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AND  
**NUMISMATIC JOURNAL;**

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY  
THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY  
OF MONTREAL.



EDITED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY.

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VOLUME III.

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MONTREAL :

DANIEL ROSE, 210 ST. JAMES STREET.

PRINTER TO THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

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VOL. III.]

J U L Y , 1874.

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MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES WOLFE,  
FROM A SCARCE CONTEMPORARY PRINT, ENGRAVED BY R. HOUSTON.



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CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN  
AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

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VOL. III.

MONTRÉAL, JULY, 1874.

No. I.

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MEMOIR OF GENERAL WOLFE.

**J**AMES 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 Octoder 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 quarter-master-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.

FTER 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 goverment. 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 Françaises*, 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

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\* 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.

HE 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.

I am well aware that a winter expedition is attended with more difficulties than will offer to a superficial observer, but I am very far from thinking them insurmountable provided that measures are pursued without delay and the proper officers exert themselves in the execution of the orders they receive. Congress may, perhaps, determine on such an expedition. I shall therefore take the liberty to say if they do, that the men who go on this service should, besides their ordinary under clothes, be provided each with a good woolen Cap and a short but good blanket, coat, with a cape to turn over the caps to prevent the snow falling on the neck ; each two chequered woolen shirts ; a woolen pair of breeches ; two pair of good woolen stockings ; a pair of Indian leggins so long as to come up to the crotch ; a pair of good Indian shoes and a pair of English shoes ; with a pair of good warm socks and a pair of stout mittens ; and not to be suffered to carry any more clothing. Each man should also have a pair creepers ; a tinder box or horn, steel flints and a bundle of matches to every ten men. One thousand pair of snow shoes should also be provided ; 100 pair of skates ; 100 hand machines for firing vessels or buildings ; 2000 musket wooden cartridges ; Canes with spikes to be filled with a combustible composition to be shot into vessels or buildings. Each man to be also furnished with a powder horn and bullet pouch. Two thousand spare stands of arms should also be carried on to furnish such Canadians as might be willing to engage with us. All these articles should be collected at Albany to be delivered to the troops immediately before marching. One thousand men should be sent without delay to Skenesborough by the way of Fort Anne, from whence they should take down in rafts the boards that remain at the saw mill, near that place, none of which have been destroyed by the enemy. Sixteen thousand are left there, a number sufficient, not only to cover the men comfortably but also the provisions, of which a quantity sufficient for five thousand

men for three months should be carried to Skenesborough in the course of the winter, and biscuit sent instead of flour. Before the march of the troops from thence the Commissary should pick of the best pork sufficient for the army for fifteen days and have it well boiled, then laid out to freeze and packed up again that the Men may not be under the necessity of cooking on the march.

As it will require 1500 carriages to move such a body of troops, and two of the three months provisions with all the other stores, a great quantity of hay should be purchased, packed and disposed of in such places as that it might be conveniently taken up by the sleds whether they come from the Massachusetts or this State. Corn, oats and peas should be collected in like manner and directions given to each driver to bring with him three or four bags ; but as I apprehend that a sufficient number of hired sleds could not be conveniently procured I would advise that five hundred common coarse sleds, of which a carpenter will easily complete one in two days should be made, and one thousand stall-fed oxen with yokes be purchased to draw these sleds, and the oxen killed as soon as the army has penetrated Canada, that the salt provisions may be saved as much as possible, that none need be taken from the Canadians, as I suppose no specie can be procured to pay them. As it is in vain to attempt to carry on such an enterprise in a secret manner, application should be made to the Legislature of Massachusetts and this State to aid in procuring the sleds, that every farmer who is to furnish one may prepare himself in time ; and the Committee of each District should be obliged to deliver the sleds they are to furnish at such rendezvous as the officer commanding the expedition should direct.

The whole should be in readiness to move as soon as the Lakes have thoroughly frozen, which will probably be by the middle of February ; and if Ticonderoga should be abandoned the army might move that way ; if not, by the way

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 Chambly 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 seige 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.

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— 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.*

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\* General Schuyler had been superseded in command of the Northern army, by General Gates, after the evacuation early in July preceding, 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 Autumn 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 *MERCHANTS 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 immediate 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 distant settlements at Niagara, Detroit, Michillimakinak, &c., and of his journeys 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 Duberger's celebrated Model 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, 1783, 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.



HE 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.



HE 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 surblish 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 Gaspe.*" I have heard it stated that Colonel Le Maitre had also been Lieutenant-Governor of Gaspe ; 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 unexpected 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.

 N 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.



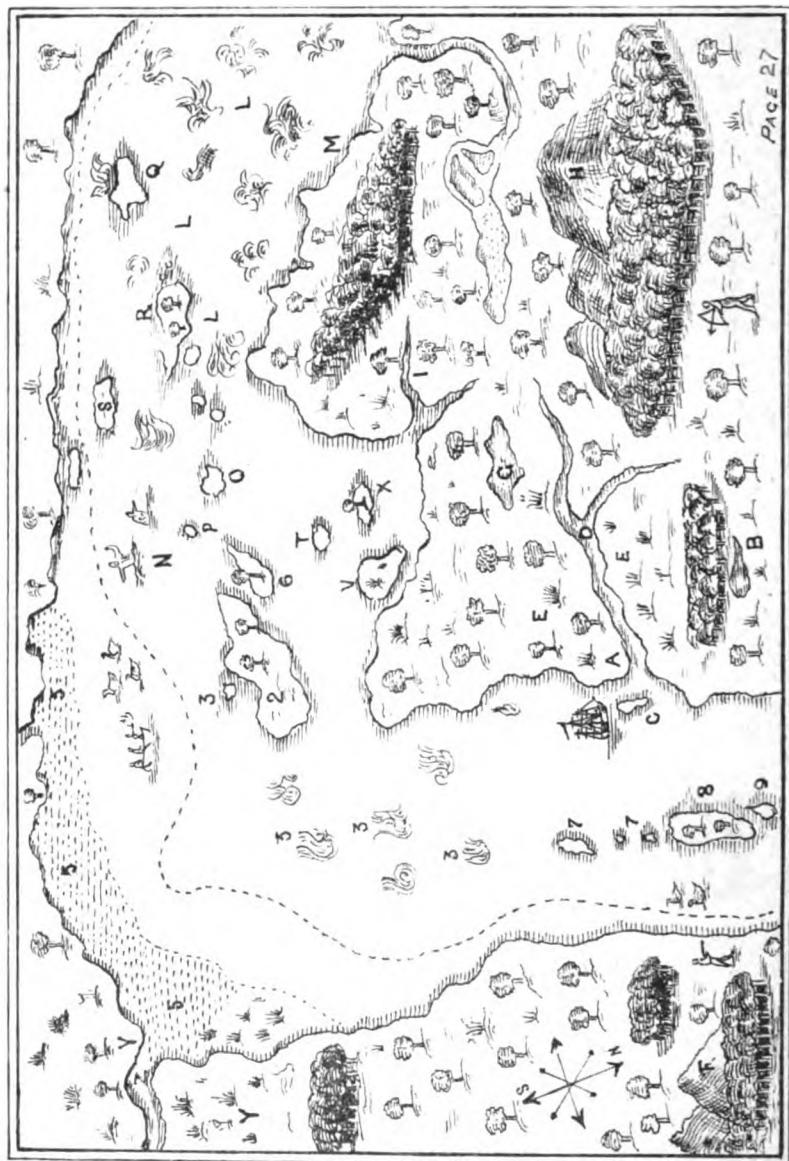
SIGNATURES or sign-manuals of sovereigns appended to official documents have been preserved in state archives from an early age. These at first were nothing more than marks or monograms as that of Charlemagne, affixed to a diploma in 784, which is now to be seen in the archives at Paris. The most ancient 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 contemporaries 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 Lallanne, entitled "*Dictionnaire de pieces autographes voltes aux bibliothèques 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 or PART of THE ISLAND of MONTREAL.

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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,



**N**"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.)



**EADERS** 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.

<sup>1</sup> Probably the site now known as Viger Square.      <sup>2</sup> Island Wharf.

<sup>3</sup> This Creek running along Commissioners Street under the St. Anns Market has recently been closed.

<sup>4</sup> Boileil.

<sup>5</sup> Laprairie.

<sup>6</sup> La Tortue River.

<sup>7</sup> Nuns Island.

MEDALS COMMEMORATIVE OF THE PRINCE  
OF WALES' VISIT TO CANADA IN 1860.

BY ALFRED SANDHAM.

**H**E 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 memento: 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, "*Quocunque 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.

AVING 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 counterfeitors of coin during the Protectorate, see pp. 38—45 of my " Numismata Cromwelliana, or the Medallic History of Oliver Cromwell," now in course of publication.

14 Park Street, Westminister,  
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 Baltamore 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 Baltamore and such others as are suspected to be ingaged w<sup>th</sup> him, in the said offence, and for the seizeing of all such moneys, stamps, tooles and Instrum<sup>ts</sup> for Coyning the same, as can be met w<sup>th</sup> and to bring them in safe custody to the Counsell."

#### EXTRACT NO. II.

Page 653 of the same book.

" Wednesday, 5th October, 1659.

" The Councell bcing informed that a great quantity of Silver is coyned into peeces of diverse rates and values, and sent into Maryland, by the Lo. Baltamore or his order. Ordered, That the said Lo. Baltamore 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.

**T**ITHIN 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 Assiniboa, 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 mêlée 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, Waterville 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 Waterville, 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,

where were assembled many of the partners of the North West Company, with Mr. McGillivray, their principal Agent. Here were also some of the persons who had been made prisoners at Kildonan.

Armed simply with a commission of a Justice of the Peace, Lord Selkirk then and there, at his encampment opposite Fort William across the Kaministigoia, issued his warrant for the arrest of Mr. McGillivray,

It is duly served and Mr. McGillivray submits. Two partners who came over with him as bail are also instantly arrested. The prisoners had been previously liberated and information was procured from them.

Warrants were then issued for the arrest of the remainder of the partners, who were found in the Fort. Some resistance was now offered. The gate of the Fort was partially closed by force; but a party of twenty-five men instantly rushed up from the boats and cleared the way into the Fort. At the signal of a bugle-call more men came over from the encampment, and their approach, put an end to the struggle. The arrests were then completed, and the remaining partners were marched down to the boats. "At the time this resistance to the warrant was attempted there were," our authority informs us, "about 200 Canadians, *i.e.*, French, in the employment of the Company, in and about the Fort together with 60 or 70 Iroquois Indians, also in the Company's service."

The Earl of Selkirk was plainly a man not to be trifled with; a chief who, in the olden time, would have been equal to the roughest emergency.

The prisoners brought down from Fort William, and after the lapse of nearly two years placed at the Bar in the Old Court House of York, were arraigned as follows: "Paul Brown and F. F. Boucher, for the murder of Robert Semple, Esq., on the 18th of June, 1816; John Siveright, Alexander McKenzie, Hugh McGillis, John McDonald, John McLaugh-

Ilin and Simon Fraser, as accessories to the same crime ; Cooper and Bennerman, for taking, on the third of April, 1815, with force and arms, eight pieces of cannon and one howitzer, the property of the Right Hon. Thomas, Earl of Selkirk, from his dwelling house, and putting in bodily fear of their lives certain persons found therein," The cannons were further described as being two of them brass field-pieces, two of them brass swivels, four of them iron swivels. In each case the verdict was "not guilty."

The Judges were Chief Justice Powell, Mr. Justice Campbell, Mr. Justice Boulton, and Associate Justice W. Allan, Esq. The counsel for the Crown were Mr. Attorney-General Robinson and Mr. Solicitor-General Boulton. The counsel for the prisoners were Samuel Sherwood, Livius P. Sherwood, and W. W. Baldwin, Esq.

The juries in the three trials were not quite identical. Those that served on one or other of them are as follows :— George Bond, Joseph Harrison, Wm. Harrison, Joseph Shepherd, Peter Lawrence, Joshua Leach, John McDougall, jun., Wm. Moore, Alexander Montgomery, Peter Whitney, Jonathan Hale, Michael Whitmore, Harbour Stimpson, John Wilson, John Hough, Richard Herring.

The Earl of Selkirk was not present at the trials. He had proceeded to New York, on his way to Great Britain. He probably anticipated the verdicts that were rendered. The North-West Company influence in Upper and Lower Canada was very strong. At a subsequent Court of Oyer and Terminer held at York, a true bill against the Earl and nineteen others was found by the Grand Jury, for "conspiracy to ruin the trade of the North-West Company." Mr. Wm. Smith, Under-Sheriff of the Western District, obtained a verdict of £500 damages for having been seized and confined by the said Earl when endeavouring to serve a warrant on him in Fort William ; and Daniel McKenzie, a retired partner of the North-West Company, obtained a verdict of £1,-

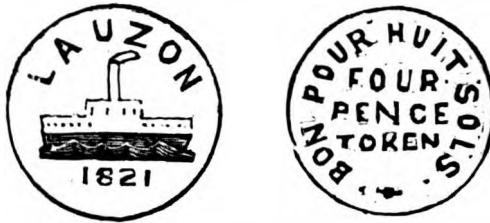
500 damages for alleged false imprisonment by the Earl, in the same Fort. Two years later, namely, in 1820, Lord Selkirk died at Pau, in the South of France.—*Toronto of Old.*

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### 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 'Lawson 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. MacKenzie proprietor of the Steamer MacKenzie, after which the horse boats of which there were several, gradually disappeared."

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#### EDITORIAL.

T 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 5th, 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.

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### 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 "Kebeca 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 Melanchthon 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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## *Geography and culture*

*Cartier*

JACQUES CARTIER.

*Fa Hogue*

DE ROBERVAL

*P. P. X. de l'charlevoix;*

CHARLEVOIX.

*Perrot D'Iberville*

PERROT

D'IBERVILLE

*Montcalm - Jaque marquette*

MONTCALM.

MARQUETTE.

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.

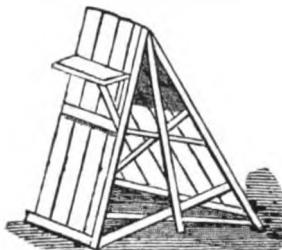
BY ALFRED SANDHAM.

**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."\*

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\* Encyclopaedia 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. Ann's 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'Alleboust, 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-

\* "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, (Siegeurs 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,

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\* 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. 67, 23rd May, 1720.

note therein, as follows: "*En delibere*,—intended to shew him the impossibility of what he proposes.—La Chapelle."

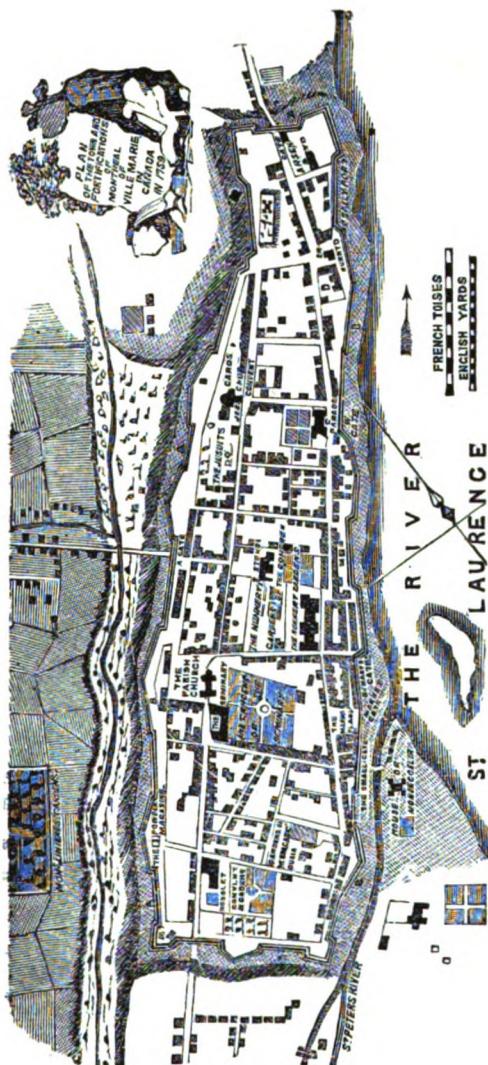
During the years which elapsed, up to 1721, no progress was made, as we learn from DeLery's report for that year. In 1721, the work was fairly entered upon, and De Lery spent the greater part of the summer at Montreal, superintending the work.

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 despatch, expresses his belief that the inhabitants "perhaps feared that they will be re-imburshed 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-

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\* 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 seige of Louisbourg, which place he captured on the 6th of July following. In 1759 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 o'erleaped its former bounds, and the walls having become a decided nui-

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\* 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 23rd 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 map§ 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.

§ Page 57.

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.

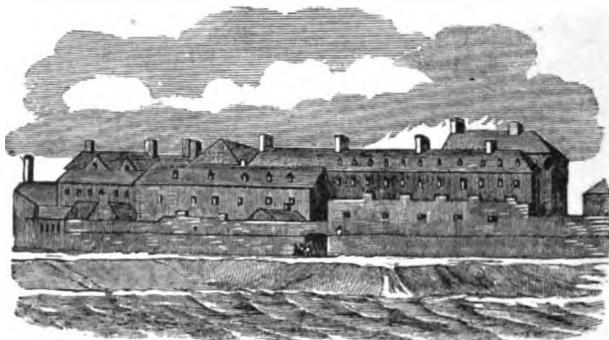
By order of the Commissioners the old Citadel Hill was razed, and when, in 1821, the site was presented to the City by the Governor General, the Earl of Dalhousie,\* the Square

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\* 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 régime* 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, 1620, and was brought to Canada in September, 1653, 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.



HE 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."

"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.)

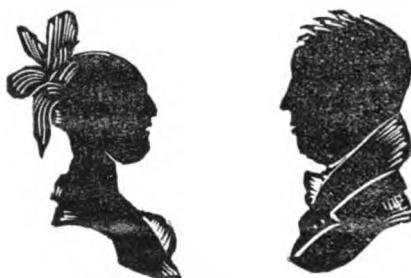
\* A facsimile of the Card Money was given on page 53, Volume I., of the *Canadian Antiquarian*. Cards smaller in size, and of less value, were also issued. In the valuable Canadian Collection belonging to Cyrille Tessier, Esq., of Quebec, there are two specimens of these smaller Cards.—ED.

## CANADIAN FINE ARTS (?) IN 1808.



HE following is copied from a Montreal paper of  
1808 :

*CORRECT PROFILES.*



E. METCALF,

WOULD 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 PHYSILOGNOTRACE 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.

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 speake 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 Pantechnicon 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 seige 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.

 **L**IUTENANT-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 Breboeuf arrived at Quebec.

Not a few of those early missionaries had to endure the torture of martyrdom ; and although the martyrdom of Fathers Breboeuf 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 Hospitalar Nuns temporarily occupied a house situate 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 Monreal, 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 superceded 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.

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 Laird 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 *Prés 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 *Albemarle*, 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 Champêtre*, 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 murderer 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 Allée*.

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 Allée*, 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-

---

\* Since these lines were written, the red has disappeared under a coat of whiteish 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 uninterruptedlly 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.



THE 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 us 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 PERROT,

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 Condillac, 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.

## LETTER FROM WM. PENN TO THE EMPEROR OF CANADA.



**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 wee 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.

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 *religionaires*, also in the seiges 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 Cames de Jambville."

#### 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 1/4 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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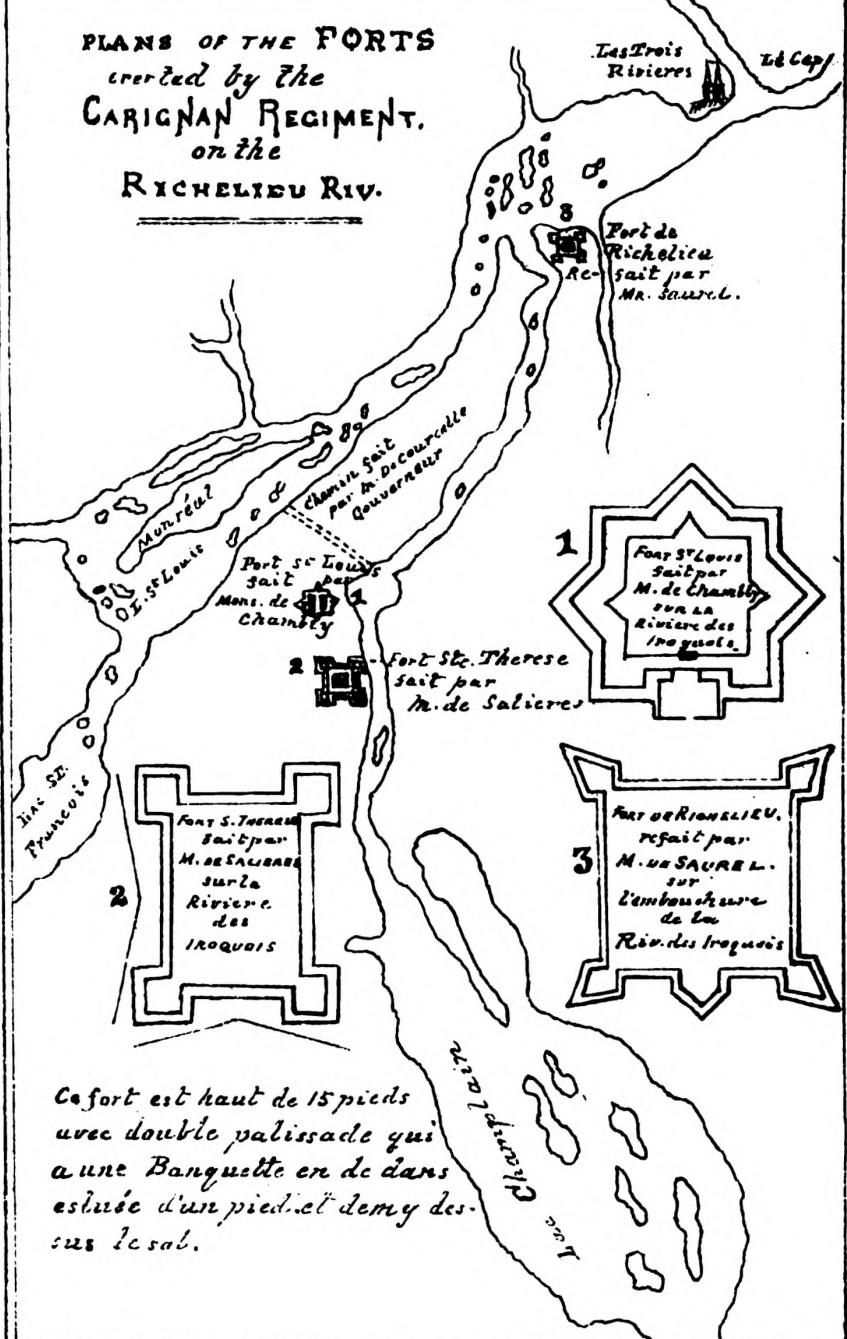
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PLANS OF THE FORTS  
 erected by the  
 CARIGNAN REGIMENT,  
 on the  
 RICHELIEU RIV.



*Talon*  
TALON

*Jollier d'anticosty*  
JOLLIET

*Le ch. de Lévis*  
DE LEVIS

*Belafalle*  
LA SALLE

*Lafteur*  
LAFITEAU

*Le Baron de Dieskau*  
DE DIESKAU

*Bourlamaque*  
BOURLAMAQUE

*Father Casot 13 March 1798*  
FATHER CASOT

CANADIAN AUTOGRAPH MIRROR - PLATE 2.





THE  
**CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN,**  
AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

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VOL. III.

MONTREAL, JANUARY, 1875.

No. 3.

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THE "OLD FORT" AT CHAMBLY.

BY HENRY MOTT.

*Perierunt etiam ruinas.  
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.) Chamby 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 Chamby—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 Chamby, 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 Chamblay, 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 Chamblay.†

AUTOGRAPH OF M. DE CHAMBLAY.

"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 *Sorel*.

† Fort Chamblay, or "Shamblee" as the early colonists called it, figures in all the border wars after Charlevoix's day.

‡ It was 15 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 Chamblay, 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 Chamblay 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 Chamblay, 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 Chamblay also was again strengthened.

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<sup>t</sup> 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 Lévis, 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 Chamblay 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 ODELL TOWN,  
NOVEMBER 1838.



THE following account of the engagement at Odell-town 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 Scriver, 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 Scriver 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 Scriver 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.

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\*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 rereward. 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." \*

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\* 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 Royal. 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.



ROM 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

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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 expresse 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.

E 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.*

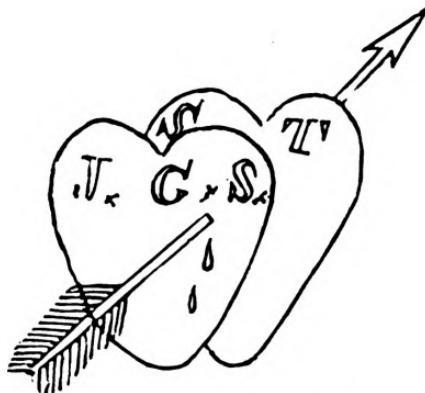
## AN ANCIENT VALENTINE.

N 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.

OLONISTS 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 productivity), 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 *régime* of both France and England.

Canada, for instance, was not used in its present significance 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 choose 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 *rendezvous* 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 LeMoigne 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 Jolliet preserve the name of another distinguished Canadian, a Quebecois, Louis Jolliet, 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 Naticotti, 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 Lévis, Cardinal Richelieu, Charlevoix and other celebrities of the old *régime*.

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 Britanny. 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, Havelock, 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,



E 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 commemo rates 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.

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### THE "PIONEER NEWSPAPER" OF THE NORTH WEST.

BY ALFRED SANDHAM.

**B**EADER 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.

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## 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 enterprizes. 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'Ornlie, 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 Surenne, 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,

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\*A very handsome monument has been erected at St. Foy, principally through the efforts of Dr. P. M. Bardy, 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.

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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.



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.



HE 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.



INCE 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 Cyclo-pædia.

#### R E V I E W S .



E 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.



URIOS 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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## The Banker's Magazine for 1874-5.

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THE  
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN,  
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VOL. III.

MONTRÉAL, 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.

**T**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 preseverance ; 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, sowing 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,”

---

\* 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 decent 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 vists 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-

\* 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 mingle 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.



HE 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."

### THE DUFFERIN MEDALS.



THESE 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 develop 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 throughout 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.

### SONS OF LIBERTY.

*A scene from the "Canadian Rebellion."*



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, noboby was killed.

## D R . 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.



**N** 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.

### 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."



It 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 *Musquodobit'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.

### J O L L I E T .

BY BENJAMIN SULTE.

HE 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" !

#### A S A L U T E .



**N** 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.

\* *Correspondance des Gouverneurs*.—M.S. Dominion Library, Ottawa.

† This is a discovery made recently by the learned Abbé Tasquay, 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.

### INDIAN DRESS—LOVE--MAKING—FEASTS— BURIALS.

From a MS. Letter of *Sœur Ste. Hélène*, published by Abbe Verneau.



OULD 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 Abenagus 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.

## 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."

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 assafotida 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 pourtrayed, 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 :

*Pyroëis, 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.

### TORONTO—YORK.

From "Toronto of Old," by Henry Scadding, D.D.

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.



HE 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.



HE 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.

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  $3\frac{3}{4}$  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  $\frac{5}{8}$  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  $3\text{-}16$ ths of an inch, not more indeed than two of the smallest. A small

arrow of dark red slate is  $\frac{5}{8}$  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.

#### THE BRITISH WAR MEDALS FOR CANADA.



HE 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.

#### BRITISH COINAGE.

NGLAND 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.

#### E D I T O R I A L .

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 coming 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 unflaggingly 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.



UR 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 Titusville, 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.

#### 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 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 4½ by 3½ 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 Otaonais 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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