bag tolerably full of what I then called curious coppers. It might have contained a hundred or two, when one day I was requested to bring my bag down stairs from its usual repository to show some friends. I must have been between 6 and 8 years of age, and I think this is correct, because my memory carries me back to occurrences of the age of 4. On going for the bag, to my extreme amazement, it was empty. Human nature gave way in a most bitter flood of tears, which my friends could hardly succeed in suppressing. Here were my little treasures, the collections of some time all dissipated as it were by magic. The culprit proved to be my brother, who had invested my cherished savings in bulls-eyes and other sugar plums. I must have lost courage by that misfortune, and my Numismatic ardour was considerably damped, as my diary tells me, that on the 28th November, 1835, my collection of copper coins numbered but 74 pieces.

However, from that date, when I had not yet attained the age of 14, I made up my mind to cultivate my tastes for Numismatics, which has never since flagged, although occasionally in abeyance, necessarily from the pressure of daily professional and other work. At the Rev. Dr. Black's school, and his successors Messrs. Howden and Taggart, an occasional traffic in copper tokens took place, and I remember well in the latter part of 1834, giving the sum of five pence to my school mate, Frederick Torrance (now one of Her Majesty's Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench), for a Bath Token of 1794, with the Entrance Gate of the Botanic Garden on the obverse, and the inscription "He spake of trees from the Cedar Tree that is in Lebanon." And on the reverse, a Cedar Tree near an old ruin, and the words, "Even unto the Hyssop that springeth out of the Wall. I. Kings, Chap. IV. ver. 33." The ruin was covered with hyssop and other plants. In the then state of my finances, I considered the sum paid a great one for a copper coin, but its novelty and beauty made amends for it. Of the multitude of things that rush upon the memory of those happy days, I cannot forget the loan of "The Romance of History," in many volumes, from the same kind hand, which were read with avidity. However, that coin is still in my possession, but beyond getting curious tokens at school, it was impossible to procure pieces of antiquity, about which one became familiar through books. Yet I succeeded in obtaining a Greek copper coin of Alexander the Great, in ordinary change from Mr. Peter Dunn, a Grocer; a large brass of Domitian, much worn; and another coin of Constantius Chlorus, also in ordinary change, but such occurrences were very rare. I remember purchasing for one dollar a silver denarius in perfect preservation of Marcus Aurelius, from J. Steiger, who kept a Tavern in the St. Lawrence Suburbs. Ancient coins, as a rule, however, were not to be had by purchase, they were mostly gifts. A silver

quinarius of Gratianus was given to me by my grandfather, James Ellice Campbell, who had a large number of coins which he had collected in various parts of the world, but they were mostly modern. He was occasionally liberal and added to my collection ; a 24 skilling piece that he gave me of Frederick V. of Denmark, dated 1745, I valued highly because he picked it up in the Shetland Islands when wind-bound there on one occasion, about 1811 or '12. He told me these old Danish Coins were the chief currency of the Islands, as well as silver coins of Danish America ; of the latter, many were obtained by me in Canada. As I kept notes of the gifts, purchases and exchanges, in my collection, I find I was largely indebted to numerous friends for the first, and through them possess many medals especially, engraved and otherwise, that cannot usually be purchased. I am a firm believer, that in the great majority of cases, tastes and peculiarities, no matter concerning what, are inherited, and not acquired. This is the opinion of a large portion of the intelligent part of mankind. Applying it to myself, on both sides of my parentage, my progenitors had fairly large and good collections, not only of coins, but other objects of art and vertu, which tastes have developed themselves in me to some slight extent. Paternally I believe I possess the various divisions that took place in 1826 of a family collection of coins and medals, chiefly through gift, but a large portion, consisting of fine copper tokens, was lost through the burning of a lot of houses in St. Radegonde Street, Montreal, nearly 40 years ago. The *London Times* once stated that ancient coins and medals, were becoming every day scarcer, through the destruction of a large number annually by fire ; we have an instance of this in the loss of several cabinets of coins at the burning of the Pantehnicon here a few weeks ago.

Of coins obtained by me in boyhood, were a 4 pistarine piece, silver gilt, of Philip IV. of Spain, dated 1639 ; and a

24 livre piece in gold of the French Republic of 1793, with an angel standing, and the Gallic cock on the obverse : this was a perfect gem from my father's collection. When an infant, a proof silver crown piece of George IV., with St. George and the Dragon on the reverse, with a ring attached, was placed round my neck ; it was fortunately preserved until I was old enough to take charge of it myself. This was the work I believe of my respected uncle, Major George Gibb of Sorel, after whom I was called, and who is now full of years as he is of honors, for he was at the siege of Fort Meigs, on the Miami River, with General Proctor on April 23, 1813 ; and was the only unwounded officer in Captain Barclay's ship, in the disastrous naval battle on Lake Erie, on 10th September, 1813. This testimony is due to him from me, as he was a veteran Numismatist, and all his coins and medals are in my collection, together with many Canadian relics of an historical character. My first copper two-pence of George III., as well as some choice tokens, fresh from the English mints, were from him. Some exquisite half-crowns of George IV. were given to me by other friends, of 1825 and 26 ; besides Maundy money of the later English Sovereigns. And of the many Medals, chiefly English, some are considered scarce, even here. Of English, Scotch and Irish tokens, their number was considerable, a good many as perfect as the day they were struck, because they had been preserved by others who had brought them from England, before finding their way to me. Among the Irish were two varieties of the well known "voce populi" pieces. Up to May, 1847, when I paid my first visit to England, my collection numbered 1509 pieces, including 390 duplicates, all obtained in Canada.

Books on Coins were as scarce in Canada as the Coins themselves. An early companion of mine was a small quarto volume of the gold and silver coins of all nations by Jas. Ede, Goldsmith, published in London in 1808, and a

present to Jas. E. Campbell, when there in 1809, from his friend George Watt, Esq. It contained plates of 400 modern coins, and was very useful. Subsequently, I purchased in March, 1838, from John O. Brown, Pinkerton on Medals, 1789, with several plates, for the sum of 5s. 6d., which was of essential service, indeed I had it almost by heart. For a beginner it was a valuable guide, and contained a great deal of important information. A quarto book that proved a treasure to me was Mrs. Guthrie's tour to the Crimea in 1795 and 6, with many hundred woodcuts of early Greek coins. At this time I must have been making enquiries for books on coins, for I obtained in succession Reilly's "Voyage en Crimée," from John O. Brown in August, 1838, for 3s. 9d.; Truths of Revelation demonstrated by an appeal to existing Monuments, Coins, Medals, &c., in November, 1838, from W. Greig, Bookseller, for 8s. 9d.; and Walsh on Coins, Medals and Gems, in November, 1839; all of which were extremely serviceable. Still later in December 1842, Hawkins well known work on English Coins, published in 1841, was sold to me for 13s. 6d., and Addison's Dialogues on Ancient Medals, for 9d. Of the various works on Coins now in my possession, they were chiefly obtained subsequent to my settlement in London in 1853, and here must be passed over; but in my early life, it was my habit to copy out of any works that were lent me that I could not procure myself, all the engravings of useful coins and many medals, which had the effect of impressing them on the mind. Indeed, when looked at now, my astonishment is great at the patience and perseverance that must have then existed within me, to do this work, more especially as my affections were partly bestowed upon Conchology, Entomology, and some other of the branches of Natural History at the same time. And when I became a student of Medicine, to these was added Comparative Anatomy. Nevertheless, when opportunities occurred, additions were made to my collec-

tion of coins through friends, and now and then something interesting was picked up at the dealers in money exchanges. But as there were no regular dealers in Coins, in the strict sense of the word, as exist in London or New York, Greek, Roman or early English coins were not to be had in Canada. Now and then something was picked up at the Jewellers and Silversmiths, who had purchased old silver, and among this were some very good medals, and once in a while, a Greek or a Roman silver coin.

It was not uncommon to meet with English silver, extending to the first Charles, but rarely anything anterior to his time; half crowns of Charles II. were not scarce, and frequently sixpences and shillings were met with in ordinary change. Spanish, Portuguese and French silver were the common medium of exchange, associated with that of the United States and Mexico. All this I suppose is now changed, but it existed up to my departure in 1853. Copper of all countries found Canada the real land of circulating freedom, and so bad was some of this currency, that it induced the various local banks to issue copper money on their own account. Up to the time of my leaving, I had collected every available copper coin that was Canadian, and feel assured there must be several that are undescribed by any writer. I will instance one. Several hundred weight of copper tokens, that contained 9 ordinary playing cards spread out, both on the obverse and reverse, were struck in England, for a Montreal firm alone, who employed a large number of workmen. There was no name nor date on the coin, and therefore its nationality was unsuspected, nevertheless it is a true Canadian token. Through private influence, I had particular facilities for obtaining samples of all Canadian Bank Tokens as they were issued, and of several varieties sent forth by a single Bank, it sometimes happened that a few were merely samples, and their issue comparatively small, whilst others were circulated in abundance.

I might say much more upon this very interesting subject but the observations made, will show the youthful collector of coins in Canada of to-day, what his predecessors had to encounter in the Canada of yesterday. The sale of coins is now a regular means of business, and in London, at any rate, public sales frequently occur, where the taste for Greek, Roman or English Coins can be fully gratified at a reasonable outlay. Indeed, almost anything that has been coined, is to be had in the course of time, if the purchaser is willing to pay a good price for it. An instance of this occurred to me recently. The press, a few years ago, honored me with a flattering notice of a collection of Medals of Philosophers and Physicians that I exhibited at two *Conversazioni* at Leamington in Warwickshire, in association with a great medical gathering. It included a separate series of Tokens and Medals of Shakespeare which was pronounced unique. Since then I purchased at the sale of Sir George Chetwynd's unrivalled collection in 1872, all of his Shakespeare medals in splendid condition, most of which in silver and bronze I had not, and although a heavy price was paid for them, it has greatly added to the value of my Shakespeare series, which is in some respects Canadian, for all the tokens were obtained in Canada, including one made by John Gregory Hancock in 1800, when only 7 years old ; and there is besides the well known medal of McGill College in bronze.

With these observations, imperfect and incomplete as they are, I venture to bring this communication upon my early experience of Numismatics in Canada to a close, feeling assured that it will revive in the minds of some a recollection of their first efforts to form a collection of coins under difficulties.

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— The first census of the City of Montreal "*Ville Marie*" was taken in 1666. It gives the name, age, sex, and occupation of each inhabitant. A copy of this interesting document may be seen in the Library of Parliament, Ottawa.



## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIMCOE.

FIRST GOVERNOR OF UPPER CANADA.



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL John Graves Simcoe was born in the town of Cotterstock, Northamptonshire, England, in 1752, and was the eldest son of Captain John Simcoe, Commander of H. M. S. *Pembroke*, who was killed at Quebec, in the execution of his duty, in the year 1759, while assisting the ever glorious Wolfe in his siege of that city.

On young Simcoe first going to school at Exeter, at a comparatively early age, he attracted considerable notice from all with whom he came in contact for his proficiency in everything that the school taught; and he was undoubtedly the dux of the school. At the age of fourteen he was removed to Eton where he acquired new honors.

After remaining at Eton a short time, he was removed to Mereton College, Oxford. From college, in his nineteenth year, he entered the army, either he or his guardians having selected that glorious profession for him. He was appointed to an ensigncy in the 35th Regiment of the line; and as hostilities had already commenced with the United States of America, he was despatched to the seat of war, to join his regiment. He arrived at Boston on the day of the battle of Bunker Hill, and took an active part afterwards, as may be seen, in the great American war, when the American colonists threw off their allegiance to Great Britain, and declared themselves independent.

Ensign Simcoe, having served some time as Adjutant to his own regiment, purchased the command of a company in the 40th, with which he fought at the battle of Brandywine, and where he displayed (although very young,) his courage and professional attainments by the active part he took in the day's proceedings. Unfortunately he was severely wounded at this engagement.

Captain Simcoe, was always a soldier in his heart, and attentive to every part of his duty. He already saw that regularity in the interior economy of a soldier's life, contributed to his health, and he estimated the attention of the inferior officers, by the strength of a company, or a regiment in the field. His ambition invariably led him to aspire to command; and even, when the army first landed at Staten Island, he went to New York to request the command of the Queen's Rangers, (a provincial corps, then newly raised,) though he did not obtain his desire, till after the battle of Brandywine, in October, 1777.

The Queen's Rangers, under command of Simcoe, acquired new laurels, and were justly celebrated, as was their leader, for their several gallant deeds and exploits. During the rest of the American war, or until their disbandment, they bore part in nearly every engagement, which took place.

But unfortunately being situated at Gloucester Point, opposite York-town, when the latter place was besieged by the allied French and American army, the Rangers, as well as the other portion of the English Army, under Lord Cornwallis's command, were surrendered by that nobleman to the victorious insurgents.

With the surrender of Gloucester Point, the active existence of the Rangers terminated. The officers were afterwards put upon half pay, and their provincial rank retained to them in the standing British army. The war for independence virtually ceased, with the capture of York-Town, and Colonel Simcoe returned to England, greatly fatigued by his late arduous duties, and greatly impaired in his constitution.

The king received him in a manner which plainly showed how grateful his Majesty was for the great services he had rendered; and all classes of society received him with the most affectionate regard, and showed him every demonstration of their attachment.

Not long after his return, he entered into the marriage state with Miss Guillim, a near relation to Admiral Graves, a distinguished officer, engaged in the American war. He was elected to represent, in 1790, the borough of St. Maw's Cornwall, in the House of Commons, which place he continued to represent, with equal honor to himself and his country, until the passing of the bill dividing the Province of Quebec into two provinces, to be called Upper and Lower Canada, when he was selected as the first Governor of Upper Canada, whither he proceeded in 1791, with his wife and family. Upper Canada was then in a comparative state of wilderness.

We cannot picture to ourselves, a more dismal, or a more thoroughly dejected colony than was the Province at the time of which we speak. Governor Simcoe, however, entered upon his duty with a resolute heart. Newark, now Niagara, was made the seat of government, which consisted of a Legislative Assembly and Council, the former containing sixteen members only ; while the latter was still smaller, and a Parliament was convened so early as the 17th September of the same year. He also appointed an Executive Council, composed of gentlemen, who had accompanied him out, and some who already resided in the province. He had the whole country surveyed, and laid out into districts, and invited as much immigration as possible, in order to swell the population. For this purpose, those parties who so nobly adhered to the cause of England in the revolted colonies (now the United States), and which are chiefly known by the sobriquet of United Empire Loyalists, removed to Canada, and received a certain portion of land, free. Also discharged officers and soldiers of the line, received a certain portion of land gratuitously, and all possible means were employed to further the projects of the governor. A provincial corps was raised by command of the king, and Colonel Simcoe was appointed colonel of it. This corps, he called the "Queen's Rangers," after his old regiment.

In 1796, after remaining four years at Newark, the seat of government removed to York (now Toronto), which was, at that time, a miserable collection of shanties ; and this place, Governor Simcoe determined, should be the capital of the province. He accordingly, with that intention, improved the site and vicinity of the projected city to a great extent. Roads were constructed, so that a proper communication could be kept up between town and country. A schooner ran weekly, between Newark and York ; and couriers were sent overland, monthly, to Lower Canada. Of course, the population increased, and the young province began to consider itself wealthy. In 1794 Simcoe was promoted to the rank of major-general, and in 1796, he was appointed to be commandant and governor of the important island of St. Domingo. Thither Simcoe with his family proceeded, and there he held the local rank of lieutenant-general.

Though he remained only a few months, he greatly endeared himself by his kind and considerate government of the island, not only to all the residents, but to the natives themselves ; and a contemporary justly remarks, that " short as was his stay, he did more than any former general to conciliate the native inhabitants to the British government."

In 1798, he was created a lieutenant-general ; and in 1801, when an invasion of England was expected by the French, the command of the town of Plymouth was entrusted to him. We do not hear of him again until 1806, when the last scene in this great man's life was to come to a close.

France had long been suspected of a design to invade Portugal, and, the affair being apparent to England, public attention was called to the critical situation of that country ; and as Portugal was the only surviving ally of England upon the continent, means must necessarily be employed to assist her. In this critical juncture, Lieutenant-General Simcoe, and the Earl of Rosselyn, with a large staff, were immediately sent out to join the Earl of St. Vincent, who

with his fleet was in the Tagus ; and they were instructed to open, in concert with him, a communication with the court, so that they would ascertain whether danger was very imminent, and if so, employ means to guard against it.

But alas ; in such a glorious undertaking, which probably would have crowned him with fame and honors, Simcoe was never destined to participate to any extent. On the voyage thither, he was taken suddenly ill, and had to return to England, where he had only landed, when his eventful life was brought to a close. He breathed his last at Torbay, in Devonshire, at the comparatively early age of fifty-four, after having honorably served his country during many years in a variety of occupations, regretted by all, from the simple soldier, whom he had commanded, to the friend of his heart, and his boon companion.

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#### BI-CENTENARY CELEBRATION AT QUEBEC.



RE this number of the *Antiquarian* shall reach the subscribers, an event of no small importance to the Roman Catholic population of this Province, will be celebrated in the City of Quebec. On the 1st October, from all parts of Canada, as well also from portions of the United States, thousands will gather in the "Ancient Capital," to celebrate with all possible magnificence the 200th Anniversary of the erection of the Diocese of Quebec. What memories are recalled by a glance over those two centuries of progress ! Our space will not however permit of any lengthy review of the events connected with Ecclesiastical History, but we feel justified in recording a few facts relating thereto.

It was on the 25th May, 1615, that three Ecclesiastics, the first to announce the Gospel on the shores of the St. Lawrence, landed at Tadousac ; and a few days later reached Quebec.

The vessel that had borne them across the Atlantic was the *St. Etienne*, sailing from Harfleur on the previous 24th April; and commanded by Sieur de Pontgravé.

The names of those three first missionaries are Denis Jamay, Jean Dolbeau and Joseph Le Caron. They belonged to the religious order of Recollets, and had brought with them a friar of their community, Brother Pacifique Duplessis.

The Recollets had barely arrived at Quebec ere they set about building a chapel. The care of that undertaking was entrusted to Father Dolbeau; who in a very few weeks enjoyed the happiness of celebrating the first mass in the small chapel of the Lower Town. A humble chapel of roughly hewn timber, and yet the mother of those countless Roman Catholic chapels, churches, and gorgeous cathedrals, to-day dotting the whole extent of this vast North American Continent.

That little Chapel of Lower Town is also the mother "*Fons et Origo*" of the venerable Cathedral of Quebec, which Pius IX. has just raised to the dignity of a *Basilica Minor*—thus conferring on it a distinction that gives it a primacy over all cathedrals of the two Americas, she being the only *Basilica* on the Continent of America.

Shortly after their arrival, the three Recollet Fathers decided to divide the immense field open before them, and it was agreed that Father Denis Jamay should reside at Quebec, and from thence minister unto Three Rivers; that Father Dolbeau should proceed to Tadousac, thence to instruct the Montagnais, as far as the Gulf of St. Lawrence, while to Father Le Caron was assigned the Country of the Hurons, into which the French had not yet penetrated.

The Recollets had spent nearly eleven years in New France, when they applied to the Jesuits in France, and requested them to share the labors and dangers of their mission field, and, in 1625, Fathers Charles Lalemant, Ennemond Massé and Jean de Brebœuf arrived at Quebec.

Not a few of those early missionaries had to endure the torture of martyrdom ; and although the martyrdom of Fathers Brebœuf and Lalament is, it may be said, legendary in Canada, one ever peruses with renewed interest the history of their sufferings.

Of the monuments left to New France by the disciples of St. Ignatius, the first place is held by the Jesuits' College, converted into barracks, after the cession of Canada to England. That venerable relic is falling into ruins, and will doubtless soon be demolished. The foundations were laid in 1665.

In the interval between 1608, date of the foundation of Quebec, and 1659, that of the arrival in Canada of Monseigneur de Laval, several religious establishments were founded in New France. The first institutions of that nature that arose, were the Hotel Dieu and the Ursulines of Quebec, created in 1639.

The Hospitaller Nuns temporarily occupied a house situated on the site of the present Anglican Cathedral. The Ursulines occupied a building on the site now filled by Blanchard's Hotel.

The year 1641 witnessed the birth of Montreal, founded by Monsieur de Maisonneuve, who brought with him several families from France. He was accompanied by a young lady of rank, Mademoiselle Manse, who was entrusted with the care of the persons of her own sex. The season being advanced, they stayed over winter at Quebec, and in the spring M. de Maisonneuve proceeded with his party to Montreal. M. de Montmagny and the Superior of the Jesuits accompanied him there, and proclaimed him Governor of Montreal, on the 5th October. In the spring of 1642, the little colony disembarked upon the Island, on the 17th of May, at the place since named Pointe Calières. Mass was celebrated by the Superior of the Jesuits ; and the entire Island was placed under the protection of the Blessed Virgin.

As early as 1653, Marguerite Bourgeoys founded the Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame. The Hotel Dieu of Montreal dates from 1657. A few years later, four Sulpicians arrived in Montreal, and the Seminary of St. Sulpicius was founded in the year 1677.

In 1657, M. Laval was appointed head of the Church in New France, under the title of Apostolic Vicar, with Episcopal Rank as Bishop of *Petræa*.



MGR. DE LAVAL.

Francois Xavier de Laval de Montmorenci, was born at Laval, in France, on the 30th April, 1623, and was consecrated Bishop of *Petræa in partibus*, at the age of 36 years. He landed at Quebec in 1659 (June 6th).

From 1659 to 1674, Mgr. de Laval directed the missions of New France, which then embraced the entirety, almost, of North America, under the title of Bishop of *Petræa*. On the 1st October, 1674, the Diocese of Quebec was erected, and Mgr. de Laval assumed the title of Bishop of Quebec.

When he visited France in 1662, he secured authority to found the Quebec Seminary, and in 1663, he finally carried this object into effect. In 1852, the Seminary, by Royal



Charter, assumed the name of its pious founder, and became known as the Laval University. Laval served in Canada, not only as head of the Church, but also as a member of the Supreme Council, named by the King of France, when in 1663, Canada was constituted a "Royal Government." While fulfilling the responsible duties devolving upon him, it appears he frequently found himself at variance with the Governor, and to such an extent did these dissensions occur that finally they resulted in an open rupture. An appeal having been made to the King, the Governor, M. de Mesy, was superseded by DeCourcelle. Bishop Laval was an ardent advocate of the cause of Temperance, and to his stirring opposition to the supply of liquor to Indians, was due much of the opposition met with from the Governor.

He continued to discharge the duties of his office until the year 1688, when he retired, and was succeeded by M. de St. Vallier. After his resignation, Laval continued to reside at Quebec, where he died on the 6th May, 1708, aged 86 years.

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### STADACONA DEPICTA.

BY THE OLDEST INHABITANT.

**B**E it so, my young friend : a quiet ramble we shall have, outside the old city gates. Lend an attentive ear to the twice-told tales of a garrulous old fellow ! Since I left the green woods of Woodfield, in 1847, for my cottage home, at Fairywood, gigantic strides have been taken towards unveiling the early history of our common country. Under the magic pen of Garneau, Ferland, Holmes, Faribault and others, the annals of this portion of Canada have started forth with radiant majesty ; the country is known far and wide. If I cannot add much, to its general annals, I may perchance, contribute a few tiles to the mosaic of the local history of my native town.

Let us examine the surroundings of that strange "Old

Curiosity Shop," so quaintly sketched by Henry Ward Beecher.

We will first tread over the classic ground to the west of the city, from St. Louis gate to Cap Rouge. One of the earliest incidents, I can remember, was a ball given about 1793, by Mr. Lymburner, (Adam, I think, was his name), at his mansion in *Sault au Matelot* and St. Peter Streets, when the Duke of Kent, our Queen's father attended. This popular sprig of royalty, was then known to our French Canadian fellow citizens as "Le Prince Edouard." I think I see his burly form reviewing the troops in the *Place d'Armes*, in front of the *Old Chateau*. The incident clings to my memory, from the fact that the soldier who beat the big drum in the band was a negro. Adam Lymburner, His Grace's entertainer, was a man of note and ability; he was selected, and deputed to England in 1791, to make representations to the Home Government, on Provincial matters. You can read his able discourse in the *Canadian Review*, published at Montreal in 1826. Lymburner's house was subsequently the property of Hon. Mathew Bell; it now contains, amongst others the notarial study of I. G. Clapham, Esquire, N.P. This locality has also become historical ground: here Benedict Arnold and his men, were defeated by Governor Guy Carleton's intrepid followers, on the 31st December, 1775: here Major Nairn and Dambourges, won imperishable fame by the pluck they showed in repelling the invaders of their country, whilst the traitor Arnold, wounded in the knee, was carried to the General Hospital. No doubt, loyal old Lymburner, exhibited to Royal Edward, from the drawing room windows, the spot adjoining, in rear of W. D. Campbell's notarial office, where eighteen years previous, King George's Canadian lieges, by their bravery, added new lustre to the British Arms. By the by, we have come through the *Porte St. Louis* without saluting, as we glided past, the modest, very modest little house (now a pastry

cook's shop, formerly the cooperage of Gobert, (No. 38 St. Louis Street,) where, a brave but unlucky Commander, was lying stiff and cold, one New Years' day last century. Alas! poor Richard Montgomery,—Wolfe's companion in arms, in 1759, had promotion gone on smoothly and justly in your old *corps*, the 17th Foot, you would not have sold out, and levied war against Britain, your country, and when my friend, Deputy Commissary General Thompson, hands me your trusty old rapier, and I think on what nature had made you, I feel as if I could weep, on viewing your untimely end at Près de Ville, on the 31st December, 1775.

Within a stone's throw from Gobert's, where Montgomery was "waked," is the late Chief Justice Jonathan Sewell's\* Mansion, facing the Esplanade.

On emerging from St. Louis gate, the first object which attracts the eye, is the straggling form of the Skating Rink, —opposite, stands or rather *leans* on stays, a structure still more unsightly,—the Racket Court, much frequented by Lord Monck, when in Quebec. Adjoining, you notice, the old home of the Prentices, in 1791,—Bandon Lodge,—did the beautiful Miss Prentice, about whom Horatio, Lord Nelson, raved in 1786, when, as Commander of the *Albatross*, sloop of war, he was skylarking in Quebec, live here is more than I can say. Close by, looms out the long, tea caddy looking building, built by the Sanfield McDonald Government in 1862,—the Volunteer Drill Shed. It has length, if not beauty, to recommend it. Fergusson's house, next to it, noted by Professor Silliman in his "Tour from Hartford to Quebec in 1819," is now difficult to recognize; its present owner, A. Joseph, Esq., has added so much, in the way of ornament. Another land-mark of the past deserves notice—the Commander of the Forces' lofty Quarters,—from its angular eaves and forlorn aspect, it generally goes by the name of "Bleak House." I cannot say whe-

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\* It now contains the Executive Council Room, and Lieut.-Governor's town Office.

ther it ever was haunted, but it ought to have been. We are now in the *Grande Allée*—the forest avenue, which two hundred years ago led to Sillery Wood. On turning and looking back as you approach this singular house, you have an excellent view of the Citadel, and of the old French works, which extend beyond it, to the extremity of the Cape. Overlooking *L'Anse des Neiges*, a little beyond the Commandant's house, at the top of what is generally known as Perrault's Hill, stands the Perrault homestead, dating back as early as 1820,—*L'asyle Champetre*, leasehold property of the Ursuline Nuns,—now handsomely decorated and owned by Henry Dinning, Esq. The adjoining range of heights, now occupied by the Martello Towers, is known as the *Battes-à-Neveu*. "It was here that Murray took his stand on the morning of April 28th, 1760, to resist the advance of Levis, and here commenced the hardest fought—the most bloody action of the war, which terminated in the defeat of Murray, and his retreat within the City. The Martello towers are bombproof, they are four in number, and form a chain extending along the ridge from the St. Lawrence to the River St. Charles. The fact that this ridge commanded the City, unfortunately induced Murray to leave it, and attempt to fortify the heights in which he was only partially successful owing to the frost being still in the ground.

The British Government were made aware of the fact, and seeing that from the improved artillery, the City was now fully commanded from these heights which are about seven hundred yards distant, decided to build the Towers. Arrangements were accordingly made by Col. Brock, then commanding the troops in Canada. In 1806 the necessary materials were collected, and in the following year their construction commenced. They were not however completed till 1812. The original estimate for the four was £8,000, but before completion, the Imperial Government had expended nearly £12,000. They are not all of the same size,

but like all Martello Towers, they are circular and bomb-proof. The exposed sides are *thirteen* feet thick and gradually diminish like the horns of the crescent moon, to *seven* feet in the centre of the side next the City walls. The first or lower story contains, tanks, storerooms and magazine: the second has cells for the garrison, with port-holes for two guns. On the top there used to be one 68 pounder carronade, two 24, and two 9 pounders."

A party of Arnold's soldiers ascended this platform in November, 1775, and advanced quite close to the City walls, shaking their fists at the little garrison, who, by a few shots, soon dispersed the invaders, who retraced their steps to Wolfe's Cove. On the *Battes-à-Neveu*, the great criminals were formerly executed. Here LaCorriveau, the St. Vallier Lafarge, met her deserved fate in 1763, after being tried by one of Governor Murray's Court Martials. After death, she was hung in chains, or rather in a solid iron cage, at the fork of four roads, at Levi, close to the spot where the Temperance monument has since been built. The loathsome form of the murderess caused more than one shudder amongst the peaceable peasantry of Levi, until some brave young men, one dark night, cut down the horrid cage, and hid it deep under ground, next to the cemetery at Levi, where close to a century afterwards, it was dug up and sold to Barnum's agent for his Museum.

Look down the hill, to the south. There stands, with a few shrubs and trees in the foreground, Dr. Blatherwick's pet foundation, the Military Home,—where old soldiers, their widow's and children, could find a refuge,—it has recently been converted into the "Female Orphan Asylum." It forms the eastern boundary of a large expanse of verdure and trees, reaching the summit of the cape, originally intended by the Seminary of Quebec, for a Botanical Garden.

Its western boundary is a road leading to the new District

Jail,—a stone structure of great strength, surmounted with a diminutive tower, admirably adapted for astronomical pursuits. From its glistening cupola, Commander Ashe's Provincial Observatory is visible to the east. A lofty red fence, surrounding the western portion of this Tolbooth, may be seen from the St. Louis Road. It invests the abode of crime with a sanguinary aspect. During the middle ages, when great criminals were frequently flayed alive, this blood red circumvallation might have been mistaken for the bleeding hides of murderers, heretics, sorcerers and witches. It has ever, in my mind, been associated with a warning to erring humanity. Beware of the red\* Fence!

I was forgetting to notice that substantial building, dating from 1855—the Ladies Home. The Protestant Ladies of Quebec, have here, at no small expense and trouble, raised a fitting monument, where the aged and infirm may find shelter, food and raiment. This, and the building opposite, St. Bridget's Asylum, with its fringe of trees and green plots, are decided ornaments to the *Grande Allee*.

The Cholera burying ground of 1834, with all its ghastly memories of the Asiatic scourge, through the taste and liberality of our Irish brethren, has assumed quite an ornate, a respectable aspect. At the angle of DeSalaberry Street, on the *Grande Allee*, may yet be seen one of the stones which serve to mark the western boundary of the city, opposite the old Lampson Mansion. Here we are at those immortal Plains—the Hastings and Runnymede of the two races once arrayed in battle against each other.

Let us allow W. D. Howell, the brilliant writer of "Our Wedding Journey," to sum up the ground we have just gone over :

"The fashionable suburban cottages and places of Quebec, are on the St. Louis Road, leading northward to the old battle ground, and beyond it ; but these face chiefly to-

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\* Since these lines were written, the red has disappeared under a coat of whitish paint.

wards the Rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, and lofty hedges and shrubbery hide them in an English seclusion from the highway ; so that the visitor may uninterruptedly meditate whatever emotion he will for the scene of Wolfe's death, as he rides along. His loftiest emotion will want the noble height of that heroic soul, who must always stand forth in history a figure of beautiful and singular distinction, admirable alike for the sensibility and daring, the poetic pensiveness, and the martial ardor that mingled in him, and taxed his feeble frame with tasks greater than it could bear. The whole story of the capture of Quebec is full of romantic splendor and pathos. Her fall was a triumph for all the English-speaking race, and to us Americans, long scourged by the cruel Indian wars plotted within her walls, or sustained by her strength, such a blessing as was hailed with ringing bells and blazing bonfires throughout the Colonies ; yet now we cannot think without pity of the hopes extinguished and the labors brought to nought in her overthrow. That strange colony of priests and soldiers, of martyrs and heroes, of which she was the capital, willing to perish for an allegiance to which the mother country was indifferent, and fighting against the armies with which England was prepared to outnumber the whole Canadian population, is a magnificent spectacle ; and Montcalm laying down his life to lose Quebec, is not less affecting than Wolfe dying to earn her. The heart opens towards the soldier who recited, on the eve of his costly victory, the " 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard,' which he would rather have written than beat the French to-morrow ;" but it aches for the defeated general, who, hurt to death, answered when told how brief his time was, "So much the better ; then I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec."

In the City for which they perished, their fame has never been divided. The English have shown themselves very generous victors ; perhaps nothing could be alleged against them, but that they were victors.

## THE "FORT ERIE" MEDAL.

**T**HE circumstances which led to the issue of this medal, are of such a nature as to render it difficult to express in words the indignation which must be felt by every Canadian, when he recalls the scenes of 1866. It is hard to realize that from a land with which we were at peace, there should be permitted to march such hordes of lawless ruffians as during that year invaded our country. Without noticing the circumstances which gave rise to the political organization, known as the "Fenian Brotherhood," or to the encouragement given them by the citizens of the United States, we may simply state that, unheeded, or, at least, unrestrained, they were permitted to arm, drill, and march, as an invading force, across our borders, and for a (very) brief season spread confusion among the peaceful farmers on the borders, and, unhappily, shed the



blood of a few of our noble young men who had gone forth to repel them. With unprincipled leaders, and demoralized men, it was but natural that the miserable attempt to free Ireland by sacking Canada, should fail, and that they found the whole country a unit in its defence. The principal scene of action in this, the "first invasion," was in the western part of our land; and the most disastrous to the lives of our volunteers, was the engagement at Ridgeway. The brave men who took part that day in their country's defence, will always



receive honor for their services. But while the government, the press, and the people freely attested to their heroism, there were some who looked to still further honors. The authorities of the County of Welland ordered dies for a medal, which were however but little used, owing to unwillingness on the part of the government, to allow the wearing of such decorations unless emanating from the authorities usually charged with the distribution of such honors. It was naturally feared that the indiscriminate bestowal of medals would lessen the value now attached to them, by British soldiers. The medal of which a facsimile is given is exceedingly plain, and but poorly executed ; nevertheless, from the fact that (so far as we can learn) but a few specimens were struck, it will always be scarce. On the obverse is a cannon, and the inscription, "Fort Erie, June 2nd, 1866." The reverse in a circle : " Presented by the County of Welland."

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### THE CANADIAN AUTOGRAPH MIRROR.

WITH FACSIMILES.—PART I.



HE opinion that the character of individuals may be discovered by their writing, has had numerous advocates ; and D'Israeli in one of his works says : " The vital principle must be true, that the hand-writing bears an analogy to the character of the writer, as all voluntary actions are characteristic of the individual." This mode of judging the character of persons, can, however, only have any reality when the pen, acting without constraint, may become an instrument, guided by, and indicative of the natural dispositions. Whether nature would prompt every individual to have a distinct sort of writing, as she has given a different countenance, voice, and manner, is not for to pretend to determine, though many persons seem to have that opinion. Leaving these speculations, which are at least but fanciful, there is a

natural curiosity inherent in most minds, to see the handwriting of individuals who have been distinguished by their rank, talents, virtues or fortunes. Knowing the truth of this statement, and feeling assured that a series of short papers upon Canadian Autographs will prove of interest, the pleasant duty has been undertaken; but at the outset, it must be stated, that the principal object had in view, being that of presenting fac-similes of the Autographs, the notices which accompany them, will therefore be very brief, but I trust, instructive and pleasing. In preparing an article on this subject, the name naturally presented, as fitted to take the first rank is that of

JACQUES CARTIER,

the discoverer of Canada, born at St. Malo, in France, in 1500. In 1534 he made his first voyage westward, reaching Newfoundland on the 10th of May, and extending his journey to the coast of Gaspé, which he reached on the 24th of the same month. He then returned to France, and in 1535 made a second voyage, reaching the St. Lawrence (so called from his having entered it on the Festival of that Saint) in August. Passing onward, he visited Stadacona (now Quebec), and Hochelaga (now Montreal.) He then sailed for France, taking with him from Stadacona the Indian Chief Donnacona. In 1541, as second in command to Roberval, he again visited Canada. He died shortly after his return from this voyage.

ROBERVAL.

Jean François de la Roque, Sieur de Roberval, a native of Picardy, France, was appointed Viceroy of Canada in 1540, and sailed thence, from Rochelle, in 1542. He met Cartier (returning to France) at St. Johns, Newfoundland, in June. Having wintered at Cape Rouge, above Quebec, he in June 1543, explored the river Saguenay. In making another voyage to Canada, in 1549, he, with his brave brother Achille and their fleet, were lost.

## CHARLEVOIX.

Peter Francois Xavier Charlevoix, a celebrated traveller and author, was a member of the Order of Jesuits, and was born at St. Quintin in 1684. He was for several years a missionary in America, and particularly in Canada. After his return to France, he published a number of valuable Historical works, the most important being a "History and General Description of Japan," "History of Paraguay," and "The Island of St. Dominique." The work which renders his name so familiar in Canada, is entitled "Histoire Générale de la Nouvelle France." This work is one of great value, describing as it does so fully, his own experience, and the manners and customs of the American Indians. He died in 1761, greatly esteemed for his high character and extensive learning.

## NICHOLAS FERROT,

a French traveller, was sent by M. Talon (Intendant of Canada), in 1670, to induce the north-western Indians to acknowledge the sovereignty of France. He left a most interesting manuscript on the customs of the Indians. An island situated at the western junction of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, is called after him.

## D'IBERVILLE.

Pierre le Moyne d'Iberville, was born at Montreal, and was one of the best naval officers of France, under Louis XIV. He was successful in several encounters with the English in Hudson Bay, and in Newfoundland; in 1699, he laid the foundation of a colony in Biloxi, near New Orleans; and having discovered the entrance to the Mississippi, which La Salle had missed, he sailed up that river to a considerable distance, he is considered as the founder of the colony of Louisiana. He died in 1706. The county of Iberville, in Lower Canada, is named after him. His brother, Le Moyne de Bienville, was governor of Louisiana, and founded the city of New Orleans.

## MONTCALM.

Louis Joseph de Montcalm (Marquis of St. Veran), a distinguished French general, was born at Condiac, in France, in 1712. He distinguished himself at the battle of Peacenza; and, in 1756, was made a Field Marshal. Having succeeded General Dieskau in Canada, he took Oswego from the English, in that year, and Fort William Henry (Lake George), in 1757; but was defeated by General Wolfe, on the Plains of Abraham, 13th September, 1759. In the battle he received a mortal wound, and died on the morning of the 14th, greatly regretted, aged 47.

## MARQUETTE.

Père James Marquette, a Jesuit missionary, was born at Picardy, in France. While a missionary at Lapoint, on Lake Superior, he expressed a desire to preach the Gospel to the southern Indians, and was chosen by Joliette to accompany him on an expedition to the Mississippi. He remained in the north-west, with the Illinois Indians, and died soon after his return from the exploration, at the early age of 38 years. His narrative of the discovery was afterwards published.

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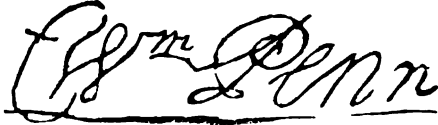
 LETTER FROM WM. PENN TO THE EMPEROR OF CANADA.

**I**N "Smith's American Literary Curiosities," published in 1860, is the following curious and interesting letter. Smith states that the original, which is written in a very large, legible hand, on parchment, is framed and hung up in the Capitol at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

"To the Emperor of Canada:

"The Great God that made thee and mee and all the world, incline our hearts to love peace and justice, that we may live friendly together, as becomes the workmanship

of the Great God. The King of England, who is a great Prince, hath for divers reasons granted to mee a great country in America, which, however, I am willing to enjoy upon friendly terms with thee. And this I will say: the people who come with mee are a plain, just, and honest people, that neither make war upon others, nor fear war from others, because they are just. I have set up a society of traders in my province to traffic with thee and thy people, for your commodities, that you may be furnished with that that is good, at a reasonable rate. And that society hath ordered their president to treat with thee about a future trade, and have joined with mee to send this messenger to thee with certain presents, to testify our willingness to correspond with thee. And what the Agent shall do in our name, we will agree unto. I hope thou wilt kindly receive him, and comply with his desires on our behalf, both with respect to land and trade. The Great God be with thee, Amen.



London, the 21st day of the 4th Month, called June, 1682."

#### THE "DE LEVI" MEDAL.

**I**N Vol. I (page 144) of the *Antiquarian*, the question is asked, "Who is Francois Christopher de Levi" whose Bust and Arms appear on one of the Medals in the Canadian Series. In that Magnificent French Work, "*Tresor de Numismatique*," part 3, plate 6, fig. 6, is a representation of the De Levi Medal. In the description of the reverse, we have the following: "The arms of Fr. Chris. de Levis, Duc de Damville are placed upon the royal mantle of France, and surmounted by a ducal crown. The arms are quartered. The first and

fourth quarters being quarterly as follows : Or. 3 chevrons sable, the arms of de Levis ; 2nd, Or. 3 bands gules, the arms of Thoire Villars ; 3rd, Gules, 3 stars argent, the arms of d'Anduse ; 4th, Argent, a Lion gules, the arms of Layre. The second and third quarters are : Or. a cross gules with 6 *Alerions* azure, being the arms of Montmorency.

Fr. Chris. de Levis, Count de Brion, Duke de Damville, was fourth son of Amé de Levis, Duc de Ventadour, and of Marguerite de Montmorency, first *ecuyer* of Gaston of France, Duke of Orleans, who inherited the Barony of Damville from his uncle Henry II., Duke of Montmorency. The title for several years remained in abeyance, but in 1648, the Count de Brion, secured letters patent restoring it. In these letters it is stated, that the title is renewed as a recompense for services rendered to the King, by the Count de Brion, who had served the Duke de Montmorenci in Languedoc, having taken part in all the engagements against the *religionnaires*, also in the sieges of St. Antonin, Montaubin, Montpellier, and La Rochelle, in all of which engagements he had shewn great bravery. The Count had also been charged with negotiating arrangements between the Count de Soissons and the Court, at the time when that Prince had retired to Sedan, a mission which he completed with success.

The Duke de Damville subsequently filled the important appointments of Governor of Limousin, Captain of Fontainebleau, and Vice Roy of America, (1655). He died at Paris in 1661, leaving no children by his wife, Anne le Comes de Jambville."

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#### MEDALS FOR INDIANS.



PARAGRAPH copied from the *Historical Magazine* for September, 1865, page 285, appeared in the April (1872) number of the *American Journal of Numismatics*. As it opens a question bearing upon Canadian Medals we here reprint it.

"Sir Danvers Osborne, after he had been appointed Governor of New York, in 1753, brought out, among other presents for the Six Nations, thirty silver medals; his Majesty's [George II.] picture on one side, and the Royal Arms on the other, with silver loop and ring, in shagreen cases, with a yard of the best broad scarlet watered ribbon, silver hooks and eyes. Though these medals seem to have all disappeared, possibly a stray one may be found in some collection."

[Medals corresponding with the description given, have been seen in Canada. Doubtless these medals are the same as those referred to by Sir H. Nicholas in his valuable work on the History of Orders of Knighthood, &c. In the chapter on Medals of Honor, he says: "No other Medals have been conferred as marks of the Royal favor with the intention of being worn, since the accession of George II. (except for Naval and Military services) than those given by that monarch and his successors to the Chiefs of North American Indians, or to the heads of various nations, or Tribes in Africa, who had rendered some service to British subjects, or whom it was desirable to attach to this country.

These Medals which are silver, are of 3 sizes, the largest being 3 inches, the second 2 4-10 inches, and the third 1 7/8 inches in diameter, and have on one side the laureated head of the Sovereign, inscribed with his name and titles, and on the reverse are the Royal Arms, within the garter, the Helmet, Crest and Motto, the badges of the Rose, Thistle and Shamrock, and the date of the year." He also states that Medals for this purpose, bearing the effigy and Arms of Her present Majesty have lately (1842) been struck. Can any of our readers give us information about the medals bearing the bust of William IV. or Victoria?—ED.]

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JANUARY, 1875.

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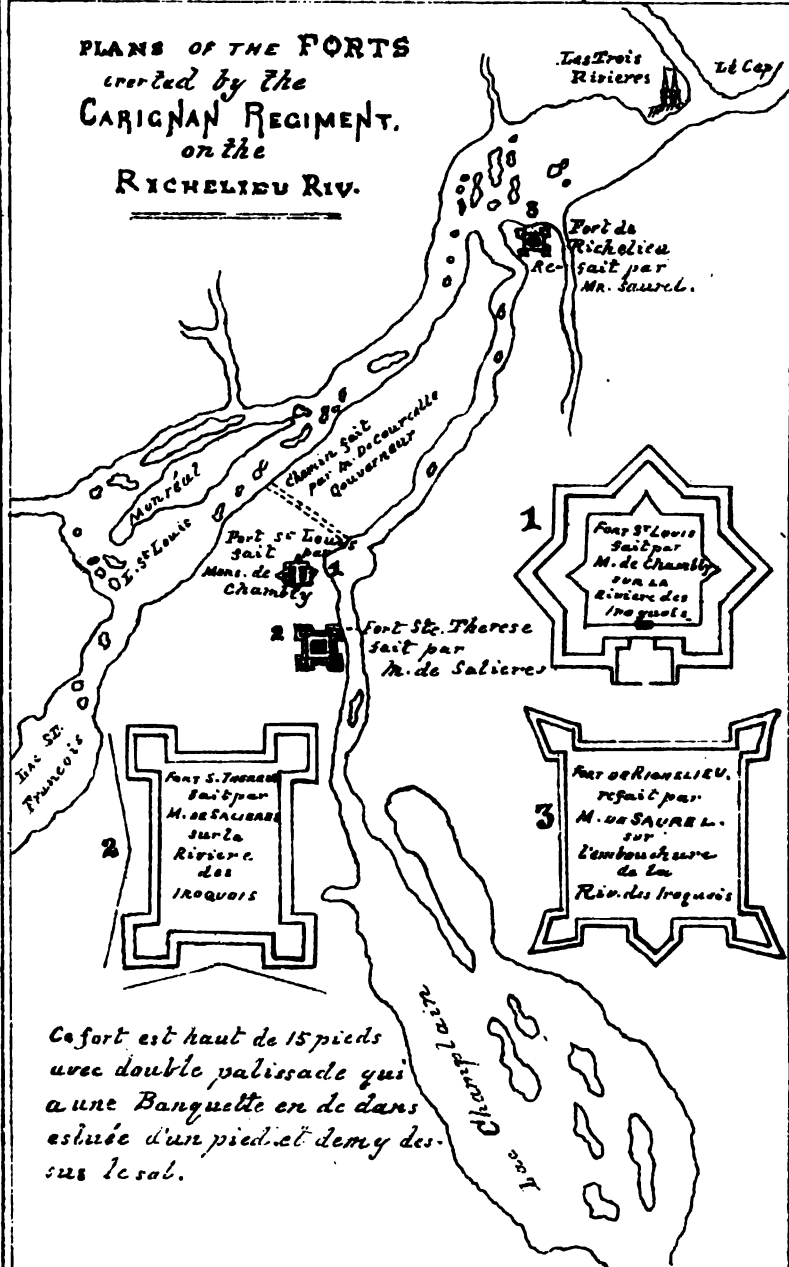
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ay-
al
of

PLANS OF THE FORTS
erected by the
CARIGNAN REGIMENT.
on the
RICHELIEU RIV.



Ce fort est haut de 15 pieds
avec double palissade qui
a une Banquette en de dans
estrie d'un pied et demy des-
sus le sol.

Talou
TALON

Jolibe d'anticostry
JOLLIET

Le ch.^{er} de Lewis
DE LEVIS

Belafalle
LA SALLE

B Lafiteau
LAFITEAU

Le Baron de Dieskau
DE DIESKAU

Bourlamaque
BOURLAMAQUE

fr Casot 13 mars 1798
FATHER CASOT

CANADIAN AUTOGRAPH MIRROR-PLATER.





THE
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN,
AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

VOL. III. MONTREAL, JANUARY, 1875. No. 3.

THE "OLD FORT" AT CHAMBLY.

BY HENRY MOTT.

Perierunt etiam ruinae.
The very ruins became tiny.

— *Free Translation.*



RESPECT for monuments of antiquity is, in some sort, instinctive among men ; indeed the lack of that kind of sentiment argues always a lack of other forms and modes of reverence, including even the highest ; yet how few of us in Montreal remember that within an hour's travel we possess in the "Old Fort"

" A shrine that time
Should blush to wear away,"

and an object full of interest to the student of the History of Canada.

We believe that few could gaze at this time honoured ruin without feelings of emotion, and therefore deem it within the compass of our Magazine to place on record a few notes, es-

pecially as there has recently been shown some interest with a view of saving the ruins from further destruction.

In a previous number, (Vol. 1, No. 3, page 101, et seq.) Chambly and its fort is spoken of in connection with operations during the war in 1775, but we find that the fort had secured a fame for itself at a much earlier date. It is not possible to look back at such a noteworthy "land-mark" without

"Departed spirits of the mighty dead "

passing across our "mental vision," and above all we find inseparably connected with it two of the greatest names of the "Old Regime in Canada" Champlain and Montcalm.

Fort Chambly—or Portchartrain—was built in the year 1665, in the earliest days of French colonization in Canada, by the order of the Marquis de Tracy, taking its name from Capt. Jacques de Chambly, who superintended the work. The River Richelieu, upon which it is situated, was formerly styled the Iroquois River, its new title being adopted from the eminent French Cardinal. The fort, which was constructed of wood, in the year 1709 fell into ruin, and the Governor of Montreal, fearing a surprise on the part of the English from the New England States, obtained from the Superior Council at Quebec an opinion favorable to its reconstruction.

Three years passed ere this opinion was ratified by the Court of France, and an order to this effect arrived in Canada in 1712—but, meanwhile, the colonists, impatient of delay, had completed the work, this being terminated in 1711—(which date is still to be seen over the ruined gateway) the soldiers being actively aided in their operations by the residents of Montreal. The plan* was drawn by M. de Lery, Engineer, of New France, and its construction was supervised by Capt. Bois-Berthelot, *Sieur* of Beaucour, who, later, was appointed Governor of Montreal. As it was at this period built, it still remains, consisting of a very

* A copy of De Lery's plan is now deposited in the Parliamentary Library, Ottawa.

large square, flanked by four bastions corresponding to the four cardinal points of the compass. Its walls sadly exhibit marked signs of advanced decay, while beneath their sombre shades sleep many Frenchmen, whose names live in history, and in the memories of their countrymen.

From Charlevoix's History of New France, we learn that Marquis de Tracy arrived at Quebec in June 1665.

"The viceroy lost no time; he put himself at the head of all his troops and marched to the mouth of the River Richelieu, where he set them to work at the erection of three forts simultaneously. The first was erected in the site of the old Fort Richelieu, built by the Chevalier de Montmagny, of which only the ruins remained. It was placed under M. de Sorel,* Captain in the Carignan regiment, who was left as commandant, and since that time has taken his name.

The second was built at the foot of the rapid which is met as you ascend the river. It received the name of St. Louis but M. de Chambly, Captain of the same regiment, who directed the works, and had command, having afterwards acquired the ground on which it stood, the whole canton and the stone fort, subsequently built on the ruins of the first, now bear the name of Chambly.†



AUTOGRAPH OF M. DE CHAMBLY.

"M. de Salieres took charge of the third, which he called Fort St. Therese, because it was completed on the feast of that saint. It was three leagues above the second fort, and the Colonel made this his own post." ‡

In 1666-67 we have the Fort mentioned in connection

* In the illustration herewith given a (copy of a plan deposited in the Parliamentary Library, Ottawa,) the name is spelt *Sauvel*.

† Fort Chambly, or "Shamblee" as the early colonists called it, figures in all the border wars after Charlevoix's day.

‡ It was 25 feet high, with a double palisade, and a bauquette within a foot and a half from the ground. See Illustration.

with an expedition against the Mohawks under Tracy and Courcelle, and in the "*Journal de Jesuites, Mars 1666.*" It is called the Fort of St. Louis, or Chambly, and after many stirring incidents during which the Iroquois and the Mohawks were "chastised" we learn that a large deputation of Mohawk chiefs appeared at Quebec (July 1667) with overtures of peace, and that while "the troops had made the peace, the Jesuits were the rivets to hold it fast;" and that the peace endured without absolute rupture for nearly 20 years.

In 1709-1711 Chambly bore no unimportant part. Not alone was Quebec threatened by a British fleet, but a force of 2000 soldiers and as many Indians under command of General Nicholson were to march upon Montreal by way of Lake Champlain, but in consequence of a recurrence of disasters, the British retreated, after burning their advanced posts. In 1726 a second expedition * was prepared, the fleet under the command of Admiral Hovenden Walker arrived in the St. Lawrence, but returned to England after having been overtaken by a storm, which occasioned great loss. As soon as the Marquis de Vaudreuil was informed of the disaster that had befallen the fleet, he repaired to Chambly, where he had formed a camp of 3000 men, to oppose Nicholson, should he again attempt to penetrate Canada that way. The scouts who had been sent out to gain intelligence, returned a few days after, and brought the glad tidings, that the troops had all returned, on the news of the accident to the fleet. In 1712 there was fresh alarm, on the occasion of a rumour that the English were again preparing an invasion of Canada, aided by the Iroquois.

"The generosity and loyalty of the merchants of Quebec furnished the governor with 50,000 crowns, to strengthen the fortifications of their town," and Chambly also was again strengthened.

‡ In fitting out, and supporting this expedition the provinces of Connecticut, New York and New Jersey issued their earliest paper money.

The treaty of Utrecht, concluded 30th March 1713, once more brought peace, so much needed for the happiness and prosperity of the colony.

In 1734 M. de Beauharnois believing that hostilities could not be long averted, wrote a despatch, suggesting means to be taken for defence of the colony against invasion, and in 1740 when war was imminent, the Governor made "Forts Chambly, Frederic, and Niagara as secure as possible." We hear little of Chambly and its fort from this time until 1758-59, when "The Fort of Chambly, which defended the pass by the River Richelieu to the St. Lawrence, was strengthened and garrisoned by a body of regular troops and militia," and although Chambly bore no share in the actual fighting during the contest of 1759-60, we read that the French commandant retired before the advance of the British troops, under Colonel Haviland, and further, that after the fall of Quebec, in the early spring of 1760, M. de Vaudreuil, seconded a bold attempt of the Chevalier de Levis, to wipe out the last year's disasters by the re-conquest of Quebec. The necessary stores and ammunition were embarked at Sorel, which had been drawn from the depots of St. John's, and Chambly.

The Fort, from its position offered great advantages as a military station, and since the conquest of Canada by the English, until the final withdrawal of the troops a few years back, Chambly was retained as one of the regular garrisons of the country.

After a long period of inaction, the old Fort sprang into notice once more during the Rebellion of 1837, but in later days it has passed into an unmerited decay,

" And yet, as I gaze
Upon that grey and mouldering wall,
The glories of thy palmy days
Its very stones recall!—

They "come like shadows, so depart"
I see thee as thou wert, and art—
Sublime in ruin—grand in woe."

A writer (W. W.) in the *Canadian Monthly* (Sept. 1873) has graphically described a visit paid to the Old Fort, and depicts its former military glory, and present state of decay and ruin as follows :

"Thirty years ago. The Old Fort, old even then, was filled with troops ; the port-holes frowned over the Richelieu and the green "common" land forming the Government Reserve ; every tower had its sentry, and soldiers were coming and going in every direction ; the interior of the fort was a mystery to the great majority of the rising generation, for admittance was strictly denied to all save the privileged military, and such well-known civilians as the guard was specially authorised by the commandant to admit. It is therefore not surprising that Fort Chambly was a prolific source of story and legend, commonplace enough, no doubt, to the general public, but of thrilling and intense interest to the boys of the village. Here was the great elm against which, a once universally credited but as I now believe apocryphal story related, three rebels were placed and summarily shot during the great Rebellion ; nearer to the fort was the old burying-ground, where a weather-beaten head-board or two marked the spot where years and years before some more distinguished soldier had been laid to rest among the men he formerly commanded ; but who he was, or how long he had lain there, the oldest man in the village could not say. "That old board ! Oh ! it was just the same when I was a boy ; blackened and bare as you see it now." The paint had worn away, but the solid oak sturdily refused to succumb to time, wind or weather. And when a good-natured sentry was on duty, and we were allowed to approach the outer wall of the fort, we could see on the western side the place where the less time-worn masonry indicated the

spot through which the guns of the Americans had knocked a hole when they took the place during the war of 1812. But all inside was a mystery ; we knew that a great many soldiers lived within those walls, but what the inside was like we could only guess. At last fortune and a commandant's pass admitted me to the interior ; the approach was over a drawbridge, which crossed a small dry moat and when drawn up fitted into, and closed the doorway. The doors were of oak, studded thickly with iron bolts, and when these were opened the visitor found himself inside a bomb-proof vaulted passage leading into a square court yard, all round which were barrack-rooms, gun sheds, stables, and prison cells. Into the three former our pass admitted us, under the guidance of a soldier who took us in charge at the gate, but no one was suffered to explore the vaults used for places of confinement. However, there was plenty to be seen without them. Even in the rooms where the troops were quartered the guns were mounted ready for use, and the thick walls of primitive masonry were pierced at regular intervals with perpendicular narrow openings, through which the defenders might discharge their muskets in case of need, and, walking through the bare and scantily furnished rooms, it needed no great exertion of the imagination to fancy that an immediate attack was imminent, although the most complete peace and quietness prevailed throughout the land.

Passing through a dark vaulted passage rather than room, intended, as the soldier told us to put women and children into when the place was besieged, we ascended a narrow stairway to the north-east angle of the building, where the flag-staff was. Here we looked over into the turbid water at the foot of the rapids of the Richelieu, which flow close to the foundation, and were glad to get safely away from the rather giddy height.

A year or two afterwards neither a soldier nor a gun remained. Windows and openings of all kinds were closed,

some with shutters and others with strong planking nailed over them. Admittance was as sternly refused as ever, for the magazines still contained a good deal of ammunition, and there was then no intention of allowing the old place to go to decay. But as time went on, and the vigilance of the one non-commissioned officer left in charge became less zealous, more than one active boy scaled the old walls and startled the bats, who were now the only occupants of the fast mouldering building. Finally, when the Ordnance property passed into the hands of the Provincial Government, even the semblance of caretaking passed away, and gradually but surely ruin marked the place for its own."

We visited the ruins during the summer of 1874 and on the door of the guard-house of the barracks close by we read the following notice:—

\$10 REWARD.

Parties removing or demolishing for the purpose of removal the stones, or other materials of the Barracks and Buildings at Chambly, the property of H. M. the Queen, more especially Fort Portchartrain, commonly known as the

OLD FORT

at Chambly, will be rigorously prosecuted, and a reward of

\$10, (TEN DOLLARS)

will be paid to any witness by whose testimony the offender is brought to justice.

Recently a report being spread that this ancient and interesting relic would probably be destroyed, Canadian authorities took alarm, and M. Benj. Sulte wrote an essay upon the subject, which attracted a very wide attention in France, where it was published. M. Oscar Dunn wrote articles to similar effect, and was assisted in his researches by M. Le-

Metayer-Maselin, of Chambly. They succeeded in securing the concurrence of several archæologists in Normandy, and the journal of Bernay published an article on the subject that was considered remarkable, appealing to the *savants* to interest themselves in the preservation of the ancient *debris* of French glory in America, and finally a subscription list was opened to purchase the ruins. Here the matter for the present rests.

We know not whether the preservation of this shrine, is the duty of the local Government of Quebec, or the Dominion Government at Ottawa, but we would earnestly call upon those who are responsible for it, to save the ruins from further decay, for the old dismantled fort is an interesting relic of "Nouvelle France."

THE BATTLE OF ODELLTOWN, NOVEMBER 1838.

THE following account of the engagement at Odelltown is taken from a Sermon preached by Rev. Robert Cooney, Wesleyan Minister, on Saturday, November 9, 1839, being the 1st Anniversary of the Battle. The Preacher's text was the 2nd and 3rd verses of the 124th Psalm. The sermon was preached in the Chapel around which the fiercest of the engagement took place, and which ever after bore marks of the conflict. After reviewing the causes which led to the danger, the imminence of which was great, he proceeds to speak of deliverance experienced and says :

"The loyalists in this, and the surrounding settlements, were, contrasted with those that rose up against them, very few. Insurgents well acquainted with all the features of the country and liberally provided with arms, surrounded them on every side. These men had all their plans arranged at

secret meetings, held during the summer. They rose up suddenly and simultaneously; and at a time when many, who were marked out to be their prey, had no suspicion of their intentions. The Volunteers were men acquainted only with rural pursuits; they were hastily collected together, almost totally unacquainted with military tactics, and, from habit, very much averse to scenes of strife and turbulence. For several days before the actions took place, which have added this extraordinary service to our usual ordinances, an attack from the rebels was anticipated and dreaded. The regulars were anxiously enquired after, but no satisfactory intelligence concerning them could be obtained; and appearances intimated that no succour would be received from that source. The people were, in fact, hedged in by difficulties, dangers, and enemies, on every hand. If they fled into the adjacent territory, their property would become the booty of the rebels; and if they set their faces in any other direction, they were sure to be captured by some of the enemy's picquets that were prowling in every quarter.

You all remember the anxiety and trepidation into which the country was plunged immediately before the battle of the 7th. All the men that could be collected did not exceed two hundred. These were greatly fatigued by marching from one post to another; and by other harassing duties. This little, worn-out but determined band are now drawn up at Messrs Odell's store. The enemy, amounting to more than four hundred, have just entered the province from Rouse's Point. They are all well provided with arms and assorted ammunition, and supported by a field piece. Now they are forming; they have taken up their position; the cannon is discharged, and the danger seems to thicken and approach. Shouts, loud and long, and designed to intimidate, are heard mingling with the hoarse voice of their only piece of ordnance. But this gasconading will be of short duration; for see, two hundred effective men from Hemmingford, well officered, and

under the command of Major Sriver, have just arrived, and imparted strength and confidence to all. At this moment a party of Volunteers headed by Major Stott, of St. Valentine have gone down to attack the advanced post of the rebels.* They have already begun the assault, and are destroying a bridge to prevent the rebels from advancing towards Napierville; and while a detachment of the enemy's rifles are vainly striving to interrupt this heroic achievement, Lieut. Col. Odell, with the main body, consisting of from 300 to 350 men, and supported by Major Sriver and March, have engaged the main body and rendered the action general. The order of battle adopted by the Volunteers on this eventful occasion, evinces a great deal of coolness and determination. It shews that they were wise in debate, as well as valiant in war; and that reflection had convinced them, that it was their paramount duty to uphold the supremacy of the law, and preserve the integrity of the country. Major March and Captain Straker occupied the right; the men under Colonel Sriver composed the centre and the left; and to Captains Fisher, Weldon, and Hays, was assigned the hazardous duty of flanking. The numerical force on both sides was nearly equal; but the Insurrectionists had the best position, and this, with their field piece, gave them a decided advantage. This action continued for nearly thirty minutes; and then the rebels fled in the utmost confusion, leaving eighteen of their party dead on the field, besides nine wounded, two of whom died soon after. Among the fruits of this victory, were the cannon, a large quantity of ammunition, nearly 300 stand of arms, and seven prisoners.

* This party consisted of Major Stott, his two sons, Robert and Obed, John M'Callum, Esq. of Odell Town, Mr. Duncan M'Callum of La Cole, and others. Major S. and his family resided in the midst of disaffected persons; but none evinced more coolness and bravery than himself, his sons, and the few Loyalists that lived in his neighbourhood. J. M'Callum, Esq. was Paymaster of the Battalion, and performed the duties of that office, to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. It should be added that Mr. D. M'Callum, mentioned above, while trying to cut the beams of the bridge, received a severe fall, the effects of which he felt for some time after.

The text will be further sustained, by an allusion to the action that was fought within these walls. The people who delight in war were only scattered for a little while. The crest-fallen leaders of the revolutionary army sallied forth from their stronghold at Napierville, breathing threatening, vengeance, and slaughter! and this day twelve month, nearly at the same hour too, did they, at the head of hundreds of their deluded followers, come up against you. "But the God of Jeshurun who rideth upon the heaven" went before you and was your reward. Bare deliverance would have satisfied his people, but this did not satisfy his love, and therefore he gave them a complete victory. When it is remembered that the Volunteers, in this affair, did not exceed 180 men; that they resisted, for more than two hours, an incessant and furious attack from more than five times their number; and that they eventually compelled them to retire broken and discomfited, none but those that are wilfully blind could require clearer evidence *that the Lord was on our side*. The arrival of Col. Taylor, who just came *in time*, with a seasonable supply of ammunition; his *judicious distribution* of the little force under his command; his presence and example; his bearing and manner; and the total defeat of the rebels, without any succour from the *regular troops*; and the salutary effect that impressive fact produced, are the "great cloud of witnesses" to which we appeal in support of the assertion—"The battle in which you were engaged, and the victories that resulted from them, are an unequivocal proof that the Lord was on the side of the Loyalists." *

* In these actions eight of the Volunteers, viz., Captain M'Callister, Corporal Flowers, and six privates were killed. Eleven were wounded, none severely, however, but Lieut. Hiram Odell, and private James Kidd, the latter very severely. Many were saved, as by the skin of their teeth. A rifle ball tore open Major March's cap, and was found lodged in the wadding of it after the action was over: a ball from a musket entered the cartouche-box worn by Ensign Van Vleit, and dropped down among the rest of the ammunition. A bullet struck the breast plate of private Patrick Armstrong, of Capt. Straker's company, with such force, that it was indented, and his breast discoloured. The captured gun was effectively served by Lieut. Curran, of the Hemmingford Militia, assisted by Sergt. Beatty of the First Royals. Lieut. C. was for several years in the Royal Forge Artillery; he served for some time in the Nether-

VALUE OF CANADIAN COINS AND MEDALS.

FROM priced Catalogues of Coin Sales in the United States during the past few years, we cull the following facts showing the comparatively high prices which some of our Canadian Coins and Medals have realized. It is quite evident that our American Cousins are devoting considerable attention to the Canadian Series.

Oliver Collection, sold June 1868 :—Side view half-penny \$2,50 ; $\frac{1}{2}$ penny of the Un Sou series \$4,25 ; Lesslie two-penny piece \$1,75 ; McDermott token \$1,50 ; Magdalen Island penny \$1,12.

Sale in Philadelphia in 1869 :—Dummer Powell Marriage Medal \$7.

Fewsmith Collection, October 1870 :—Geo. II. Medal, Reverse Quebec, Niagara, &c., \$4,50 ; Prince of Wales Medal, Reverse Victoria Bridge, \$3,25 ; Molson and Logan Medals \$3,75 each ; Trevithick Medal \$3,75 ; Shakespere, \$5,50 ; Louisburg taken \$3,75 ; Board of Arts \$3,25 ; Quebec taken, \$5,25 ; Louisburg, Reverse Bust of Britannia \$6,25 ; Canada Subdued, Obverse George II., \$7,50 ; Wolfe \$8,50.

Joseph Leonards & Co., Boston, Dec. 22nd 1870 ; Indian Medal (Silver) \$6 ; Two Louisburg Medals, \$2,63, and \$4,63.

Bangs Merwin & Co., April 1871 :—Beaver Club, Montreal, engraved gold medal, \$33 ; Shakespere \$9 ; Leslie twopence \$5,50 ; Side view penny 1838, \$25 ; half-penny same date, \$8 ; $\frac{1}{2}$ penny of Un Sou series \$11 ; 7 Bout de L'isle tokens \$2,75 each ; Roy token \$2,50 ; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Success. \$6 ; Vexator Canadensis, \$3,25.

Clay Collection, December 1871 ;—Prince of Wales G.T. R., Welcome Medal, Gold \$77 ; George III., Indian Silver

lands, and was present at the Battle of Waterloo. He and his colleague, contributed materially to the results of the day ; and while superintending the cannon, had the powder horn twice shot out of his hand.

Medal, \$15 ; Loyal and Patriotic Society Medal (Silver) \$42,50 ; George II., reverse Britannia seated in a Car, \$9 ; Montreal taken, \$8,50 ; Canada Subdued, \$9 ; Wolfe \$11 ; Token of Copper Co. of Upper Canada, \$35.

Cleveland Collection, May 1872 :—Side view half-penny 1839 \$7 ; George II., Indian Medal, \$3,25.


Bangs Merwin & Co., Nov. 11th 1872 :—Wyon Prince of Wales Medal, \$7,25.

Leavitt & Co., December 1872 :—Bank of Montreal token 1843, \$13.

Chubbuck Sale, February 1873 :—Quebec taken \$13 ; Leslie & Sons, two-pence \$5.

From these selections is clearly shewn the fact that to form at once a collection of Canadian Coins and Medals requires an outlay which but few collectors are able to make. Of coins some of the pieces sold are among the rarest of the series. With one or two exceptions however, the patient collectors may be able to secure the pieces named at much lower figures. During the past few years there has been a marked increase of interest manifested in collecting Canadian Coins, but since the general adoption of the New Decimal Coinage, opportunities for making additions are early presented.

INTERPRETATION OF INDIAN WAMPUM BELTS.

HE following interpretation of the three Belts of Wampum, sent to Canada by the Mohawks in 1639, is taken from the collection of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.

“All the Mohaques assembled at Onondaga sent me a man-expreste to Oneyde, to invite me to come to them to Onondages to the end that I should write the words which they had determined to send to Ononthio, or to Monsieur the Count Frontenac where being arrived with Susanne and other

Oneydes, the caused me to write that which follows in shewing me their Belts.

1. The first where there is five black squares on a white ground for to signify the five Mohaq's Nations who have all with common consent concluded this embassage of the Mohaques to Quebec. They say then by this Belt, Lo, we are now arrived, Onnontio, our Father, at your desire where you have called us, and I amongst others, whom you call a Gannisoreu, having heard by your voice for the third time which called me by name, am now arrived. You will ask, says one what is Te Jannisoreu afraid of, that he makes this doubt to come. It is my father, your cauldron of war, that I fear, and which hath hindered me from coming sooner. At length I have resolved to espouse myselfe to perish, to be cast into the cauldron, and to die, to cause the land of the Mohaques or Notewuenchioni to live, which now is going to die. Will you hearken then, my father, to what I can say? I rather choose to hear you speak first, for they say the Mohaques have no more reason left them. We will examine amongst ourselves, and we will see if for time to come we can content you.

2. The second, which is a great belt, almost all black, says that if Ononthio himself does not overset his cauldron of war, this belt of the Maquase, his children, is to overset it.

3. The third belt, which is the largest of all, is to say that the Mohaques wish that their words may passe the seas and be carried even to the Kings of France and of England, particularly to the King of France, to the end that he may speak himself upon this article, and that he will give them, if he can, such a peace as they desire, that is to say, a general peace, not only amongst all the Indians, but amongst all their kindred; above all between the Kings of France and England, and they pray that they may answer as soon as possible. There is 50 days allowed to these ambassadors, if they stay till 60 it will occasion concern."


The Mohaques demanded that I should open the letter which Monsieur the Minister at Albany hath written to the Reverend Father Deablon. But as it was sealed I told them we must not open it, but that I would desire the Reverend Father Deablon to let us know the contents, and that then I would acquaint the Mohaques therewith.

A true copy.

Endorsed. (Signed,) M. CLARKSON, Sec'y.

"The interpretation of the 3 Belts which the Mohaques Embassadors carried to Ononthio, Gov'r of Canada, according to what they all agreed unto in the assembly at Onondage, 1693." Rec'd 13th June, 1694.

AN OLD BANK NOTE.

 I lately saw a little piece of paper which has probably gone through a great many hands since it first left the press. It is dated 1818, and has become very yellow. It is in short a note of the Montreal Bank for \$20, dated the 1st January, in the year above-named. It is payable to Mr. Blair, "out of the Joint Funds of the Association;" is numbered 96, and is signed by John Gray, as the President, and countersigned by R. Griffin as Cashier. The vignette is beautifully executed, and represents the City of Montreal as it then was seen from Windmill Point; nothing between it and the Grey Nunnery; the river banks fringed with verdure and trees instead of the noble wharves which now border the water; a few small ships lying here and there, where now we see closely packed ocean steamers and innumerable masts, and in place of the many spires which now rise above the house-tops, only those of the Recollets, the Parish Church—the old one which stood in the Square—and that of Bonsecours. The note had lain a great many years in a drawer, but at last turned up as part of a family succession, and it was paid into the Metropolitan Bank. This was, we presume, one of the first issues of the Bank.—*Montreal Gazette.*

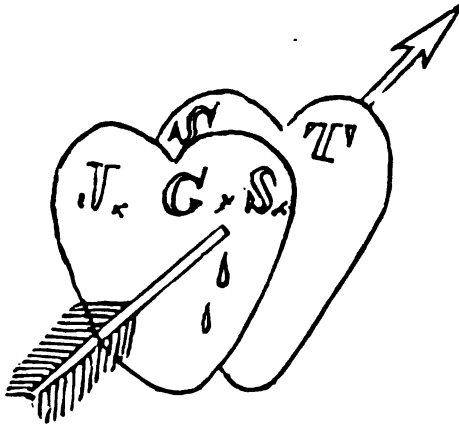
AN ANCIENT VALENTINE.

IN the last number of the *Antiquarian*, page 74, was given, a biographical sketch of Governor Simcoe. The following, (which we reprint from the *American Historical Record* for February, 1872), referring to an event in his early life, shows that his devotion to the God of War, did not entirely absorb his attention. "In the winter of 1778-9, while in command of the Rangers, he established a fortified camp at the village of Oyster Bay on the north shore of Long Island where vessels were well sheltered from storms on the Sound. There he made his headquarters at the house of Samuel Townsend, who was a member of the New York Provincial Assembly in 1776. While he was there, Major Andre and other young British officers visited him ; and in the house was an object of special attraction in the person of Mr. Townsend's daughter Sarah, then about sixteen years of age. She was the toast of these young men, and Simcoe was regarded as a most fortunate being in basking in the daily sunshine of her charms. His heart seemed to have been somewhat touched by the "tender passion," and on St. Valentine's day he addressed a poetical Epistle to Miss Townsend, asking her to choose him for her Valentine. To this he appended a pen-and-ink Sketch of two hearts interpierced by an arrow, and bearing respectively the initials of her and his name of which a facsimile is given on the following page.

Miss Townsend did not choose the large and handsome Lieutenant-Colonel to be her Valentine. He had cut down her father's fine apple orchard, and formed an *abatis* of the trees for his fort on Fort Hill, and her political sentiments were not in accordance with his. She did not wed her lover and, like other maidens who became matrons, have this effusion framed and hung up as a precious memento. She died unmarried in December, 1842, at the age of eighty years.

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Simcoe to Miss Sarah
Townsend ; Written and delivered at Oyster Bay, L. I., St.
Valentine's day, 1779 :—

VALENTINE.



Fairest Maid where all are fair,
Beauty's pride and Nature's care ;
To you my heart I must resign ;
O choose me for your Valentine !
Love, Mighty God ! thou know'st full well
Where all thy Mother's graces dwell,
Where they inhabit and combine
To fix thy power with spells divine ;
Thou know'st what powerful magick lies
Within the round of Sarah's eyes,
Or darted thence like lightning fires,
And Heaven's own joys around inspires ;
Thou know'st my heart will always prove
The shrine of pure unchanging love !
Say ; awful God ! since to thy throne
Two ways that lead are only known—
Here gay Variety presides,

And many a youthful circle guides
Through paths where lilies, roses sweet,
Bloom and decay beneath their feet ;
Here constancy with sober mien
Regardless of the flowery Scene
With Myrtle crowned that never fades,
In silence seeks the Cypress Shades,
Or fixed near Contemplation's cell,
Chief with the Muses loves to dwell,
Leads those who inward feel and burn
And often clasp the abandon'd urn,—
Say, awful God ! did'st thou not prove
My heart was formed for Constant love ?
Thou saw'st me once on every plain
To Delia pour the artless strain—
Thou wept'sd her death and bad'st me change
My happier days no more to range
O'er hill, o'er dale, in sweet Employ,
Of singing Delia, Nature's joy ;
Thou bad'st me change the pastoral scene
Forget my Crook ; with haughty mien
To raise the iron Spear of War,
Victim of Grief and deep Despair :
Say, must I all my joys forego
And still maintain this outward show ?
Say, shall this breast that's pained to feel
Be ever clad in horrid steel ?
Nor swell with other joys than those
Of conquest o'er unworthy foes ?
Shall no fair maid with equal fire
Awake the flames of soft desire ;
My bosom born, for transport, burn
And raise my thoughts from Delia's urn ?
"Fond Youth," the God of Love replies,
"Your answer take from Sarah's eyes."

THE HISTORY OF CANADIAN GEOGRAPHICAL
NAMES,

BY JOHN READE.



COLONISTS have, in all times been accustomed to call their new homes after the scenes where their early years were spent. Of this mode of nomenclature, we have numerous instances in the settlements made by the Greeks and Romans, as well as in the colonies of England, and other modern European nations. The name, in such cases, was a tender bond of union with the mother country, besides possessing a considerable historical value,

In many cases, a place took the name of its discoverer, as Hudson's Bay, Vancouver's Island; in others, it was called after some event or personage of which the day and month of its discovery bore record; as the St. Lawrence, first seen on the 9th day of August; the St. John's river, New Brunswick, discovered on the 24th of June; or, it was named from the weather, or some other transitory circumstance impressing the discoverers on first seeing it, as Cape of Storms, Baie des Chaleurs; or from some sovereign or other great personage directing the party of exploration; or, in honor of some person of distinction wholly unconnected with it—as Virginia, Baltimore, Queen Charlotte's Island, Rupert's Land. The natural configuration, or the first object which attracted observation, or some commodity evidently abundant, or some obviously marked characteristic, were also frequently productive of names, as Bay Ronde, Cap Cod, Mosquito Bar, Mariposa (California "Butterfly"), Pearl Island, Serpent's Mouth, Tierra del Feugo (land of fire—volcanic), Blue Mountains, Isle of Desolation, Isle of Bacchus (the Isle of Orleans, first so called from its vine productiveness), Puntas Arenas (Sandy Point), Florida, &c. Biblical,

classical or fancy names have also been frequently employed, as Salem, Goshen, Utica, Syracuse, Amaranth, Avalon.

In none of these cases, is there wanting an interest, if not a benefit, in arriving at a knowledge of the circumstances which caused, or the motives which led to the adoption of a name. We need make no apology, therefore, for spending a while in seeking the origin of some of our Canadian geographical or topographical names, especially those which contain the record of our early history.

The names of places in Canada may be generally divided into three classes, marking three stages in the history of the country—the aboriginal, the French and the British. In treating of the subject, however, it will not be necessary to adhere rigidly to this division, nor, indeed, would such a mode of treatment be historically correct, as French names have been given under British rule, and Indian names under the *regime* of both France and England.

Canada, for instance, was not used in its present signification till the year 1867; neither was Ontario, nor Manitoba. If Canada be an aboriginal word, and mean, as some would have us believe "a collection of huts"—perhaps the descriptive name of Stadacona or old Hochelaga,—it leads us back to the very beginning of our history, to the earliest attempts at European colonization in this part of the continent. There surely must have been some good reason for preferring Quebec to such a grandly musical name as Stadacona. It is a pity that neither the latter, nor Hochelaga was brought into honorable service when a new designation was required for the old Province of Lower Canada. "Kepec" or "Quebec" is said to mean a "strait" in the Algonquin dialect, and it may be that Cartier chose to retain it as indicating the narrowing of the river opposite Stadacona. It was between the Island of Orleans and the Beauport shore that the great navigator had his first interview with the Chief Donnacona, who came with twelve canoes of eight

men each to wish him welcome. The village of Stadacona covered the sight of the suburbs of St. Roch's, and, in part, of St. John's, and, perhaps, as the forts which formed the nucleus of Quebec were some distance from it the latter name came to be adopted by the French settlers; and when the city was formally founded in 1608, although Stadacona had then disappeared, the rival name was so identified with the newcomers that it easily prevailed. However that be, it is certain that the name of Quebec has won its share of renown. In the minds of strangers, it is the typical city of Canada.

We still preserve the name of the Iroquois, and the nations of which they were composed—the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Onondagas, Senecas and Cayugas; also, of the Ottawas, Chippewas and Missassaugas, the Eries and the Hurons, the Mingans, Nipissings and other tribes. In Manitoulin, we have enshrined the memory of their primitive faith in the Great Spirit. In Gaspé (Lands End's), Mackinaw (Great Turtle), Ontario (Beautiful), Saskatchewan (Swift Current), and many other names of rivers, lakes and localities are condensed their exact or figurative descriptions of external nature. With the exception, however of the names of Brant (Tyendinaga), Tecumseh and Pontiac which are preserved the Indians names of places possess little known historical importance. To the philologist, they present a large and interesting field for research and comparison.

The Indian name, "Baccalaos" (cod-fish) would seem to have been given to a part, if not the whole, of the Island of Newfoundland, at the date of its discovery by John Cabot. In a corrupted form, it is still given to a small Island (Bacalieu) off the extremity of the peninsula between Conception and Trinity Bays. The navigator above mentioned called the Island of Newfoundland "Prima Vista" as being the land first seen by him. For the same reason it was called Newfoundland, and it was also named St. John's, from having been discovered on the 24th of June, the festival of John

the Baptist. In a manuscript of the time of Henri VII., in the British Museum, it is mentioned as the "New Isle." There are traditions of settlements made by Icelanders or Norwegians in the tenth and following centuries, and by them it is said to have been designated "Helluland."

Conception Bay received its present name from Gaspar Cortereal. Besides the Cabots—John and Sebastian—the Cortereals and Verazzani, Jacques Cartier, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Martin Frobisher and Sir Francis Drake took a greater or less interest in its early colonization. Cartier's presence is still recorded in the name "Bonavista" (fine view) which his delight with the scenery induced him to give to the portion of the island which bears that name. Sir Walter Raleigh also had a share in the scheme of settlement, the management of which was undertaken by his step-brother, Gilbert. He was obliged, through illness to return, after the little squadron had set sail, and Gilbert was drowned off the Azores on the homeward voyage. The city of St. John's records the eventful day when the coast of Newfoundland was first seen by John Cabot.

The name of the first French viceroy of Canada survives in a little village or parish in the County of Chicoutimi. The Sieur de Roberval received his commission as early as the year 1540. It was at St. John's, Newfoundland, that he and Cartier met, while the latter was returning to France. In 1549, he and his brother and their whole fleet were lost on their way to Canada.

If there were any danger of Canadians forgetting Champlain, they would still be reminded of him in the county and lake which bear his name. The River Richelieu, which carries the superfluous waters of Lake Champlain into the St. Lawrence, was known to him as the river of the Iroquois. In the contests between the French and the savages, the country watered by this river was long the chosen *rendez-vous* of both combatants. M. de Montmagny, who suc-

ceeded Champlain, after a brief interval, called it the Richelieu, after the distinguished ecclesiastic and statesman of that name. It subsequently received the names of Sorel and Chambly, from two officers of the Carignan Regiment, but these names were afterwards given to forts, and that of Richelieu restored. The forts in question were respectively Fort Richelieu and Fort St. Louis, now Sorel and Chambly. The Chevalier Montmagny was (as far as the Indians are concerned) the eponymous governor of Canada, for it was by an Indian translation of his name, "Onontio" or "Great Mountain," that all his successors were designated by the native tribes.

Iberville, a county in the province of Quebec, recalls the name of a distinguished Montrealer, Pierre LeMoynes D'Iberville, a famous naval officer in the reign of Louis XIV. He laid the foundation of a colony in Louisiana, and his brother founded the city of New Orleans. The county and town of Joliet preserve the name of another distinguished Canadian, a Quebecquois, Louis Joliet, who was chosen by Frontenac to accompany Father Marquette in his exploration of the Mississippi. As a reward for his services, he received a grant of the island of Anticosti, a metathesis for the Indian Naticoti, and was made hydrographer to the king. The Duc de Montmorency has left his name in a county and in the beautiful and celebrated river and falls near Quebec. He was the friend of Champlain. For opposition to the government of Richelieu, he was executed in 1632, at the age of thirty-seven. Frontenac, Vaudreuil and Beauharnois, three of the most able and energetic of the French Governors of Canada, are also honored in the names of Canadian counties, as are also Bishop Laval, General Montcalm and De Levis, Cardinal Richelieu, Charlevoix and other celebrities of the old *regime*.

In Carleton County and Carleton Place, we celebrate Sir Guy Carleton, as in Dorchester we commemorate the titular

reward of his well-used talents. In Cramahe, Northumberland Co., we honor his sometime successor; and General Haldimand, Governor Hamilton, Governor Hope. General Prescott, Sir G. Drummond, Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir James Kempt, Lords Aylmer, Gosford, Durham and Sydenham are all, more or less, localized in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The glories of the heroic Brock are suggested by Brockville. We have the history of Parliamentary representation in Upper Canada in the name of Lake Simcoe; for the first Parliament of that Province was opened at Newark, or Niagara, by Lieut.-Governor John G. Simcoe, on the 17th of September, 1792. In the counties of Elgin and Bruce, and the village of Kincardine, we record the important administration of Lord Elgin, forgetting, it is to be hoped, its bitter associations. Sir Charles Bagot has a county named after him, Sir Edmund Head a township, and Sir Francis Bond Head a village.

Halifax was so named in honor of Lord Halifax, who, at the time of its settlement by Lord Cornwallis, in 1749, was President of the Board of Trade and Plantations. Annapolis (formerly Port Royal) was so called by General Nicholson, who took it from the French in the reign of Queen Anne. Cape Breton tells us that its early settlers were chiefly from Brittany. Louisbourg was called after the French King, Louis XIV., in whose reign it was founded. Prince Edward Island was named after the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, its former name having been St. John's. A less successful change was that of Sorel into William Henry, after the sailor prince William IV. The origin of Nova Scotia is manifest. New Brunswick was so called in compliment to the new line inaugurated by George I.

The name of the first Governor of New Brunswick is preserved in Carleton, County of Kent, while Saumarez, Bliss-

field, Harvey, Manners, and Sutton, recall other gubernatorial names.

Indian names, of a language different from any found in Ontario or Quebec, perhaps, Micmac, abound in the Maritime Provinces. Restigouche, which forms, in part, the boundary between New-Brunswick and Quebec, is said to mean "finger and thumb," a name given from the supposed resemblance of the river and its tributaries to an open hand. In the beginning of its course (for 150 miles or so) the St. John's is called the Wallooshtook, or "Long River." The Bay of Fundy is a corruption of the French "Fond de la Baie" which is found on old maps. The old name of Liverpool, N. S., was Rossignol; it was so called after a French adventurer of that name, and has no association, as one might suppose, with "nightingale".

In Middlesex County, Ontario, we discover an obvious scheme of adopting a consistent English nomenclature. We have London, Westminster, St. Pauls, the Thames; but such a plan can hardly ever succeed. New settlers bring with them new associations, and the old charm is broken.

In the County of Hastings, Ontario, we have a repertory of history, literature, science and tradition, in Tudor, Elzevir, Wollaston, Herschel, Faraday and Madoc, while Limerick, Carlow, Mayo, Dungannon and Cashel have the full flavor of the "Emerald Isle." Ameliasburg, Sophiasburg and Marysburg, all in the county of Prince Edward, seem like a family group. Orangeville, Luther and Melancthon indicate the political or religious bias of the sponsors. Lutterworth recalls Wickliffe. Blenheim, Trafalgar, St. Vincent, Waterloo and Sebastopol in Ontario, and Tewkesbury, Inkerman and Alma in Quebec, remind us of famous victories. There is a solemn march of heroes and poets, philanthropists and statesmen, discoverers and martyrs in Milton, Keppel, Collingwood, Wellington, Nelson, Albemarle, Hampden, Raleigh, Palmerston, Pitt, Raglan, Russell, Harvey, Franklin,

Wilberforce, Stephenson, Macaulay and Burleigh, all Upper Canada names, and in Chatham, Arundel, Newton, Havlock, Canrobert, and others in Quebec.

London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg, New Edinburg, New Glasgow, Dundee, Dumfries, Derry, Enniskillen, Southampton, Scarborough, and innumerable other trans-atlantic names found throughout the Dominion, are convincing proofs either of patriotic affection, or want of originality. We sometimes see this latter quality running wild in such extravagances as Flos, Vespra, Artemisia, Euphrasia, Eutopia, Aurora, and Asphodel.

Occasionally a name such as "Indian," as applied to the American aborigines, or Lachine (China), gives a key to the motives of early exploring enterprise. Such names as Isle Verte, Isle-aux-Grues, Ile-aux-Noix, Pointe-aux-Trembles, are valuable as giving an opportunity of comparing the present condition of the places to which they refer to what it was in the past.

In the names of streets, halls, institutes, and associations, there is ample scope for historical enquiry. A good deal might be made of the street names of Montreal alone, quite enough to make a separate paper. The same may be said of Quebec, Toronto, Halifax, and the other cities of the Dominion. Into this part of the subject, however, we cannot enter now. It may suffice if we have indicated the way what is likely to prove an interesting and valuable field of historical research.

Probably but for the practice, early begun and still, to some extent, continued in Lower Canada, of giving Saints' names to places, we should have preserved in our local names much more of the history of the country. The Province of Quebec is a perfect hagiology. The calendar and *Acta Sanctorum* seems to have been ransacked by our devout predecessors, and not even the most obscure result of canonization has escaped this forced service. The origin of this custom

is found in the formation of parishes by the Church first established here, the authorities of which, very naturally, put them under the protection of their saints, martyrs and confessors. But even these names, apart from the opportunity which they afford for the study of early and mediæval ecclesiastical biography, have also an historical value, for they tell us of the character and aims of those who had most to do with the early settlement of this Province.—*Dominion Monthly.*

JACQUES CARTIER'S FIRST VISIT TO MOUNT ROYAL.

BY MRS. J. M. LEPROHON,



HE stood on the wood-crowned summit
Of our mountain's regal height,
And gazed on the scene before him
By October's golden light,
And his dark eyes, earnest,—thoughtful—
Lit up with a softer ray,
As they dwelt on the scene of beauty
That outspread before him lay.

Like ocean of liquid silver,
St. Lawrence gleamed 'neath the sun,
Reflecting the forest foliage,
And the Indian wigwams dun,
Embracing the fairy Islands
That its swift tide loving laves,
Reposing in tranquil beauty
Amid its blue flashing waves.

In the last lone frowning mountains
Rose in solemn grandeur still,
The glittering sun light glinting
On each steep and rugged hill;

Whilst in the far off horizon,
 Past each leafy dell and haunt,
 Like a line of misty purple,
 Showed the dim hills of Vermont.

Then Jacques Cartier's rapt gaze wandered
 Where starred with wild flowers sweet,
 In its gorgeous autumn beauty,
 Lay the forest at his feet,
 Where with red and golden glory,
 All the foliage seemed ablaze,
 Yet with brightness strangely soften'd
 By October's amber haze.

And around him stretched the mountain
 Ever lovely—ever young—
 Graceful, softly undulating,
 By tall forest trees o'erhung ;
 Then quick from his lips impulsive
 The words *Mount Royal* came,
 Giving thus to our fair mountain,
 Its regal and fitting name.

THE QUEBEC SHIELD.



R. J. M. O'Leary, of the Civil service, Ottawa, already known for his antiquarian lore, writes as follows to a member of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec :—

Ottawa, 25th Aug., 1874.

“Herewith I send you a copy of a shield, which, I have no doubt, will be acceptable to you, unless you already have one.” (The shield itself is surmounted by a crown—In the centre are three *fleurs de lis*.) The inscription in connection with the shield is as follows :

“This shield was taken off one of the gates of Quebec,

at the time that a conquest was made of that city by His Majesty's sea and land forces, in the memorable year 1759, under the commands of the Admirals Saunders and Holmes, and the Generals Wolfe, Monkton, Townshend and Murray, which latter, being appointed the first British Governor thereof, made a present of this trophy of war to this Corporation (the city or town of Hastings) whereof he, at that time, was one of the Jurats."

The question now remains to be decided from what gate was this shield taken, also what was it made of, and what were its dimensions.



It may be it is still in existence, and I am almost inclined to drop a line to the Mayor of Hastings about this matter: Be good enough to let me know if you can throw any light on the same ?

In a topographical description of Hastings, in Sussex, England, published in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1786,

I find the first mention of the shield in the following paragraph.

"The town hall, over the market place, is a modern building, erected in 1700. In a frame hung up in it, is a long list of its mayors, the first of which was sworn as such in the year 1560, before which time a bailiff was the chief magistrate : the list commences in 1500. Near it the arms of France is fixed, largely carved on wood, and painted with proper colours, with embellishments, and was presented to the corporation by one of the officers (a Jurat of Hastings) who was at the reduction of Quebec, where it was fixed over one of the gates of that city, all of which is inscribed in a tablet under the arms."

In this same magazine for the year 1792, the following letter appears bearing date the 20th of January.

"The shield was taken from off one of the gates of Quebec in the year 1759, and was presented by General Murray, to the corporation of Hastings. As this trophy commemorates so noble a conquest, and the inscription does honour to the General who made a present of it, the inserting of them in your magazine will oblige yours, &c., *Lincolnensis*.

Our friend Mr. Lemoine, in remarks upon M. O'Leary's communication says : As to the gate on which it hung, one may confidently assert it could not be on Prescott Gate, which was built under General Prescott's administration in 1797—nor on Hope Gate, which was built whilst Lt.-Gen. Hope administered affairs, in 1786, as appears by the inscription stone now in my possession. It might possibly have hung on Palace Gate, which certainly existed during the winter following the fall of 1759, as appears by an entry in General Murray's Journal. St. Louis and St. John's Gates dates as far back as 1694. On which of the three out of the five was the famous shield ?

Mr. O'Leary, informs us that he is now in communication with the Mayor of Hastings, with a view of procuring all

possible information on the subject. In a future number we may by his courtesy be enabled to gratify the desire to know more of this interesting relic of the French Regime in Canada.

THE "PIONEER NEWSPAPER" OF THE NORTH WEST.

BY ALFRED SANDHAM.

READER have you ever found it necessary either in your business relations, or otherwise, to correspond with the gentleman who now fills the important position of Premier of Canada? If so, you are doubtless familiar with the bold and legible signature of Mr. William Buckingham, Secretary to Hon. Alex. McKenzie. The position now held by Mr. Buckingham has been richly earned by him. An able journalist and an enterprising and energetic business man, he has made, and left his mark in whatever sphere he has been called to act. Mr. Buckingham was born in England, and from his early manhood was connected with newspaper enterprise. Prior to coming to Canada he served on the staff of the Halifax *Guardian* for 4 years, and immediately after his arrival in this country he became connected with the Toronto *Globe*. In 1859 in conjunction with Mr. William Caldwell he conceived the project of establishing a newspaper in the very heart of the Hudson's Bay Territory. The enterprise was beset with difficulties of which but few can have little conception. As already stated, the publication of the *Nor'-Wester* was projected in the autumn of 1859, in Toronto, where the prospectus was soon after issued. The proposal was received with very general favor, especially by the business and commercial men of that city, and of Hamilton and London, who had become sensible of the value of the Red River trade, then for the most part tributary to St. Paul, the capital of

Minnesota. The chief business centres of Ontario and the city of St. Paul were canvassed, with the result of obtaining by far the largest amount of advertising support in St. Paul, and the greatest number of subscribers in Ontario. Late as it was in the season, measures were taken to commence publication at Fort Garry in the beginning of the New Year. Difficulties were known to exist, but these proved greater than had been anticipated. However, by energy and perseverance, they were overcome, and faith was kept.

For a journal about being published many hundreds of miles distant from the nearest source of supply, and with practically no means of communication with the outer world during the long winter months, every contingency had to be provided against. The press purchased was that which had been employed in the publication in Toronto of the Episcopal Church paper the *Echo*, by the late Thomas Sellars; in the course of events, some eleven years later, it was made to serve the base used of Reil and Lepine. Types, ink, paper, and most other requisites were purchased in Minnesota.

The original intention of going to Red River by the Dawson Route was speedily abandoned, owing to the impossibility of transporting over it the heavy material. The only other way, except by Hudson Bay, was *via* St. Paul, St. Cloud, and Pembina. It was in September 1859, when St. Paul, was reached by Mr. Buckingham and his partner, Mr. Wm. Caldwell, to make their final arrangements. They then found to their dismay that the usual means of transportation from there had failed them. During the summer communication had been had by teams from St. Paul to the navigable waters of Red River, and thence to Fort Garry by the *Anson Northup*, owned by the same people who still monopolize steamboat navigation on that river.

But owing to the unexpected falling of the water, the

Northup had ceased running, and the teams had been taken off. They were compelled therefore to provide their own means of travel, in the shape of carts and oxen, and to engage teamsters. To add to the discouragements of the situation the oxen purchased proved intractable. Unlike the Red River oxen, they were unused to the carts, with which, on being harnessed, they ran away at a canter, ending with a general upset and the scattering of the types about the streets of the city. This necessitated the changing of the carts for waggons, and when the "sorts" had been gathered together and the "pi" cleared up, the party set forth once more on their arduous journey through prairie, forest, river, and morass towards the little settlement far away in the heart of the continent.

The oxen moved on with slow and painful steps, urged by the goadings and imprecations of the drivers, and necessitating stoppages every few miles to give them rest and pasture. Fifteen or eighteen miles were considered a good day's journey. Very often they stuck in mud holes and sunk deep in apparently bottomless bogs, sometimes having to unload, and being compelled to make repairs of the broken-down vehicles as best they could with the means at hand. Bridges there were none, and they had to instruct rafts for crossing the rivers, or ford them, and as some of the rivers ran swift and deep, and the banks high, these operations were attended with toil and anxiety. By way of contrast they found themselves more than once enveloped by fierce prairie fires. Travelling thus by day, and wrapped at night in blankets spread upon the ground, with the star-lit heavens as a canopy, they at length descried the towers of the cathedral church of St. Boniface, and crossing the Assiniboine at Fort Garry during a snow storm, the last of October, the long pilgrimage of 35 days was brought to a close. The Canadian Press spoke of it as a "journey unparalleled in the history of newspapers."

The best accommodation which offered at the settlement for housing the new comers were a couple of rooms, ill provided against the inclemency of winter, situated near the Fort. In these, the press was set up, the mixed-up types properly assorted and arranged in the cases, and on the 28th December, 1859, appeared the first number of *The Nor'-Wester*. The place and circumstances justified the name, which was appropriately given it by the celebrated journalist Mr. George Sheppard, who was an intimate personal friend of the projectors, and, with the late Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee, another personal friend, evinced the warm interest they felt in the publication by enriching its columns, with many valuable contributions.

The Nor'-Wester, (the first volume of which now lies before me) was a neatly printed sheet of twenty columns of close type, after the English style of typography. It was issued fortnightly, at ten shillings sterling per annum. The Hudson Bay Company, through its then chief officer at Fort Garry, Governor McTavish, subscribed for a number of copies, which were distributed as opportunity offered to the partners of the company, the chief factors and traders living at their lonely posts among the Indians, hundreds of miles further off to the north and west. The council of the settlement known as the Governor and Council of the District of Assiniboia—the entire body nominees of the Hudson Bay Company, constituting the simple and inexpensive machinery of government in those days, the Lords spiritual and temporal in the persons of the Protestant and Catholic Bishops and the Governor and Sheriff, and half dozen farmers and hunters supposed to represent the commonality, also gave their countenance in a substantial way to the new venture. With unlooked-for enlightenment and liberality, they allowed it to circulate free of postage, and also permitted exemption from postage charges to exchanges. But on an application subsequently made to the august Parlia-

ment to open their doors to the "representatives of the Press," my Lords and gentlemen did not show the same liberal mindedness. The question was resolved in the negative by seven votes to four, and in the division list, singularly enough, the name of Bishop Taché, of the French Church, appears for the concession of the right, and the name of the Protestant Bishop Anderson against it.

The Nor'-Wester was warmly welcomed by the inhabitants of the settlement, who had literally for half a century been sitting in darkness—and also by people everywhere in whom an interest had been awakened favorable to the opening of the country to civilization and colonization. From time to time the Press published very favorable reviews of it setting forth its aims and objects, and giving long extracts from its columns. The notice of the veteran William Lyon McKenzie, in his paper the *Message*, was characteristic of the man. After quoting the title, he said,—“This is the name of a newspaper published by two enterprising journalists at Fort Garry, in latitude 50° north, in the fork where the Assiniboine runs into the Red River. I was once the most western editor, bookseller and printer in British America, but *The Nor'-Wester* is a thousand miles beyond me.”

It was a most valuable public enterprise and did much to prepare the way for the opening up, and self-government of the country when Canada was ready to receive it at the time Confederation. But looked at as a means of profit to the publishers, it was ten years in advance of its time at the period of its inception, and for some months afterwards it was hoped and expected that the Imperial Government would erect the Red River country into a Crown Colony. This however, failed in the accomplishment, and Mr. Buckingham returned to Canada. Mr. Caldwell continued the publication, and after the settlement of the troubles induced by the rebellion and the foundation of a stable government, he attained the position of “Printer to the Queen's Most

Excellent Majesty." On Mr. Buckingham's return to Canada he renewed his connection with the Provincial Press, editing the *Norfolk Reformer* until 1862 when he became private secretary to the Hon. M. H. Foley, then Post Master General. In 1863 he retired from that position to assume the joint responsibilities of Editor and Proprietor of the Stratford Beacon, which he successfully carried on until he relinquished the same to enter upon the duties of his present position.

Whatever may be the future of Journalism in Manitoba, Mr. Buckingham's name will ever stand foremost as the pioneer in the great work.

THE CANADIAN AUTOGRAPH MIRROR.

WITH FAC SIMILES. PART II.

The Autographs chosen for this number are principally those of men, whose names have become familiar to readers of Canadian History. Before proceeding to furnish brief sketches of those personages, we remark that while the collection from which we select our specimens is somewhat extensive, still, in order to secure a wider range, we shall feel indebted to any of our readers, who may possess Autographs of distinguished Canadians, if they will favor us with accurate tracings of the same. Referring to our illustration there will be found first on the list the Autograph of

M. JEAN TALON.

M. Talon, or rather Baron D'Orsainville, a title conferred upon him by king Louis XIV. of France, was the second Intendant of the French Government in Canada, and in 1663, was appointed to the office of which he was a bright ornament. He created a military aristocracy in Canada, and

opposed the India Company, against which he addressed a luminous memorandum to the French Ministry. It is said everything in Canada prospered under his fostering care; certainly he did much for the country, patronising industrial pursuits, maritime discoveries, and scientific enterprises. He established, moreover, an excellent Judiciary system; and was entitled to the high distinctions and honor conferred upon him by his sovereign. In 1671 he was created a French nobleman, by the title of Baron des Islets; and in 1675, Baron d'Orléans, which latter honor was extended to his posterity, both in the male and female descent.

LA SALLE.

The name of this distinguished, self-sacrificing, adventurous and chivalrous man will ever be remembered by his countrymen with feelings of love and admiration, blended with deep regret for his sad and melancholy fate whilst so nobly earning for himself a name which will be carried down to posterity with honor and distinction.

Robert Cavalier de la Salle was a native of Rouen, where he was born about 1635. He was thoroughly educated by the Jesuits, having been intended to be a member of that community. He left it, however, and, about the year 1667, proceeded to Canada, in the capacity of a merchant. In this career he appears to have been eminently successful; but he aimed at still higher objects, having formed to himself the magnificent scheme of opening a way to China and Japan through the lakes of Canada, which he, not unreasonably for that time, imagined must send off navigable waters into the Pacific Ocean.

"In 1677 he visited France, and on his return set about executing the great scheme he had long meditated, of tracing the river Mississippi, or Colbert, as it was then sometimes called, to its outlet in the Atlantic, or, as it might be, in the Gulf of Mexico. For this purpose he caused to be con-

structed a vessel of sixty tons burden, about two leagues above the Falls of Niagara. He arrived at Mackinaw on the 27th of August, and, in a few weeks after, anchored at a small island in the mouth of Green Bay. Here he loaded the vessel with furs, and dispatched her to the head of the Falls. To his irretrievable loss and mortification, she was never seen or heard of again. This was the beginning of the long series of troubles and disappointments. Still undaunted, he pressed onward in his enterprise, until he finally reached the Mississippi. A record of this expedition would require volumes, and to those who desire to read a brief but deeply interesting and well written account of it should peruse Mr. Parkmans historical works.

The daring La Salle eventually died by the hand of one of his men, who with others of the party had mutinied. This untoward event occurred in the year 1681.

JOLLIET.

But little is known of the earlier years of this adventurous person. He received his early education at the Jesuit College, Quebec, and it is believed served as an assistant in that institution. After leaving them, he proceeded to the west to seek his fortune in the fur trade. Here he was always on terms of intimacy with the missionaries, and acquired the knowledge and experience which induced the government to select him as the explorer of the Mississippi.

“This choice was most agreeable to the missionaries, and he and Marquette immortalized their names. They explored the great river, and settled all doubts as to its course. On his return, Jolliet lost all his papers on the rapids above Montreal, and could make but a verbal report to the Government. This, however, he reduced to writing, and accompanied with a map drawn from recollection. On the transmission of these to France, he without doubt expected to be enabled to carry out such plans as he had conceived, and

to profit, to some extent, by his great discovery ; but in this he was doomed to be disappointed. The discoverer of the Mississippi was rewarded, as if in mockery, with an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This was the rocky, barren and sterile Anticosti ; and here Jolliet built a fort and a dwelling for his family, and houses for trade. These were not, however, destined to be a source of emolument to him. His labors were devoted also to other fields. Thus we find him, in 1689, in the employment of the Government, rendering essential service in the west.

“ Two years after his island was taken by the English fleet, and he himself, with his wife and mother-in-law, probably while attempting to reach Quebec, fell into the hands of Phipps, the English commander. His vessel and property were a total loss, but his liberty he recovered when the English retired from the walls of Quebec.

“ Of his subsequent history there are but occasional traces, and we know only that he died some years prior to the year 1737.”

BARON DIESKAU.

John Harmand, Baron Dieskau, celebrated as the commander-in-chief of the French forces in this country during the time anterior to Montcalm, and for the active part he took in the wars between the English and French during that period. His last act was when he commanded the expedition sent up to defeat and drive off that of the English which was advancing to invade Canada in 1755. On this occasion he achieved a brilliant victory over the army of Colonel Ephraim Williams, but on the same day met that of the celebrated Sir William Johnson. A second battle ensued, which resulted in the total defeat of Dieskau, he himself being made prisoner, and also seriously wounded. He was conveyed to New York, where his wounds were dressed, and he recovered, but only for a short time, his

decease taking place at Surene, in France, September 8, 1767.

CHEVALIER DE LEVIS.

Marshal Duc de Lévis, although only "Chevalier de Lévis" during the time he fought under Montcalm in this country, held the rank of second in command. He was a most brave and chivalrous general, whom Garneau declares superior in many respects to Montcalm; born in 1720, at the Chateau d'Anjac en Languedoc. and early adopted the glorious military profession. He took part at the battle of Carillon, where he commanded the right division; as also at Montmorenci, where the French repulsed Wolfe in his endeavor to gain the fortified camp that covered Quebec. He was, however, absent at Montreal, when the first battle of Quebec was fought; and therefore, when Montcalm fell, could not take the command. This was an unfortunate circumstance for the French, as they had no one in whom they could place so much confidence as in their recognized leader, De Lévis; the army consequently, fell into confusion, and the English gained the victory. At the second battle of Quebec,* which took place near St. Foy. and where he had gathered the remnant of the French army with the ostensible purpose of wresting Quebec from Murray's hands, he commanded, and achieved a victory over Murray; but this so-called victory was not so complete as to prevent the latter from still holding the city. De Lévis elated by his success, still kept near Quebec until spring, when, on reinforcements arriving from England, he had to beat a hasty retreat to Montreal; and even there he would have held out against the English until the very last, had not De Vaudreuil wisely capitulated. He returned to France, and again sought active service. In 1762 we find him at the battle of Johannisbourg,

* A very handsome monument has been erected at St. Foy, principally through the efforts of Dr. P. M. Barty, Quebec, to commemorate this battle.

where the Prince of Condé obtained a signal victory over the forces of Prince Ferdinand. In 1783, the government of Artois, as a reward for his services, created him a French Marshal, and in the next year, a Duke and Peer of France. He died in 1787, whilst endeavoring to uphold the State of Arras.

JOSEPH FRANCIS LAFITAU.

A celebrated French ecclesiastic and missionary, who was a native of Bordeaux, and was employed as a missionary among the savage Indian tribes in Canada and North America, during the French occupation of this country. On his return to Europe he published a work entitled "*Mœurs des Sauvages Américains comparées aux Mœurs des premiers Temps*;" Paris, 1734: 4 vols. 4to. He died in 1740. His brother, Peter, also a Jesuit, became a celebrated man in his native country.

BOURLAMAQUE.

A Brigadier-General of Montcalm, and a most chivalrous soldier. He came to Canada as colonel of engineers. He commanded the left wing of the army at Carillon, (where he was wounded), as well as at Montmorenci, the Plains of Abraham and St. Foy. He afterwards was elevated to the governorship of Guadeloupe, where he died.

FATHER CASOT.

This venerable ecclesiastic whose autograph closes the series presented with this number was the last member of the Society of Jesuits in Canada. On page 5, No. 1 of this volume of the Journal will be found an account of the Jesuit estates, and Father Casot's interests therein.

GREATNESS.—He only is great who has the habits of greatness; who after performing what none in ten thousand could accomplish, passes on like Sampson, and tells, "neither father nor mother of it."—*Lavater*.

TRADESMEN'S TOKENS.

"Though at present no high value be set upon town-pieces and tradesmen's tokens, by men of learning, a time will come when these coins will be much esteemed as the town-pieces of the Greeks."—DR. COMBE.

A YOUNG collector recently asked us, what is a Token? This is a question easily asked, but the word is so variously used that it is not so easily answered. A token in money is vulgarly understood to be a coin issued by a private individual above its real value, but intrinsically a guarantee of the good faith of the issuer, that he will pay the nominal value when demanded. Although numismatists generally affect to despise tokens, yet no doubt they will be sought for, and highly prized. Indeed, at the present time some very fine collectors already exist, and many tokens, both copper and silver, are becoming very scarce and valuable.

The public are indebted to trade tokens for representing many interesting buildings (since passed away) as market-crosses, churches, bridges, castles; as well as for armorial bearings, merchants marks, trade devices, crests, tavern signs, machinery, implements, &c. We have several specimens of tokens issued in Montreal, which are not without interesting associations, and we may probably refer more fully to them in a future number.

 NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

THE fourteenth annual meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society was held on the evening of Wednesday the 23rd December. The Treasurer's report and accounts show a net balance to the credit of the Society of \$230,35. Letters were read from Mr. Reginald Baker, transmitting at the request of His Excellency the Governor-General, a copy of his medal

for the Society's cabinet. Major L. A. H. Latour presented a copy of his work entitled "Annuaire de Ville Marie." The author presented a book entitled "Montreal and its Fortifications." The thanks of the Society were awarded in each case. Mr. John W. Lovell and Mr. James Esplin were elected ordinary members of the Society. It was decided to hold the annual conversazione in the month of February next. Hon. Charles H. Bell, Exeter, New Hampshire, President of the New Hampshire Historical Society, was placed on the roll of honorary and corresponding members.

The "Old Fort at Chambly," a most interesting and exhaustive essay, was then read by Mr. Henry Mott, in which he gave a graphic account of its origin, rise, power, decay and ruin, and of the many historical events connected therewith, many of them romantic in tone, and some exercising a great influence in the destiny of Canada. The paper was illustrated by large plans and charts showing "Fort St. Louis," "Fort de Richelieu," refait par M. de Saurel. "Fort Ste. Therese," fait par M. de Salieres, sur la Riviere des Iroquois, and a "Projet pour former un commencement de ville a Chambly," fait a Quebec, ce 25 Septembre, 1721. The essay, together with *fac-simile* of these charts, will be published in the January number of the *Canadian Antiquarian* and *Numismatic Journal*. One of the members also exhibited the Arms of Nouvelle France (Canada) beautiful emblazoned.

The following are the officers for 1875 : His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, Patron ; Heury Mott, Esq., President ; Daniel Rose and Major L. A. H. Latour, Vice-President ; Gerald E. Hart, Esq., Secretary ; R. W. McLachlan, Esq., Treasurer and Curator ; Editing Committee of the Society's Magazine, re-elected.

It was decided to award a silver medal annually for the best essay on subjects named by the officers of the Society. The meeting then closed.

EDITORIAL.



SINCE going to press with the first forms of this number, containing the article on the Quebec Shield, we have received from Mr. O'Leary, the following copy of a letter bearing upon the same subject :

THE ALDERS,
HASTINGS, *Dec. 8th, 1874.*

SIR,—Your letter of the 4th September, on the Quebec Shield, has been unaccountably overlooked. The ex-mayor has requested me to answer it. I will do so as soon as I possibly can. The Records of the Borough are now in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, that is, all from the time of Elizabeth, her charter to the Borough for services rendered in the destruction of the Spanish Armada being disputed. Of course these records include everything that may have occurred in the time of General Murry, Jurat. I *know* there are entries concerning the General. The Vice-Chancellor has promised his decision in a few days, so you may depend upon hearing from me very shortly after the return of the Records.

The Shield is in excellent preservation. I had it *carefully cleaned* and varnished when I was last Mayor, in '72, and it looked as fresh as though it had only come down from the old gate the day before.

Yours truly,

THOMAS ROSS.

James M. O'Leary, Esq., Ottawa.

COIN SALE.—On the 27th November, a collection of very rare and valuable coins and medals in gold, silver and copper, the property of E. Harrison Sanford, was disposed of at No. 656 Broadway, New York, by Messrs. Bangs, Merwin &

Co. The collection was catalogued by Mr. Edward Cogan, of No. 408 State street, Brooklyn. A copper dime, of 1792, brought \$35 ; a dollar, of 1804, about the rarest piece in the American series, brought \$700 ; a quarter dollar, of 1823, brought \$100, and a half cent of 1796 (exceedingly rare), realized \$150. A very rare Swiss medal, in copper, of General Grant, brought \$45 ; a dollar, of 1794, was sold for \$180 ; a dime of 1800 brought \$10 ; a half dime of 1802, \$45 ; a Washington cent, of 1792, \$27 ; a Pine Tree shilling, of 1652, \$22 ; a silver medal of Abraham Lincoln was bought for \$28. In all there were 367 lots offered for sale, and the sum realized was \$2,871.

— We have to thank E. B. Elliott, Esq., of the Bureau of Statistics, U. S. Treasury, Washington, for sheets of Johnson's New Universal Cyclopædia, containing an article on Coinage, prepared by him for that publication. The article is of much interest, and is accompanied by tables of weights, value, fineness, &c., of the Coinage of the World. This article of itself, will enhance the value of the Cyclopædia.

REVIEWS.



WE have received a copy of the *Decorah Numismatic Journal*, published by Cooley & Holway of Decorah, Iowa. Having kindly feelings towards every new effort for the advancement of Numismatic Science, we welcome this little Journal, and while the general appearance is not so free from defects as might be desired, still we respect the feelings which have prompted its publication, and trust that the proverbial "Western enterprise" of its publishers may enable them to overcome obstacles which will doubtless be presented. The *Journal* is a quarterly of eight pages. Subscription 50 cts. per annum.

— *American Historical Record*.—The December number of this valuable monthly is the last we shall have the pleasure of welcoming under the title which has made it so familiar to its many patrons and friends. In January it will appear as *Potter's American Monthly*, and will, it is said, be enlarged and improved. No doubt, to the general reader, many of the proposed additions will be considered improvements, but to the Historical Student, we question whether it will appear in the same light. We learn from the prospectus that Dr. Lossing also retires from the Editorial chair, but will continue to contribute to its pages. We congratulate the worthy editor on the high position which the Journal has attained under his able management, and for the interests of the many readers of the *Record*, we consider it a matter of no little importance that he still continues his valuable contributions.

— *American Journal of Philately*.—The December number of this Journal completes its 8th volume. To the Stamp Collector, this work must prove invaluable, and while in the past its pages have furnished much that is interesting and instructive, the publishers promise still more in the future. The pages of the Journal will continue the same size as before, but they will be added to from time to time so as to accommodate all the writings of American Philatelists, and reprints or translations of every article relating to stamps published anywhere in the world, that is readable, or contains any useful information. By this means its subscribers will get delivered free of postage, for One Dollar per year, a large number of valuable original articles, and all the contents that is worth reading of *L'Ami des Timbres*, *Le Timbre Post*, *The Philatelist*, *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, &c. The subscription price is One Dollar per year, and a scarce stamp is given away with each number. Address J. W. Scott & Co., 75 and 77 Nassau Street, New York.

NOTES AND QUERIES.



CURIOS Mill at Montreal.—In “Morse’s *American Gazette*, Boston, 1797,” is a description of Montreal, from which the following is extracted.—Here is an island near the middle of the river opposite the city, at the lower end of which is a mill with 8 pair of stones, all kept in motion, at the same time, by one wheel.—The works are said to have cost £11,000 sterling.—A large mound of stone, etc., built out into the river, stops a sufficiency of water to keep the mill in continual motion. And what is very curious, at the end of this mound or dam, vessels pass against the stream, while the mill is in motion. Perhaps there is not another mill of the kind in the world.”—Can any of your correspondents give further details respecting this curious mill? W. McD.
Toronto, November 11th, 1874.

— In Vol. II., page 190, reference is made to a medal presented to an Indian of Lorette Village, near Quebec. M. Cyrille Tessier of that City was led to make enquiry regarding this medal, and finally succeeded in finding the Indian to whom the medal had been given. The brave was found to be a man of about 60 years of age, although looking somewhat older. With true Indian nature he was unwilling to impart any information regarding the medal, but finally stated that many years ago while on a visit to the City he had partaken rather freely of *fire-water*, and while under its influence had either lost the medal or it had been stolen from his heart, where he always wore it. He expressed great regret at its loss, as he said he made considerable money by exhibiting it (and himself) to the visitors at Lorette. The medal has probably long ere this found its way to the silversmiths crucible.

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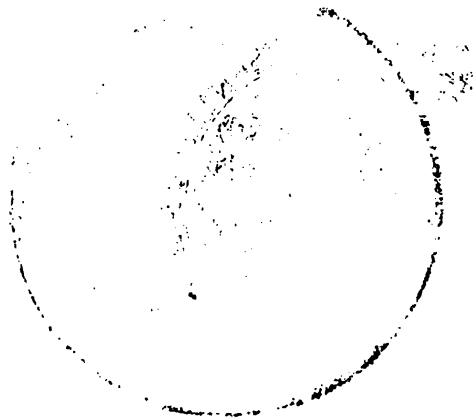
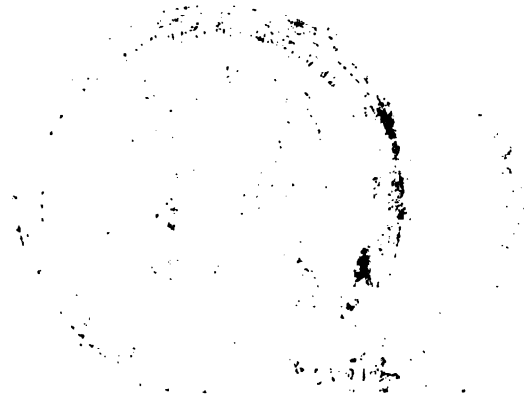
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VOL. III.

MONTREAL, APRIL, 1875.

No. 4.

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COLONEL TALBOT—A CANADIAN PIONEER.

—————You shall  
Go forth upon your arduous task alone,  
None shall assist you, none partake your toil,  
None share your triumph ! still you must retain  
Some one to trust your glory to—to share  
Your rapture with.                      BROWNING'S PARACELSUS.

**I**N Mrs. Moodie's "Roughing it in the Bush," and books of a similar character we get occasional glances of what hardships the early settlers in Canada underwent, and what a debt the country of to day owes to these brave pioneers, but the "strange, eventful history" of the subject of our present sketch, is well worthy of record, as it would scarcely be possible to furnish a more striking illustration of the progress of Canada, and how the wilderness has been converted into thriving townships, with cottage homes "by thousands on her plains."

"Man is, properly speaking, based upon hope. He has no other possession but hope. This world of his is emphatically the place of hope:" and more emphatically than of any

other spot on the face of the globe, it is true of this new world. This is the land of hope, of faith, aye, and of charity, for a man who hath not all three had better not come here :— with them he may, by strength of his own right hand and trusting heart, achieve miracles : witness Colonel Talbot.

Mrs. Jameson who travelled in Upper Canada in 1837-38, has left us the following description of her visit to Port Talbot, speaking of the Colonel she says : This remarkable man is now about sixty-five, perhaps more, but he does not look so much. In spite of his rustic dress, his good-humoured, jovial, weather-beaten face, and the primitive simplicity, not to say rudeness of his dwelling, he has in his features, air, deportment, that *something* which stamped him gentleman. And that *something* which thirty-four years of solitude has not effaced, he derives, I suppose, from blood and birth, things of more consequence, when philosophically and philanthropically considered, than we are apt to allow.

He came out to Upper Canada as aide-de-camp to Governor Simcoe in 1793, and accompanied the governor on the first expedition he made to survey the western district, in search (as it was said) of an eligible site for the new capital he was then projecting. At this time the whole of the beautiful and fertile region situated between the lakes was a vast wilderness. It contained not one white settler, except along the borders, and on the coast opposite to Detroit : a few wandering tribes of Hurons and Chippewas, and the Six Nations settled on Grand River, were its only inhabitants.

It was then that the idea of founding a colony took possession of Colonel Talbot's mind, and became the ruling passion and sole interest of his future life. I had always heard and read of him, as the "eccentric" Colonel Talbot. Of his eccentricity I heard much more than of his benevolence, his invincible courage, his enthusiasm, his perseverance ; but, perhaps, according to the worldly nomenclature, these qualities come under the general head of "eccentricity" when devotion

to a favourite object cannot possibly be referred to self-interest.

On his return to England, he asked and obtained a grant of 100,000 acres of land along the shores of Lake Erie, on condition of placing a settler on every two hundred acres. He came out again in 1802, and took possession of his domain, in the heart of the wilderness. Of the life he led for the first sixteen years, and the difficulties and obstacles he encountered, he drew, in his discourse with me, a strong, I might say a *terrible* picture: and observe that it was not a life of wild, wandering freedom—the life of an Indian hunter, which is said to be so fascinating that “no man who has ever followed it for any length of time, *ever* voluntarily returns to civilised society!”\* Colonel Talbot’s life has been one of persevering, heroic self-devotion to the completion of a magnificent plan, laid down in the first instance, and followed up with unflinching tenacity of purpose. For sixteen years he saw scarce a human being, except the few boors and blacks employed in clearing and logging his hand: he himself assumed the blanket-coat and axe, slept upon the bare earth, cooked three meals a day for twenty woodsmen, cleaned his own boots, washed his own linen, milked his cows, churned the butter, and made and baked the bread. In this latter branch of household economy he became very expert, and still piques himself on it.

To all these heterogeneous functions of sowing and reaping, felling and planting, frying, boiling, washing and wringing, brewing and baking, he added another, even more extraordinary;—for many years he solemnised all the marriages in his district!

While Europe was converted into a vast battle-field, an arena

“Where distract ambition compassed  
And was encompass’d,”

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\* Dr. Dunlop.



and his brothers in arms, the young men who had begun the career of life with him, were reaping bloody laurels, to be gazetted in the list of killed and wounded, as heroes—then forgotten ;—Colonel Talbot, a true hero after another fashion, was encountering, amid the forest solitude, uncheered by sympathy, unbribed by fame, enemies far more formidable, and earning a far purer, as well as a more real and lasting immortality.

Besides natural obstacles, he met with others far more trying to his temper and patience. His continual quarrels with the successive governors, who were jealous of the independent power he exercised in his own territory, are humorously alluded to by Dr. Dunlop.

“ After fifteen years of unremitting labour and privation,” says the Doctor, “ it became so notorious in the province, that even the executive government at Toronto became aware that there was such a place as the Talbot Settlement, where roads were cut and farms in progress ; and hereupon they rejoiced—for it held out to them just what they had long felt the want of, a well-settled, opened, and cultivated country, wherein to obtain estates for themselves, their children, born and unborn, and their whole kith, kin, and allies. When this idea, so creditable to the paternal feelings of these worthy gentlemen, was intimated to the Colonel, he could not be brought to see the fitness of things in an arrangement which would confer on the next generation, or the next again, the fruits of the labour of the present ; and accordingly, though his answer to the proposal was not couched in terms quite so diplomatic as might have been wished, it was brief, soldier-like, and not easily capable of misconstruction ; it was in these words—‘ I’ll be d—d if you get one foot of land here ; ’ and thereupon the parties joined issue.

“ On this, war was declared against him by his Excellency in council, and every means were used to annoy him here, and misrepresent his proceedings at home ; but he stood firm, and

by an occasional visit to the Colonial Office in England, he opened the eyes of ministers to the proceedings of both parties, and for a while averted the danger. At length, some five years ago, finding the enemy was getting too strong for him, he repaired once more to England, and returned in triumph with an order from the Colonial Office, that nobody was in any way to interfere with his proceedings ; and he has now the pleasure of contemplating some hundreds of miles of the best roads in the province, closely settled on each side by the most prosperous farmers within its bounds, who owe all they possess to his judgment, enthusiasm, and perseverance, and who are grateful to him in proportion to the benefits he has bestowed upon them, though in many instances, sorely against their will at the time."

The original grant must have been much extended ; for the territory now under Colonel Talbot's management, and bearing the general name of the Talbot Country, contains, according to the list I have in his own handwriting, twenty-eight townships, and about 650,000 acres of land, of which 98,700 are cleared and cultivated. The inhabitants, including the population of the towns, amount to about 50,000. "You see," said he gaily, "I may boast, like the Irishman in the farce, of having peopled a whole country with my own hands."

He has built his house, like the eagle his eyry, on a bold high cliff overhanging the lake. On the east there is a precipitous descent into a wild, woody ravine, along the bottom of which winds a gentle stream, till it steals into the lake : this stream is in winter a raging torrent. The storms and the gradual action of the waves have detached large portions of the cliff in front of the house, and with them huge trees. Along the lake-shore I found trunks and roots of trees half buried in the sand, or half overflowed with water, which I often mistook for rocks. I remember one large tree which, in falling headlong, still remained suspended by its long and

strong fibres to the cliff above. Its position was now reversed : the top hung downwards, shivered and denuded ; the large spread root, upturned, formed a platform, on which new earth had accumulated, and a new vegetation sprung forth, of flowers, and bushes, and sucklings. Altogether it was a most picturesque and curious object.

Lake Erie, as the geography book says, is two hundred and eighty miles long, and here, at Port Talbot, which is near the centre, about seventy miles across. The Colonel tells me that it has been more than once frozen over from side to side : but I do not see how this fact could be ascertained, as no one has been known to cross to the opposite shore on the ice. It is true that more ice accumulates in this lake than in any other of the great lakes, by reason of its shallowness : it can be sounded through its whole extent, while the other lakes are found in some parts unfathomable.

But to return to the chateau. It is a long wooden building, chiefly of rough logs, with a covered porch running along the south side. Here I found suspended, among sundry implements of husbandry, one of those ferocious animals of the feline kind, called here the cat-a-mountain, and by some the American tiger, or panther, which it more resembles. This one, which had been killed in its attack on the fold or poultry-yard, was at least four feet in length, and glared on me from the rafters above ghastly and horrible. The interior of the house contains several comfortable lodging-rooms, and one really handsome one, the dining-room. There is a large kitchen with a tremendously hospitable chimney ; and underground are cellars for storing wine, milk, and provisions. Around the house stands a vast variety of outbuildings of all imaginable shapes and sizes, and disposed without the slightest regard to order or symmetry. One of these is the very log hut which the Colonel erected for shelter when he first "sat down in the bush," four-and-thirty years ago, and which he is naturally unwilling to remove. Many of these out-

buildings are to shelter the geese and poultry, of which he rears an innumerable quantity. Beyond these is the cliff, looking over the wide blue lake, on which I have counted six schooners at a time with their white sails. On the left is Port Stanley. Behind the house lies an open tract of land, prettily broken and varied, where large flocks of sheep and cattle are feeding, the whole enclosed by beautiful and luxuriant woods, through which runs the little creek or river above mentioned.

The farm consists of six hundred acres ; but as the Colonel is not quite so active as he used to be, and does not employ a bailiff or overseer, the management is said to be slovenly, and not so productive as it might be.

He has sixteen acres of orchard-ground, in which he has planted and reared with success all the common European fruits, as apples, pears, plums, cherries, in abundance ; but what delighted me beyond everything else, was a garden of more than two acres, very neatly laid out and enclosed, and in which he evidently took exceeding pride and pleasure ; it was the first thing he showed me after my arrival. It abounds in roses of different kinds, the cuttings of which he had brought himself from England in the few visits he had made there. Of these he gathered the most beautiful buds, and presented them to me with such an air as might have become Dick Talbot presenting a bouquet to Miss Jennings.\* We then sat down on a pretty seat under a tree, where he told me he often came to meditate. He described the appearance of the spot when he first came here as contrasted with its present appearance, or we discussed the exploits of some of his celebrated and gallant ancestors, with whom my acquaintance was (luckily) almost as intimate as his own. Family and aristocratic pride I found a prominent feature in the character of this remarkable man. A Talbot of Mala-

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\* Dick Talbot married Frances Jennings—*la belle Jennings* of De Garmont's Memoirs, and elder sister of the celebrated Duchess of Marlborough.

hide, of a family representing the same barony from father to son for six hundred years, he set, not unreasonably, a high value on his noble and unstained lineage ; and, in his lonely position, the simplicity of his life and manners lent to these lofty and not unreal pretensions a kind of poetical dignity.

I told him of the surmises of the people relative to his early life and his motives for emigrating, at which he laughed.

"Charlevoix," said he, "was I believe, the true cause of my coming to this place. You know he calls this the 'Paradise of the Huron's.' Now I was resolved to get to paradise by hook or by crook, and so I came here."

He added, more seriously, "I have accomplished what I resolved to do—it is done ; but I would not, if any one was to offer me the universe, go through again the *horrors* I have undergone in forming this settlement. But do not imagine I repent it ; I like my retirement."

He then broke out against the follies and falsehoods, and restrictions of artificial life, in bitter and scornful terms ; no ascetic monk or *radical* philosopher could have been more eloquently indignant.

I said it was granted to few to live a life of such complete retirement, and at the same time such general utility ; in flying from the world, he had benefited it : and I added, that I was glad to see him so happy.

"Why yes, I'm very happy here." And then the old man sighed.

I understood that sigh, and in my heart echoed it. No, "it is not good for man to be alone ;" and this law, which the Father of all life pronounced himself at man's creation, was never yet violated with impunity. Never yet was the human being withdrawn from, or elevated above, the social wants and sympathies of his human nature, without paying a tremendous price for such isolated independence.

With all my admiration for what this extraordinary man has achieved, and the means, the powers, through which he has achieved it, there mingles a feeling of commiseration which has more than once brought the tears to my eyes while listening to him. He has passed his life in worse than solitude. He will admit no equal in his vicinity. His only intercourse has been with inferiors and dependents, whose servility he despised, and whose resistance enraged him—men whose interests rested on his favour—on his will, from which there was no appeal. Hence despotic habits, and contempt even for those whom he benefited; hence, with much natural benevolence and generosity, a total disregard, or rather total ignorance, of the feelings of others—all the disadvantages in short, of royalty, only on a smaller scale. Now, in his old age, where is to him the solace of age? He has honour, power, obedience; but where are the love, the troops of friends, which also should accompany old age? He is alone—a lonely man. His constitution has suffered by the dreadful toils and privations of his earlier life. His sympathies have had no natural outlet; his affections have wanted their natural food. He suffers, I think; and not being given to general or philosophical reasoning, causes and effects are felt, not known. But he is a great man who has done great things; and the good which he has done will live after him. He has planted, at a terrible sacrifice, an enduring name and fame, and will be commemorated in this "brave new world," this land of hope, as Triptolemus among the Greeks.

The room into which I first introduced you, with its rough log-walls, is Colonel Talbot's library and hall of audience. On leaving my apartment in the morning, I used to find groups of strange figures lounging round the door, ragged, black-bearded, gaunt, travel-worn and toil-worn emigrants, Irish, Scotch, and American, come to offer themselves as settlers. These he used to call his land-pirates; and curious, and characteristic, and dramatic beyond description, were the

scenes which used to take place between this grand bashaw of the wilderness and his hungry, importunate clients and petitioners.

Another thing which gave a singular interest to my conversations with Colonel Talbot was, the sort of indifference with which he regarded all the stirring events of the last thirty years. Dynasties rose and disappeared; kingdoms were passed from hand to hand like wine decanters; battles were lost and won;—he neither knew, nor heard, nor cared. No post, no newspaper brought to his forest-hut the tidings of victory and defeat, of revolutions of empires, “or rumours of unsuccessful and successful war.”

When he first took to the bush, Napoleon was consul; when he emerged from his solitude, the tremendous game of ambition had been played out, and Napoleon and his deeds and his dynasty were numbered with the things o’erpast. With the stream of events had flowed by equally unmarked the stream of mind, thought, literature—the progress of social improvement—the changes in public opinion. Conceive what a gulf between us! but though I could go to him, he could not come to me—my sympathies had the wider range of the two.

The principal foreign and domestic events of his *reign* are the last American war, in which he narrowly escaped being taken prisoner by a detachment of the enemy, who ransacked his house, and drove off his horses and cattle; and a visit which he received some years ago from three young Englishmen of rank and fortune, Lord Stanley, Mr. Stuart Wortley, and Mr. Labouchere, who spent some weeks with him. These events, and his voyages to England, seemed to be the epochs from which he dated. From these occasional flights he returns like an old eagle to his perch on the cliff, whence he looks down upon the world he has quitted with supreme contempt and indifference, and around that on which he has created, with much self-applause and self-gratulation.

In this year of grace, 1875, Port Talbot, Port Stanley and the adjacent townships, are thriving centres of industry with well-to-do, and prosperous populations, and are not surpassed in the province of Ontario for fertile farms and fruitful orchards.

We take leave of our worthy hero, in the words of the English song-writer :—

God speed thee stalwart pioneer !  
 Give strength to thy strong right hand !  
 And aid thee in thy brave intent  
 To clear and till the land.  
 'Tis men like thee, that make us proud  
 Of the stubborn Saxon race,  
 And while Old England bears such fruit  
 We'll pluck up heart of grace.

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#### ANECDOTES OF THE DUKE OF KENT.



THE following Anecdotes of the Duke of Kent were related at a dinner party, held at Niagara Falls in 1822 :

“The last time I was here,” said the worthy Colonel, “it was as private secretary to the Duke of Kent. His Royal Highness was greatly interested in the spot. The falling river, the untrodden woods, the prevailing solemnity—all proclaiming the irresistible grandeur of nature and the feebleness of man—went to his heart.”

Again, his Royal Highness was brought into the proper frame by a deputation of Delawares and Mohawks, who somehow got scent of his approach, and waylaid him on the heights of Queenston with a soldierlike speech full of woodland tropes.

He greatly admired these broad-chested Red-skins, with their measured tread, swart, serious faces, and hooked noses.



The Duke was much taken with the old crone, Forsyth's grandmother—with her simpleness and straightforward oddity. Not knowing clearly at the time the quality of her guests, she was often plainer in her remarks than complimentary. One of the suite had a six-bladed knife, and expected to make at least six uses of it in the west. It had knives, corkscrew, saw, &c. &c. "Well," said she, staring agape at the Sheffield master-piece, "in all my born days I never saw such a knife as that ;—no ! nor never heard of one. A man with such a wonder as that in his coat-pocket, who comes 500 miles to see our Falls, must be a very uncommon fool !"

As princes sometimes wish to be quiet, especially during the fatigues of a Canadian journey, the Duke of Kent travelled *incog.*, or meant so to do ; but the veil was often removed by accident or indiscretion.

"We arrived (the Colonel speaks) rather late one evening at the little Inn of the Cedars, on the St. Lawrence.

The landlord was very attentive, for he saw that he had under his roof no ordinary personage ; but who, he could not guess for the life of him.

He repeatedly entered his Royal Highness's sitting-room. The first time he said, 'I think, Captain, you rang the table-bell. What did you please to want ?' The second time he brought in a plate of fine raspberries, and said, 'We have found in the woods, Major, a few rasps. Will you please to taste them ?'

He invented a third and fourth excuse for entering, and saluted his Highness, first as colonel, and then as general. The last time, just before leaving the room, he returned from near the door, fell upon his knees, and cried out, 'May it please your Majesty to pardon us if we don't behave suitable. I know you are not to be known. I mean no offence in calling you captain and colonel. What must I call you ? For anything I can tell you may be a king's son.'

To this long speech the Duke would have given a kind answer, but for an universal and irrepressible explosion of laughter. If you had seen the scared old innkeeper on his knees, you would have laughed too."

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### THE DUFFERIN MEDALS.

**T**HESE medals have been issued by His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, as prizes for intellectual attainment at the University College, and School Examinations throughout the Dominion. They are also awarded as an encouragement to proficiency in various competitions calculated to develope bodily energy, such as Rifle Shooting, Yatching, Rowing, Curling, Skating, &c., &c.

The Gold Medals are given as prizes at the Universities, and at Dominion competitions. The Silver and Bronze Medals are awarded to the principal Schools, Convents and other Educational establishments, as well as to Provincial competitions. For the year 1873, 3 Gold, 7 Silver, and 6 Bronze Medals have been awarded through out the Dominion, and for the year 1874, 4 Gold, 17 Silver, and 12 Bronze, and His Excellency has promised a yearly continuance of these prizes during the time he remains in Canada as Governor General.

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### SONS OF LIBERTY.

*A scene from the "Canadian Rebellion."*

**A**SOCIETY called the Sons of Liberty, formed in Montreal, and said to owe its paternity to Mr. Thos. Storrow Brown, extended its branches throughout the country. On the 6th of November, a collision took place between the "Sons of Liberty," headed by Mr. T. S. Brown, and an organization called the

Doric Club, at Montreal. One of the rules of the Sons of Liberty required them to meet on the first Monday of every month. This was their regular day of meeting. There was no secret about it. The magistrates issued a proclamation forbidding them to walk in procession. In the morning, placards appeared on the walls, calling on the members of the Doric Club to "crush the rebellion in the bud." True to the call, many of them prepared to come out and attack the Sons of Liberty, should the latter make their appearance. In a large yard, opposite the Presbyterian church in Great St. James Street, the latter organization met, and passed several resolutions, in an orderly manner. When they came out, the members of the Doric Club confronted them. Each party afterwards accused the other of making the attack. Before long, the Sons of Liberty were chasing their opponents on Great St. James Street, amid cries of "Call out the guard! call out the guard!" Mr. Brown received some injuries. The Doric Club men were soon reinforced; and while they claimed a victory in a subsequent fight, the Sons of Liberty alleged that they only fled before the military, in company with the Tories. The truth seems to be that each party obtained a victory in turn. The Sons of Liberty did not begin to assemble till two o'clock; and at half past four, two companies of soldiers and some flying artillery were called out. The office of *The Vindicator*, a Liberal paper, which had for a long time been publishing seditious articles, was sacked by the Tory mob, and the types thrown into the street. The house of Mr. E. Jolen, in Dorchester Street, was entered; and the banner of the Sons of Liberty, with three guns—one of them said to be seven barrelled—and a sword were taken. Some of the windows of M. Papineau's house were broken; and the mob was with some difficulty restrained from destroying the building. Although some firearms were discharged on the first attack, nobody was killed.

## DR. FRANKLIN AT HOME.



R. John Vaughan, Secretary of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, related at a dinner party at Niagara Falls in 1822, the following characteristic anecdote of Dr. Franklin:

Although Mr. Vaughan was much Dr. Franklin's junior, he was intimate with him, because there were points of resemblance in their characters, and because public business threw them often together. At the time spoken of, Franklin was the editor of a young newspaper, advocating uncompromisingly a certain line of American politics.

In those days men were very earnest. One of Franklin's subscribers disapproved of his proceedings, but forbore for some time, hoping for a change; but time only made matters worse.

One day the subscriber met Dr. Franklin in the street, and freely told him that his politics would ruin both him and his country. He finished by desiring him to take his name from the list of his subscribers. Dr. Franklin told him he was sorry to lose him, but that his wishes should be obeyed.

A week or two afterwards, not a little to the old subscriber's surprise, he received from Franklin a little note, inviting him to supper on the coming Friday evening

He accepted, and went. He found the perverse editor in clean, plain lodgings, at a side-table, leaning on some books, in his usual easy humour. Supper was being laid on a round oak table, over which a neat-handed girl had spread a white cloth. She then gradually covered it with a shining, firm cucumber, a pat of butter, a large china jug of water from the spring, a loaf of good bread, three cool lettuces, some leeks, and a piece of ripe cheese, with a little jug of foaming beer, more brisk than strong.

Just as the last article was placed the table, a tap at the

door brought in that friendly man, Dr. Rush, so well known all over the world for his medical skill. Another knock introduced Mr. Vaughan, most probably then full of young projects, and primed for discussion.

To the subscriber's great surprise, after these two Washington himself stepped in, his square, grave face relaxing into good fellowship when he saw his company, and the preparations for making a night of it. Hancock, positive, able, and honest, and one more, made up the company.

They disposed themselves round the table, and fell to. So slender a repast, in such a humble room, for such a party, consisting of the first men in America, puzzled the subscriber severely.

All these guests were in their prime, splendidly and variously endowed. Each had passed the day in labour for the good of others—in the senate, the army, or in private life. They now came together for well-earned relaxation. The hours were only too short for the outpourings of their full minds. Twelve o'clock saw them home.

A few days afterwards the subscriber again met Dr. Franklin in the street. "Ah!" said he, "a thousand thanks for that delightful evening. I saw the lesson you were reading me. You meant to shew that a man who can entertain the first and best of our country upon a cucumber and a glass of cold water, can afford to be politically honest."

"Well, friend," Franklin smilingly replied, "something of that sort."

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ACADIA.—The whole of the country now called Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and part of the State of Maine, acquired the name of Acadia. The name was given by De Monts, it has been called *Cadie*, *Arcadia*, *Accadia*, and *L'Acadie*.

## THE BRITISH FLAG IN CANADA.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH FLAG AT QUEBEC, 18th SEPTEMBER, 1759.  
ITS DEPARTURE 12th NOVEMBER, 1871.



ON the 13th Sept., 1759, about 10 a.m., the battle of the Plains of Abraham took place. The retreat of the French army from their Beauport entrenchment occurred that very night, *rendez-vous* having been given to the regulars and militia at the large earthwork, of which such unmistakable remains still exist at Ringfield on the St. Charles, in rear of G. H. Park's residence. They marched from there at 8 o'clock p.m., up the Charlesbourg road, thence round by Lorette and St. Foy until they reached Cap Rouge at 4 o'clock in the morning, on the 14th Sept., leaving their white tents at Beauport, to deceive the English and escape pursuit. That night they halted and bivouacked 27 miles from Quebec on the high bluff at the entrance of the Jacques-Cartier. The remains of this commanding and vast fortress are still to be seen near the property of Dr. Jas. A. Sewell, at Jacques-Cartier.

DeRamsay signed the capitulation five days after the battle on the 18th Sept.; and that evening the Louisbourg Grenadiers and a party of Light Infantry marched in the city. A few days after the other regiments, including the 60th, or Royal Americans, took up their winter quarters amidst the crumbling walls of the battered city. An old map of 1759 marks out the foot of Gilmour's hill and Wolfe's Cove as the spot where the 60th, or Royal Americans, were stationed, at the landing of the British forces. Are we not justified in saying that to the 60th Regt., which was so prominent in planting on Canadian soil the British ensign 112 years ago, was reserved the honor of removing the glorious old flag, which has "braved for a thousand years the battle and the breeze;" and though it would be unreasonable to have expected in the descendants of the French the same enthusiasm for the standard of England, experienced by

Britons and their descendants, still, the friends of the Gallic lily amongst us have not forgotten that, by having become a British dependency, they escaped the horrors of the French Revolution, and were not decimated by the wars of the first and second Empire, and in fact, that they felt perfectly secure under the British flag, whilst the land of their forefathers was deluged in blood, under the rule of the Paris Communists. Thankful for the long enjoyed peace and immunity from civic strife, more than one still looks to England for support and strength in the hour of need.

Quebec, Nov. 14th, 1871.

J. M. L.

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### INDIAN NAMES.

"How can the red men be forgotten, while so many States and Territories, Bays, Lakes, and Rivers, are indelibly stamped by names of their giving."

**I**T is a pleasant fancy to note the inexpressible beauty of many of the Indian names which still remain to us, and their grand majestic euphony, and above all their comprehensive grasp of the scenery or other characteristics by which they may be surrounded. Some very remarkable instances occur to us at once without any search, *e.g.* *Niagara*, "Father of Waters"; *Toronto*, "Place of Meeting, or Trees in the water"; *Ontario*, "The Beautiful" *Erie*, *Huron*, *Ottawa*, *Manitoba*, *Ha-Ha-Bay*, and many others in our own Dominion; and amongst our neighbours, that exquisite word *Alabama*, "here is rest" may well stand for an example. Longfellow in his "Song of Hiawatha" has shewn us how musical are Indian names, and Mrs. L. H. Sigourney has left us the following verses:—

"Ye say they all have passed away,  
That noble race and brave,  
That their light canoes have vanished  
From off the crested wave ;

That, 'mid the forests where they roamed,  
There rings no hunter's shout ;  
But their name is on your waters,  
Ye may not wash it out.

'Tis where Ontario's billow  
Like ocean's surge is curled,  
Where strong Niagara's thunders wake  
The echo of the world,  
Where red Missouri bringeth  
Rich tribute from the west,  
And Rappahannock sweetly sleeps,  
On green Virginia's breast.

Ye say their cone-like cabins,  
That clustered o'er the vale,  
Have disappeared, as withered leaves  
Before the autumn's gale,  
But their memory liveth on your hills,  
Their baptism on your shore,  
Your everlasting rivers speak  
Their dialect of yore.

Old Massachusetts wears it  
Within her lordly crown,  
And broad Ohio bears it  
Amid his young renown.  
Connecticut hath wreathed it  
Where her quiet foliage waves,  
And bold Kentucky breathes it hoarse  
Through all her ancient caves.

Wachusett hides its lingering voice  
Within its rocky heart,  
And Alleghany graves its tone  
Throughout his lofty chart;



Monadnock, on his forehead hoar,  
 Doth seal the sacred trust,  
 Your mountains build their monuments,  
 Though you destroy their dust."

Our own Acadia, with its beautiful scenery and its legends, (one of which has been immortalized in the story of "Evangeline,") has found her admirer of the grand names which the red man has bequeathed to her. From a recent magazine we extract

THE INDIAN NAMES OF ACADIA.

The memory of the Red Man,  
 How can it pass away,  
 While their names of music linger  
 On each mount, and stream, and bay?  
 While *Musquodobi's* waters  
 Roll sparkling to the main;  
 While falls the laughing sunbeam  
 On *Chegogin's* fields of grain.  
 While floats our country's banner  
 O'er *Chebucto's* glorious wave;  
 And the frowning cliffs of *Scaterie*  
 The trembling surges brave;  
 While breezy *Aspotogon*  
 Lifts high its summit blue,  
 And sparkles on its winding way  
 The gentle *Sissibou*.  
 While *Escasoni's* fountains  
 Pour down their crystal tide;  
 While *Inganish's* mountains  
 Lift high their forms of pride;  
 Or while on *Mabou's* river  
 The boatman plies his oar  
 Or the billows burst in thunder  
 On *Chickaben's* rock-girt shore.

The memory of the Red Man  
 It lingers like a spell  
 On many a storm-swept headland,  
 On many a leafy dell ;  
 Where *Tusket's* thousand islets  
 Like emerald's stud the deep,  
 Where *Blomidon*, a sentry grim,  
 His endless watch doth keep.

It dwells round *Catalone's* blue lake,  
 Mid leafy forests hid—  
 Round fair *Discouse*, and the rushing tides  
 Of the turbid *Pisiquid*.  
 And it lends, *Chebogue*, a touching grace,  
 To thy softly flowing river,  
 As we sadly think of the gentle race  
 That has passed away forever.

It would be a pleasant labour to collect the Indian names of the Dominion, and endeavour to trace them to their source, and reduce them to a vocabulary.

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## JOLLIET.

BY BENJAMIN SULTE.



THE exact date of the death of this historical personage has been the subject of many curious researches amongst our Canadian writers, and up to the present moment the mystery seems yet unsolved. The *Antiquarian* for January last (p. 136), says in relation thereto, that Jolliet "died some years prior to the year 1737." Permit me to furnish you with a few notes on the point which will no doubt settle it.

On the 18th October, 1700, (not 1737), M. de Callières, Governor General, and Mr. de Champigny, Intendant, in a

despatch to the French minister for the Colonies \* state that "Jolliet is dead and ask for the appointment of his successor as hydrograph in Canada."

Under date of the 4th of May, in the same year 1700, the register of the Parish Church at Quebec shows † that Jolliet was there, present at and witness of a bridal ceremony. His signature on that occasion reads thus: "Jolliet hydrographe du Roy."

Therefore he must have died between those two dates, the 4th May, and the 18th October 1700, in other words during the summer of that year. But at what date precisely? We learn by Mr. Margry ‡ that Jolliet was buried in one of the Mingan Islands, that situated in front of *le Gros Mecatina*. On this fact we may surely calculate that the death took place at least a month previous to the despatch of the 18th October, in order to allow the necessary time for the news to reach Quebec, and from thence be inserted in the document above mentioned.

How many dates and facts of this kind are there which have not been elucidated by our early historians and will eventually be brought to light through the perseverance and studies of the modern and future lovers of "precision in history"!

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### A S A L U T E .



ON the occasion of the Storming of Fort Niagara (December 19th, 1813), when the news reached Montreal, Sir Sydney Beckwith, commanding the garrison, in his delight, ordered (though it was the dead of the night,) the Artillery of the old Citadel Hill (now Dalhousie Square) to pour forth its thunder in honor of the event.

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\* *Correspondance des Gouverneurs*.—M.S. Dominion Library, Ottawa.

† This is a discovery made recently by the learned Abbe Tanguay, author of a Dictionary of the genealogies "of the French families of Canada."

‡ *Conservateur des archives de la Marine, Paris*.

The wonder of the good citizens, not to say their terror, was great indeed at the sound of cannon at such an untimely hour ; and none for a time knew what to make of it, but soon the intelligence spread, and they and their startled wives and children returned to their beds.

It was confidently stated, that Sir Sydney got a rap over the knuckles (as a reprimand is commonly termed) from the Commander in Chief, Sir George Prevost, for the singular military irregularity, of publishing the gratifying intelligence to the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, by the roar of cannon at midnight. It exhibited, at all events, the importance attached to the exploit.

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#### INDIAN DRESS—LOVE--MAKING—FEASTS— BURIALS.

*From a MS. Letter of Soeur Ste. Helene, published by Abbe Verreau.*

**WO**ULD you like to learn how they dress—how they marry—how they are buried? First you must know that several tribes go completely naked, and wear but the fig-leaf. In Montreal, you meet many stately and well proportioned savages, walking about in this state of nudity, as proud in their bearing, as if they wore good clothes. Some have on a shirt only ; others have a covering negligently thrown over one shoulder. Christianized Indians are differently habited. The Iroquois put the shirt over their wearing apparel, and over the shirt another raiment, which encloses a portion of the head, which is alway bare. The men generally wear garments over their shirts ; the latter, when new, is generally very white, but is used until it gets perfectly dark and disgustingly greasy. They sometimes shave a portion of their head, or else they comb one half of their hair back, the other half, front. They occasionally tie up a tuft of hair very tight on the top of the head, so as to look like a plume on a horse's

head, rising towards the skies. At other times, some allow a long tress of hair to fall over their face : it interferes with their eating, but it has to be put up with. They smear their ears with a white substance, or their face with blue, vermillion, black. They are more elaborate in their war-toilette, lavish of paint, than a coquette would be in dressing—so that they may conceal the paleness which fear might engender. They are profuse of gold and silver brocade, porcelain necklaces, bracelets of beads—the women, especially in their youth. This is their jewellery, their diamonds, the value whereof sometimes reach 1,000 francs. The Abenaguis enclose their heads in a small cap embroidered with beads or ornamented with brocade. They wrap their legs in leggings with a fringe three or four inches long. Their shoes consist of socks, with plaits round the toe, covering the foot. All this has its charm in their eyes; they are as vain of dress as any Frenchman. The pagan tribes, whenever love is felt, marry without any ceremonial. The pair will discover whether they love one another in silence, Indian-like. One of the caresses consists in throwing to the loved one a small pebble, or grains of Indian corn, or else some other object which cannot hurt. The swain, on throwing the pebble, is bound to look in the opposite direction, to make believe he did not do it. Should the adored one return it, matters look well, else the game is up.

“The Christianized Indians are married in face of the church, without contract of marriage, and without stipulations, because an Indian cannot own real estate and cannot bequeath to his children. The wealthiest is the mightiest hunter. This favored individual in his village, passes for a grand match. Bravery and great warriors they think much of—they constitute them their chiefs. Poverty is no disgrace at the council board, and an orator in rags will speak out as boldly, as successfully, as if he were decked out in gold cloth. They come thus poorly habited in the pres-

ence of the Governor, indulge in long harangues, and touch his hand fearlessly. When ladies are present at these interviews, they honor them thus—seize their hand and shake it in token of friendship. Before I became a nun, I was present at some of these ceremonies, and having won their good opinion, they would extend to me a hand which was disgusting in the extreme, but which I had cheerfully to accept for fear of offending them. They are sometimes asked to dine at the Governor's table. Unlucky are their neighbors, especially when they happen to be ladies, they are so filthy in their persons.—1730."—*Revue Canadienne*, for February 1875, page 108-9.

J. M. L., Quebec.

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## ON EMBLEMATICAL DESIGNS OF COINS AND MEDALS.

BY CHARLES CLAY, M.D., PRESIDENT OF THE  
MANCHESTER NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

"An emblem is but a silent parable."



**A**N emblem is the expression of an idea by pictorial illustration. Early writers very commonly illustrated their writings by quaint woodcuts or emblems explanatory of the text, and by that means sufficiently comprehensive to those who were not always able to follow or read the text. Emblem illustration was of very frequent occurrence in books of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; such works as have escaped the ravages of time are at the present period extremely valuable when well preserved. Subsequently, emblem illustration in a great measure declined; but the rapid improvements of modern days in lithography, photography, zincography, and wood-cutting, have so far revived the spirit of illustration that a modern work is but little thought of unless very extensively illus-

trated. The ancient style of emblem illustration often extended to the first letters of chapters, title-pages, colophons, head and tail pieces, etc., of the most quaint and grotesque ideas that could possibly be conceived. Heraldry may also be considered as an almost complete system of emblems, or, as has been happily expressed, "the picture history of families, of tribes, of nations, of princes, and of emperors."

It is not, however, my intention either to dwell upon the many emblem writers, or to discuss at length the merits of their emblematical designs, but to recommend and to refer those inclined to inquire into this very interesting branch of literature to the two able works lately published by Mr. C. Green, of Knutsford, Cheshire, entitled "Whitney's Choice of Emblems" and "Shakespeare and the Emblem Writers," both superbly and extensively illustrated by photography, reproducing many very rare and curious designs of olden time. These two works cannot fail to stimulate the reader to further inquiries into this eccentric field of illustrative literature, by which they will become familiar with the works of Sambucus, Brandus, Bocchius, Alciatus, Jovius, Whitney, and many others. My object, however, in the present short essay is to show that these emblem writers were by no means the originators of this mode of illustration; in fact, that emblematical designs were practised ages previous to the era of printing or wood-cutting. The following remarks will show that both the Greeks and Romans used emblematical designs extensively on both coins and medals, many of which were so chaste and beautiful in design and execution, as to demand our unqualified admiration at the present time. It is however, just possible that the art, as I may term it, of using emblems might have even an earlier origin than either Greek or Roman; and that these latter might have been the mere copyists of what was in use long before their period. In the absence of such information, we cannot do better than commence with the Greeks, who were masters in design and no

less excellent in their execution, and fortunate indeed were the Romans in having to follow such able guides, otherwise their own excellence would never have been shown, as it afterwards was, in respect to emblems.

Having made our starting-point in the classic isles of Greece, we find that ancient country was composed of a number of colonies forming one entire whole. These colonies had each its own peculiarity, with which we become acquainted by studying the Grecian mythological history; hence arose the emblematical representation of each colony or community. Next we observe that it was amongst these communities that the first coins of which we have any knowledge were issued. The emblems of which we are about to treat were impressed on their coins, and to these very permanent means for preservation and for being handed down so truthfully to us at the present time we are indebted. Thus, for instance, the coins of Athens, which were so extensively influential in a commercial point of view in those ages of the world's history, were well known to all trading communities, and sought after and accepted by all parties. These coins had impressed upon them the emblem of the goddess Minerva (the owl) on the reverse, and on the obverse the head of the goddess, to whom the city was dedicated. These symbols, separate or combined, were illustrative of the wisdom and enterprise of the Athenians. On similar grounds we find on the coins of the city of Argos the wolf's head; on those of Ægina the tortoise; Macedon the horse; Corinth and Carthage the Pegasus; whilst the Egyptian coins of the Ptolemies had the head of Jupiter on the obverse, and an eagle on the reverse, the latter being the emblem of Jupiter. Most of the above were amongst the earliest coinage known; and though it is generally supposed that the coins of Ægina and Argos were the first of all, it is altogether uncertain which of the Greek coins was the earliest. I may as well mention here the shekel of the Jews,



mentioned in the Old Testament (1 Maccabees xv. 6), which bears upon it on one side the pot of manna, and on the other the rod of Aaron budding: the first a most expressive emblem of the bread given by the Lord for them to eat in the wilderness, and the latter (the rod of Aaron), for the house of Levi, by its budding, as predicted, to stay the murmuring of the Israelites; the usual legend being "Shekel Israel" and "Jerusalem Holy.

After the Greeks, the Romans with their vast power and still more vast resources, were not idle in adopting emblematical designs, very many of them shadowing forth extremely happy ideas. Thus the origin of Rome itself was typified by two infants sucking the teats of a wolf, the fabled origin of Romulus and Remus (twin brothers), who after being thrown into the Tiber were rescued by the river ceasing to flow, and discovered as in the above representation. Under the Romans, Egypt's emblem of the eagle and Jupiter ceased, and the crocodile, sistrum, and ibis took their place. African coins had the lion and elephant; Judea the palm; Arabia the camel; Sicily the triune (treated in different ways), and ears of corn,—the first indicative of the three promontories (situated triangularly) of the island, and the latter as the great corn store of the Romans. Numidia had the horse; Spain the olive and the rabbit; Britain a figure seated on a globe in water, etc. In a coin of Cyrene the obverse has the head of Jupiter, but the reverse is a silphium, or a herb of the garlic, onion, or assafoetida tribe, largely produced in the locality, highly esteemed, and entering extensively into the cookery of the Romans. In addition to these, all the gods and goddesses, with the various attributes of men, were occasionally placed on their coins. Thus a reverse of Domitian had the Goddess of Virtue; Galba had Virtue and Honor; Otho had Peace; Gordianus had Abundance; Heliogabalus had Fidelity; Claudius, Hope; Antoninus, Security; Faustina, jun., Chastity; Vitellius,

Equity ; Antoninus Pius, Eternity ; Nero and Constantine, Victory ; Galba, Liberty ; and so on with many other personification, such as Justice, Love, Plenty, Goodwill, Fruitfulness, Marriage, etc., most of them indicative of some leading feature in the character of the individual on the obverse.

One remarkable circumstance is elicited in these emblems—namely, the very exact resemblance of the figure portrayed, to the description given of such god or goddess by the ancient poets of the period. One or two examples will be sufficient for illustration. For instance, on a reverse of Otho is a figure of Peace looking to the right, holding in her right hand some wheat ears, and the horn of plenty enfolded in her left arm ; legend, "Pax Orbis Terrarum." This Tibullus alludes to thus :

. . . . . Kind Peace, appear ;  
And in thy right hand hold the wheaten ear.  
From thy white lap the o'erflowing fruits shall fall.

The garment of the goddess is thrown over the left arm, to represent holding fruits, etc., in her lap. The simile in this instance is exact. Then, again, on a reverse of Gordianus is Abundance, a female standing and looking to the left, scattering wheat ears freely on the ground from a horn of plenty. On this Horace writes :

Golden Plenty, with a bounteous hand,  
Rich harvests freely scatter o'er our land.

Also, on a reverse of Claudius is the figure of Hope, looking to the right, and in the act of walking. In her right hand a bud opening ; the left hand holding up a thin, transparent garment, so as not to impede her action. The beauty of the figure is not concealed, but rather enhanced, by the thin garment. The bud, expressive of hope, hath concealed beauties like herself. On which Ovid writes :

The green stem [or bud] grows in stature and in size,  
But only feeds with hope the farmer's eyes.

Also, on a reverse of Claudius is a hand to which is suspended a balance, in allusion to his just character. Thus the poet Manilius :

Thus guide the scales, and then to fix our doom,  
They gave us Cæsar, founder of our Rome.

On one of the reverses of Commodus is a representation of the sun rising. Phaeton, as Ovid describes,

Ardua prima via est, et qua vix manè recentes  
Enitunter equi.

The four horses breaking through a cloud in the morning :

Pyroeis, et Eous, et Æthon,  
Solis equi, quartusque Phelegon.—*Ovid.*

I could add many other examples if it were necessary, but I have advanced sufficient to show that emblematical designs are of very ancient date—indeed far earlier in history than even these medals and coins prove. The close similarity of the extracts from the oldest poets to the designs, who lead us to another difficulty, viz., whether the emblem originated with the poet or the medallist. One thing is certain—which-ever first put forth the idea, the other followed close upon it.

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## TORONTO—YORK.

From "*Toronto of Old*," by Henry Scadding, D.D.

**I**N French colonial documents of a very respectable antiquity, we meet with the name Toronto again and again. It is given as an appellation that is well known, and its form in the greater number of instances is exactly that which it has now permanently assumed, but occasionally its orthography varies by a letter

or two (*e.g.*, Taranto) as may happen with a strange term taken down by ear.

In 1793, the site of the trading post known as Toronto, was occupied by troops drawn from Niagara and Queenston. At noon on August 27th, 1793, the first royal salute was fired from the garrison there, and responded to by the shipping in the harbour, in commemoration of the change of name from Toronto to York, a change intended to please the King, George III., through a compliment offered to his son Frederick, Duke of York.

Accordingly, on the 26th of August, we find the following General Order issued :—"York, Upper Canada, 26th of August, 1793. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor having received information of the success of his Majesty's arms, under His Royal Highness the Duke of York, by which Holland has been saved from the invasion of the French armies,—and it appearing that the combined forces have been successful in dislodging their enemies from an entrenched camp supposed to be impregnable, from which the most important consequences may be expected ; and in which arduous attempts His Royal Highness the Duke of York and His Majesty's troops supported the national glory :—It is His Excellency's orders that on the rising of the Union Flag at twelve o'clock to-morrow a Royal Salute of twenty-one guns is to be fired, to be answered by the shipping in the Harbour, in respect to His Royal Highness and in commemoration of the naming this Harbour from his English title, York. E. B. Littlehales, Major of Brigade."

These orders, we are to presume, were punctually obeyed ; and we are inclined that the running up of the Union Flag at noon on Tuesday, the 27th day of August, and the salutes which immediately reverberated through the woods and rolled far down and across the silvery surface of the Lake, were intended to be regarded as the true inauguration of the Upper Canadian YORK.

The rejoicing indeed, as it proved, was somewhat premature. The success which distinguished the first operations of the royal duke did not continue to attend his efforts. Nevertheless the report of the honours rendered in this remote portion of the globe, would be grateful to the fatherly heart of the King.

For some time after 1793, official letters and other contemporary records exhibit in their references to the new site, the expressions "Toronto, now York," and "York late Toronto."

The ancient name was a favorite, and continued in ordinary use; and in 1834, the old name "Toronto" was restored.

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#### THE NEW JAPANESE COINAGE.



THE Japanese have hitherto had a coinage of silver pieces, and also of silver pieces largely mixed with gold, which it is now their intention to replace by an issue of new dollars about equal to Mexican in shape, weight, and fineness. These are to be struck at the Japanese Mint at Osaka, the plant and machinery which belonged formerly to the British Mint at Hongkong, established about five or six years ago at great expense of the British government, but sold to the Japanese in consequence of the want of success attending the coinage of British dollars in China. Numbers of the old Japanese coins have arrived in London, England, but far larger amounts have been sent to San Francisco and to India. Bar silver and Mexican dollars in return have been remitted from California.

The new Japanese coin struck in San Francisco is described as follows:—The reverse of the coin contains in the centre a representation of an antique metallic mirror, symbolical of the rising sun. Above the mirror is a circle, subdivided into

16 segments. Below the mirror is a branch of the "kiri" tree. On the sides of the mirror are the Imperial Japanese standards—one containing the sun and the other the moon. Around these devices is a wreath, on one side composed of chrysanthemum leaves and the other of "kiri" leaves. The obverse or face of the coin has in the centre the figure of a dragon, the emblem of wisdom and purity, and a symbol of Imperial power. The Japanese inscriptions on the face of the coin around the dragon may be translated—"Great Sun Rising," and the name of Japan, and "Third year of peace and enlightenment," the official designation of the reign of the present Emperor. The special name and value are placed on each coin.

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### THE BAY OF QUINTE—ITS ORIGIN.

BY J. B. A., KINGSTON, ONT.



THE County of Prince Edward, or a large part of it, was included in the original survey, and was early settled by refugees from the rebel colonies. The township of Marysburgh was chosen for the discharged Hessian troops, who preferred to remain in America, and share with the Loyalists in grants of land. With them also came a number of Irish and Scotch, which accounts for the mixed element existing. These settlers suffered untold hardships the first years of their pioneer life, especially in the "scarce" or "hungry" seasons, as the particular time of destitution was called, "when the cry from one end of the country to the other was for bread, bread, bread!" But these dark days ultimately disappeared, and prosperity shone upon the settlers in Marysburgh as well as upon their more spirited neighbors. The remaining townships were rapidly taken up chiefly by adventurers from the lower sections of the Bay, who sought to better their pros-

pects in this picturesque and fertile peninsula. A large addition was also made to the settlement immediately after the proclamation of Gov. Simcoe, those who came from the United States receiving liberal grants of land, and other privileges similar to what was obtained for the Loyalists. Where now stands the romantic little town of Picton was first visited in 1788 by a small company of explorers, who chose their farms in this vicinity, and commenced a settlement. A village subsequently sprung up, which at first bore the name of "Hallowell," but assuming greater proportions it was christened "Picton," by Rev. Wm. Macaulay, who is still living, honored by the inhabitants. The name was given in honor of the gallant British General who fell at the memorable battle of Waterloo. The situation of this town is very pleasant, and the surrounding country highly productive, the farmers being noted for possessing an abundance of substantial comforts of this life. In fact the whole country abounds with rural scenes of surpassing beauty, which yearly attract many visitors from a distance.

At the head of the "Long Reach" is Grassy Point, a remarkably level piece of land, containing some 300 acres, which was originally granted to Sir John Harvey, who afterwards became Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia. It subsequently became the property of Samuel Cluse, a Civil Engineer, who surveyed the Welland and Rideau canals, and by him bequeathed to his daughter Anna, now Mrs. Paul Peterson, who resides upon the place. This Point was for many years a favorite rendezvous for military training and public meetings connected with the district. Hay Bay and the Napanee River are projections from the main channel, the latter affording an outlet for the shipping interests of the flourishing town of the same name that stands some distance from its mouth. A few miles above Grassy Point we come to a sandy bank, close to the Bay, known as Stickney's Hill, which tradition has connected with the name of this

piece of water. A quantity of human bones have been exhumed from time to time by farming operations on this hill, and a belief existed among the old settlers that one Col. Quinté, with his followers, perished here, when attempting to reach Fort Frontenac, after being driven from the fort at Niagara by the Indians. The story, however, needs confirmation, no such French officer being found in the early records referring to this period. The name is undoubtedly derived from an Indian settlement which was found upon the shores of the Bay when the French first visited it, and which was differently represented by the following names:—"Kante," "Kente," "Cante," "Canta," &c. The present form of spelling is evidently of French origin. While upon this subject we might mention that by some the name is supposed to be derived from the Latin word *quinta*, five, as referring to the five bays or divisions into which the channel is divided; viz., Lower Bay, Picton Bay, Hay Bay, the Reach and Upper Bay.

About four miles east of Belleville is Mississauga Point, an exceedingly romantic and picturesque projection of land containing about 1,000 acres, and presenting a fairy-like scene of grassy plots and bushy dells, gentle knolls and shady groves, where the nymphs might be tempted to make their abode. The vicinity likewise abounds in excellent fishing and boating privileges, which, added to the attractive scenery, make a most desirable location for picnic and other excursions. The citizens of Belleville have long used it for such purposes, and during the summer months scarcely a day passes without a gay party visiting it. So popular has its reputation become that an American company has lately negotiated for the lease of the whole Point, which is an Indian reservation by Government, and intend erecting a large hotel, with cottages, bathing-houses, and other necessaries for a popular watering-place. The access is easy both by rail and boat, and the privileges for making it a favorite re-



sort of the most promising nature are unsurpassed. This Point takes its name from the Mississauga tribe of Indians, who were the original owners of the territory bordering on the Bay, and who appear to have been at one time a considerable nation, spreading themselves along the northern country from Fort Frontenac as far west as Lake Huron. These Indians were collected together on several small islands in the Bay of Quinté, in 1826, where an attempt was made to Christianize them, and teach them the arts of domestic industry. They were afterwards removed to Alnwick, where they have a grant of 2,000 acres, and are continually advancing in the refinements of civilized life.

We have previously remarked that the Indians had a camping-ground or village situated at the mouth of Moira river, and thither they regularly brought their furs and other produce to be bartered with the whites. The first house erected by a white man on the site of the present flourishing town of Belleville was in 1797, by one Asa Wallbridge, a fur-trader. Others came to traffic with the natives, among them Captain Meyers, who became a leading character in the settlement, and after whom the place was called "Meyer's Creek," by which it was known for many years. In 1816 the prosperity of the village was such as to induce the inhabitants to consider the propriety of selecting a name more befitting their future prospects. They finally concluded to ask the Lieut.-Governor Gore, who was then in charge of the administration of public affairs in the Province, to christen the newly surveyed town. This he was pleased to do, calling it "Belleville," after his wife, Lady Bella Gore. Its progress was steady, the fine water-power possessed and lumbering operations carried on, together with a rich agricultural country surrounding, have contributed to make it second to no other town in the Province for the amount of business transacted, and the number and elegance of its buildings.

CANADIAN STONE IMPLEMENTS AND  
FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY.

BY SIR DUNCAN GIBB, BART., M.A., M.D. LL.D., F.G.S.

**I**N various parts of the Dominion of Canada stone implements of different kinds have been discovered from time to time, which are preserved in many of the local museums, possessing not only considerable variety in their form and supposed uses, but at the same time indicating various degrees of antiquity. With these are not unfrequently found examples of pottery of a very primitive form, marked by patterns described as herring-bone, basket, corn-ear, etc.

The most recent of these stone implements are thick gouges, chisels, hammers, hatchets, and various utensils, for we find them in use among the Indians down almost to the present time. Arrow-heads and spear-heads are unquestionably more ancient, for we do not find them in what are presumed to be recent sepultures, or in association with the thick stone gouges and chisels already mentioned. They are, moreover, mostly found on the surface of ploughed land or fields composed of gravel or other soils, and marking, in all probability, the site of some engagement or battle-field between different tribes of the aborigines.

I have specimens from various parts of Canada, at extreme distances in some instances, and are of different varieties of stone. My collection consists of some sixteen arrow-heads, two flat spears, two hatchets, rather different to what are usually met with, and some portions of pottery, which shall be briefly described in detail.

The spear-heads are respectively  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide, and  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches long by 2 inches wide; the shorter specimen has evidently been broken off at its lower end, and both are without their tangs, that is to say if they

ever possessed any they are composed of fawn-coloured chert, are thin and irregularly flat throughout, being not more than a quarter of an inch thick at their thickest part ; the larger weighs 3 ozs. less 30 grains, the smaller  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and 40 grains. They were found in the Saguenay district, below Quebec, and are of considerable antiquity.

The two hatchets are wedged-shaped, and composed of a dark green micaceous schist, their surfaces being smooth as if polished. The larger implement is  $3\frac{7}{8}$  inches long,  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch wide at its narrowest and  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches wide at its broadest part, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch thick. The smaller implement is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches wide at its narrowest and  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inches at its broadest part, and  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch thick ; it is not so well shaped as the other, and has a piece chipped off one of its surfaces. They weigh respectively  $7\frac{1}{4}$  and 4 ounces. They were found at Niagara on the Canada side, close to the Falls, where I procured them on the occasion of my last visit there in 1853.

The stone arrow-heads present some variety in their size, form, and material. The smallest is  $\frac{7}{8}$  of an inch long, and the largest  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches ; but I possessed a longer and larger than any of these, that measured about  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches, that was stolen from my collection in 1859, when I exhibited it before one of the London Societies. I had never seen a finer arrow in any of the Canadian collections that I examined. Of the arrow-heads, the shape is either long and narrow, tapering to a point, or terminating somewhat in a rounded end, being rather broad than tapering ; indeed one of them resembles a small celt in shape. In weight they range from 16, 31, and 44 grains up to 340 grains or close upon  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an ounce, which may be considered a good deal for an arrow-head ; but my largest one that was filched from me must have weighed an ounce. Their thickness varies somewhat, one example that is rounded, broad, and flat is  $\frac{3}{16}$ ths of an inch, not more indeed than two of the smallest. A small

arrow of dark red slate is  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch thick, whilst the others run from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to very nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch ; but of this latter only one approaches it. The tang or stem of the arrow varies in shape and length. The longest being  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch ; the celt or leaf-shaped arrow-head seems to have no tang, as there is no indication of one having existed. Of the sixteen arrows, six were found on the island of Montreal, generally on the surface of ploughed land ; two are from the Saguenay ; one from Pointe du Chenes, near Grenville, on the Ottawa River ; one from Chippewa, near Niagara ; four from Niagara ; one from William Henry ; and one from Quebec.

The greater number of these arrows are composed of chert, one is of red slate, another of opaque white quartz, and one is much weathered, of a reddish brown colour, probably from the nature of the stone. On the whole they differ in form from the arrows that have been found in the British islands, especially in the shape of the stems, and the general form of the arrow-head itself ; but I think they present a fair illustration of ancient Indian arrows that are found over various parts of Canada. No flakes have been discovered in association with them, because they have been picked up as solitary specimens here and there ; yet I have no doubt that both chips and flakes may be encountered some day in abundance, when a spot is discovered on which the arrows have been manufactured. A large number of arrow-heads have been found in the vicinity of Chippewa, close to Niagara, and I infer that it marks the site of some ancient Indian battle-field, and no flakes or chips were found associated with them.

The discovery of Canadian pottery is by no means of common occurrence ; any fragments, therefore, must be considered of value, and three of these are included in the collection. The smallest is nearly 2 inches square, and is covered on one side with a ribbed pattern formed by a series

of notches the ribs being a quarter of an inch apart; this fragment is imperfectly baked, and was picked up on the northern shores of Lake Erie, and minute particles of mica can be distinguished in it with the naked eye. The largest portion of pottery is a fragment of what evidently must have been a large vessel, and consists of a portion of the upper part with the rim  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, the outer side of which has a well-defined marking, but somewhat irregular and more fanciful; the vessel to which it belonged must not only have been large, but tolerably thick and solid, for the fragment is  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch thick; it has a preponderance of clay in its composition, and is lightly baked. The third fragment is a portion of a more highly finished and better baked work than the other two, and is triangular in form, the larger end consisting of a part of the rim of the vessel, with well-defined hollow lines an inch long, running vertically from dots or little round holes. It is firmer and more solid than the other two examples, and minute specks of quartz and mica can be readily seen in its structure. The patterns vary from what I have seen figured among Canadian specimens, and perhaps for the present are unique, although I learn there are fragments in the Blackmore collection, Salisbury, found in the County of Brant, Canada, not unlike them. The two last described fragments were found on the Island of Montreal.

Small as the collection is, it took me many years to obtain it, which leads to the inference that such objects are scarce; yet many examples may be in the possession of private individuals living in the localities where they have been found. But in the course of my experience and knowledge of that country, I can state with certainty that nothing has yet been found in the gravels of Canada corresponding to the flint implements from the drift beds of England and France, so that the conclusion is a fair and reasonable one, that however old the arrow-heads and other objects may be, their

manufacturers existed in recent times, as compared with those of the drift period. Nevertheless I considered my specimens of sufficient interest as helping to draw attention to the subject in the Dominion of Canada.

It would be purely speculative to estimate the age of these arrow and spear-heads ; but looking upon them as the most ancient stone implements that are found in Canada, if not in America, I would be disposed to place the period of their use and manufacture at about two hundred years before the Christian era, corresponding indeed to the time when our forefathers in the British Isles may have used such things, either as weapons or as objects of the chase, and I do not think that such an age can be considered in any way remote or extravagant.

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#### THE BRITISH WAR MEDALS FOR CANADA.



THE Dominion Government having determined to grant a pension to the survivors of those who served in the War of 1812-14, it is surprising to find so many claimants for such a well earned recognition of their service.

With reference to the Medals we find there were issued for the Lower Canadian Militia :

|                               |   |   |     |
|-------------------------------|---|---|-----|
| For the battle of Chateauguay | . | . | 256 |
| “ “ Chrysler’s Farm           | . | . | 9   |
| “ “ Detroit                   | . | . | 2   |

To Upper Canadian Militia men

|                               |   |   |     |
|-------------------------------|---|---|-----|
| For the battle of Chateauguay | . | . | 3   |
| “ “ Chrysler’s Farm           | . | . | 47  |
| “ “ Detroit                   | . | . | 216 |


To one only was awarded a Medal with the 3 clasps for service in the three actions.

A few of these Medals still remain in the hands of the Government, but it is probable some of them may yet be claimed judging from the very large number of Veterans now applying for Pensions.

In any case the Medals are not the property of the Canadian Government, but if eventually unclaimed, must be returned to the Imperial authorities, for whom they are only held in trust.

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### BRITISH COINAGE.

 ENGLAND continues to take the lead in the amount of coinage. Until recently no official Annual Report of Minting operations was issued, but now there is such a document, containing much valuable information, not confined to the account of British moneys. The Mint officers are thoroughly imbued with the spirit of improvement.

The Mints of Sydney and Melbourne in AUSTRALIA, contribute largely to swell the aggregate of gold coin. The last named, which is near the gold fields, has recently gone into operation. Engraved views of the interior of this Mint, which have lately reached us evince perfection of arts and completeness of arrangement. We are surprised, unreasonably of course, at such results in what was regarded as the end of the earth only a few years since.

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### EDITORIAL.

 HE present number completes the third volume of the *Canadian Antiquarian*, and we venture to express our belief that it will not be found inferior to either of the former volumes in interest, whilst in the illustration and general appearance we believe that

we at least have performed all our promises. We have to return thanks to our patrons for many kind expressions of approbation, and we start upon our labour for another year with a fair tide; our list of subscribers has met with but few secessions, which have been counterbalanced by about a corresponding number of new names, so that in a pecuniary sense we have no ground for anxiety. We have however to repeat an appeal we made to our readers at the commencement of the present volume, that they should help us by sending to us any items they may meet with suitable to our pages, if only a *Query* (especially if it be Canadian) and thus aid us in sustaining a work which our three years experience has shown to be an acceptable addition to our Canadian literature. We are aware of some short comings in our career, and purpose some improvements in the future, if our friends will assist us by endeavoring to increase our list of subscribers, and especially in the manner we have before indicated, because with us the work is a "labour of love," and having our ordinary business occupations imperatively pressing upon us, we cannot do impossibilities. With Shakespeare we will say:—

" If you refuse your aid  
In this so never-needed help, yet do not  
Upbraid us with our distress."

— Just as we go to press, we are enabled to present our readers with an illustration of the 2 Dollar Gold piece of Newfoundland.



It has peculiar interest as the only gold coin, up to the pre-



sent time, in British America, whilst to Newfoundland belongs the credit of having set so good an example to our New Dominion. We have met with three dates viz ; 1865, 1870, and 1872.

— We have to record the death of Mr. Thomas H. Wynne, which occurred at his home at Richmond, Virginia, on Wednesday, February 24, 1875. He was the author of several works illustrative of the history of his native State, indeed so unflinching and devotedly did he pursue this object from his youth that in all matters pertaining thereto, he was regarded as one of the highest authorities. In 1872 he was elected to a seat in the Senate of Virginia, and he also filled several other offices, which showed how highly he was esteemed. Mr. Wynne was a corresponding Member of our Society at the time of his death, an honor which was also accorded to him by kindred Societies in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and also of the Historical Societies of Virginia, Worcester, Mass., Maryland, and Wisconsin, &c., &c. He has bequeathed his manuscripts &c., to Mr. R. Alonzo Brock, with a view to their preparation for publication. Mr. Brock is fully competent to carry out the wishes of his deceased friend, having himself already made valuable and reliable contributions to "Virginiana."

*Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal.*—Two ordinary meetings of the Society have been held since our last issue, and in addition to the usual Magazines, &c., we have to acknowledge receipt of Pamphlets from Mr. Isaac F. Wood of New York, three Antique Gems from Mr. H. Laggat of Montreal, and a Third Brass of Claudius from Mr. Thomas Widd also of Montreal,—also from the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, a valuable donation to the Library of the Society, "Memoires sur le Canada depuis 1749 jusqu'a 1760.

## REVIEWS.



OUR duty in this department is heavier than usual, and it is a matter of regret that the space at our disposal is not larger, that we might do fuller justice to our Subject :—

First in importance to us as Canadian Journalists is *Memories sur Le Canada depuis 1749 jusqu'a 1760*, a reprint, (Quebec, 1873), by the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, it contains much valuable information concerning a most important epoch in the History of Canada, and its value is enhanced by 13 Charts and plans of the Old Forts of Nouvelle France.

— *American Journal of Numismatics*.—The quarterly part for April is to hand, completing the ninth Volume of this welcome fellow-labourer. The established reputation of the Journal is well sustained in the present number, the "Centennial Medals" and the "Issues of the U. S. Mint since 1793" by Mr. W. S. Appleton are valuable records, and of great interest to collectors.

— Whilst going to press we are in receipt of the 3rd part of *Numismata Cromwelliana* by Mr. H. W. Henfrey, London. The descriptive pages are admirable and exhaustive, showing an amount of research on the part of the author which is highly commendable, whilst the "Autotype" page of the Coins of the Protector (Crowns, Half-Crowns, Shillings, &c.,) is a gem. Mr. Henfrey's work when completed will stand as a handsome and valuable addition to numismatic literature.

— *Potter's American Monthly*.—The numbers January to April are before us, and although the character of the Magazine is somewhat changed, since we welcomed it as the "*American Historical Record*," by the introduction of lighter literature, nevertheless our esteemed friend Dr. Lossing is

still a contributor, his "Historic Buildings of America" appearing without intermission, and animating each number; many other valuable and interesting articles, with a very copious "Notes and Queries" department fully sustain the reputation of the "Monthly."

— Amongst our other welcome visitors we have to notice the *American Journal of Philately* by J. W. Scott & Co., 75 Nassau Street, New York, which has entered upon its ninth volume, it is without doubt far in advance of all its competitors, and bears its age bravely, it contains a vast amount of information geographic and philatelic in its 16 pages, and is well worth its money, (\$1,00 annually).

— We are also in receipt of Coin circular by George A, Dillingham, of Titusvile, Pa., No. 1, March 1875. We find here an engraving of the new U.S. 20 cent piece, which it is yet probable may not be put into general circulation.

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### NOTES AND QUERIES.

To the Editors of *Canadian Antiquarian*.

I have in my possession, a bank note printed as follows :

No. \_\_\_\_\_ CANADA BANK.  
 We promise to pay to the Bearer on demand  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Shillings currency.  
 Montreal the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 179 \_\_\_\_\_  
 For the Canada Banking Company.  
 Pour \_\_\_\_\_ Chelins.  
 Entd. \_\_\_\_\_

In addition to the above print there is a vignette on the the left hand corner, showing a Beaver gnawing at the stump of a tree, on the banks of a brook—and a ship in full sail, to the east.

The note measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and is printed on a hand made paper, having a scroll water mark encircling the

edges, and the words "Canada Bank" in the centre—showing conclusively that the paper was made expressly for it. The blanks are filled as follows (in red ink) No. 6480—Five Shillings—5 chelins. In black ink, 10th day of August 1792. Entd., *John Lilly, Junior*.

The writing appears to be by a *junior hand*, and conveys to me, a probability of the blank note having fallen into the hands of a 15 years, youth, who began practising for his future commercial career of a banker, by filling the blanks in this note in what would seem to be due form, but as I may be doing Mr. Lilly, Junior, an injustice, I would ask any of your readers, to state whether they have seen similar printed notes, and if filled in like manner; and also any information they can give as to the "Canada Bank," which would seem to be the pioneer institution of the kind on this Continent.

G.E.H.

"CHAGOUAMIGON."—I see no reason why the names of Chagouamigon and Shawinigan should be taken for one another. (*Vide Antiquarian*, Vol. II., p. 61.) Chagouamigon or Chagouamition is a point of land in the South-western extremity of Lake Superior, well known and often mentioned in the history of Canada, both under that name and that of *Pointe* or *Mission du Saint Esprit*. As early as 1650 and 1656, we learn that many of the Huron and Ontaonais families, driven away from Georgian Bay by the Iroquois, had sought a refuge in Chagouamigon, where they were attacked by the Sioux in retaliation for some slight offences committed by Huron hunters. Soon after that, the Iroquois warriors reached Chagouamigon, but failed in their attack on their enemies encampment. Finally, however, the Sioux who were located about one hundred and fifty miles from Chagouamigon in a South-western direction, assaulted the Huron—Ontaonais colony, and although the latter seemed to have been pretty strong in numbers (in 1669 fifteen hundred Indian converts, besides numerous

pagan families were residing on the spot) they were worsted and had to remove back to the neighborhood of Georgian Bay. I believe there is an easy way of connecting the historical name of Chagouamigon with the one attached to the short lane running from St. Paul to Capital Streets, Montreal. After the year 1656, and for many years subsequent, the Ontaonais of Chagouamigon used to come down to Montreal every summer to trade. The "Common" was their place of rendez-vous. Up to 1700, the fur trade of the great Lakes (conducted either by Indians or by French *voyageurs*) had its head-quarters in Montreal, and even after that date, when Du Luth and La Verendrye (1730) pushed towards the West (Manitoba) to open up a new area to commerce and civilization the companies formed in Montreal for the fur trading and business kept uninterrupted communications with both Chagouamigon on the southern, and Thunder Bay on the western side of Lake Superior. May it not be inferred from the above facts that the office of the Montreal merchants who dealt with Chagouamigon was situated on some spot near the present "Chagouamigon Lane."? I am very doubtful whether Shawenigan Falls were ever so popular in Montreal as to impose their name on any part of that City, especially in the "old times."

Ottawa,

BENJAMIN SULTE.

[An esteemed friend, (recently deceased), a resident in Montreal for more than 50 years, well remembered that the Indians used every spring to congregate and regard as their "head-quarters" this lane and its immediate neighborhood, and there was such an office as Mr. Sulte conjectures, where they were paid for their furs and other articles of merchandise.—*Eds. Can. Antiquarian.*]

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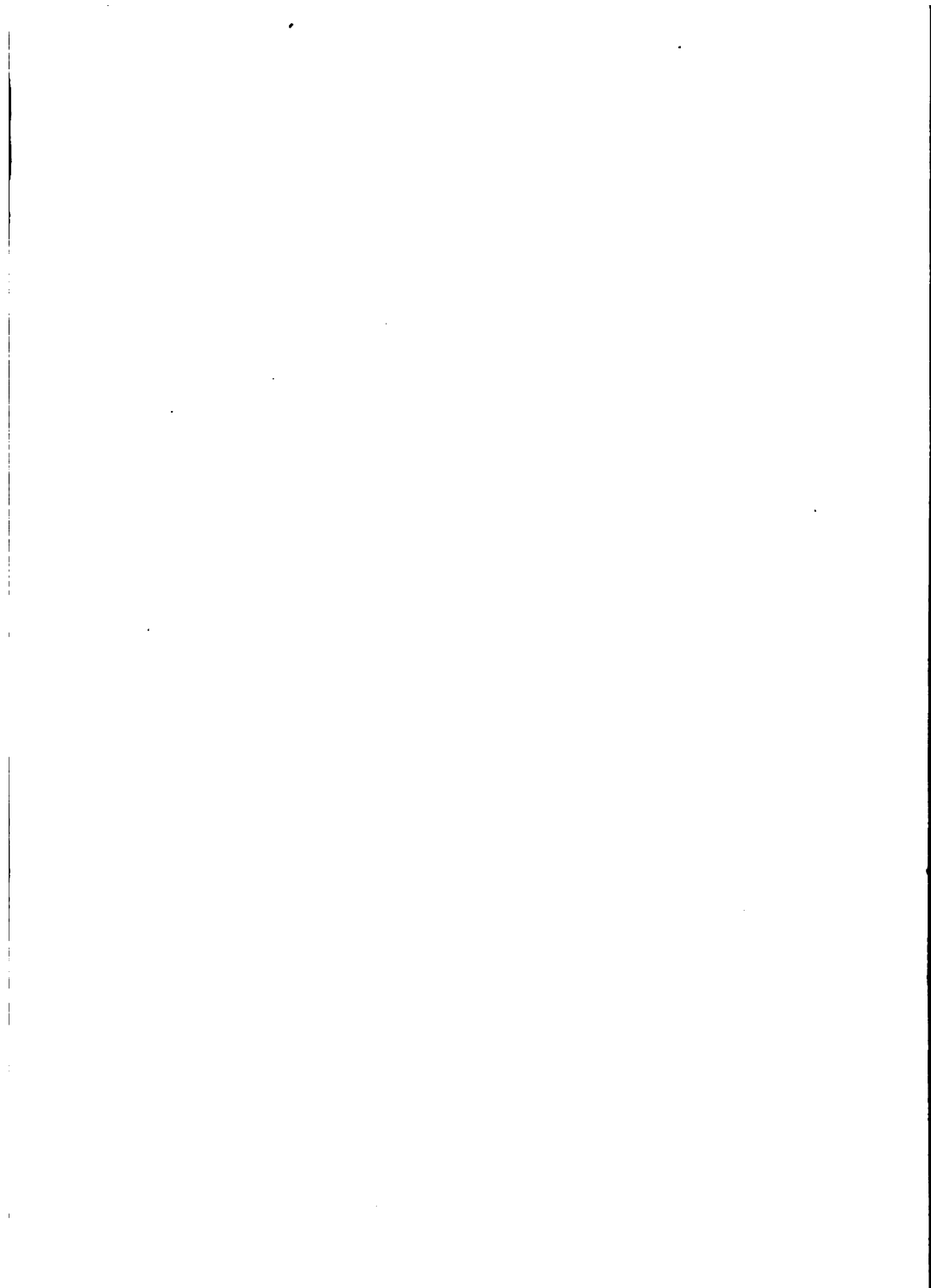
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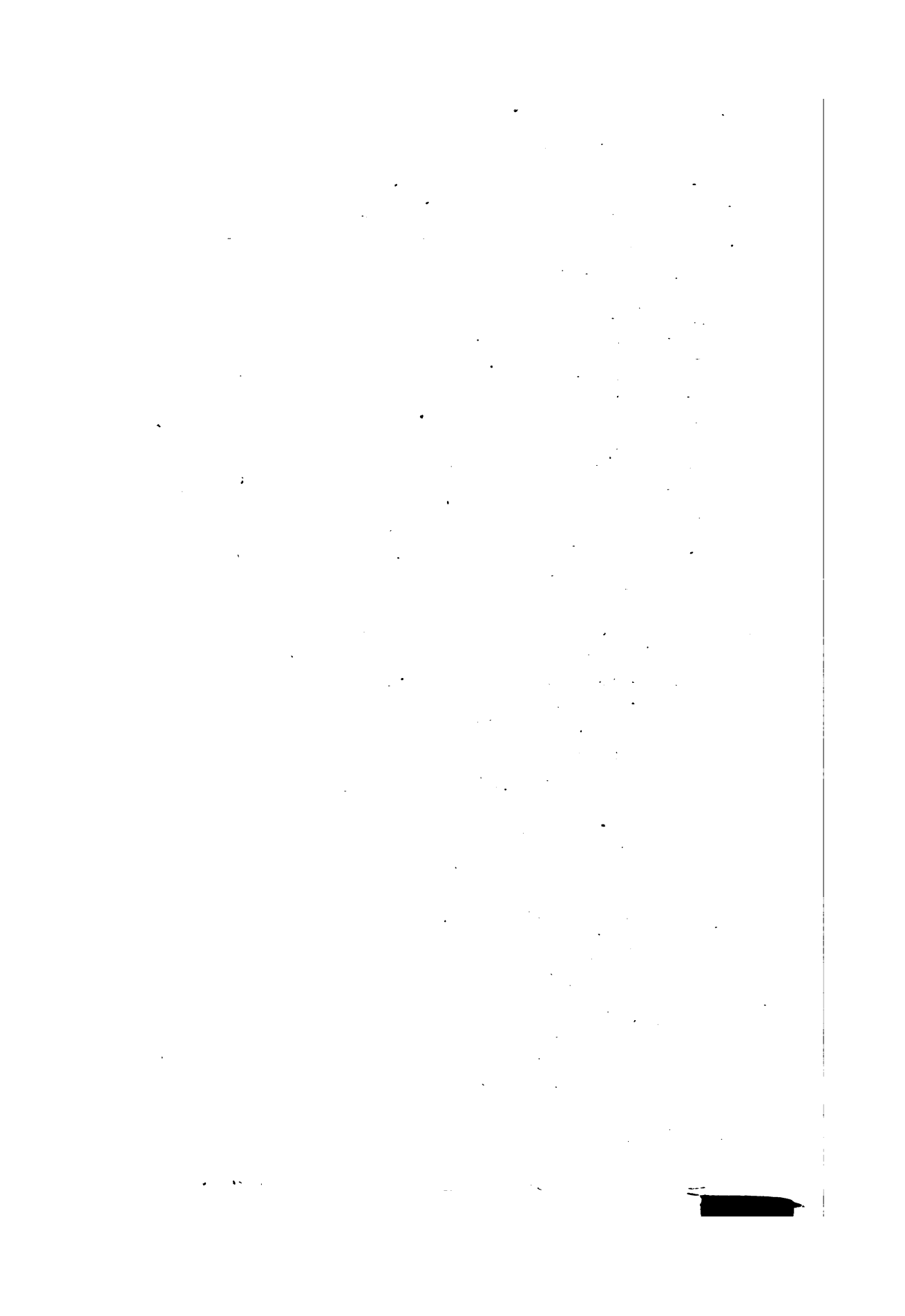




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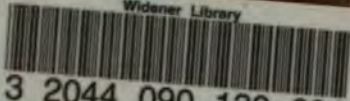
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