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CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN,
AND
NUMISMATIC JOURNAL:

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CONTENTS.

A Good Family	130
An Essay upon the Government of the English Plantations on the Continent of America	76
Attack on Montreal by the Americans (1775—1875)	135
Books and Manuscripts	42
Celebrated Original Characters	71
Champlain's Tomb	99
Claims to the Discovery of America	183
Coins	108
Coin Sales	186
Centennial Waifs	165
Counterfeit Coins of the Commonwealth	33
Dean Swift—The Wood Half-pence	4
Despatch Relative to the Invasion of Canada, 1775	25
Early Press in Canada	64
Editorial	46, 93, 142, 187
English Coinage, Patterns and Proofs	80
First Siege and Capture of Louisbourg	49
Fragments from the Stone Age of Montreal	174
General Richard Montgomery,—His Attack on Quebec,—His Tomb in New York	149
Henry VIII. Crown	84
Indian Stone Pipes	15
King Charles the First's Collection of Coins	59
Local Centennial Medals	39
Making Greenbacks	181
Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct	40
Medal of the American Pomological Society	44
Medals of the War of 1812	122
Notes and Queries	48
Numismatic and Antiquarian Society	141
Obituary	45, 185
Old Coins and how they are Made	160
On the Death of General Wolfe	99
On the Reduction of Quebec by General Wolfe	154
Pewter Farthings of Cromwell	34
Reviews	47, 143, 191

Seventeen Seventy-five—Eighteen Seventy-five	-	-	1
Slavery at Quebec	-	-	158
Silver Goinage of the Dominion	-	-	38
Sir Francis Bond Head	-	-	92
The British Mint	-	-	138
The "Bronze Cannon"	-	-	22
The Coronation Chair at Westminster Abbey	-	-	58
The Destruction by Fire of the Old Recollet Convent	-	-	97
The First Atlantic Steamship	-	-	79
The First (?) Railway Passenger Train in America	-	-	28
The First Water Pipes Laid in Montreal	-	-	86
The Great Manitoolin	-	-	101
The Last years of French Dominion at Quebec, 1748-59	-	-	145
The Medallic Art, an Account of Medals Old and New	-	-	88
The Money of Canada in Olden Times	-	-	169
The New Home	-	-	66
The Pistols and Sash of General Wolfe, 1795	-	-	31
The Waterloo Medal	-	-	38
To a Gold Coin found on the Plains of Troy	-	-	119
Tossing Pennies	-	-	139

 ILLUSTRATIONS.

Autograph of Richard Montgomery	-	-	-	168
Indian Pipes	-	Opposite	-	16
Logan Medal	-	-	-	45
Medal of the American Pomological Society	-	-	-	44
Sir Francis Bond Head	-	Opposite	-	92
Stone Implements from Montreal	-	Opposite	-	174
The War Medal (of 1812)	-	-	-	Frontispiece

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OF THE SOCIETY.

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M, IN ADVANCE.

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JAMES STREET.

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.



WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF

Major L. A. Huguet-Labour, M. A. N. A.

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CONTENTS.

	Page
1775—1875	I
Dean Swift,—The Wood Half-pence	4
Indian Stone Pipes	15
The "Bronze Cannon"	22
Despatch Relating to the Invasion of Canada in 1775	25
The first (?) Railway Passenger Train in America	28
The Pistols and Sash of Gen. Wolfe, 1795	31
Counterfeit Coins of the Commonwealth	33
Pewter Farthings of Cromwell	34
The Waterloo Medal	36
Silver Coinage of the Dominion	38
Local Centennial Medals	39
Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct	40
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Medal of the American Pomological Society	44
Obituary	45
Editorial	46
Reviews	47
Notes and Queries	48

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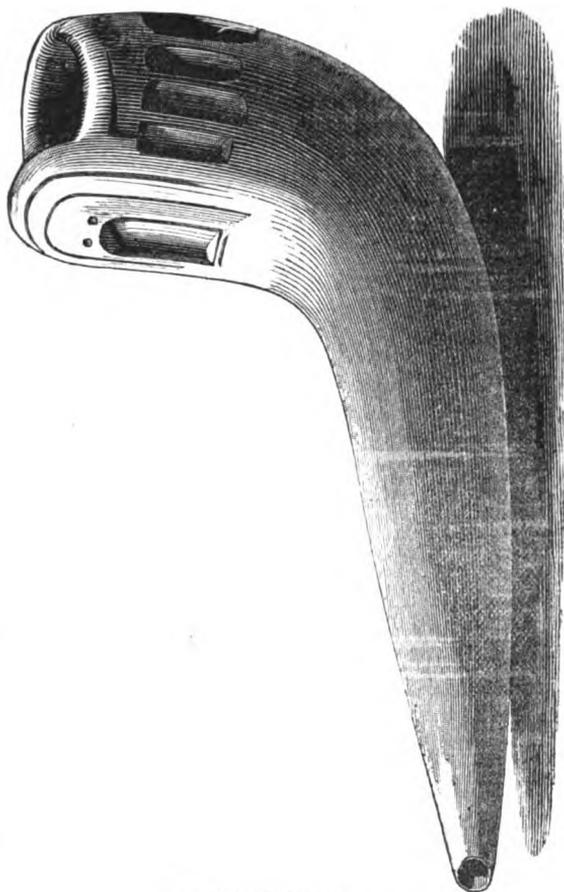


FIG. 1.

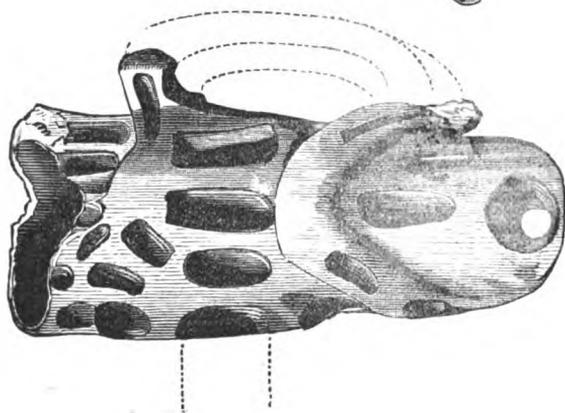


FIG 2.



THE
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN,
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VOL. IV.

MONTREAL, JULY, 1875.

No. 1.

1775—1875.



OUR friends and neighbours in Massachusetts have been busy celebrating with considerable enthusiasm the centenary anniversaries of the Battles of Lexington and Bunkers Hill, and although it cannot be expected that we, as British subjects, can take part in such rejoicings, nevertheless we reflect with pleasure that all occasion for bitterness and angry feelings has passed away ; and proud of the great nation which has grown up, we can rejoice with the citizens of the United States at the wondrous prosperity of their country, and the position among the nations of the earth, which they now hold.

In Canada, we have a fair and noble record to point to during the past hundred years, and our young Dominion has to day a brilliant future before it, " if to herself she proves but true."

Dr. Parkman closes his "Old Regime in Canada" with these striking words : " A happier calamity never befel a people than the conquest of Canada by the British arms."

The result has shown that similar language might with truth be used with reference to the struggle between England and the 13 United Colonies ; and as we here in Canada can look back with pride and admiration to the brave and heroic founders of "Nouvelle France," so may the United States boast of having sprung from worthy Sires.

"In all things, we are sprung from earth's best blood, have titles manifold."

We have cause for rejoicing here at the progress we have made, and a retrospect to "100 years ago" may not be without some profit. In 1775, the good people of Montreal and Quebec were in fear and trembling, and were enduring the horrors of war (from no fault of their own) and the names of Ethan Allen, Benedict Arnold, and Richard Montgomery still remain to point the moral and adorn the tale. Montreal was captured on the 31st October of that year by Montgomery, and Quebec was threatened, and the attack ended with the death of Montgomery on the very last day of the year 1775.

It deserves notice, that although the cession of Canada to England had taken place only 12 years before that date, our ancestors stood firm to their allegiance to England, and they were neither to be coaxed nor driven to cast in their lot with the 13 Colonies.

Since that date what progress have we made in both countries, 100 years ago there was not a single white man in what is now Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois ; the population of Upper Canada was scarcely 10,000, and of Lower Canada 100,000; a number now exceeded by the city of Montreal alone. To-day, what wondrous inventions do the two countries possess, which had not been dreamed of 100 years ago ; the steam printing press, the locomotive, the steam boat and electric telegraph, the telescope, the microscope, and the art of photography, &c., &c.

Our neighbors invited John Bright, (the foremost amongst

the tribunes of the English people) to their celebration at Lexington, and in his reply Mr. Bright, wrote :—

“I would rather not think of an occasion when Englishmen shed blood, and English blood, on your continent, and I would prefer to celebrate the freedom and grandeur of your country on some other day. But I can rejoice with you in that freedom and grandeur, and wish with you that they may be perpetual.”

So we would rather recall the glories of 1875, when England and the United States of America have clasped their hands in friendship and have shown to the world how national disputes may be settled without an appeal to the sword ; and so may it ever be, may they ever stand side by side in the world's march to the victories of freedom, civilization and humanity.

This little magazine numbers amongst its subscribers many good friends in the United States, they will, we are confident, endorse the following sentiments, and appreciate the love of the “Dear Old Land,” which is not yet wholly extinguished even in their own favored country :—

“The warrior's fame has stains of blood ;
 And it comes with the widow's wail ;
 Look *we* on the glory whose milder rays
 Will bring no tears to the eyes that gaze,
 Whose trophies of triumph, whose songs of praise
 The tenderest heart may hail.

Then hail ! all hail ! thou ‘Dear Old Land’
 Where our fathers ashes lie ;
 There are sunbeams bright on this far-off shore ;
 There are starlit skies when the day is o'er,
 And we never may tread thy greensward more ;
 But we'll love thee till we die.”

H. M.

DEAN SWIFT,—THE WOOD HALF--PENCE.



THE Drapier Letters by Swift, in abuse of the Wood Coinage 1722--23, are matter of history, but as we believe that many of the present generation have not read the letters, so as to gain a knowledge of their violent abuse, we give "Letter No. 1," from an edition published at Dublin in 1730.

To the Tradesmen, Shop-Keepers, Farmers, and Common-People in General, of the Kingdom of *IRELAND*.
Brethren, Friends, Countrymen, and Fellow Subjects,

What I intend now to say to you, is, next to your Duty to God, and the Care of your Salvation, of the greatest Concern to yourselves, and your Children ; your Bread and Cloathing, and every common necessary of Life entirely depend upon it. Therefore I do most earnestly exhort you as Men, as Christians, as Parents, and as Lovers of your Country, to read this Paper with the utmost attention, or get it read to you by others ; which that you may do at the less expence, I have ordered the Printer to sell it at the lowest rate.

It is a great fault among you, that when a person writes with no other intention than to do you good, you will not be at the pains to read his advices : One Copy of this Paper may serve a Dozen of you, which will be less than a farthing a-piece. It is your folly that you have no common or general interest in your view, not even the wisest among you, neither do you know or enquire, or care who are your friends, or who are your enemies.

About four years ago, a little Book was written, to advise all people to wear the manufactures of this our own Dear Country : it had no other design, said nothing against the King or Parliament, or any man, yet the poor Printer was prosecuted two years, with the utmost violence, and even some

weavers themselves, for whose sake it was written, being upon the Jury, found him guilty. This would be enough to discourage any Man from endeavouring to do you good, when you will either neglect him or fly in his face for his pains, and when he must expect only danger to himself and loss of money, perhaps to his ruin.

However, I cannot but warn you once more of the manifest destruction before your eyes, if you do not behave yourselves as you ought.

I will therefore first tell you the plain story of the fact ; and then I will lay before you, how you ought to act in common prudence, and according to the Laws of your Country.

The fact is thus, it having been many years since Copper half-pence or farthings were last coined in this Kingdom, they have been for some time very scarce, and many Counterfeits passed about under the name of Raps : several applications were made to England, that we might have Liberty to Coin new ones, as in former times we did ; but they did not succeed. At last one Mr. Wood a mean ordinary Man, a Hard-Ware dealer, procured a Patent under His Majesty's Broad Seal to Coin Fourscore and Ten Thousand Pounds in Copper for this Kingdom, which patent however did not oblige any one here to take them, unless they pleased. Now you must know, that the half-pence and farthings in England pass for very little more than they are worth. And if you should beat them to Pieces, and sell them to the brazier, you would not lose above a penny in a shilling. But Mr. Wood made his half-pence of such Base Metal, and so much smaller than the English ones, that the brazier would not give you above a penny of good money for a Shilling of his ; so that this Sum of Fourscore and Ten Thousand Pounds in Gold and Silver, must be given for trash that will not be worth above Eight or Nine Thousand Pounds real value. But this is not the worst, for Mr. Wood when he pleases, may by stealth send over another and another

Fourscore and Ten Thousand Pounds, and buy all our goods for Eleven parts in Twelve, under the value. For example, if a Hatter sells a dozen of Hats for Five Shillings a piece, which amounts to Three Pounds, and receives the payment in Mr. Wood's Coin, he really receives only the value of Five Shillings.

Perhaps you will wonder how such an ordinary fellow as this Mr. Wood could have so much interest as to get his Majesty's Broad Seal for so great a sum of bad money, to be sent to this poor Country, and that all the nobility and gentry here could not obtain the same favour, and let us make our own half-pence, as we used to do. Now I will make that matter very plain. We are at a great distance from the King's Court, and have no body there to solicit for us, although a great number of Lords and Squires, whose estates are here, and are our countrymen, spend all their lives and fortunes there. But this same Mr. Wood was able to attend constantly for his own interest; he is an Englishman and had great friends and it seems knew very well where to give money, to those that would speak to others that could speak to the King and could tell a fair story. And His Majesty, and perhaps the great Lord or Lords who advised him, might think it was for our Country's good; and so, as the Lawyers express it, the King was deceived in his grant, which often happens in all reigns. And I am sure if his Majesty knew that such a Patent, if it should take effect according to the desire of Mr. Wood, would utterly ruin this Kingdom, which hath give such great proofs of its Loyalty, he would immediately recall it, and perhaps shew his displeasure to somebody or other: but a word to the wise is enough. Most of you must have heard, with what anger our honourable House of Commons received an account of this Wood's Patent. There were several fine speeches made upon it, and plain proofs that it was all a wicked cheat from the bottom to the top, and several smart

votes were printed, which that same Wood had the assurance to answer likewise in Print, and in so confident a way, as if he were a better man than our whole Parliament put together.

This Wood, as soon as his Patent was passed, or soon after, sends over a great many barrels of those half-pence, to Cork and other Sea Port Towns, and to get them off, offered an Hundred Pounds in his Coin for Seventy or Eighty in Silver : But the collectors of the King's customs very honestly refused to take them, and so did almost every body else. And since the Parliament hath condemned them, and desired the King that they might be stopped, all the Kingdom do abominate them.

But Wood is still working under hand to force his half-pence upon us, and if he can by help of his friends in England prevail so far as to get an order that the commissioners and collectors of the King's money shall receive them, and that the Army is to be paid with them, then he thinks his work shall be done. And this is the difficulty you will be under in such a case : For the common soldier when he goes to the Market or Ale-house will offer this money, and if it be refused, perhaps he will Swagger and Hector, and threaten to beat the Butcher or Ale-wife, or take the Goods by force, and throw them the bad half-pence. In this and the like Cases, the Shop-Keeper, or Victualer, or any other tradesman has no more to do, than to demand ten times the Price of his goods if it is to be paid in Wood's money ; for example, twenty pence of that money for a quart of Ale, and so in all things else, and not part with his goods till he gets the money.

For suppose you go to an Ale-house with that base money, and the Landlord gives you a quart for four of these half-pence, what must the Victualer do ? His Brewer will not be paid in that Coin, or if the Brewer should be such a fool, the farmers will not take it from them for their beer, because they are bound by their leases to pay their Rents in good

and lawful money of England, which this is not, nor of Ireland neither, and the Squire their Landlord will never be so bewitched to take such trash for his land; so that it must certainly stop some where or other, and wherever it stops it is the same thing, and we are all undone.

The common weight of these half-pence is between four and five to an ounce; suppose five, then three shillings and four-pence will weigh a pound, and consequently twenty shillings will weigh six pounds butter weight. Now there are many hundred farmers who pay Two Hundred Pound a Year Rent: Therefore when one of these farmers comes with his half year's rent, which is one hundred pound, it will be at least six hundred pound weight, which is three horses load.

If a Squire has a mind to come to Town to buy Cloaths and Wine and Spices for himself and family, or perhaps to pass the winter here; he must bring with him five or six horses loaden with sacks as the farmer bring their corn; and when his Lady comes in her Coach to our Shops, it must be followed by a Car loaded with Mr. Wood's money. And I hope we shall have the grace to take it for no more than it is worth.

They say Squire Conolly has Sixteen Thousand Pounds a Year; now if he sends for his Rent to Town, as it is likely he does, he must have two Hundred and Fifty Horses to bring up his Half Year's Rent, and two or three great Cellars in his House for Stowage. But what the Banker will do I cannot tell. For I am assured, that some great Bankers keep by them Forty Thousand Pounds in ready cash to answer all payments, which sum, in Mr. Wood's money, would require Twelve Hundred Horses to carry it.

For my own part, I am already resolved what to do; I have a pretty good shop of Irish Stuffs and Silks, and instead of taking Mr. Wood's bad copper, I intend to truck with my neighbours the Butchers, and Bakers, and Brewers, and

the rest, Goods for Goods, and the little Gold and Silver I have, I will keep by me like my Heart's Blood till better times, or till I am just ready to starve, and then I will buy Mr. Wood's money, as my father did the brass money in K. James's time, who could buy ten pound of it with a Guinea, and I hope to get as much for a pistol, and so purchase bread from those who will be such fools as to sell it me.

These half-pence, if they once pass will soon be Counterfeit, because it may be cheaply done, the stuff is so base. The Dutch likewise will probably do the same thing, and send them over to us to pay for our goods ; and Mr. Wood will never be at rest but coin on : so that in some years we shall have at least five times fourscore and ten thousand pounds of this Lumber. Now the current money of this Kingdom is not reckoned to be above four hundred thousand pounds in all ; and while there is a Silver six pence left, these blood suckers will never be quiet.

When once the Kingdom is reduced to such a condition, I will tell you what must be the end : The Gentlemen of Estates will all turn off their tenants for want of payment, because, as I told you before, the Tenants are obliged by their leases to pay Sterling, which is lawful current money of England ; then they will turn their own Farmers, as too many of them do already, run all into Sheep where they can, keeping only such other Cattle as are necessary ; then they will be their own Merchants and send their Wool and Butter and Hides and Linnen beyond Sea for ready Money and Wine and Spices and Silks. They will keep only a few miserable Cottiers. The Farmers must rob or beg, or leave their Countrey. The shop keepers in this and every other Town, must break and starve : For it is the Landed-man that maintains the Merchant, and Shop-keeper, and Handicrafts Man.

But when the Squire turns Farmer and Merchant himself,

all the good Money he gets from abroad, he will hoard up to send for England, and keep some poor Taylor or Weaver and the like in his own House, who will be glad to get bread at any rate.

I should never have done, if I were to tell you all the miseries that we shall undergo if we be so foolish and wicked as to take this Cursed Coyn. It would be very hard, if all Ireland should be put into one scale, and this sorry fellow Wood into the other, that Mr. Wood should weigh down this whole Kingdom, by which England gets above a Million of good money every year clear into their pockets, and that is more than the English do by all the World besides.

But your great comfort is, that, as his Majesty's Patent does not oblige you to take this money, so the Laws have not given the Crown a power of forcing the subjects to take what money the King pleases : For then by the same reason we might be bound to take Pebble Stones or Cockle Shells, or Stamped Leather for Current Coin, if ever we should happen to live under an ill Prince, who might likewise by the same power make a Guinea pass for ten Pounds, a Shilling for twenty Shillings, and so on, by which he would in a short time get all the Silver and Gold of the Kingdom into his own hands, and leave us nothing but brass or leather or what he pleased. Neither is any thing reckoned more cruel or oppressive in the French Government than their common practice of calling in all their money after they have sunk it very low, and then coining it a-new at a much higher value, which however is not the thousandth part so wicked as this abominable project of Mr. Wood. For the French give their subjects silver for silver, and gold for gold ; but this fellow will not so much as give us good brass or copper for our gold and silver, not even a twelfth part of their worth.

Having said this much, I will now go on to tell you the Judgments of some great Lawyers in this matter, whom I fee'd on purpose for your sakes, and got their opinions under

their hands, that I might be sure I went upon good grounds.

A famous Law Book call'd the Mirrour of Justice, discoursing of the Articles (or Laws) ordained by our Ancient Kings, declares the Law to be as follows : It was ordained that no King of this realm should change, impair or amend the money or make any other money than of gold or silver without the assent of all the Counties, that is, as my Lord Coke say, without the assent of Parliament.

This Book is very ancient, and of great authority for the time in which it was wrote, and with that character is often quoted by that great lawyer my Lord Coke. By the Laws of England, several Metals are divided into Lawful or true Metal and unlawful or false Metal ; the former comprehends Silver or Gold, the latter all baser Metals : That the former is only to pass in payments appears by an act of Parliament made the twentieth year of Edward the Fjrst, called the statute concerning the passing of pence, which I give you here as I got it translated into English ; for some of our Laws at that time were I am told, writ in Latin : Whoever in buying or selling presumeth to refuse an half-penny or farthing of Lawful money, bearing the stamp which it ought to have, let him be seized on as a contemner of the King's Majesty, and cast to prison.

By this Statute, no person is to be reckoned a contemner of the King's Majesty, and for that crime to be committed to prison ; but he who refuses to accept the King's Coin made of Lawful Metal, by which, as I observ'd before, Silver and Gold only are intended.

That this is the true construction of the act, appears not only from the plain meaning of the words, but from my Lord Coke's observation upon it. By this acts (says he) it appears, that no subject can be forc'd to take in buying or selling, or other payments, any money made but of Lawful Metal ; that is, of Silver or Gold.

The Law of England gives the King all mines of Gold

and Silver, but not the mines of other Metals ; the reason of which prerogative or power, as it is given by my Lord Coke, is because money can be made of Gold and Silver, but not of other Metals.

Pursuant to this opinion half-pence and farthings were anciently made of Silver, which is more evident from the act of Parliament of Henry the IVth. Chap. 4. by which it is enacted as follows : Item, for the great scarcity that is at present within the realm of England of half-pence and farthings of Silver, it is ordained and established that the third part of all the money of Silver plate which shall be brought to the Bullion, shall be made in half-pence and farthings. This shews that by the words half-penny and farthing of Lawful money in that statute concerning the passing of pence, is meant a small Coin in half-pence and farthings of Silver.

This is further manifest from the statute of the ninth year of Edward the III. Chap. 3, which enacts, that no Sterling half-penny or farthing be molten for to make vessel, or any other thing by the gold smiths, nor others, upon forfeiture of the money so molten (or melted.)

By another act in this King's Reign black money was not to be current in England, and by an Act made in the eleventh year of his Reign Chap. 5. Gally half-pence were not to pass : What kind of Coin these were I do not know, but I presume they were made of base Metal, and that these Acts were no new Laws, but further declarations of the old Laws relating to the Coin.

Thus the Law stands in relation to Coin, nor is there any Example to the contrary, except one in Davis's reports, who tells us, that in the time of Tyrone's Rebellion Queen Elizabeth ordered money of mixt metal to be coined in the Tower of London, and sent over hither for payment of the Army, obliging all people to receive it and commanding that all Silver money should be taken only as Bullion, that

is, for as much as it weighed. Davis tells us several particulars in this matter too long here to trouble you with and that the Privy Council of this Kingdom obliged a merchant in England to receive this mixt money for goods transmitted hither.

But this proceeding is rejected by all the best Lawyers as contrary to Law, the Privy Council here having no such Power. And besides it is to be considered, that the Queen was then under great difficulties by a Rebellion in this Kingdom assisted from Spain, and whatever is done in great exigences and dangerous times should never be an example to proceed by in seasons of Peace and Quietness.

I will now, my dear friends, to save you the trouble, set before you in short what the Law obliges you to do, and what it does not oblige you to.

First, you are oblig'd to take all money in payments which is coined by the King and is of the English standard or weight, provided it be of Gold or Silver.

Secondly, you are not oblig'd to take any money which is not of Gold or Silver, not only the half-pence or farthings of England or of any other country; and it is only for convenience, or ease, that you are content to take them, because the custom of coining Silver half-pence and farthings hath long been left off, I will suppose on account of their being subject to be lost.

Thirdly, much less are we obliged to take those vile half-pence of that same Wood, by which you must lose almost eleven-pence in every shilling.

Therefore, my friends, stand to it one and all, refuse this filthy trash: it is no treason to rebel against Mr. Wood, his Majesty in his patent obliges no body to take these half-pence; our Gracious Prince hath no so ill advisers about him; or if he had, yet you see the Laws have not left it in the King's power, to force us to take any Coin but what is

Lawful, of right standard, Gold and Silver ; therefore you have nothing to fear.

And let me in the next place apply my self particularly to you who are the poor sort of tradesmen : perhaps you may think you will not be so great losers as the rich, if these half-pence should pass, because you seldom see any Silver, and your customers come to your shops or stalls with nothing but brass, which you likewise find hard to be got ; but you may take my word, whenever this money gains footing among you, you will be utterly undone ; if you carry these half-pence to a shop for tobacco or brandy, or any other thing you want, the shop-keeper will advance his goods accordingly, or else he must break and leave the key under the door. Do you think I well sell you a yard of tenpenny stuff for twenty of Mr. Wood's half-pence ? No, not under two hundred at least, neither will I be at the trouble of counting, but weigh them in a lump. I will tell you one thing further, that if Mr. Wood's project should take, it will ruin even our beggars : For when I give a beggar an half-penny, it will quench his thirst, or go a good way to fill his belly ; but the twelfth part of a half-penny will do him no more service than if I should give him three pins out of my sleeve.

In short those half-pence are like the accursed thing, which as the Scripture tells us, the Children of Israel were forbidden to touch ; they will run about like the Plague and destroy every one who lays his hands upon them. I have heard scholars talk of a man who told a King that he had invented a way to torment people by putting them into a bull of Brass with fire under it, but the Prince put the projector first into his own brazen bull to make the experiment ; this very much resembles the project of Mr. Wood ; and the like of this may possibly be Mr. Wood's fate, that the brass be contrived to torment this Kingdom with, may prove his own torment, and his destruction at last.

N. B.—The author of this paper is inform'd by persons who have made it their business to be exact in their observations on the true value of these half-pence, that any person may expect to get a quart of twopenny ale for thirty-six of them.

I desire all persons may keep this paper carefully by them to refresh their memories whenever they shall have farther notice of Mr. Wood's half-pence or any other the like imposture.

INDIAN STONE PIPES.

BY R. W. MCLACHLAN.



It is with ever deepening interest that we trace back to their first beginning articles now in common use. But the early history of many of them are so beclouded in the impenetrable haze of prehistoric times, that we can form little or no conception of their rude precursors, or of the incidents that lead to their invention. Yet from customs and usages connected with their present and past history, we may learn much of their first introduction and early uses.

So with the *Tabago*, as the pipe, rather than the "weed," was named by the Indians, from whom its properties were learned by the discoverers of the Western Continent, and by them introduced into the Old World, where its use soon became almost as universal as it had been for ages in the new. Its history, previous to that advent, is so meagre that it is only founded on the inferences deducted from the scanty remains of a former civilization that have come down to us in a more or less perfect condition.

Having then little data, save the legends and customs that have been collected from the many diverse tribes that once claimed possession of the whole of this continent, we

may be pardoned, if we draw upon our imagination, and picture to ourselves the scenes of this the Red man's great invention

Going back from one to two thousand years in the history of America, we might find ourselves one January evening in the midst of an Indian encampment, by the borders of a tropical stream. The northern blast coming down with more than usual rigour, fires were lighted in many of the tents for the general comfort. Into one of these tents, a bundle of the stalks of a broad leaved plant growing near by was carried and cast on the fire. The tent was soon filled with a stifling smoke, and as the native Americans are peculiarly susceptible to narcotics, the inmates were soon under its dreamy influence. Not only are they so highly susceptible, but they take great delight in the dreamy narcotized state here produced. Its qualities soon becoming known, every tent was provided with a bundle of this plant to be cast on the fire at the pleasure of its master. Thus we have an idea of the first smoke. But in a tropical climate this manner of smoking was rather inconvenient, as a Turkish bath, good enough in itself, was not a seasonable accessory. So a hollow in a rock near the camp was chosen, the smokers resorted thither, and on hands and knees, inhaled the delight giving fumes from the burning leaves placed therein. This being an unnatural position, a stem was invented, and by inserting it at the mouth of this primitive bowl, our primitive smoker was able to enjoy his "weed" comfortably seated. In this development on the embryo pipe, the early smoker still found something wanting, for it was rather wasteful of the precious leaves, requiring a larger stock every time it was filled, and not being one of the movables, a natural pipe was not always convenient to each place of encampment during the migrations of the tribe. Therefore a smaller stone, light enough to be carried along with the camp baggage was hollowed out. It was common property,

and on a clear summer evening in the middle of the camp, might be seen the Chief with the warriors of the tribe seated around a stone pot from which the blue smoke lazily curled upwards; each having a long tube thrust into the smouldering leaves in the pot, drawing thence whiffs of smoke which they from time to time exhaled through their nostrils. This being still a cumbersome arrangement, and single warriors being often for days together on a lonely hunting expedition without his coveted solace, a smaller and more portable bowl was shaped, and the stem at length inserted at a hole drilled near the bottom, when we have the invention perfected.

The source of so much pleasure to the Indian soon led him to regard his pipe as a sacred object, rather than an ordinary utensil. It was to him his charm against evil, his diplomatist, his ensign, his sceptre, his wine cup, his oracle, aye, even his altar of incense. It suspended to his neck guarded him from the unseen dangers of the spirit world, the peace pipe passed from mouth to mouth, was the seal to the ratification of a treaty between contracting tribes. The sacred pipe, carried with the warriors while on the war path, was their Oriflamme stimulating them to still higher deeds of valor. When produced in the great council of the tribes, it was their ensign of royalty sealing their deliberations with authority. From it he inhaled rather than quaffed his sole narcotic, and from it poured fourth his libations to his gods; under its influence the medicine men foretold events of the future, and warned their people of impending danger, while with its curling smoke the prayers of the Red Man ascended as incense to the great spirit.

His highest art was lavished on its ornamentation, upon it he exercised all his ingenuity. Many a weary hour did he spend over it, with the rude implements at command, before it was brought to perfection. Suitable stones for pipe making were always in great request. In their journeyings the young

heroes were always on the look out for such stones, treasuring them up until they could spare the time, shaping them. Their mode of working, after having selected the stone, generally a soft one, was to break it down to about the proper size, then to rub against a harder stone till near the requisite shape. The hole for the stem and bowl were drilled out by means of a hardwood stick, and a few grains of sand, made to revolve rapidly with a bow on the part to be drilled. The pipe then finished off with a sharp piece of flint or quartz, was ornamented according to the taste of the manufacturer.

So great was the demand for pipe stone, that it became an article of commerce, and quarries were opened in rocks where such stone was obtainable. Among these the Red pipe stone quarry of Portage Des Prairies in Minnesota, is the most celebrated. And such is the Indians esteem for this stone, that the place has come to be looked upon as sacred ; being a neutral ground for all tribes, where sworn enemies may smoke the pipe of peace together, none making them afraid, while they replace their old ones. Many are the legends related by the different nations resorting thither, of its creation and dedication. But one, as given by Caltin will suffice.

“The great spirit, at an ancient period, here called all the Indian nations together, and standing on the precipice of the red pipe stone rock, broke from its wall a piece, and made a huge pipe by turning it in his hands, while he smoked over them, and to the North, the South, the East, and the West, and told them that this stone was red, that it was their flesh, that they must use it for their pipes of peace, that it belonged to them all, and that the war club and scalping knife must not be raised on its ground. At the last whiff of his pipe his head went into a great cloud and the whole surface of the rock for several miles was melted and glazed. Two great ovens were opened beneath and two women (guardian spirits of the place) entered them in a blaze of fire, and

they are heard there yet (Tso-me-cos-tee and Tso-me cos-tee-won-dee) answering to the invocations of the high priests or medicine men who consult them when they are visitors to this sacred place."

This stone being of a beautiful red colour, has given the Indian the idea of human flesh or blood as the material from which it was created ; an idea running through all the legends collected regarding it. The mineral is somewhat harder than stealite, to which it is closely allied, yet it was when discovered altogether new to science, and has been named Catlinite after the discoverer.*

Each of the different races had pipes peculiar to themselves, enabling us in these after times to map out the limits of their range, and determine the degree of their civilization. The mound builders, who erected those huge tumuli that abound in the Ohio and adjoining Mississippi Valley. A people living long anterior to the days of Columbus, had a form of pipe altogether different from any in modern use. The stem was flat and broad shaped, so as to fill the mouth when partly open, projecting equally from either side of bowl, one end of the stem was used as a handle while the smoke was inhaled through the other. The bowl thus placed in the middle of the stem was often highly ornamented, being shaped to represent a human head, bird, or some animal artistically fashioned, shewing that they had reached a much higher stage of civilization than the more modern inhabitants found by Europeans occupying their land.†

* Its component parts are

Water	8.4
Silica.....	48.2
Alumina.....	28.2
Magnesia.....	7.0
Chloride of Lime.....	2.6
Peroxide of Iron.....	5.0
Oxide of Manganese.....	.6

100 0

† A fragment of one of these pipes was found among many other remains pertaining to Canadian Indians, on Hopkins Island, near St. Regis, by Mr. James Hopkins. In the Autumn

The west coast of British Columbia and adjacent Islands are inhabited by a race of Indians called the "flat heads," from the peculiar custom of flattening the skull indulged in by many of its members. Their pipes are exceedingly elaborate, being a kind of feet work carved in black slate, in which figures of men, birds, and frogs are mixed up in a most grotesque manner, resembling some of the old carvings on mediæval cathedrals. One pipe will often contain as many as fifty different figures, the small bowl being hollowed out of one of these figures, without interfering in any way with the whole design. Pipes made since the visits of Europeans, have become frequent, have cordage, rigging of vessels, and other European ideas curiously mixed up with their own native designs, shewing their art to be imitative, rather than original, still their style would indicate a much higher stage of civilization than that to which they have attained. The clay slate, from which these pipes are made, is from the carboniferous rocks of Queen Charlotte Islands and it is inferred that the inhabitants of those Islands, who are a wandering race, are the real manufacturer and in their wanderings sell them to their relatives on the mainland.

Coming back to the East, we find that at one time the Hurons ranged over the larger part of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, having left traces of their Villages by the borders of most of the principle rivers and lakes, the first pipe, figured * at the beginning, is from the borders of Lake Balsam in the County of Peterboro', Ontario. It is peculiar in being complete in itself, most other stone pipes

of 1874, a small mound was opened by him in which the bones of a man were found, together with a few flint arrow heads. Did a company of these mound building Indians once occupy these islands, or did they hold commercial intercourse with an Ancient Canadian Tribe? At any rate the specimen is curious and interesting as having been found in Canada.

* This pipe was found by Mr. James Angus, on lot No. 25, Township of Fenelon, who in digging turned it up with the spade. He writes that he has picked up many specimens of Indian pottery and arrowheads round the spot, and there is a tradition that the place was an old camping ground.

requiring a stem or mouth piece of wood or bone. Its ornamentation is very simple, consisting of a row of deep irregular depressions round the top, while the front has a semi-circular line running round and enclosing two dots and an oval, slightly depressed in the centre. The material is a beautiful green serpentine, and seems similar to that found at Grenville, Quebec. And may we not surmise that here in the East there might have been in early days a green pipe stone quarry, with all the sacred associations pertaining to such a place.

The second illustration is of a pipe * from the ancient Village of Hochelaga, at Montreal. It is more highly ornamented than the last, having a series of deep indentations irregularly spread over its surface. To the back was attached a piece, (which has unfortunately been broken off and lost), probably representing a lizard as clinging to or climbing up the pipe and looking into the bowl. While most, if not all of the pipes and fragments of pipes found at Hochelaga, of which there are many are of clay. This is interesting as being the only specimen made from stone. Having two holes to receive stems or mouth pieces, it was used as a peace pipe. And here on the slopes of Mount Royal from this pipe did the chief of this nation and his former enemy, together smoked peace to their respective warriors. Yet it seems a relic of still more value than a peace pipe, for from the hole at the bottom, it was suspended by a cord round the great Chieftains neck, and as his charm enabled him to dare the unseen danges of the spirit world unharmed. The material of this pipe is a yellowish steatite, found in abundance in the Eastern Townships, it is curious that from what distances stones were brought, and with the few implements at command how beautiful and varied were the designs carved on these pipes.

* Found by Mr. Charles B. Pearson when there was a regular cursade made on the site of ancient Village of Hochelaga, now almost covered by the greater Village of Montreal, many interesting specimens were at that time found by school boys who after keeping them for some time threw them away when they became lost to our archaeological collections.

While Egypt has left us her mummies, Etruria her vases, Greece her sculptures, and Rome the trophies of her conquests, by the collection and study of which we can form some conception of the prevailing emotions and methods of action of the great races who have acted their part in the old world's history, let us not forget the peace pipe, and all the associations clustering around it regarding the fast fleeting Red races who have left their mark on this our new world.

THE "BRONZE CANNON."

BY BENJAMIN SULTE.

ANY one conversant with the archæological studies of Canada may remember an article published some forty years ago * by Mr. Amable Berthelot, respecting a piece of ordinance then recently found on a shoal in the River St. Lawrence, opposite the Village of Champlain, a little below Three-Rivers. It was at the time the subject of much speculation and discussion, the question being that of ascertaining whether that old Bronze piece had been lost there previous to or after Jacques Cartier's appearance in that neighborhood. †

Arguments were used *pro and con*, in order to prove that the relic must have belonged to the vessels of either Cartier or Verazain, and the conclusions generally arrived at were favorable to that belief. For want of information regarding the history of the locality where the object under debate was found, no one openly ventured to contest the theory thus stated. But the *Journal des Jesuites*, recently printed, suggests a reconsideration of this subject, inasmuch as a paragraph (pages 71-72) furnishes us with a recital of a wreck that occurred near Champlain Village, in the autumn of

* Transactions of the Quebec Hist. & Lit. Society, Vol. II, p. 198.

† See Bibaud's *Bibliothèque*, Vol. IX., p. 365, 521

1646. According to the Journal, a Brigantine loaded with stores for Three-Rivers, was lost "near Cap-à-l'Arbre,"* with a crew of nine men, composed partly of sailors and partly of employees of the Jesuites, going to Three-Rivers.

The first point to be decided is to know the exact locality of Cap-a-l'Arbre. It has been stated † as being Cap a la Roche at the lower part of the seigneurie of St. Jean d'Eschaillon, nearly opposite Ste. Anne de la Pérade. From there eastwards to Quebec, no other localities but Portneuf and Sillery were inhabited so far back as 1646, and in that part above Cap-a-l'Arbre, one single settlement only was to be found (at Cap de la Madeleine) until Three-Rivers was reached. Thus by fixing the vicinity of Cap-a-l'Arbre as the place of the wreck, we feel confident that the record in question did not refer to any portion of the River below that Cape, but rather to a spot further on ;—no name apparently had then been given to the various places extending for nearly fifty miles along the river shore. It is true that the shoal at Champlain is not exactly in proximity (about fifteen miles distant) to Cap-a-l'Arbre, but in a wild unsettled country as this was at that time such difference can hardly be considered as an error on the part of the person who made the entry in the Parish Register of Quebec.

Can we infer from historical sources that the cannon was in use, and consequently got lost at any particular period?

Its pattern is certainly the same as those common in the days of Francis the first of France, (say 1520--1530), therefore, contemporary with Verazain and Cartier, but this is no basis for the argument arrived at that it was lost from the ships of either of those two discoverers.

Verazain eludes all enquiries after 1525, when he was last seen in the Gulf of St. Lawrence ; he may have ascended

* Register, Quebec Parochial Church.

† La Revue Canadienne, 1874, p. 197.

the river,—we do not know. Cartier whose writings are so full of minute details, does not mention the least fact to help us in the belief that he actually suffered any such loss, which certainly he would have noted, had it occurred.

The wreck of the "Brigantin" of 1646 is the only fact established by documentary evidence to account for the presence of the old Bronze Gun on the Champlain shoal.

It is of very little importance that over a century had elapsed between Cartier and the year 1646. The style of those light guns for naval purposes was much the same during that period, and most likely the service in Canada at that early date, was not provided with arms and outfits of the latest improvements. From about 1595 French traders were travelling up and down the River St. Lawrence every summer. Leaving their sea going vessels at Tadoussac, they used to carry on their trade as far as Three-Rivers, if not further, by means of "Choloupes" or "bargues" fitted up for half a dozen mariners or even a less number. These barges had one or two *pieriers* or *espoirs*, working on pivots at the bow and stern. Nothing better could then be adopted for the protection of the Europeans against the Indians. During the whole of the seventeenth century no material change took place in that way, and no doubt that such was the armament of the "brigantin" of 1646. Precisely at that time small guns of a shape and size similar to the one found at Champlain were no longer used on board large vessels, but only on smaller vessels coasting between the ports of France. It is to be suspected that the Colonies were also provided with similar arms for their internal navigation. Even if the Francis First pattern were then obsolete for military purposes, it was quite good enough to be used against the Indians, and for a trifle the adventurers engaged in the fur trade of Canada probably bought them in preference to an improved and more costly weapon.

Some forty years since, one or two Guns of a similar

character were found in the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec ; it is not necessary to explain that they were used exclusively in the navigation of the River when we compare them with other pieces (all of large dimensions) discovered below Quebec, *i. e.*, within the area of the oceanic navigation.

The "Bronze Cannon," as it was called, was destroyed in a fire in Quebec about thirty years ago. Its length was three feet four inches and a half. Grose * gives a description of the Francis First piece, that applies to this Gun in every way. It is unnecessary to add that such a primitive specimen in the art of casting cannon was far behind what could be produced in our day in this line, but there is one thing remarkable in these old guns : the application of the breech-loading system of modern days, which seems to have acted fairly enough. The mechanism is a box carrying the cartridge, that was easily slipped through a small opening into the breech of the piece, and closed with a bolt ; this was drawn out after the discharge had taken place.

What has become of the other Guns found in the St. Lawrence, and said to be exactly like the "Bronze Cannon" destroyed in Quebec ?

DESPATCH RELATING TO THE INVASION OF CANADA IN 1775.

BY the kindness of Mr. Lemoine, we are able to place before our readers a copy of a despatch from Guy Johnson, relating to the invasion of Canada. It is addressed to Lord Dartmouth, 12th October, 1775, and now lies, with a lot of archives belonging to the Dominion Government, in the Library of the Literary and Historical Society, Quebec.

* *Military Antiquities*, Vol. I., p. 384. See also cut and text in *Le Magasin Pittoresque*, 1836, p. 199.

MY LORD,—The uncommon trouble and various difficulties I met with in the discharge of my duties the last summer, together with the uncertainty of events, prevented my writing to your Lordship for some time past, and indeed there only appeared a single opportunity since I came into this Province ; however, I could not let the vessel sail at this time without doing myself the honor of giving your Lordship a brief sketch of my past transactions, hoping to lay the whole before you more fully in a little time.

Finding in May last that all necessaries for the Indians were stopped by order of the Committees, and myself threatened with an attack from a Committee armed force, and having then received secret instructions and despatches from General Gage respecting the measures I had to take, I left home the last of that month, and by the help of a body of white men and Indians, arrived with great difficulty at Ontario, (where in a little time), I assembled 1458 Indians and adjusted matters with them in such a manner that they agreed to defend the communication and assist His Majesty's troops in their operations.

The beginning of July, I set out for this place with a chosen body of them, and Rangers, to the number of 220 ; not being able to get any craft or even provisions for more, and arrived here the 17th of that month, and soon after convened a second body of the Northern Confederacy to the amount of 1700 and upwards, who entered into the same engagements, notwithstanding they had declined coming in some time before on Governor Carleton's requisitions, their minds having been corrupted by New England emissaries, and most of them discouraged by the backwardness of the Canadians. These Indians remained encamped for a considerable time, waiting the motion of troops, and I detached from them about 100 Indians to serve as scouts and covering parties to the troops at St. Johns, which were then much exposed. These Indians had several skirmishes with the

New Englanders, in one of which they killed Captain Baker, an out-law of New York, and a very daring and dangerous rebel, who was returning to the enemy with a particular state of the force, &c., at St. Johns.

The preparations for the defence of this Province, and the annoyance of the enemy, going on very slowly through the prejudices of the Canadians, and the want of influence among the noblesse, and Governor Carlton not judging it expedient to permit the Indians to pass the limits of the Colony, the latter, after a stay far beyond what is usual with Indians, begun to return to their respective countries, giving assurances of their readiness to return whenever there was a prospect of troops or military operations, leaving with me, however, a body of about 500 in three camps.

On the 6th September, the Rebel Army advanced in view of St. Johns, and the first division, consisting of about 700 men, under a General Montgomery, began to land near the place, on which the Indians there marched out, and though unsupported by any troops, &c., gave them so warm a reception, that after being twice repulsed, they returned with precipitation, with the loss of about 100 killed and wounded. On our side, one of my Captains was shot through the thigh, 6 Indian warriors killed, and as many wounded. The number of Indians in that action was under 90, and at that time I had in different encampments 408 of the several Nations. This, My Lord, was the critical time for striking such a blow as would have freed the country of these invaders, and greatly contributed to assist General Gage's operations; but such was the infatuation of the Canadians, that they could not, with all General Carleton's endeavours, be prevailed on even to defend their country, and the enemy, after a pause of some days, at Isle aux Nois, returned, invested the small body of Regulars at St. Johns, cut off all communication with it and Montreal, and

scattered their parties through the country, some of whom came within sight of that city, whilst the Indians disappointed at finding none to co-operate with them, began to take measures for their own security, and many of them retired. During all this time the enemy employed their most fitting officers with parties to draw in the Canadians to join them, and numbers did so.

Encouraged by this, and relying on some persons said to be disaffected in the city, Col. Allen, their most daring partizan, advanced with a body of about 140 Rebels, very near Montreal, which was thrown into the utmost confusion. A body, consisting of some Regulars, volunteers and 32 officers and men, of my Department, with a few Indians, marched out to oppose them on the 25th September, and engaged them within less than three miles of the gates, when the Rebels were defeated, and Col. Allen being vigorously pressed by those of my corps, surrendered to Mr. Johnson, one of my officers.

This small affair promised great consequences, and had the Governor been able to pursue it immediately, this Colony would now have been freed from the distress under which it has long laboured; but the Canadians have not as yet come in, in such numbers as to answer the design of Government, and the season being very far advanced in this cold climate, the few remaining Indians propose to return home in a day or two.

* * * * *

G. JOHNSON.

THE FIRST (?) RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAIN IN AMERICA.



IN the year 1870, the Antique Publishing Co., issued a Lithograph purporting to be that of the first Railroad Passenger Train in America. The letter press gave what would appear to be a truthful account of the event, which the picture commemor-

ated, and the portraits of the party of excursionists are given, with their names attached. The engine is said to have been named the John Bull, its weight 4 tons, and the engineer's name John Hampson, an Englishman. It is published as a copy of a painting in the collection of the Historical Society, Hartford, Connecticut. This picture, which has been looked upon with much interest, adds another proof of the reckless manner in which matters of history are oft-times perverted. Under date of August 24th, 1874, Mr. William H. Brown, McKean county, Pa., writes to the President of the Connecticut Historical Society; and stating that he, Mr. Brown, is the artist who prepared the picture, (a salhouette), that it is a representation of what proves to be the 3rd train in America. That with but one exception, that of Thurlow Wood, the portraits were introduced merely to make up the picture, (although the portraits are correct and were copied from originals in the artists studio). That the Engineer's name was David Matthew (not Hampson) and, that the Engine was not the "John Bull" but De Witt Clinton. In fact, that beyond the fact that train may be correctly represented, all the appendages therein, and the interesting description given, are a tissue of misrepresentations.

The true origin of the original of the published picture is given by Mr. Brown, as follows:

"In the year 1831, I was in Albany, in the exercise of my profession as an artist, and had an office in State street, over the store of a Mr. Miller. My style of likeness was the full-length profile cut out of black paper and placed upon a white card. From my earliest boyhood I was gifted with that faculty and had reached in it (as every one conceded) a great degree of perfection, and for over twenty-five years made a most lucrative business in the exercise of the faculty.

"As I said before, in 1831 I was in Albany when the first locomotive arrived in that city from the West Point works, then in New York city, foot of Beach street. On the 9th of

August the first experiment with that locomotive was to be made upon the road. Just before the time of the train starting from the top of the inclined plane, I arrived at the scene and there beheld for the first time a locomotive, and was struck with the novel appearance of the machine and its train of cars. Drawing from my pocket a letter I had received a day or two before, with a few lines only written on a whole sheet of cap paper, and making an appropriation of the unoccupied part of the sheet, and substituting my hat for a desk, I made a rough and hasty sketch of the curious looking machine and its appendages, and at the same time a sketch of the engineer on the machine, who, twenty-eight years after, I learned was Mr. David Mathew. Just as I had made my sketch I was notified that the train was about to start. So, gathering up my papers, I hurried to and fortunately got a seat in one of the cars and had a ride to Schenectady. After our return to Albany I made a correct cut (in my peculiar style) from the rough drawing I had made, and that identical cutting in black paper I presented to the Connecticut Historical Society, through Dr. Comstock, one of its members. With regard to the passengers represented in the cars, I will say that I did not see one of them on that occasion, but placed them there from copies of their pictures arranged on the walls of my office as specimens of my skill; although since then, in a letter I got from Mr. Thurlow Weed, he informs me that he was one of the passengers on the cars on that occasion, and he saw me when I made the sketch before starting."

He then proceeds to show that the first Locomotive run in America was of English manufacture and called the Stourbridge Lion. It was run at Honedale, Penn., by Horatio Allen on the 8th August, 1829, two years and one day before that shown in the picture. The first American locomotive named the "Best Friend of Charleston," was run on the South Carolina Railroad, on the 25th December, 1830.

The second named the "West Point," also for the South Carolina Railroad, ran on the 5th of March, 1831, the picture referred to is therefore but a true representative of the third American built locomotive and train.

This picture, referred to in this article, has been copied and copy-righted by a party in Canada.—EDS.

THE PISTOLS AND SASH OF GEN. WOLFE, 1795.

To the Editor of the Antiquarian.

DEAR SIR,—Would you allow me to write in your magazine additional information on an incident relating to the siege of Quebec in 1759. By the following documents, which come to me with every guarantee of reliability in the writers, it would appear that the gallant General Wolfe, before expiring on the Plains of Abraham on the 13th September, 1759, bequeathed his pistol and sash to one of the surgeons who attended him, Dr. Elihu or Edward Tudor, a Welshman, born in 1733, who graduated at Yale College, 1750, joined the English Army in 1755, was present at the taking of Quebec. Left the service about 1767—received a pension and grant of land from English Government. These relics are now in the possession of Dr. Tudor's grand daughter, Mrs. Strong, at Monkton. Awaiting further particulars,

I remain, Dear Sir, yours &c.,

J. M. LEMOINE.

MONKTON, *April 26th*, 1875.

J. M. LEMOINE, ESQ.,

SIR,—Please find enclosed statement of Mrs. Strong, relative to the Pistols and Sash of General Wolfe. You will undoubtedly remember that I wrote to you last winter, and that you answered, asking for something more authentic. Consequently I drew up a set of questions, leaving after

each question space for answer, now I return them to you. There is no question in the minds of people here about the facts as stated by Mrs. Strong.

The authenticity of the matter is as well established here as that Mr Harriaux is proprietor of General Montgomery's sabre. I should be very happy to receive one of the books that are being prepared of that era in the history of Quebec.

I have the honor, Sir, of being at your service.

G. E. SMITH.

"Dr. Elihu or Edward Tudor, was descended from Owen Tudor who came from Wales with the Puritans: was born 1733; graduated at Yale College, 1750; joined the army, 1755; was at the taking of Quebec and the Harana about 1767; he was discharged and returned to his native place, he received a pension during his life and also a grant of land from the English Government."

The above statement is made by Mr. C. W. Strong of the firm of Strong and Middlebrook, Vergennes, Vt.

Will Mrs. Strong please answer the following questions?

What is your maiden name? Sarah Tudor.

What was your father's name in full, and profession? Edward Tudor, Educated at Philadelphia as Physician, Surgeon and Dentist.

What was your Grandfather's name and profession? Elihu Tudor, Physican, and Surgeon; generaly wrote it Edward as he disliked the name Elihu.

When and where was he born? February, 1733, Windsor, Connecticut.

When and where did he die? East Windsor, Con., March, 1826,

Was he Surgeon on General Wolfe's staff at Quebec in 1759? He was.

How do you know that your Grandfather Tudor attended upon General Wolfe, when he was wounded on the 13th September, 1759, at Quebec? I have often heard my grandfather relate the circumstance, and other interesting reminiscences of the General.

What is the history or tradition as you have it, that General Wolfe gave your grandfather his pistol? The history he—my grandfather—gave was, only that they were given him at the death of General Wolfe.

Describe them,—They are Rifled Breech Loaders, London maker, Flint Locks, Silver Mounted with English Coat of Arms on butt; the Sash was cut up. Dr. Strong has a piece; it is stained.

Have you them in your possession? My son, Dr. Edward T. Strong of Crown Point, New York, has them.

Have you the Sash worn by Surgeon Tudor at the time the General was killed? The Sash was three yards long, Crimson Silk,—It was General Wolfe's Sash given to my grandfather.

What is said of stains of blood upon it from the wound that caused Wolfe's death? It was rent with the shot and stained with his blood.

MRS. SARAH TUDOR STRONG.

COUNTERFEIT COINS OF THE COMMON-WEALTH.

(From *Numismata Cromwelliana*, by W. H. Henfrey.)



THE following extract from a contemporary newspaper affords us an interesting example of Richard Pight's proceedings against the false coiners. It is exactly copied from *The Publick Intelligencer*, Number 4, from Monday October 22 to Monday October 29, 1655.

" An Advertisement.

" There is a great offender of this Commonwealth, whose name is *Abraham Stapley*, thirty years of age, a *Sussex* man, brown haired, of middle size, whitely cloured, very slender, usually going in sad coloured clothes ; he first lived in *Westminster*, at the Mill-bank ; from thence he went to *Red-rose street* in *Covent-Garden*, from thence into *Dirty Lane* in *Saint Gileses* ; from thence to *Saint Saveries dock* ; from thence to *Detford*. This *Abraham Stapley*, is a false Coiner of money, for, in his house at *Detford* were found several false Coining Irons for half Crowns, and false half Crowns, Coined with the date 1655, and this is to give notice to all persons whatsoever, that shall receive any of this said money of *Stapleys*, dated 1655, their being none of that date in his Highness Mint coined to this day the 26 of *October* ; If they do not give notice to me *Richard Pight*, I shall wheresoever I finde them, prosecute them according to the Law : whosoever shall apprehend this party, and bring certain Intelligence to Master *Pight* in the Tower, Surveyour of the Melting-house in his Highnesse Mint, shall receive five pounds for their faithful service to the Commonwealth.

" *Richard Pight.*"

It is perhaps unnecessary to remind the reader that *Stapley* was liable to the punishment of death for counterfeiting the coin of the realm ; for this crime had been held to be high treason ever since the year 1351 (25 Edward III. chapter 2.)

PEWTER FARTHINGS OF CROMWELL.

(From *Numismata Cromwelliana.*)



SOME of the farthings of 1654 are still in existence ; and we will now describe the two pewter farthings of that date which were actually put into circulation, as we learn from the following passage in a contemporary newspaper :—

Wednesday, 26th April, 1654.—“ This night are come out new Farthings, weighing a quarter of an ounce fine Pewter, which is but the price of new Pewter ; that so the people may never hereafter fear to loose much by them ; with the Harp of one side, and a crosse on the other, with T. K. above it.”—Page 3802, No. 239, of *Severall Proceedings of State Affairs*.

That the issue of these farthings was unauthorised and contrary to the wishes of the government, appears from an official notice which was speedily published, prohibiting their circulation in these terms :—

“ An Advertisement.

“ Whereas several persons have presented unto his Highness and his Council, divers patterns for the making of a common Farthing for the use of the Common wealth ; and have attended several times about the same, and at this day the business is depending before his honourable Council, and their pleasure as yet not signified therein. And yet notwithstanding in the mean time several persons have presumed without any Authority or Declaration of the State to set the Common-wealth of *Englands* Arms on a piece of pewter of the weight of about a quarter of an ounce, and have procured intimation in Print to be made, that these pewter farthings are allowed to pass currant through the Commonwealth of *England*, &c., and in pursuance thereof, have and do daily vend these unauthorized pewter farthings in *London* and other parts of this Commonwealth, to the great deceit and damage of this Nation.

“ These are to give notice to all men, that if there be not a sudden stop of the making and vending of those pewter farthings, the Commonwealth will be greatly deceived, both by mixing the Pewter with Lead, and also every Tinker and other lewd persons will get molds and made the said pewter farthings in every corner. Therefore all people ought to take notice that no farthings are to pass, but such only as

shall be authorized, by his Highness and his Council to pass through the Common-wealth."—Page 3474, No. 204, of *Mercurius Politicus*, 4—11th May, 1654.

There are two varieties of these pewter farthings, apparently from the same dies, but one has the addition of a sun with long rays over the shield on the reverse.

No. 1. Obverse, a shield bearing a cross. Above it, a wreath of what appear to be roses, enclosing the initials T. K. Legend— $\frac{1}{4}$ OVNCE . OF . FINE . PEWT^R. Reverse, a similar shield bearing the Irish harp; a wreath of laurel above. Legened—FOR . NECESSARY . CHANGE. On each side is a beaded inner circle. Size .9 of an inch in diameter.

No. 2. Nearly similar to no. 1, being from the same dies, but with the addition of a sun over the centre of the reverse, its rays reaching to the inner circle. It was the best specimen available, since, although it shows much decay, it is less corroded than that in the British Museum. On a very fine specimen sold at Mr. J. B. Bergne's sale, 27th May 1873, lot 874, the eyes, nose, and mouth could be distinguished on the face of the sun.

THE WATERLOO MEDAL.



MEDAL was struck for this victory, which was conferred on all present in the three actions of the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June, 1815. In a letter from the Duke of Wellington to the Duke of York, dated Orville, 28th June, 1815, His Grace wrote, "I would likewise beg leave to suggest to your Royal Highness the expediency of giving to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers engaged in the Battle of Waterloo a medal. I am convinced it would have the best effect in the army; and if that battle should settle our concerns, they will well deserve it." In a letter from His Grace to Earl Bathurst,

Secretary of State for the War Department, on the 17th of September, this passage occurs :—" I have long intended to write to you about the medal for Waterloo. I recommended that we should all have the same medal, hung to the same ribbon as that now used with the medals."

The Waterloo Medal has on the obverse the head of the Prince Regent, inscribed GEORGE P. REGENT ; on the reverse is Victory, seated on a pedestal, holding the palm in the right hand, and the olive branch in the left. Above the figure of Victory is the name of the illustrious commander WELLINGTON, and under it the word WATERLOO, with the date of the battle, June 18th., 1815. This figure evidently owes its origin to a Greek coin of ELIS, about 450, B.C. A specimen of the coin is preserved in the British Museum.

The name, rank, and regiment of the officer or soldier were engraved round the edge* of the medal, which was to be suspended from the button-hole of the uniform to the ribbon authorized for the military medals, namely, crimson with blue edges. In the "London Gazette," of the 23rd of April, 1816, was published the following official notification :—

MEMORANDUM

" Horse Guards, March 10th, 1816.

" The Prince Regent has been graciously pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to command, that in commemoration of the brilliant and decisive victory of Waterloo, a medal should be conferred on every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier of the British Army, present upon that memorable occasion.

" His Royal Highness has further been pleased to com-

* In an interesting paper, entitled " APSLEY HOUSE," which appeared in the "Quarterly Review," for March, 1853, descriptive of a visit to the late Duke's residence, the writer thus alludes to this medal,— "His own Waterloo medal, engraved 'Arthur Duke of Wellington,' and much worn by use, with the ring cobbled and mended by himself, is indeed a relic.

mand that the ribbon issued with the medal, shall never be worn but with the the medal appended to it.

By command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent ;
FREDERICK, Commander-in-Chief.

H. TORRENS, Major-General and Military Secretary. "

The distinction for Waterloo became the more valuable, from the fact that there was only one ribbon and one medal for all ranks of the army, from the Commander of the Forces to the youngest drummer.

SILVER COINAGE OF THE DOMINION.



THE Halifax British *Colonists* says : " In the exports of the week we note a shipment of silver coin to the value of nearly \$20,000. These coins are British silver, which are collected and shipped to London on account of the Canadian Government, and there sold or reqined into half dollars and quarters in Canadian currency. This process has been going on for four years with no signs of stoppage, and the movement is something akin to what is tightening the money market in England. In 1871 when our Currency was assimilated to that of the Dominion the coinage in circulation was the old British silver, and the Ottawa Government engaged to rid the country of this broken coinage, and replace it by pieces which would work smoothly in the new system. The Bank of Montreal agreed to handle the operation for one half per cent. Government paying expenses of shipment and taking the coin by tale, thereby, footing the loss in weight in smooth and defaced coins. Had there been no inflow the country would have been cleaned out long ago, but considerable sums of British silver are paid to the troops and the navy both here and in the West Indies, and as a saving to shop-keepers is effected by taking the quarter at twenty-four cents, and other coins in proportion, while the banks receive at the legal rate, most of the silver speedily finds its way into the

bank vaults and thence to Britain. Very much of this silver has not lost the 'mint bloom' when it is consigned to the money bag in company with the old 'George,' and it seems to be great waste of money to ship new silver out here only to be shipped back again and consigned to the melting pot, but such are the eccentricities of trade and currency."

LOCAL CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

From the American Journal of Numismatics.



NUMBER of "Centennial Medals" have been struck to commemorate historical events at the opening of the Revolution, in various localities. One of the first was that for the "Lexington Centennial." The obverse represents the seal of the town of Lexington, which is, in fact, a condensed history of the town — the minute man of 1775 being the prominent figure in the shield, and the device encircling it being the memorable utterance of Samuel Adams, "What a glorious morning for America!" The die was cut by Mr. Henry Mitchell of Boston, and the medals were struck at the Philadelphia Mint. Prices in the different metals: gold, to order, \$30 *in coin*; silver, to order, \$3 *in coin*; bronze, \$1 in currency. Orders for these medals may be sent to the Rev. Edward G. Porter, Centennial Committee, Lexington, Mass.

The first impression of the medal struck at the Philadelphia Mint to commemorate the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, has been received in Washington. In size and value it is equal to the half-dollar pieces. Its execution and finish are said to be creditable. On one side is a hornet's nest, which is typical of the announcement by the king's officers that Mecklenburg was a hornet's nest of rebels. On the same side is also a liberty cap, surrounded by the rays of the rising sun. Beneath are two clasped hands, which are typical of the united North and South at the close

of the last war, On the reverse side, within a circle, are the inscriptions: "May 20, 1775 and May 20, 1875 — Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence." Two thousand silver medals have been ordered by the Executive Committee of the Centennial Celebration, and a large number of copper impressions.

MEDAL FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT.

KING WILLIAM the Fourth, on the 30th of July, 1830, signified to the Secretary at War his command that discharged soldiers receiving a gratuity under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 14th of November, 1829, should be entitled to wear a silver medal, having on one side of it the words "For Long Service and Good Conduct," and on the other in relief, the king's arms, with the name and rank of the soldier, and the year inscribed thereon. The medal was to be transmitted by the Adjutant-General to the officer commanding the regiment, who was to deliver it to the soldier on parade, with the parchment certificate of discharge, on which the grant was to be recorded, as well as in the regimental orders, and in the register of soldier's services. When circumstances prevented the discharged soldier from receiving the medal at the regiment, the same was to be delivered to him through the Adjutant-General, at the Board of the Chelsea Commissioners. The men to be recommended must have completed a service of twenty-one years in the artillery, engineers, and infantry, and twenty-four years in the cavalry. Under special circumstances pensioners could be recommended by their former commanding officers for this distinction, but they were eligible only for the year in which they were discharged, and the application in their behalf had to be made within three years from the date of their quitting the service.

Since the introduction of this medal an improvement has been made in the issue ; by the shortening of the qualifying period, where it was twenty-one to eighteen years, and where twenty-four to twenty-one years. The medal is now delivered to the soldier, in most instances, before discharge, and on parade by his commanding officer, thus enabling him to wear it during the remaining period of his service in the regiment. The names and services of the recipients are notified, as far as practicable, to the parishes to which they belong. East or West India service does not reckon as additional towards the Good Conduct Medal, and service under age is not allowed to be counted.

By a Royal Warrant, dated 16th January, 1860, the grant of the medal for " Long Service and Good conduct," *without gratuities*, was in future to be extended to such soldiers as might fulfil the conditions previously required, but who were precluded from becoming recipients of the medal with a gratuity, in consequence of the aggregate amount to be annually awarded having been already appropriated. In addition to those already authorized with gratuities, it was directed that the medal alone should be granted to such soldiers, whether sergeants, corporals, or privates, as might be selected for them, the same rule being observed as regards their qualifications, in the following proportion in each year namely, —To each cavalry regiment and battalion of the military train, two ; to each brigade of the royal artillery, three ; to every nine hundred men of the royal engineers, three ; to each infantry regiment or battalion, three.

Non-commissioned officers and men who might be qualified before discharge, were to be eligible to receive the medal without gratuity, if recommended by their former commanding officers within three years after their discharge.

Non-commissioned officers on the permanent staff of the militia who were eligible previous to their discharge from the army for the medal with gratuity, are also eligible to re-

ceive medals without gratuities, and no limit is placed on the grant as regards the date of discharge from the army in the case of men so serving. Their names have to be submitted by the officer commanding the militia regiment to which they belong, who is to prove their qualification by transmitting, with the recommendation, a statement of their army services, exemption from trial by court-martial, etc., according to the prescribed form, and certified by their former commanding officer. A record of the recipients of these medals is preserved in the office of the Secretary of State for War.

This medal is similar to that granted for "Distinguished Conduct in the Field," the words "For Long Service and Good Conduct" being substituted instead of "For Distinguished Conduct in the Field." The ribbon is crimson, like that for Meritorious Service.

BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

AT the sale held lately in London, the books and manuscripts of the late Mr. E. L. S. Benson were sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, and most of the books on account of their extraordinary rarity and fine condition went at unusually high prices. Among those eagerly contested for were:— Lot 15, "Biblia Sacra Latina," printed by Jenson in 1476, on vellum, 2 vols, having the *registrum fac-simile*—£370. Lot 18. The first English Bible by Miles Coverdale, printed in 1535, of which no perfect copy is known, having three leaves and map in *fac-simile*—£360. Lot 16. First German Bible—£75. Lot 17. German Bible printed at Augsburg circa 1373—£52. Lot 8. "Arthur and Knyghtes of the Rounde Table," an extremely rare romance of chivalry, printed in 1557 by W. Coplande—£94. Lot 63. "Chronicon Nurembergense," with quaint woodcuts—£18 10s. Lot 94. Dugdale's *Monasticon*, on large paper—£100. Lot 125. Holbein's "Portraits of the Court of Henry VIII."—£31.

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— An important discovery of old official records has been made at the India Office. While the museum was being transferred to South Kensington a large number of documents turned up, and these proved to be papers of considerable value, relating to affairs of the East India Company in Hindostan, between the reign of James I. and George II. It is supposed that among the documents which are numerous, several important fac-similies or even originals of treaties in the principal Hindoo and Mohammedan dynasties of the time will be found, which will afford a good deal of information about the historical entanglements of the period.

MEDAL OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



At the Boston meeting of the Pomological Society of the United States, the Ontario Fruit Growers Association was awarded four silver and one bronze medal. The silver medals were given for



the best collection of open air grapes, for the best collection



of plums, for the finest collection of pears, and for the whole

EDITORIAL.

IN commencing our fourth volume, we take this opportunity of thanking our numerous friends for their kind interest in our magazine; and we would confidently look forward to a continuance of their kindness during the present volume. The task of Editing an Antiquarian Journal in a new country like Canada can not be the work of one man but all who take an interest in the history of our country may lend a helping hand in placing before our readers such facts and incidents, as come within their knowledge. We trust, therefore, that our friends will rally to our support, and we would also rely on them to largely extend our list of subscribers.

— A number of sales of Coins have taken place since our last issue, but none bearing with sufficient interest on Canadian or general Numismatics to be worthy of any lengthened notice.

— The 126th Anniversary of the settlement of Halifax was celebrated on Monday, June 21, 1875, by a public holiday—one hundred guns were fired, and bells rung. The war vessels, citadel and fortification were opened to the public

— The only gold medal of President Washington of 1790 now in existence in this country was exhibited at the last meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

— An agent of the British Government is engaged in collecting materials for English history from the secret archives of the Vatican. After the consent of the Pope had been obtained to the scheme, official obstacles were raised, which were removed through the exertions of Cardinal Manning during his late visit to Rome.

— It is proposed to calender and publish the records of the Scotch Privy Council from the beginning of Queen Mary's reign down to the union. These records have hitherto

been practically inaccessible, and it is expected that their publication will throw new light on some of the most interesting periods of Scottish history.

— *The Providence Journal* says :—“ Most book collectors have their specialties or hobbies—that is to say, they usually have a favorite subject, to which they devote particular attention. Thus one makes American history his speciality ; another, American poetry, or, as book collectors say, they “run upon” Shakspeare or the drama, or books upon Botany, on Fishing, on Facetiæ, the Greek and Latin classics, editions of the Bible, and so on, each taking up a particular topic with a determination to possess every book and pamphlet that relates to it. We are led to these remarks by reading a notice of the forthcoming sale in Paris of the Library of Dr. Maldart, an admirer of Cervantes and a collector of all known editions of Don Quixote ; of the editions in Spanish, Dr. Maldart has 400, including the first one, which was published in 1605 ; of the French, he has 168 editions ; of English, 200 : of Portuguese, 61 ; of Italian, 196 ; of German, 70 ; of Russian, 4 ; of Greek, 4 ; Polish, 8 ; of Danish, 6 ; of Swedish and Latin, 13. We have seen it stated that, with the exception of the Bible and the New Testament, there were more editions of Robinson Crusoe and Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress than of any other books in the English language, and we doubt whether there are four hundred editions of either. We will add that we know a gentleman in New York who has made a collection of the various editions of the Pilgrim's Progress in all languages.

REVIEWS.



HIS quarter we have the usual batch of exchanges to look over, and among them first comes :

— *The American Journal of Numismatics*, replete as usual with tit-bits of American numismatics. Its

leading article with a plate on the first coins issued by authority of the United States is exhaustive the subject being well handled.

— *Potter's American Monthly* for May, June, and July, has come to hand in which commemorative centennial articles on the revolution, (now the rage over the border,) seem to have the chief place.

— The third number of the *Decorah Numismatic Journal* comes to us from the West. One would think that in that new country there could be found little if any material with which to fill the pages of such a periodical, nevertheless our contemporary makes a creditable appearance, but with gleanings from the far East.

— The *Coin and Stamp Journal of Kansas City*, another aspirant from the West, gives an account of the early coins attributed to the United States.

— The *American Journal of Philately*, containing valuable information on a kindred subject, has also come to hand.

— From Belgium we have received a copy of the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, a bulky quarterly of over one hundred and fifty pages, devoted mostly to the numismatics of medieval Europe.

NOTES AND QUERIES.



QF the note described by G. E. H. in our last, we have seen two specimens, both having the blanks clumsily filled up by a junior hand.

It is our opinion that the Canada Bank never existed, save as a projection, although notes were prepared for issue. Some of these getting out, have given rise to the idea.

It is not spoken of in history, and the Bank of Montreal, or rather the Montreal Bank as it was then named, established in 1817, is stated on good authority to be the first Canadian Bank.—EDS.

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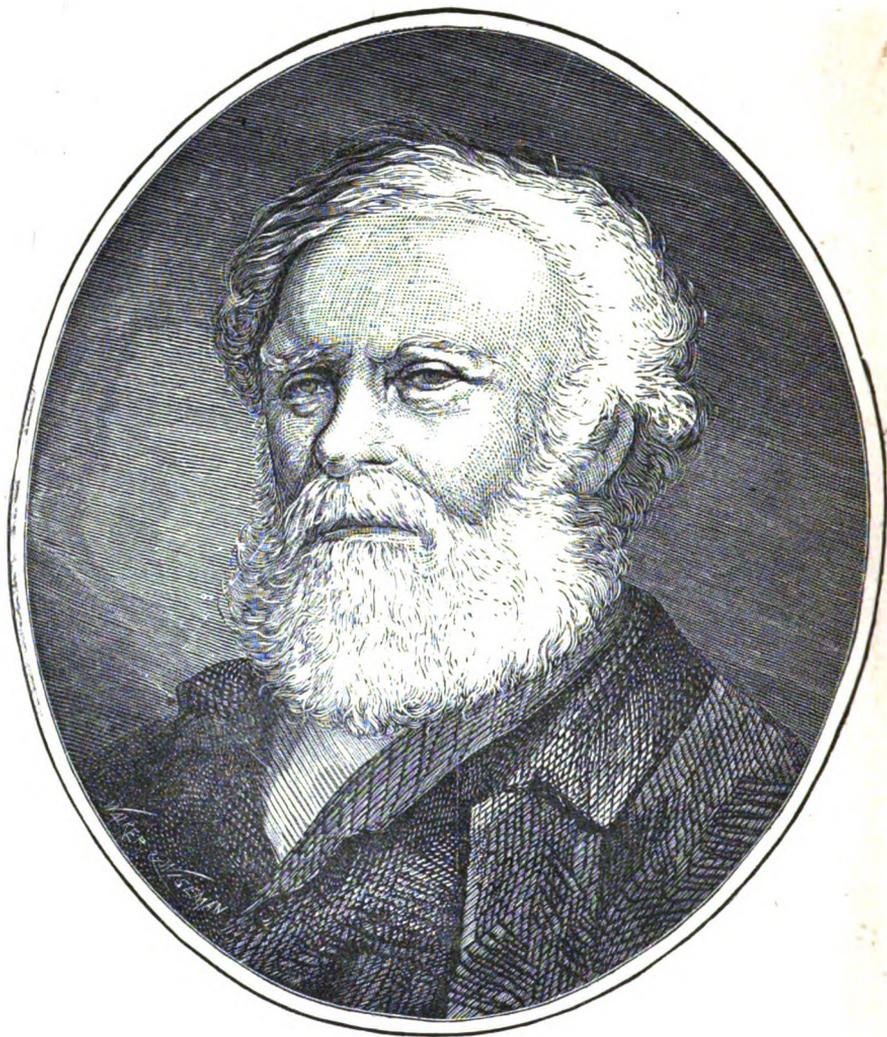
1875.

CONTENTS.

	Page
First Siege and Capture of Louisburg	49
The Coronation Chair at Westminster Abbey	58
King Charles the First's Collection of Coins	59
Early Press in Canada	64
The New Home	66
Celebrated Original Characters	71
An essay upon the Government of the English Plan- tations, on the Continent of America	76
The First Atlantic Steamship	79
English Coinage Patterns and Proofs	80
Henry VIII. Crown	84
The first Water Pipes Laid in Montreal.	86
The Medallic Art, an account of Medals old and new	88
Sir Francis Bond Head	92
Editorial	93

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SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD.

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THE
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN,
AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

VOL. IV. MONTREAL, OCTOBER, 1875. No. 2.

FIRST SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF LOUISBURG.

WHEN the siege of Louisburg is spoken of, it is commonly accepted as referring to the siege of 1758, in which, General Wolfe played so important a part, and which was the precursor of subsequent events which transferred the rule in North America from France to England, but the capture of this stronghold of the French King, in 1745, displayed bravery and determination scarcely surpassed by that of the final struggle thirteen years later.

In 1715, Louis XIV., in order to detach Queen Anne of England from her alliance with the united powers of Europe, with whom he was contending, offered her Newfoundland, Hudson Bay, and Nova Scotia, preserving to France, Canada, Prince Edward's Island, and Cape Breton. The attention of the French Government was now actively bestowed on the latter, as a means of extending the cod-fishery, and still maintaining the command of the navigation of the Gulf of St. Lawrence ; hence the colonization of Cape Breton, and

the erection of the strong fortification of Louisburg (named after the French King) in 1720, on the south-east coast of the island.

The French were not long on Cape Breton before they commenced instigating the Indians to attack the English settlers at Cape Canseau and in Nova Scotia, and the war of 1744 in Europe was followed up with perseverance and ability by the garrison of Louisburg in its attacks on Nova-Scotia. The Massachusetts Government sent aid to Annapolis, then besieged by the French and their Indian allies—the Indians of Passamaquoddy, Penobscot, Pigwogat and others aided the New England colonists: a furious and savage war was carried on between both parties, and the Government of Massachusetts determined on attacking Louisburg, which the French had been twenty-five years fortifying, and though not then completed, at an expense of thirty million of livres.

Louisburg, when attacked by the New Englanders, was environed, two miles and a half in circumference, with a rampart of stone from thirty to thirty-six feet high, and a ditch eighty feet wide, with the exception of a space of two hundred yards near the sea, which was enclosed by a dyke and a line of pickets. The water in this place was shallow, and numerous reefs rendered inaccessible to shipping, while it received an additional protection from the side fire of the bastions, of which there were six, and eight batteries, containing embrasures for 148 cannon, but of which forty-five only were mounted, and sixteen mortars. On an island at the entrance of the harbour was planted a battery of thirty cannon, carrying twenty eight-pound shot; and at the bottom of the harbour was the grand or royal battery of twenty-eight cannon, forty-two-pounders, and two eighteen-pounders. The entrance to the town was at the west gate over a drawbridge, near which was a circular battery, mounting sixteen guns, of fourteen-pounds shot. Governor Shirley

had conceived the idea of attacking this place soon after the capture of Canseau, and the same autumn had solicited the assistance of the British ministry ; supposing that it might be surprised, if an attempt was made early in the spring, before the arrival of succours from France, he communicated his plan, without waiting for answers from England, in his despatches to the general court, under an oath of secrecy. Wild and impracticable as this scheme appeared to all prudent men, it was natural to suppose that it would meet with much opposition, and it was accordingly rejected—but upon reconsideration, it was carried by a majority of a single voice. Circulars were immediately addressed to the colonies, as far south as Pennsylvania requesting their assistance, and that an embargo might be laid on all their ports. The New England colonies were, however, alone concerned in this expedition. The forces employed by Massachusetts consisted of upwards of 3,200 men, aided by 500 from Connecticut, and 300 from New Hampshire—the contingent from Rhode Island of 300 not having arrived until after the surrender of the city. Ten vessels, of which the largest carried only twenty guns, with a few armed sloops from Connecticut and Rhode Island, constituted the whole naval force. In two months the army was enlisted, victualled, and equipped for service. The command of the expedition was given to a colonel of militia, at Kittery, William Pepperal, Esq. This gentleman was extensively concerned in trade, whereby he had acquired much influence : and as his manners were affable, and his character unblemished, he was very popular both in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, where he was very generally known. These qualities were absolutely necessary in the commander of an army of volunteers, his own countrymen, who were to quit their domestic connections, and employments, and engage in a hazardous enterprise, which none of them, from the highest to the lowest, knew how to conduct. In waging war against the papists,

there can be little doubt that some thought they were doing God service ; and the military feeling of the people was excited both by patriotism and religion. The flag was presented to the famous George Whitefield, who was then an itinerant preacher in New England, and he was pressed by Pepperal to favour him with a motto, suitable for the occasion. The inscription ' nil desperandum Christo duce' gave the expedition the air of a crusade, and many of his followers enlisted. One of them, a chaplain, carried on his shoulders a hatchet, with which he intended to destroy the images in the French Churches. Previous to the departure of the fleet, a despatch was sent to Commodore Warren, who was on the West India station, informing him of the contemplated attack on Louisburg, and soliciting his assistance and co-operation ; but he declined the invitation, on the score of having no orders, and that the expedition was wholly a provincial affair, undertaken without the assent, and perhaps without the knowledge, of the ministry. This was a severe disappointment to Governor Shirley, but being determined to make the attempt at all hazards, he concealed the information from the troops, and on the 4th of April they embarked for Canseau, where they arrived in safety : but were detained three weeks, waiting the dissolution of the ice, with which the coast of Cape Breton was environed. After Commodore Warren had returned an answer to Governor Shirley, he received instructions from England, founded on the communications which the latter had made on the subject, by which he was ordered to proceed directly to North America, and concert measures for the benefit of his Majesty's service. Hearing that the fleet had sailed, he steered direct for Canseau, and after a short consultation with General Pepperal, he proceeded to cruise before Louisburg, whither he was soon followed by the fleet and army, which arrived on the 13th of April, in Chaparouge Bay. The sight of the transports gave the first intelligence of the intended attack, for although the English had

been detained three weeks at Canseau, the French were, until the moment of their arrival, ignorant of their being in the neighbourhood. Preparations were immediately made for landing the men, which was effected without much opposition, and the enemy driven into the town. While the troops were disembarking, the French burned all the houses in the neighbourhood of the works, which might serve as a cover to the English, and sunk some vessels in the harbour to obstruct the entrance of the fleet. The first object was to invest the city. Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan conducted the first column through the woods within sight of Louisburg, and saluted the city with three cheers. At the head of a detachment, composed chiefly of New Hampshire troops, he marched in the night to the north-east part of the harbour, where he burned the warehouses containing the naval stores, and staved a large quantity of wine and brandy. The smoke of the fire, driven by the wind into the Grand Battery, so terrified the French that they abandoned it, and spiking their guns retired to the city. The next morning Vaughan took possession of the deserted battery, and having drilled the cannon left by the enemy, which consisted chiefly of forty-two pounders, turned them with good effect on the city, within which almost every shot lodged, while several fell on the roof of the citadel. The troops were employed for fourteen successive nights in drawing cannon from the landing-place to the camps, through a morass. To effect this they were obliged to construct sledges, as the ground was too soft to admit of the use of wheels; while the men, with straps on their shoulders, and sinking to their knees in mud, performed labour beyond the power of oxen; and which could only be executed in the night or during a foggy day, the morass being within view of the town and within reach of its guns. On the 7th of May a summons was sent to Duchambon, who refused to surrender; the siege was therefore pressed with great vigour and spirit. By the 28th of the

month the Provincials had erected five fascine batteries, mounted with 16 pieces of cannon and several mortars, which had destroyed the western gate, and made a very evident impression on the circular battery of the enemy. The fortifications on the island, however, had been so judiciously placed, and the artillery so well served, that they made five unsuccessful attacks upon it, in the last of which they lost 189 men. In the mean time Commodore Warren captured the *Vigilant*, a French seventy-four, having a complement of 560 men, and great quantities of military stores. This prize was of the utmost importance, as it not only added to the naval forces of the English, but furnished them with a variety of supplies of which they were very deficient. Suffice it to say, that the preparations which were making for a general assault, at length determined Duchambon to surrender ; and accordingly, on the 16th of June, he capitulated. Upon entering the fortress and viewing its strength, and the plenty and variety of its means of defence, the impracticability of carrying it by assault, was fully demonstrated. The garrison, amounting to 650 veteran troops, and 1310 militia, with the crew of the *Vigilant*, and the principal inhabitants of the city, in all 4130, engaged that they would not bear arms for twelve months against Great Britain or her allies ; and being embarked on board of fourteen cartel ships, were transported to Rochfort. The New England forces lost 101 men, killed by the enemy and other accidental causes, and about thirty, who died from sickness ; while the French were supposed to have lost 300, who were killed within the walls. Not the least singular event connected with this gallant circumstance was the fact that the plan for the reduction of this regularly-constructed fortress, *was drawn up by a lawyer, and executed by a body of colonial husbandmen and merchants ;* animated indeed by a zeal for the service of their country, but wholly destitute of professional skill !

During the forty-nine days the siege lasted, the weather

was remarkably fine for the season of the year, but the day after the surrender it became foul, and the rain fell incessantly for ten days ; which as there were 1,500 at that time afflicted with a dysentery, must, if it had occurred at an earlier period, have proved fatal to a large portion of the troops.

The concurrence of fortunate circumstances did not lessen the merit of the man who planned, nor of the people who effected the conquest, which exhibited a high spirit of enterprise, and a generous participation in the war of the mother country. Cape Breton was useful to France : in many respects Louisburg had realized the hopes of those who projected its establishment. Its local connections with the fisheries, whence her naval power began to draw a respectability that threatened to rival that of her enemy, made it a commodious station for their encouragement ; and by dividing the principal stations of the English fisheries at Newfoundland and Canseau it gave a check to both. Louisburg was the French Dunkirk of America, whence privateers were fitted out to infest the coast of the British plantations, and to which prizes were conveyed in safety. In November preceding the capture of this place, the grand French fleet sailed from thence, consisting of three men of war, six East India ships, thirty-one other ships, nine brigantines, five scows, and two schooners. The French East and West India fleets found a secure harbour there, and the supplies of fish and lumber were carried with inconvenience from thence to the sugar colonies ; besides which, Cape Breton commanded the entrance into the gulf of St. Lawrence, and consequently the navigation to and from the favourite colony of France. If all these local advantages did not accrue, positively, to Great Britain, upon the capture of this island, yet wresting them from the hand of her enemy was almost equal to it. There was also another of great consequence, arising to her from the existing state of Nova-Scotia. An expedition was projected by the French, to recover the province ; the taking of Cape Breton frustrated

the execution of this plan, and gave the English an additional bridle over this half-revolting country. The news of this conquest being transmitted to England, General Pepperal and Commodore Warren were preferred to the dignity of Baronets of Great Britain, and congratulatory addresses were presented to the King, upon the success of his Majesty's arms. Reinforcements of men, stores, and provisions having arrived at Louisburg, it was determined, in a council of war, to maintain the place, and repair the breaches. Two French East India ships and a South Sea vessel, valued at 600,000*l.*, were decoyed into Louisburg, and captured, by hoisting the French flag; and a large French fleet, coming out for the relief of Louisburg, narrowly escaped a similar fate, by capturing a vessel bound from Boston to London, with the Governor of New York on board, who was proceeding to England with the joyful intelligence of the conquest.

The acquisition by the British of the island of St. John, now called Prince Edward, in honour of the lamented and universally beloved Duke of Kent, followed the capture of Louisburg. At the peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1749, Cape Breton was restored to France in return for Madras, which had been captured by the brave Labourdonnais with a force from Pondicherry, and remained in the possession of France, until the American campaign of 1756, when Lord Loudon, at the annual military council held at Boston, determined on endeavouring to effect the re-capture of Louisburg from the French.

Louisburg Harbour, in 45° 54' north latitude, 59° 52' west longitude; has an entrance about a quarter of a mile wide between some small rocky islet, with a blind passage near the west point, on which Louisburg stood. The basin within, three miles long by one wide, is one of the finest harbours in the world, with good watering places. The ruins of the once formidable batteries, with wide broken

gaps (as blown open by gunpowder), present a melancholy picture of past energy. The strong and capacious magazines, once the deposit of immense quantities of munitions of war, are still nearly entire, but hidden by the accumulation of earth and turf, and now afford a commodious shelter for flocks of peaceful sheep, who feed around the burial ground, were the remains of many a gallant Frenchman and patriotic Briton are deposited ; while beneath the clear cold wave may be seen the vast sunken ships of war, whose very bulk indicates the power enjoyed by the Gallic nation, ere England became mistress of her colonies on the shore of the western Atlantic. Desolation now sits with a ghastly smile around the once formidable bastions—all is silent except the loud reverberating ocean, as it rolls its tremendous surges along the rocky beach, or the bleating of the scattered sheep, as, with tinkling bells, they return in the dusky solitude of eve, to their singular folds ;—while the descendant of some heroic Gaul, whose ancestors fought and bled in endeavouring to prevent the noble fortress of his sovereign being laid prostrate before the prowess of mightier Albion, may be observed wandering along these time-honoured ruins, and mentally exclaiming in the language of the Bard of Erin :—

On Louisburg's heights where the fisherman strays,
When the clear cold eve's declining,
He sees the war ships of other days
In the waves beneath him, shining ;
Thus shall memory often in dreams sublime,
Catch a glimpse of the days that are over ;
And sighing look back through the vista of time,
For the long faded glories they cover.

Mr. M'Gregor, who visited the spot, says, that a few fishermen's huts form a melancholy contrast to the superb edifices, regular fortifications, naval grandeur, military pomp, and commercial activity, of which Louisburg was once the splen-

did theatre. The inhabitants along the coast are chiefly Acadian-French fisherman, and it is frequented principally by Jersey and Guernsey people.

[Divers are now working in Halifax harbor at the wreck of a French frigate which sank off Mount Hope, where the Lunatic Asylum now stands. On Saturday, July 3rd., an attempt to blow her up was made and some copper was recovered. The wood work, it is said still remains sound. The vessel fell into the hands of the English at the Fall of Louisburg and was loaded with stores at that place for Massachusetts. She called at Halifax on her way, and during a heavy gale drove from her anchors and sank.—ED.]

THE CORONATION CHAIR AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



HIS chair is a relic of great interest, but which, in that marvelous building, so crowned with legends and memories, scarcely obtains more than a passing glance. That rude chair, once gilt and emblazoned with color, contains the old coronation stone of Scotland, a sacred stone which, according to some antiquaries, Fergus, the first King of Scotland, brought from Ireland as a palladium of his race. According to bardic tradition, it groaned and spake when the real rightful King rested himself upon it. According to the old historians, less trustworthy, it was the very stone that Jacob laid his head upon the night of his memorable dream ; and according to another equally veracious chronicler, it was brought from Egypt by the son of King Cecrops. King Fergus, it is allowed, might have sat on its cool surface on his coronation, 330 B. C., and it is unquestionable that this great relic was really used at the coronation of the old Scottish kings at Dunstaffnage and at Scone. It was carried to the latter place by Kenneth II., say historians, when he united the Picts and the Scots in the

ninth century, and in the thirteenth century, Edward I. brought it to Westminster, where it has remained ever since. In the days before the old hatred had ceased, the Scots used to vow and swear that this stone was an imposture, the original stone having been returned and destroyed. This "stone of destiny," or miraculous bardic stone, was mentioned in several English and Scotch treaties, and Edward III. even issued a mandate for its restoration to David I., but the carriage must have been heavy, and the Scotchmen objected to pay, for it never left Westminster, and there it is now.

KING CHARLES THE FIRST'S COLLECTION OF COINS.

BY HENRY W. HENFREY, ESQ.



WHILE looking through a volume of original letters and warrants at the British Museum, I happened by chance to notice the following curious warrant of Charles I., and as it does not seem to have ever been printed, or noticed by any numismatic writer, I considered that a copy, together with the partial explanation that I can render of it, would no be unacceptable.

CHARLES R.

Whereas wee have remaying in our Library at St. James divers Medalls and ancient Coines, Greeke, Romane, and others. Wee doe hereby authorize, constitute, and appoint, our trusty and welbeloved Sir Simonds D'Ewes of Stowhall in the County of Suffolck Knight & Baronet, and Patricke Young Gentl. keeper of our Libraries, to sort and put y^e said Coines and Medalls into their Series and order, and to lay aside to bee disposed by us all for duplicates among them w^{ch} are genuine and true, and to separate, and divide the novitious, adulterate & spurious peeces from y^e said genuine. All which said peeces so separated and divided, are to

remaine in our said Library at St. James, in the custody of the said Patricke Young, until our further pleasure bee knowne. And that y^e said Sir Simonds D'Ewes have free liberty from time to time to take into his own custodie and keeping, such and soe many of them as hee shall have occasion to make use of, hee giving under his hand a note for the true & faithfull restoring of the number received. Given under our Royall hand at Newport in the Isle of Wight this 19th day of October, in the foure and twentieth yeare of our Raigne. [1648].—(Additional MSS., No. 6,988. fo. 216.)

Sir Simonds d'Ewes, Knight and Baronet, was an eminent historian and antiquary, who lived 1602—1650. He was a burgess for Sudbury in the celebrated Long Parliament; but his sympathies inclining to the Court, he was one of the members "purged" on the 6th December, 1648. He then retired to his antiquarian studies and pursuits, and we are told that he formed a noble collection of Roman coins.

Patrick Young, a Scotchman by birth, (born 1584, died 1652), was appointed the first librarian of the English Royal Library after its complete settlement. He was also a prebendary and treasurer of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Having premised these facts, which will be found in the "Biographia Britannica," I will now give, from the same source, a short account of the proceedings taken by the Commonwealth with regard to the Royal Library at St. James's. It was first seized by the Parliament in August, 1648, and committed to the trust of Hugh Peters, who preserved the library and coins for three or four months, when he delivered up the keys and custody of them to Major-General Ireton. The well-known and enlightened Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, fearing that these national treasures might be sold to foreigners, and so lost to the country, and at the instance of the learned John Selden, undertook the care of them in July, 1649. He appointed, in the same year, John

Dury, a German, to be his deputy librarian, and instructed him "to go for an inventory of the books and Medals to Mr. Young." Mr. Dury continued in charge of the Royal Library and Medals probably until the Restoration, and from an account taken by him, on the 27th April, 1652, we learn that 12,000 coins were then in the library.*

Returning to the warrant, one is led to inquire why such orders should be given by the King to Sir Symonds d'Ewes and Patrick Young on the 19th October, 1648, when the coins were actually under the control of the Parliament, and in the custody of their agent, Hugh Peters? Charles I. was then at Newport, released on parole from his prison at Carisbrook Castle, in the Isle of Wight. During the negotiations which took place from the 18th September to the 27th November between the King and the Parliamentary Commissioners, and which resulted in the Treaty of Newport, Charles was allowed to occupy the house of a private citizen in that town. From this house the warrant in question must have been dated, on the 19th October, and it is not improbable that the King then expected to be very shortly reconciled with the Parliament, and again installed in his former power and possessions. In fact, until the famous "Pride's Purge," the Parliament was very well disposed towards a reconciliation with him; and by a vote of the 5th December, 1648, accepted the King's concessions as a ground for proceeding to the settlement of the peace of the kingdom. But after Colonel Pride's exclusion of the forty-one members on the following day, all such hope was at an end. Charles had been seized by the army, and removed from Newport on the 29th November, and on the 30th January, 1649, he was executed, within three months and a half from the date of his signing this Warrant.

* See "Biographia Britannica." Arts D'Ewes, Whitelocke Young.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since writing the above I have, at the request of the Editor, collected all the notices that I can find relative to Charles I.'s collection of coins and medals.

Lilly says that Charles "was well skilled in things of antiquity," and "could judge of medals whether they had the number of years they pretended unto." He acquired on his brother's death, the cabinet which was founded by Prince Henry.

John Pinkerton, in the third edition (1808) of his "Essay on Medals," remarks, that "Henry Prince of Wales bought the collection of Gortæus, amounting, as Joseph Scaliger, says, to 30,000 coins and medals, and left it to his brother, Charles I."—(P. 10, vol. i.)

It is believed that Charles I. added considerably to this collection, and Horace Walpole (in his "Anecdotes of Painting") states that, upon his accession, he appointed Abraham Vanderdort, a Dutchman, keeper of his cabinet of pictures, medals, &c., at a salary of £40 a year.

There are several copies extant in manuscript of the catalogue which Vanderdort drew up at the King's command, entitled "An inventory of pictures, medals, agates, and other rarities in the privy-garden at Whitehall." The original inventory is said to be in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, but a copy of it, in Vanderdort's handwriting, may be seen in the British Museum, Harleian MSS., No. 4718. A rough list of the King's medals is given on fos. 23-28. A fair copy of this catalogue was lately bought by her Majesty the Queen for the library at Windsor, from the sale of Sir William Tite's collection.

The subsequent history of Charles I.'s cabinet until the Restoration has been noticed in the preceding article; but upon the return of Charles II., he ordered Elias Ashmole to draw up an account of the royal cabinet, as we learn from

the following passage in the Memoirs prefixed to Ashmoles' "Antiquities of Berkshire," 8vo., 1719, vol. i. p. x. :—

"Soon after this (about August, 1660) he was appointed by the King to make a Description of his Medals, and had them delivered into his Hands, and King Henry the VIIIth's Closet assigned for that purpose."

John Evelyn, in his "Numismata," supplies the next notice, viz. :—

"I conclude this Recension where indeed I ought to have begun, when I mention'd the Great and most Illustrious Persons of *England* (emulating the most celebrated Cabinets of the Greatest *Princes* of other *Countries*), namely that *Royal Collection of Medals* at *St. James's*, begun by that Magnanimous and Hopeful Prince *Henry*, and exceedingly augmented and improved by his Brother King *Charles the Martyr*, from the Testimony of his own Learned Library-keeper *Patrick Junius* (in his *Notes* on *St. Clement's Epistle to the Corinthians*), *Quem locum* (speaking of *St. James's*) *si vicinam Pinacothecam, Bibliothecæ celeberrimæ conjunctam : Si NUMISMATA Antiqua Græca, ac Romana ; Si statuas & Signa ex Ære & Marmore consideres ; non immeritò Thesaurum Antiquitatis & Tapulov Instructissimum nominare potes, &c.* To which add, that of another Learned Medalist,* *Carolus Primus ille Magnæ Britanniæ Rex, cæteris Europæ Principes omnes hoc possessionum Genere, vincebat ;* which how at this Day impair'd, and miserably imbezel'd, not only by the *Rebels* during the late *Civil Wars*, but even since, thro' the Negligence of others, is of deplorable Consideration ; if any hopes yet remain of its revival again to some tolerable degree of Lustre and Repair, we must be oblig'd to the indefatigable Industry of the late Supervisor, the obliging and universally Learned (whilst he lived, my excellent Friend) and lately deceas'd Monsieur *Fustel* ; and from

* *Car. Patin, Famil. Rom.*

hence forward to the no less accomplish'd (in all solid Learning and severer Studies) Dr. *Bentley*, his worthy successor.

"This for the *Books* and Manuscripts, among which there are still many Choice and Inestimable Volumes, besides the Famous and Venerable *Alexandrian Greek Bible*, of *St. Tecla*; but the *Medals* have been taken away and purloin'd by *Thousands*, and irrecoverable. Their late Majesties (Charles II. and James II.) had yet a very rich and ample *Collection*, which I well remember were put in Order, and Methodiz'd by Mr. *Ashmole*, soon after the Restauration of King *Charles* the Second, which I hope, and presume may be still in being and to be recovered."—(Pp. 246, 7, of J. Evelyn's "Numismata," fol., London, 1697.

However, very soon after the publication of Evelyn's book, the royal collection was irrecoverably lost in the great fire which consumed all that remained of the palace of Whitehall (except the Banqueting House) on Tuesday, 4th January, 1697-8.

The reader may thus trace the history of the ill-fated royal collection from its foundation by Prince Henry, its augmentation by Charles I., and its partial dispersion during the Commonwealth, to its final destruction in 1698.

EARLY PRESS IN CANADA.

BY BENJAMIN SULTE.



It may be acceptable to furnish fresh information respecting Fleury Mesplet, the first French Printer established in Canada, (*Vide Antiquarian*, I. 58-61), and also of Jotard, who was the Editor of one of his Periodicals.

Before coming to Canada, Mesplet had been a Printer in Philadelphia, where (in 1774) he published *Lettre adressée aux habitants de la Province de Québec, de la part du Congrès Général de l'Amérique Septentrionale, tenu à Philadelphie*.

In the spring of 1776, he followed Franklin to Montreal, for the purpose of being useful to him as a printer. Very little work was done, if any, because the "Congress people" had to retire not long after.

As soon as this was over Mesplet went to Quebec, and there, with the means of the material of the *Quebec Gazette*, probably, brought to light one of the first Books issued out of a Canadian Press. It was nothing else but a reproduction of a volume of sacred songs, known as *Le Cantique de Marseille*. This took place in the same year, 1776. Fleury Mesplet, and Charles Berger's names appear on the title page.

They both are seen in Montreal exercising their art conjointly. They had their office, in the Market Place, the present Custom House Square. The Partnership did not last long, for in 1778, Mesplet started (in the two languages) the *Montreal Gazette*, which is still in existence.

Under the reign of General Haldimand, much dissatisfaction seem to have occupied the public mind. The French Canadians especially, complained of his manner of dealing with "Colonists." They were trying to raise a popular obstacle in his way. Mesplet complied with this feeling, and about 1779 started a political ("libellical paper" says a contemporary) newspaper, the first of this class, ever published on this continent. He was styled, *Tant pis, tant mieux*.

The writer of this somewhat remarkable introduction, was one Jotard, a Lawyer from France, who had undertaken openly the task of fighting Haldimand to the bitter end. The result could not be long doubtful.

Jotard and Mesplet, soon found themselves incarcerated in the Quebec Jail, and had to abandon their hazardous attack. There they met with other French prisoners, one of whom was Pierre de Sales Laterrière, formerly Director of the St. Maurice Forges, in which capacity he was accused of having favored the entrance of the American Forces in 1775, and assisted in their maintenance while in the country.

Pierre Du Colvet, then the leader, so to speak of the French malcontents, became also a companion of the three prisoners, and shared their confinement, as well as a Scotchman, by the name of Hay, a cooper of Quebec, charged with having kept correspondence with the enemy.

The picture of their captivity, drawn by Laterrière in his curious *Memoires*, (Manuscript), throws a very unfavorable light on the moral characters of both Mesplet and Jotard. Troublesome, impudent drunkards, such was the standing complaint made against them, during a period of some four years, which they spent together within the wall of the prison of Quebec.

Being all liberated (1783,) on the arrival of Lord Dorchester as Governor General, we find no further trace of Jotard, but Mesplet is heard of again, having founded *La Gazette Litteraire* in Montreal, about 1788.

THE NEW HOME.

(From "*France and England in North America*," by Francis Parkman).

WE have seen the settler landed and married ; let us follow him to his new home. At the end of Talon's administration, the head of the colony, that is to say the Island of Montreal and the borders of the Richelieu, was the seat of a peculiar colonization, the chief object of which was to protect the rest of Canada against Iroquois incursions. The lands along the Richelieu, from its mouth to a point above Chambly, were divided in large seigniorial grants among several officers of the regiment of Carignan, who in their turn granted out the land to the soldiers, reserving a sufficient portion as their own. The officer thus became a kind of feudal chief, and the whole settlement a permanent military cantonment admirably suited to the object in view. The disbanded soldier was practi-

cally a soldier still, but he was also a farmer and a landholder.

Talon had recommended this plan as being in accordance with the example of the Romans. "The practice of that politic and martial people," he wrote, "may, in my opinion, be wisely adopted in a country a thousand leagues distant from its monarch. And as the peace and harmony of people depend above all things on their fidelity to their sovereign, our first kings, better statesmen than is commonly supposed, introduced into newly conquered countries men of war, of approved trust, in order at once to hold the inhabitants to their duty within, and repel the enemy from without."

The troops were accordingly discharged, and settled not alone on the Richelieu, but also along the St. Lawrence, between Lake St. Peter and Montreal, as well as at some other points. The Sulpitians, feudal owners of Montreal, adopted a similar policy, and surrounded their island with a border of fiefs large and small, granted partly to officers and partly to humbler settlers, bold, hardy, and practised in bush-fighting. Thus a line of sentinels was posted around their entire shore, ready to give the alarm whenever an enemy appeared. About Quebec the settlements, covered as they were by those above, were for the most part of a more pacific character.

To return to the Richelieu. The towns and villages which have since grown upon its banks and along the adjacent shores of the St. Lawrence owe their names to these officers of Carignan, ancient lords of the soil: Sorel, Chambly, Saint Ours, Contrecoeur, Varennes, Verchères. Yet let it not be supposed that villages sprang up at once. The military seignior, valiant and poor as Walter the Penniless, was in no condition to work such magic. His personal possessions usually consisted of little but his sword and the money which the king had paid him for marrying a wife. A domain varying from half a league to six leagues in front on the river, and from half a league to two leagues in depth, had been

freely given him. When he had distributed a part of it in allotments to the soldiers, a variety of tasks awaited him : to clear and cultivate his land ; to build his seigniorial mansion, often a log hut ; to build a fort ; to build a chapel ; and to build a mill. To do all this at once was impossible. Chambly, the chief proprietor on the Richelieu, was better able than the others to meet the exigency. He built himself a good house, where, with cattle and sheep furnished by the king, he lived in reasonable comfort. The king's fort, close at hand, spared him and his tenants the necessity of building one for themselves, and furnished, no doubt, a mill, a chapel, and a chaplain. His brother officers, Sorel excepted, were less fortunate. They and their tenants were forced to provide defence as well as shelter. Their houses were all built together, and surrounded by a palisade, so as to form a little fortified village. The ever-active benevolence of the king had aided them in the task, for the soldiers were still maintained by him while clearing the lands and building the houses destined to be their own ; nor was it till this work was done that the provident government despatched them to Quebec with orders to bring back wives. The settler, thus lodged and wedded, was required on his part to aid in clearing lands for those who should come after them.

It was chiefly in the more exposed parts of the colony, that the houses were gathered together in palisaded villages, thus forcing the settler to walk or paddle some distance to his farm. He naturally preferred to build when he could on the front of his farm itself, near the river, which supplied the place of a road. As the grants of land were very narrow, his house was not far from that of his next neighbour, and thus a line of dwellings was ranged along the shore, forming what in local language was called a *côte*, a use of the word peculiar to Canada, where it still prevails.

The impoverished seignior rarely built a chapel. Most of the early Canadian churches were built with funds furnish-

ed by the seminaries of Quebec or of Montreal, aided by contributions of material and labor from the parishioners. Meanwhile mass was said in some house of the neighbourhood by a missionary priest, paddling his canoe from village to village, or from *côte* to *côte*.

The mill was an object of the last importance. It was built of stone and pierced with loopholes, to serve as a block-house in case of attack. The great mill at Montreal was one of the chief defences of the place. It was at once the duty and the right of the seignior to supply his tenants, or rather vassals, with this essential requisite, and they on their part were required to grind their grain at his mill, leaving the fourteenth part in payment. But for many years there was not a seignior in Canada, where this fraction would pay the wages of a miller ; and, except the ecclesiastical corporations, there were few seigniors who could pay the cost of building. The first settlers were usually forced to grind for themselves after the tedious fashion of the Indians.

Talon, in his capacity of counsellor, friend, and father to all Canada, arranged the new settlements near Quebec in the manner which he judged best, and which he meant to serve as an example to the rest of the colony. It was his aim to concentrate population around this point, so that, should an enemy appear, the sound of a cannon-shot from the Château St. Louis might summon a numerous body of defenders to this the common point of rendezvous. He bought a tract of land near Quebec, laid it out, and settled it as a model seignior, hoping, as he says, to kindle a spirit of emulation among the new made seigniors to whom he had granted lands from the king. He also laid out at the royal cost three villages in the immediate neighbourhood, planning them with great care, and peopling them partly with families newly arrived, partly with soldiers, and partly with old settlers, in order that the new-comers might take lessons from the experience of these veterans. That each village might be com-

plete in itself, he furnished it as well as he could with the needful carpenter, mason, blacksmith, and shoemaker. These inland villages, called respectively Bourg Royal, Bourg la Reine, and Bourg Talon, did not prove very thrifty. Wherever the settlers were allowed to choose for themselves, they ranged their dwellings along the watercourses. With the exception of Talon's villages, one could have seen nearly every house in Canada, by paddling a canoe up the St. Lawrence and the Richelieu. The settlements formed long thin lines on the edges of the rivers; a convenient arrangement, but one very unfavorable to defence, to ecclesiastical control, and to strong government. The king soon discovered this; and repeated orders were sent to concentrate the inhabitants and form Canada into villages, instead of *côtes*. To do so would have involved a general revocation of grants and abandonment of houses and clearings, a measure too arbitrary and too wasteful, even for Louis XIV., and one extremely difficult to enforce. Canada persisted in attenuating herself, and the royal will was foiled.

For a year or two, the settler's initiation was a rough one; but when he had a few acres under tillage he could support himself and his family on the produce, aided by hunting, if he knew how to use a gun, and by the bountiful profusion of eels which the St. Lawrence never failed to yield in their season, and which, smoked or salted, supplied his larder for months. In winter he hewed timber, sawed planks, or split shingles for the market of Quebec, obtaining in return such necessaries as he required. With thrift and hard work he was sure of comfort at last; but the former habits of the military settlers and of many of the others were not favorable to a routine of dogged industry. The sameness and solitude of their new life often became insufferable; nor, married as they had been, was the domestic hearth likely to supply much consolation. Yet, thrifty or not, they multiplied apace. "A poor man," says Mother Mary, "will have

eight children and more, who run about in winter with bare heads and bare feet, and a little jacket on their backs, live on nothing but bread and eels, and on that grow fat and stout." With such treatment the weaker sort died ; but the strong survived, and out of this rugged nursing sprang the hardy Canadian race of bush-rangers and bush-fighters.

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CHARACTERS.



TN a Volume entitled "Three years in Canada " by John Mactaggart, Civil Engineer in the service of the British Government at the building of the Rideau Canal, published in 1829, we find the following interesting sketches of original characters :

The chief of these is *Philemon Wright, Esq.*, of Hull, a Bostonian, who came to Canada about thirty-six years ago with 30,000 dollars. Rummaging through the country in quest of land, he came upon the Ottawa River, and proceeded up to the *Falls of Chaudiere*, in a canoe. " There," says the *Squire*, " I clambered up a tree, and on looking round, found myself at the head of the navigation : there I saw a number of rivers, as it were, pouring into one : the country, by the appearance of the timber, seemed fit for agriculture. ' Here shall I take up my abode,' I exclaimed, ' for this will become a place of vast importance in due time, although it is now nothing but a howling wilderness.' " Being pleased thus far, he hastened back to Quebec, and took out his *deeds*, invited some of his people to follow him, came back up the river 100 miles from any neighbours, and there commenced operations in earnest, levelled down the forest, built houses, raised large crops of grain, and bred many cattle, pigs, and poultry. In a short time, he had more than a thousand acres cleared, and the township swarming with people. The Indians could not understand this : they became alarmed

lest their whole territory should be taken from them ; but Mr. Wright quieted their fears, gave them tobacco, and granted them many indulgences. Struggling on for about fifteen years, he found himself as wealthy a man as any in the whole country. He kept an extensive store, and supplied the traders with timber and fur, of which they stood in need ; he also put up a saw and grist mill ; and numerous were the wares he conducted down the river to Quebec. Had all the people who have gone to Canada as much genuine *enterprise* as Philemon, the country would have presented a different appearance to-day from what it does. He soon became well-known far and near ; improved the breed of his cattle ; became a great favourite at the court of his Governors, and colonel of his own regiment of militia ; sent his son *Ruggles* to England and France, to observe the manners and improvements of Europe—a trip that cost the old gentleman something to the tune of £3,000, but that he grudged not. How contented was he when his son returned, with a beautiful *bull*, and a *he-goat*, of the most renowned ancestors !

The township of Hull now became a fashionable resort ; a splendid hotel was built ; livery stables were well stalled ; a steam-boat set a-going ; flag-staff and bell erected ; while a magazine was filled with gunpowder ; and an armoury richly filled with cannons, muskets, and swords. The howling wilderness vanished ; the bears and wolves sought more remote regions. But this was not all, nor the half of all ; churches, and chapels, and schools were built ; and priests, surgeons, school-masters, and lawyers, were frequently to be met with at Hull. *Free-masonry* also flourished : the *squire* was a *Royal Arch-mason* ; procured a character ; opened a lodge in high style ; while all the men of character about flocked in, and became members of the ancient craft. He was a perfect Jacob, and yet is truly an *American* ; but a loyal man to *Hull*—and that is quite enough. He has also a kind heart ; and will differ with none, unless an *infringe-*

ment be attempted on his lands. He is about six feet high ; a tight man, with a wonderfully strange, quick, reflective, wild eye. No one is more the father of his people than he ; when he has been from home at any time, on his coming back guns are fired, bells rung, and flags waved. He is now about seventy years of age, but quite healthy, and can undergo any fatigue ; the most severe cold is nothing to him, and as for the heat, he minds it as little. All his enjoyments are of a singular kind ; there is some domesticity about him, but not much. Talk of schemes of the wildest enterprise, and he is then in his glory ; and if he can get any one to meet his views, how happy he is ! It was he who first proposed the *Rideau Canal* ; and I have heard him, with pleasure, propose many other works equally great and ingenious. Mr. Galt amused the people of Quebec, by producing him on the stage, in the character of *Obadiah Quincy, Bunker*, from Boston : the worthy old gentleman used to sit in the *box*, and laugh heartily at himself.

Captain Andrew Wilson, R. N.

This gentleman is one of the most notable *factotums* to be met with in Canada. He is at once a *profound lawyer*, with all the acts of the provincial legislatures on the top of his tongue, at a moment's warning ; and at home, a *farmer of the first rate*—will talk you blind about raising bullocks, wheat, onions, what not ; an *author* too—has published in three volumes octavo a *naval history*, fraught with tactics and sea affairs. At his house on the banks of Rideau,—*Ossian hall*, as he is pleased to term it,—there is the best library that ever was taken into the wilderness ; books of all sorts ; and a *vade-mecum* full of sea scenes, and drawings of ships in action and out of it, while the outline of many a headland, cape, and bay, is there pourtrayed : this valuable album he terms the sailor's hornpipe. Set the captain fully a-going, get him out to sea, some grog a-board, and how he dashes

away! One would imagine, to hear him, that there never was a battle fought on the ocean but he had the pleasure of being in it. He was often with me in the woods. On engineering exploits the captain was an excellent rummager, and understood the nature of creeks and gullies well. Presenting him with a map of a part of the wilderness he was well acquainted with, "Yes Sir," he exclaimed, "it is the thing, Sir: there is *Otterson's House*, to an inch Sir; you have marked the Deer Lick, Sir,—I know it well,—many a day I have been there with my gun, Sir. You have made your name immortal in the woods."

There was a dam, however, which we were building, that did not please the Captain; and he used to reprobate it thus: "You are no engineers, I will tell you to your faces, gentlemen; where will ye be when the floods come fifteen feet at a start,—when the ice of the lakes gives way,—when the snows, trees, houses, and all the banks come before it?—where are ye, gentlemen?" Matters did not turn out just so ill however, as he suspected they would.

He is a Justice of peace, and Notary public too; signed not only R.N. to his name, but J.P. and N.P. Married many an amorous couple; although this is said to be against the law, if a clergyman be within fifteen miles: however, what cared the noble captain? "he had soul and body to look after; he had the county of Bathurst to govern; the Perth lawyers to regulate; the roads to lay out; and more to do than all Downing street." However, his importance was not so great as he would have us believe; indeed, with those who really knew him, he seemed quite aware of this, and would good-naturedly laugh at his own nonesense. There was one thing he insisted on, but never could prove to me its correctness, that every tree in forest, great and small, was worth a dollar. If such be the case, Canada is much more valuable than I am led to believe it is. He held his weekly courts at By-town. And really, to see the Captain on the bench, with

his anchor-button coat, attending gravely to the examinations of witnesses, taking off his spectacles, occasionally wiping them, and then carefully laying them across his nose again, while the court of ignorance was marking his every motion,—the scene was highly ludicrous. Of this he was perfectly sensible, but it was an amusement to him; he liked to be consulted, to make speeches, to have his pockets crammed with documents, and all the world following him.

Chief Mac Nab.

This is a real chieftain from the Highlands of Scotland, domiciled in Canada, with a numerous clan about him. He received the grant of a whole township of good wild land on the banks of the *Lake de Chats*:—this is a beautiful place! Here stand the castle of Mac Nab, surrounded by the houses of his followers. He annually sells off his estate an immense quantity of fine pine-timber; and moves about through the provinces occasionally with his tail, dressed always in full Highland costume, the piper going before, playing perhaps the *Hacks o' Cromdale*, or the *Campbells are coming*. We were well acquainted; and on my once addressing him Mr. Mac Nab, he checked me—"Sir, (said he) I thought you had known better: nothing but Mac Nab, if you please; Mr. does not belong to me." I held myself corrected, and kindly thanked him, of course. Many emigrants come out to him every year; some lovely Highland girls; he meets them at Quebec, and escorts them up to the land of timber instead of heather. He is yet but a young man, very cheerful, and full of enthusiasm about Scotland: a thing rarely met with amongst people beyond the Atlantic.

— Lieutenant-Governor Archibald, for the Dominion Government, presented a gold watch to Conductor Edwards of the W. & A. Railway, and a medal to Conductor Clark and to Brakesman Geldert (of the I. C. R.) for their services in saving life.—*St. Johns, N. B. Freeman.*

AN ESSAY UPON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
ENGLISH PLANTATIONS, ON THE
CONTINENT OF AMERICA.



HAVING in course of a hunt through the parliamentary library at Ottawa, come across an old manuscript volume bearing the above title, we have ventured to make a few extracts from it. It is written in a fine bold hand, by whom, it is not known, save from the following marginal note in another handwriting "Supposed to be writt by Mr. Blaire, a minister in Virginia, March 10th., 1699, or by B. Hamson, Junior." It is interesting as having been written by a native of Virginia, as the following paragraph clearly shows :

"It may be objected that I being an inhabitant of the Plantations, may probably be too much byassed to their interest, and therefore am not to be relyed on."

From the part relating to the circulation which we here produced in full, we find our essayist strongly objecting, (something unusual for a colonial politician of those times), to raising the standard of the colonial currency; which arguments, while in the right direction, still hold to the fallacy, then believed by colonists in general, that raising the standard meant in some way raising the value of money, and by that means drawing it too and retaining it in the colony.

"As of late many controversies have arisen in the English Nation, as 'tis observable, that the two great topics of trade and plantations have had their parts in the dispute; and indeed it must be confessed, that considering the present circumstances of the world they are of the greatest importance to all nations, but more especially the English. * * *

The design of these papers is not to treat of the trade, but the government of the plantations, not how to make them great and rich by an open free traffic, but happy by a just and equal government, that they may enjoy their ob-

scurity, and the poor way of liveing, which nature is pleased to afford them out of the earth, in peace, and be protected in the possession thereof by their lawful Mother England. I am sensible the English plantations may be rendered very serviceable and beneficial to their mother kingdoms, and I do not in the least doubt she will make the best advantage of them she can, 'tis what others would do if they were in her place ; and therefore I shall not complain of any hardship in trade, neither shall it be mentioned, but as it comes in the way in pursuit of the main design I have laid down.

* * * The chiefest things wanting to make the inhabitants of these plantations happy, is a good Constitution of governmet, and it seems strange that so little care hath been heretofore taken of that, since it could not be any prejudice, but of great advantage even to England itself, as perhaps may appear by what shall be offered hereafter. * * *

That one certain standard for all sorts of coin, be settled in the plantations on the Continent, which standard I humbly conceive should be as near the intrinsik value of sterlg' as may be.

But here perhaps it may be objected that bringing that standard of money down to the intrinsik value, would be very injurious to the proprieties who have always sett a higher value upon their money.

These plantations are in great want of money, and the readiest way to make it plenty amongst them is to enhance the value.

To the first of these objections I answer, that tho' indeed we ought, as near as may be, to accomadate all Laws and other publick transactions, to the interest of every innividual party concerned, yet when some must suffer, it is reasonable to steer that course which seems most equitable, and hath the greatest tendency towards the welfare of the whole ; and if it appears to be the interest both of England and the plantations (taken generaly together) as well hereafter as at pre-

sent, to ascertain the standard of the coin as near as may be, to the intrinsic sterg' value, then I think this objection will be sufficiently answered.

To the second objection I answer, that it is probable, enhancing the value of coin may bring in money for the present, but what will be the consequence of that ? will it not confound the method of our trade ? will it not destroy our exchange ? and how many, and how great evils follow upon that, no one can (I think) pretend to foresee ; 'tis possible many arguments may be drawn for the present necessity, and it may be urged that extraordinary diseases must have the like cures ; but I cannot perceive the weight of such an allegation, nor can I apprehend the advantages that may be proposed ; we here are but a handfull of people, and have no other trade but plain barter, between England and us, and amongst our neighbouring plantations ; and certainly the best way for us must be to keep our coin ; which is the measure of trade and traffick, as near as may be to equal the real value sett upon it by the prudencce of our comon Mother, best by making alterations in it, we give opportunity to some sharp English Merchants to put such tricks upon us as we cannot foresee ; they have great advantages of us, if their inclinations tend that way, they are skilled in trade and exchange, which we cannot pretend to ; they have much the largest purses, and can outdo us at any thing whenever they please ; and besides all this, they have daily opportunities of looking abroad in the world, and have many prospects of advantage, which we that are shut up in America know nothing of. For a further answer to both these objections, I beg leave to offer the following particulars to consideration :—

1st. That it is not necessary for the plantations to have more money than just so much as is sufficient to manage their trade, and that they will have, in a few years, when trade and the coin, is settled upon an equal foot.

2nd. That it is not expedient for England to give the plan-

tations opportunities of laying up great banks of treasure among themselves.

3rd. That if enhancing the value of coin should bring great quantities of it, in these northern plantations, more than the carrying out of trade require ; it would be just so much lost to England, for none can come hither, but that which otherwise would have gone thither.

4th. That the differences of coin would cause great difficulties in making up accounts of publick revenues, and give great opportunities of defrauding the King of the exchange.

5th. It would be very discouraging to all Officers in the Colonies, who have certain yearly salaries established, especially Governors, and Lieutenant Governors, for they could not possibly remitt any money to England their necessary occasions, without great loss by the exchange.

'Tis true their last mentioned inconveniences may be remedied, but not without more than ordinary trouble. * * *

By these means (it is probable) the King and Court of England may be thoroughly sensible of the true state of affairs in this remote part of the world, which it is presumed will be the first and greatest towards remedying any former mismanagement.

Virginia, March 10th, 1699."

THE FIRST ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP.



Mr. A. McDonald, writes to the London *Times* :—
 " Sir John Hawkshaw, in his address before the British Association, falls into a common and heretofore uncorrected error respecting the first steamship which crossed the Atlantic. Five years before the 'Sirius' and 'Great Western' made their successful attempts to do this, the steamship 'Royal William' sailed from Quebec on the 18th of August, 1833, and after two or three days' detention at Pictou, Nova Scotia, arrived at

Gravesend on the 11th of September, thus making the trip in about the same time as that taken by the first Cunard boats to Boston. The 'Royal William' was built at Three Rivers, and fitted at the St. Mary's Foundry, Montreal, with engines made in Britain. So far as my boyish recollection of the vessel serves me, I think she was about 500 tons burden. I remember very well her departure for Britain, but in order to be sure I called at Lloyd's some weeks ago and was courteously shown the register for Sept. 12, 1833, in which I found, under 'Gravesend,' the announcement of arrivals on the 11th, the following :—' Steamship 'Royal William,' McDougall, Quebec.' Several years before a vessel called the 'Savannah,' fitted with an engine and paddles, crossed from Savannah, Ga., in thirty-one days. The paddles were removable. Her engines were only used eighteen days. When the 'Savannah' entered the Channel off the coast of Ireland the smoke from her funnel brought down upon her a gun brig detached from the Channel Squadron, under the impression that she was a ship on fire. The 'Savannah' was a full rigged ship, and although she advertised her sailing and for passengers, no one was brave enough to ship aboard of her. As the 'Savannah' was not a steamship, but merely a sailing vessel, with a temporary arrangement for steaming on board, to the Canadian 'Royal William' must be accorded the honor of being the pioneer of our present large Atlantic steam fleet. What became of this vessel subsequently I am uncertain, but have an impression that she was sold to the Portuguese Government.

ENGLISH COINAGE PATTERNS AND PROOFS.



COLLECTION well worthy of attention, as showing the past and present condition of the art work of the Mint, is now to be seen at the sale rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge.

At first sight there would seem to be no special interest in a

collection of this nature, which might be supposed to represent merely the currency of the realm in perfect condition as it comes from the die, but this is far from what it really is, for the pieces in circulation are the exceptions, and it is the various patterns which from some cause or other have been rejected and condemned to the shelf, and the proof coins finally approved, though not always put into circulation, which are sought for by collectors. Some examples are exceptionally curious, as the pattern half-crown in this collection, once in the Hawkins cabinet, which was struck in 1864, to be placed under the Albert Memorial, of which none were put in circulation. This is similar in type to the Victoria half-crown of 1839. Another feature which gives great beauty and richness to these *recherche* cabinets is that coins of the lowest value in the currency appear resplendent in gold. Thus we see a gold broad rim farthing of 1797 (No 64), weighing 13 pennyweights 6 grains, and several other farthings, halfpennies, and pennies in gold, among which should be noticed a gold halfpenny of 1790 (No. 60), the die by an artist named Droz, bearing the figure of Britannia seated on a globe, holding a spear and shield, and pointing with the right hand, the edge inscribed with "Render to Cesar (*sic*) the things which are Cesar's." The false spelling of the motto, and the very bad head of George III., were quite enough to condemn such a coin as this, which, however, is prized more for these defects, and is rare from not having been issued. It will be understood that the "patterns" are those struck from dies which were not used, of which the number is considerable, while the "proofs" are those approved, though it does not follow that these, even, have passed into use. In looking over the pattern coins by the different engravers employed, and even those by the same hand, it is surprising to see how the features of the Sovereign are varied, often exaggerated to the destruction of the likeness, sometimes rather too exact to be agreeable to the Royal approv-

al. None of the earlier heads in this collection, which embraces the Hanoverian Sovereigns only, beginning from the shillings and half-pence in silver of George I., 1717-23, can be considered as good as they might have been made in the hands of better artists. It is not till we come to the pattern five-guinea piece of Geo. III., 1770, that work of superior merit is to be observed in the young bust of the King, with a love-lock and long hair upon the shoulders, by an artist named Tanner. Another five-guinea piece, 1777, similar, but with the hair curling extravagantly below the "truncation," is by Yeo, who, with Tanner and an Italian named Pingo, were, it appears, the medallists for the Mint till Thomas Wyon began with W. Wyon, the former of whom cut the die for the sovereign of 1816, after the model by Pistrucci, which was a cameo in jasper, now preserved in the Mint. This pattern sovereign (No. 39) bears a laureated head of King George III., remarkably fine in style. Pistrucci was a distinguished cameo worker at Rome—so skilful, in fact, that it was to his hand, and not to an antique gem engraver's, that the fine head of Flora, long regarded as the choicest of the Payne Knight collection, was due. Lord Maryborough was a patron of his, and when Master of the Mint appointed him chief engraver; and at the great reform of the coinage, in 1816, Pistrucci adapted his fine cameo of a Greek warrior on horseback to the St. George and Dragon, so well known on the sovereigns of the present reign—a design which was afterwards enlarged for the crown pieces of George IV., and which has been pronounced the finest work that has ever appeared upon a modern currency.* Several excellent specimens of Pistrucci's work are to be seen among the pattern crowns and sovereigns, both in gold and silver; but there is no specimen of his fine Coronation medal, which was struck at the accession of George IV. A pattern crown in gold (No. 55), date 1818, should be noticed as in every respect a superb work of Pistrucci, though it is fairly rivalled by the ordi-

nary crown piece of 1819 (No. 82), of the usual circulated type. With these should be compared the pattern crown-piece designed by W. Wyon (No. 53), in gold, which is remarkable for the group of three female draped figures on the reverse, emblematical of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with the motto "Foedus Inviolabile." Another crown of this date, seven only of which are presumed to have been struck, bears on the reverse the Royal arms crowned with motto "Incorrupta Fides Veritasque." The pattern five-pound piece, 1820 (No. 22), bearing the St. George and Dragon, and the double sovereign (23), both by Pistrucci, should be mentioned as good examples of his work. As an example of bad taste may be pointed out the pattern guineas of 1813 (31, 32), which have for the reverse the Royal Standard floating from a flag-staff, with the motto "Britann. Rex", &c. Another singular error of the kind may be noticed in the silver pattern crown piece of 1820, which bears the truncated bust of George IV., with the high collar and cravat of the period. The coinage during the reign of William IV., seems to have been remarkable chiefly for its scantiness: the bust of the King however, appears well placed upon the field of the coin, and the likeness is characteristic and true, especially in the crowns; but the St. George and Dragon of Pistrucci is discontinued, and in its place the reverse is the Royal shield encircled with the collar and badge of St. George. With the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria came five-pound pattern pieces by Mr. Wyon, bearing on the obverse the bust of the Queen with the diadem and fillet, and "W. Wyon, R. A.," in raised letters on the neck; on the reverse a new design entirely representing the Queen as *Una* with the Lion, wearing the garter on the left shoulder. It is not to be wondered at that none of the coins bearing this very fanciful device were ever adopted for circulation. The handsomest piece is the proof crown of 1847 in gold (214), called the "Gothic" from its design, which differs but slightly from the

"Gothic" crown in circulation, A proof in gold of the so-called "Dei Gratia" florin of 1848 (215) is curious, as having neither the letters "D.G." nor "F.D." The Mint, if we may judge from the number of condemned patterns in this collection, seems to have been rather prolific in experimental pieces. Here are patterns of 1848 for centums, decades, and dimes, some marked as "100 Mills," others "One Dime," with some patterns also for an international coinage in 1867, of ducats and double florins. The ducat is considered exceedingly rare. It bears the bust of the Queen, and on the reverse "One Hundred pence," and within an oak wreath "One Ducat." Some rare pattern shillings, formerly in Mr. Bergne's collection, the work of an engraver belonging to the Belgian Mint, who was employed in 1863, by Professor Graham, F.R.S., then Master of the Mint, are worth noticing as specimens of very feeble work, which was deservedly condemned, also on account of the very poor portrait of the Queen. The Colonial coins are, generally speaking, very commonplace specimens of the medallist's art. The best, perhaps, is the Hong Kong dollar of 1864, which is a handsome piece, having the bust of the Queen, with reverse of four shields arranged crosswise, as on the florins and half-crowns.—*Times, August 14, 1875.*

HENRY VIII. CROWN.



VERY now and then in our collecting experience we come across an individual, who with full assurance and seeming accuracy, describes to us a Coin the like of which we have never seen. Our interest is at once awakened, yet we know that hardly anything of that nature could have escaped the observation of so many years of collecting. We express a doubt as to its genuineness. He reassures us, and to our many questions gives a clear

statement. We are carried away with it against our better judgment. Could that Coin but be added to our Collection and we shall have become possessed of a rarity far more valuable than any owned by our confreres. Where is this Coin, and how may it be obtained? is our next question. And likely he can give us no further information; or we are sent off on a fool's errand. But occasionally while expressing a stronger doubt the coin is produced. It proves to our disappointment, and yet inward satisfaction, to be some well known type; in the description of which our would-be virtuoso, with a memory, gossip like, has so added to and amended the original design and legend, that the designer even, could not recognize his own. Sometimes when going to the receptacle of such treasure to produce in triumph ocular proof, the coin cannot be found. The drawer is turned upside down and inside out

" But no, no such thing
They can't find the ring.

And the owner declares that when nobody twigged it
Some rascal or other had popp'd in and prigg'd it."

But what, you will ask, has all this to do with a Coin of the last of the Henrys? It is that, seemingly to us, some departed collector has had a similar experience in connection with it. For in the series of plates, illustrating the celebrated Pembroke collection, a Coin is represented, which has been classed as a Crown of Henry VIII. It may be described as follows:

OBVERSE :—HENRIE : 8 DEI GRACIA * ANGLIE *
FRANCIE : Z HIBERN * REX * Half length figure of the King robed; face nearly full, in the right hand a sword, and in the left a Globe; M M, a *fleur-de-lis*.

REVERSE :— ANGLICE * Z HIBERNICE : ECCLSIE
SUPREMUM : CAPUT. Royal Arms quartered and Crown-

ed having as supporters a lion to left, and a dragon to right, H. R. beneath the shield.

The collection lay for many years in the musty vaults of the bank where they had been placed for safe keeping. And when brought to light to be catalogued for sale the cases were almost falling to pieces from decay. So frail were they that some of the Coins dropped through to the floor of the vault, although most, if not all of them, were afterwards recovered. But the Crown of Henry VIII., was wanting, nor could the owner find any trace of it. In fact none of the older collectors could give any information concerning it or its antecedents.

We may therefore class, this now celebrated Crown, as one of those myths emanating from the fertile brain of a clever draughtsman, or from the ideas received by him from some enthusiastic but unreliable numismatist. Collectors who have been several times thus deceived, receive such descriptions with caution if not incredulity.

R. W. McL.

THE FIRST WATER PIPES LAID IN MONTREAL.



SHORT time ago, while new water pipes were being laid in St. Francois Xavier Street, a number of the old wooden ones were turned out. And curiosity leading us to examine them more closely, the following is the result of our observation.

These pipes proved to have been made, principally, from spruce, and were in a remarkably good state of preservation; better, apparently, than the Iron ones, of a more recent date, that were being replaced. Each pipe, or rather log, measured about six feet in length, with a varying diameter averaging from twelve to fourteen inches; while the bore, a truly small one, was not one quarter of the diameter. One end

of each log was sharpened or cut down, so as to be driven into the larger end of the next one. This end having an iron tire or ring to prevent it from splitting during the operation.

While so large, and apparently strong, compared with the size of the bore, these pipes were incapable of resisting any great pressure ; so that water could be conveyed only to houses built on the lower levels and to the lower apartments even of those. The supply also being limited, it was not available, save to a part of the citizens.

As regards their history ; by turning back to the year 1801, we learn that a Company was chartered to supply the City with water. In a comparatively short space of time pipes were laid through the principal streets, and the inhabitants supplied with pure water from a reservoir at the back of the Mountain. Other accounts give the priest's farm as the location of this early reservoir. But on account of frequent bursting, and the limited number of consumers, the undertaking did not prove a financial success. Having come across an advertisement in an early number of the *Montreal Herald*, bearing on the subject, we reproduce it in full :

THE Proprietors of the Montreal WATER WORKS inform those persons who take the Water, that the heavy expense which they have incurred in bringing the works to their present state of perfection renders it necessary for them to insist on the strict performance of the conditions on which they supply the water ; and that therefore they cannot fail to prosecute all persons who may henceforward furnish therewith in any quantity, others residing out of their families and not taking the same, They further request all persons indebted to them to pay their respective balances due to the Company.

JOSEPH FOROBISHER, TREASURER
of the Montreal Water Company.
g—t f.

Montreal, June 29, 1808.

After several attempts and failures by different Companies and private individuals, the water supply was undertaken by the Corporation. We might mention, in passing, that for a

time the water works was owned by Thos. Porteous, who also was proprietor of the bridges for which the *Boute de l'isle* tokens were issued as passes. In 1847, a prize of £100 was offered for the best plan for a more extended water supply, and our present system is the result.

Contrasting these perforated logs with the early iron pipes by which they were replaced, and with those by which they in their turn are being replaced, we have three well marked eras in the history of our City. It was a step out and away up towards a higher civilized condition, when the citizens could avail themselves of the priceless boon of pure water brought within their own dwellings. Although intermittent and scanty, how much better than the supply drawn from typhoid wells, or from the muddy and polluted margin of the St. Lawrence. Yet it was a much longer stride when a full and unfailing supply was made available for all ; when, as was told by a historian of the time (1839,) Montreal had the best water supply of any City on the Continent, save Philadelphia. Yet again we mark, in the increased capacity and the enormous machinery of our present supply, still greater advances, and may we not hope, looking at the past and present, for much further progress in the future, when the present order of things, as the previous ones, shall have come under the domain of the Antiquary.

R. W. McL.

THE MEDALLIC ART.

AN ACCOUNT OF MEDALS OLD AND NEW.



E ought to look on medals as so many monuments consigned over to eternity, that may possibly last when all other memorials of the same age are worn out or lost." So writes Addison in 1726, in his "Dialogues upon the usefulness of Ancient Medals." He then goes on to plead that medals shall represent as ac-

curately as possible the dress and customs of the time of their issue. Evelyn, again, in his "discourse of Medals," insists on the importance, from an ethnological point of view, of accuracy in portraiture and types of race, and urges that medals should be truthful in these respects. Whether or not it is possible always fulfill these conditions, it is, at least, as important that a medal should in some way represent the style of art of the period in which it is struck. In a certain degree coins come under the category of medals, almost as much as those which are struck especially for a commemorative purpose ; and in this sense the designs for the coins of our own day have been much criticized.

The oldest known English medal bears date 1480, and is the work of an Italian artist ; but in the reign of Henry VIII., medals were still uncommon in this country. An interesting paper on this subject by the Deputy Master of the Mint, in his annual report, states that several examples of medals struck in the reign of Queen Mary are extant, one of the best of which is one of the Queen herself, by Trezzo. This medal represents the Queen, looking to the left, with a close fitting head-dress reaching down to her ears, and almost hiding her hair. Her features are coarse, and there is a very determined expression in her mouth. The words "Maria I. Reg. Angl. Franc. et Hib. X." are in the margin. The medal, an autotype of which is given among others in the report alluded to, shows great power and artistic skill ; it is bold in execution, and the detail is not too "niggling."

"According to Pinkerton ('Essay on Medals,' London, 1870), no medals appear in any country in Europe, till the Fifteenth Century, with the exception of the gold medals of David II., issued in Scotland between 1330 and 1370 ; but as early as 1439, mention is made of a gold medal of the Council of Florence, and from that time the art continued to flourish in Italy. The medals of this period were modeled in wax and cast in fine sand, and were afterwards in some

cases finished with the graving tool." Very different the method now adopted, by which, medals are struck by the thousand, in the same way in which coins are struck off. Whether modern medals are equal to the ancient productions as works of art the collection at the British Museum will show. The thirteen medals selected as models by Mr. Fremantle will give a good idea of the difference between the best ancient styles and the taste of the present day. The first of these is a Syracusan coin, representing Philistis, wife of Hieron II., a small coin about the size of our shilling, with a finely drawn woman's head, without any attempt at decoration or minute elaboration. The medieval Italian and German styles are represented by two medals two and one-eighth inches in diameter, one by Albrecht Durer, the head of a girl, date 1508. "The Papal medals, commencing with the Pontificate of Paul II., 1464, many of which were designed by Raffaele, Giulio Romano, Francia Cellini, and other great artists," are reckoned to be the most beautiful of the medals of this date. Next to Italy, France was the country most remarkable for medals; but the French medals were neither fine nor numerous until the reign of Louis XIV., which produced many works of good design and execution. About the close of the Fifteenth Century, medals began to be struck instead of being cast, and greater finish of workmanship was no doubt thereby attained.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth many English medals were struck, but none deserve special mention, except one to commemorate the defeat of the Spanish Armada, bearing the device of a fleet scattered by the winds, and the legend "*Afflavat Deus, et dissipati sunt.*" This, however, is not extant. Medals became numerous in the reign of Charles I., whose artistic tastes are well known. In this reign, and subsequently under the Commonwealth, the works of Thomas Simon, the greatest of English medallists, form an important era in the history of medals. A fine example, representing

the head of Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, is given in the plate accompanying the report. After these, no remarkable medals occur till the reign of Queen Anne, in which a series appeared commemorating the victories of Marlborough. In the medals of succeeding reigns the style gradually tended towards a revival of Roman types, and this style has survived, with few exceptions, until within a comparatively recent period. As an instance, may be mentioned the Crimean war medal, the reverse of which represents Victory crowning a warrior equipped in Roman armor. The Napoleonic medals are pseudo classic in design, but are generally creditable to the French art. A characteristic example of this style by Andrien is shown in the plate, representing Victory, seated, inscribing records on a tablet, with a second figure overlooking her. To the left is a tower, with the names of the battles gained in Germany, inscribed on horizontal bands.

The small head of Queen Caroline, beautifully modeled by Pistrucci, chief medallist of the Mint from 1817 to 1851, is a successful imitation of Greek art, and is admirably reproduced in the autotype. The style which prevailed a little later is represented by the "ornamental" medals, the designs of which are nothing but groups of shields, helmets, cannon, musical instruments, cannon balls, etc.—a style, which was followed in the medals designed for the New Zealand and Ashantee wars. The obverse of the "florin" or two shilling piece, and that of the half crown, are samples of this.

The latest war medal is that struck for the Ashantee campaign. The design for the reverse, is by Mr. E. J. Poynter, A.R.A., who also designed the reverse of the medal annually given to the best shot in the army. The latter represents an archer holding his target in his hand, with three arrows in the centre, for the approval of a female figure, representing Victory, who is crowning him with a laurel wreath.

This allegorical style was chosen in consequence of the difficulty occasioned by the fact that every regiment has a different uniform, and as all branches of the service can compete for the medal, it would be impossible otherwise to adapt the differences in dress to a uniform standard to represent the whole. In the case of the Ashantee medal this difficulty is obviated by the fact that a special dress was adopted for the campaign. The reverse shows a struggle between natives and the British troops in a wood, and all the combatants are represented in their actual condition at the time. The medal thus becomes a picture of the particular occasion it is designed to commemorate. The execution is very fine and lifelike. The obverse in both these medals, designed and executed by Mr. Leonard Wyon, is the head of Her Majesty—a much more faithful portrait than is to be found on any of our coins.

These last productions of the Mint give good evidence that the taste for artistic design is increasing, and we are glad to see that the authorities are alive to the importance of keeping up the style of our medals to the standard of the best efforts of the ancients.

SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD.



THE subject of the present engraving was born at Rochester England, in 1793. Entering the Royal Engineers when a youth, he showed considerable bravery, having had two horses shot under him at Waterloo. After residing for a number of years in different parts of the world, he was appointed Governor of Upper Canada, in 1835.

He acted with firmness during the troublesome times of 1837. Many attribute the rebellion of 1838 to his (supposed) mismanagement of affairs in the country.

On his return to England in 1839, he published a sketch

of the events which occurred during his administration. He died, aged 83, in July last, having long refrained from taking part in political or literary events.

EDITORIAL.



JUST a hundred years ago, Ethan Allen crossed the St. Lawrence, and landed at Longue Point with 150 men. Flushed with the successful capture of Fort-Ticonderoga and Crown Pointe, and relying on the assistance of traitors within, he expected to make an easy capture of Montreal.

Before going into action, Governor Carleton reviewed the troops on Place d'Armes.

The total force at command was 300 raw militia, and about 25 regulars. The next day, Oct. 25th, this force marched out, and with small loss captured Ethan Allen and the whole of his troops.

Below we give a copy of a note written to him some time previous to the engagement.

"LONGGAUL, Sept ye 22nd, 1775, at
9 at night.

Col. Allyn in haste I arrived at this place this moment with 63 men and find a gang of Cannadions they hav news from Morreall that they intend to attack us at this place this night or as soon as posabel, the Canad^m expect it—Col. Leviston hath just sent in an express hear and their is a party to our assistens on their march from Shambole expected this night. I am advised to send to you to send a party or com as soon as ma be if not needed whare you now be.

Col. Warner is at Laporary with about 120 men. Sunderland hath just returned from Cockanawauga this day to us for want of time.

I conclud My Self your sincear friend,
John Grant, Capt."

— The workmen employed in making alterations to Messrs. Fry's premises, in the Pithay, Bristol, have, in the course of their operations, come upon interesting relics of ancient Bristol. The buildings on which they are engaged cover the site of Aylward's gate, and during the excavations the men uncovered a portion of an ancient bridge over the river Froome. A large number of old coins has been dug up there, including many specimens of Roman and Flemish coinage.

— A discovery of treasure has just been made at Courbevoie, near Paris. A labourer, while digging the foundation of a wall in the Avenue de St. Denis, near the site of a former convent of Ursulines, found, at a depth of about a foot below the floor of a cellar, two small boxes, one containing 75 goldpieces of 48 livres, bearing the image of Louis XV., and the other 587 silver coins of six livres of the same, and the following reign, the whole forming a value of about 7,000*l.*, to the half of which the finder is entitled.

— It was a stroke of policy on the part of our government to devise in the trade dollar a coin which should compete with the Mexican dollar and eventually drive it almost out of the Chinese market. After reaching that country it encounters an ignominious fate. The Chinese send it to India for the purchase of opium. They go into the Calcutta mint and come out as rupees, which are stamped with the native characters on the one side, and the value of the piece on the other. The trade of China with India in opium exceeds that of all other commodities, as is shown by the reports of the Chinese customs service. The amount returned for the last eight years, exclusive of the amount smuggled, which would probably double it, is 97,440,930 pounds. The amount of American silver which annually goes to India from China to pay for opium is immense.—*San Francisco Call.*

— The ancient Sanscrit manuscripts are well known to be written on palm-leaf, and according to a recent report to

the Indian government by the Baboo antiquarian, Ragendra Lalmitra, now employed in examining into the subject, the oldest known date back nearly to the beginning of the twelfth century. Such records, it is stated, are extremely rare, the majority of the palm-leaf writings not going back beyond the end of the sixteenth century. On the other hand, the paper manuscript of Sanscrit writings are found to be many of them much older than was believed, one copy of the "Bhagavata Pirana" in this material being of the year A. D. 1310. The secret of their existence and preservation is not merely that the natives of India knew how to make good stout paper nearly six hundred years since, but they carefully sized it with yellow arsenic laid over with a vegetable emulsion, and so effectually preserved it. For the report tells us that, "on insect or worm will attack arsenicized paper." And, although it seems that the superior appearance and cheapness of European paper has of late years caused it to be adopted for official and other documents needing preservation, Baboo adds: "This is a great mistake as it is not near so durable, and is liable to be rapidly destroyed by the insects."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

— His Excellency Iwakuri Tomomi, chief of the Japanese Embassy which visited England a few years ago, has just presented to the library of the India Office, in fulfilment of a verbal promise made to the librarian, a set of the Chinese version of the Buddhist Scriptures, called *Tripitaka* in Sanscrit, *Santsang* in Chinese, and *Issaikio* in Japanese. The work is put up in seven large boxes, weighing about three quarters of a ton, and will require a room to itself. The India Library possesses already, besides many other Chinese works on Buddhism, a set of the Tibetan version of the Buddhist Canon in 334 large volumes, presented by Mr. B. H. Hodgson, and a set of the Pali Tipitaka, written on palm leaves in the Burmese character, in fifty boxes, presented by Sir A. Phayre; and thus, with the unique accession

just received from Japan, it offers to the student of Buddhism almost inexhaustible material for original research.

— The first volume of the Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum, by Mr. Stanley Lane Poole, comprising the coinage of the Eastern Khaleefehs, is just published. The second volume is already in the press.

— While travelling through India, the Prince of Wales proposes to distribute a large number of souvenirs in the shape of gold and silver medals and gold rings, and several hundreds of each have been ordered for the purpose. The medals are to have a profile of the Prince on one side, and on the other the three plumes, with a record of His Royal Highness' visit.

— On the 30th of June a collection of Coins belonging to a Canadian collector was disposed of. The following prices were realized for a few of the Canadian medals. Medal of the board of Arts, \$2.35, Prince of Wales medal .45, one of the Numismatic Society .75, Shakespere \$2.38, Toronto University small size, \$1.37, large size \$2.12, Board of Arts, \$1.80 These are much below the prices of a year or two ago, when some of these would have realized from five to ten dollars. Hard times effect even coins and medals.

— On page 168 of Vol. I., Mr. Sandham gives some account of a Medal presented to the Indians of New France. Since then a specimen was discovered at Quebec, in the foundation of an old building recently pulled down. It has on the Obverse :—LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTEANISSIMUS. Bust of Lewis XIV., to the right. Reverse :—FEELITAS DOMUS AUGUSTÆ. Ex :—MDCXCIII. Busts of four Statesmen, a larger with three smaller ones below. Each bust has an inscription underneath. But the copy from which we write this discription has been so much rubbed, that the names cannot be distinctly made out.

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CONTENTS.

	Page
The Destruction by Fire of the Old Recollet Convent	97
On the Death of General Wolfe	99
Chapman's Tomb	99
The Great Martyr	101
1012	103
The Gold Coin found on the Plains of Troy	119
Medals of the War of 1812	122
A Good Family	126
1775-1776 — Attack on Montreal by the Americans	135
The British Massacres	136
Traveling Agencies	139
Naturalists and Antiquarian Society	141
Editorial	142
Reviews	143

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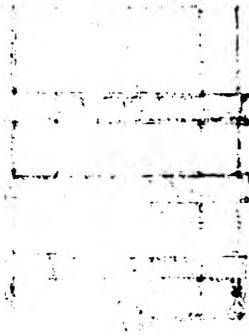


CONTENTS.

	Page
The Destruction by Fire of the Old Recollet Convent	97
On the Death of General Wolfe	99
Champlain's Tomb	99
The Great Manitoolin	101
Coins	108
To a Gold Coin found on the Plains of Troy	119
Medals of the War of 1812	122
A Good Family	130
1775-1875.— Attack on Montreal by the Americans	135
The British Mint 1874-5	138
Tossing Pennies	139
Numismatic and Antiquarian Society	141
Editorial	142
Reviews	143

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THE DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE OLD
RECOLLET CONVENT.

QUEBEC, 6 SEPTEMBER, 1796,

(From QUEBEC PAST AND PRESENT, [In press] by J. M. LeMOINE.)



OME eighty years ago, on the site on which was erected at the beginning of the century, the English Cathedral, there stood a rude and vast quadrangular building, with a court, and a well stocked orchard. In 1776, it had been used to immure the American prisoners, made at Montgomery and Arnold's unlucky assault on Quebec.

In it, Mr. (afterwards Judge) John Joseph Henry, had spent, as appears by his Journal, some dreary days, during that memorable winter. It was a monastery of the order of St. Francis. The superior—a well known, witty, jovial and eccentric personage—Father DeBerrey, had more than once dined and wined His Royal Highness, the Duke of Kent, when stationed here with his Regiment, in 1791-3.

On a calm warm September afternoon, in 1796, the fire drum all at once began to beat frantically in the Upper Town, the *tocsin* to sound from the R. C. Cathedral ; soon a dense smoke enveloped the stables of Judge Dunn's * house in Saint Louis Street. A small coloured boy named Michel, the Judge's servant, had fired off a toy cannon in the stable, and accidentally set fire to it. A violent south-west wind springing up at that moment, burning fragments were deposited as far as the Ursuline Convent, the roof of which at three distinct times ignited—a drought of six weeks duration had dried up the shingles like chips. Suddenly the cry arose, that the steeple of the old Recollet Convent on Garden Street, was in a blaze, a burning shingle carried on the wings of the hurricane, had lodged in the belfry. Father DeBerrey, the R. C. Clergy, the citizens, all worked with a will to stay the destroyer, all worked in vain.

The fiery demon gaining strength as it ran along, bore clouds of cinders, ignited paper, charred shingles, all over the Lower Town ; H. M's Frigate Pallas, Captain Lord Cochrane, moored in the stream, opposite Cape Diamond, fearing the fiery cloud should set her rigging on fire, slipped her cable, and drifted below the harbour with the ebb tide. The old pile was destroyed, the poor monks, rendered homeless : they dispersed.

Father DeBerrey found shelter under the hospitable roof of Mr. Francis Duval in St. Louis Street. Frère Marc, settled at St. Thomas, and earned for forty years his livelihood by mending clocks. Frère Louis, opened a school in St. Vallier Street, where his lovely flower garden and luscious plums soon became famous. Another Frère became a mariner between Montreal and Quebec. There were also Frère Bernard and Frère Bernardin. The Government on

* Mr. DeGaspé in his *Memoirs* describes the house in St. Louis Street as belonging to Judge Monk, whilst Deputy Commissary General Thompson states it was owned by Judge Dunn.

the dispersion of the Order, took possession of the vacant lot. Such was the melancholy end of the old Franciscan Monastery, on Garden Street, by fire, on the 6th September, 1796.

ON THE DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE.

From the Pennsylvania Gazette, October 25, 1750. (Published by B. Franklin.)

What honours, Wolfe, should thy brave brows adorn?
 Shall fading wreaths, by other heroes worn?
 Not Breathing marble, nor enlivening brass,
 Though there thy manly form the eye may trace;
 Not columns stately rising from the plain,
 To tell the victories which thy arms did gain?
 Not generous praise, which tuneful bards convey,
 Which lasts when other monuments decay,
 Though many a British bard thy fall shall mourn,
 And sing melodious dirges o'er thy urn;
 No works of mortal hand, or mortal wit
 Thy virtues equal, or thy fame befit:
 Heaven saw, and straight prepared a nobler prize,
 And to receive it snatch'd thee to the skies.

CHAMPLAIN'S TOMB.



INGULARLY enough, as we all know, the last resting place of the venerable Founder of Quebec, has been a mystery for more than two hundred years. Samuel de Champlain, died at the Castle of St. Louis, in Quebec, on Christmas day, 1635. Though his remains were followed to their last abode by all the Quebecers of the day, and though Father Le Jeune pronounced his "Oraison Funebre," no written record has yet turned up to fix the spot of his sepulture, with certainty.

In 1866, two *litterateurs* of note in Quebec, Messrs. Laverdière, the annotator of Champlain's Works, and Casgrain, published a *brochure* with plates, &c., to prove, that from several texts and from recent excavations, in the Lower Town, at the head of Champlain street, there was no doubt that the vault discovered in 1854, by Mr. H. O'Donnell, Engineer of the City Water Works, contained the tomb of Champlain, that in fact it was the "sepulcre particulier" mentioned in the *Relations des Jesuits* for 1642.

The matter would not have been sufficiently ventilated, had not a very lively controversy sprung up between Messrs. Laverdière and Casgrain on one side, and Mr. Stanislas Drapeau of the Agricultural Department, Ottawa, on the other. Mr. Drapeau, complained that Messrs. L. & C., refused to give him credit, for the *data* and information he furnished in this stirring discovery.

The historical world of Quebec, failed to find Messrs. Laverdière and Casgrain's conclusions final, and the matter remained in abeyance, until lately. The Genealogical Society of Boston, having recently undertaken the gigantic, but very praise-worthy project of annotating, illustrating and translating in English, Champlain's voyages, wrote to the undersigned, their corresponding member in Quebec, for information touching Champlain's Tomb. Their letter having been published, brought out in the *Opinion Publique*, newspaper, of 4th November, 1875, a communication from Abbé Casgrain, stating that since the publication of his brochure in 1866, important documents which he publishes, have come in his possession; from which, it seems, his first theory, was more than doubtful. Students of history and Antiquarians are now ready when ordered to put shovel and spade in the sacred soil over shadowed by the *Chien d'Or*, at the new Post Office, close to the Ring, and seek for vestiges of the "sepulcre particulier" and *Chapelle de Champlain* in the Upper Town.

This last theory meets with uncommon favor at present. In the *Opinion Publique* of the 25th November, another Richmond comes in the field, and though he finds fault roundly with the Abbé Casgrain in 1866, he does not yet squarely come to the point, nor favors the anxious old capital with his theory ; let us however live in hope.

From the foregoing, it will appear that our Quebec and Ottawa Antiquarians are handing round a delightfully hard nut to crack, *The discovery of Champlain's Tomb.*

J. M. LEMOINE.

Spencer Grange, near Quebec, 1st Dec.

THE GREAT MANITOOLIN.

(From *Sketches in Canada and Rambles among the Red Men*, by Mrs. Jamieson, in 1837.)



HE word Manitoolin is a corruption or frenchification of the Indian *Manitoawahning*, which signifies the "dwelling of spirits." They have given this name to a range of islands in Lake Huron, which extends from the channel of St. Mary's river nearly to Cape Hurd, a distance of about two hundred miles. Between this range of islands and the shore of the mainland, there is an archipelago, consisting of many thousand islands or islets.

The Great Manitoolin, on which I now am, is according to the last survey, ninety-three miles in length, but very narrow, and so deeply and fantastically indented with gulfs and bays, that it was supposed to consist of many distinct islands. This is the second year that the presents to the Indians have been issued on this spot. The idea of forming on the Great Manitoolin, a settlement of the Indians, and inviting those tribes scattered round the lakes to adopt it as a residence, has been for the last few years entertained by the Indian department ; I say for the last few years, because it did not originate with the present governor ; though I believe it has

his entire approbation, as a means of removing them more effectually from all contact with the white settlers. It is objected to this measure that by cutting off the Indians from agricultural pursuits and throwing them back upon their habits of hunting and fishing, it will retard their civilisation ; that removing them from the reserved land among the whites, their religious instruction will be rendered a matter of difficulty ; that the islands, being masses of barren rock, are almost incapable of cultivation ; and that they are so far north-west, that it would be difficult to raise even a little Indian Corn : and hence the plan of settling the Indians here has been termed *unjustifiable*.

It is true that the smaller islands are rocky and barren ; but the Great Manitoolin, Drummond's, and St. Joseph's are fertile. The soil on which I now tread is rich and good ; and all the experiments in cultivation already tried here have proved successful. As far as I can judge, the intentions of the government are benevolent and *justifiable*. There are a great number of Indians, Ottawas, and Pottowottomies, who receive annual presents from the British government, and are residing on the frontier of the American settlements, near Lake Michigan. These people, having disposed of their lands, know not where to go, and it is the wish of our government to assemble all those Indians who are our allies, and receive our annual presents, within the limits of the British territory—and this for reasons which certainly do appear very *reasonable* and politic.

There are three thousand seven hundred Indians, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottowottomies, Winnebagos, and Monomies, encamped around us. The issue of the presents has just concluded, and appears to have given universal satisfaction ; yet, were you to see their trifling nature, you would wonder that they think it worth while to travel from one to five hundred miles or more to receive them ; and by an ordinance of the Indian department, every individual

must present himself *in person* to receive the allotted portion. The common equipment of each chief or warrior (that is, each man) consists of three quarters of a yard of blue cloth, three yards of linen, one blanket, half an ounce of thread, four strong needles, one comb, one awl, one butcher's knife, three pounds of tobacco, three pounds of ball, nine pounds of shot four pounds of powder, and six flints. The equipment of a woman consists of one yard and three quarters of coarse woollens, two yards and a half of printed calico, one blanket, one ounce of thread, four needles, one comb, one awl, one knife. For each child there was a portion of woollen cloth and calico. Those chiefs who had been wounded in battle, or had extraordinary claims, had some little articles in extra quantity, and a gay shawl or handkerchief. To each principal chief of a tribe, the allotted portion of goods for his tribe was given, and he made the distribution to his people individually ; and such a thing as injustice or partiality on one hand, or a murmur of dissatisfaction on the other, seemed equally unknown. There were, besides, extra presents of flags, medals, chiefs' guns, rifles, trinkets, brass kettles, the choice and distribution of which were left to the superintendent, with this proviso, that the expense on the whole was never to exceed nine pounds sterling for every one hundred chiefs or warriors.

While the Indians remain on the island, which is generally about five days, they receive rations of Indian corn and tallow (fat melted down) ; with this they make a sort of soup, boiling the Indian corn till it is of the consistence of porridge,—then adding a handful of tallow and some salt, and stirring it well. Many a kettleful of this delectable mess did I see made, without feeling any temptation to taste it ; but Major Anderson says it is not so *very* bad, when a man is *very* hungry, which I am content to believe on his testimony. On this and on the fish of the bay they live while here.

As soon as the distribution of the presents was over, a grand council of all the principal chiefs was convened, that they might be informed of the will of their great father.

When all were assembled, and had seated themselves on the floor without hurry, noise, or confusion, there was a pause of solemn preparation, and then Mr. Jarvis rose and addressed them. At the end of every sentence, *As,si,ke,nack* (the Black bird), our chief interpreter here, translated the meaning to the assembly, raising his voice to a high pitch, and speaking with much oratorical emphasis, the others responding at intervals, "Ha!" but listening generally in solemn silence. This man, the Blackbird, who understands English well, is the most celebrated orator of his nation. They relate with pride that on one occasion he began a speech at sunrise, and that it lasted without intermission till sunset : the longest breathed of our parliament orators must yield, I think, to the Blackbird.

The address of the superintendent was in these words :—

" Children, — When your Great Father, the lieutenant-governor, parted with his Red children last year at this place, he promised again to meet them here at the council-fire, and witness in person the grand delivery of presents now just finished.

" To fulfill this engagement, your Great Father left his residence at Toronto, and proceeded on his way to the Great Manitoolin Island, as far as Lake Simcoe. At this place, a messenger, who had been dispatched from Toronto, overtook him, and informed him of the death of our Great Father, on the other side of the Great Salt Lake, and the accession of the Queen Victoria. It consequently became necessary for your Great Father, the lieutenant-governor, to return to the seat of his government. and hold a council with his chief men.

" Children ! — Your Great Father, the lieutenant-governor, has deputed me to express to you his regret and dis-

sapointment at being thus unexpectedly deprived of the pleasure which he had promised to himself, in again seeing all his Red children, and in taking by the hand the chiefs and warriors of the numerous tribes now here assembled.

“ Children ! — I am now to communicate to you a matter in which many of you are deeply interested. Listen with attention, and bear well in mind what I say to you.

“ Children ! — You Great Father the King had determined that presents should be continued to be given to all Indians resident in the Canadas.

“ But presents will be given to Indians residing in the United States only for three years, including the present delivery.

“ Children ! — The reasons why presents will not be continued to the Indians residing in the United States, I will explain to you.

“ First : All our countrymen who resided in the United States forfeited their claim to protection from the British government, from the moment their Great Father the King lost possession of that country. Consequently the Indians have no right to expect that their Great Father will continue to them what he does not continue to his own white children.

“ Secondly : The Indians of the United States, who served in the late war, have already received from the British government more than has been received by the soldiers of their Great Father, who have fought for him for twenty years.

“ Thirdly : Among the rules which civilised nations are bound to attend to, there is one which forbids your Great Father to give arms and ammunition to Indians of the United States, who are fighting against the government under which they live.

“ Fourthly : The people of England have, through their representatives in the great council of the nation, uttered

great complaints at the expense attendant upon a continuation of the expenditure of so large a sum of money upon Indian presents.

“But Children! let it be distinctly understood, that the British government has not come to a determination to cease to give presents to the Indians of the United States. On the contrary, the government of your Great Father will be most happy to do so, provided they live in the British empire. Therefore, although your Great Father is willing that his Red children should all become permanent settlers in the island, it matters not in what part of the British empire they reside. They may go across the Great Salt Lake to the country of their Great Father the King, and there reside, and there receive their presents; or they may remove to any part of the provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or any other British Colony, and yet receive them. But they cannot and must not expect to receive them after the end of three years, if they continue to reside within the limits of the United States.

“Children! — The Long Knives have complained (and with justice too) that your Great Father, whilst he is at peace with them, has supplied his Red children residing in their country, with whom the Long Knives are at war, with guns and powder and ball.

“Children! — This, I repeat to you, is against the rules of civilized nations, and if continued, will bring on war between your Great Father and the Long Knives.

“Children! — You must therefore come and live under the protection of your Great Father, or renounce the advantage which you have so long enjoyed, of annually receiving valuable presents from him.

“Children! — I have one thing more to observe to you. There are many clergymen constantly visiting you for the avowed purpose of instructing you in religious principles. Listen to them with attention when they talk to you on that

subject ; but at the same time keep always in view, and bear it well in your minds, that they have nothing whatever to do with your temporal affairs. Your Great Father who lives across the Great Salt Lake is your guardian and protector, and he only. He has relinquished his claim to this large and beautiful island, on which we are assembled, in order that you may have a home of your own quite separate from his white children. The soil is good, and the waters which surround the shores of this island are abundantly supplied with the finest fish. If you cultivate the soil with only moderate industry, and exert yourselves to obtain fish, you can never want, and your Great Father will continue to bestow annually on all those who permanently reside here, or in any part of his dominions, valuable presents, and will from time to time visit you at this island, to behold your improvements.

“ Children! — Your Great Father, the Lieutenant-governor, as a token of the above declaration, transmits to the Indians a silk British flag, which represents the British empire, with in this flag, and immediately under the symbol of the British crown, are delineated a British lion and a beaver ; by which is designated that the British people and the Indians, the former being represented by the lion and the latter by the beaver, are and will be alike regarded by their sovereign, so long as their figures are imprinted on the British flag, or, in other words, so long as they continue to inhabit the British empire !

“ Children ! — This flag is now yours. But it is necessary that some one tribe should take charge of it, in order that it may be exhibited in this island on all occasions, when your Great Father either visits or bestows presents on his Red children. Choose, therefore, from among you, the tribe to which you are willing to intrust it for safe keeping, and remember to have it with you when we next meet again at this place.

“Children! — I bid you farewell. But before we part, let me express to you the high satisfaction I feel at witnessing the quiet, sober, and orderly conduct which has prevailed in the camp since my arrival. There are assembled here upwards of three thousand persons, composed of different tribes. I have not seen nor heard of any wrangling or quarrelling among you; I have not seen even one man, woman, or child, in a state of intoxication.

“Children! — Let me entreat you to abstain from indulging in the use of fire-water. Let me entreat you to return immediately to your respective homes, with the presents now in your possession. Let me warn you against attempts that may be made by traders or other persons to induce you to part with your presents, in exchange for articles of little value, — Farewell.”

After some deliberation among themselves, the custody of the flag was consigned to the Ottawa tribe then residing on the island, and to their principal chief, who came forward and received it with great ceremony.

There was then a distribution of extra presents, medals, silver gorgets, and amulets, to some of the chiefs and relatives of chiefs whose conduct was particularly approved, or whom it was thought expedient to gratify.

The council then broke up, and I made my way into the open air as quickly as I could.

COINS.

BY W. STANLEY JEVONS, M.A., F.R.S.



Tis clear that the metals far surpass all other substances in suitability for the purpose of circulation, and it is almost equally clear that certain metals surpass all the other metals in this respect. Of gold and silver especially we may say, with Turgot, that, by the nature of things, they are constituted

the universal money independently of all convention and law. Even if the art of coining had never been invented, gold and silver would probably have formed the currency of the world ; but we have now to consider how, by shaping weighed pieces of these metals into coins, we can make use of their valuable properties to the greatest advantage.

The primitive mode of circulating the metals, indeed, was simply that of buying and selling them against other commodities, the weights or portions being rudely estimated. Some of the earliest specimens of money consist of the *aes-rude*, or rough, shapeless lumps of native copper employed as money by the ancient Etruscans. In the Museum of the Archiginnasio at Bologna may be seen the skeleton of an Etruscan, half embedded in earth, with the piece of rough copper yet within the grasp of the bony hand, placed there to meet the demands of Charon. Pliny, moreover, tells us that, before the time Servius Tullius, copper was circulated in the rude state. Afterwards copper, brass, or iron were, it is probable, employed in the form of small bars or spikes, and the name of the Greek unit of value, *drachma*, is supposed to have been derived from the fact that six of these metal spikes could be grasped in the hand, each piece being called an *obolus*. Such is supposed to have been the first system of money which was passed purely by *tale*, or number of pieces.

Gold is most readily obtained from alluvial deposits, and then has the form of grains or dust. Hence this is the primitive form of gold money. The ancient Peruvians enclosed the gold dust for the sake of security in quills, and thus passed it about more conveniently. At the gold diggings of California, Australia, or New Zealand, gold dust is to the present day sold directly against other goods by the aid of scales. The art of melting gold and silver, and fashioning them by hammer into various shapes was early invented. Even in the present day the poor Hindoo, who

has saved up a few rupees, employs a silversmith to melt them up and beat them into a simple bracelet, which he wears in the double character of an ornament and a hoard of wealth.

Similarly, the ancient Goths and Celts were accustomed to fashion gold into thick wires, which they rolled up into spiral rings and probably wore upon their fingers until the metal was wanted for trading purposes. There can be little doubt that this ring money, of which abundant specimens have been found in various parts of Europe and Asia, formed the first approximation to a coinage. In some cases the rings may have been intentionally made of equal weight ; for Cæsar speaks of the Britons as having iron rings, adjusted to a certain weight, to serve as money. In other cases the rings, or amulets, were bought and sold by aid of the balance ; and in certain Egyptian paintings men are represented as in the act of weighing rings. It is probable that the necessity for frequent weighings was avoided by making up sealed bags containing a certain weight of rings, and such perhaps are the bags of silver given by Naaman to Gehazi in the Second Book of Kings (v. 23). Ring money is said to be still current in Nubia.

Gold and silver have been fashioned into various other forms to serve as money. Thus the Siamese money consists of very small ingots or bars bent double in a peculiar manner. In Pondicherry and elsewhere gold is circulated in the form of small grains or buttons.

The Invention of Coining.

The date of the invention of coining can be assigned with some degree of probability. Coined money was clearly unknown in the Homeric times, and it was known in the time of Lycurgus. We might therefore assume, with various authorities, that it was invented in the mean time, or about 900 B.C. There is a tradition, moreover, that Pheidon, King

of Argos, first struck silver money in the Island of Ægina about 895 B.C. and the tradition is supported by the existence of small stamped ingots of silver, which have been found in Ægina. Later inquiries, however, lead to the conclusion that Pheidon lived in the middle of the eighth century B.C., and Grote has shown good reasons for believing that what he did accomplish was done in Argos, and not in Ægina.

The mode in which the invention happened is sufficiently evident. Seals were familiarly employed in very early times, as we learn from the Egyptian paintings or the stamped bricks of Nineveh. Being employed to signify possession, or to ratify contracts, they came to indicate authority. When a ruler first undertook to certify the weights of pieces of metal, he naturally employed his seal to make the fact known, just as, at Goldsmiths' Hall, a small punch is used to certify the fineness of plate. In the earliest forms of coinage there were no attempts at so fashioning the metal that its weight could not be altered without destroying the stamp or design. The earliest coins struck, both in Lydia and in the Peloponnesus, were stamped on one side only. The Persian money, called the *larin*, consists of a round silver wire, about six centimetres long, bent in two, and stamped on one part which is flattened for the purpose. It is probably a relic of ring money. The present circulation of China is composed to a considerable extent of the so-called Sycee silver, which consists of small shoe shaped ingots, assayed and stamped, according to some accounts, by the government.

What is a Coin?

Although, in rings, grains, or stamped ingots, we have an approximation to what we call coin, it is plain that we must do something more to make convenient money. The stamp must be so impressed as to certify, not only the fineness and the original weight, but also the absence of any subsequent alteration. To coin metal, as we now understand the art,

is to form it into flat pieces of a circular, oval, square, hexagonal, octagonal, or other regular outline, and then to impress designs from engraved dies upon both sides, and sometimes upon the edges. Not only is it very costly and difficult to counterfeit coins well executed in this manner, but the integrity of the design assures us that no owner of the coin has tampered with it. Even the amount of ordinary wear and tear, which the coin has suffered, may be rudely inferred from the sharpness or partial effacement of the designs, and the roundness of the edges. "Pieces of money," says M. Chevalier, "are ingots of which the weight and the fineness are certified." There is nothing in this definition to distinguish coins from Sycee silver, or from the ordinary stamped bars and ingots of bullion. I should prefer, therefore, to say, *coins are ingots of which the weight and fineness are certified by the integrity of designs impressed upon the surfaces of the metal.*

Various Forms of Coins.

From time to time coins have been manufactured in very many forms, although circular coins vastly predominate in number. Among the innumerable issues of the German states may be found octagonal and hexagonal coins. A singular square coin, with a circular impress in the centre, was issued from Salzburg by Rudbert in 1513. Siege-pieces have been issued in England and elsewhere in the form of squares, lozenges, etc. Some of the most extraordinary specimens of money ever used are the large plates of pure copper which circulated in Sweden in the eighteenth century. These were about three-eighths of an inch in thickness, and varied in size, the half-daler being $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, and the two-daler piece as much as $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds in weight. As the whole surface could not be covered with a design, a circular impress was struck near to each corner, and one in the centre, so as to render alteration as difficult as possible.

Among Oriental nations the shapes of coins are still more curious. In Japan, the principal part of the circulation consists of silver *itsibus*, which are oblong, flat pieces of silver, covered on both sides with designs and legends, the characters being partly in relief and partly incised. The smaller silver coins have a similar form. Among the minor Japanese coins are found large, oval, moulded pieces of copper or mixed metal, each with a square hold in the centre. The Chinese *cash* are well known to be round discs of a kind of brass, with a square hole in the centre to allow of their being strung together. The coins of Formosa are similar, except that they are much larger and thicker. All the copper and base metal coins of China, Japan, and Formosa are distinguished by a broad flat rim, and they have characters in relief upon a sunk ground, somewhat in the manner of Boulton and Watt's copper pence. They are manufactured by moulding the metal, and then filing the protuberant parts smooth. Such coins stand wear, and preserve their designs better than European coins, but they are easily counterfeited.

The most singular of all coins are the scimitar-shaped pieces formerly circulated in Persia.

The best Form for Coins.

It is a matter of considerable importance to devise the best possible form for coins, and the best mode of striking them. The use of money creates, as it were, an artificial crime of false coining, and so great is the temptation to engage in this illicit art that no penalty is sufficient to repress it, as the experience of two thousand years sufficiently proves. Thousands of persons have suffered death, and all the penalties of treason have been enforced without effect. Ruding is then unquestionably right in saying, that our efforts should be directed not so much to the punishment of the crime, as to its prevention by improvements in the art of coining.

We must strike our coins so perfectly that successful imitation or alteration shall be out of the question.

There are four principal objects at which we should aim in deciding upon the exact design for a coin.

1. To prevent counterfeiting.
2. To prevent the fraudulent removal of metal from the coin.
3. To reduce the loss of metal by legitimate wear and tear.
4. To make the coin an artistic and historical monument of the state issuing it, and the people using it.

For the prevention of counterfeiting, our principal resource is to render the mechanical execution of the piece as perfect as possible, and to strike it in a way which can only be accomplished with the aid of elaborate machinery. When all coins were made by casting, the false coiner could work almost as skilfully as the moneyer. Hence, in the Roman empire, it was difficult to distinguish between true and false coin. Hammered money was a great improvement on moulded money, and milled money on hammered money. The introduction of the steam coining press by Boulton and Watt was the next great improvement ; and the knee-joint press of Ulhorn and Thonnelier, now used in nearly all mints, except that on Tower Hill, forms the last advance in the mechanism for striking coin.

The utmost attention ought to be paid to the perfect execution of the milling, legend, or other design, impressed upon the edge of modern coins. This serves at once to prevent clipping or tampering with the coin, and to baffle the skill of the counterfeiter. The coins of ancient nations were issued with rough, unstamped edges, and the first coin marked with a legend on the edge was a silver coin of Charles IX. of France, issued in the year 1573. The English coinage was first grained or marked on the edge in 1658 or 1662, when the use of the mill and screw was finally established in the mint. All the larger coins now issued from

the English, and, indeed, from most other mints, bear a milled or serrated edge, produced by ridges on the internal surface of the collar which holds the coin when being struck between the two dies. These collars are difficult to make, and useless when made except in the coining-press, and the counterfeiter cannot imitate the milling by hand work, it being almost impossible to use a file with sufficient regularity.

The French five-franc pieces bear a legend on the edge in raised letters, the words being "Dieu protège la France." Such raised letters are quite beyond the art of the counterfeiter. The English crown has a legend, "Decus et Tutamen," and the year of the reign in incised letters, which could obviously be imitated by the use of punches. The new German gold coins are issued with smooth edges, the ten-mark piece having only a few slight incised marks, and the twenty-mark piece bearing the legend, "Gott mit uns," in faint letters; this is surely a far less satisfactory protection than the milled edge adopted in most other mints. It may be worthy of inquiry, whether the milled edge might not be combined with a legend or other design in relief, so as to render imitation still more difficult. One or two centuries ago, silver coins used to have a kind of ornamental beading on the edge. Elaborate patterns, produced by machinery with perfect regularity, and altogether incapable of imitation by hand, might now be substituted.

Coins as Works of Art.

Of the use of coins as artistic medals it would not be appropriate to speak at any length. I must however remark that many of the coins still issued from the English mint are monuments of bad taste. It is difficult to imagine poorer designs than those upon the shilling and sixpence, descending from a time when art in many branches was at its apogee in England. As our architecture and art manufacturer of many kinds are regenerated by the efforts

of private persons, is it too much to hope that a government department will follow? The florin is indeed an immense advance upon the shilling, being in some respects a reversion to the style of old English money. A very beautiful pattern crown piece was produced in 1847, in a somewhat similar style, but never issued. Mr. Lowe, when Master of the Mint, gave us back the old George and Dragon sovereign, which is much superior to the shield and wreaths. I think, however, that the time has come for a general improvement in our coins.

Historical Coins.

Some states have utilized their coins as monuments of important events, such as conquests, jubilees, the accession of monarchs, etc. The German states, especially Prussia, have struck a long series of beautiful coins down to the Krönung's Thaler of 1861, and the Sieges Thaler of 1871. Some of these coins are at once treasured up in cabinets in the manner of medals. If it is possible to conceive literature destroyed, and modern cities and their monuments in ruins and decay, such medallic coins would become the most durable memorials, and the history of the kings of Prussia would be traced out by future numismatists as that of the great dynasties of Bactria has lately been recovered.

In 1842 M. Anténor Joly brought before the French legislative chambers a scheme for a system of historical money, and he renewed his proposal in 1852. M. Ernest Dumas has also suggested the issue of twenty-centime bronze pieces, which should serve either as money or as historical medals. Such schemes have not been carried out in France, and in England no coins of the sort have been struck. Except the mere expense of a new set of dies, I see no objection to the issue of historical money.

The Royal Attribute of Coining.

Every civilized community requires a supply of well executed coins, and there arises the question, how shall this

money be provided? The coins of each denomination must contain exactly equal weights of fine metal, and must bear and impress proving that they do so. Can we trust to the ordinary competition of manufacturers and traders to keep up a sufficient supply of such coins, just as they supply buttons or pins and needles? Or must we establish a government department, under strict legislative control, to secure good coinage?

As almost every opinion finds some advocate, there are not wanting a few who believe that coinage should be left to the free action of competition. Mr. Herbert Spencer especially, in his "Social Statics," advanced the doctrine that, as we trust the grocer to furnish us with pounds of tea, and the baker to send us loaves of bread, so we might trust Heaton and Sons, or some of the other enterprising firms of Birmingham, to supply us with sovereigns and shillings at their own risk and profit. He held that just as people go by preference to the grocer who sells good tea, and to the baker whose loaves are sound and of full weight, so the honest and successful coiner would gain possession of the market, and his money would drive out inferior productions.

Though I must always deeply respect the opinions of so profound a thinker as Mr. Spencer, I hold that in this instance he has pushed a general principle into an exceptional case, where it quite fails. He has overlooked the important law of Gresham, that better money cannot drive out worse. In matters of currency self-interest acts in the opposite direction to what it does in other affairs, as will be explained, and if coining were left free, those who sold light coins at reduced prices would drive the best trade.

This conclusion is amply confirmed by experience; for at many times and places coins have been issued by private manufacturers, and always with the result of debasing the currency. For a long time the copper currency of England consisted mainly of tradesmen's tokens, which were issued

very light in weight and excessive in number. In Mr. Smiles' "Lives of Boulton and Watt" (p. 391), there is printed an interesting letter, in which Boulton complains that in his journeys he received on an average at the toll-gates two counterfeit pennies for one true one. The lower class of manufacturers, he says, purchased copper coin to the nominal value of thirty-six shillings for twenty shillings in silver, and distributed it to their work-people in wages, so as to make a considerable profit. The multitude of these depreciated pieces in circulation was so great, that the magistrates and inhabitants of Stockport held a public meeting, and resolved to take no halfpence in future but those of the Anglesey Company, which were of full weight. This shows, if proof were needed, that the separate action of self-interest was inoperative in keeping bad coin out of circulation, and it is not to be supposed that that the public meeting could have had any sufficient effect. In China the current small money called *cash* or *le*, is commonly manufactured by private coiners, and the consequence is that the size, quality, and value of the coins have fallen very much.

In my opinion there is nothing less fit to be left to the action of competition than money. In constitutional law the right of coining has always been held to be one of the peculiar prerogatives of the Crown, and it is a maxim of the civil law, that *non estandi jus principum ossibus inhæret*. To the executive government and its scientific advisers, who have minutely inquired into the intricacies of the subject of currency and coinage, the matter had better be left. It should as far as possible be removed from the sphere of party struggles or public opinion, and confided to the decision of experts. No doubt, in times past, kings have been the most notorious false coiners and depreciators of the currency, but there is no danger of the like being done in modern times. The danger lies quite in the opposite direction, that popular governments will not venture upon the

most obvious and necessary improvement of the monetary system without obtaining a concurrence of popular opinion in its favour, while the people, influenced by habit, and with little knowledge of the subject, will never be able to agree upon the best scheme.

TO A GOLD COIN FOUND ON THE PLAINS
OF TROY.



AND thou art here—about whose name and date
'Twere idle e'en to hazard a conjecture—
Perhaps, when Troy was in her palmy state,
Struck to commemorate some feat of Hector :
Perhaps, coeval with the days of Jubal,
Graved by that Cain whose cognomen was Tubal.

Were thy impress and legend visible,
Thou might'st 'tis true, prove but (when all is said),
A button, by some bush from Spon or Gell
Filched, when in search of the Scamander's head :
As 'tis, thou may'st have borne the monogram
Of some old Sheik, anterior to Ham.

Time-eaten relic ! Within whose dim round :
The memories of by-gone ages dwell,
Like shapes sepulchral, disinumhed and bound
Within the magic ring by wizard spell ;
Thou cabinet of shadowy portraits ! glass
Wherein the phantoms of dead empires pass !

Rome, Carthage, Tyre, those war-ships on the tide
Of Time, are now as they had never been ;
Their battle ensigns that had earth defied,
Ages ago were struck and, piece meal, seen
Into the dark Lethean waves to drop,
While thou, a bubble, floatest at the top !

Thy fellow-bubbles, Cæsars, Caliphs, Sophies,
 Kings, Consuls, Tribunes, Moguls, Magi, Sages,
 All who left to dust their bones and trophies
 And names (where not mis-spelt) to after ages ;
 The lions, *ne plus ultras* of their day,
 The marvels Trismegisti—where are they ?

Where Thot, where Cheops, Ninus, Babel's founder,
 And he who saw the Mede his palace raze,
 —Of Daniel's text a practical expounder—
 And turn him out, a human ox to graze !
 With many more of old and modern story,
 Jew, Gentile, Greek, Barbarian, Whig and Tory.

The rock whose vein was thy primeval bed,
 The snows of Kaff or Himla may invest ;
 Or, wast thou shaken by the thunder's tread,
 From Gebel Tar* —a jewel from his crest—
 Tried in some now extinct volcano's fire,
 Or brought from Ophir, in a ship of Tyre.

What transmigrations hast thou undergone
 As coin, ring, bracelet, buckle, brooch or chalice ?
 How oft been cheaply lost, or dearly won ?
 Yet still a welcome guest in hut or palace :
 For doubtless thou had'st travelled long and far
 Ere rags were cashed or promises at par.

Thou may'st, when Sodom was destroyed by fire,
 Have melted from the ear of some rich beauty ;
 Or, as a string to Theban Memnon's lyre,
 Or royal Nimrod's hunting bow, done duty,
 Or, brought at Aaron's bidding, helped to mould
 The statue of a god—the calf of gold.

* Gibraltar.

Thou may'st, prest by Achilles' doughty thumb,
 Have sealed a cartel to some Trojan peer,
 Ulysses may have filched thee from his chum,
 Or Homer pawned thee for a pot of beer,
 (Whose epic rhapsody too much of slaughter
 Smacks to have been a nursling of cold water.)
 Or, was Troy but—as some deem is proved fully—
 A dream, the tumulus† before my eye
 Not heaped o'er Ajax, but some other bully,
 Helen's abduction an egregious lie,
 The Iliad's hero a fictitious person,
 In short, the writer a mere Greek Macpherson ?
 What though old Priam's battle-trump no more
 Rings, but the Turk, (at Agamemnon's post
 Where gods were seen to bivouac of yore,)
 Sits moping, like a heron or a ghost ;
 I scorn the pedant and his prosing lecture,
 And go for Homer, Hercuba and Hector.
 For is not Tenedos in view ? and does
 Not woody Ida in the distance lift
 Her dim crest, like a thunder-cloud ; and flows
 Not yellow Xanthus, where the sea-sands shift
 At the bay's head, beneath whose cape the Greek
 Moors, as ere *Troja fuit* his caique ?
 Would'st thou had ears, speech, intellect ! as 'tis,
 I lock thee in my scrutoire, there to sleep,
 Till classed—a theme for erudite surmise
 And sage research beyond the Western deep—
 With sketches of mammoths, mermaids, mummies,
 Brickbats from Babylon, and other dummies.

“STAT NOMINIS UMBRA”

† The tomb of Ajax.

MEDALS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

FORT DETROIT, CHATEAUGUAY AND CRSYLERS FARM.

(BY R. W. McLACHLAN.)



ON the eighteenth of June, 1812, war was declared by the United States against Great Britain. Relations between the two governments having for some years been rather critical ; negotiations, for the settlement of their respective claims, were renewed and broken off several times, without arriving at any definite result. The alleged cause of the war—the claim and exercise of the right of search by Britain—seems hardly the true one. Rather the conquest of Canada. A desire for its possession, engendered with the birth of the republic, seems to pervade its whole national history. Even to day, stump-operators, over the border, find, what savors of the acquisition of Canada, to be the most palatable condiment with which to spice their speeches. The time too, for such designs, was most opportune. The mother country, straining every nerve in the great duel with Napoleon, could afford little if any assistance to her threatened colony.

The act of Congress, declaring war, authorized the enlistment of a regular army of 25,000, and the enrolling of a volunteer force of 50,000, supported by a militia reserve of 100,000. This total of 175,000, was considerably more numerous than the adult male population of British America. To cope with this vast army, all the troops that could be mustered, was about 2000 regulars, and such raw levies of the militia as could be hastily called together.

General Hull, with a force of 2000 men, crossed the river from Detroit, on the 12th of July ; driving in the pickets stationed at Amherstburg. There and then, was fired the first shot of the memorable war of 1812. General Hull issued a proclamation, from his camp at Sandwich, calling on all Canadians to accept the benefits of the liberty, which he

intended to bring them with the conquest of their Country.

“Separated by an immense ocean, and an extensive wilderness from Great Britain, you have no participation in her councils, nor interest in her conduct. You have felt her tyranny, you have seen her injustice, but I do not ask you to avenge the one, or redress the other. The United States are sufficiently powerful to afford every security, consistant with their rights, and your expectations, I tender you the invaluable blessings of civil, political, and religious liberty. * * * That liberty which has raised us to an elevated rank among the nations of the world, and which has afforded us a greater measure of peace and security, of wealth and improvement, than ever fell to the lot of any people. * * * Raise not your hands against your brethern ; many of your fathers fought for the freedom and independence we now enjoy. Being children, therefore of the same family with us, and heirs to the same heritage, the arrival of an army of friends, must needs be hailed by you with a cordial welcome.”

Three engagements, arising out of this war, have been considered worthy of commemoration. The victories of Fort Detroit, Chateaugay and Crysler's Farm did more, than aught else, to drive back the wave of invasion that then threatened to swamp the whole country. Those who fought there, deserve well of us who reap the fruits of their victories.

Fort Detroit.—Their position becoming untenable, by the capture of Michillimakinak, (great Turtle), the Americans retired to Detroit. General Brock, with about seven hundred regulars and militia, and six hundred Indians, passed over the river on the 15th of August, and invested the fort. Without striking a blow in its defence, General Hull surrendered to this small force, in numbers, considerably inferior to his own. This almost bloodless victory raised the spirits and martial enthusiasm of the whole population, and to improve upon it, General Hull was sent as prisoner towards

Quebec ; gracing triumphal marches through most of the towns and villages on his way. The following is a clipping from the *Montreal Herald* of Sept. 12, 1812, (the first year of its publication) describing the scene at Montreal :

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL HULL,
and a part of his army in Montreal.

Last Sunday evening the Inhabitants of this city were gratified with an exhibition equally novel and interesting.

That Gen. Hull should have made his entry into our city so soon, at the head of his troops, rather exceeded our expectations. We however were very happy to see him, and received him with all the honors due to his high rank, and importance as a public character.—The following particulars relative to his journey, and reception at Montreal, may not be uninteresting to our readers.

It appears Gen. Hull and suite, accompanied by about 25 officers and 350 soldiers left Kingston under an escort of 130 men, commanded by Major Heathcotte of the Newfoundland Regt. At Cornwall the escort was met by Capt. Gray, of the Quarter Master General's Department, who took charge of the prisoners of war, and from thence proceeded with them to La Chine, where they arrived about 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. At La Chine Captains Richardson and Ogilvie, with their companies of the Montreal Militia, and a company of the King's from lower La-Chine, commanded by Capt. Blackmore, formed the Escort till they were meet by Colonel Auldjo with the remainder of the flank companies of the militia ; upon which Capt. Blackmore's company fell out, and presented arms as the Gen. and line passed, and then returned to La Chine, leaving the prisoners of war to be guarded by the militia alone.

The line of march then proceeded to the town in the following order—Viz :

1st. The band of the King's Regt.

2d. The first division of the escort.

3d. Gen. Hull in a carriage accompanied by Capt. Gray—
Capt. Hull and Major Shackelton, followed in the second,
and some wounded officers and ladies occupied four others.

4th. The American officers.

5th. The Non-commissioned officers & soldiers.

6th. The 2d division of the escort.

It unfortunately proved rather late in the evening, for the vast concourse of spectators assembled, to experience that gratification they so anxiously looked for. This inconvenience was, however, in a great measure, remedied by the illumination of the streets through which the line of march passed. When they arrived at the Government House, the General was conducted in, and presented to His Excellency Sir George Prevost, and was received with the greatest politeness, and invited to take up his residence there during his stay at Montreal. The other officers were accomodated at Holmes's House, and the soldiers lodged in the Quebec barracks. The General appears to be about 60 years of age, and is a good-looking man, and we are informed, by those who had frequent opportunities of conversing with him, that he is a man of general information. He is communicative, and easy in conversation ; and seems to bear his misfortunes with a degree of philosophical resignation, that but few men, in similar circumstances are gifted with.

Chateauguay—In the spring of 1813, the war, which had been suspended during the winter months, was again renewed, by the invasion of Upper Canada. With varying success it was carried on all through the summer. Many skirmishes, rather than battles, were fought, in which victory was as often declared for one side as for the other. The following is a general order graphically describing the engagement at Miami River. Thinking it worthy of preservation we therefore reproduce it in full.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Head-Quarters, Kingston, 21st May, 1813.

G. O.

THE Commander of the Forces has great satisfaction in announcing to the Troops, the brilliant result of an action which took place on the Banks of the Miami River, on the 5th inst. with part of the North-Western Army of the United States, under Major-General Harrison, and which terminated in the complete defeat of the Enemy, and the capture, dispersion or destruction of 1300 Men by the gallant Division of the Army under the command of Brigadier-General Proctor.—Five Hundred Prisoners were taken, exclusive of those who fell into the hands of the Indians, and whose numbers could not be ascertained.

Brigadier-General Proctor praises the gallant behaviour of the Troops, and refers to his Official Dispatch, not yet received.

The enemy's loss was very severe, while that of the British amounted only to 14 rank and file killed, 1 Subaltern, 4 Sergeants, and 37 rank and file wounded.—Militia, 1 Captain killed, 4 rank and file wounded.

Edward Baynes,
Adjutant General, N. A.

Brown, Printer, Montreal.

Towards the close of the season a grand scheme was arranged for the invasion of Lower Canada ; having for its ultimate object the capture of Montreal, if not Quebec. Crossing the lines from Chateauguay four corners, General Hampton, with a force numbering 7000, followed the course of the Chateauguay river towards Montreal. Posted on a strong position, on the banks of that river, Colonel De-Salaberry with 300 Canadian *Voltigeurs* awaited his approach. Hampton sent forward a strong detachment of infantry, at the head of which was a very tall officer, who called out,—“Brave Canadians surrender yourselves : we wish you no harm.” The reply, a volley of musketry, brought him and many of his followers to the earth. After four hours hard fighting Hampton, imagining the Canadian force

to be far greater, retired from the field. He soon retreated over the lines. One of the aged veterans of that fight we well remember. Clad in an old artillery uniform, he was always seen marching out, alongside the troops, on review days. He was ever ready to recount of his adventures on the day of battle. Although we have heard it often from his lips; all that we can remember is, that—"de Yankee see me fore I see him and he shoot me drough de neck." Thus was fought and won, on the 16th of October, the battle of Chateauguay.

Cryslers Farm.—General Wilkinson, having collected about 9000 men at French Creek, descending the St. Lawrence, he intended joining Hampton, near Montreal, before making a combined attack on the town. On his way down he disembarked from his flotilla of barges and gun-boats, above the Long-Sault rapids. Colonel Morrison, with 800 men was sent out from Kingston, to watch his movements. As Morrison was constantly harassing his rear, Wilkinson, on the 11th of November, offered battle, and after two hours hard fighting, was defeated. The result of the battle of Cryslers Farm was—Wilkinson, soon after hearing of the defeat of Hampton at Chateauguay, retired with his whole force across the boundry. Thus by these two engagements, with hardly more than a thousand men, was frustrated this most formidable invasion of our country. Some of the old victors of these fights still survive, and we are glad to learn that the Dominion government has, even thus tardily, determined to reward the great deeds of these venerable survivors. Many amusing incidents, of which the following is a sample, occur at the pension offices.

During the payment of the veterans of 1812-15 at Woodstock, an incident occurred that we think should not be lost. A man named John Smith, 89 years of age, presented himself for payment. He told a straight story, but as his name did not appear on the script or pay roll, it was necessary for

some other veteran to identify him. Col. McPherson asked if any one present recollected John Smith.

"Yes," responded Sim Papp, "I was once on guard with him."

"Is this the man?" enquired the Col.

"No," responded Sim, "I can't recollect any of the features."

Papp studied a moment and then said, "Hold on Colonel; if he is John Smith I can identify him by asking him one question."

"Proceed," said the Col.

"Well now," says Papp, addressing Smith, "who stole the sheep at Chrysler's farm when the men were starving?"

"*Sam Pipp*," responded Smith, amid a roar of laughter. Smith was papp. The evidence was conclusive.

During the Cæsarian age of Britain, many battles were fought, and victories won, by her soldiers. Some of these victories were commemorated by medals awarded to the victorious warriors. But the victors of many more conflicts as worthy, yet not unsung, had received no tangible laurel of victory. It was therefore, after considerable agitation determined in 1847, to issue a medal rewarding those who fought Britain's battles during the years 1793-1814. Although too late for many; not a few survived to enjoy their well earned, although tardy reward. This, called preeminently "the War Medal," may be described as follows: Obverse:—Diademed head of Victoria. "Victoria Regina: 1848". Reverse:—Victoria, standing on a dias, with a wreath of laurel crowning the Duke of Wellington. "To the British Army; 1793-1814". Ribbon scarlet, with blue borders. Clasps were attached for each battle in which the recipient was engaged. Those for the war in Canada were.—Fort Detroit, for which, 221 Canadian militia received medals and clasps.—Chateauguay having 260. And for *Chrystlers Farm*, as it is incorrectly spelled on the clasps, only 55.

Three of these militia men received clasps for two engagements, and one, Jean Baptist Leclaire, received for all three. In all there were 531 medals; 267 for Upper Canadians; and for Lower Canadians 264. Among those of the Upper Canadians, we find the name of John Crysler, the owner of the farm where that battle was fought. Medals were also given to those of the 41st, 49th and 89th Regiments, and to the Indians who took part in those engagements. But of these, distributed by the Imperial government, we have not been able to get at the requisite information.

From statistics, in course of compilation, it has been ascertained that not more than 7286 Canadian militia were called into active service during the whole of the war. This force was made up as follows:—Cavalry 183, Artillery 163, Infantry 6617, Voyageurs 323.

From time to time, detachments of the reserve militia were called out for short periods: varying from two days, to two months. These altogether numbered 16,239 men, which, with the active force, amounted all told, to 23,525. With this small army of Canadians, assisted by about 2000 regulars and as many Indians, was the most formidable invasion of their soil, kept in check, and at length driven off. One seventh of them, 3,200, still live amongst us to fight their battles over to their grand-children. Their average age is over 85. From this we would judge that our rigorous northern climate, inhospitable though it seems, has given birth to, not only a brave, but long lived race of warriors.

Regarding other medals relating to this war—we have a portrait of Colonel DeSaleberry, which has among other accessories a representation of one. Of it or its history we have not been able to learn anything. It may be described as follows: Obverse.—Britannia seated to the left, by her side stands a Lion, and her left hand rests on the British shield: Reverse.—the word "CHATEAUGUAY" within a wreath of laurel.

For the Indians, a large silver medal was issued ; having on the Obverse—a bust of George III., “Georgius III. Dei Gratia Britanniarum Rex. F:D:” ; and on the Reverse—the royal arms “1814”.

Another medal was issued by the loyal and patriotic society of Upper Canada. For a full description of it, see Vol. I. page 41.

The Americans also issued medals commemorating some of their victories. But, as Canadians, an account of them does not in the present article come within our province.

We have a number of tokens relating to the battle of Queenston height ; but a description of these, we will reserve for another paper.

A GOOD FAMILY.

BY BENJAMIN SULTE.



THE 26th of September, 1667, was a great day for the town of Three Rivers. The whole population, numbering two hundred and forty-seven souls, must at that hour have been in a high state of excitement. A bridal ceremony, of uncommon “grandeur,” connected with circumstances well calculated to raise the public spirit into manifestations of joy and glee, was being performed.

What was it ? The marriage of Miss *Marie Boucher* with Lieutenant *de Varennes*.

Who were they ? The bride, (a girl of twelve years, six months and eighteen days) was the daughter of *Pierre Boucher*, a self made man. Wonderfully adapted was he for a new country like this ; having attained, what was considered for a colonist, the highest position of prosperity and honor.

Boucher commenced, at the age of seventeen, (1640) to study the Indian languages, and to serve as a private in the little garrison of Quebec. Through assiduity, study and tal-

ent, he rose to the position of sergeant, interpreter, and at length clerk at the trading post of Three Rivers, at that time the rendezvous of all the Indian nations of Canada.

Taking advantage of some difficulties of those days, in which his quickness of mind and knowledge of administration, permitted him to act, he soon distinguished himself above all, especially, when that place, invaded by the Iroquois had to sustain regular sieges. The Governor General could find no one better suited to manage that little province of Three Rivers ; always subject to trouble with the Indians ; yet so important on account of its fur trade. He therefore appointed Boucher Lt. Governor. The position of the country, at large, afterwards becoming more critical, it was decided that Boucher should go to the Court at Versailles, to attempt there—that in which no one had before succeeded—the securing for Canada, a respectable corps of troops, that might keep in check the Iroquois. This ambassador, whose only school had been the forests of the St. Lawrence, shewed again the breadth of his mind, as well as the tact, which he seems to have possessed in as high a degree as any one of his time. He not only made his mark ; shewing off to advantage at the polished Court of Louis XIV. ; but on the monarch having expressed a wish for a written description of “la Nouvelle-France,” Boucher produced, that admirable work now so scarce. This classified him as the first Canadian, who handled the pen of a “*litterateur*”—for he was really a Canadian, having lived here since his youth, and taken part, so to speak, in all the events of the period.

But a still greater success, than the writing of his justly admired work, crowned his mission to France. On his return to Canada he was able to announce that a full regiment, glorious in the King's service, had received orders to embark for the shores of St. Lawrence. From that moment closes the first epoch in the history of Canada. A great change took place soon after.

The soldiers of *Carignan-Salitres*, in one campaign, swept the Iroquois from their strong holds; bringing to Canada peace, like a refreshing dew, on the eve of a burning summer day.

Officers and privates became the favorites of the people. One company went to garrison Three Rivers, Mr. De Varennes, (a family name repeated in the French armies, for over half a century) met there Miss Boucher, and a combination was arranged to the following effect. On receiving the hand of Miss Boucher, De Varennes, was to be made governor of Three Rivers, while his Father-in-law was to retire to his seigniory, (Boucherville) near Montreal, where he intended to found a vast settlement.

The reader may now well understand the solemnity of that September day, (1667) when the honoured Boucher led to the parish church his beloved daughter, followed by the aristocracy of the town, the military of the garrison, and the whole population. No place, in Canada, had a better class of citizens, or a more enlightened and wealthy people, than had Three Rivers, at that time.

Boucher lived there twenty years, during which he rendered great services to the community. His successor and son-in-law, governed during the succeeding twenty two years, and these forty years are marked by undiminished prosperity.

Two brilliant and patriotic families have sprung from Pierre Boucher. His own, of which there are many branches, under the names of Boucherville, Niverville, Grosbois, &c., still holding high rank in social circles; and that of Varennes, so entirely devoted to the interests of Canada.

Boucher died aged nearly a hundred, having contributed more, perhaps than any other, to the settlement of the Chambly river, and the district below Montreal. The titles of nobility, conferred on him by Louis XIV., are rare (four in all for Canada) marks of distinction, for a Canadian to receive. Out of some fifteen surviving sons, eight or nine, when

he died, were officers in the regulars. These, together with the sons of Varennes, and those of *Lemoine*, formed a groupe of about twenty, Canadian born military men, of which any French regiment might well have been proud. A fact proved, by some accounts of their services, which has fortunately escaped destruction.

De Varennes had the pleasure, before his departure from this world, of seeing his son joining the army, some time during 1686; others followed. A long series of warlike enterprises, commenced soon after. We sent expeditions to Hudson's Bay; the war, better known as the siege of Quebec by Phipps; the Newfoundland, Nova Scotian, and New England phases of the crises, all occurred between 1696, and 1713. It would be a curious, as well as interesting, study to enumerate one by one the chivalric staff of men, that Canada furnished during that time. By land and sea; in America and Europe, they fought. Already, with not a little satisfaction, do we French Canadians read, of the exploits of our countrymen, in the annals of the French kingdom, that are from time to time brought to light by her historians.

On the day of the battle of Malplaquet, the English regiments, retiring with the laurels of victory, left, among the dead French officers, *Pierre de Varennes de la Verendrye*, who was afterwards picked up by his comrades, and with difficulty cured of nine wounds. These he received between sunrise and sunset. A general order from the commander in chief, thanked him for his behaviour. He then returned to Canada, to carve for himself a name which posterity has too long forgotten.

It is hardly possible, within the compass of the present article, to describe the meritorious career of the discoverer of the North-west. A few words will therefore, serve as an attempt to indicate, the different steps of this great undertaking.

Up to 1730, no one had penetrated the territory west of Lake Superior. De la Verendrye organized a company of adventurers and traders; got up expeditions, and during twenty years of constant exertions, kept up the spirit of the company. Large profits were made on the furs brought down to Montreal, from Rainy Lake, Lakes of the Woods, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Red River, Assiniboine, Saskatchewan, and the plains further on. He finally found himself, at the very foot of the Rocky-Mountains, on his way to the "sea of the West." No less than twelve forts were established by him, his sons and nephew, who assisted in his enterprises; and among them, Fort Garry.

A few months more and he would probably have reached the Pacific coast, the object of his most ardent desire; but the mismanagement of Canadian affairs, by the Bigot clique put a sudden stop to his services. He afterwards died very poor and broken-hearted. Although he had helped to fill with gold the swollen coffers of the clique, it proved of little use to his native country. The place in Three Rivers, where this man was born, is still venerated by the inhabitants.

His sons resumed their place in the army, and went through the seven years war. Most of them perished in battle, or on the sea in returning to France. Only one branch survives, in the person of, the Governor of *la Nouvelle Caledonie*.

The descents of Pierre Boucher are left to us. They live amongst us to recall the history of the past, and enjoy the honours due to their noble race. Of de Varennes and his deserving sons, nothing remains but a souvenir.

— A sword of curious workmanship, with a handle of gold, covered with heraldic engravings, and apparently of the time of Edward II. or III., has been found at a depth of 35 feet, during the clearing out of the foundations for the new opera house on the Thames embankment.

1775—1875.
ATTACK ON MONTREAL BY THE
AMERICANS.

IN this year of grace, 1875, whilst centennial anniversaries of many important events are being celebrated, it may be interesting to recall the daring bravery of Richard Montgomery, Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold, with reference to the attacks upon Montreal and Quebec, 100 years ago.

On the breaking out of the war of the revolution, one of the first acts of Congress was to issue orders for an attack on Canada. Their soldiers had captured Crown Point and Ticonderoga ; why should not Montreal and Quebec fall into their hands? The command of the army intended for this purpose, was given to General Montgomery, who, with 3000 men, besieged and took the forts at Chambly and St. Johns. Governor Sir Guy Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, (who was at Montreal) started for the relief of St. Johns, but he was met at Longueuil, by a party of Americans, who compelled him to recross to Montreal.

When the command of the Northern army devolved upon Montgomery, he sent Allen, who had been traversing Canada in the neighbourhood of the river St. Lawrence, to retrace his steps, and further arouse the people in favour of the Americans. Active and brave, Allen gathered a large number to his standard. Within a week, it is said, he had 250 Canadians under arms. He wrote to Montgomery, that within a few days he would join him at St. Johns, with at least 500 Canadians.

On his way to join the main army, he marched up the east side of the St. Lawrence to Longueuil, where between that place and Laprairie, he fell in with Major Brown, at the head of an advanced party of Americans, who informed him that Montreal was weak and defenceless, and proposed to make a joint attack on the city.

Allen had confidence in the courage and judgment of Brown, and agreed to the proposition. Allen was to return to Longueuil, procure canoes, and cross the St. Lawrence with his troops below the city, while Brown was to cross above the town, with 200 men, and the attack was to be made at opposite points simultaneously.

On October 24th, 1775, Allen crossed the river at night, the weather was rough and windy, and so few were his canoes, that they had to cross three times, yet the whole party were safely carried over before daylight. At dawn Allen expected to hear the signal of Brown, but the morning advanced, and it was evident that the latter had not crossed over. Guards were placed upon the road, to prevent intelligence being carried into the town, and Allen would have retreated if his boats could have carried all over at once.

But the landing of Allen was soon announced to General Carleton, who assembled 30 British regulars and 200 of the Canadian militia, under the command of Major Carden, who marched to Longue Pointe, where the Americans were posted, and after a smart engagement, during which Allen and his men showed great bravery, the whole party were taken prisoners.

They were marched to Montreal, and the officers acted very civilly towards them, but when they were delivered into the custody of General Prescott, they experienced (it is said) very harsh treatment at his hands. On learning from Allen, that he was the same man who had captured Ticonderoga, Prescott was greatly enraged, threatening to hang him, and ordered him to be bound in irons, and placed on board the "*Gaspe*" war schooner.

He remained five weeks in irons, aboard the *Gaspe*, at Montreal, and when Carleton was repulsed at Longueuil, by Warner, as previously stated, the Vessel was sent down to Quebec, there he was transferred on board another vessel, and treated humanely, and was ultimately sent to England, to be tried for treason.

Allen complained bitterly of his treatment during his captivity, he appears to have been moved about several times, and was not released until May, 1778, when he was exchanged for Colonel Campbell, and he returned to his home in Vermont.

The locality of Allen's landing and the battle ground is unknown, but it is probable that the suburbs of the city now covers it, and that the place is not far from the present ferry-landing at Hochelaga, on the road to Longue Pointe.

The cause of Major Brown's failure to cross, and attack Montreal with Allen, has never been explained. The plan was good, and would in all probability have been successful. Half carried out, it proved disastrous, and both Brown and Allen were blamed, the one for proposing, the other for attempting such a hazardous enterprise.

Immediately upon the surrender of the fort at St. Johns, Montgomery pressed on towards Montreal. In the meantime, Governor Carleton assembled all his available force for the purpose of repairing to the defence of Quebec, and had left Montreal, when Montgomery appeared before the city. The citizens, although knowing that their ruined walls would prove no defence, determined to enforce, if possible, the observance of military customs, before 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 Nov. 13th, 1775, at 9 o'clock, the American troops took possession by the Recollet Gate, only, however, to retain their position for a few months, when the old flag again floated from "Citadel Hill."

From that time onward, Montreal has prospered, and extended its borders in every direction; growing from a population of a little over 3,000, at the time of which we have been writing, to the fine city of to-day, the commercial

metropolis of the Dominion of Canada, with its busy population of nearly 150,000.

Notwithstanding all the important posts in Canada, except Quebec, were by this time in possession of the Americans, Montgomery asserted in his letter to Congress, that "till Quebec is taken, Canada is unconquered."

Of his attack on Quebec, and the death of Montgomery, we purpose to speak in another paper.

THE BRITISH MINT 1874-5.



CONSIDERABLE portion of the Annual Report of the British Mint is devoted to statistics. To many it will appear a somewhat startling fact that coins to the value of nearly two and a half million pounds were required to be struck in the year, and that it is only from the large coinages of 1872 and 1871, coupled with the large import of Australian sovereigns and half-sovereigns, that so small an amount as a million and a half (value) of gold coins were sufficient, instead of the average £5,000,000. Of the Australian coins, nearly two millions in value were imported. The demand for silver coin in 1874 was less by a fourth than in the year previous. A noticeable fact is the largely increased demand for threepences, 4,122,000 pieces, worth £51,525, having been issued. The re-issue of half-crowns commenced in May, 1874, and the amount coined in the year was £273,000, of which nearly £200,000 was issued. The process of renewing the silver coinage of the colonies is going on rapidly. The fact that a considerable amount of bronze money had to be coined by contract, led to a somewhat urgent appeal for extended accommodation. The machinery is now the same as that erected in 1810, when the Mint was moved from the Tower to its present site on Tower Hill. Considering the fact that

our coinage is admitted to be at least equal to that of any country in the world, it is difficult to believe that the work is done by "machinery more obsolete and inefficient than that of any mint in Europe, not excepting that at Constantinople." Such, however, is the case.

TOSSING PENNIES.

IN the *Birmingham Gazette* we find the following letter, which has been received by Mr. Ralph Heaton, at the Birmingham Mint :

"To Messrs. Heaton and Sons—I had a penny which had two heads upon it, and I have given it away in mistake. I would like another one, so if you will cast two for me, one with two heads and one with two tails. I have enclosed four stamps, and if it is not enough, I will send a few more for your trouble. Let me know by return of post if you can supply me, and oblige

PETER REID,

Bridge of Caley, Blairgowrie.

N.B.—It is for tossing with I want them, and I will pay the postage for them."

The letter was forwarded to the Mint in London, with the following note :

"The Mint, Birmingham, September 3rd, 1875.

To the Hon. C. W. Freemantle, Deputy-Master of the Mint.

Dear Sir,—The note enclosed with 8½d. stamps arrived here yesterday. As I think the application so unique, and as we cannot oblige the applicant with his tossing pennies, I have taken the liberty of sending it to you, and remain,

Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

RALPH HEATON."

Aris's Birmingham Gazette of September 18th, furnishes the following further information :

"It is but the other day that we calmed the public mind as to the notorious "H" penny, and explained that the mysterious and often ill-used letter was in that case simply the initial of Mr. Heaton, a contractor with the Royal Mint for the stamping of bronze coins. Now, Mr. Heaton himself, in addition to issuing genuine money, has given currency to a strange story about tossing pennies, which also requires elucidation. He states that a correspondent in the North sent him an order, with remittance, for two pennies of a very peculiar kind. One was to have 'two heads,' and the other 'two tails.' They were admittedly for tossing purposes, Mr. Reid (the gentleman from whom the order came having, unfortunately, paid away his own double-headed penny by mistake.) Mr. Heaton does not state what reply he returned to his Scotch correspondent, nor whether 'the goods' were forwarded or not. 'Tossing' coins are produced in every mint in the world. They are, however, made only by accident, and ought to be relegated at once to the furnace. Occasionally, through inadvertence on the part of the work-people, they escape with ordinary coins and reach the hands of the public; or they are abstracted from the factory by petty larceny. It would require much detail to explain exactly how double-headed and double-tailed coins of every denomination come sometimes into existence in the rapid striking of money at the Mint. They are simply the result of occasional slips in the action of the machinery, and are known in the language of Her Majesty's coiners as 'brockages' or 'wasters.' Formerly such coins were made for sale from two good coins reduced and brazed together, but we question whether they are often now made. These brazed 'tossing' coins were sold (in copper) at from 1s. to 2s. 6d. each, according to artistic merits; and for this reason we think the Master of the Mint should find out by what method Mr. Reid estimated the value of the two coins he required with carriage at 8½d. only."

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.



IN the 15th of December, the Annual Meeting was held, Daniel Rose, Esq., Vice-President in the chair.

The minutes of last Annual Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Treasurer's report was then read, shewing the finances of the society to be in a satisfactory state; also a financial statement of the *Canadian Antiquarian* for the year ending June 30th, 1875.

On motion the report was adopted.

The following additions were made to the Society's Cabinet: from Hy. Laggatt, Esq., three copies of Antique Medallions; from Thomas Widd, Esq., a third brass of Claudius Gothieus, found in a field in the North of England; from Major L. A. H. Latour, parts 8 and 9 of his "Annuaire de Ville-Marie."

R. W. McLachlan exhibited a curious half-penny of Nova Scotia, with the date "1382."

On motion, Messrs. Fredrick Griffin, George Cushing, and W. McLennan, were elected members.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, resulting as follows:

President	Daniel Rose.
1st Vice-President	Major L. A. H. Latour.
2nd "	W. Blackburn.
Secretary	G. E. Hart.
Treasurer and Curator	R. W. McLachlan.

The meeting then adjourned.

GERALD E. HART,
Secretary.

EDITORIAL.

DURING the year just closed, there has not been shewn, in Numismatic circles, the activity of former years. Some of the champions, gray in the pursuit, have been removed; without, as yet, their mantle having fallen on as worthy successors. Still those who remain are holding their own, and, perhaps, are making some headway in historical study and antiquarian research.

— In Coin Sales there is not much to record. Two notable ones have taken place since our last issue. That of Col. M. I. Cohen, and one belonging to Col. J. H. Taylor. While the prices paid did not range as high as during the years 1873-4, competition was spirited; nearly every coin realizing its value. We have also received a catalogue of what is known as the "Jewett Collection," comprising 3114 lots; to be sold, January 24-28. Among the coins therein described, we note several Greek and Roman pieces; also a Leslie twopence, and an Indian medal which as yet we have not seen elsewhere described.

— On his eighteenth birth-day, the venerable Carlyle was waited on by a number of his friends, and presented with a gold medal. Obv.—Head of Carlyle. Rev.—"In commemoration, Dec. 4th, 1875."

— The following is a description of a curious engraved medal, commemorating an incident arising out of the rebellion of 1837: On the reverse is inscribed—"Presented to Washington Franklin Jennings, one of nature's noblemen, by Thomas Storrow Brown, as a tribute of respect and gratitude, December, 1875." On the face, surmounted by a wreath of maple leaves, the reason for giving this medal is thus recorded: "In December, 1837, T. S. Brown, a patriot for whose apprehension \$2,000 was offered, lame and exhausted after four days and nights' exposure in the woods,

met the noble-hearted W. F. Jennings, who, regardless of the reward offered, or the danger to which he exposed himself by this generous devotion to a man before unknown to him, secreted Mr. Brown in barns, and supplied food, and provided for him a safe passage across the line to Vermont." On the ribbon attached is a gold plate with a very neatly engraved representation of the good Samaritan. In 1837, Mr. Jennings, who singularly enough bears two highly honored names, was commencing life in a small clearing in the woods about two miles and a half from Dunham Village, Province of Quebec, to whom Mr. Brown was personally unknown, until he came out of the woods to ask shelter. The woods are now cleared away, and Mr. Jennings still resides at the same place, an independent farmer of high standing and public estimation.

REVIEWS.



THE Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec for the Sessions of 1873-4 and 1874-5 is before us. The contents are of unusual interest to the Antiquarian. A paper, by Mr. James Stevenson, entitled, Currency with reference to Card money in Canada during the French dominion, is exhaustive of the subject. It is illustrated by two plates, representing three varieties of this early irredeemable paper currency. The other papers are: "Sieges, and the changes produced by modern weapons." "Early French settlements in America." "The present state of Literature in Canada, and the Intellectual progress of its people during the last fifty years," and "Some things belonging to the settlement of the Valley of the Ohio."

— Messrs. W. Drysdale & Co. have sent us a copy of "Principal Dawson's Address before the American Associa-

tion for the Advancement of Science, held at Detroit." He introduced his subject thus: "I shall therefore ask your attention for a short time to the question,—'What do we know of the origin and history of life on our planet?'" After giving a characteristic description of what has been discovered of early life, he endeavors to stem the current of thought, drifting more and more strongly, towards the evolution and development theories.

— From J. M. Lemoine, Esq., we have received a copy of his "*Histoire des Fortifications et des Rues de Quebec.*" This is a pamphlet of 51 pages, graphically describing the fortifications and streets of Quebec, their origin and history. We have also received from the same gentleman, a chart shewing the projected improvements of the fortifications of Quebec.

— *The American Journal of Numismatics* has come to hand. Its contents, the usual numismatic gossip, is very interesting. Amongst which we may notice a description of the United States Mint, and a list of the Centennial Medals.

— The *Troisieme livraison of the Revue Belge de Numismatique*, comes to us, as usual, replete with interesting numismatic facts. It has, among others, the conclusion of a lengthy article on Oriental Numismatics.

— The *Numismatic Chronicle*, part 1, 1875, contains a number of interesting papers on Ancient Coins. From the pen of F. W. Madden is a continuation of the supplement to his already standard work on the Coinage of the Jews.

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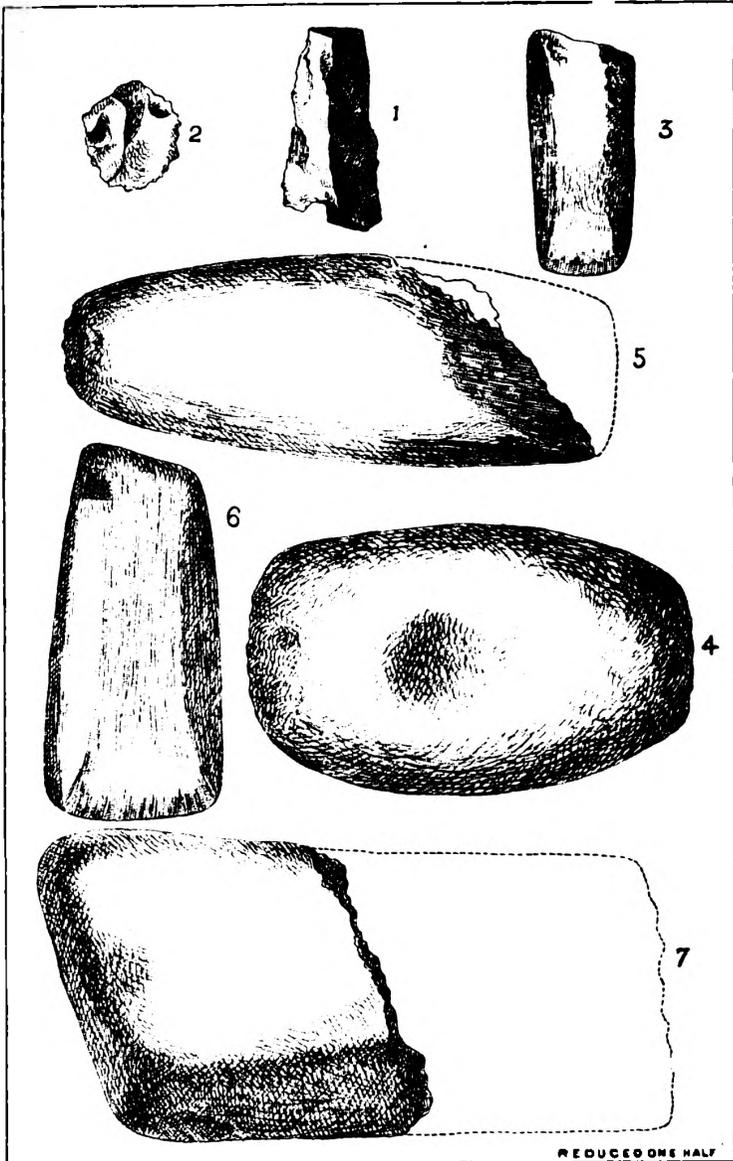
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CONTENTS.

	Page
The last year of French Dominion at Quebec, 1748-49	145
General Richard Montgomery—His Attack on Quebec,—His Tomb in New York	149
On the Reduction of Quebec by General Wolfe	155
Slavery at Quebec	158
Old Coins and how they are Made	160
Centennial Waifs	165
The Money of Canada in Olden Times	169
Fragments from the stone age of Montreal	174
Making Greenbacks	181
Claims to the Discovery of America	183
Obituary	185
Coin Sales	186
Editorial	187
Reviews	191

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THE
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN,
AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

VOL. IV.

MONTREAL, APRIL, 1876.

No. 4

THE LAST YEARS OF FRENCH DOMINION
AT QUEBEC, 1748-59.

BY J. M. LEMOINE.

(From "Quebec Past and Present," in press.)



THE arrival of Intendant Bigot in 1748, will prepare a new era—the downfall of French Dominion in New France. Patriotism—public spirit—honesty among Québec officials will henceforward hide their head. For good or for bad, we may expect to find life in the colony a reflex of the doings in the parent state.

War loving France, staggering under reverses in Germany, in the West and East Indies, with an empty treasury, had not the means, even if she had the heart, to defend her distant colony against foreign aggression.

Alas! chivalrous old France of Henry IV., to what depths of infamy thy new masters are dragging thee! Lower

still thou shall have to sink. Thy streets—thy squares—thy palaces, will be yet deluged with blood, ere matters mend ! The arm of Britain will, however, shield the few devoted sons, you may forget, on Canadian shores : for them, no guillotines.

Oppressive taxes were heaped on the working classes in France in 1755, to carry on useless wars, or to pamper court minions. Effeminacy—luxury—unbridled license reigned supreme amidst the higher orders ; open, shameless profligacy at Court. Such it was in the colony, with favoritism super-added. Quebec received her fashions and her officials from France ; the latter came with their vices ; several of these vices were expensive.

The French Sultan, Louis XV., must needs have his harem ; his gaming tables ; his flaunting mistresses ; his *parc au Cerf*. The turnpike to favor for courtiers lies through the smiles of La Pompadour.

Quebec too shall possess its miniature French Court, on the green banks of the St. Charles. A very high official—the Minister of Police, of Justice, of Finance, will preside over it—Intendant Bigot, whose power on many points was co-equal with that of the Governor of the Colony. This luxurious * official had to provide suitable entertainment for the

* Old memoirs furnish curious details of the fittings of the great Intendant between Quebec and Montreal. The Parliamentary Library at Ottawa, contains a long and interesting MSS, account, written by a French Official of the day, M. Franquet, Inspector of Fortifications in New France, in 1752. Franquet came here with an important mission to perform. He was just the man Bigot thought ought to be "dined and wined" properly. Thus we find the Royal Inspector invited to join Bigot on a voyage to Montreal. The Government Gondola, a long flat bateau, propelled by sails as well as oars, accordingly left the *Cul de Sac*, Quebec, on the 24th July, 1752. It could carry 8,000 lbs. burthen, with a crew of fourteen sailors. In the centre, there was a space about six feet square, enclosed by curtains, and "with seats with blue cushions,"—a dais over head protected the *jolly dogs* inside from the rays of the sun, and from rain. Choice wines, spirits, eatables, —even to ready cash,—everything necessary to human sustenance or pleasure, was in abundance. There was nothing ascetic about the gay, bachelor Bigot. Ladies of rank, wit and beauty, felt it an honor to join his brilliant court, where they met most charming *Cavaliers*,—young officers of the regiments stationed at Quebec. Monsieur Franquet seems to have enjoyed himself amazingly, and describes some curious incidents which occurred at Three Rivers and other stopping places, of the magnificent Intendant. *Vive la Bagatelle !*

mighty of the land, out of the most paltry salary, his Government allowing him to make up the deficiency out of the privilege of trading in the colony. Bigot, with the helping hand of Cadet, Deschenaux, Corpron, Maurin, Estebe, Penisseault, Breard, Pean, and a crowd of other minions, became a mighty trader.

Honor—loyalty to the King—these were not empty words for the old Canadian *noblesse*,—the Longueuils, the Vaudreuils, and others; Bigot had to look elsewhere for fitting tools. He therefore selected his *personnel*, his working staff, out of the most unscrupulous *parvenus*, who had won favor with the Court Favorite, Madame Pean. Bigot, like his royal master, must have not only a rich palace in the city, with beautiful but unchaste women to preside at his *recherché* routs, *games* and *soirées*, but also a diminutive *Parc au Cerf*, at Charlesbourg, where the amusements of the table and chase were diversified by *Ecarté* or *Rouge et noir*, when other pleasures palled on his senses.

In order to keep up such a luxurious style of living, and make up for gambling losses, Bigot was not long ere he discovered that his salary, added to his profits on trade even on the vastest scale, were quite inadequate.

The gaunt spectre of famine, during the year 1755, was stalking through the streets of Quebec. Of the crowds of Acadians, who about that time sought shelter in and around the capital of New France, no less than 300 had died of starvation, disease and neglect. The starving poor were seen dropping in the streets, from weakness. During these dreadful times, unbounded luxury, sumptuous feasting, riot and gambling (*un jeu à faire trembler les plus déterminés joueurs*) were the inmates of the Intendant's palace. Horse flesh and dry codfish were distributed to the poorer class. The Men of pleasure, the Intendant's agents, all this times defrauded them. The unfortunates, who dared to complain

at the Intendance, were hustled about and treated brutally, by Bigot's *entourage*, intent on fattening undisturbed on the public calamity.

Want soon became so pressing, that the French Court decided to ship to Quebec some scanty supplies. The Intendant had the preparing of the requisitions, the storing and the distribution of the provisions sent out from France for Quebec, Montreal, and elsewhere. This was a golden opportunity, which Bigot and his profligate comrades turned to good account. Bigot, in fact, was in partnership with ever so many public officials, more properly, public robbers.

It was arranged that one of them, Clavery, clerk of Mr. Estebe, should open a general warehouse, next to the Intendance, where the bounty of the French king, filched from the Government stores, was retailed to the famished Quebecers at an enormous advance. This establishment of fraud and plunder, the people appropriately nicknamed "*La Friponne*," the Cheat. Montreal had also a similar warehouse, its "*Friponne*."

[At the surrender of Quebec, Bigot and accomplices having returned to France, were for fifteen months shut up in the Bastille, tried for their frauds, and the following sentences recorded against the leaders :

BIGOT—Perpetual banishment ; his property confiscated ; 1,000 *livres* of fine, and 1,500,000 *livres* to be refunded.

VARIN—Perpetual banishment ; his property confiscated ; 1,000 *livres* of fine, and 800,000 *livres* to be refunded.

CADET—Nine years banishment, 500 *livres* of fine, and 300,000 *livres* to be refunded.

PENISEKAULT—Nine years exile, 500 " " 600,000 " " "

MAURIN— " " " " " " " "

CORFON—Condemned to be admonished in Parliament, 6 *livres* to the poor, and 600,000 to be refunded.

ESTEBE—Condemned to be admonished in Parliament, to give 6 *livres* to the poor, and 100,000 *livres* of restitution.

DE NOYAN—Condemned to be admonished in Parliament, 6 *livres* in charities to the poor, with incarceration in the Bastille for the ten offenders, until amounts are paid.]

GENERAL RICHARD MONTGOMERY,—HIS
ATTACK ON QUEBEC,—HIS TOMB IN
NEW YORK.

BY HENRY MOTT.



ON the second Sunday of July, 1875, was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Samuel Priestly Taylor, Organist, aged 96 years ; and in his interesting biographical memoir, we read that "when General Montgomery was buried in St. Pauls Church, New York, (July 8th, 1818,) Mr. Taylor played the organ."

What a suggestive record is this, the single life time of this gentleman, carrying us back to three years after the declaration of independence, and recalling to our memories, the brave and lamented Montgomery ; how few of the busy thousands who daily press along Broadway, New York, think of the perils and hardships of that winter campaign, and the attack on Quebec one hundred years ago.

If as Thomas Campbell sings,

" To live in hearts we leave behind,
Is not to die."

Then in every community where patriotism and bravery are to be found, Richard Montgomery and his associates still live ; seeing that the hundredth Anniversary of Montgomery's death is near at hand, and that it is 57 years since the " Mr. Taylor played the organ " on the occasion of his remains being interred at St. Pauls Church, it may be well to notice the event.

The hardships and sufferings of that band of heroes, appear almost incredible, yet Judge Henry, who at the close of the last century, was president of the second judicial district in Pennsylvania, was one of the soldiers in the expedition, and has left us an exceedingly lucid and interesting narrative.

About the middle of August, 1775, a committee of Con-

gress visited Washington in his camp, and a plan was then devised to send a force to Canada, by way of the Kennebec River, to co-operate with Schuyler, already preparing to invade that province by way of the Northern Lakes. Benedict Arnold was then at Cambridge, and as his bravery was well known, and the proposed expedition was exactly suited to his adventurous disposition, Washington appointed him to the command, giving him at the same time a commission as Colonel in the Continental Army. Eleven hundred men were detached for the service consisting of ten companies of Musketeers from New England, and three companies of Riflemen from Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Arnold's field-officers were Christopher Greene, the hero of Red Bank on the Delaware ; Roger Enos, Majors Meigs and Bigelow. The Riflemen were commanded by Captain Daniel Morgan, the renowned leader in subsequent years of the war, hero of the Battle of Cowpens. Amongst other names afterwards prominent in their country's history, we find that of Henry Dearborn, afterwards Major General in the war of 1812 ; and here, says Judge Henry, for the first time came to my view, Aaron Burr, then a cadet.

Arnold and his troops marched (Sept. 9th, 1775,) from Cambridge to Newbury Port, where they embarked (Sept. 18th, 19th,) on board eleven transports for the mouth of the Kennebec. They reached Gardiner in safety, and found 200 batteaux ready for them at Pittston, on the opposite side of the river, carpenters having been sent previously to construct these vessels.

The troops then rendezvoused at Fort Western, opposite the present town of Augusta, this was on the verge of an uninhabited and almost unexplored wilderness, and towards its fearful shadows, these brave men turned their faces. Of their sufferings, Judge Henry records : " They washed their moose-skin moccasins in the river, scraping away the dirt and sands with great care. These were brought to the

kettle and boiled a considerable time, under the vague but consolatory hope that a mucilage would take place. The poor fellows chewed the leather, but it was leather still." They had not received food for forty-eight hours, disconsolate and weary we passed the night.

Major Meigs tell us in his Journal :—

"One or two dogs were killed, which the distressed soldiers ate with good appetite, even their feet and skins." Many men died with fatigue and hunger.

On November 9th, the whole army that remained arrived at Point Levi, opposite Quebec, after one of the most wonderful marches on record, during the space of two months. Thirty-two days they traversed the gloomy wilderness without meeting a human being. Frost and snow were upon the ground, and ice was upon the surface of the marshes and streams which they were obliged to traverse and ford, sometimes up to their arms in water and mud ; yet they complained not, and even women followed in the train of the suffering patriots. It was an effort in the cause of freedom, and the men who thus perilled life and endured pain, deserve the highest praise from posterity.

Arnold resolved to cross the river, and found means to communicate his intentions to friends in Quebec, he was well acquainted with the place and many people there, having been previously engaged there in buying horses and shipping them to the West Indies. Between 30 and 40 birch canoes were procured, and in the night of 13th November, about 500 men landed safely and rendezvoused at Wolfe's Cove, 150 men were still at Point Levi, but it was too late to return for them, in consequence of their operations having been observed by a boat from the Lizard frigate. No time was to be lost, for the garrison would soon be alarmed, so Arnold placing himself at the head of his little band of heroes, scaled the heights where Wolfe had ascended sixteen years

before, and at dawn they stood upon the lofty Plains of Abraham.

But their hearts sank when they saw the castle, and the massy walls that enclosed the garrison, they had no artillery, and nearly half their muskets were rendered useless during their march through the wilderness. They learned too, that reinforcements had been added to the garrison, making an attack a hopeless waste of effort.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Colonel McLean, well knew that Arnold's little army was too weak to attempt an assault, and felt sure that the fierce winds of winter and snow would soon force them from their bleak encampment.

Arnold learned that Sir Guy Carleton, who had retired from Montreal, was approaching Quebec. He also inspected his ammunition and stores, and to his surprise found that nearly all the cartridges were spoiled, hardly five rounds to a man being left fit for use. Finding his attempt vain, by frequent hostile displays upon the heights to draw out the garrison, and learning from his friends in the city that Carleton was near at hand, Arnold broke up his camp, and retired to Pointe aux Trembles, about 20 miles above Quebec, to await the approaching troops of Montgomery. Montgomery landed at Pointe aux Trembles, on 1st of December, his troops reduced to a mere handful. He took command of the combined troops, amounting to only about 900 effective men. The next day, in the face of a heavy snow storm, they started for Quebec, and arrived in sight of the city on the 5th.

The American forces were considerably inferior in numbers to those of the garrison, but this was unknown within the city. For more than three weeks unavailing attempts to make an entrance, and as a last resort, it was resolved to make a regular assault upon the city at different points, which resolution was put into execution on December 31st. The failure of the attack, with the death of Montgomery

are familiar to every reader. As soon as the news reached Congress, it was voted to erect a monument to his memory, which was accordingly done in the front of St. Paul's Church, New York, on which is the following inscription :—

This
monument is erected by order of Congress,
25th of January, 1776,
to transmit to posterity a grateful remem-
brance of the patriotic conduct, enterprise and perseverance
of Major General Richard Montgomery,
who, after a series of success amid the most discour-
aging difficulties, *Fell* in the attack on
Quebec, 31st December, 1775, aged 37 years.

In 1818, a request in behalf of the widow of General Montgomery was made to Sir John Sherbrooke, Governor of Canada, to allow his remains to be disinterred and conveyed to New York. The request was readily acceded to, and Mr. James Thompson, of Quebec, who was one of the engineers at the time of the storming of the city, and assisted in burying the general, also assisted in the disinterment, making an affidavit to the identity of the body. He identified the coffin taken up on June 16th, 1818. The remains were placed in another coffin and deposited beneath the monument.

The following is the inscription :

The state of New York, in honor of
General Richard Montgomery,
who fell gloriously fighting for the independence
and liberty of the United States,
before the walls of Quebec, the 31st of December, 1775 ;
caused these remains of the distinguished hero,
to be conveyed from Quebec, and deposited
on the 8th day of July, (1818,) in St. Paul's Church,
in the City of New York,
near the monument erected to his memory
by the United States.

Such were the men who followed Benedict Arnold, through terrible difficulties and privations, from their quiet homes, and in the midst of snow and the rigor of a Canadian winter, appeared on the heights of Point Levi, to the wondering people of Quebec. Such a man was Richard Montgomery; in this campaign he had every difficulty to contend with,—undisciplined and mutinous troops, scarcity of provisions and ammunition, want of heavy artillery, lack of clothing, the severity of winter, and desertions of whole companies. Yet he pressed onward, and perhaps had his life been spared, he would have entered Quebec in triumph.

It is an honorable characteristic of the spirit of the present age, that projects of violence and warfare, are regarded among civilized States with gradually increasing aversion, but we can look back with pride upon the deeds of brave men.

ON THE REDUCTION OF QUEBECK BY
GENERAL WOLFE.

BY A YOUNG AUTHOR.

(From "The Boston Gazette," November 5th, 1759.)



HAIL, auspicious, happy day;
 Let each true-born Briton say,
 Raise your voices, raise them high;
 Let them rend the azure sky:
 Let the trumpet's fierce enlivening sound,
 And the grand majestic noise
 Of thundering Drums; with the shrill voice
 Of Fifes and Hautboys join;
 Fire each breast with gratitude divine,
 Make every valley ring, and every rock rebound.
 Hail auspicious happy day,
 Let each true-born Briton say.

Haughty Monarch check your pride ;
 Call to your aid
 Each angry saint,
 In long procession seek each angry shrine,
 Make at every bead a prayer ;
 With every vow and sad complaint,
 Make bare each Foot ; each Shoulder bare ;
 In lashing Penance join ;
 Invoke your sacred Maid,
 To stop the gap, and heal your bleeding side.
 But hail auspicious, happy day ;
 Let each true-born Briton say.

Behold, proud France ; the flow'ry plain,
 Both far and wide,
 On every side
 Depopulate and cover'd with thy slain,
 Quebeck, whose tow'ring heads and lofty walls,
 Above the rest far shone,
 Like the tall Pine, superior to the lowly shoot ;
 In columns of black smoke, behold her spires
 Involv'd ; while whirling gyres
 Of crackling flame in emulous dispute
 Dance round the tottering pile,
 Which lasts but for a while ;
 It's glory gone ;
 And the whole Fabrick sunk in ruin falls.
 Hail auspicious, happy day ;
 Let each true-born Briton say.

But stop adventurous muse, thy wild career :
 'Tis justice calls ; justice demands a tear
 Th' almighty source of things has now tho't fit
 To mix a bitter portion with our sweet !
 Lest we shou'd give the praise to Man alone
 When the Almighty claims it as his own.

O WOLFE! O generous Man! worthy Regard!
 May thy each Action have a full Reward!
 Sooner shall Brutes their savage nature change;
 Sooner the Dove, the cruel Hawk, pursue;
 Sooner the Infant chase the nimble Doe;
 From its firm centre leap the reeling World;
 Pole clash with Pole, and Stars at Stars be hurl'd,
 Than we forget thy great, thy deathless name,
 To pay the tribute to the Rolls of fame,
 And with due Reverence thy Martial Acts proclaim.
 Bold without Rashness; and with Prudence brave;
 To Liberty and to your King a Slave:
 Glorious in Arms thou shon'st a Foe to France;
 And every one that did her cause advance.
 Honor thou fought'st for; Honor thou desir'd;
 Honor and Liberty thy bosom fir'd;
 And in that glorious cause, illustrious, thou expir'd.
 Tho' short thy Life; untimely tho' thy fate;
 Thy Death was truly noble, truly great.
 As when the Huntsmen range the spacious wood,
 And rouse the martial Beast of royal blood;
 In fallen Majesty see him advance,
 Undaunted at the Spear or shaking Lance.
 Till by degrees incens'd, his shaggy mane
 He shakes, and fill'd with fury and disdain
 Forward he leaps, nor loses Life in vain.
 Thus the brave Wolfe expir'd; and thus he dy'd,
 Magnanimous in Death; while at his side
 The sullen Ghosts of hostile foes were made,
 To wait the Hero, and attend th' illustrious shade.
 Thus while we pay the tribute of our praise,
 May bright cælestial hosts of Angels raise
 Thy Soul, unspotted, to realms above;
 With joy, transfer it to our glorious Lord,
 There may'st thou meet an ample full Reward,

In that blest place of endless Peace and Love.
Then hail auspicious, happy day ;
May each true-born Briton say.

Ye Sons of Honor, Albion's hardy Race ;
Let WOLFE's great name,
His mighty fame
Possess your manly breasts, and sparkle in each face.
When thundring Cannons roar,
And hosts of foes engage ;
When with impetuous rage
Death grimly stalks, and rolls in human gore,
Let WOLFE, new life inspire, new vigour give,
And WOLFE, tho' dead, yet conquering shall live.
Then hail auspicious happy day,
May each true-born Briton say.

G. B.

*To the Author of the Lines on General Wolfe, in the
"Newport Mercury" of last Tuesday.*

(From "The Boston Gazette," November 5th, 1759.)

Too pregnant nonsense, mounting to a flame,
Taught thee to stretch, thy gross unmeaning brain ;
Shou'd cowards live when destitute of breath,
And heroes perish by the stroke of Death.

N. B.—*To enlighten the Poet, it is tho't that Cowards have
no other way to live but by breathing.*

Red rags, black rags, blue rags, and brown,
The dirtiest currency ever was known—
Sent out by the people's masters,
Who think all their wrongs can be cured with 1837

SHIN PLASTERS

SLAVERY AT QUEBEC.

BY J. M. LEMOINE.

(From "Quebec Past and Present," in press.)

SLAVERY with us, is a thing of the past : it was so we may say, at the beginning of the century. Though the colony can boast of having abolished domestic slavery long before our progressive neighbors succeeded to stamp it out of the "land of freedom," after wading knee deep in the blue blood of the South, its origin and existence at Quebec is not without interest.

The *Relations des Jesuites** tell how in 1628, a black boy from Madagascar was sold at Quebec, by one of the Kertks to one Le Bailly for fifty half crowns—*cinquante écus*. This is the earliest trace of the "peculiar institution" we could discover. Our colonial archives and legislation bear ample provisions, relating to slavery as early as 1689. Leave that year was asked from the French King, and permitted for the importation of slaves from the Indies, on account of the scarcity of labour. This subject engaged the attention of several Canadian writers—Garneau, Jacq Viger, Bibaud, Judge Lafontaine. Sir L. H. Lafontaine, in an exhaustive disquisition to be found amongst the publications of the *Société Historique de Montreal*, sets forth the authorities bearing on the question. After enumerating the *Declarations Royales* and other regulations under French dominion, he quotes the article 47 of the Capitulation of Montreal of 8th Sept., 1760, to show that slavery was maintained and recognised by the Capitulation : Article 47. "The negroes and Panis of both sexes shall remain in their quality of slaves in the possession of the French and Canadians, to whom they belong. They shall be at liberty to keep them in their service in the colony, or to sell them, and they may also continue to bring bring them up in the Roman religion.

* *Relations des Jesuites* for 1632, page 12.
 " " " " 1633. " 25.

"Granted, except those who shall have been made prisoners."

The learned Judge then quotes several judgments,—suits from the records of the Montreal Court House, and calling attention to the numerous advertisements to be found in the files of the old *Quebec Gazette*, touching the sale or desertion of slaves. In the year 1784, amongst others, we find the following :

"To be sold by private sale—A lively healthy negro Wench, between 15 and 16 years of age, brought up in the Province of New York ; understands all sorts of house work, and has had the small-pox. Any person desirous of purchasing such a Wench, may see her at the house of Mr. John Brooks, in the Upper Town, where the conditions of sale may be made known, and if she should not be sold before the 20th instant, she will on that day be exposed to public sale."

Quebec, May 10th, 1784, (*Quebec Gazette*, 13th May, 1784.)

"In 1780, at Montreal, Patrick Langan sells to John Mittleberger, a negro named Nero, by private deed bearing warranty for £60 and Mittleberger in 1783 on this clause of warranty brings suit before the Court of Common Pleas, against Brigadier General Allan McLean."

"The Baron of Longueuil," says Bibaud, "had slaves on his barony and in Western Canada the famous Chief Tyendenaga owned forty slaves."

The Parliament of the Province of Quebec during the 1st Session, on the 28th January, on motion of P. L. Panet, seconded by M. Duval, proposed, and it was unamously carried, that a Bill be introduced "tending to the abolition of slavery in the Province of Lower Canada,"

On the 19th of April, 1793, the House resolved itself into a committee for the same purpose, where strange to say, on

motion of M. de Bonne, carried on a division of thirty-one against three, it was resolved that said Bill do remain on the table. As Mr. Viger has observed, no ulterior proceedings on the subject, seem to have been taken from the 19th April, 1793, to the 19th April, 1799, when it was revived on a petition from divers inhabitants of Montreal, presented by Mr. Joseph Papineau. It is fair to state that though the first move to put down slavery in Canada originated with the Quebec Legislature, it is to the action of the Upper Canada Legislature, especially during its second session held at Newark, near Niagara, on 31st of May, 1793 that the credit of removing this foul stain on civilisation is due, by the introduction of a "Bill to prevent the further introduction of slaves, and to limit the term of contracts for servitude within the Province."

In 1800, the days of the traffic in human flesh had nearly come to a close at Quebec. Wilberforce had proclaimed the emancipation of the blacks, amongst the freemen of England. We find in the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, about that time, divers bills introduced to erase this blot on civilisation, which finally disappeared in 1803, when Chief Justice Osgoode declared in Montreal, that negro bondage, was at variance with the laws of the country. The Imperial Act 3rd and 4th, William IV., Cap : seventy-three, sanctioned in London, 28th August, 1833, abolished slavery throughout the British Empire, from 1st August, 1834.

OLD COINS, AND HOW THEY ARE MADE.



NUMISMATISTS and coin collectors have good reason to know that nefarious skill is at work in their department. A very old and scarce coin, say of silver, is worth in the Antiquarian market many times its weight in that metal; and hence there is a strong temptation for the cleverly-dishonest to produce coins

which can be sold for as many pounds as they cost shillings.

Curiously enough, this laxity was known to the ancients as well as to ourselves : for Roman coins have occasionally been dug up, some evidently plated, some as evidently washed over with a mere surface of precious metal. At the present time, the Greek islands shelter men who make false dies of ancient coins, as a preliminary to the manufacture of new specimens so doctored up as to pass for old. The trade must indeed be a lucrative one, if the statement is correct that one engraver of these false dies netted two or three thousand pounds from the pockets of Englishmen alone, who innocently purchased the counterfeits at high prices, under a belief in their genuine character. Old Roman coins require to be scanned closely, whenever a high price is asked for them ; it is said that almost every collector has some whose genuineness he doubts, although he has not tests sufficient to settle the matter clearly.

A numismatist, a few years ago, warned collectors to be on their guard concerning half groats and pennies of Richard III.'s reign ; there are but few of them in existence, and imitators have been tempted to enter this field ; the fraudulent specimens are well made, and put on that worn appearance which would be due to a great age.

Much could be said as to the sophistication or imitation of coins, which, on account of their age or rarity, command a market price much beyond their original value ; but the debasement or fraudulent imitation of the current coin has also for ages afforded a field for misapplied ingenuity.

An extant official document, relating to Wells in Somersetshire, describes a curious way of determining the legality and excellence of a current coin called a *teston*, of which there were two varieties, one just worth double the other. The fourpenny teston and the twopenny teston were current at the same time, and being of the same size, though differ-

ent in alloy, were frequently mistaken for each other. The document to which we allude is an Order in Council addressed to the Corporation of Wells in 1559. Four discreet, honest, and competent persons were to take their station in the market-place, and act as money-inspectors. By whom they were to be accompanied, and in what way to proceed, we will describe in the quaint language of the original. The corporation were directed to select "some Goldsmythe of the beste knolege yee can gette, or some other p'son havinge beste knolege in the matter of moneyes, and shal ther be ready to judge and discerne of all man'r of Testons that anye oure subjectts shal bring unto yone whiche bee of the value of two pence to be striken wyth th'yron havynge the Greyhounde uppon the side of the Teston wheruppon the kyng' face ys, behind the hedd over the showlders, and th' other Teston of four pence yee shal stryke wyth to' other yron havinge the Portcullice before the face, and so f'wyth redelyv'r the same moneys to the same p'sons that dyd p'sent them unto you. And ye shal take good regard that yn no wyse doe stamp ane Teston valued at two pence with the stampe of the Portcullice." We may remark that *teston*, *testone*, *tester*, *testern*, and *testril* are all believed to be modifications of the same word, referring to *teste* or *tete*, the head of the sovereign stamped on the coin. The value in England and some foreign countries has ranged from a maximum of tweldepence, to a minimum of twopence.

Before the accession of the present sovereign to the throne, the English silver coins were in a multitude of cases worn so completely smooth and plain, that forgers were tempted to put into circulation smooth discs of silver or alloyed silver, the intrinsic value of which was much below the current value of the real coin. When the overworn silver coins were called in, and sent to the Mint to be remelted, the smooth blanks were of two kinds, genuine and fraudulent. The practical officers at the Mint adopted a singular way of as-

certaining whether any raised device had ever been on these banks: they placed them on red-hot iron plates; when heated to a certain temperature, the fraudulent pieces remained as plain as before; but the worn-down genuine coins presented the device very faintly re-introduced, of a greenish hue; this revival disappeared as the coins cooled down; but lasted long enough for the immediate purpose in view. Collectors themselves adopt a similar plan, when testing old silver coins of which the device is so worn down as to render the reign and date almost illegible; they place them upon a red-hot poker, and watch till the inscription comes temporarily into view.

Macaulay gives a graphic account of the woful state of coinage in the closing years of the seventeenth century. Down to the time of Charles II., the blanks for coins were cut out from sheets by means of shears, and then hammered into circular shape; this circularity was by no means perfect, while the edge was often irregular, and without any legend or milling. One consequence of this was that the dishonest clipped and pared and filed the edges of the coins, and appropriated the fragments of gold or silver thus obtained. The government, on urgent and repeated representations from bankers, merchants, employers of labor, and shopkeepers, caused a machine to be constructed for milling or stamping the edge. But, unwisely, the old coins and the new were allowed to be in circulation at the same time, producing an effect which had not been duly foreseen. "Fresh wagon-loads of choice money came forth from the Mint; and still they vanished as fast as they appeared. Great masses were melted down; great masses exported; great masses hoarded; but scarcely one new piece was to be found in the till of a shop, or in the leathern bag which the farmer carried home from the cattle fair." The gibbet at Tyburn was at work nearly every week, executing wretched creatures, women as well as men, who had been convicted of clipping

the coinage ; but the profits of the nefarious trade were so large that even the terror of the gallows did not act as a cure. One clipper was wealthy enough to offer six thousand pounds as bribe for a pardon. He was unsuccessful ; but, as Macaulay remarks, "the fame of his riches did much to counteract the effect which the spectacle of his death was designed to produce."

The falsification known to be practised at the present day are many in kind. Small bits of metal are punched out of good coin, and melted down till there is enough to sell to a refiner. A sovereign is split in two, some of the inner gold taken away, a thin layer of cheaper metal put in the two halves re-soldered, and the milled edge furbished up. A well-stamped coin is made, but of gold or silver lower in value than the proper standard. A sovereign is "sweated" or subjected to some process that will take off a little of the good gold, without materially affecting the appearance of the surface.

The above-named methods of falsification are, it is believed, not so much practised now in England as at some former periods, but the beautiful art of electro-metallurgy is, unfortunately, made to assist roguery in these matters. A case that attracted much attention in London some time back showed how far this is carried. In a busy neighbourhood, sovereigns were tendered for purchases at numerous shops, good silver to be received as balance. The sovereigns were so undoubtedly gold, the "ring" so sound, and the devices so perfect, that the coins were taken without suspicion. But the persons who made the purchase became known to the shopkeepers ; questions were asked how golden sovereigns happened to be so plentiful in such a quarter, an assay of the coins was determined on. One of the sovereigns was found to be good gold, and of the right ring, but was one-tenth short of the proper weight. The police, furnished with a clue, obtained entrance into a squalid room contain-

ing a galvanic battery, sulphuric acid, sulphate of zinc, sulphate of copper, and cyanide of potassium—ascertained by an analytical chemist to be such; besides these, were found in the room bent wires, files, plaster of Paris, emery powder, a board with round recesses sunk in its surface, steel burnishers, small crucibles, a blow-pipe, and other articles. The facts afterwards ascertained showed that the chief culprit was a man who had moved in better society, and possessed considerable knowledge of chemistry and electro-metallurgy. He knew how to take off two shillings-worth of sterling gold from a sovereign, without interfering with the sharpness of the device: and then to restore the lustre in the proper places by means of a steel burnisher. The victims had no other satisfaction than that of bringing the criminal to punishment. A banker would not have been deceived as the shopkeepers were; measuring and weighing would have revealed deficiencies not made manifest by ringing on a counter or testing with a touchstone.

The passing of surreptitious coin is frequently left to be managed by women. We have curious evidence that this was done so far back as two centuries ago. One Catherine Williams, in 1685, made it her parctise "to utter false Guineys at Foxhall and several other landing-places between that and Greenwich, by stopping at such places, and sending her waterman ashore to change her bad Guineys."

CENTENIAL WAIFS.



FOR the following copies of interesting letters, we are indebted to Colonel T. Baily Myers. He is the holder of many valuable letters and documents relative to past Historical events, more particularly the 1775 invasion of Canada, and the war of 1812. In the later his Father, took no inconsiderable part being the Officer in command of 80men, of the 13th U. S.

Regular Infantry, (known as the "Jolly Snorters"), who were engaged in the battle of Chrystler's Farm, coming out of it with only 50 remaining, and himself crippled for life.

The more valorous the Officer, the more noble his character. He never bore the Canadians any malice for the deformity from which he suffered ; on the contrary, proving himself a true soldier, he accepted all the results of war with that equanimity so characteristic of great men. We welcome his son as a contributor to our magazine, and will be happy to publish any further copies of Historical letters, with which he may be pleased to furnish us. In connection with those now published, we may observe, that the writers of two of these were killed in action, within three months of their respective dates, and buried at Quebec, (one being since removed). Though of not much historical interest, they serve to show with what care General Montgomery conducted the invasion, his efforts being to obtain the assistance of the Indians, by bribery, and to *win over* the Canadians, rather than subject them to the horrors of war throughout the campaign.

By John Hamilton, Esq., Commander of His Majesty's ship
"Lizard," Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's ships
and vessels in the river St. Lawrence, & Colonel of the
Battalion of British Seamen at Quebec.

Whereas, the crews of His Majesty's ships & vessels and Merchant ships at Quebec are disembarked to duty as soldiers in the Tarnton, and as I have thought fit to appoint you to act as First Lieutenant, I do therefore, hereby constitute and appoint you First Lieutenant accordingly, in the Third Company of the Battalion of British Seamen, asking and requiring all the Officers and Men, to behave themselves with due Respect and Obedience, to you their said Lieutenant, and you are to execute all tack Orders as you shall

receive from His Excellency, General Carlton, or any other said superior Officers, for His Majesty's service, for which this shall be your order.

Given under my hand at Head Quarters, at
Quebec, the first of December, 1775.

JOHN HAMILTON.

To Mr. Charles Heywood,
hereby appointed First Lieutenant in the Navy
Batallion of British Seamen, at Quebec.

Camp near St. Johns,

Sept. 20th, (1775.)

SIR,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you of the arrival of the New York Artillery Company, and every instant I look for a considerable reinforcement of other troops. The Pay Master General is also arrived with cash. Be so good as to send off a trusty Indian or Canadian to the Caghnawaga Castle with the string of Wampum which the bearer will deliver to you and with the following message :

"Brethren. When I had the pleasure of seeing your Chiefs in my Camp near St. Johns, after our Treaty of Friendship and neutrality was concluded, I told them there was a present from the twelve United Colonies for the Caghnawaga Tribes, consisting of £400 York Money ; but that my Treasurer was not arrived with the money, that I expected him soon and promised to let you know when he came. Conformable to my promise I take the first opportunity of acquainting you that the money is ready and I desire to know when you will come to receive it."

You have I suppose appointed a trusty commissary, he must keep his accounts with the utmost exactness, and be upon oath, as every ration of provisions must be accounted for. Should Colonel Warner want a little cash for his people I can now give it to him. I hope there is the strictest dis-

cipline kept up, that our friends may have no reason to complain of us. I make no doubt you have a good look out towards La Prairie, &c. Should regular troops venture into these roads, I think your woodmen will give a good account of them. Should you have any accounts of their bringing Artillery with them it will be necessary to fell timber across the roads. Tell Major Elmore that I desire Lieutenant Shepperd, who acted as officer of marines on board one of the vessels, may come this day to our camp, he being wanted here as an evidence with respect to Captain Smith. I could wish to see Major Brown if he can be spared for a few hours.

I am, Your most Obedient Servant,

Rich Montgomery

I have taken your corned beef which you shall be reimbursed for with thanks, I wish for a return of the people under your command, particularly Major Brown's party, as perhaps there may be some missing.

Col. Bedel, Officer Commanding,
on the North Side of St. Johns.

Camp South side of St. Johns, 24th Sept., 1775.

SIR,

It is impossible to send you a Marque, perhaps by applying to some of the Regiments you are acquainted with you may get one. Mr. Fink will deliver you twenty Half-Johanneses amounting to Sixty-four Pounds seven Shillings for which he has given his Receipt.

By the General's order,

JOHN MACPHERSON,
Aid de Camp.

Col. Bedel,
Commanding on the North Side of St. Johns.

THE MONEY OF CANADA IN OLDEN TIMES.

BY JAMES STEVENSON.

THE first Statute after the Conquest fixing the value of the different Coins circulating in Canada, consisting of Spanish, Portuguese, French, German and English, is supposed to be that of 29th March, 1777, but there is one earlier than that, *viz*: of the 14th September, 1764. In my researches I discovered it in an old Quebec Gazette, and copied it carefully. Here it is :

An ordinance
for regulating and establishing the Currency
of the Province.

By His Excellency James Murray, Esq., Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Province of Quebec, and of the Territories depending thereon in America, Vice-Admiral of the same, Governor of the Town of Quebec, and Colonel-Commandant of the second Battalion of the Royal American Regiment of Foot, &c., &c., &c. In Council, this 14th day of September, in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Annoque Domini, 1764.

Whereas His most sacred Majesty, by his instructions to His Excellency, bearing date at St. James's the seventh day of December, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-Three, hath been pleased to authorize and empower His said Excellency with the advice and assistance of His Majesty's Council to make Rules and Regulations and Ordinances, for the better ordering and well governing of this His Province of Quebec : And whereas it is highly expedient and necessary to fix a certain value upon every species of Coin now in this Colony, and to ascertain the Currency thereof throughout the whole Province, upon one certain and uniform plan, and having maturely considered the several currencies which prevail at this time in the different Colonies and Provinces

upon this continent as likewise the ease and convenience of His Majesty's good subjects of the Province of Quebec; His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and assistance of His Majesty's Council, and by virtue of the power and authority to him given by His Majesty's Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, hath thought fit to ordain and declare; and His said Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and assistance aforesaid, doth hereby ordain and declare, that from and after the first day of January, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-five, the following species of Coin shall pass current throughout this whole Province, at and after the several Rates herein mentioned, *viz* :

	Dwt.	Grs.	•	£.	S.	D.
The Johannes of Portugal weighing	18	6	"	4	16	0
The Moydore	"	6	18	"	1	16
The Cardin of Germany	"	5	17	"	1	10
The Guinea	"	5	4	"	1	8
The Louis D'Or	"	5	3	"	1	8
The Spanish or French Pistole	"	4	4	"	1	1
The Seville, Mexico and Pillar Dollar	"	17	12	"	0	6
A French Crown or Six Liver Piece	"	19	4	"	0	6
The French Piece, passing at present for 4s. 6d. Halifax	"	15	16	"	0	5
passing at present for				"	0	4
The British Shilling				"	0	1
The Pistareen				"	0	1
The French Nine-penny piece				"	0	1
Twenty British Coppers				"	0	1

And all the highest and lowest denominations of the said Gold and Silver Coins, to pass current likewise in their due proportions. And it is hereby further ordained and declared, that from and after the first day of January, One Thousand

Seven Hundred and Sixty-five, the above species of Coins, or any of them, according to the above rates, shall be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and contracts, that have, or shall be made within this Province, where there is no special agreement to the contrary, drawn up in writing or before sufficient witnesses; and that in all agreements, prior to, or since the Conquest of this Province, which have been made in Livres, according to the method of computation heretofore in use, the Livre shall be estimated equal to One Shilling of the Currency hereby established, the Dollar to be equal to Six Livres, or Six Shillings, and in the same proportion for every Coin herein specified.

And whereas practice has been introduced of cutting Dollars, and of passing the fragments as small change at an arbitrary value, and the same being liable to great fraud and abuse. It is hereby further ordained and declared, that from the date of the publication hereof no parts of Dollars, or any other Coin, so cut, or otherwise clipped shall be admitted to pass current by way of change in any part of this Province, and that all persons, uttering or passing any such, upon conviction thereof by the oath of one credible witness, before one or more Justices of the Peace, shall for the first offence forfeit the sum of Ten Shillings, current money of the Province, and twenty for the second, besides one month's imprisonment; the said fines so levied, to be applied to His Majesty's use.

And, in order to prevent the importation of Copper in such abundance as to drain the Country of its Gold and Silver. It is hereby further ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, that from the date of the publication hereof, all Sols Marqués whether old or new, shall pass only as farthings, that is to say, from the date of the publication hereof, until the first day of January next, Forty-eight Sols Marqués shall be deemed equal to one Shilling Halifax, and Thirty of Sols Marqués equal to one Shilling York

Currency, but that from and after the said first day of January, next ensuing, Forty-eight of the said Sols Marqués shall be equal to one Shilling of the Currency of this Province, provided nevertheless, that no person shall be obliged to receive of said Sols Marqués, or other Copper at any one payment, for above the value of one Shilling of the Currency hereby established.

Given by His Excellency James Murray, Esq., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of Quebec, and Territories thereon depending in America, Vice-Admiral of the same, Governor of the Town of Quebec, Colonel-Commandant of the Second Battalion of the Royal American Regiment, &c., &c., &c.

In Council at Quebec, the 14th of September, Anno Domini, 1764, and in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, King George the III., by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed) J. A. MURRAY.

By order of His Excellency in Council.

(Signed) J. GRAY, D. Sec.

It was held, and rightly, that in a British Colony the French monetary nomenclature should be changed, and replaced by one more familiar to British ears, without causing any serious difficulty, disturbance of accounts, or change in the commitments of merchants.

These were the objects aimed at, in framing the foregoing statute or ordinance, and which were attained by assimilating the French Livre to the Shilling Currency of Canada, constituting the latter, like the Livre, an integer for money of accounts merely—but with a special basis; for the French Crown weighing 19 dwt. 4 grs. being $\frac{6}{8}$ Canada Currency, and legal tender at that, the Shilling or Livre, now convertible terms, represented 2 dwt. 21 grs. Silver of same fine-

ness, or 4 dwt. 47 grs. standard Gold. This was a vast improvement on the card Currency which had been so long a worry to the poor "habitants," who were forced under the old Regime, not only to take card money in settlement of debts, but to dispose of their produce at prices which were fixed by the intendant.

Under British rule all this was changed, and the townspeople considered it a great grievance when the "habitants," or country people, were allowed to sell the produce of their farms at the highest price they could obtain for it in the market place. Impartial Justice in the administration of General Murray, and of General Guy Carleton, who followed the policy of his predecessor, had much to do with the reigning calm which prevailed in Canada during that period of our History. In the Poets corner of old Gazette we frequently find such lines as the following :

" Au General Carleton

En toi, nous admirons la vertu, la Sagesse,
La sévère équité, la douceur, la noblesse
Pour tout dire en un mot, nous admirons en toi
Et le bonheur du peuple, et le bon choix du Roi."

Similar kindly feelings were manifested towards our French fellow subjects in an address of the Protestant Clergy of Quebec, dated 17th March, 1768.

"The mild administration and equal tenor of your Excellency's administration, whilst Lieutenant Governor, so consonant to that liberal spirit and those principles of moderation which ever distinguish the Briton, gives us the strongest reason to flatter ourselves that the harmony which has hitherto existed between His Majesty's old and new subjects in this Province, notwithstanding the difference of their religious opinions, will not only continue without interruption, but even be improved into a cordial and lasting affection towards each other, to the advancement of true

religion, establishment of the civil happiness of the subjects of this Province, and uniting all in the same sentiment of loyalty to His Majesty and attachment to his worthy representative."

It is pleasant to find the best feelings of human nature prevailing over national prejudice and dogmatic teaching.

QUEBEC, 14th March, 1876.

FRAGMENTS FROM THE STONE AGE OF MONTREAL.

BY R. W. MCLACHLAN.

WE speak of the Eastern Continent as the Old World, calling the land of our Fathers the Old Country, yet this Western Continent is the older, and we may claim our own Dominion as the oldest land. Slowly, yet surely, like a giant oak has been its growth. These Laurentide mountains of ours, truly "everlasting hills," have outlived the many changes in the ever changing *dry land*. Grand mountain ranges, vastly their superior in height, have risen and disappeared, and risen again. Our fauna and flora belong chiefly to that of an earlier period. Aye! and man, even man here, is, or rather was up to recent times, old fashioned. His manners and customs were those of the race when it was young. Three centuries ago the stone age reigned here in all its primitive simplicity.

Curious this stone age—belonging to the beginnings of history in every clime. Shrouded in mystery we call it prehistoric. Yes, and around this mystery we are pleased, and even love to linger. The long hidden past and the unknown future, great impenetrable mist mountains, loom up behind us and before us: unknowable, unmeasurable, we can only gaze on their mysterious grandeur with awe; while to

us the present alone is the really small and insignificant. Giants there were in those days, Heroes too, and true inventors.

Strange too, how little we know of this stone age. How quickly has it melted, yea even vanished before the more potent reign of Iron and its conquering legions. Yes! we might safely say, that of it, while on this Continent it has come down to our own times, we know as little, as of the age in countries where it belongs to the far distant past.

Without the knowledge of the properties of Iron or how to work it, and its applicability to their many wants, the ancients used stone. Or it were better, perhaps, to say that their clumsy stone implements have been superceeded by those of Iron. Hence the terms *Iron* and *Stone* ages.

It is in examining what little there remains to us of this stone age, that we may learn something of the earliest inhabitants of this metropolitan City of Canada. And really, save a cursory sketch by Jacques Cartier, it is all that we may know of them. It has been written of people, "by their works shall ye know them," nothing extensive or grand have they left. Yet groping in the mist we may stumble on a few facts in their history; and, with no other point from which to view, let us look at them through their works, few and insignificant though they be.

Truly rude, more the exercise of instinct than reason, this first use of stone. Primitive man, pressed by hunger, with the most convenient stone, slew and eat. It is related of the early Caledonians: that each carried a ball of flint; and, that it might not be lost, had it attached to a long thong. Hurling this with unerring aim he brought down his necessary prey. Thus, have we explained to us, the first use of stone. Cartier tells us, in the account of his visit to Ancient Hochelaga, that the villagers had heaps of stones piled up within their walls, for defence in case of attack.

The cultivation and use of cereals as food, early necessi-

tated the employment of other instruments ; a large flat stone, probably a granite boulder of which there were many lying conveniently near, was therefore chosen. On this the squaws, with a smaller stone, pounded their parched corn, *Sagamate*, into meal. And, notwithstanding the many improvements of this Iron age, our cereals are still after the primitive manner, reduced to meal by two stones, made to work the one upon the other. This meal, kneaded, required baking and heated flat stones were the only ovens and cooking utensils. Water also was made to boil by dropping similar heated stones into the wooden vessels in which it was contained. Many evidences there are on old camping grounds of stones devoted to this purpose. Fire places also were built up Cyclopiian fashion of stones of all shapes and sizes.

So much for the use of stone unhewn ; but as man rose in civilization, such unimproved natural implements and tools were early deemed insufficient. He soon began to use what are called flakes, that is angular fragments broken from hard flinty rocks. These served for cutting purposes or as scrapers, *Fig. 1*, being evidently an instrument of this class. It was turned up on the site of Hochelaga along with great quantities of broken pottery. In shape it is an irregular triangle tapering towards the point, which has been broken. The material is Trenton limestone from the base of the mountain. Although softer than other as accessible rock, its angular fracture rendered it more serviceable for cutting purposes.

Such fragments were at an early period improved by chipping ; being thus fashioned into spear, and arrow-heads, knives, and other cutting instruments : *Fig. 2* is what is called a chip broken off in this process. It is from the same spot as the flake, and is the only indication we have of this manufacture having been carried on by the Hochelagians. Brought thither, no doubt, by some dusky youth in play from the *stone* factory, its evidence is sufficient. From time to time

arrow-heads have been found at Longueuil, one of which is in the Museum of the Geological survey, such, with good reason, may be classed as belonging to Montreal.

The manufacture of these arrow-heads became one of the most flourishing industries, so to speak, in all uncivilized nations. Having selected a number of stones, such as gave an angular fracture he preferred, the primitive workman, with a suitable pebble, broke from them elongated fragments or flakes, as near the intended shape as possible. These flakes were then fashioned by a dexterous hand into the desired arrow-heads. This process is graphically described as follows :—"The Indian seated himself upon the floor, and, laying the stone anvil upon his knee, with one blow of his agate chisel he separated the obsidian pebble into two parts ; then giving a blow to the fractured side, he split off a slab a quarter of an inch in thickness. Holding the piece against his anvil with the thumb and finger of his left hand, he commenced a series of continuous blows, every one of which chipped off fragments of the brittle substance. It gradually seemed to acquire shape. After finishing the base of the arrow-head (the whole being little over an inch in length), he began striking gentle blows, every one of which I expected would break it in pieces. Yet such was his adroit application, his skill, and dexterity, that in little over an hour he produced a perfect obsidian arrow-head." This, a slow and tedious process, required great care and patience ; for often with almost the last stroke was a larger piece than was intended knocked off, and the work rendered useless. Dropping the spoiled arrow-head among the heap of chips, the patient-Indian, without a murmur, went to work on the next flake. Wonderful how perfectly symmetrical in finish many of these arrows are. Some were completed by pressure instead of blows ; an instrument for that purpose being made from deer's horn. Some such instruments have been found in use among the Esquimaux. This mode of manufacture

is thus described by Gastaldi :—" When the Indians wish to make an arrow or other instruments of a splinter of obsidian, they take the piece in the left hand, and hold grasped in the other a small goat's horn ; they set the piece of stone upon the horn, and dexterously pressing it against the point of it, while they give the horn a gentle movement from right to left, and up and down, they disengage from it frequent chips, and in this way obtain the desired form."

Improvement, and a desire for greater comfort, brought new demands that could not be supplied save by a new departure in manufactures. Other tools, not easily completed by chipping, had to be made. Such, after they had been chipped to the proper size, were shaped by rubbing or grinding. A more tedious process than that previously described, still not attended with the same danger of having an almost completed job ruined. Large fixed grindstones, likely of sandstone from the Potsdam formation, were the instruments on which these polished tools were fashioned. For the finer work, such as gouges and axes, where the larger stone could not be used to advantage, a smaller whetstone was employed. *Fig. 3*, turned up in an excavation for the foundation of a house, near the site of the other finds, seems to have been used for this purpose. It is of a kind of mica-schist ; resembling both in shape and material whetstones in use at the present day.

The first object of this class, here presented in *Fig. 4*, seemingly a stone hammer, was picked up on the surface of a vacant lot near Metcalf Street. Made from a granite pebble, it required little if any labor to bring it to the proper shape. With a bandage of thongs it was bound to a handle ; a slight depression on the front, serving for a socket. The depression bears the appearance of having been made by picking, a pointed stone being the pick. At the butt it is about two inches thick, tapering slightly towards the point. It evidently has seen some service, as both ends are consider-

ably battered ; while a small piece has been broken from the point. Wielded by the strong arm of a stalwart Indian, many a well aimed blow has been dealt with it in driving home the wedge or post.

We have next, from the same place *Fig. 5*, what may be called an axe, which also bears unmistakable evidence of use. The material is a kind of hornblendic diorite from the mountain. In shape it is symmetrical, but unfortunately has been broken ; no pains seems to have been spared in its completion. It was ground first on a rough stone, as striae of this rough grinding process have been left on one face ; while in some spots where the chipping has left depressions the rough surface remains. The total length, when perfect, must have been about seven inches ; and the width in the broadest part about two. Tapering off to about half the width, at the butt, where it is almost round : it is flattened towards the point. Unlike axes in use at the present day, it was held in the hand, while force was applied by blows struck on the head with a hammer or mallet. Trees were cut down and wood split in this way. The point, no doubt, was broken in the attempt to extricate the axe from some tough old log into which it had got fastened.

Fig. 6, is a representation of a stone celt from the collection of Mr. E. Murphy, by whom it was found on the side of an excavation on Mansfield Street. It is of mica-schist, and is highly finished, save at the butt, which is left as it was first broken from the rock. Many, if not most of the celts found in this vicinity, are thus seemingly unfinished. They were probably used as skinning instruments, in fact, they are so designated in most descriptions, while it seems hardly possible that they could have been used for any other purpose, as many of them are made from such soft materials, that they could be of no use in cutting wood. A number of specimens from Hopkin's Island, exceedingly rude in finish, are of the softest of limestone.

Another specimen, *Fig. 7*, also broken, is fashioned from a piece of trap from one of the veins or dikes issuing from the base of the mountain. Found while excavating for pottery, it was rejected as of no Antiquarian interest; and it was not until some time afterwards, when making further excavations, that it was considered worthy of a place among the remains of old Hochelaga. In the mean time, it had been broken in halves, one of which was lost. For what purpose it was manufactured we have not been able to ascertain. Of a triangular, elongated, wedge shape, it may have served much the same purpose as our chopping knife. The Indians had strange mixtures: and the flesh of the deer may have been reduced to a "hash" by this instrument. From its shape, we might also take it to be the upper of a run of stones, from one of those primitive grist mills.

Various other kinds of such implements have been found in the vicinity of Montreal; the gouges from the Ottawa district being especially fine. We would therefore infer, although these are wanting in our collections from the site of Hochelaga, that its (for America) semi-civilized people were well acquainted with their use.

We have also those things manufactured by carving; and fortunately we have one beautiful specimen, of this style of workmanship, from our find. But as this object and its manufacture has been described in a previous paper we would refer our reader to Page 15 of this Volume for a further and more extended account.

We may hence gather, from these fragmentary objects, that the citizens of old Hochelaga were men of like passions with ourselves: that our thoughts were their thoughts. That great tidal wave of thought, swelling, in its course from the beginning through the ages, influencing all in its sweep, has flowed through them to us. We are now, in our own way, thinking out the great problem of life and happiness as did the minds of the past, and as will those that are to come.

Not that we are mere copyists. All are original. Yet thinking out for ourselves, the problem of our existence, through the same well worn channels, we arrive at the same great truths.

Although we boast of the surpassing grandeur of our present age ; laughing at the vague rumors of the giants of early times ; those were indeed giant men. With no inheritance, making the best of their great unmoulded untutored mind, they prevailed against vast odds. Heroes too, men who struggling for very existence, rose in civilization ; aye, and in this struggle upwards bore us, rather all their posterity, a step nearer the coveted summit of perfect civilization. Why ! all our great strides towards this summit are simply improvements on their grand fundamental inventions.

Then, giving these fathers in invention, all that is asked for them in the legends of Heroes and Giants, knowing that our possession is our inheritance, rather than our works, let us bequeathe to our posterity this rich legacy with, if possible, a tithe of usuary.

MAKING GREENBACKS.



THE general public, says the Philadelphia *Times*, while capable of recognizing any flaws in the impress of bank notes or fractional currency, know very little of the care exercised by the government in protecting itself against their fraudulent issue, or of the many safeguards thrown around the various stages which greenbacks undergo before they are placed in circulation. Every possible contingency is so surrounded with strict enactments, and so much red tape is necessary that the expense of printing Treasury notes is enormous. In the first place the manufacture of the peculiar paper used

is supervised by government inspectors, against whose integrity numberless checks and counterchecks have been devised and are strictly enforced. In the next stage, printing the backs of notes, the closest supervision is exercised, and the strictest account required. For instance, in printing the backs of fifty cent notes, which work is done by the Philadelphia Bank Note Company, in the United States Appraisers' building, Second Street, above Walnut, the sheets are counted at least eight times, and a register is kept of each count. In this establishment over forty presses are continually employed in printing the backs of notes required to replace a worn out currency. The paper is received in sheets of sufficient size to take an impression from plates on which sixteen engravings of the note have been made. The number sent in the package from the paper factory is not stated, as the box is sealed with the government stamp. A return is made by the party furnishing and the party receiving the paper, of the exact amount, without the knowledge of each other's count, so that the possibility of any fraud upon the Treasury is prevented. As soon as each sheet is accounted for, the paper is sent into the wetting room. The chief of that department, before he acknowledges the receipt of any package, requires that the number of sheets be ascertained by one of his assistants. After the paper has undergone the soaking process, it is again inspected, and an account is opened with each printer, who, in turn, must furnish a receipt for every sheet thus given him. Then on a hand press, with a girl adjusting the sheet to the plate and to the press, the printer strikes off the impressions one by one until one hundred have been printed. The sheets are then transferred to the drying department and again counted. Racks are arranged in a warm room so as to expedite this work, and in a few hours the sheets are taken to the counting room, being twice counted, in the change. Then they are returned to the superintendent of the print-

ing department, Mr. John McGur, under whose management all these intricate details have been followed out and the notes packed up for shipment to Washington, where the face is printed, and the seal of the United States Treasurer affixed. It is therefore, safe to calculate, that before a fifty cent note reaches the public, it will have been counted at least twenty-two times. So it is with all the currency afloat. The appliances for carrying on this work must be complete, and nothing but the best workmanship is allowed by the government in printing the circulating medium. The designing and engraving rooms, with their delicate machinery and skilled labor, are marvels, and the system of checks employed throughout the various branches is such as to render the consummation of any fraud upon the company or the government utterly impossible.

CLAIMS TO THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.



ROBABLY no archæological mystery is enshrouded with more interest and a greater charm, than the discovery of the Western continent. This fact is attested by the devotion and zeal of a galaxy of men of genius, such as Humboldt, Kingstorough, Stephens, Rafn, and well nigh a score of others. The various theories for the solution of this perplexing problem, may of them ingeniously spun, are too numerous for mention here. Only the principal claims to discovery and colonization can receive attention. Ancient America, with its noble monuments of a once grand civilization, is to us a land of darkness, and its history one of uncertainty. In our inquiries, fact must, in a measure, be exchanged for conjecture. Very scanty are the records that come down to us from the ancients concerning their knowledge of the Atlantic, and the islands hidden in its bosom, though those indomitable sailors, the Phœnicians, had passed the pillars of Hercules and

established colonies on the western coast of Africa, in the ninth century before Christ. Three hundred years later (B. C. 570), according to Herodotus, Pharaoh Necho fitted out an expedition, manned by Phœnician sailors, and sent it around the entire coast of Africa. That the Canary Islands were discovered and colonized by the Phœnicians, there is no doubt. Strabo, speaking of the islands of the Blessed, or Fortunate Isles, as they were afterward called, adds, "That those who pointed out those things were the Phœnicians, who before the time of Homer had possession of the best part of Africa and Spain." It is a well-known fact, that these hardy adventurers of the seas were in the habit of preserving with the strictest secrecy the names and location of the distant lands with which they engaged in commerce. Where they sailed and traded, other than in the ports of the Indies and of the British Isles, must remain unknown. Whether furnished by this nation of sailors or not, the ancients seemed to have had some remarkable information concerning an island or continent hidden in the Sea of Darkness, as the Atlantic was called. The first mention of this is made by Theopompous, a celebrated Greek orator and historian, who flourished in the time of Alexander the Great. His description of this distant island, of great dimensions, and inhabited by a strange people, is preserved in Ælian's "Variæ Historiæ," written during the reign of Alexander Severus.—*The Galaxy*.

— The first newspaper, says the *Figaro*, which appeared in England, was published at the time of the threatened Spanish invasion in 1588. It was issued by the Government for the reason, as stated, "that this publication is the surest means of making the truth known to the people, and of contending against the sin of lying and exaggerations of calumny." The oldest number of this journal extant is No. 50, of July 26, 1588, now in the British Museum."

OBITUARY.



It is with regret that we chronicle the death of Sir Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., LL.D., F.G.S., &c. Born in Montreal, December 25, 1821; he died at the early age of 55, on the 16th February last-

Being of a studious turn of mind, he prepared for the University at Dr. Black's school, and graduating as M.D. from McGill, in 1846; he, in the following year, started on a visit to Europe. Returning in 1849, he at once commenced the practice of medicine in Montreal, where his indomitable energy soon led him to take a prominent part in the advancement of science and learning. Four years afterwards, (1853), he bade adieu to Canada, and took his residence in London, England, where he gained high honors in his profession, and among Scientific men.

During the four years of his professional career in this city, he was Curator and Librarian of the Natural History Society, and it was through his liberality and devotion that the Museum was brought to anything like its present condition; for, while devoting much of his valuable time to its arrangement, from his own collection it was enriched to the extent of over 1500 specimens. On his departure, a resolution was passed, thanking him for his "numerous and valuable contributions to the Museum," and expressing the Society's "best wishes for his future success and welfare."

Notwithstanding the pressing duties of his profession, and his many works published in connection therewith, he was a devout student of Natural History and Archæology, especially of his native country; having contributed a number of papers on these subjects to journals both in Great Britain and Canada. He also took a lively interest in the *Antiquarian* from its commencement, having favored it with several interesting papers relating to our archæological his-

tory. His last communication was a promise of a still more interesting article.

He was a keen observer, taking down in minute detail, notes, as he informs us, of everything he saw worthy of remembrance in his rambles. Having in his youth, paid considerable attention to Canadian Numismatics, these notes will, no doubt, contain many facts relative to that subject. It is to be hoped, then, that they will be published at an early date, ere they become lost to posterity.

COIN SALES.



THE Wingate Collection.—Mr. Wingate's famous cabinet of ancient Scotch coins has recently been sold in London, together with specimens from several other similar collections, the whole bringing a little less than \$20,000 in round numbers. A farthing of Robert Bruce brought \$200; a half St. Andrew of Robert III. (very rare), \$240. A half-tester in gold of Queen Mary brought \$75; a unique lion of Queen Mary, struck in 1553, with the crown and arms of Scotland between two cinque-foils, brought \$525; a thistle-dollar of the same Queen, of 1578, \$105. A "union," struck after the accession of King James VI. to the English crown, brought \$75.

Jewett Collection.—This sale, which we noticed in our last number, took place in New York on January 24th-28th. Considering the dullness of the times, the prices obtained for the rare and fine pieces may be regarded as satisfactory. The total amount of the sale was \$4950. The rare Indian medal, No. 1141, was bought by Mr. Netson of Cold Springs, N.Y., for \$24. The Leslie two-pence, went to Germany, fetching \$7. We give the prices for a few of the most interesting pieces:—144, Gold Salute of Henry V., \$10.50; 472, Double Thaler, \$6.50; 564, 1804 Half-Dollar, \$24; 843, Bliss Medal (for service in Mexico), \$13; 844, Nathan-

iel Green, for Eutaw, \$33; 845, Duncan Medal, \$13.50; 885, Gouverneur Kemble Medal, \$47; 886, Reuben Fenton Medal, \$9.50; 1017, Charles I., Pound-piece, \$32; 1185, Five Russian pieces, (remarkably fine), \$2.37 each; 2389, Washington Half-Dollar, \$50; 2403, Gold (Washington), "He is in glory," \$31; 2476, Washington Bronze Medal, \$48. This collection was catalogued by Mr. Edward Cogan, and we may add, that the description of the rare lines fully sustained his reputation for truthfulness and accuracy. We might say of this veteran, in the words of Shakespeare:—

He "nothing extenuates,

Nor aught sets down in malice."

— Catalogues of sales, to be held—one in New York on the 17th, and the other in Philadelphia on the 24th of April,—have been received, but neither of them contain anything of interest to Canadians.

EDITORIAL.

WITH the present number is our fourth volume completed; which, while we have to confess, that it was with strong misgivings, at its commencement, we undertook the task for another year, has proved much better than we had anticipated. Yet we have fallen far short of a possible perfection. Asking, then, a kind indulgence for our short comings, and promising better things for the future, we may state that we have presented the best that the time, which could be spared from our ordinary avocations, would allow. Thanking those who have contributed to our past success, we ask for a continuance of their favors. Since our commencement, we have lost many of those who have added much to the interest of our pages. It would seem necessary that others, of which there are many interested in the study, of the requisite ability, should step to the front to fill up our thinned ranks.

Then, with the help of abler pens than ours, may the *Antiquarian* become a monument in Canadian Archæological history. We have also to express our thanks to our brethren of the press for the many encouraging notices of our efforts in promoting the study of the old in Canada ; we will endeavor in time to be worthy of still more extended recognition. Especially encouraging are the following words which we quote from the *The Canadian Illustrated News* :—
“ In Montreal the absorption of commerce stands very much in the way of any devotion to the study of Canadian Antiquities, and hence the importance of encouraging the few who do persevere in the pursuit. Perhaps chief among these is the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, which is quietly pressing its way into public recognition. The Society publishes a handsome and interesting quarterly entitled the *Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*, which we are glad to see has already reached the third number of its fourth volume. The January number now lying before us is a very creditable pamphlet indeed, and if more prominently put before our citizens would, we are confident, meet with generous support. We would suggest to the Society that they should take immediate steps towards obtaining increased publicity, and we are sure, judging from ourselves, that their brethren of the press throughout all the Provinces would give them a helping hand.”

—During the past year an ingenious coiner, named Vautier, was tried at the Court of assizes of Ardennes (France) for having falsified and gilded one franc pieces so as to make them look like Napoleons. He confessed his guilt, and stated that he first filed down the francs to make them of the same diameter as Napoleons, that he next altered the inscription of the value on the reverse by soldering on flattened wire by means of a blow-pipe, and after completing the transformation with a graver, gilded the pieces by the galvanic process.

— The Jersey States have passed a bill for the withdrawal

of the present copper coinage (the penny pieces being now $1/13$ th of a shilling), and substituting a fresh issue based upon the English system, equally the twelfth and twenty-fourth parts of the shilling. It is intended to retain the existing style of coin, bearing the head of Her Majesty on the obverse, and on the reverse the arms of the States of Jersey.

— A medal, commemorative of the visit of the Czar of Russia to London, in May, 1874, has lately been completed by M. Wiener, the famous Belgian Medallist, who, in a competition invited by the Committee of Reception, was unanimously chosen to execute the work. On the obverse of the medal is a very faithful portrait of the Czar. The reverse presents an allegorical group, representing above, Peace with outspread wings; on one side a female figure, typical of the City of London, supported by two amorini, bearing sword and mace, emblems of civic power; and on the other the Emperor, in Imperial Robes. Around the face of the medal are the words: "Servorum emancipator liberae civitatis hospes." This medal, which is quite worthy of the artist, has lately carried off the first prize in a competition invited by the Belgian Academy of Art, for the best medal executed in recent years.

— Since the first of January, 1876, the German Empire has a uniform currency, and the medley of pistoles, ducats, guilders, kreutzers, groschen, and the hundred other coins that formerly were such a vexation to travellers have all disappeared from circulation.

— A handsome solid silver medal, of the National Rifle Association, has just arrived from England for our Montreal Rifle Club. It bears on one side the figure of an archer, with the old national weapon that made Robin Hood and his merry men so famous, and the date 1300—1500, "Sit Perpetuam," and in contrast an English Rifleman of 1860, with his Snider rifle.

— The Count de la Rochefoucauld, who has instituted excavations at Pompeii in a new direction, hitherto rather discouraged by the archæologists, has been amply rewarded recently. He has discovered two skeletons, one of a man and the other of a woman, both in a perfect state of preservation. At their sides were found a pair of gold earrings, a golden purse, and a piece of gold net work, and near by were some pastry moulds, four spoons, eight drinking cups, and four plates, all of silver.

— The excavations now being pursued in the Olympiad by German archæologists have already brought to light a fine statue of Victory, from the chisel of Praxiteles, in a perfect state of preservation.

— A most valuable MS. has been discovered in the Azores. It refers to the colonization, in the year 1500, of the northern part of America by emigrants from Oporto, Aveiro, and the island of Terceira. It was written by Francisco de Souza, in 1570. Barboza Machado states that it was lost during the great earthquake at Lisbon in 1755. This important document is about to be published by an erudite Azorian gentleman, and will throw much light on the disputed question of the early discovery of America.

— The recent excavations near the old Dipylon at Athens have brought to light the foundations of a house belonging to the time of Mithridates, in which were found fifty silver coins of the same age, some of which are of great value and unique in character. At Aquileia, interesting discoveries have also been rewarding the zeal of explorers; and, according to recent reports, the foundation walls of a circus of colossal dimensions have been traced.

— In 1844, the Duke of Devonshire sold his magnificent collection of coins and medals which cost him £50,000.

REVIEWS.

FROM Messrs. Edmondstone & Douglas, 88 Princes Street, Edinburgh, we have received the prospectus, with specimen plate, of a work entitled, "*The Records of the Coinage of Scotland.*" This quarto volume, edited by R. W. Cochran-Patrick, LL.B., will no doubt prove of service in the elucidation of the history of an important series of the British Coinage.

— "*Issues of the Mint of the United States, Chronologically arranged and described,*" by W. S. Appleton, is the title of a small pamphlet of twenty pages, which we have received from the author. It is a reprint from the *American Journal of Numismatics*, and in this form it will no doubt become an authority with the collectors of American coins.

— "*Numismatic Chronicle.*"—Part IV. of this journal is to hand. Its contents are a continuation of the supplement to "Madden's Jewish Coinage," and an exhaustive article on the Metrology of "the Ancient Electrum Coins struck between the Lelantian Wars and the Accession of Darius." It gives a full "account of the rise and extension of the early electrum and gold currencies of the Greeks, both on the Asiatic and European sides of Aegean." This field, highly interesting to all Numismatists as the birth-place of money and of art, is almost inexhaustible. Even in those early days, the issue of the many cities of Greece and her colonies, gave tokens of that highly artistic coinage, in which there is constantly something new to every Numismatic student. Altogether the article is well worthy of perusal, and reflects credit on the research of Mr. B. V. Head, who is now an acknowledged authority in Greek Numismatics. From the introduction we quote that:— "The discovery not long since of a small number of electrum coins on the coast of the mainland opposite the island of Samos, has lead me to examine more minutely than I

had hitherto done the series of electrum coins preserved in the British Museum ; and as a renewed study of the coins has convinced me that we have still much to learn concerning these earliest examples of the art of coining, I have no hesitation in laying the results of my work before the Numismatic Society, in the hope that others also may turn their attention to this interesting series, and that thus we may obtain a clearer insight into the commercial relations of the various Greek cities, both on the Asiatic and European sides of the sea, in the two centuries preceding the subjugation of the former by the Persians."

— "*The American Journal of Numismatics*," contains, as usual, many items of interest to the American Numismatist. Among which, we may notice, an article on "Masonic Medals."

-- The "*Coin Circular*," from Titusville, Pa., has also filed an appearance.

— Among the periodicals seeking favor with collectors, we have for the first time received a copy of "*The Coin Collector's Journal*," edited by Edward Froissard, Esq., and published by Messrs. J. W. Scott & Co., of 75 Nassau Street, New York. It will no doubt prove acceptable to many young collectors.



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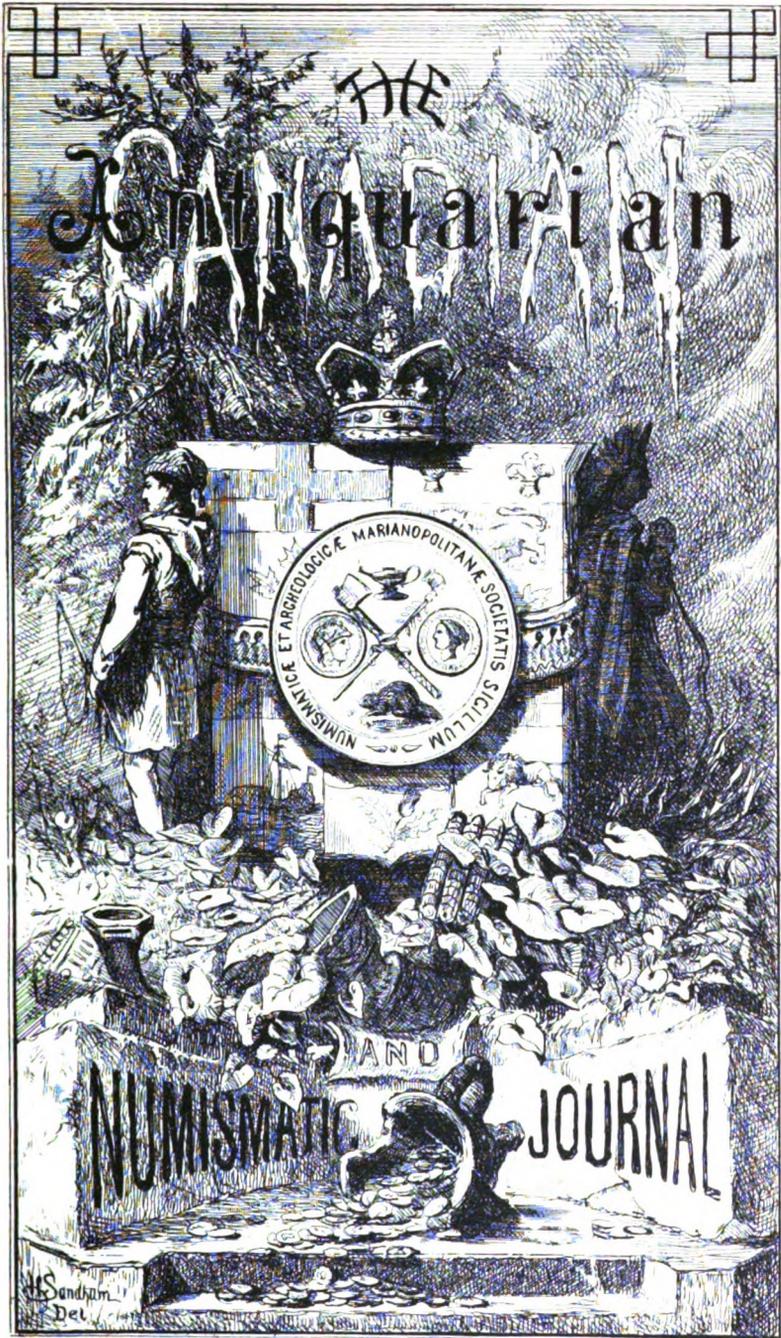
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