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AND
NUMISMATIC JOURNAL:

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**MEDAL COMMEMORATIVE OF THE LAYING OF
THE CORNER STONE OF THE WESTERN
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MONTREAL.**

The Montreal Standard - Montreal

1880 April 30

(Vol. V. No. 1-4.)



THE
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VOL. V.

MONTREAL, JULY, 1876.

No. I.

ARCHITECTURE IN NUMISMATICS.

BY HENRY MOTT.



HERE is no science more dry than Numismatics to the uninitiated ; to those who have paid even a slight degree of attention to it there are few more deeply interesting. Indispensable to the historian, the artist and the man of letters will find it perpetually bringing before their notice facts, principles, and characters which, but for these unerring records, would have escaped their research ; and it often happens that a coin or medal may give a more valuable indication of national character than a learned or elaborate essay. How deeply interesting are the symbols on Greek coins ; what a various and valuable lesson in political economy do we learn from Archaic tetradrachms of ancient Athens. At a time when art was most flourishing, and when the Athenian mint was capable of producing the most exquisite specimens of medal

engraving, we still find the coarse, rude workmanship continued which had characterized an earlier epoch, because the half-civilized nations with whom the Athenians traded recognized the weight and purity of their coins, and hesitated to take the newer and more beautiful mintages, till the course of years had taught them that these too were Athenian.

The eye accustomed to see on our modern coins such unmeaning devices as a wreath of oak or laurel, no longer looks for a moral lesson or a national triumph. The ancient Roman could not disburse the smallest coin without being reminded of the power and grandeur of Rome: sometimes the denarius represented a glorious victory; sometimes a new province added to the empire; sometimes some fresh architectural ornament to the imperial city. Now the coin reminded him of the virtues of the Emperor; commemorated the PIETY of Antonius, the VALOUR of Aurelian, the PROVIDENCE of Augustus; gave the title, so well deserved, of the "best of princes," to the illustrious Trajan, and insisted even of men as worthless as Didius Julianus, that, sitting in the seat of Cæsar, they were the "rulers of the world."

How many important national changes are indicated unconsciously, but all the more certainly by these unimpeachable witnesses. The successors of Alexander founded kingdoms, and, with Greek rule, introduced the Greek language. For a while it prevailed, and Greek art with it; but it took no firm root in Oriental soil. Slowly the art-language and law faded out of the land, and the old Eastern half-civilization re-asserted its rights. And how is this made known to the world? What records have we of these most significant changes? None, save the coinage of the countries; but this is all-sufficient.

In a pamphlet issued by the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1836, occurs the following sentence:

"Another source of information is ancient coins and

medals, which frequently represent upon the reverse some building, the erection of which they are designed to commemorate. Series of them have been chronologically arranged at Rome and sold in sets. From these Piranesi and other architectural writers have derived authority for the restoration of many ancient buildings."

The Rev. H. J. Rose, rector of Houghton-Conquest, read a short but very effective paper on "Architectural Medals" in 1852 before the Bedfordshire Archæological Society, and the subject was treated more elaborately by Professor T. L. Donaldson in his valuable and interesting work entitled "Architectura Numismatica," published in London in 1859.

A passage from Addison's "Dialogues on Medals" shows the sagacity with which that intelligent writer could seize the peculiar value of such a topic :

"All this is easily learnt from medals, where you may see likewise the plans of many of the most considerable buildings of old Rome. There is an ingenious gentleman of our nation, extremely well versed in this study, who has a design of publishing the whole history of architecture, with its several improvements and decays, as it is to be met with on ancient coins. He has assured me, that he has observed all the nicety of proportion in the figures of the different orders, that compose the buildings on the best preserved medals. You here see the copies of such ports and triumphal arches as there are not the least traces of in the places where they once stood. You have here the models of several ancient temples, though the temples themselves, and the gods that were worshipped in them, are perished many hundred years ago. Or, if there are still any foundations or ruins of former edifices, you may learn from coins what was their architecture when they stood whole and entire. These are buildings which the Goths and Vandals could not demolish, that are infinitely more durable than stone or marble, and will,

perhaps, last as long as the earth itself. They are, in short, so many monuments of brass."

Writers on medals have adopted various systems of periods, countries, classes, families, and other arbitrary divisions; in treating of architectural medals, it is necessary to adopt a classification peculiar to the subject, and to consider every other circumstance as subordinate to that, the object not being to illustrate the medallic history of a colony, province, country or dynasty, nor the series of any particular metal or size.

They might probably be divided into five classes, reflecting as it were, the customs and habits of the ancients, chiefly during the Roman empire, in reference to their edifices, and revealing to us observances and practices which otherwise had been imperfectly known, and of which they alone offer indisputable evidence.

1. *Sacred*.—Including temples, altars, tabernacles, œdicules, and funeral edifices, such as those connected with the apotheoses of the Roman emperors.
2. *Monumental*.—As rostral or sculptured columns, votive and triumphal arches, and trophies.
3. *Of Public Utility*.—As the Forum, Basilica, Macellum, Thermæ, Villa publica, and bridges.
4. *Of Public Games*.—As the theatres, stadia, circi, and amphitheatres.
5. City gates, cities, camps, harbours, ports and pharos.

It is admitted, that medals in general were the current coin of the day, although some, as medallions, may be assumed to have been unquestionably struck on special occasions to record an event, for the purpose of distribution as a largess, or as Suetonius tells us in his life of Augustus Cæsar, for private presentation to friends, clients or followers.

We may learn from Erizzo, an illustration of the Proverb, "There is nothing new under the sun," for he says that the Roman boys at the time of Hadrian tossed up their coppers,

crying "head or ship"; of which tradition our modern "*heads or tails*," and "*man or woman*," is certainly a less refined version. We thence gather, however, that the prow of a vessel would appear to have been the more ordinary device of the reverse of the brass coin of that classic period.

The brass medals resist least the injuries of time, exposure and use. The gold and silver are generally the best preserved, the most brilliant and sharpest.

Usually edifices are represented in geometrical elevation, but there is nevertheless a large number of medals in which buildings appear in perspective. At times there are groups of buildings, as in some of the temples, which are shown with their surrounding courts and other accompaniments. The circus with its attendant dependencies of arches, quadrigæ, and occasionally the chariot-races form a conspicuous assemblage. The Coliseum with its portico, and the interior arrangements crowded with spectators; and the ports of Ostia, with the moles, temple, warehouses, pharos, and crowded vessels at full sail, form admirable combinations. The façades of the temples have usually the columns close together on either side of the central columniation; which, however, is itself extravagantly widened, so that the statue of the divinity, supposed to be inside, may be displayed in full view. Very frequently medals have crowded groups of figures mixed up with buildings, as in the allocutions and sacrifices of the emperors, many of which occur in front of a temple.

The Doric, Ionic and Corinthian capitals are all thus preserved, and in many instances are very distinctly shown, of the Corinthian there are many varieties; the entablature is sometimes represented merely by a thick line, sometimes the three divisions are thrown into one large mass, as in the Arch of Postunius. Often the architrave or frieze, as the case may be, is suppressed; but at others the three divisions of architrave, frieze and cornice are well marked. It is to be

observed, that frequently the horizontal lines are conventionally shown by lines of dots. It may be also noted, that the medals, which have all their mouldings rendered by lines of pearls, as in those of Iriopolis and Sámos, are of a late period.

The entablature is generally kept horizontal and unbroken ; but sometimes it is interrupted by a central arch. The pediments are richly varied, and hardly a pediment occurs without the necessary accompaniments to finish off the composition, and some medals of the temples of Capitoline Jupiter and Concord have numerous large figures all along the inclined outer line of the pediment.

The roofs are usually represented as constructed of large square slabs, whilst the roofs of circular temples present a great variety of treatment, both as to form and ornamentation.

On several of the buildings, and particularly on the city walls, the jointing or channelling of the courses of stone is distinctly marked by raised lines ; sometimes this jointing occurs on the cella walls of temples, and is seen in the intercolumniations.

On a medal of Aduda Pisidia, there is represented a six-columned Ionic portico, in the intercolumniations of which the letters composing the name are inscribed between the columns ; and the columns themselves are remarkable, as having a pedestal or statue in front of them.

Perspective representations of temples with courts also occur, but, with regard to some of these, it may be accounted for on the supposition, that it is intended to represent three sides of the object, or rather an end and two sides ; in endeavouring to account for the peculiar aspect presented, no other method seems sufficiently satisfactory to account for the delineation on the medal.

Such are a few brief suggestions on several points, which

might be more fully developed in describing individual specimens.

It is generally supposed that the engraver of medals has been ordinarily content to satisfy himself in the representation of buildings by giving a part only instead of the whole, but it is clear that the ancients adhered with remarkable fidelity to the leading features of the original, and we may rely, from well-known examples, upon the truthfulness of their authority. It is true that certain conventionalisms exist; as, for instance, the widening of the central intercolumniation and the compression of the others; and occasionally a part of the building for the whole, but to the experienced eye of the numismatist such departures do not mislead. The purpose is obvious; it is a kind of short-hand; but there is no substitution of feature. It has been remarked in support of the theory of this conventionalism, which admits of substitution to any extent, that the same temple on coins of different epochs shows various treatment of the details. But this is no valid objection; for it is well known, that the buildings themselves from time to time were altered; that they received a variety of treatment, when restored from fire, from the incidents of political tumults, or the decay of time; and that the temples of Capitoline Jove and Vesta, the Coliseum, and other monuments, differed in subsequent periods from the original more or less. It is, therefore, safer to assume, that the representation coincides with great precision with the original building, and that if any difference exists, as in the Coliseum, or the perspective view of a temple, it only abbreviates, where the omission is obvious and cannot mislead the intelligent observer.

**LIST OF ARCHITECTURAL MEDALS OF CLASSIC ANTIQUITY
IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.**

Acropolis, at Athens, 3rd century.

Temples of—

Faustina, at Rome, Antoninus Pius, A.D. 142.

Concord, at Rome, Tiberius, A.D. 14-37.			
Alexander, at Macedon, Alexander Severus, A.D. 222-235.			
Jupiter Ferretrius, Rome.			
Janus,	"	Nero,	A.D. 54-68.
Augustus,	"	Augustus,	A.D. 36.
Melicertes, Corinth,	Lucius Verus,	"	161-169.
Juno Martialis, Rome, Vibus-Trebonianus, A.D. 251-254.			
Vesta,	"	Vespasian,	" 69-79.
Jupiter,	Emisa,	Elagabalus,	" 219-222.
Astarte,	"	"	"
Adonis,	Byblos,	Macrinus,	" 217-218.
Venus,	Paphos,	Caracalla,	" 211-217.
Venus,	Eryx,	Augustus,	B.C. 30 to A.D. 14.
Jupiter Sol,	Heliopolis,	Philip,	A.D. 244-249.
Jupiter,	Heliopolis,	Philip,	" "
Jupiter,	Zeugma,	Philip,	" "

There are also to be seen in the British Museum many other specimens of Architectural Medals—Funeral, Commemorative, Public Buildings, Military and Maritime. There also exists a rich collection of similar Medals in the Cabinet de Medailles of the Imperial Library at Paris.

PACIFIC MIGRATIONS.

BY BENJAMIN SULTE.



AGAIN the question is agitated as to whether the people of Ancient Asia were able to cross over to the American Continent and whether they did so. It is probable that they had the means, and that many, ages ago, migrated to our shores.

The system of tracing the parentage of two races widely separated—by comparing words and expressions common to both—is now almost entirely abandoned by Antiquarians, because of the many coincidences fully proved and of the

many more suspected as such. But there exist in some languages certain peculiarities that cannot be reproduced by strange tribes, without direct relation, ancient or modern. The Rev. Father Petilot notices that the Esquimaux form words, we may say, by the repetition of monosyllables thus:—*tom* a house, and *tom-tom* the heart. The Malays form words in a like manner; being the only people with the Esquimaux who so construct their words. Might we not, therefore, infer a common ancestry for those two races. We know that it is possible, by way of the islands disseminated through the North Pacific, for families or migrations to have landed on the American shores, but is it possible for a people like the Malayan inhabitants of salubrious clime to have conceived for an instant the idea of dwelling in those cold inhospitable regions lying within the Polar circle. We have yet another fact strengthening this opinion for the Esquimaux state; that their fathers were natives of a far off country where existed an animal like man, but dumb, with long arms, walking either erect or on all fours, and living in trees. This without doubt describes the monkey.

In brief, the Esquimaux have many points of resemblance to the people inhabiting the shores of Western Asia and neighboring islands. They have none whatever with any European nationality.

If then the theory of the Eastward movement be adopted, what may be said of the probability of communications, perhaps Emigrations Westward, that is from America to Asia.

This new feature of the question is brought out by a comparison of Indian War axes with those remaining of the barbarians, who during the fifth century overthrew the Roman empire and over-ran nearly the whole of Europe. They are, according to reports recently published, exactly alike in material and style.

It may be remembered that the question has long been

pending as to where the destroyers of Rome obtained the red stone of which their axes were made for no trace of that material can be discovered either in Europe or in the table lands of Asia from where those innumerable hords swooped down upon the civilized world. Now supposing, as I am convinced of the fact, that there were communications between that wild region and America, an interchange of commodities must have taken place, each bartering for productions of the other, not to be found within its own borders. I may here state that "trading" among the Indians extended over extensive areas. The inhabitants of the Gulf of St. Lawrence wore ornaments or beads formed from material obtained from the trading tribes, the region round the great Lakes, who in their turn imported from the traders of the Gulf of Mexico. We know that some of the inhabitants of the Mexican empire exchanged goods on the Northern frontier with trading tribes from British Columbia, who there carried on a trade with the tribes from Alaska. The same may be said of the state of trade in South America.

It is more than likely that this trading or kind of barter followed in the tracks opened up by immigration and also return by the same paths. We can then understand how the red stone quarries in the vicinity of the great Lakes may have furnished the material not only of the axes found every where in America, but even of similar weapons carried to France and Italy by the Vandals, Huns and Visigoths in their terrible invasion.

I am not going so far as to state that battalions from America actually went to assist their brethren of the steppes of Asia in their expeditions against the land civilization, but it seems to me perfectly reasonable to believe that some Canadian axes aided in the destruction of many a Roman Palace or Villa in France, and that they are now found buried with the stately ruins in Normandy and other parts of the country from whence the present population of Canada migrated two centuries ago.

THE NUMISMATIC MUSEUM OF LAVAL
UNIVERSITY.



HERE in Canada we have no great public collections such as may be found in London or the Continent. Yet much is to be learned from them, Museums are now looked upon as the great educators of our times, as much so as Universities. What can so instruct us in the History of the past as the things of the past? Or how can we better learn of the ancients than by handling the things that they have handled? It is pleasing then to see our educational institutions are supplying this lack, wherein our Government has especially failed in our higher education. We translate the following from the *Journal de Quebec*, and expect from the energy of its present curator, that the Numismatic collection of the Laval University, now the largest belonging to a Canadian Public Institution, will ere long rival our private collections :

This Museum was founded in 1859 ; and at its beginning did not contain over 50 pieces, while to-day it consists of 3,365 : of these 26 are gold, 609 silver and the remainder copper and bronze.

It is well known that a Numismatic cabinet is a collection of both Medals and Coins. That of the University consists 104 Commemorative, Reward and similar Medals ; 342 Religious Medals, and 2,919 Coins of 88 different Countries.

The most interesting, as well as the rarest, go back to the times of the Roman Emperors, of which the collection contains 141.

The most Ancient is of Philip, father of Alexander the Great, of the date 359—336 B. C.

An uninterested visitor may find it singular that we devote so much time to the study and classification of Coppers and Coins of such small intrinsic value. But in the light of History each one of these pieces has its importance. We

there find by turns a date, the commemoration of an event, the history of industry and commerce, the line of Kings or the succession of Governments, a legend, a popular aspiration, a contemporaneous judgment and so on : in fact, Numismatic collections are called the metallic archives of the human race.

Study for example those of our Canadian coppers, belonging to two somewhat troubled epochs of our History, 1811 and 1837 ; you can there easily discover the sentiments which at that time actuated a great number of our fellow countrymen. It was that in 1811, an unknown person believed himself the echo of many of his fellow citizens in striking a copper with the effigy of Craig, with this inscription : *Vexator Canadensis*. In 1837 you may see a star twinkling on our *sous*, also a Phrygian (*Suisse ?*) Cap double emblem of that liberty which certain spirits expected to find in annexation to the United States.

It would also be easy to follow simply by the examination of his Coins, the successive steps in the downfall of Louis XVI. In 1787 that monarch appears to us with the double inscription : *Lud. XVI. D. G. Fr. et Na. Rex.*, then *Sit nomcn Domini benedictum*. He is still here the King by the grace of God, with the grand mission of France the extending of the glory of the name of God ; it is still in the Latin tongue, that is to say the language of the church which is pleased to recognize the King of France as her eldest son In 1791, Louis appears to us as only *Roi des Francois*, while the Reverse of the Coin bears these significant words *Reigne de la loi*. There the King holds his crown merely at the hands of Frenchmen, the recognition of God has disappeared. Still another step, and in 1792 we read these words : *La nation, la loi, la roi*. With them we border on the Republic, and, in fact, in 1793, we notice the appearance of this inscription : *Republique Francaise. Tout les hommes sont egeaux devant la loi. Liberté egalité*.

This study of Numismatics presents enough interest even in this Country, that a publication devoted to the subject has for several years been issued in Montreal. The *Canadian Antiquarian* reckons already four years of existence, and in it are to be found a great many articles highly interesting to Science and History.

In conclusion, we ought to speak of those who have contributed to the formation of the Laval University's Numismatic collection. It may be called as they say "the work of everybody." Indeed the number of contributors is so considerable that it would be impossible to name the whole of them. We are desirous, however, to call to mind that the collection of Roman Coins is due to young Fremont, son of the late Dr. Fremont, it bears his name at present. The *Annuaire* of the University inscribes each year the names of new donors.

NAVY ISLAND.



FROM a work published in 1852 by Lieut.-Col. Sir Richard H. Bonnycastle, Royal Engineers, we take the following interesting particulars of this celebrated Island, and the stirring events connected therewith :—

Navy Island is situated at that part of the great river Niagara, where, after leaving Lake Erie, it forms a strait, in which are several islands and islets, dividing the strait into two channels on the British and American shores. Navy Island is the last of these, and was reserved by the British Government for the sake of its timber for naval purposes, and thus was never granted, and remained covered with forest trees of large size. It is however, a small spot, of about a mile and a half in length and half a mile in breadth, and is easily accessible in boats, either from the Canadian

or the American shores, the channel being very wide on the latter, and not more than five or six hundred yards on the former, where is the village of Chippewa, celebrated as the scene of several warlike operations, during the war of 1812, 1813, and 1814. At this village is the mouth of the Welland River, one of the great arteries of the internal navigation by canal.

The scene at this spot is singular and grand. The St. Lawrence, or Niagara as it is here called, after leaving Navy Island, spreads itself out into an enormous sheet of water, near a mile and a half in width, just above the great leap which it is swiftly, but almost imperceptibly, preparing to take, in order to throw its huge volume of waters into the seething gulf of the Falls.

From Chippewa there is a ferry across to a place called Fort Schlosser, which however, is merely a tavern-stand and ferry house in the United States, about the same distance above the Falls as Chippewa; and steamers ascend and descend the river as far as the mouth of the Welland, about one mile and a half above the caldron of Niagara, and within three quarters of a mile of the swiftest waters of the rapids.

The mouth of the Welland is canalized and embanked, so that once in it, a boat or a vessel is perfectly safe; nor do accidents happen often from their being caught by the descending current, which is moderate, until the slope of the substrata or bed of the mighty river becomes so inclined as to cause a succession of heavy rapids.

Situated at the head of this fearful navigation, Mackenzie chose Navy Island as the depot from which he was to centre the conquest of Canada. He thought himself secure on this dangerously isolated spot, because he well knew that there were no British steamboats to waft troops over, and because he also knew he could avail himself of two American steamers, which had been only just preparing to lay up for the

winter ; and that season proving, as we before observed, unusually mild, enabled these piratical vessels to earn a few dollars in the attempt to carry fire and sword into a country at peace with their owners.

There must have been a better military calculator than either Mackenzie or Van Rensselaer in the camp ; for at least there was a good show, and the semblance of a central blockhouse, and several batteries on Navy Island, deceived even the best telescopic judges.

The Island was, however, very formidable in appearance ; for covered as it was with wood, it was impossible for Colonel M'Nab to ascertain its strength. In the highest part of the center, trees had been cut down, and boughs put up, in the semblance of a strong blockhouse, and on various parts of the banks pseudo batteries were erected, in which altogether thirteen pieces of ordnance, mounted upon all sorts of temporary carriages, had been erected, whilst the main camp of huts was on the safe side, next to the United States frontier ; and Grand Island, a large Island ten miles long, belonging to the States, which was only separated from Navy Island by a very narrow channel, contained an army of sympathisers, and the general hospital and place of refuge.

From this Island, the reconnoitring parties sent by M'Nab, in such boats as he could get, were always fired upon notwithstanding that it was asserted that strong parties of the United States Militia were upon duty there to maintain neutrality. Two thousand Canadian militia rushed to Chippewa, and placed themselves upon its celebrated battle ground, and M'Nab then threw up entrenchments to protect his troops from the desultory cannonade to which they were exposed on a level and continuous frontier.

The Commander-in-chief, Sir John Colborne, after this fuss of battle and siege had lasted several days, thought it high time to interfere, and detached a Major of Artillery

from Kingston with a Captain of Engineers, and an adequate supply of guns, mortars, Congreve-rockets, and stores.

With respect to the *Caroline*, I have just to observe that an officer of the Army, who was present and is now by my side, has told me that the orders were to meet her on the river as she was plying between Schlosser and Navy Island, board her whilst under weigh, and capture and destroy her. After rowing about a long while in the dark, they saw her fires from the chimney near the American shore, and gallantly made up to her. It was fortunate for them she was not actually under weigh ; for if they had boarded her whilst moving so near the Falls, in the hurry of the action the engines would have been neglected or injured, and all would have gone down the cataract together.

Colonel M'Nab confined himself, after he took the command from Lieutenant-colonel Cameron—an able and retired officer of the 79th Regiment, who had at first been appointed to it—to mere precautionary measures, without firing upon the island. This state of things lasted until the 28th December, when Captain Drew, of the Royal Navy, was ordered by him to destroy the pirate steamboat *Caroline*, which he gallantly effected as she lay moored to the wharf at Schlosser, and sent her blazing down the Falls ; a fitting fate for a vessel eagerly employed in the invasion of a territory at peace with the nation it belonged to. Van Rensselaer and his vagabond crew might, with impunity, invade Canada, might kill the peaceable inhabitants, and commit any sort of horrors under the Medusan shield of patriotism ; but Great Britain must be silent. Not so the United States ; a pirate vessel is cut out from a ferry wharf, which is magnified into a fort, and destroyed, after she had landed guns and men and ammunition and provisions for a self-constituted army of real invaders, and the whole nation is up in the extremity of sensitiveness at this outrage on national rights. It remained a question on which peace or war be-

tween the most mighty empire in the world, and a new one just started into immense importance, hung upon a mere thread for five years.

A person named M'Leod, who had been Deputy-sheriff of the Niagara District, and who had no more to do with the burning of the *Caroline* than the reader who was in England at the time, was forcibly arrested, tried for his life by a Court which had no jurisdiction in his case, and very narrowly escaped hanging.

The most melancholy result on the part of the Canadian Militia of this winter seige of Navy Island, was in the death of a fine young man, Mr. Smith of Hamilton, who was lying in a barn on some hay when a red-hot shot from the island struck him, carrying away the upper part of his thigh and some of his ribs. A man serving our guns, under the direction of Captain Luard, also lost his leg by a cannon ball. In short, the brigands kept up a desultory cannonade, chiefly against the houses near Chippewa, until the Royal Artillery, under Major Cameron, made its appearance, when a 24-pounder was mounted on a scow and taken up the river, and battered the point where the guns of Van Rensselaer had been most active.

Two days before the evacuation, on the 12th of January after the 24th Regiment had made their appearance, Captain Glasgow, of the Royal Artillery, kept up a brisk cannonade of 283 rounds from heavy guns and mortars, and on the 13th he fired 130 more. Three schooners were also armed and fitted out, which effectually kept the brigands within their breastworks.

Captain Drew having settled the business in a more summary manner than in violating the American waters, by sending the pirate ship to perdition amidst the roar of Niagara's rapids, this patriotic storm in a washhand basin soon subsided, as far as Navy Island was concerned, and some

Companies of the 24th Regiment having appeared on the theatre, it was thought high time to shift the scenery.

President Mackenzie, Generalissimo Rensselaer Van Rensselaer, *et hoc genus omne*, beat a retreat under cover of border sympathy, and retired into the United States, if not with "bag and baggage," at least, as Touchstone says, with "scrip and scrippage."

The island was immediately taken possession of by the 24th, and found in the state I shall now describe, from official military, and private military reports, letters, and conversations.

The Lieutenant-governor, Sir Francis Head, visited it on the 17th of January, and an officer of Engineers made a special representation of its condition. One person describes the solitariness and wretchedness of this forest-wilderness as truly oppressive, and the appearance of the trees in the situations exposed to the fire of the cannon, mortars, and rockets of the Canadian army, as evincing the great destruction of life which must have occurred.

The vaunted blockhouse citadel, the barracks, and the formidable batteries, dwindled into huts made of branches of trees and sods, and to hasty and ill-constructed embankments. Two women were found on this Barataria, and they informed the British that Mackenzie's hospital, to which the wounded were always removed, was on the American territory, at Grand Island. Quantities of boots and shoes, and some stores, with plenty of fragments of American newspapers, were found in the hovels, and every appearance indicated the terrible visitation of the bursting shells, those most awful messengers of death.

The body of one man was exhumed by order of the Lieutenant-governor, in order to ascertain if it could be recognized. This unfortunate individual had fallen, however, under the merciless Lynch law of the Patriot mob, for his arms were

pinioned and he had been shot by a rifle, probably suspected as a spy.

The border newspapers had invested Navy Island with the character of a second Gibraltar, as perfectly impregnable, and so much industry had actually been employed in cutting down trees and brushwood round the edge of the water, to form an abbatis to prevent boat invasion, and the batteries and hovels were so masked with wood, that it really looked formidable from Chippewa.

But, as one gentleman observed, "Such a bugbear never before existed in military parlance ; and such a spectacle of 'looped and windowed' wretchedness and unutterable filth surely never existed before, as must have been displayed by the mob of sympathisers in their winter bivouacs, for the scene of dirt was absolutely sickening." The hovels termed barracks, were the most miserable beyond conception, that ever afforded shelter to even the most abandoned and degraded of the human race ; and even so bad, that where these pseudo-patriots herded like sheep in a pen, no human person would have constrained his swine to occupy, so open were they to the inclement air, and so filled with all the abominations that can be conceived.

Their clothing, which was of that of the lowest of the people, was found so insufficient, that the charity of the Buffalonians was drawn on for a supply, which proved inadequate ; and every bush was found eloquent as to the excess of misery they had endured, by the filthy rags with which they were encumbered.

Nor was their food better provided ; without money, credit, or means, the leaders had, by a promise of dollars and land induced the lazzaroni of Buffalo to venture on Navy Island, with the assurance, that a few hours would find them masters of the fertility and riches of the opposite shores, where they might revel in the fat of the land.

A whole month these deluded wretches, who were not per-

mitted to retreat, and who could not retire across the broad river at will, continued to suffer the biting of the pitiless rain-storms of December and January. And what was their principal food? Why, that which the carrier complains of at the inn in Rochester,—“Peas and beans as dank as a dog.” They had, however, occasional feasts, as there were large piles of bones found, and pieces of bread and meat were scattered in some of the hovels.

And here female affection found its way. Mrs. Mackenzie, the mother of a large and helpless family, who, it is generally believed in Canada, disapproved of the senseless ambition of her husband, although she was, as all her family are, or were, attached to the Reform side of the Canadian politics, dauntlessly visited and remained by that husband in this abode of wretchedness and guilt. Her sleeping-place, in a rough log-built shanty (as hovels built of rudely-hewn timber are called in Canada) was shown, as an evidence of what woman is capable of enduring. It was a mere recess like a berth on board of ship. In this cabin,—with a shelf covered with straw, and exposed to wet and elemental warfare not less than it was to the wretchedness, unholy clamour, the filth, and the coarseness of the crew within, from whom she could not even be separated by a partition, lived this faithful wife, such was the crowded state of every place affording the slightest shelter from the cold.

Thus ended the farce of Navy Island, which was evacuated on the 14th January, 1838; and this was first known by a man with a white flag appearing on the shore next to Chipewewa. He had concealed himself in the woods.

The American sympathy, however, did not rest here; for as soon as the patriots had landed their thirteen pieces of cannon at Schlosser, and placed them under the guardianship of the State officer, they were conveyed to Buffalo, and there disbanded; and immediately afterwards, the cannon were taken from the officer in charge of them by a fresh band of sympathizers.

TRIP FROM QUEBEC TO MONTREAL IN 1817.



FROM an old work by Joseph Sansom, Esq., in the possession of Mr. John Horne of this city, we take the following description of the author's journey by land, between the above cities. In the title of the book he calls Lower Canada "that isolated Country," and it contains a picture of Quebec, "taken from memory," that would astonish the "oldest inhabitant." The author must also have derived some of his *historical "facts"* from *memory* likewise.

Return to Montreal by land.

I was a little fretted upon leaving Quebec, at the unexpected demand of the *Poste Royale*, which had been carefully transferred to Canada, by the brethren of the whip : but no other imposition did I suffer, till I reached Montreal. Every Post Boy took his established fare, one-quarter of a dollar per league, and looked for no gratuity. The two first Postillions had no whips. Not one of them swore at their horses, invariably managing the obedient animals with nothing more than, "*Marche donc !*" There was no liquor at the Post Houses, not even where they professed to entertain Travellers, for the Police regulations are here very strict, against unnecessary tipping houses ; and instead of calling for something to drink, at every stage, the Post Boys invariably sat down, and smoked a pipe, in familiar conversation with the People of the house.—One of them was deaf—of course, he was silent : but the next hummed a tune, with incessant volubility ; and a third—"whistled, as he went, for want of thought."

At St. Augustine, whose church is at the bottom of a hill, along the summit of which runs the road, there stands what is here called a Calvary ; that is, a crucifix, as large as life, elevated upon steps railed in, and covered overhead, with a bell shaped roof, surmounted, as are most of the simple

crosses, with a cock ; not as a late Traveller has supposed in remembrance of Peter's denial of his Lord ; but as the symbol of patriotism.

At a place called Sillery Cove, in this vicinity, the Jesuits erected a chapel, and other buildings, as early as the year 1637, for converting the Natives to Christianity. They had arrived from France but twelve years before. The ruins of this edifice still remain ; and in Sillery Wood ; where the Algonquins, the ancient allies of the French against the Iroquois, or Five Nations, had a large village ; there still remain some of the tumuli of these native Inhabitants of the forest ; and their mementoes, cut upon the stems of trees, may yet be traced by the curious observer.

My Post Boys scrupulously lifted their hats to every body we met, whether man, woman, or child, but that kind of obeisance to the crosses would appear to be now dispensed with, for there was but one Postillion out of twenty or thirty that appeared to take any notice of them whatever.

Pointe Aux Trembles.

At the little village of Pointe aux Trembles, where there is not only a Church, but a small convent of Nuns, the Parson of the Parish was strolling through the village, with a book under his arm.

Among the half dozen hovels of the place, was a lodging house under the pompous designation of *l' Hotel Stuart*.— I had seen a tavern among the dirty lanes of the lower town of Quebec, which was kept by a "Valois ;" and a petty grocery, hard by, under my own proper names, both first and last, with the variation of a single letter in the surname ; to which I was now indifferently reconciled by finding myself in such company.

It was at this place that General Arnold, after ascending the Kennebec, against its rapid current, from the sea coast of Maine, and crossing the White Mountains, where they are

interrupted by the impetuous torrent of the Chaudiere, (appearing, like a vision of enchantment, in the eyes of the *bons Citoyens* of Quebec, who would as soon have expected an arrival from the Moon upon the opposite peak of Point Levy) formed a junction with General Montgomery who, having possessed himself, almost without resistance, of the Castle of Chamblee, and the Town of St. Johns, had entered Montreal, in triumph, and descended the St. Lawrence to this point.

We had by this time reached the little River Jacques Cartier, so called from the first explorer of the St. Lawrence, who wintered here in 1535, on his return down the river. It here disembogues itself between steep banks, with a rapid current.

I was set over this wild ferry, in a small canoe, just before dark, and had to find my way, with my baggage in my hand, as well as I could, up the opposite hill. (Its rugged heights had been fortified to oppose the descent of the English in the year 1760.) I was received, however, at the Inn (one of the best on the road) as well as if I had arrived in a coach and four.

I inquired after the Salmon Leap, for which this river is famous. They had just begun to appear. Two had been caught at the Falls that morning; but they had been sold. For how much? Three-quarters of a dollar apiece.

Salmon have been caught here weighing from thirty to forty pounds. They are impatient of the heat, which prevails in the great river, at the time of their arrival, and dart eagerly up the cool streams of the smaller rivers; with a view to deposit their spawn, in places of security. When a rapid, or cataract, obstructs their passage, which is often the case, in Canada, they will leap ten or fifteen feet at a time, to get over it; and these powerful fish are some-times seen struggling with insurmountable obstacles, against which they

will leap six or seven times, if as often thrown back into the adverse current.

Upon my expressing a wish to have some Salmon for breakfast, the men said they would go out in the morning, and try to catch one for me. By the time I got up they had brought in a fine one, weighing twelve or thirteen pounds.

I breakfasted, with an excellent relish, and passed lightly through *Cap Saint, Port Neuf*, and *Dechambault*; observing a large old Mansion house, upon the right; upon the left, a grove of trees, near a small Church.

At the River *St. Anne* there was a large Church, unusually situated, fronting the water. As I crossed a wide ferry, a groupe of Indian boys were amusing themselves on the shore, half naked, a wigwam near.

At *Battiscan*, another large River, not many miles from this, there was an Indian encampment. Several comfortable wigwams stood close together. The Females belonging to this tribe, very decently dressed, in their fashion, were industriously occupied, under the trees; while children of all ages were playing upon the beach.

The men, I was told, were out a hunting. They catch Beaver, Otters, Racoons, Opossums, and other wild animals, such as Hares, Rabbits, Deer, and sometimes Bears;—upon which, together with Fish from the river, such as Sturgeon, Salmon, Pike, Perch, &c., they often feast luxuriously, while the inactive Canadians are sitting down to scanty portions of bacon and eggs.

Of the feathered game, with which these woods and waters abound, in their season, I may mention Wild Geese, and endless variety of Ducks, Wood-Cocks, Plover, Quails, Wild-Turkeys, Heath-Hens, Wild-Pigeons, in inconceivable abundance. The Eagle, the Stork, and the Crane, are not unknown in Canada, though rare, these noble birds sedulously keeping themselves out of danger, in unfrequented wilds.

Three Rivers.

Towards evening we approached Three Rivers ; and I was now obliged to take boat or rather to seat myself upon straw, in the bottom of a canoe, to be ferried over the mouth of the St. Maurice, a stream that flows from the north east, some hundreds of miles ; by which the Savages, in the vicinity of Hudson's Bay, formerly descended to this Town, in great numbers.

As we landed upon the beach, there was a boat ashore, from a vessel from Glasgow. It was interesting to one who had been in Scotland, to see the sailors, with their blue bonnets and plaids.

In the town, which has nothing extraordinary in its appearance, there is, or rather was, a Monastery of Recollets, and a Convent of Ursulines. The Monastery has long been converted into a Jail ; and the Convent, having been burned down a few years since, and wholly rebuilt, has lost the *prestige* of antiquity ; though it was founded in 1677, by the same good Bishop that endowed the one at Quebec, for the education of young women, and an asylum for the old and sick.

There is a Superieure and eighteen Nuns here ; but I was disappointed of seeing them, at matins, by that invidious curtain, which I have already had occasion to reprobate.— Nothing was to be seen but an old man, prostrating himself before the altar. I was struck with something unusual in his manner, as he rose from his knees, and passed out into the Sacristy.—It was the Abbe De Calonne, brother to the Prime Minister of that name, who took refuge here during the French Revolution ; and who now, it seems, thinks himself too old to return to France, even to behold the restoration of *the Throne*, and *the Altar*.

As I returned to the Inn, I met an old man of whimsical appearance, with a large cocked hat, flapped before. I inquired who it might be, and was told that he was a man in

his hundred and fourth year—that he had been a singular humourist—was still fond of his joke, and always made a point of flourishing his cane, whenever he met a woman ; whether this was a freak of fondness, or aversion, I neglected to inquire.

There are here several Jewish families of the names of Hart and Judah. They are said to be no less respectable than the Gratz's of Philadelphia and the Gomez's of New-York. The Father of the former, when he first came hither, could have bought half the town, for a thousand pounds, and thought it dear. But, property is now becoming valuable. It lies on the right side of the St. Maurice, as respects the United States ; being on the road to which, is here reckoned a recommendation to Lands on sale. A new Jail and Court House, are erecting, and cross roads are laying out into new townships, now settling, in the neighbourhood, with disbanded soldiers.

Near Three Rivers is an Iron Foundry, which has been worked ever since the year 1737 ; and the castings produced there are uncommonly neat. The ore, it seems, lies in horizontal strata, and near the surface. It is found in perforated masses, the holes of which are filled with ochre. This ore is said to possess peculiar softness and friability. For promoting its fusion, a grey limestone is used, which is found in the vicinity. The hammered iron from these works is pliable and tenacious, and it has the valuable quality of being but little subject to rust.

The country is here very flat, and the soil a fine sand, mixed with black mould. The neighbouring woods abound with elm, ash, oak, beech, and maple, of which sugar is made in sufficient quantities, for home consumption ; and those beautiful evergreens, the white pine, the cedar, and the spruce, are here indigenous in all their varieties.

No sooner had I quitted the town of Three Rivers, than I perceived indications of being on the road to the United

States. I am sorry to say it, they were not all of them favourable to American morals : but there was now less bowing, and more frequent intercourse ; yet the inhabitants continued to make themselves easy, without the trouble of sinking wells, in consequence of their convenient proximity to the water ; and they still appeared to hold what we esteem—*necessaries*, as unnecessary as ever.

At Machiché, I delivered the letter from my young friend at Quebec,* to his worthy Grandmother. I found the old Lady in a retired situation, half a mile from the road. She was delighted to hear from her Grandson ; who, it seems, had been out of health. She pressed me to stay to dinner—to drink something, at least ; and sent for the young gentleman's brother, to detain me. He presently came in, with his dog and gun. They resembled each other very much. They had both been in the army, I was told, but their corps had been disbanded. She should make a point of letting her Grandson know, that I had done him the honour to call upon her.

I must have detained the Postillion half an hour, but he showed no signs of impatience, and never asked me for any remuneration, though he had had the trouble of opening gates, &c.†

On approaching the Riviere du Loup, I asked him if we crossed it in a boat. "Non pas, Monsieur ! Il y un pont superbe !"‡ I figured to myself a model of architectural symmetry—something like the superb elevations, which have been thrown over the Schuylkill, and the Delaware.—It was a plank causeway, with a single rail on each side, to prevent accidents.

* Col. Gagy.

† I find from Bouchette that the Seigneurie of Gros Bois, or Yamachiche, was granted in 1672, to the Sieur Boucher : and is now the property of Louis Gagy, Esq. the eldest brother of my Quebec friend. The territory belonging to this manor is low and flat, near the Lake ; but the neighbouring Settlements look thrifty and comfortable.

‡ No—There's a superb bridge.

I continued my route, by a strait road, over an extensive flat, between large fields of wheat and barley ; (soil a light reddish earth, a little sandy) and crossing the Maskinongé, by a handsome bridge, truly in the American style ; which appeared to have been just finished, to the admiration of the neighbourhood, who were gathered about it in crowds, as we passed ; I entered the town of Berthier, which consists of one long street, or rather row of houses fronting an arm of the river, which here flows round an uncultivated Island ; upon which horses are suffered to run wild, until they are wanted by their owners ; a Canadian practise which is supposed to have deteriorated the breed, at least in point of size.

A number of these beautiful animals were now to be seen, sporting themselves at large, with phantastic gambols. Now collecting, in droves, as if for purposes of sociality, or combination.—Then coursing each other, over the plains, in every variety of pace and attitude. Perfectly happy in the absence of *cruel* man.

Horses, however, are much better treated in Canada, than they are in the United States ; where, to our shame, be it spoken, these generous animals, to whose labours we are so much indebted, and who are as docile to our wills, as they are serviceable to our occasions, are often hardly used by carters, and stage drivers ; and sometimes shamefully abused, in the wantonness of power. I have often wished that some protection could be extended, by the Magistrate, to prevent their unnecessary sufferings. And surely, it must be in the power of stage owners to prevent their teams from being injured, as they often are, by the dangerous and fool-hardy competition of headstrong and unfeeling drivers.

The soil is here rich, (a fine vegetable earth upon a substratum of strong clay.) It is well cultivated, and the prospect of an abundant harvest is now very promising.

The road kept its course, along the side of the great

River, and I lodged this night, upon its bank, at a lone house, near La Noraye.

Observing a good many young people about, I asked my Landlord, (who took me on next morning himself, and was a sedate, substantial farmer,) how many children he had. Nine was the answer. Some of them married. "Ah ! Monsieur" said he, "C'est terrible comme les familles se grossissent ici."* I remarked the favourable appearance of the grain. It looked well this year, he said, but the last season the crops had been very scanty, particularly below Three Rivers, where I had already observed, that the true climate, soil, and manners of Canada proper, or Lower Canada, appear to be marked by a definitive line.

Two Calèches now approached us, at a rapid rate ; the first of them, with two horses, which is very uncommon in Canada, and between its broad and lofty ears not a well fed Ecclesiastic. It was the Curate of Maskinongé, returning from Montreal, where he had been with a neighbouring brother of the cloth (who was reading as we passed him, or appearing to read, without ever raising his eyes from his book) to pay his devoirs to the Bishop ; who was about going on a visit to Quebec.

We now entered a beautiful oak wood, extending for half a mile, on both sides of the way. Expressing my admiration of this grateful shade, (this being the only wood through which the road passes between Quebec and Montreal ; though an unbroken forest bounds the horizon, at no great distance, the whole way ; I was assured that "Tous les Généraux et les Messieurs, Anglois l'admirent infiniment."†

It belongs to a Seigneurie, of which we saw the manor house, called La Valterie, on quitting the road. We stopped hard by, at a decent Inn, about which a few isolated silver

* Ah Sir. it's terrible to think how families increase here.

† All the Generals, and the English Gentlemen admired it prodigiously.

pinces had been judiciously preserved ; and, in the garden, were some of the finest roses I have ever seen. On alighting, I ran to treat myself, for a moment, with their delightful smell, and was politely invited to help myself to as many of them as I choose to take : upon which I stuck one of them into my button hole ; and rode into Montreal, with this rural decoration, as the peasants here frequently do, with flowers stuck in their hats.

From this enchanting spot, (for it was on a gentle eminence, from whose airy brow an open green descended to the river ; which was now sparkling at its foot, with the cheerful play of morning sun beams ;) I was taken forward in a style of the same pastoral simplicity, by a delicate looking youth, whose manners, and appearance, resembled nothing more remotely than the audacity of a European postillion.

A stage or two before, I had been conducted by a boy of eleven years old ; who told me he had already driven three, and must therefore have begun to hold the reins, at the tender age of eight years. I could but congratulate myself on the child's having had some years of practise, before he took charge of me. Immediately on our arrival at the next stage, he was saluted by a chum, in the most affectionate manner imaginable ; and the two boys went off together, arm in arm, like two students at college, instead of professors of the whip.

Now, however, taking boat at St. Sulpice, to cross over to the Island of Montreal, I fell into the hands of a surly fellow, the only post boy on the whole route, who had ever been out of humour with his horse, or showed the least signs of dissatisfaction with himself, or any thing about him ; though both horse and chaise, at the post houses, below Three Rivers, had often looked as if a puff of wind might have blown them both away ; and I have often thought what a show the antiquated harness, and long eared vehicle, would have made for the finished coachmakers of Philadelphia.

On this passage, an elegant Mansion House presents itself at some distance, to the right ; and a new tavern, in the neat, two story, low roofed, American style, is beheld, with pleasing anticipation, by the returning Columbian.

It is, I believe, or rather was, an appendage of the new bridges, which were constructed, over the different branches of the river, that here separate the adjacent Islands from the main land ; and which were intended, eventually, to supersede this tedious ferry, by connecting Montreal, on the north side, with the adjoining shore.

But the projectors of this laudable undertaking had forgotten to consult their climate ; or to obtain security from the Great River, as the Indians expressively call it. Accordingly, after serving the intended purpose, through the following winter, they were carried off bodily by the ice, when the roused up river swept away every obstacle to his passage, in the spring.

This idea of bridging the St. Lawrence, even where approaching Islands invite the attempt, is for the present totally abandoned. Yet I have no doubt that it will be tried again, and that with success ; when adventurous New-Englanders shall have taken that ascendancy at Montreal, which the Scotch have hitherto enjoyed.

The ferrymen here vented their passions, as watermen seem to be everywhere, particularly apt to do, in scurrilous provocatives.

We met nothing on the road, after we reached the Island, but a solitary calèche or a market cart, or a foot passenger, at distant intervals, as we drove forward, five or six miles, by a country church, and a tavern. It was the sign of the Three Kings, which is here a favourite emblem, as well as in Germany ; though the Eastern sages are here so ludicrously transmogrified, that I did not at first recognize the allusion.

AMERICAN COINAGE.



IF this Centennial year should be distinguished by no other change for the better in public affairs, it will have the honor of being that in which we took the first important step in our return to the use of coined money. The reappearance of silver, so long hidden from our eyes that many young men of twenty years cannot remember having had a piece in their hands, has naturally attracted attention to the style, the design, and the workmanship of our coins ; and it must be confessed, that, welcome and attractive as they are, their general look, as well as their particular points, with one exception, is not satisfactory.

The subject is brought up by a writer in the *Galaxy* for June, and is presented in a light which is suggestive, and which we think demands and will receive at least respectful consideration. He takes the position that our new coins do us "no credit as an exhibition of our skill in designing, in die-sinking, or in coining." We cannot quite agree with this sweeping condemnation. In one respect the coinage of our new silver money is excellent. The milling of the edges, which insures the integrity of the coin as against clipping and "sweating," is clear and bold, and is really good work. This point, however, excepted, we subscribe to the criticism of the *Galaxy* writer ; and we do not doubt that most persons of observation and taste, and some little acquaintance, even though little, with the peculiarities of various coinages, will agree with him also. It is true that our silver coins are the ugliest among the coins of civilized nations. They are mean in aspect, weak, commonplace, without character. It is urged, and with reason, that they do not even look like money, but have rather the appearance of poorly designed and executed medals. Look at even an old Spanish dollar, one of the "pillar" dollars, as they used to be called, that

were in more common circulation here than our own thirty-five or forty years ago. They are very good silver, but numismatically they are not admirable. In design and in execution they are coarse, almost rude. And yet in general appearance how much more satisfactory they are than our own! How much more they look like money! Their breadth and the boldness and the simplicity of their design give them this appearance. The large shield on the reverse, the distinctness of the lettering, and even the rude head of the big nosed old Bourbon CAROLUSES on the obverse, make them look like real coins; and the same, of course, is true of the halves, quarters, and eighths, on which the same design appears, and which used to be in circulation here, and in New-York were called four-shilling, two-shilling, and one-shilling pieces—traces of which custom still remain in this City in the prices asked in certain quarters for certain commodities. "Two shill'n" is still not uncommonly heard instead of twenty-five cents or quarter of a dollar.

At the time when this Spanish money was in free circulation here our coinage was very much better than it is now, except in some minor and unimportant details—details of mere finish in workmanship. In the first place, all the coins were broader, and they were thus more satisfactory to the eye; and, as it proves, although proportion was of course preserved, these broad coins were more easily distinguished than those of the present design. Our present dime and half-dime are too nearly alike in size; and should the superfluous twenty-cent piece be put in circulation, it will with difficulty be distinguished from the quarter dollar. But the superiority of our old coins in appearance is due chiefly to the comparative boldness and simplicity of their design, traits which were united with a far higher artistic merit than that shown in our present coinage. The reverse had a large head, for which there was substituted, very unhappily we think, the full length figure, which the writer to whom we

have referred describes as that of a "young woman sitting on nothing in particular, wearing nothing to speak of, looking over her shoulder at nothing imaginable, and bearing in her left hand something that looks like a broomstick with a woolen night-cap on it." Such a figure, it is well urged, has no proper place upon a coin. It is a medallion figure; and even as such it is a very poor thing, altogether without beauty in itself and without meaning. And the eagle on the reverse is an almost ridiculous attempt to represent a natural eagle in a realistic way—a thing impossible in coinage, and undesirable if possible. Heraldic animals have conventional heraldic forms, which were not adopted without reason, and which are preferable to real forms, both for their artistic beauty and for their fitness to the manner by which and the substance in which they are expressed. Compare our silver coins with those of France, Germany, or Great Britain, and see their great inferiority in every respect. It is well asked, "Why is it that we have the ugliest money of all civilized nations?"

In his discussion of the subject, the *Galaxy* writer makes a suggestion which it is somewhat strange has never been made before. After pointing out the insignificance of the so-called "Liberty" on our coins, which, whether head or figure, might as well be called anything else, and which "has no historical association whatever, nor any particular pertinence to our nationality," he says: "From this utterly unmeaning and uninteresting condition our coins might be lifted by the substitution, in place of this so-called Liberty, of two heads, the appropriation of which upon our coins—indeed, almost their right to be there—would be felt by every American, and not only so, but recognized by the whole world." The heads which he then mentions are, of course, those of Washington and Franklin. We have never had a portrait head upon our coins. It could not be asked of one of them, "whose image and superscription is this?" But for this

there was a reason : We had cast of our allegiance to Great Britain ; our old King's head, had, of course, no place on our coins ; and the feeling of republicanism or of democracy forbade the putting of the head of a living President upon the coins struck under his administration. But the use of the heads of Washington and Franklin would not clash at all with that feeling. They are the typical Americans of our heroic age, and are so recognized by the whole world. They did more than any other two men for the establishment and the formation of our independent nationality. They are sufficiently remote to place their very memories beyond all party or personal associations ; and, as if to fit them peculiarly for national honor by a jealous democratic people, neither of them has any descendants of his name to be glorified by the appearance of his ancestor's head upon a nation's coins. Certainly this proposition commends itself to favor by the much needed improvement it would effect in our very poor and characterless coinage ; and if as it is suggested, the head of Washington should be appropriated to our gold coins and that of Franklin to the silver, the change would be widely welcomed, and have an appropriateness that would be recognized the world over.

We trust that our neighbours will "rise to the height of this great argument," we are glad to learn that the Director of the Mint has for some time past been arranging for an improvement in the device on the coinage. The principal change will be the substitution of a classic head of Liberty in place of the sitting figure on the obverse of the silver coins. The best artistic skill that can be secured will be employed in effecting this and other improvements.

October turned my maple's leaves to gold,
The most are gone now, here and there one lingers ;
Soon those will slip from out the twig's weak hold,
Like coins between a dying miser's fingers.

—*Harper's Magazine.*

J. B. ALDRICH.

HOLD THE FORTS!



WE regret to find that the hammer of the Auctioneer is busy in close proximity to the ruins of the Old Fort at Chambly, (if the ruins themselves are not in danger,) the land and buildings belonging to the Government having been sold in this city during the past month (June).—If this shrine, so full of interest is removed,

“Lives there a man with soul so dead”?
as not to regret it.

“Why sleeps the arms omnipotent to save?”

Can nothing be done to save the time-honoured pile? There is still left, we believe, one other relic of the French dominion in Canada, “the Old Fort” near Annapolis or Port Royal, Nova Scotia, which like our Fort at Chambly, is dismantled, and fast hastening to oblivion.

The first settlement was made there in 1604 by a number of French adventurers, who founded Port Royal, and by them the country was called Acadia. The name was changed to Annapolis, in honour of Queen Anne, in whose reign it was ceded to England.

The occupation by France of this important Province (the present Nova Scotia) was opposed by England, and was the cause of the hostilities between these countries, which did not terminate until France was stripped of all her North American possessions by the peace of 1763.

The last we know of the Old Fort at Annapolis was dilapidation and decay. Can any of our readers furnish us with information as to the present condition; and above all, if not too late, will not the Government step forward to save these two time-honoured remains of Annapolis and Chambly, so honourable alike to the two nations, and whose very walls are full of the deeds of brave men.

MEDAL RELATING TO NEWFOUNDLAND.



Looking over a private collection, our attention was attracted by a silver medal of George III. The following description will no doubt explain its interest in Canadian Numismatics.

Obv: Bust of George III., in armour, GEORGIVAS. TERTIVS. REX.

Rev: In the centre a serpent holding his tail in his mouth, enclosing a pair of scales suspended and an anchor with the words *Pax Auspicata. Nov. 3.* Inscription; at the top "Pr of Wales Bo | Aug. 12 | Hermione | May 31 | ." On the right "The Havannah | Albem! & Pocock. Aug. 14 | Newfoundland. Sept. 18 | Amherst | Alcana. Cassel & . At the bottom MDCCCLXII | Græbenstein | Efrd^d & Grabby | June 24 | On the left, Martinico | Monckⁿ & Rodney. Feb. 4 | St. Lucia St. Vincent | Tobaga Granada & | March 1. 5 &."

In connection with the description we herewith give a short sketch of the event commemorated:

Newfoundland, in 1762, having been left almost defenceless; the French squadron on the 24th of June, sailed into the Bay of Bulls and invested St. Johns. The place not being capable of defence its small garrison capitulated, leaving the whole island open to the enemy.

Lord Colville on receipt of despatches from the Island sailed from Halifax. Arriving off St. Johns harbour he blockaded it, with a superior French squadron inside. On the 11th of September he was joined by Col. Amherst and 800 Highlanders, and the town which had been strongly fortified by the French capitulated on the 18th.

Quoting from Anspach, the following will explain the result of the victory:

It is said that this retaking of Newfoundland was, at that time, highly extolled as "adorning the lustre of the British

arms," in a year remarkable for the conquest of Martinique and of all the Caribbees ; of the Havannah, with its fleet and rich magazines ; and of the Philippines, or Manillas, which is represented as one of the best conducted, most splendid, and most important of all the successes which marked the progress of this glorious war. It is likewise observed by the writers of that period, that in the retaking of Newfoundland, as well as in the reduction of the Havannah and of the Philippines, the fleet and army cooperated with singular harmony and success ; and that both the whole plan and the subordinate parts of these expeditions, were conducted with consummate wisdom and heroic bravery.

QUEBEC.



AT a Complimentary Dinner given to the Governor General, on the 21st June last, in the Ancient Capital, in reply to the Toast of the evening, His Excellency among other remarks made the following announcements, that will be hailed with pleasure by all our readers, and especially that part of it which refers to the warm sympathy of the Queen, towards Quebec, and her desire to connect the name of Her illustrious father, the late Duke of Kent, with the undertaking :—

Having first given a glowing description of the past history, social and political, of the city of Quebec : he said, I can assure you it has been with the greatest pleasure I have learned that there is now every prospect of our being able to carry to a successful conclusion the scheme which has been set on foot for the reparation and for the embellishment of the ancient fortifications of Quebec, a scheme which combines a due regard for the growing exigencies of your increasing traffic, by the widening of your thoroughfares, and the multiplication of your modes of exit and entry. In

doing this you are after all only doing that which has been done by every municipality in Europe, which has had the good fortune to find itself placed in similar circumstances, and who are wakening up to the desirability of preserving with pious care the memorials of the past ; and if this duty is imperative on the other side of the Atlantic, how much more is it incumbent upon us to maintain the only city upon this continent which has observed the early characteristics of its early days, a city whose picturesque architecture and whose noble battlements present a spectacle the like of which is not to be found between Cape Horn and the North Pole. For, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen of the Town Council, let me remind you that you do not hold Quebec merely for yourselves, you do not even hold it in the interest of the people of Canada, but you are trustees of Quebec on behalf of civilization, and of all this entire continent—who would regret the ruin and degradation of its walls as an irreparable outrage, and as a common and universal loss ; but, happily, there is no danger of any such devastation being perpetrated. Far from laying a suicidal hand to those rivals of time, you are preparing to repair, to guard and to adorn them, and sure am I that in future ages, when a maturer civilization shall have transferred Canada to what it is not possible to imagine or conceive, a grateful posterity will hold in veneration these wise ediles who have preserved intact the sacred memorials of their country's history—memorials which the passing century will invest with an ever-deepening glory of interest and splendour—for, Mr. Mayor, that which you are engaged upon here is observed by our fellow countrymen at home. No sooner was it known in England that the citizens of Quebec were about to repair their fortifications than the Secretary of State for War, as the spokesman and representative of the Empire, wrote to inform me that he intended to express his own admiration and the admiration of the soldiers of England with what was being done here,

and was going to the British House of Commons, and asking them—and they would receive the proposal with the most enthusiastic acclamations—to vote a sum of money to be expended in the decoration of whatever point along your walls might best connect itself with the memory of those illustrious heroes Wolfe and Montcalm, whose deeds and valor, and whose noble death in the service of their respective countries, had brought lustre upon the respective nations for which they contended, and whose outworks they watered with their blood. But, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, the news of what you are about to do touched the heart of even a more august personage than the Secretary of State for War—the Queen of England herself. No sooner had she learned what was undertaken—she who takes as deep an interest in everything that passes in her remotest colonies as she does with what happens within a stone's throw of her palace—told me to convey to you, Mr. Mayor, at an early opportunity—and what better opportunity could I take than the present?—her warm sympathies, and her entire approbation and approval of what you had undertaken, and she further has commanded me to inform you that it is her intention to present her good city of Quebec with one of the new gateways with which your city is to be repaired, in order that she may be personally associated with you and with your colleagues, and with the city of Quebec, whose liberality and patriotism have induced you to engage in this work, in order that she might herself be personally associated with you in it; and she further desires that the gateway in question should be connected with the name of her illustrious father, the late Duke of Kent, who retained, up to his dying day, so grateful a recollection of the kindness and the courtesy he had received at the hands of its inhabitants.

—New Brunswick and Cape Breton were separated into two distinct governments in 1784.

THE LATE COLONEL GUGY.

(From the Quebec Morning Chronicle.)



NAME has just passed from among men living in this community, which is intimately connected with the history of this Province. We mean that of Colonel Gugy. The deceased was born at Three Rivers. He was the son of the Honourable Louis Gugy, at one time a Colonel in the service of England, though by birth a Frenchman of Swiss descent, and an officer of what was called "Schomberg's regiment" of "Swiss and Grisons," distinguished by their fidelity to the Royal cause in the Paris of 1792, and who, like his son, was recognized during life by his military title, though he held the offices of Sheriff of Three Rivers and afterwards of Montreal, and was a member of the Legislative Council, as was his father, Bartholemew Gugy, who was also known in life by the prefix of Colonel from his command of a regiment of guards in the French service, and was buried at Three Rivers, having been, like his son Louis Gugy, "a denzien" (in law) of Canada under the English Crown. The first appearance in the employment of active life of the object of this brief notice was as a British officer in the war of 1812, in which, like his brother and father, he saw much active service. He was subsequently admitted to the bar, where he rapidly gained great prominence, and then an immensely large and lucrative practise. Subsequently, being elected to the House of Assembly, he was distinguished for eloquence, and in debate was constantly in the foreground as a foil to Papineau and the best speakers on the opposition side of the House. His political tendencies were of the legitimist caste he inherited from his ancestors, and, while a strong advocate of personal government, and the old Colonial system, he nevertheless was a vigorous denouncer of administrative abuses in several of the public offices. In those days this attitude was very

different from what a similar position would be to-day. The Governor of Lower Canada, as the province was then called, had no cabinet, and the constitutional battles of the day were combats between the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, or between the later and the Governor. A time at length came when constitutional combats ceased. The Assembly having failed to carry its ends by stopping the supplies, presented its ultimatum to the empire in the shape of four final demands, and those, like the previous "ninety-two resolutions," having failed of their effect, the spirit of civil war was finally resorted to. Colonel Gagy ran no small risk as bearer of a flag of truce from Colonel Wetherall to the misguided insurgents at St. Charles, and failing in his humane errand distinguished himself in the subsequent successful assault upon the rebel position, and is said to have been the first man over the breast-work the insurgents had thrown up. Subsequently Colonel Gagy accompanied Sir John Colborne in his expedition into the County of Two Mountains, and commanded the cavalry in the affair of St. Eustache. In carrying out the orders of Sir John Colborne, Colonel Gagy, who led his men most gallantly into action, was shot through both shoulders, the bullet traversing the body, but merely making its way beneath the skin from right to left. Subsequent to the restoration of internal peace, Col. Gagy became adjutant-General of Canada, under Mr Paulett Thompson, afterwards Lord Sydenham, and took an active part on the side of Government in the stormy politics which preceded the union of the Canadas. Like his father and grandfather, Colonel Gagy was a Canadian *Seigneur* and during the latter years of his life gave much attention to scientific agriculture. To the last his voice was clear and powerful, his well knit-frame erect, and his eloquence ready and fluent as ever. He wrote largely but not continuously, and wielded a facile and often powerful pen.



CORNER STONE MEDAL

OF THE WESTERN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH MONTREAL.



PROBABLY this is the first time that a purely Canadian work of medallic art has been issued. Other specimens there are relating to Canada, worthy of a much higher classification, but they have been produced away from home. Although they no doubt help to cultivate a higher Numismatic taste, or shew that such taste has already been to some extent cultivated, yet heretofore no artist has sprung up among us capable of gratifying our higher instincts in that

direction. True, a few medals and tokens had previously been produced within our borders, but none of them can lay claim to anything like the excellence of a work of art.

The dies were executed by Messrs. George Bishop & Co., who deserve much credit for the manner in which they have been finished, especially as it is their first attempt in that direction. Let us hope that it is only the precursor of as long and celebrated a series as that issued by the Messrs. Wyon. We may describe it as follows :

Obverse. Perspective of the Church building, "Western Congregational Church Montreal—Organized 1874." Ex : "Hutchison and Steele Architects."

Reverse. Legend "Corner Stone Laid June 10th, 1876." Ex. "And they were all with one accord in one place." Inscription in field. "Pastor, Rev. George Anderson, Church Secretary, J. Redpath Dougall—Committee, John Ritchie, Thomas Parker, John C. Smith, William P. Weir, J. H. McFarlane, J. Wm. Osborn, Charles Cushing."

The building here commemorated is being built of brick in the round Gothic style, flanked with a tower and belfrey. We herewith give an illustration shewing how accurately the engraver has represented within the narrow limits of a medal the outlines of the Church. Although many buildings have been removed and many still exist more worthy of commemoration, yet this Church without a history, has here a truly *lasting* commemoration, as the subject of the first truly Canadian Medal deserving the name.

R. W. McL.

— A letter from Oliver Cromwell brought £50 at a recent London auction, while Queen Elizabeth's autograph to Henry IV. of France assuring him of her continued good faith, sold for only £30, and Martin Luther for £14, George Washington, however, took the lead of all, an interesting letter of his on the political state of America, selling for £95.

EDITORIAL.



IT is now four years since we launched our little bark, and from that time until the present, with hopes and fears, we have labored lovingly to keep our sails spread, and to avoid shipwreck.

We look back upon the four volumes already issued, with pride and satisfaction. We have gathered together as in a storehouse, subjects of interest to the student of the History of Canada, of no little value, and which saved from oblivion in a collected form may serve as a hand-book for the future.

We are, however, well aware of many shortcomings, and much room for improvement, but when we remember that our Magazine is edited and conducted by *amateurs*, who

“ Leave no calling, for this idle trade,
No duty break,”—

and remembering too, that the subscribers to such a work must necessarily, be very limited, we are amazed at our measure of success.

Moreover, time has thinned our ranks ; of those who started on our editorial staff

“ All, all are gone,
The old, familiar faces,”

and we need more hands to help us. However we

“ Bate no jot of heart, or hope,”

and we enter on our fifth volume in a spirit of love for the work which we trust will carry us on, we want more subscribers, and friends who will aid us by sending any facts of interest (local or otherwise) and we shall give them a hearty welcome.

— On the 20th May last, Mr. Oates had the flag of the York Pioneers hoisted on the St. Lawrence Hall, Toronto, in commemoration of the following event : In May, 1776, Captain Forster, with one hundred and twenty-six soldiers and an equal number of Indians, proceeded to capture a stock-

ade at the Cedars garrisoned by three hundred and ninety Americans under the command of Colonel Bedell. The latter surrendered on the 19th, after sustaining only a few hours fire of musketry. And the following day, the 20th, one hundred men advancing to his assistance were attacked by the Indians and a few Canadians. A smart action ensued which lasted for ten minutes, when the Americans laid down their arms and were marched prisoners to the fort, where they were with difficulty saved from massacre.

R E V I E W S.



MONONGAHÉLA.—I have been favored with the advanced sheets of a work by Joseph Tassé, of Ottawa, on the French Canadians who took an active part in establishing ports in the west—Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan—now becoming centres of trade, that have been attributed to Americans a founders, or to unknown settlers.

Amongst the new and interesting facts brought to light by Mr. Tassé, I have been struck by the entire silence of history regarding some of the daring exploits of those pioneers, for instance Langlade, a man whose name is hardly ever mentioned, and that only inadvertently, by historians, yet he is notwithstanding, one of the heroes of the American heroic age in which he lived.

An event of considerable historical importance is now proved to be intimately connected with the name of Charles de Langlade ; by this I mean the battle of Monongahéla, in which, as is proved from new documents quoted by Mr. Tassé, he acted a part second to none, not even to that of Beaujeu himself, the French Commandant. Langlade, who was at that time at the head of all the Indian tribes in the west, faithful to the King of France, and his presence at Monongahéla until now has remained unexplained, but to the fact of his having been there with his warriors, is due the unac-

countable success of a handful of French soldiers against the army of Braddock. No doubt can now exist as to the fact, when we consider the documents submitted by Mr. Tassé. The attack would never have been ordered had not Langlade stated firmly that he was certain of success, and that whether assisted by the troops or not he would make the attempt.

Other such extraordinary incidents in the life of Langlade, will leave little doubt of his ability to "arrange for and achieve the defeat of Braddock," as explained by Aubury, a generally well informed English officer. His conduct at the battle of Montmerancy was similar to that followed by him at Monongahéla, but owing to the resistance shewn to his designs by the French Commandant they were not attended with a like success. On the plains of Abraham we again find him taking a conspicuous part in both engagements. His long and meritorious career, the services rendered by him to the Kings of France and England, the control which he always exercised over the Indian tribes are more than sufficient to render his name distinguished in the history of those events so closely connected with the destiny of Canada.

Mr. Tassé intends translating his work into English. I may in that case predict for him certain success, for every page is replete with new facts and experiences that cannot but attract the attention of historians and the reading public.

BENJAMIN SULTE.

— *Quebec Past and Present*; by J. M. LeMoine—500 pp. Coté & Co., Publishers, Quebec, 1876. In an elegantly bound volume, illustrated with views and plates, we have now the results of the patient researches of a well known writer, on the origin, progress, and history of the old Capital of Canada,—Quebec, the mother of her cities. We have had time merely to glance through the fresh and delightful nosegay whose appearance has elicited on all sides such unbounded praise. To the admirers of Parkman's

graceful word pictures and life-like sketches of our history, no book we know of, would be more acceptable. In imitation of Mr. Parkman's happy method of treating history, the annals of the Ancient Capital, from its foundation in 1608 to 1876, are divided into ten epochs—each headed and typified by the engrossing event or the leading aim of the epoch. Thus the rude beginnings of the Colony are aptly described as "The Era of Champlain, 1608-1635." The next detailing the incessant struggles of the misruled settlement, a prey to selfish trading companies, until a Royal Government is granted in 1663,—is entitled, "Quebec Assaulted," &c. With the dashing Carignan Regiment, spreading death amidst the merciless savages, and old Frontenac replying by the mouth of his cannon to Admiral Phipps' peremptory summons, whilst measures are concocted in the Fort St. Louis to conquer New York, a new era begins: it is "Quebec aggressive—defiant." Look out for the roving French *Gentleman*, murdering in cold blood the New England settlers, and so on until the end of the annals in 1876—a year crowned by the memorable centennial of the victorious Canadians over Montgomery and Arnold. We particularly like Mr. LeMoine's graphic account of the infamies of the Bigot *regime*: he comes down unsparingly on this merciless ring of vampires—Bigot, Estebe, Maurin, Corpron, Peau, &c. Instead of broaching politics and religion at each page, as is now the fashion with some historians, the writer gives us facts, stubborn facts in all their eloquent nakedness, and does not apparently seem to care a straw where praise or blame falls, provided it is merited. The first part of the book contains the general history of Quebec; the second a graphic and full history of Institutions, civil, religious and educational,—data, entirely new, about governors, mayors, monuments, cemeteries, ships, &c., the whole rendered spicy by dainty bits of antiquarian lore. We can now have no trouble in understanding the encouragement the work has obtained on all sides, and are not surprised to hear that the edition has been disposed of—the two-thirds, during the first week it appeared. The book is offered for sale by Messrs. Dawson Bros., St. James Street, Montreal.

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THE
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN,
AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

VOL. V.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER, 1876.

NO. II.

SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT.

From Anspach's History of Newfoundland.



HE first attempt to settle a colony, which also paved the way to others of a similar nature successfully made afterwards in other parts of North America, and which procured to its author the title of "the parent of all the English plantations" in that part of the world, was made in Newfoundland.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert, descended from an ancient family in the county of Devon, equally conversant in theory and in practice with cosmography, navigation, and the art of war, and remarkable for an enterprising spirit, for intrepidity and eminent abilities, had formed the resolution of settling a colony in the island of Newfoundland. Queen Elizabeth entered at once into his views, and, by letters patent, dated the 11th of June, 1578, invested him with full powers, similar to those which Henry had before granted to Cabot, to dis-

cover, settle, and regulate any remote countries not in the actual possession of any Christian prince or people, with all commodities, jurisdictions, and royalties, to him, his heirs, and assigns, for ever, within two hundred leagues where he or they should fix the place of their residence, within the six years next ensuing. Having obtained this patent, Sir Humphrey endeavoured to procure associates in the enterprise, and received assurances of support from a great number of persons who declared their resolution to attend him on the voyage. When the vessels were completely equipped, and the crews assembled near the coast in readiness to embark, the majority of the adventurers departed from their agreements, and signified their intention of reserving their property for the support of plans concerted among themselves. Sir Humphrey, still determined to proceed with the few friends who yet remained unshaken in their attachment, sailed instantly, in the summer of the year 1578, for Newfoundland, where he made a short stay; and came back to England, having narrowly escaped, with the loss of one vessel, from a squadron of Spanish men of war by which he had been intercepted. The great expenses which he had incurred in preparations for this enterprise had so impaired his estate, that he was compelled to desist for some time from the resumption of his project.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert, not in the least discouraged by the disappointments and miscarriage of his first enterprise, and seeing that nearly five of the six years to which his patent was limited were expired, sold his estate, which produced a considerable sum, and with the assistance of Sir George Peckham and other friends, who liberally contributed to the expenses of the undertaking, he equipped a small fleet of five ships and barks. The admiral was the *Delight*, of one hundred and twenty tons, of which Sir Humphrey himself took the command, appointing William Winter, a part-owner, captain, and Richard Clarke, master; the second was

the *Raleigh*, vice-admiral, of two hundred tons, fitted out and commanded by Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Humphrey's brother by his mother's side, having under him Captain Butler, and Robert Davis, of Bristol, master ; the others were the *Golden Hind*, of forty tons, Edward Hayes, owner and captain, and William Cox, of Limehouse, master ; the *Swallow*, of forty tons, Maurice Brown, captain ; and, the *Squirrel*, of ten tons, William Andrews, captain, and Robert Cade, master. The number of men on board the whole fleet amounted to two hundred and sixty, including several shipwrights, masons, carpenters, smiths, miners, and refiners.

It had been resolved by the proprietors that this fleet should take a northerly course, and follow with all possible exactitude the tradeway to Newfoundland, from whence, having taken in a proper supply of necessaries, it was to sail towards the south and enter every bay or river which might appear deserving of notice. The proprietors drew up the orders to be observed during the voyage, and delivered copies of them to all the captains and masters of the vessels.

On the 11th of June, 1583, the fleet sailed from Cawsand Bay, near Plymouth, and on the 13th Sir Walter Raleigh was obliged to put back to Plymouth in consequence of an infectious distemper which had seized his captain and several of his crew. The *Golden Hind* then became vice-admiral, and the fleet proceeded on the voyage. On the 30th of July they first discovered land, but imperfectly on account of an intense fog. Finding nothing but bare rocks they shaped their course to the south-east, and arrived, at length, at Penguin Island north, now Fogo, where they took in a good stock of fowls or sea birds. After this, they reached the island of Baccalao, in the mouth of Conception Bay, and entered into that bay where they found the *Swallow* which they had lost in the fog. Then proceeding further to the southward, they made the bay of Saint John's, where they found the *Squirrel*, which had been refused admittance into

that harbour by vessels of different nations which were within. These, according to Hakluyt, amounted to thirty-six sail, and according to Doctor Forster, to four hundred, of which he says further that fifty were Portuguese, of at least three thousand tons burthen. Sir Humphrey prepared to obtain a passage for his ships into that harbour by force, but, previous to his adopting this measure, he sent some of his officers to inform the people within the harbour, that he was empowered by the Queen of England to take formal possession of the place in her name ; and that, if he met with the least resistance, he should instantly employ the means in his power to carry her majesty's commands into execution. The answer which he received from them was, that their intentions were peaceable, that they had only waited to be fully apprized of the object of his expedition, and that in token of their respect they would cheerfully intrust him with a discretionary power of laying a tax on their provisions, in order to supply the necessities of his fleet. The ships then entered into the harbour ; and, the next day, Sir Humphrey and his associates were conducted on shore by the owners and masters of the English vessels.

On the 5th of August, Sir Humphrey having ordered a tent to be erected within sight of all the Ships, summoned the English and foreign merchants to attend, and in their presence he caused the commission under the great seal of England to be publicly read, and afterwards to be explained to the foreigners who were not conversant with the English language. He then informed the assembly that, under the royal authority, he stood possessed of the harbour of Saint John's and all the adjacent land within the circumference of two hundred leagues ; that thenceforward the witnesses of this transaction, and, through their information, all persons whatsoever, must consider these territories as belonging to the Sovereign of England, and acknowledge that he, the General of Queen Elizabeth, was empowered by royal licence

to possess and enjoy them, and likewise to enact laws for the government thereof, as conformable to the laws of England as the nature of circumstances would admit ; under which regulations it was expected that all adventurers who might arrive at future times, either to dwell within the place, or to maintain a traffic with the inhabitants, should quietly submit to be governed. The customary ceremony of delivering a rod and a turf from the soil to the new proprietor was then performed in the presence of the assembly.

Sir Humphrey, having thus taken possession, proceeded to the exercise of his legislative authority by publishing some regulations concerning the public exercise of religion and the civil government of the place, to which the whole assembly promised obedience. The meeting was then dissolved ; and, on the same spot, the general erected a wooden pillar, to which the arms of England engraved on lead were affixed. He then granted several parcels of land, the tenants being under covenant to pay a certain rent and service to Sir Humphrey, his heirs, and assigns, for ever, and yearly to maintain possession of the lands by themselves or their assigns ; and having done this, he next issued orders for the collection of the tax on provisions from the ships and vessels in the harbour of Saint John's and on the adjoining coast. Doctor Forster says, that on this occasion the General received also valuable presents from all the captains of the ships that lay off that island.

While some of the English were engaged in this service, and others in repairing the vessels, Sir Humphrey sent several parties to explore the coast and to make excursions through the country, in order to inquire into the different productions of the island. The result of their observations was that the southern parts seemed destitute of inhabitants, a circumstance, says Hakluyt, which probably was owing to the frequent appearance of the Europeans, whose presence might have intimidated the natives, and induced them to

retire into the interior. Towards the north they had met with some of them who had approached without dread, and appeared to be of gentle dispositions. The country was generally very hot in summer, and extremely cold in winter. The sea abounded so much in cod-fish that there were but very few instances equal to it elsewhere; they had also observed near the coast bonitos, turbot, large lobsters, and a large kind of herrings; whales were likewise found in great numbers, for which fishery alone Biscay used to send twenty or thirty vessels every year. In the bays and rivers there were salmons and trouts in great abundance. Wood grew with the greatest luxuriance over the whole country; game of every description was very common, and they could easily procure hides and furs of all sorts. They also represented the soil as very fertile, and thought that by cultivation it would not be difficult to obtain hemp, flax, and corn. But what was calculated still more particularly to attract the attention of Sir Humphrey and his associates, was the report of the discovery of mines of iron, lead, copper, and silver, by the party sent for the special purpose of searching for metals on the coast to the northward of Saint John's. One Daniel, a native of Saxony, who is represented as an honest and religious man, and a very expert miner and assayer, brought to the General a kind of ore, of which he said that he would stake his life that it contained a considerable quantity of silver. Captain Hayes, of the *Golden Hind*, appearing to doubt the quality and value of the ore, and requesting that he might be allowed to have part of it: "Content yourself," answered the too sanguine Sir Humphrey, "I have seen enough; and were it not improper to satisfy my own humour, I would proceed no farther. The engagements which I am under to my friends, and the necessity of bringing the southern countries also within the compass of my patent, which is nearly expired, alone prevail upon me to continue the voyage. As for the ore, I have sent

it on board, and desire that no farther mention be made of it so long as we shall remain in the harbour, there being Portuguese, Biscayans, and French, not far off, from whom this discovery must be kept a secret. When we are at sea an assay shall be made of it, and then, if we think proper, we may return the sooner hither."

At this time, while his faithful companions were endeavouring to accelerate the preparations for the continuation of the voyage, a party had conspired to prevent it by seizing the vessels and the officers during the absence of Sir Humphrey in the night, after which they intended to proceed directly for England. This conspiracy was discovered in time to prevent its execution; but some of the refractory crews still succeeded in their attempts to abandon the General. A vessel freighted with fish in one of the adjoining bays were seized upon by some of them, who compelled her crew to retire to the shore, whilst numbers, concealing themselves in the woods, watched for opportunities to escape in the ships which daily departed from the coast; others fell sick of fluxes and other violent disorders, of which several died, and the rest were permitted to return to England on board the Swallow, under Captain William Winter, with such a supply of provisions as could be spared from the common stock.

The three remaining vessels being completely fitted for the intended voyage, the General hoisted his flag on board the Squirrel, a light and expeditious sailer, and the best constructed for the purpose of entering creeks and small harbours; he gave the command of the Delight to Captain Maurice Brown, and the Golden Hind to Captain Edward Hayes. On the 20th of August they sailed from the harbour of Saint John's which they found by observation to be in forty-seven degrees forty minutes north latitude. In the following night they made Cape Race, distant twenty-five leagues, and from thence nearly eighty-seven leagues towards Cape Breton.

On the 27th, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, Sir Humphrey gave orders to sound, and at the depth of thirty fathom they found white sand ; in the succeeding afternoon the wind veered to the southward, when, in opposition to the advice of William Cox, master of the Golden Hind, the ships bore in with the land during the whole night at west-north-west. The next day it blew a violent storm at south and by east ; the rain descended in torrents, and the fogs were so extremely thick that no object could be distinguished at a cable's length. Towards day-break, on the 29th, they were alarmed by the appearance of surrounding sands and shoals, and, at every third or fourth ship's length, observed the water lessening in its depth. A signal was thrown out for the Delight to stand off to sea, but at that very instant she struck, and soon after her stern and quarters were dashed to pieces. The Squirrel and the Golden Hind immediately casting about east-south-east, and bearing to the south, with much difficulty got clear of the shoals and regained the open sea.

In the Delight perished Captain Maurice Brown and about a hundred of his associates, who, with a resolution that bordered upon madness, refused to set what they thought a bad example by deserting the ship, although they must have been convinced that it was impossible to save her. Fourteen of her crew leaped into a small pinnace and remained a short time alongside their ship, in the hope of being joined by their captain, but in vain. Having, at last, prevailed upon Richard Clarke, the master, and one of his companions, to join them, they cut the rope and ventured out to sea, furnished only with a single oar, and destitute of fresh water and provisions.

As the pinnace appeared to be much overladen, Edward Headly proposed the casting of lots, so that four of them might be thrown overboard. Clark, whom it had been un-animously agreed to except from this measure, availing himself of the affectionate regard with which he was considered

by his companions, strenuously endeavoured, and at last succeeded, in persuading them rather to bear their present calamitous condition with Christian fortitude.

The pinnace was driven before the wind during six days and nights, while these men were reduced to feed upon some weeds which they picked up on the surface of the sea. Sinking under the suffering of thirst, hunger, intense cold, and constant fatigue, Headly and another man expired on the fifth day; and, on the seventh, the remaining fourteen were fortunately driven towards the coast of Newfoundland, where they obtained a passage in a French vessel, and at last arrived safely in England. To the regular continuance of the wind at south during the time of the passage may be attributed the preservation of their lives; for, had it shifted to any other quarter, they could not possibly have made the land; and what is remarkable, within *half an hour* after they had reached the shore, the wind changed full north.

This melancholy fate of the *Delight* was a most distressing event to Sir Humphrey, who had to lament, not only the loss of such a number of men of tried fidelity and the destruction of a valuable ship, but also the loss of his Saxon miner with the supposed silver ore which he had procured at Newfoundland. So confident was he of the value of this ore, that he had boasted to his friends, that, on the credit of the mine, he did not doubt of obtaining from Queen Elizabeth the loan of ten thousand pounds, to defray the expenses of another similar enterprise.

From this time the crews of the two remaining ships became intimidated, and expressed their apprehensions lest, their store-ship being now lost, they should be exposed to the inclemency of the approaching winter, together with the want of provisions and raiment. Sir Humphrey, in consequence of these representations, resolved to return to England; and, on the captain and master of the *Golden Hind* offering some arguments to induce him not to adopt

this resolution : " Be content," said he to them, " we have seen enough ; take no thought of the expenses which we have incurred. If the Almighty should permit us to reach England in safety, I will set you out royally in the course of the next spring ; therefore I pray you, let us no longer strive here where we fight against the elements."

On the first of September the vessels changed their course and steered for England, and on the second they passed in sight of Cape Race. Some days afterwards Sir Humphrey went on board of the Golden Hind, in order to have his foot dressed for a wound received by accidentally treading upon a nail. The wind was violent, and the ocean so extremely agitated, that Captain Hayes and the whole of his associates and crew, who every moment expected that the Squirrel would be swallowed up, earnestly entreated Sir Humphrey to remain on board their vessel. He, however, instantly departed, declaring that no consideration should induce him to quit the vessel and the brave associates with whom he had encountered so many dangers. On the ninth of September the *Squirrel sunk*, and was seen no more. In the course of the preceding evening Sir Humphrey had been observed unmoved in the stern of his ship with a book in his hand. Some *philosophical* historians adduce this as an instance of his ardent love of knowledge, which did not forsake him even in the extremity of danger ; while others suppose the book which he had then in his hands to have been one of a religious kind ; and this supposition seems to agree much better than the former, with the words which he was at the same time frequently heard to repeat with a loud voice : " Courage, my lads, we are as near heaven at sea as we are on land."

Such was the fate of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, " than whom," say the authors of the *Biographia Nautica*, " few persons in that era were more distinguished by exalted understanding and undaunted resolution. He was in a manner the parent of all our plantations, being the first who introduced a legal

and regular mode of settling, without which such undertakings must necessarily prove unsuccessful. His treatise concerning the north-west passage was the ground of all the expectations which the most enlightened seamen had formed during many years of actually finding such a tract to the East Indies ; and even now we find that many of his conjectures are true, and that all of them are founded on reason and the philosophy which was commonly received at that period."

The Golden Hind arrived safely at Falmouth on the 22d of September, and, more fortunate than the rest of the fleet, brought home her whole crew, excepting only one mariner. Of the fate of the Swallow we have no account.

MONTREAL IN 1808.



THE following are a few public notices of these days :

A Social gathering is announced as follows :—

“ Next Montreal Assembly to be on Tuesday, 20th instant, by order of the—MANAGER.”

P. S.—To the Book borrowers of to-day : “ The first Volume of a French Work entitled *L'Epreuve du Sentiment*, was borrowed from a Gentlemen in this Town, and not returned. It is requested that it be sent to the Office of the Canadian Courant.”

The Disgusted Post-Master at Cornwall,—“ Begs leave to inform the public in general that he does not intend to keep the Post Office any longer, and if any letters are sent to him, from any other Post Office, he will not receive them.”

To-day we get news from Europe every few minutes ; as to how it was then appears from this paragraph.—“ Above two months have elapsed since our last dates from Europe. Opportunities of communication are but few, yet it may be reasonably expected that we shall soon have advice direct

from Spain, which is now the great Theatre of sobertude and hope."

The Montreal Theatre was about to be opened under Mr. Prigmon and Assistants with Coleman's 'Heir at Law.'—
"The Theatre we are told has undergone considerable repairs and embellishments and will be rendered comfortable by *stoves* in different parts of the house. The company it is said will be *decent*. Care will be taken to have silence in the gallery. No bar to be kept in the Theatre."

"A good New Milch Cow wanted, for which a generous price will be given, enquire of the Printer."

The learned Pig of our time, was then the learned Goat,—
"Who reads Printing or Writing, Spells, tells the time of day, both the hour and minute, the date of the year, &c. &c., Admittance 7½ d."

Three Rivers,—
"To be rented for one or more years by the undersigned, that well known farm and buildings commonly called Ferry Place, a pleasant situation on the Banks of the St. Maurice, is a good situation for a Tavern, &c.—Ezekiel Hart."

"CORNUCOPIA."

A JOURNEY FROM MONTREAL TO TORONTO.

(From "Canada and the Canadians" Published in 1840, by Sir Richard Henry Bonnycastle, Kt.)



LEFT Kingston on the 26th of June, in the Princess Royal mail steamer, at 8 p. m., the usual hour of starting being seven, for Toronto; the weather unusually cold.

This fine boat constitutes, with two others, the City of Toronto and the Sovereign, the royal mail line between Kingston and Toronto. All are built nearly alike, are first class sea boats, and low pressure; they combine with the Highlander, the Canada, and the Gildersleave, also splen-

did vessels, to form a mail route to Montreal—the latter boats taking the mail as far as Coteau du Lac, forty-five miles from Montreal, on which route a smaller vessel, the Chieftain, plies, wherein you sleep, at anchor, or rather moored, till daylight, if going down, or going upwards, on board the mail boat.

Passengers go from Montreal to Kingston by the mail route in twenty-four hours, a distance of 180 miles ; a small portion, between the Cascade Rapids and the Coteau being traversed in a coach, on a planked road as smooth as a billiard-table.

From Kingston to Toronto, or nearly the whole length of Lake Ontario, takes sixteen hours, the boat leaving at seven, and arriving about or before noon next day ; performing the passage at the rate of eleven miles an hour, exclusively of stoppages.

The transit between Montreal and Kingston is at the rate, including stoppage for daylight, the river being dangerous, of eight miles an hour ; thus, in forty hours, the passenger passes from the seat of government to the largest city of Western Canada most comfortable, a journey which twenty years ago it always took a fortnight, and often a month, to accomplish, in the most precarious and uncomfortable manner—on board small, roasting steamers, crowded like a cattle-pen—in lumbering leathern conveniences, miscalled coaches, over roads which enter not into the dreams of Britons—by canoes—by bateaux, (a sort of coal barges,)—by schooners, where the cabin could never permit you to display either your length, your breadth, or your thickness, and thus reducing you to a point in creation, according to Euclid and his commentators.

Your *compagnons de voyage*, on board a bateau or Durham boat, which was a *monstre* bateau, were French Canadian voyageurs, always drunk and always gay, who poled you along up the rapids, or rushed down them with what will be will be.

These happy people had a knack of examining your goods and chattels, which they were conveying in the most admirable manner, and with the utmost *sang-froid* ; but still they were above stealing—they only tapped the rum cask or the whiskey barrel, and appropriated any cordage wherewith you bound your chests and packages. I never had a chest, box, or bale sent up by bateau or Durham boat that escaped this rope mail.

By the by, the Durham boat, a long decked barge, square ahead, and square astern, has vanished ; Ericson's screw-propellers have crushed it. It was neither invented by nor named after Lord Durham, but was as ancient as Lambton House itself.

The way the conductors of these boats found out vinous liquors was, as brother Jonathan so playfully observes, a *caution*.

I have known an instance of a cask of wine, which, for security from climate, had an outer case or cask strongly secured over it, with an interior space for neutralizing frost or heat, bored so carefully that you could never discover how it had been effected, and a very considerable quantum of beverage extracted.

I once had a small barrel, perhaps twenty gallons of commissariat West India ration rum, the best of all rum for liqueurs, sucked dry. Of course, it had leaked, but I never could discover the leak, and it held any liquid very well afterwards.

You can have every convenience on board a Lake Ontario mail-packet, which is about as large as a small frigate, and has the usual sea equipment of masts, sails, and iron rigging. The fare is five dollars in the cabin, or about £1 sterling ; and two dollars in the steerage. In the former you have tea and breakfast, in the latter nothing but what is bought at the bar. By paying a dollar extra you may have a state-room on deck, or rather on the half-deck, where you find a

good bed, a large looking-glass, washing-stand and towels, and a night-lamp, if required. The captains are generally part owners, and are kind, obliging, and communicative, sitting at the head of their table, where places for females and families are always reserved. The stewards and waiters are coloured people, clean, neat, and active; and you may give sevenpence-halfpenny or a quater-dollar to the man who cleans your boots, or an attentive waiter, if you like; if not, you can keep it, as they are well paid.

The ladies cabin has generally a large cheval glass and a piano, with a white lady to wait, who is always decked out in flounces and furbelows, and usually good-looking. All you have got to do on embarking or on disembarking is to see personally to your luggage; for leaving it to a servant unacquainted with the country will not do. At Kingston, matters are pretty well arranged, and the carters are not so very impudent, and so ready to push you over the wharf; but at Toronto they are very so, and want regulating by the police; and in the States, at Buffalo particularly, the porters and carters are the most presuming and insolent serviles I ever met with; they rush in a body on board the boat and respect neither persons nor things.

The comfort of some of these boats, as they call them, but which ought to be called ships, is very great. There is a regular drawing-room on board one called the Chief Justice where I saw, just after the horticultural show at Toronto, pots of the most rare and beautiful flowers, arranged very tastefully, with a piano, highly-coloured nautical paintings and portraits, and a *tout ensemble*, which, when the lamps were lit, and conversation going on between the ladies and gentlemen then and there assembled, made one quite forget we were at sea on Lake Ontario, the "Beautiful Lake," which, like other beautiful creations, can be very angry if vexed.

But to our journey westward. I arrived at Toronto on the

27th of June, and found the weather had changed to variable and fine. On steaming up the harbour, I was greatly surprised and very much pleased to see such an alteration as Toronto has undergone for the better since 1837. Then, although a flourishing village, be-citied, to be sure, it was not one third of its present size. Now it is a city in earnest, with upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, gas-lit, with good plank side-walks and macadamized streets, and with vast sewers, and fine houses, of brick or stone. The main street, King Street, is two miles and more in length, and would not do shame to any town, and has a much more English look than most Canadian places have.

COIN SALES.



ON 30th June, a sale took place at New York, which was unusually interesting from the number of Canadian Coins and Medals, their rarity and extremely fine condition.

Many of the pieces from their excessive rarity, were eagerly sought after by several collectors, we annex a record of the prices paid for the most important lots:—

McGill College :

Prince of Wales Medal	-	-	\$ 5.75
Molson	"	-	3.00
Logan	"	-	3.12
Torrance	"	-	3.13
Holmes	"	-	3.75
Chapman	"	-	7.00
Jacques Cartier Normal School	-	-	4.50
Board of Arts and Manufacturers, Victoria			
Bridge Medal	-	-	2.25
Grand Trunk Railway Co., Trevithick Medal			3.75
" " Welcome	"	"	4.00

Chamber of Agriculture, Lower Canada	-	5.00
Natural History Society of Montreal	-	5.00
Bout de L'Isle Token	-	\$3.00 and 3.13
Bank of Montreal, side view Half-penny 1839		4.75
Lesslie Two-pence Token	-	4.50
Montreal and Lachine R. R. Token	-	1.00
Vexator Canadiensis	-	.45
Cardinal Richelieu Medal	-	4.00
De Levi	"	2.75
Jean Varin	"	7.50
Kebeca Liberata	"	5.50
Louisbourg	"	3.00
Admiral Boscawen	"	2.75
Louisbourg Token—"O, Fair Britannia, Hail!"		6.50
Louisbourg Founded	-	4.50
" "Pax ubique Victrix"	-	11.00
Beaver Club Gold Medal	-	27.50
"Britain Triumphed—Hawke Commanded"		9.50
"Quebec Token"	-	8.00
Indian Silver Medal (extremely rare), Bust of George III., struck at the Cession of Canada	-	30.00
Indian Silver Medal, Laureated Bust of the King, 1814	-	13.00
Treaty of Peace signed at Ghent, 1814	-	5.00
"Upper Canada Preserved," 1814, (extremely rare)		20.00
The excessively rare North-West Company Token		39.00
Kentucky Half-penny, "Copper Company of Upper Canada	-	15.00
A beautiful proof of the British Settlement of Kentucky Cent	-	21.00
And a rare Type Silver Pound piece of Charles I.		33.00

— THERE is quite a mania among the ultra fashionable for jewelry of antique coins.

WHAT'S IN A NAME ?

“ * * * *A few Acres of Snow.*”



GIVE a dog a bad name and hang him,” is an old saying.

Hence we would infer, that, from long standing repute in some parts of the world, Canada should long ere this, have suffered capital punishment. Among many we select the following as instances :

One is by a gentleman who some time ago visited this “awfully cold country.” “Look at the poor Canadians,” he states, that “cannot bury their dead, having to keep them in a separate apartment frozen from December to May.”

Another wishing to describe the “horrible” aspect of the country between Prescott and Montreal, mentions as a fact two Spanish travellers who had accompanied him all the way from New Orleans, would not proceed further, so disgusted were they with the “rough the dark forest and the cold bleak appearance of the whole landscape.” As this was in August, our traveller saw not the golden fields of waving grain, but instead every where rough mountains. Wonderful power of imagination !

Now learn from a savant, busy hunting up new facts relating to science, the degree of degradation to which the transported Europeans “must” have fallen in this new region of the world. “Canada is not at all agreeable, the necessity of spending eight months of each year in low hut-like houses, the greater part under the snow, and so isolated from neighbors, that hardly any intercommunication is practicable, renders that colony totally intolerable. A few bright summer days in August, and for months they are gone, when one can only calculate on the light of the moon and of the aurora.”

Speaking of the generous hospitality shewn to strangers by Canadians, a Reverend Gentlemen explains it by the fact,

that we being deprived for a long period, in each year, the intercourse of strangers, are naturally so delighted with their company and conversation, that we are all the more sociable.

Is it to be wondered then, that among the effects of a Scottish Immigrant, was noticed fifty pounds of butter, the owner fearing that he would never again taste of that delicacy in this new world. What wonder that a popular French writer of to-day, thought himself correct in stating that Canada has a population of twenty thousand, but if every habitable spot were occupied it could support fifty thousand. And is it strange, that the topic of our alleged diminishing health and decaying strength is so attractive to those savants who talk of us with as much knowledge as does a blind man of colors.

One of those celebrities goes so far as to assert, that the French Canadians and Yankees have become, on account of their long intercourse with the indians, greatly changed from what their ancestors were in France and England. They are now more inclined to a solitary life, more vindictive and less communicative, enjoying little, if any conversation, with their more recently arrived brethren. So on I might quote :

But as a counterpart of such abuse let us look at the opposite extreme :

"Victoria Bridge, the pride of Canada, extends from River Detroit to the State of Maine." No doubt, the writer of this sentence, as a friend of Canada has gone too far, but he wishes probably to shew that he is better posted than the geographer who stated that Tadousac exported wool and yarn to an immense extent.

I have read a book lately, capitally got up as regards paper printing and binding, in which it is clearly proven that Mr. *so and so* had blundered when he said that Chicago was the capital of Canada. He writes also that French peasantry

of Canada are constantly annoying European visitors by enquiries after the health of Louis XIV. and Mademoiselle de la Valliere, his mistress, a matter of two centuries ago. But yet we must pardon him on account of his St. Helen Island, situated opposite Montreal, renowned the world over as the place of Napoleon's captivity.

Those tourists are always hunting up new facts, and one did not wish to leave Canada until he had seen the huge animal who had left his foot-print on the snow—the snow-shoe.

BENJAMIN SULTE.

— 1796 —



SOME of the salaries paid to Government Officers			
in Lower Canada in 1796 :			
Governor General	-	-	£2,000
Lieutenant Governor	-	-	1,500
Executive Counselors, each	-	-	100
Attorney-General	-	-	300
Solicitor-General	-	-	200
Secretary and Registrar to the Province	-	-	400
Clerk of the Court of Appeals—with Fire wood and Stationery	-	-	120
Secretary to the Governor and Translator to the Council	-	-	200
Chief Justice of Quebec, who is Chief Justice of the Province	-	-	1,200
Chief Justice of Montreal	-	-	900
Chief Justice of Three Rivers	-	-	300
Receiver-General	-	-	400
Surveyor-General of Lands	-	-	300
Deputy, and allowance for an office	-	-	150
Surveyor of Woods	-	-	200
Grand Voyer of Quebec	-	-	100

Grand Voyer of Montreal - - -	100
Grand Voyer of Three Rivers - - -	60
Superintendent of Provincial Post Houses	100
Clerk of the Terrars of the King's Domain	90
Clerk of the Crown - - -	100
Inspector of Police at Quebec - - -	100
Inspector of Police at Montreal - - -	100
Four Missionaries to Indians, each - - -	50
One Missionary to Indians - - -	45
Schoolmaster at Quebec - - -	100
Schoolmaster at Montreal - - -	50
Schoolmaster at Carlisle, Bay de Chaleurs	25
Overseers, to prevent Fires at Quebec, and to sweep the Chimneys of the poor	60
Salary of the Bishop of Quebec—who is Bishop of both Provinces - - -	2,000

U. E. LOYALISTS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE.

WE extract the following interesting particulars of the settlement of the Bay of Quinte, by the U. E. Loyalists, from an address delivered at Kingston, September 20, 1849, by H. Ruttan, Esq., President of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada.

I am myself one of the eldest born of this country, after its settlement by the loyalists, and well remember the time when, as Bishop Berkely observes, a man might be the owner of ten thousand acres of land in America and want sufficient means to buy himself a breakfast! One-half of the land on the Bay of Quinte, the garden of Canada, could, within my remembrance, have been purchased for £5 a two hundred acre lot, and many a one has been sold for a *half Foe*. All this cannot be matter of wonder, when I tell you that a

great scarcity of provisions prevailed for two or three years consecutively, in consequence of failures in the crops, and what brought on the famine, or "scarce year," (about the year 1790, if I am not mistaken) was the almost entire destruction of the deer by the wolves for two consecutive years. The snow lay upon the ground from December until April, at the depth of four to five feet. In the month of February of the last of these years, a near relative of mine sent all the way to Albany in the State of New York, a distance of more than 200 miles, for four bushels of Indian corn! And this was brought all that distance by two men on snow shoes! It took them about eight weeks to accomplish this journey, and during this time about one-third of the quantity was necessarily consumed by the men; the residue of this precious cargo—pounded up in a mortar made of a maple stump, with the winter-green berry and mucilaginous roots, latterly boiled with a little milk—constituted the principle food for two families, consisting of seven souls, for the space of four or five months! It was remarked, I have heard some of the oldest of the settlers assert, that the usual supply of fish even had failed. The few cattle and horses which the settlers, at great cost and trouble, had collected, were killed for food. The faithful dog was, in several instances, sacrificed to supply that food which he had so often been the means of furnishing to his then kind, but now starving master. The famine this year was general throughout the Bay of Quinte; and such was the distress that, during this winter, several persons died from starvation. In the Hay-Bay settlement, one of the most heart-rending occurrences took place. Some time during the month of April, the husband and father was found buried in the snow, which lay upon the ground at an average depth of five feet, whilst within the shanty was exhibited the awful spectacle of the dying mother pressing to her bosom her dead infant, still in the position of attempting to gain that sustenance which its

mother had for some time been unable any longer to afford it!

Here then was a state which one would think might appal the stoutest heart, and might, without subjecting this little band of heroes to the charge of a want of affection for the crown, have driven the remnant of them to seek, at the very earliest opportunity, an asylum from death, even amongst their implacable and cruel enemies. This it was in their power to have done the following year. Did they do so? No! These exiles—these emaciated and worn-out loyalists—preferred death, even though it came in the ghastly form of famine, to the fraternization with rebels to their king. Loyalty, with our forefathers, consisted of something more than a name. *They* did not stop even to weigh their *lives* with the crime of treason, much less did they calculate upon pecuniary advantages. Whilst the rebels had added robbery and murder to the crime of treason, these faithful and devoted subjects of the crown, although suffering in body, could lie down in their bark-covered shanties and upon their beds of straw and boughs, with a conscience void of offence, and in the enjoyment of that peace and tranquility, which was a result of the performance of their duty—no less to God than to their King; whilst the traitors to their sovereign were revelling in the possession of the small properties from which they had been driven, but which must have been ashes in the months, and bitterness in the throats of these unhallowed fratricides.

The trator to his Sovereign, at all times, no doubt, makes every effort to reconcile his conduct with his duty, and must, in self-defence, seek out reason for justification; but alas! how weak must be all reflections against the cries of a justly alarmed conscience, which can never be quieted either by flattery or false arguments.

Providence now, about the year 1791, and about seven years after their first settlement, began to smile upon the

arrangements of this small band of heroes. The winters began to assume a somewhat milder aspect—the wolves in their turn became a prey to the famine which by their own devastation amongst the deer, they had caused. The Indians who, about this time began to be very troublesome—keeping the settlers in a constant state of alarm, and at every opportunity carrying off their cattle, were, either through some new treaty or otherwise, so propitiated by the government, that the settlers from this time began gradually to increase, though for some years but slowly, and generally to improve in their circumstances.

The social history of the old united empire loyalists of the Bay of Quinte, from their embarkation at New York in 1783, down to about the year 1820, when their *political* history commences, and which was the death knell to the state of real happiness and enjoyment upon which they were just entering, would form a curious as well as interesting episode in the history of Canada; but as I have already perhaps somewhat exceeded my license upon the present occasion and trespassed upon your attention, I will pass on to those matters which more immediately concerned their agriculture.

Amongst the many liberal provisions, besides their allotments of land, which were made by that paternal Monarch Geo. III. of imperishable memory, to the U. E. Loyalists, I well recollect the old English plough. It consisted of a small iron socket whose point entered by means of a dove-tailed aperture, into the heel of the coulter which formed the principal part of the plough, and was in shape similar to the letter L, the shank of which went through the wooden beam, and the foot formed the point which was sharpened for operation. One handle and a plank split from the side of a winding block of timber, which did duty for a mould-board, completed the implement. Besides provisions for a year, I think each family had issued to them a plough share and coulter, a sett of drag-teeth, a log chain, an axe, a saw, a

hammer, a bill-book and a grabbing hoe, a pair of land irons, and a cross-cut saw amongst several families, and a few other articles.

The trace ropes, leading lines, halters, bed-cords, &c., when they had arrived at that state of luxury which required bed-cords—were manufactured from the bark of the elm and basswood trees, which was peeled off in the spring of the year and water-rotted similar to flax, in order to separate the fibre from the rind. This material when properly prepared forms a strong, useful and cheap rope, and might at this day be manufactured and used with advantage, for most domestic and farm purposes. Many a day I recollect having assisted my father in his rustic rope-walk. The clevises and clevis pins as well as the drag teeth, when the old ones were worn out or lost, were frequently made of the hickory timber which, when I was a boy, abounded about the Bay of Quinte.

About the year 1808, the "hog-plough" made its appearance. This was an importation, and about the first from the United States. This plough was considered a wonderful invention. It consisted of a full iron share forming the front or rising part of the mould-board, the residue of which was still obliged to be made of wood. About the year 1815, the farmers generally fixed their attention upon the cast-iron share and mould-board, all cast in one piece, also an invention from the United States, but which we then began to manufacture ourselves, and it was indeed the first implement of any consequence to farmers, which we did manufacture within the Province.

During all this period from 1783, with the exception of the "scarce year" the people lived happily and contentedly. Here and there a school would be started, to which the young men in winter would travel upon snow shoes for several miles. One winter's schooling was considered quite sufficient, and if a lad did not learn to write upon a half a

quire of paper including his pot-hooks and hangers, he was considered a dunce.

As it respected religion, the loyalists were all Protestants ; of the descendants of the old Huguenot families who had originally colonized a considerable part of the Province of New Jersey, of which class were all my own immediate relations as well as a great number of the other loyalists—most of them were brought up in the faith of the Church of England. There were a few of the descendants from the Puritan stock, and a few who had been brought up under the teaching of Wesley and Whitfield. Old Dr. Stuart, the father of our venerable and much beloved Arch Deacon of Kingston, settled in this City which was then a little French village called Cataroque, and taking advantage of his missionary labours amongst the Mowhawks of the Bay of Quinte, he instructed the inhabitants generally in the mode of husbandry, with which he had been familiar on the Mowhawk River in the Province of New York. The itinerant system of Methodism, however, very soon brought the great bulk of the settlers into that form of worship ; and the labours of the early Methodist missionaries produced fruits throughout the Province, but especially on the Bay of Quinte, which are to this day manifest in the orderly walk and character of the people.

As it regards our mode of living, our food was coarse but wholesome. With the exception of three or four pounds of green tea a-year for a family, which cost three bushels of wheat per pound, we raised every thing we ate. We manufactured our own clothes, and purchased nothing except now and then a black silk handkerchief or some trifling article of foreign manufacture of the kind. We lived simply, yet comfortably—envied no one, for no one was better off than his neighbour. Until within the last thirty years, one hundred bushels of wheat, at 2s. 6d. per bushel, was quite sufficient to give in exchange for all the articles of foreign manufacture consumed by a large family. We had no money except the

old-fashioned Joe and Spanish milled dollar ; we needed none. We were not rich, but we were emphatically a prosperous people ; perfect contentment reigned throughout the land.

But now came pride. History is full of instruction as to the evils always attendant upon the introduction of wealth and pride into a poor country. After the late war, great numbers of the officers and other old-country gentlemen remained here. These having been accustomed to live like gentlemen in the old country, very naturally continued their old habits and customs in Canada ; and making purchase and dispersing themselves throughout the various districts, the whole population has from that time to the present imbibed a propensity to extravagance in living, which has led to our present commercial embarrassment. The old-fashioned home-made cloth has given way to the fine broadcloth coat ; the linsey-woolsey dresses of females have disappeared, and English and French silks substituted ; the nice clean-scoured floors of the farmers' houses have been covered by Brussels carpets ; the spinning-wheel and loom have been superseded by the piano ; and, in short, a complete revolution in all our domestic habits and manners has taken place—the consequences of which are, the accumulation of an enormous debt upon our shoulders, and its natural concomitant, political strife ; for who has ever heard of an embarrassed community being a peaceable one ? The old aphorism, “when poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window,” has as much force in our social constitution as in our domestic concerns.

— The first coin or token of Canadian Home Manufacture, is the very coarsely executed but scarce and interesting politico-satirical token, commonly known as the Vexator Canadensis, issued in 1811.

FREEMASONRY IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.



Extract the following from the History of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 4. Q. R., A. F. & A. M., Stanstead, written by Elisha Gustin, P. M., and while doing so, would mention that at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, the M. W. the Grand Master informed the Grand Lodge that he had received from M. W. Brother Harrington, a Square, the gift of H. R. H. Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen, and a Key, the gift of Prince William Henry, Duke of Clarence, and William the Fourth, that had been presented to the Craft in Quebec, on the occasion of their visit to this Country.

About the beginning of the Nineteenth Century the ever attractive and expansive Genius of Speculative Free Masonry, became generally diffused through the United States of America, especially in the Northern and Eastern States, where it had been previously but little known beyond the cities and principal towns.

At this period, Lodges were opened in most of the country villages of any considerable notoriety, extending even to the northern frontier, where the extensive forests, hitherto known mostly as the savages' hunting grounds, had but partially yielded to the muscular arm of the sturdy axeman, before this divinely-inspired institution, this meek-eyed handmaid of Christianity and benevolent daughter of Charity, with her mysterious graces and peculiar benefits, attracted the attention of the early settlers of these northern wilds.

In the year of our Lord 1803, "Lively Stone Lodge, No. 22," was organized and opened at the hall of Samuel Pomroy, at Derby Line, Vermont, where many of the leading and influential men of Derby, Vermont, and Stanstead, Lower Canada, met fraternally, and held social and friendly intercourse. The Charter members were Timothy Hin-

man, Esq., W. M.; Luther Newcomb, S. W.; Refus Stewart, J. W.; Ebenezer Gould, Eliphalet Bangs, Elijah Strong, Nehemiah Wright, Timothy Rose, Levi Aldrich, Charles Kilbourne, and Libbens Chase. The Festival of St. John the Baptist was annually celebrated in a manner highly creditable to the Lodge, producing, in the minds of the people generally, a favorable opinion of the institution.

Notwithstanding the general harmony which prevailed among the Brethren, although residing under different governments, yet the Canadian members were occasionally subjected to some petty annoyances from the service of legal processes for old debts contracted previous to their coming into that country. A remedy for this difficulty was subsequently attempted. Their hall was destroyed by fire, by which the Lodge sustained a serious loss. From this destitute situation a superb and stately building (so esteemed at that time) was erected by Johial Bordman, Esq., situated directly on the boundary line, with a spacious hall, one half in Canada, and the other half in Vermont, with ingress and egress on each side of the Line. This arrangement rendered it safe and convenient for the Brethren on both sides of the Line to meet upon the Level and part upon the Square, unmolested by the impertinent interposition of public functionaries, imperiously demanding something of a mineral or metallic kind, to be laid up as a memorial that he had then and there cancelled some long-standing, old account. Under this happy and convenient arrangement, the business of the Lodge proceeded harmoniously, with a good degree of unanimity and fraternal feeling, subjects, however, to occasional interruptions arising from unsubdued passions, uncircumscribed desires, and unmasonic practices, of some imperfect craftsmen. This state of apparent tranquillity was once more disturbed by an unforeseen occurrence. The clashing interests of the United States and Great Britain involved their subjects in a ruinous war, declared at Washing-

ton on the 18th of June, 1812, which materially changed the general order of things, especially on the frontier, and even the Brethren of the Mystic Tie, the members of Lively Stone Lodge particularly, were thereby seriously affected.

Everything like friendly intercourse between persons residing on opposite sides of the Line was viewed suspiciously by the zealous loyalist and the hot-headed patriot, inasmuch that the Masons residing in Canada deemed it expedient to separate and withdraw their membership from the Lodge; but, deeply impressed with the importance of Masonry, and viewing it equally if not more essential in time of war than in the tranquil scenes of by-gone days they at once resolved upon having a Lodge of their own, and accordingly a charter was obtained from the "Grand Lodge of the Most Honorable Fraternity of United Ancient Free Masons of England in Lower Canada, situated in Quebec," authorizing the petitioners to hold Masonic communications at Stanstead on every Tuesday next preceding the full moon, and to confer degrees for the benefit of Masonry.

The Lodge was constituted and the officers installed by the Hon. Wm. Howe, D.D. G. M., from Vermont, on the 18th day of January, 1814, by the name of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 19; Phineas Hubbard, Esq., W. M.; Ezra Ball, Esq., S. W.; Capt. Timothy Rose, J. W.; Oliver Nash, Sec'y; James Wesson, Treas'r; these, along with Nathan Wesson, Ichabod Smith, Alexander Kilbourn, James Bangs, Theodore S. Bangs, Moses Montague, Silas Taylor, Elias Lee, David Curtis, Levi Aldrich, Dr. Isaac Witcher, Daniel Holmes, Frederick Holmes, Israel Wood, Daniel Mansur, James Peasley, and Heman Bangs, were the petitioners for the Charter, and constituted the first original officers and members of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 19.

Worshipful Brother Hubbard was eminently endowed with all the pre-requisites for filling the Oriental Chair with graceful ease and manly dignity. He seemed richly to

participate in all the social, moral, and Masonic virtues ; presiding with a kind of parental and masterly skill over the concerns of the Lodge, vigilantly guarding its interests, enforcing its precepts, and performing its rituals in that impressive manner that often reminds us of the wisdom and skill of our First Most Excellent Grand Master.

This was a time of war, the whole country in commotion, every prospect uncertain, business fluctuating, and no permanency to any pursuit whatever. Many, on both sides of the Line, were engaged in smuggling, this being a lucrative, but at the same time most hazardous, employment. Shots were occasionally exchanged ; some slightly, others severely wounded ; and one man from Stanstead instantly killed while driving a drove of cattle into Canada. Another had his knee shattered by a musket-ball so that he lost his leg ; but this, instead of discouraging or intimidating, served rather to enrage, and render the parties more desperate and determined, and, being highly incensed at the customs officers, who so often shared in the rich spoils of the frontier war, being fraught with vengeance, gathered together and equipped for battle.

Golden Rule Lodge being apprised of their intentions, twice interposed, and twice, through masonic influence, were armed mobs prevailed upon to disperse and abandon the sanguinary enterprise. Thus Golden Rule and Lively Stone Lodges, by a reciprocal interchange of kind and friendly acts preserved a good degree of order and harmony among the frontier inhabitants of Derby and Stanstead.

In 1815 the Lodge invested a considerable sum in the building of a hall in the tavern of Bro. Adam Noyes. On the 24th of February, Brother Captain Israel Wood was buried with Masonic honors, it being the first funeral held by the Lodge.

About 1821 the Lodge was doing but a small amount of work ; the Mystic Temple exhibited marks of decay ; some

projecting excrescences or rough corners needed to be broken off by the moral application of the Gavel. Some prominent members had contracted the habit of intemperance, and, the reformatory measures adopted by the Lodge proving of no effect, they were expelled. The people, with few exceptions, indulged freely in spirituous liquors. Intemperance prevailed everywhere; each neighborhood had its distillery. Potato whiskey was the staple commodity, and during the winter numerous teams were constantly employed conveying it to Montreal market. It flowed through all departments of society; in all assemblies, whether for business or conviviality, liquor was indispensable. The social visit, or friendly call, without a display of glasses and decanters, would have been considered uncourteous indeed; and even the solemn funeral obsequies were deemed incomplete, until the decanter yielded its genial influence among the mourning relatives and disconsolate survivors.

In such a diseased state of society, will it be thought wonderful, or even incredible, that this bane of social order, and of all that is noble in man, should, under the specious name of *refreshment*, invade the sanctuary of the Lodge?

It was argued that it was then a conceded point by all the wise and learned, from the physician to the divine, that wine was one of the creature comforts, bestowed by the beneficent Author on his offspring man, which, temperately used, contributed much to health, to social enjoyment, and to physical force; that man, especially in his decline, needed some kind of stimulant; that since alcoholic beverages had become fashionable and general among the refined and polite of every nation, it was far more commendable for Masons to drink in retirement and among gentlemen, than to mingle with the heterogeneous mass of bar-room tipplers.

More to be regretted, and still more painful to record, was the case of Past Master ———, who, admired, esteemed, and venerated by all, unfortunately and unawares, stumbled

over the first of the four Cardinal Virtues. Conforming to the customs of the times, his good nature yielding to the repeated solicitations and importunities of friendly associates, he had sipped the magic draught, been cheered by the exhilarating influence of the sparkling wine-cup, till he not only loved, but actually deemed it an essential.

The Brethren, alarmed for his honor and safety, held repeated consultations to determine and adopt measures for effecting his reformation; but such was the awe and veneration in which he was held, that there was but few who possessed sufficient fortitude to even whisper good counsel in his ear, or warn him of the approaching danger, and those few proved unsuccessful. It is related that some warm and zealous friends, unwilling to relax in their efforts while there remained any probability of benefitting him, solicited the friendly aid and gentle admonition of Past Master ——, of Lively Stone Lodge, thinking probably that the intimate friendship subsisting between the two Past Masters would secure at least a favorable hearing, and might, possibly, be productive of a salutary reformation; but alas for the sequel! He came and was cordially received; being seated in a room by themselves, the subject was introduced; the facts were all admitted, and regrets expressed that they *were facts*; but the subject being rather humiliating, and becoming unpleasant, both feeling somewhat embarrassed, the decanter and glasses were introduced just to cheer the desponding spirits and show that the admonition had been favorably received and no umbrage taken. Each drained his glass, and then discoursed more freely on the great cardinal virtue, Temperance, and, when conversation flagged, they drank again, and changed the subject; the facetious story and approving laugh were duly reciprocated—

“Time flew merrily,

Glasses passed cheerily,”

until supper was announced, when oh! the treacherous

whiskey, they could neither of them rise and walk to the table.

In truth, our Worshipful Brother had fallen beyond reclaiming ; his self-respect and manly dignity forsook him, he seemed degraded in his own estimation, and that amiable distinguished, and exemplary man was now regarded as a strong and lofty pillar broken down, and its towering capital, with all its ornamental display, laid prostrate in the dust ; yet he lived to witness the dawning of the new era, when alcoholic beverages were found to be no longer essential ; he saw custom changed, and the time arrive when, to refuse the proffered glass, was no disparagement to the character of a gentleman. Under favorable influences he changed his views and habits, and closed his days *a sober, virtuous, and christian gentleman.*

AN AUCTION SALE OF A SPLENDID PRIVATE LIBRARY.

E learn from the *American Bibliopolist*, issued by J. Sabin & Sons, New York, that the extensive and unrivalled Library collected by Mr. Wm. Menzies of New York, will be sold by Messrs. G. A. Leavitts & Co., on the 13th of November, 1876. Mr. Menzies is well known as an indefatigable Collector of books and manuscripts. This magnificent collection has been brought together during forty years—a life-work.

It is to be hoped that some of our Dominion Bibliopolists will avail themselves of this rare opportunity.

In the department of early printed books, there are some rare volumes by the inventors of printing, Lots 74 and 167 being respectively the workmanship of John Guttenberg and of Fust and Schoiffer, Lot 75 is from the press of Peter Schoiffer.

English printing is represented by a beautiful specimen

from Caxton's press Lot 665, Elliott's Bibles, the first printed in America, is one of the finest copies in existence. Lots 1219, 1250, 990, and 452 are respectively the first books printed in Pennsylvania, New York, Boston and Connecticut. There are a number by William Bradford ; while Benjamin Franklin is also well represented. Among many uncut copies there is one of Smith's Canada.

Mr. Menzies predilection for the literature of Scotland, is conspicuously apparent in the numerous editions of Burns. The Kilmarnock, 1786 ; the first Edinburgh, 1787 ; the earliest London, 1787 ; and the two first American editions that of New York, 1788 ; and Philadelphia, 1788.

The collection is replete with illustrated works, among which may be mentioned a copy of Irving's life of Washington. This has been extended by illustrations and original letters, to 10 quarto Volumes, and will probably bring the highest price of any at the sale, with regard to illustrated works in general, they contain upwards of 10,000 engravings, all, with scarce an exception, fine strong and choice impressions, many being proof, and some India proof of the finest character and class.

Among the manuscripts is a poem by Robert Burns in his own hand writing.

Relating to Canada are Lot 1032, Indian conference with Sir W. Johnson in 1756 ; Lot 1107 Journal of the siege of Quebec 1775-6, London 1824 ; Lot 1181 Lallement Lettres Envoie de la Nouvelle France, Paris, 1660 ; Lot 1410 Montcalm-Letters from the Marquis de Montcalm, London, 1776, and many others.

Most of the books are elegantly bound by the best French, English, and American binders.

— In 1843, New Brunswick launched her Frigate coins, which are very fine, and when in uncirculated condition, vie with any of the other provincial issues,

THE NAME "ACADIA."

BY PRINCIPAL DAWSON.



THE old and beautiful name Acadia or Acadie, by which Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the neighbouring islands were known to the early French colonists, though it has a classic look and sound, is undoubtedly of aboriginal origin. Long before I was aware that any doubt or controversy existed as to its derivation, I had it explained to me by an ancient Micmac patriarch named Martin St. Pierre, or, as he pronounced it, "Maltun Sapeel," who used to visit my father's house, asking alms, when I was a boy. According to him, the word means "plenty here," and he illustrated this by the word Shubenacadie, which still remains as the name of one of the principal rivers of Nova Scotia, Shuben, he said, or "Sgabun," meant ground nuts, or Indian potatoes; and Shubenacadie a place where ground nuts are abundant. On the authority of this venerable Micmac philologist, I gave, in the first edition of my *Acadian Geology*, the following explanation of the term :

"The aboriginal Micmacs of Nova Scotia, being of a practical turn of mind, were in the habit of bestowing on places the names of the useful articles which could be found in them, affixing to such terms the word *Acadie*, denoting the local abundance of the particular objects to which the names referred. The early French settlers appear to have supposed this common termination to be the proper name of the country, and applied it as the general designation of the region now constituting the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, which still retain Acadia as their poetical appellation, and as a convenient general term of the Lower Provinces of British America as distinguished from Canada. Hence the title *Acadian Geology* is appropriate to this work, not only because that name was first bestowed on Nova Scotia, but because the structure

of this province, as exposed in its excellent coast sections, furnishes a key to that of the neighbouring regions, which I have endeavoured to apply to such portions of them as I have explored. This title is farther justified by the circumstance that the Acadian provinces form a well-marked geological district, distinguished from all the neighbouring parts of America by the enormous and remarkable development within it of rocks of the carboniferous and new red sandstone systems."

I find, however, that the Commissioners on the Settlement of the North-eastern boundary had in 1851 given a very different explanation of the name. They say, as quoted by Prof. Hind:—

"The obscurity which has been thrown in past times over the territorial extent of Acadia, that country of which De-Monts received letters patent in 1603, was occasioned by not attending to the Indian origin of the name, and to the repeated transfer of the name to other parts of the country to which the first settlers afterwards removed. Even before the appointment of De la Roche, in 1598, as Lieutenant-General of the country, including those parts adjacent to the Bay of Fundy, the bay into which the St. Croix empties itself, was known to the Indians of the Morisett (Maliceet) tribe, which still inhabits New Brunswick, by the name *Peskadum quodiah*, from *Peskadum* fish, and *Quodiah*, the name of a fish resembling the cod,"—which fish is supposed to be that known as the "Pollock."

They go on to say that the French softened this word *Quodiah* into *Quadiac*, *Cadie*, and finally *Acadie*, while the English have changed it into *Quoddy*, in the well-known name *Passamaquoddy*, still applied to the bay above mentioned. Independently of the natural objection of an Acadian to believe in the derivation of this honoured and euphonious name, from a word meaning a kind of cod-fish. I had great doubts as to the correctness of this etymology in any

respect ; and with the view of fortifying myself in the belief of the derivation of my old friend St. Pierre, I have applied to the Rev. Mr. Rand of Hantsport, Nova Scotia, whose acquaintance with the Micmac and Maliceet languages is second to that of no man living, and am happy to say that he confirms my previous opinion, and illustrates it in many curious ways, so that we need not any longer speak of the meaning and origin of the name Acadia as doubtful.

Mr. Rand informs me that the word, in its original form, is *Kady* or *Cadie*, and that it is equivalent to region, field, ground, land or place ; but that when joined to an adjective or to a noun with the force of an adjective, it denotes that the place referred to is the appropriate or special place of the object expressed by the noun or noun-adjective. Now, in Micmac adjectives of this kind are formed by suffixing "a" or "wa" to the noun. Thus, in the word before quoted, *Segubbun* is a ground-nut, *Segubbuna* of or relating to ground-nuts, and *Segubbuna-kaddy* is the place or region of ground-nuts, or the place in which these are to be found in abundance. The following may be given as examples of actual Indian names formed in this way :—

Soona-Kaddy (*Sunacadie*)—Place of Cranberries.

Kata-Kaddy—Eel-ground.

Tulluk-Kaddy (*Tracadie*)—Probably place of residence ; dwelling-place.

Skudakumoochwakaddy—Ghost or spirit land ; is the somewhat difficult name of a large island in the Bras D'Or Lake, once used as a burial ground,

Buna-Kaddy (*Bunacadie* or *Benacadie*)—Is the place of bringing forth ; a place resorted to by Moose at the calving-time.

Seگونuma-Kaddy—place of Gaspereaux, Gaspereau or Alewife River.

According to Mr. Rand, *Quoddy*, a *Codiah*, is merely a modification of *Kaddy* in the language of the Maliceets, and

replacing the other form in certain compounds. Thus :

Nooda-Kwoddy (Noodiquoddy or Winchelsea Harbour)—
Is place of seals, or, more literally, place of seal-hunting.

Kookejoo-Kwoddy—Giant-land, or land of giants.

Boonamoo-Kwoddy—Tom-cod ground.

And lastly :—

Pestumoo-Kwoddy—Pollock-ground, which brings us back to Passamaquoddy, and to the learned derivation of the Commissioners, who, as unsuccessful in etymology as in the just settlement of the boundary, have merely changed the meaning of the first component of the word into a general term for fish, and have taken kwoddy for the equivalent of pollock, very likely because its sound resembled that of cod, or because some Maliceet Indian had rendered the name into his imperfect English by the words "Pollock fish here."

So much for the etymology of Cadie or Quoddy ; now as to its application to the large region known as Acadie. Two explanations may be given of this. First, the name may be a mere alteration, as suggested by the Commissioners, of that of the bay which lay at the western extremity of Acadia, and whose aboriginal people were called by the English the Quoddy Indians, perhaps because of the frequent occurrence of the word in their names of places. This name remains in Quoddy Head, the last point of the United States next to Acadia. Secondly, the name, as suggested by me in the first edition of *Acadian Geology*, may have originated in the frequency of name with this termination in the language of the natives. The early settlers were desirous of information as to the localities of useful productions, and in giving such information the aborigines would require so often to use the term "Cadie," that it might very naturally come to be regarded as a general name for the country. I still think the latter explanation the more probable.

Acadia, therefore, signifies primarily a place or region, and, in combination with other words, a place of plenty or abun-

dance. Thus it is not only a beautiful name, which should never have been abandoned for such names as New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, but it is most applicable to a region which is richer in the "chief things of the ancient mountains, the precious things of the lasting hills, and the precious things of the earth and of the deep that coucheth beneath," than any other portion of America of similar dimensions.

Farther, since by those unchanging laws of geological structure and geographical position which the Creator himself has established, this region must always, notwithstanding any artificial arrangements that man may make, remain distinct from Canada on the one hand and New England on the other, the name Acadia must live, and I venture to predict that it will yet figure honourably in the history of this western world. The resources of the Acadian Provinces must necessarily render them more wealthy and populous than any area of the same extent on the Atlantic coast, from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of Mexico, or in the St. Lawrence valley, from the sea to the head of the great lakes. Their maritime and mineral resources constitute them the Great Britain of Eastern America; and though merely agricultural capabilities may give some inland and more southern regions a temporary advantage, Acadia will in the end assert its natural pre-eminence.

THE PRESS GANG AT QUEBEC, 1807.

 *E CANADIEN* Newspaper, of September, 1807, thus chronicles the death on the 13th September of that year, of Simon Latresse, by the discharge of fire-arms, the perpetration being one of the crew of H. M. Man-of-war Blossom, commanded by Captain George Picket.

"Latresse, says this Journal, was at the time attending a dance in St. John suburbs, when a press gang under the

charge of Lieutenant Andrel entered. Latresse was laid hold of, but his great strength and activity enabled him to shake off his captors. He then took to his heels and received from one of them a pistol shot, the ball going through his body.

Latresse was a native of Montreal, aged twenty-five years, had been for seven years a Norwest *Voyageur* to Michilimackinac—as such noted for his fidelity and attachment to his employers. He leaves a widow mother, aged 75 years, of whom he was the support."

This melancholy event inspired the poet Quesnel, a piece of verse, in which Latresse is supposed to utter his validictory on his death bed. It will be found in the *Bibliothèque Canadienne* for April, 1826 : its length precludes its insertion here.

J. M. L., Quebec.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

WASHINGTON never made a speech. In the zenith of his fame he once attempted it, failed, and gave it up, confused and abashed. In framing the Constitution of the United States the labor was almost wholly performed in Committee of the whole, of which George Washington was Chairman. He spoke twice during the Convention ; but his words were so few that they could not fitly be termed speeches. The Convention, however, acknowledged the master spirit, and historians affirm that, had it not been for his personal popularity and the sincerity with which he spoke, the Constitution would have been rejected by the people. Thomas Jefferson never made a speech. He couldn't do it. Napoleon, whose executive ability was almost without a parallel, said that the greatest trouble was in finding men of deeds rather than words. When asked how he maintained his influence over his super-

iors in age and experience, when commander-in-chief of the army in Italy, he said, "By reserve." The greatness of man is not to be measured by the length of his speeches or their number.

There came a sunshiny day in April, 1789, when George Washington, President elect of the United States by the unanimous voice of the people, stood on a balcony in front of the Senate Chamber in the old Federal Hall on Wall Street, to take the oath of office. An immense multitude filled the streets, and the windows and roofs of the adjoining houses. Clad in a suit of dark brown cloth of American manufacture, with hair powdered and with white silk stockings, silver shoe-buckles and steel-hilted dress-sword, the hero who had led the colonies to their independence came modestly forward to take up the burdens that peace had brought. Profound silence fell upon the multitude as Washington responded solemnly to the reading of the oath of office: "I swear—so help me God." Then, amid cheers, the displaying of flags and the ringing of all the bells in the city, the first president turned to face the duties his countrymen had imposed him. In sight of those who would have made an idol of him, Washington's first act was to seek the aid of other strength than his own. In the calm sunshine of that April afternoon, fragrant with the presence of seed-time and the promise of harvest, we leave him on his knees in Old St. Paul's, bowed with the simplicity of a child at the feet of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.

CANADIAN LOYALTY.

DURING the last American war, an innkeeper (named Palmer), who lived near Fort Erie, had a picture of his late Majesty George the Third, which was suspended over the chimney-piece in his best parlour. It so happened, that an American General

was quartered at this house, and observed the picture. One day, he took some pieces of paper and stuck them over the eyes. When Palmer came in to make up the fire, the General said to him, "I see you have a picture of your old blind King, Mr. Palmer;"—"Ay," says Palmer, who was busy with the fire, "His Majesty is an old man, and has lost his sight."—"Yes," replies the General, "he has; look at him, look at the picture." Upon which the landlord, casting up his eyes and observing the pieces of paper, made a blow with the tongs which he happened to have in his hand, which, if it had not been caught by some bystanders, would inevitably have spoiled the Republican's joking; as it was, he was knocked down, and the picture remained there all the war, and, for what I know, does still, as I saw it in 1815, and last time in 1822.

THE CUVILLIER CURRENCY OF 1837.

BY R. W. MCLACHLAN.



STRANGE, as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that many of those articles that we now despise were once considered as most useful, as indispensable, aye as some boon from the Gods. Inventions, which in their day, classed the inventors as benefactors of our race, were from time to time thrown aside as useless, and the old fashioned way voted the best. Others followed with like results, natural instincts and convenience will prevail. In all our working out of the problem of civilization, there is this constant returning to a first love, especially, when in the end, the first proves to be the best.

In our own peculiar sphere those filthy paper nuisances, dubbed *shinplasters*, are no exception to the rule. When a country, by a great commercial crisis, is denuded of its metallic currency, some large hearted (perhaps rather astute) financier, for his own and his customers' convenience, issues

a quantity of fractional notes. No other substitute being offered for their lost purchasing medium, this fractional currency is at once accepted as a great relief by a suffering community ; and as such, is much lauded above the old fashioned weighty metallic change.

A commercial crisis, such as mentioned above, occurring in the United States during the summer of 1836, many of the larger firms became insolvent while there was a regular hurricane of failures among the smaller ones. Against this general and wide spread ruin the banks could not long hold out ; and as one after another of the more trustworthy institutions closed their doors, things kept getting worse, until at length, specie payment was suspended.

The effect of this depression was early felt in Canada, and specie, scarce at any time, was in part hoarded by a distrustful peasantry, and in part shipped to foreign ports. The banks held bravely up against this difficulty, paying out specie for all demands. But, as the precious metal became scarcer, transactions were so straightened, that business, languishing as it was, under the prevailing depression, was brought altogether to a stand still. Of money, the motor of trade, there was none to be had. The banks could and probably would have pulled through, but, as the depression wore on, the stringency became greater. Something had to be done. So a meeting of the business men of Montreal was at length called, and after considerable discussions, a series of resolutions were passed, calling on the banks to suspend specie payment. To this they accordingly agreed, and, with the liberation of a paper currency, they were again able to resume their discounts. The pressure of the depression was thus to some extent removed, but what little was left of the general assortment of Spanish and other foreign silver now entirely disappeared from circulation.

There was no kind of change to be had, nothing under a dollar (for the charter of the banks would not permit of

them issuing lower denominations) * consequently the people were as ill off for small change as they had been for large change. Many coiners, with considerable profit to themselves, by a copper currency, attempted to help their fellow citizens out of the dilemma. Ample and exceedingly varied was this currency, and our Canadian Numismatic study lingers around it with fond remembrance ; otherwise it would have been barren indeed. This metallic currency was at length voted an intolerable nuisance, for generally two or three dollars and even more would be received in this assorted change. Carrying change to the market was often as laborious as bringing home the marketing. It was a return to the old Roman method of purchasing by the pound weight of copper or bronze. All coppers, not the issue of the government, or, perhaps better of other governments, were called in, rather their circulation called down and great quantities collected, and thrown into the St. Lawrence. There was again a great dearth of small change. To remedy this, several wealthy firms, and some not so wealthy, issued series of fractional notes of denominations varying from three pence (five cents) to two-and-sixpence (fifty cents). These fractional notes were at that time looked upon as a great convenience and were eagerly accepted as sovereign relief from the pressing evil.

The earliest issues of these were unsightly things. Mere labels, well named shinplasters, printed from coarse wood-blocks, or even from type. The paper too was poor, so that there was nothing to prevent a wholesale manufactory. They often bore allusion to the return of specie payment when they were to be redeemed in coin ; but that return, to the loss of the holders, never came to many of them.

This was not the case with those issued by Cuvillier & Sons, a firm of undoubted integrity and ability. Their

* A large number were issued, ostensibly by Felix Souigny, for the Banque du Peuple.

promises were always worth their face. Early substituting copper plate for types, and using a superior paper, their shin-plasters or fives, as the inscription indicated, became the favorites. So highly were they esteemed, that at one time over \$16,000 worth of them was in circulation; a large sum considering the size of the city and the limited wants of its inhabitants.

This proving a paying speculation, they, for many were not redeemed, and the interest on this amount made up a considerable revenue. Messrs. Cuvillier aimed at higher operations in that direction. Plates of ones, twos and fives were ordered from Rawden, Wright & Hatch of New York. A large number of sheets were printed from them, but just as they were ready to be put in circulation, a law was passed forbidding the issue for general circulation of promises to pay save by chartered banks.

The same act also made the further circulation of fractional currency illegal. This was the lifting of a load, an incubus from the trade of the city for such it had become. Mere shreds of paper, pieces of delapidation, the issue of firms innumerable in all stages of solvency or rather insolvency, was all that was left. A bank note reporter was of no use in unravelling this complicated skein. The best judges were frequently deceived, and had every evening to make allowance in counting their cash for a certain amount of doubtful change. But, while it was thus impossible for judges to avoid being imposed upon by these almost illegible rags, to the unsophisticated *habitants*, whose learning did not lie in the direction of a written language, they were pictures of deceit. No wonder that the return to the use of "hard" money, was received with joy by all.

To return to the Cuvillier notes. There were three distinct issues of them. Of the first I have not been able to see any specimens, and therefore cannot describe them here.

Through the kindness of Charles H. Walters, Esq., of the firm of Cuvillier & Co., I am able to present specimens of

of the second issue panted from the original plates. These plates were engraved on copper, and reflect credit on Mr. Bourne, who, I believe, is still living in Montreal. They were for a long time the best specimen in circulation. The inscription is in both languages, and reads "good for three-pence," "six-pence," "one shilling," "one shilling and three pence," and "two and six-pence."

Of the third issue, I have only seen two varieties, they like the dollar issue, were engraved by the firm of Rawdon, Wright & Hatch. They are a three-pence and a seven-pence half-penny and are of the highly artistic design characteristic of all the works of that firm and their successor the American Bank Note Company.

EDITORIAL.

ALTHOUGH hardly necessary to offer an apology for our continued devotion to our chosen subject, it may be as well thus to keep its objects constantly before us. Collectors are not in the majority, nay, they are seldom met with, and many lack energy and interest in their chosen pastime. For all this they accomplish their end, leaving an impression on the community tending towards a nobler and higher development. By collectors we do not mean relic hunters, but those who "coin by coin" build up a monumental cairn of the past. Not simply by the bringing together of gems of ancient art and the *Chef d'Œuvres* of the modern moneyers is the pursuit we encourage. The collection of the multitude of facts relative to history and art, thus accumulated here, and there among these unobtrusive observers of the past. By the record of this combination of observation is our expectation for an enlarged sphere of usefulness, and we hope that all will join with us in this effort. Yet, let none be discontented, with this simply collecting. By perseverance new facts will

be brought to light, and if not, there is in the work an exercise and experience gained, to others unknown. In corroboration of this fact we quote the following, slightly altered, from an address recently delivered before the Numismatic Society of London : " Apart from their connection with history, coins have an interest of their own, as being trustworthy survivors from bygone times, and after all, however unphilosophical it may be, there is an innate feeling planted in the human breast which invests the mere fact of collecting and arranging with a peculiar pleasure. The degree of pleasure varies much in different individuals, but no one who has not himself been a collector or in some manner in charge of collections can acquire that intimate knowledge of coins which is so necessary not only to avoid imposition, but to have a proper appreciation of their character and meaning.

" It is here that those of our members who are rather collectors than professional numismatists, can render such good service to our science, and I trust that we shall long number among us members of both these classes, and that by their mutual co-operation our knowledge of the past may each year be extended and rendered more complete. Let us hope that during the coming year our collectors may produce many new types and coins, and that among us may be found those who will appreciate these new discoveries, and be able to extract from them their full historical value."

— Economists are somewhat exercised regarding the disturbance in the relative value of the most prevalent *media* of exchange. The production of silver has run far ahead of the usual increase in the demands of trade. The ever flowing current tending eastward cannot now absorb the increasing surplus. Silver compared with Gold has wonderfully decreased in value. The difficulty is how to re-adjust matters so as to accommodate them to the new order of things. Will our silver coins remain of the same size as at present or be raised in weight to bring them up to their proper value ?

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THE FORGOTTEN PAST.

BY BENJAMIN SULTE.



AMERICAN Archæology has of late assumed a highly important position in scientific research. The time is past when it is possible to exclaim with a writer who had visited this Continent, that : " Nothing is known of Ancient America ; not even a ruin exists there to lead the imagination to things of old."

Now that ruins of cities have been discovered over an extended area, indicating the existence of a community of civilized nations ; the attention of the Savants of Europe is drawn thitherward, and to the importance of such new material in the study of our race in this part of the world.

No theory has yet been definitely adopted, and none is likely to be generally received, in regard to the first people that inhabited America, until much further research has been made. The subject is constantly being further elucidated by the solution of new questions, and it is thus the

more interesting to those who follow its progress through the writings and discoveries, of the learned world, from time to time made public.

Let us examine briefly into the extent of the subject and the theories formed thereon by those devoted to it.

In the beginning saith the Scripture : " The Spirit of God *is* flitting on the face of the waters." There was no visible land. The solid crust, imprisoning the central fire, had not yet been shaken by that mighty element. Afterwards, when by shocks, rendings, and distortions, this outer covering was marred, table lands and peaks appeared above the universal ocean. America was the first to rise from the depths, notwithstanding the greater pretensions of the " Old " European Continent. Canada in the laurentides shows the most manifest indications of these first upheavals.

Why then has not the soil of America, prepared so early, nursed one of the first branches of the human family? There is nothing that seems to contradict this. At a later period the immigration movement towards America as far as we know, took place under conditions in no way superior to that of the sons of Adam when they partitioned the world among themselves. It is quite probable that some families early reached America and that they were as prosperous as their brethren remaining in Asia. Both Continents were physically united in the geological past, even now in spite of earthquakes, volcanoes, and the resistless ocean, the chain uniting them can hardly be said to be broken. Can we without believing that this Continent was inhabited at an exceedingly ancient period, explain the many remarkable monuments now found existing over a vast extent of its surface.

The plains of the West, New Mexico, California, and the Isthmus of Panama, are the repositories of these marvels of the unknown past. Cities of vast extent, gigantic erections, works seemingly fabulous, shew traces of a civilization which has left no written history. Yet these are its history ; they

speaking! It matters not that the Indians discovered by Columbus and Cortez were ignorant of their meaning, and could only say that they had always been as ruins, heaps of mutilated columns, and piles of huge architectural palaces defying the ravages of time. Such buildings were constructed by the sons of our first parents. Examine their works in Asia. Why may not those in America be equally early with them, especially when the similarity of style has been proved? There was no unsurmountable object to prevent them early coming here.

Notice also that these ancient builders must have reached this Continent from an Asiatic direction as their works are all on the western slope. Some ruins in Florida and those of Peru are of an entirely different character and evidently belong to a more recent and consequently more advanced civilization.

The idea is no longer tenable that men before the flood were uncivilized and ignorant of the art of construction, such errors are fast fading away. The builders of the Ark, and those who raised the Tower of Babel were as capable of constructing the stupendous monuments of Palcuque and Nicla, (Panama), having the appearance of the same parentage with the ancient land marks of Asia.

In that case it seems as if the migrations of the race around the world had begun from West to East, and not in the course of the sun, or as we generally style the westward flight of Empire.

Possibly this may have been interrupted by the flood, if so the marvels of Palcuque and Nicla were erected previous to that time. Then with these we are in possession of the first human constructions. Of what afterwards happened we have some knowledge. The race had to develop for a second time during long centuries. From the heights of Asia, tribes extended towards and occupied the shores of the Mediterranean, while others pushed eastward to China, and there

established a colossal Empire, having intimate connections with the coasts of America. Thus was re-peopled the world ; colonization following two diverse paths, crossed each other in this " New World."

Issuing from the table lands of Central Asia towards the Mediterranean, and from thence across the Atlantic to America. The men of old, as early as three or four thousand years ago, followed this path.

From the days of Plato, 2,300 years ago, who writes of what was then ancient, up to the time of Professor Maury, recently deceased, science has been puzzled with regard to traditions relating to a continent which was supposed to have existed in mid ocean, between Europe, Africa and America. According to reports, traces of it are supposed to be still visible.

After all the shaking, bulging, distorting and eruptions that our poor planet has undergone ever since the flood, almost anything may be believed concerning it.

Peruvian, Mexican and Floridian monuments have more than one point of resemblance to those of Ancient Egypt. Were they built by people from the shores of the Mediterranean ? It is more than probable, otherwise how could we reconcile their resemblance, to such a peculiar style of architecture as is displayed on her Temples.

No one doubt the aptitude for navigation displayed by the dwellers by that immense inland sea. They soon found its outlet, and with indomitable energy sailed out into the broad Atlantic. The Ancient Kings, such as David, Solomon and Alexander dispatched their fleet to the extremity of the known world. The hardy Phœnicians, who were familiar with the storms of the Atlantic, may step by step by the islands disseminate through it, have arrived on the coasts of America, or better perhaps, by way of the Continent described by Plato. There is nothing improbable in this. A salubrious climate invited them to remain in such attractive abodes as Mexico,

Florida and Peru. Love of discovery may have attracted them to take up their abode on this side of the Atlantic, with as much force at least as impelled the French under far less inviting conditions to settle in Canada two or three centuries ago.

Again the oceanic currents, which carried Cabral to the shores of Brazil in the year 1500, and which are taken advantage of in our days to shorten the voyage from Europe to America, may have been known to the sailors of the Pharaohs, or other Monarchs, friends of navigation.

A vessel may have been stranded on the new land, a full squadron perhaps, and without the means could never return to their old home. The exact date of the sinking of the *Atlantide*, so named by ancient Authors is unknown, but it is supposed to have taken place about 3,000 years ago. It is not improbable that in consequence, communications between Europe and America suddenly ceased, and that a certain dread prevailed among the sailors of the Mediterranean. What caused the repugnance of the contemporaries of Columbus when the idea of crossing the Atlantic was mooted? A prevailing superstition lead them to fear that they would be engulfed by the waves of the Atlantic, should they sail beyond the sight of land.

In short, America has been peopled by two distinct migrations, one from Asia settling on the Western part of the continent, and the other from Europe, occupying the Eastern coasts, including Mexico. The first is only known by its monuments of stone, but of the second we have many other evidences.

The reader will no doubt be desirous of knowing something of the wild tribes described by the discoverers of this continent, for the Empires of Montezuma and the Incas, differ entirely from the condition of the numerous nations dwelling between Cape Horn and Alaska. They present nothing unusual so far as we are able to judge. The descen-

dants of Adam and Eve, naturally came here after the manner of races and families already mentioned. It is a bad precedent to affirm that the presence of savages in America is unexplainable, so we may let the matter drop. If we look at it in a common sense way, that nothing is more feasible than migrations from Asia to the East, and from Europe to the West. These two sources must each have contributed their share of the wandering tribes of America, as they have the civilized nations of Mexico and Peru.

This contrast between civilized and uncivilized, living side by side, has always been in the world. Savage tribes have frequently been found ranging in the vicinity of Jerusalem, Babylon and Troy; on the borders of art loving Greece; at length conquering the conqueror Rome, aye, and even knocking at the Palace gate of the great Charlemagne. To those acquainted with history such facts will be found constantly recurring.

As many as fifty migrations may have taken place. To speak of authenticated and recent facts it may be remembered that the Northmen of Europe founded numerous establishments in North America, during the 8th and 9th centuries perhaps, for we have nothing to the contrary, long before.

During the long range, between four and five thousand years since the flood, how many, many accidents must have occurred, resulting in the forced migrations and consequent settlement of numerous families on both shores of America. Most likely a number of these isolated Colonies developing, became radically changed. Destitute fishermen uneducated and without the means of continuing their European civilization, may have degenerated into "Indians." It may be remarked that most of the so called Indians, were only barbarous in their dress and their ignorance. These like the Algonquins, the Iroquois and the Sioux, boasted that they never had any connection with timid surrounding tribes, and

this appears to be true. They had an entirely different origin. Suppose an emigration of a whole nation from Asia, on account of a conquest of their territory by some unrecorded invasion, is it probable that the armed emigrant will be changed as soon as he touched American soil. No he remains a warrior, and drives before him the miserable descendants of the long ago shipwrecked European sailors. He will conquer in his turn and live securely armed in a bower of his own choosing.

What about the various languages spoken by the Indians in different parts of America? A simple question, we answer, nothing is so subject to change as language. This matter has been thoroughly studied. How can we explain the formation of idiom differing so much, as for example, in Europe where nations border so closely on each other; and where will we now find any of the languages spoken within its borders two thousand years ago? Some are now using their third idiom, and are likely to change yet once again. What become of the language of ancient Gaul (France)? absorbed by the Latin, and the Latin transformed into "French," not more than five hundred years ago.

Considering the question in this light, is it to be wondered that the unfortunate isolated groups attempting to subsist in the primeval forests of America, with little if any knowledge of their new home, should soon have lost their mother tongue and adopt one more suited to their changed conditions. Unwritten, no language can be preserved.

Taking this for granted, it is no difficult matter to raise a race of savages, so far well, but how are we to account for the occurrence in America of the great nations, blessed with a higher civilization, peculiarly their own? Because they came to America under auspices totally different from the warrior tribes or bands of peaceful wanderers. No doubt the emigrant from the shores of the Mediterranean, brought with him his own knowledge, and higher civilization, most

of this he probably soon lost, nevertheless this capacity of civilization and his desire for superior comfort remained. He retained enough to carve out for himself a new condition, or rather civilization, in which here and there may be traced a dim semblance of the far off old, in the laws, religion, art, and traditions of Mexico and Peru.

DOLLARS AND CENTS.

HE following appeared in an English Magazine in 1864, but it will still retain interest with those who remember our "Silver Nuisance," in Canada, prior to the year 1870, the closing anecdote calls to mind our old fellow citizen, Mr. Rattray, one of our pioneer Numismatists in Montreal.

In intimate connection with the banking system of the United States, stand the various and intricate currency regulations of the United States and Canada. I include the currency system of the Canadas in this connection, because, though under separate governments and political institutions, the United States and the British provinces are closely allied in their commercial, monetary, and other business transactions.

At the first glance nothing seems to be more simple and facile of comprehension than the American system of reckoning money in dollars and cents; and, if no other method were in use, nothing could be more simple in reality. With the single exception of the 3 cent piece, a piece of money coined expressly for postal purpose (three cents being the uniform rate of letter postage throughout the United States,) the decimal coinage is carried out in all the purely American coinage, which consists of cents only, in copper or nickle; 5, 10, 25, and 50 cent pieces in silver; and 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollar pieces in gold. A few years since 3 dollar pieces were coined, and a few 50 dollar octagon-shaped coins were

issued from the California mint ; but these pieces of money were subsequently called in, the 3 dollar piece not being a decimal coin, and the 50 dollar, or £10 piece, being cumbersome and weighty to carry. Throughout the United States dollars and cents, and their decimal parts, are the only coins recognised by the Government, or accepted at the different Government offices ; and all mercantile accounts and monetary transactions to a large amount are reckoned and kept in dollars and cents. But throughout the country a very great inconvenience arises from the practice still maintained by many retail dealers, of calculating their sales and making out their small accounts in the old currency. This practice would be less inconvenient if the currency itself were uniform throughout the several States ; but this is not the case, and even a native-born American, Travelling from one State to another frequently finds himself as ignorant of the currency as any emigrant just landed at New York.

What is the meaning of a currency differing in value from the legitimate money of the State ? some persons may inquire ; for in Great Britain we have no such currency, in the American sense of the term. I will endeavour to explain. In former days, when the United States were colonies of the British empire, the British system of reckoning money in pounds, shillings, and pence was common alike to the colonies and the present British provinces ; but, specie being scarce, as it generally is in new countries, the coins of every nation were readily current at a certain regulated valuation. Spanish and Mexican dollars were, however, the most common coins ; and hence, probably, originated the custom of *reckoning* in dollars, which was adopted in America from its earliest settlement by Europeans, though, as I have observed, accounts were kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

The scarcity of gold and silver coin, however, enhanced its value, and necessitated the adoption of a colonial currency similar in denomination, but of less intrinsic value than the

British currency, or sterling money. What is now styled the Halifax currency, which is still the currency of the British American provinces, was at one period the prevailing currency of the United States. Thus, the silver Spanish or Mexican dollar was valued (to quote entire figures) at four shillings sterling and at five shillings currency, and the gold pound sterling at five dollars, or twenty-five shillings currency (still to quote entire figures, and cast out fractions).

The British crown, or five-shilling piece, was valued at six shillings and one penny currency; the half-crown at three shillings and one halfpenny; the shilling at fifteenpence; and the sixpence at sevenpence halfpenny—a valuation still maintained in the British American provinces. When, however, the War of Independence broke out between the colonies and the mother country, specie, or coined money, became scarcer still. The established currency was disturbed, in consequence of the increased value of gold and silver compared with other commodities; and, to meet the exigencies of the times, a currency was adopted varying in different sections of the country, according to the greater scarcity of coin in some parts than in others. Thus, in New York and other central States, the silver dollar (which was always regarded as the standard) was valued at *eight* shillings currency, and the pound sterling, consequently, at *forty* shillings currency. In the New England States the dollar was valued at *six* shillings currency, and the pound sterling at *thirty* shillings; while in some of the Southern States coin became so scarce that the dollar was valued at *ten* shillings currency, and the pound sterling at *fifty* shillings.

When, at length, the independence of the United States was acknowledged, and business affairs settled down into order and regularity, it is probable that these awkward divergences from the ancient currency of the colonies would have been rectified, and the former system restored, had not the British monetary system been altogether abolished, and a

decimal currency of dollars and cents substituted in its stead. It is, however, one of the most difficult things imaginable to get a people to adopt a new system of reckoning money and keeping accounts, even though it be easier and simpler than the old one ; and for many years, notwithstanding that dollars and cents were the only denominations of money recognised by the Government, the people continued to reckon, in pounds, shillings, and pence, those of each section, according to their own particular system of currency, and thus the disarranged currency became perpetuated in its disarrangement. For though in course of time the general custom of reckoning in pounds, shillings, and pence wore away, the retail dealers and petty shopkeepers, in the New England States particularly, but more or less in other States, continue to make out their small accounts in pounds, shillings, and pence, to the present day ; the motive no doubt being the advantage they can take of the odd half cent which this system of reckoning entails, in making their change. The difficulty and inconvenience and loss which this practice entails upon travellers may be illustrated as follows :—

We will suppose an Englishman to have just arrived in Canada—though a native American travelling from one State to another will be subjected to a similar loss and inconvenience, since few Americans are conversant with the currency beyond their own native State—but, for the sake of making the subject clear, we will suppose an Englishman to have just arrived in Canada, and to be in ignorance, as nine persons out of ten would be under similar circumstances, of the currency of the country.

His first surprize will probably meet him on landing at Quebec ; for he will be eager to purchase some of the fruit, which the *habitants* are accustomed to carry to the wharves to tempt the appetites of the strangers just off a long sea voyage. He buys a pennyworth of apples, and offers sixpence in payment. To his astonishment he receives sixpence

halfpenny change, in Canadian coppers, and his fruit into the bargain. He thinks there must be some mistake, but the dealer insists that all is right ; and as the purchaser cannot understand the *habitant's* Canadian French *palois*, he goes on his way, thinking that the poor man is determined to cheat himself. He next makes a purchase in a dry-goods store (*Anglice*, linen-draper's shop) to the amount, he is told, of three shillings and ninepence. He of course places three shillings and ninepence upon the counter, but the odd ninepence are returned to him ; and then he learns that three shillings sterling are three and ninepence Halifax or Canadian currency, at five shillings to the silver dollar. He goes to New York, and there makes a similar purchase ; but he is only required to pay forty-seven cents, or about one shilling and elevenpence English, and is informed that there are twelve and a half cents to the "York" shilling, and eight shilling to the dollar, New York currency. The shopkeeper has also made half a cent extra profit on his goods, on account of the impossibility of returning half a cent in change.

Our traveller proceeds from New York to Boston, and in the latter city again makes a purchase to the amount of three shillings and ninepence, and, as he is still on United States territory, he of course thinks he is right in tendering a similar sum to that paid in New York ; but he finds that sixty-two cents are demanded from him, or about two shillings and sixpence English, and he is told that there are sixteen and a half cents to the shilling, or six shillings to the dollar, New England currency. From Boston he proceeds to Charleston, South Carolina, where once again he purchases goods to the value of three shillings and ninepence ; but here he discovers that he is called upon to pay only thirty-eight cents, or about one shilling and sixpence English, since in South Carolina currency there are ten cents to the shilling, and ten shillings to the dollar, though here also the shopkeeper contrives to

gain his half cent additional profit by making out his bill in currency instead of in dollars and cents, in consequence of the impossibility of making even cents out of the odd ninepence currency.

Half a cent is but an infinitesimal fraction over a farthing ; but I am told that many tradesmen make a good thing out of the farthings in change which "genteel" customers contemptuously refuse to trouble themselves with ; and so do the "cute" traders out of the half cents they continue to squeeze out of those customers who are not up to the trick, and who do not insist upon their bills being rendered in legitimate dollars and cents. Up to 1852-3 this currency annoyance was rendered more annoying and perplexing in consequence of the practice that prevailed throughout the States of taking or giving in change, over the counter, Spanish quarter dollars, and pistareens and French francs and half-francs, and German florins and guilders, and English half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, as well as lesser silver coins ; in fact, the current coins of all nations, at a certain specified valuation, which could be found by referring to the "Bank Bill Directories." The specified value of these foreign coins was, however, liable to depreciation, accordingly as the coins were worn or dilapidated ; and the value of worn or dilapidated foreign coins was determined at the will or caprice of any person who chose to consider that they had done duty at their specified value long enough. All that was necessary in such case was to scratch a cross diagonally on the face of the coin, when it immediately diminished in value. For instance, I have taken in change, at the rate of twenty-five cents, a Spanish or Mexican quarter dollar, perhaps worn so smooth that the device upon its face is scarcely distinguishable. I enter a shop, or "store" and make a purchase, and tender in payment, among other change, my smooth Spanish quarter. The shopkeeper happens to be in a bad humor, or from some cause or another he is unusually sharp. He

singles out my smooth quarter, marks a cross upon it, and says,

"That quarter ain't worth no more nor twenty cents."

"But," I reply, "I have just received it for twenty-five cents."

"No matter; 'taint worth only twenty cents *now*. See the cross upon it."

"But you marked the cross."

"Well, it has done dooty long enough. 'Taint worth only twenty cents *now*."

This is all the satisfaction I can get. I may take it back if I choose, or the shopman will receive it with five cents additional, and I may as well pay that sum, for no one will give me more than twenty cents for my defaced coin.

There was one tiny coin, however, which strangely held its own in spite of all defacement. The Spanish *real*, or "six-penny bit," as it was termed, valued at six cents, passed current for that sum long after it was so worn as to be merely a thin, smooth wafer of silver, not worth intrinsically three cents. It was no uncommon occurrence at this period for workmen in silver to take a small piece of silver metal, beat it flat and cut it round, about the size of a small note wafer, and then sally forth to the next public-house and exchange the improvised coin for a six cent drink. At length the evil became so glaring that these dilapidated coins were called in, and a pure American coinage substituted in their place, though foreign coin in good preservation was still current at a certain legalized valuation up to the commencement of the civil war. Since the suspension of specie payment, coin of any description is eagerly sought after, and accepted at a liberal premium, in paper, above its nominal value.

The comparative circulation of gold and paper money in Great Britain and the United States has always been in an inverse ratio; for whereas in England the labourer or mechanic, or most people in the receipt of weekly wages, rare-

ly handle bank-notes, the similar classes in the United States are very rarely paid their wages in gold, or even in silver, beyond a very limited amount. Still there is one State which has always enjoyed the—according to British prejudices—envious privilege of a genuine specie currency.

The United States Mint and Assay Office are situated in the city of Philadelphia, and though New York has often sought to wrest this advantage from its sister State, and to get the Mint of the United States transferred to its own great commercial metropolis, it has hitherto been unsuccessful, and in Philadelphia the United States Mint still remains, though there are several branches, and a Government Assay Office in Wall Street, New York.

In Philadelphia, and throughout the State of Pennsylvania—for no other reason that I can conceive, except that the coin of the country is issued from that State—one, two, and three dollar bills, so numerous elsewhere, are prohibited. No Pennsylvanian bill must be of lesser denomination than five dollars, or one pound sterling, and the bills of any other State, of less denomination than five dollars, are forbidden to be offered or accepted under a heavy penalty. Of course this is a State law; and though it is evaded—New York State and other bills being freely taken from strangers and travellers at the hotels and large commercial houses—it has the good effect of keeping Pennsylvania tolerably free from the numberless counterfeit bills that are to be met with elsewhere, and which frequently pass current for a long while before they are detected and exposed in the “Bank Directory;” it causes a greater amount of specie to be current in Pennsylvania than in any other State, and it has established the monetary system of the State on a firmer and more satisfactory basis than that of any other section of the country.

The cause of this extensive circulation of paper money in bills or notes of small value, and of the free circulation

of foreign coin, and of the existence of so many **banks of issue** in every part of the country, requires to be **explained** to many English readers, who are used to an abundant circulation of gold and silver, and who look upon paper money only as a necessary medium in business transactions of the heavier description; yet it is sufficiently apparent. **The United States** is a country of boundless resources, sparingly populated in comparison with its vast extent of **territory**; while, until the discovery of the mineral wealth of **California**, it was very scantily supplied with silver and gold, when its immense commerce and its enormous business transactions are considered. Its people are naturally fond of **speculation**; and though they frequently speculate rashly and **recklessly**, and bring upon themselves periodical monetary crises which involve them in temporary trouble, they are conscious of their resources, and of their abundant recuperative powers. They had not, nor have they had ever since the discovery of the auriferous wealth of **California**—for that discovery has only served to increase their speculations—a sufficient specie basis for their business transactions with each other and with foreign countries. It was and is necessary to provide specie for the payment of their imports from abroad, over and above the value of their exports, and therefore they are compelled to the issue of a paper currency among themselves, being satisfied of their ultimate solvency, in consequence of every extension of territory, every opening out of new territory, every increase of population by immigration or otherwise, and every new business enterprise adding to their material wealth, and providing for the redemption of their paper currency.

Before I close I will find space to relate an amusing anecdote relating to the Canadian currency, the truth of which I vouch for. Some years since, two Scotch immigrants, just arrived in Montreal, went to the shop of a Mr. Rattray, a noted tobacconist of that city, and also a Scotchman, to re-

plenish their stock of snuff. One of the twain entered the shop, and with true Scotch frugality asked for a bawbee's worth of sneezin'. The snuff was measured out to him, and he offered sixpence in payment, and of course received sevenpence in change.

"Ye've gien me too muckle, mon," said the honest Scotchman displaying his seven pennies in change.

"No ; all right, my man," replied Mr. Rattray.

"But there's seven pennies, see, and I gave ye but a saxpence!"

"All right, I tell you," repeated Mr. Rattary ; and the Scotchman quitted the shop and rejoined his companion, to whom he showed his snuff and his change.

Something in the manner of the two immigrants induced Mr. Rattray to follow them unperceived, as they walked away, and in a few minutes the same man that had made the purchase entered the next tobacconist's shop, and again asked for a bawbee's worth of sneezin', again tendering a sixpence in payment, and again, of course, receiving seven Canadian pennies in change.

"Ye've gien me too muckle. I only gave ye a saxpence," repeated the Scotchman ; and a second time he was assured that all was right, and that a sixpence, English money, passed for sevenpence halfpenny currency.

This time Sandy walked forth from the shop in triumph, saying, as he rejoined his expectant companion, "It's a' richt, Andrew. They've gien me my seven pennies again ; but ay, mon, it's a bra' country this, where a man aye gits ane bawbee's worth o' sneezin' and seven pennies for ane siller saxpence!"

The poor man had yet to learn that, if sixpence sterling was worth sevenpence halfpenny in copper currency, it was but a siller saxpence after all.

THE OLD NEPTUNE INN.

"Shall I not take mine ease in mine Inn."

By J. M. LEMOINE.



WHEN the brilliant Henry Ward Beecher, pronounced Quebec, an *Old Curiosity Shop*, we are induced to think that amidst its accumulated Antiquarian relics, its Church pictures and *madonas*, its famous battle-fields, its historical monuments, massive fortifications and wonderous scenery,—more than one of the quaint French dwellings with their pointed gables, and walls four feet thick, must have caught his observant eye. However striking Ward Beecher's word-painting may be, it would, we opine, have required the mystic pencil of the Author of "*The House with the Seven Gables*," Nathaniel Hawthorne, to becomingly depict all the *arcana* of such a building as the *Chien d'Or*, (the old Post Office,) with its ghastly memories of blood and revenge.

The legendary moss clustering round these hoary piles, is not however always dark and gloomy. Love, war, adventure, occasionally lend them their exciting or their soft glamour. Sometimes the annals of commerce entwine them with a green wreath, a sure talisman against the dust of oblivion. It is one of the latter we purpose here briefly to describe.

At the foot of Mountain Hill, stands our chief Emporium of News, labelled for more than a quarter of a century, *Morning Chronicle Office*. This business stand for many years past, has been owned by Hon. Geo. Okill Stuart, Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty. Its beginnings bring us back to the era of the Bourbon Sovereigns of Canada, to the unregretted time (1758,) when Intendant Bigot's shoddy *entourage*, held high carnival, in famine-stricken Quebec.

In those blighting days, in which Madame de Pompadour reigned in France, and Madame Pean, in Quebec, *rings* and

publicrobbery flourished in Canada ; but among high officials, all were not corrupt. There were some memorable exceptions. One of these exceptions, was the worthy, witty, literary and honest Warden of the Quebec merchants, Jean Tachet "*homme probe et d'esprit*," "*syndic des marchands*," say old Memoirs. Mr. Tachet was not only an upright, wealthy merchant ; he was also gifted with the poetical fire ; he wrote the first French Poem, issued in Canada, "*Tableau de la Mer*."

Jean Tachet was an extensive holder of real estate in and round Quebec ; warehouses (*des voûtes*) on the Napoleon Wharf ; a country seat on the St. Foye road, subsequently, the property of Surveyor General Samuel Holland,—Holland Farm ; lastly, the well known business stand, where in 1847, Mr. St. Michel, printed James Bell Forsyth's News Sheet, the *Morning Chronicle*.

Commercial ruin overtook the worthy, Lower Town Magistrate, Monsieur Tachet ; his ships and cargoes, during the war of the conquest, like the rest of poor, deserted Canada, fell in English hands, being captured at sea ; out of the disaster, Jean Tachet saved his honorable name.

We fail to trace for a time, the fortunes of his Mountain Hill Counting House. At the dawn of this century, the premises were used as a famous coffee-house, the Neptune Inn ; a noted place of resort for merchants, masters and owners of ships,* and probably occasionally looked up in 1808-9 by the Press Gang. Singularly enough, sixty years ago, the leading Lower Town Merchants, met in this old tenement of the former *Syndic des Marchands* to establish the first Exchange. Of the resolutions passed at the meeting thereat held in 1816, and presided by a leading Merchant, John William Woolsey, Esq., subsequently President of "Quebec Bank," we find a

*The Neptune Inn was opened as a House of Public Entertainment for Captains, by William Arrowsmith, on 1st May, 1809. (See *Quebec Mercury*, 1st May, 1809.)

notice in the *Quebec Gazette*, of 12th December, 1816.* They decided to establish a Merchants' Exchange, in the lower part of the Neptune Inn. Amongst those present, we recognise familiar names : John Jones, George Symes, James Heath, Robert Melvin, Thomas Edward Brown, &c,

Why was the place called Neptune Inn ? For the obvious reason that a large statue of the God of the sea, bearing in one hand a formidable iron trident, stood over the main entrance in a threatening attitude.

This conspicuous land mark, was known to every British ship captain frequenting our port.

But if it meant to the wearied mariner, boundless cheer, the latest London papers, pipes, and soothing rum punch mixed by a comely and cheerful bar-maid ; to the unsophisticated Canadian peasant, attracted to the lower-town on market days, it was of evil portent.

With honest *Jean Baptiste*, more deeply read in the *Petit Catechisme*, than in heathen mythology, the dreaded God of the sea and his truculent trident, lost cast ; in his simple eyes, they symbolised the Prince of Darkness, "*Le diable et sa fourche*" : the terrors of a hereafter.

This did not however prevent it from standing sentry, in the same exalted spot, for close on forty years, until in fact, having fallen to pieces by natural decay, it was removed about the time the *Old Neptune Inn* became the *Morning Chronicle* Office ; its *dejecta membra* are now a dead secret.

The origin of the famed statue has defied the most recondite searchers of the past. For the following, we are indebted to the retentive memory of that eminently reputed authority, the "oldest inhabitant."

QUEBEC, 5th December, 1816.

* "At a meeting of the Board of Green Cloth held at the Neptune Inn :

John Wm. Woolsey in the chair.—It was unanimously decided to establish a Merchants' Exchange in the lower part of the Neptune Inn, &c. (Then follow the resolutions.) Subscription to be two guineas per annum.

On motion of John Jones, Esq., Resolved that the following Gentlemen do form a Committee of Management :—Thomas Edward Brown, James Heath, George Symes, John W. Woolsey and Robert Melvin."

The statue of Neptune says the octogenarian, Robert Urquhart, so well remembered at the foot of Mountain Hill, was presented to the landlord of the hotel George Cossar, formerly, butler to Hon. Mathew Bell, who then owned the St. Lawrence Chambers. It had been the figure head of the *Neptune*, a large King's ship stranded in 1817, on Anticosti. The wreck had been bought by John Goudie, of St. Roch Suburb, then a leading ship builder, and having to break her up, the figure-head was brought to Quebec, and presented as above stated.

SPENCER GRANGE, *Christmas Eve*, 1876.

NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTERS IN THE BRITISH COLONIES ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

BY JNO. HORN.



IN Vol. 4, No. 2, of the *Antiquarian*, appears an interesting article on the "Early Press in Canada." The following in connection may not prove uninteresting to your many readers:

NOVA SCOTIA.

In 1751, printing was introduced into this Province, but at that time there seems to have been but little encouragement for the press. The first Press was established at Halifax, and there was not a second in the province until 1766.

Bartholomew Green, Jr., was the Grandson of Samuel Green of Cambridge, Mass., and was of the firm of Green, Bushnell & Allen, of Boston. He removed to Halifax, with a press and types, in August 1751. He died about six weeks after his arrival, 52 years of age.

John Bushnell, who had been the partner of Green in Boston, immediately succeeded him in Halifax. He printed for the Government, and in the first week of January, 1752, published the first Newspaper printed in Nova Scotia. The work for Government was inconsiderable, but was the chief

support of Bushnell. He was a good workman, but had not the art of acquiring property, nor did he make the most economical use of the little which fell into his hands. Bushnell died in February, 1761. He left a son and daughter.

Anthony Henry succeeded Bushnell as a printer at Halifax, he was a German, and had lived sometime with a printer, but had left his master, and became a fifer in one of the British Regiments; with this Regiment he came to Nova Scotia, but sometime after obtained his discharge. There was then no printer in the Province, and his pretensions to skill in this art greatly facilitated his release from the army. Henry began business with the press and types which had been used by Bushnell. He published the *Gazette*; the Government through necessity gave him some work, which was badly executed.

In 1766, a printer with a new and good apparatus, came from London, and opened another printing house. He published a newspaper, and was employed by Government. Henry who had been inattentive to his affairs did not dispond at the prospects of a rival, but much to his credit exerted himself, and did better than before. After a few years trial, his rival, not finding the business so profitable, nor placeagreeable returned to England, and Henry was again the only printer in the province, he procured new types and a workman better skilled than himself. His printing from this time was executed in a more workmanlike manner. He remained without another rival until the British Army evacuated Boston in March, 1776, when the printers in that Town, who adhered to the Royal cause, were obliged to leave that place, and they with other refugees came to Halifax. Henry continued printing until his death. He possessed a fund of good nature, and was of a very cheerful disposition. He died December, 1800, aged 66 years.

Robert Fletcher arrived at Halifax from London in 1760, with new printing materials, and a valuable collection of

Books and Stationery. He opened a Bookstore and Printing House near the parade, published a newspaper, and printed for the Government. Until this time there had been no bookstore in the province. Fletcher executed his printing with neatness and raised the reputation of the art in Nova Scotia. He remained in Halifax until 1770, then sent his printing materials to Boston for sale, and returned himself to England.

Alexander and James Robertson, who had been printers in New York, Norwich and Albany, went to Shelburne, Nova Scotia in 1783, where they printed a newspaper.

John Howe, began printing in Halifax in 1776, and still continued his press in that place, and was publisher of the *Gazette* in 1812.

After the peace in 1784, printing found its way into the Province of New Brunswick.

The art was introduced into Lower Canada, soon after the conquest by the British. There was however but one press established here before 1775.

At Quebec soon after the organization of the Government of the Province by the British, a printing house was established in that City, by William Brown and Thomas Gilmore, under the firm of Brown and Gilmore, who, a Canadian authority, mentions as coming from Philadelphia, and an American writer says: "They are supposed to be the first who introduced the art into Canada. They printed both in English and French, and their work was executed in a very handsome manner. Both were Englishmen, and had served regular apprenticeships in London. Their partnership continued till 1774. They were printers of the first paper published in Canada, the *Quebec Gazette*. The first number was printed on 21st June, 1764, partly in French and partly in English, this paper is still in existence. From that time Brown the senior partner, carried on the business for himself. Brown was bachelor, he died in Quebec, and left his property

and buisness to his nephew, Samuel Neilson. There were two or more presses in the Town in 1812.

A press was established in Montreal in 1775, by Charles Berger and Henry Mesplet, Co-partners, under the firm of Berger & Mesplet. After this partnership was dissolved, Mesplet continued the business; he was imprisoned for printing something against the Government. After his liberation he continued to print in this place until he died. Mesplet came from Philadelphia to Montreal with the American Commissioners, Agents of the American Continental Congress in 1775, to establish a printing house and publish a newspaper, as a means to interest the people in the cause of American Liberty.

The first newspaper published in Montreal, was the *Montreal Gazette*, it was first printed in 1778.

The *Montreal Herald* commenced 1811, by William Grey as printer and proprietor.

The first paper published in Upper Canada, was the *Upper Canada Gazette*, issued in April 1793.

SALE OF THE MENZIES LIBRARY.



ON 18th November, was concluded in New York, the sale by auction of one of the most valuable,—probably the most valuable collections that has ever been offered in the United States. It contained some of the rarest volumes extant. The sum realized was a trifle over \$50,000, a large sum of money for a private collection of Books. The collection of this Library by Mr. Menzies, has been the work of his life, and with impaired health he thought it best to dispose of his books, which, by his personal attention, could be done to better advantage, than if left for his heirs to attend to. The books, as a whole, were in the finest possible condition.

There were present at the sale representatives of great libraries from Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and other places. But the most conspicuous among the buyers were private collectors, many of whom, being gentlemen of fortune, bore off the richest gems of the collection, for a public institution cannot afford to spend two or three hundred dollars for a rare pamphlet, or \$900 for an Indian Bible that no one can read.

The catalogue made 469 pages, and will be preserved by collectors as a useful book of reference, as well as a record of one of the choicest libraries ever sold in the United States.

The following are a few of the more valuable lots, with the prices they brought :—

“Cicero's Discourse of Old Age.”—This (magnificent, perhaps, the finest in existence,) specimen of Benjamin Franklin's Printing, (1774,) was “clean, fresh and crisp as it came from the press.” Only three other uncut copies are known to be in existence, \$168.

Clarke's “Ill News from New England,” the 1652 edition, uncut and in fine condition, \$105.

Clarke's “Impartial and Authentic Narrative of the Battle of Bunker's Hill.” 1775 edition, \$34.

Quite a sensation was created over a unique copy of “Colden's History of the five Indian Nations,” printed by Bradford, New York, in 1727. It was started with a \$20 bid, and the competition went on briskly until it finished at \$210.

Columbus “De Insulis nuper Inuentis,” &c. (Basle, 1494), after some very keen bidding, was finally knocked down for \$100.

The “Confession of Faith,” (Boston, 1680), brought \$38.

And the first book printed in Connecticut, also a “Confession of Faith,” (New London, 1710), went for \$60.

Denton's, “A brief discourse of New York,” (London,

1670), the first book of the kind in the English language, \$220.

The great book of the collection : "Eliot's Indian Bible," which is in fine condition and splendidly bound, was secured by Mr. Cook of Providence, amid applause for \$900.

The event of the whole sale, however, was the disposal of Washington's Correspondence with General Joseph Reed, of Pennsylvania, during the Revolution. It comprised 54 original autograph letters, all in Washington's own handwriting, except 7, which were written by his Secretaries. They are mostly written on foolscap paper, and made upwards of 200 pages of an imperial 4to Volume. The bidding commenced at \$500, and mounted to \$2,250, at which figures they were awarded to Mr. Cook, who was one of the largest purchasers at the sale.

The total amount is the largest ever realized at a book sale in New York.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of "The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal."



IRS,—On looking at a back number of *The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*, I happened to see that the late Sir George Duncan Gibb, a member of many learned Societies, both in England, America and Canada, was a well known contributor to your Journal ; it occurred to me, that although some months had elapsed since his death, it would not be uninteresting to your readers to know something as to the dispersion of his collection of Coins.

The collection consisted of nine cabinets, containing as the Auctioneers catalogue stated "5000 rare old Coins," and were sold together with the whole of his household furniture, library, pictures, &c., under the hammer, on the 13th of April, 1876, by a firm of auctioneers of the highest

respectability, yet totally unused to the sale of Coins, with the result that the whole collection did not realise one hundred pounds, and I have no hesitation in saying that had they been catalogued by a numismatist and sold by Messrs. Christie or Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, the celebrated auctioneers of literary property and works illustrative of the fine arts, the result would have been very different; however it was otherwise, and the Coins originally catalogued in 45 lots, were, with the consent of the buyers, altered in the room at the time of sale, to eleven lots, in consequence of, as the auctioneer stated, the catalogue being extremely heavy, and time pressing; by this arrangement each cabinet and its contents was sold as it stood, the two extra lots, being, a japanned tin cash box containing 150 Nuremberg Counters which brought £1. 1s., (perhaps the only lot that fetched its full value,) and 2 Medals—a Canadian Medal of 1786, and a large sized oval silver medallion of George Washington, dated 1793, which brought £1. 17s., a cabinet containing 511 Roman bronze Coins, amongst which were many beautiful specimens, being knocked down for £11. 10s. The collection of American Coins was small, numbering only 197, mostly South American, and were sold for £4. 1s., and this was considered to be nearly its full value, so that there were but few scarce Coins amongst them, as I need hardly state that American Coins in London, always bring their full value, as evidenced by the prices paid at a sale at Sothebys on the 6th of May last, where a Washington Cent of 1792, (Obv. : naked bust, with laureated head to right. Rev. : Eagle with expanded wings, holding an olive branch and a bunch of arrows, with three stars on each side of Head,) brought £10. 5s., and another of the same date, but not quite so well preserved, brought £8. 5s.

The collection under notice consisted principally of Roman Coins, there being about 1500 bronze of all sizes, and about 250 Roman Silver, the remainder being composed of those

I have previously mentioned, and a few Greek, Bactrian and East Indian, and a miscellaneous assortment of almost every European nation, together with a few fine Medals of celebrated men. In conclusion, I must add, that although I have pointed out that the prices realized were extremely low, yet I cannot help remarking, that for so eminent a man, and so enthusiastic a numismatist, the collection was singularly poor.

C. W. STAINFIELD.

London, England, *September 15th, 1876.*

SANSOM'S TRAVELS IN CANADA.

IN the number for July last, your esteemed correspondent, Mr. Horn, called attention to some inaccuracies in the above work, and I now venture to notice the gross ignorance of his subject which Mr. Sansom exhibits in his narrative, indeed his prejudices are so apparent, that one might almost charge him with wilful misrepresentation, notwithstanding his motto on page 36:—

“Truths which lay hid in darkest night,
My pen shall bring again to light.”

I am afraid that his bias in favor of the “pellucid name of Washington,” warps his judgment of everything Canadian; the frontispice to Mr. Sansom's Volume, “Quebec, drawn from memory,” is without doubt the most extraordinary birds eye view of that city ever published, and his “recollections” of Ticonderoga and Isle-aux-Noix, surely never occurred to any other traveller.

After referring to the fate of Howe in 1759 and Burgoyne in 1777, he speaks of “Anterior scenes of massacre and horror which rendered the sonorous name of Ticonderoga, terrific to our peaceful ancestors, after passing the ruins gray of this dilapidated fortress, (the French called it elegantly

'Carillon,' from the hub-bub usually kept up there in time of war,) and these of 'Crown Point,' (called by them 'Fort la Chevelure,' or the scalping place, a barbarous denomination which the English melted down into 'Crown Point,' still indicative of the same savage practice.) I awoke in the night under these solemn recollections, and the morning star was shining in with perceptible reflection, at the little window of my birth." (*sic in orig.*)

After a pæan in honor of travel, especially into "Foreign Countries," our friend draws on his recollection for the following panegyric:—"When the moon rises to illuminate his [the traveller's] path, as the sun sets in the West, which it does with such evident co-operation, whenever the moon is at full; he can hardly fail to be touched with admiration and gratitude, at the splendid provision of which he stands so much in need."

"Having passed Burlington, the Capital of Vermont, in the night, next morning after breakfast, we were called up to see the British Flag flying at Illinois, ('*Isle aux Noix*,' as the French call it,) and His Majesty's Crown over the gateway."

After a word of sympathy "for the British Officer and the fair Companion of his voluntary exile," and pity or contempt for "three young marines, in Scotch bonnets, who failed to catch a rope, which *our* Captain threw to them," our author observes:—"Enough,—perhaps too much of *Illinois*."

Canadian readers need not be told that *Isle aux Noix* is the correct name, and not "Illinois," as our author calls it.

But I must close, lest any one should say:—"Enough,—perhaps too much of Mr. Sansom."

STAT NOMINIS UMBRA.

SILVER MEDAL PRESENTED TO COL. JOHN EAGER HOWARD.

BY the kindness of Mr. E. Cogan of Brooklyn, we give the following copy of a letter from J. Howard McHenry of Baltimore, with reference to a Silver Medal presented to his grandfather, Col. Howard, the hero of the Battle of Cowpens :—

“I take the liberty of troubling you with regard to the history of a Silver Medal that is in my possession, of the two faces of which I send you impressions taken for me by an engraver,—it has a loop by which it may be suspended, and through the loop is passed a piece of blue ribbon, edged with white, known as the Cincinnati ribbon.

The following reference to, and description of it is taken from Nile's Register for October 16th, 1824, being an extract from an account of a dinner given by the Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland to Lafayette :—

“From the point where the swords crossed each other were suspended two precious revolutionary relics, the high rewards also of a grateful country to one of her best and bravest sons.” They were two Silver Medals which the Congress had presented to Colonel John Eager Howard; upon the first was :—(here follows a description of the Cowpens Medal, well known to collectors).

The other has the device of an officer pointing with his sword to a retreating enemy, and beckoning to his men to advance; whilst hovering in the air is the figure of Justice with her scales. The motto is “*Virtute et justitia Valet.*” On the Reverse is the figure of an Officer treading upon the British Lion and Flag,—with one hand piercing him with a spear, and with the other holding the end of a chain passing around the body of the animal. The motto around the device is “*Vincalis suis Vincit.*”

My mother, a daughter of Col. Howard, died in 1821. Mrs. Read, (my mother's sister,) now the only surviving

child of Col. Howard, remembers distinctly the dinner given by the Cincinnati Society to Lafayette,—she took her two nephews (the grandchildren, above mentioned of Colonel Howard,) to the dinner, and that whilst she remained in a private room, the two boys were called into the dining room, towards the close of the entertainment, and that Colonel Howard presented to each of them, (my cousin and myself,) one of his revolutionary medals, whilst the Society by acclamation, admitted them to the privilege of honorary membership.

I was but 4 years old in 1824, and therefore I have no personal recollection of the circumstances, but this account establishes very clearly how the medal came into my possession.

I am now unable to ascertain the name of the action in commemoration of which the medal was given, there is no personal inscription on it; it is an *intaglio*, and there probably exists no model, die, or duplicate of it, all the histories and biographies that I have access to, mentions but one award by Congress of a Medal to Colonel Howard, (*vis.* : for conduct at the Battle of Cowpens,) and this is very different from the one I am now seeking information about. Mrs. Read, the Colonel's sole surviving child, knows nothing concerning it, beyond what is contained in the above statement."

[We shall be glad if this notice should be the means of eliciting any information with reference to this interesting Medal.—EDS.]

THE ASSYRIAN TREASURES.



THE number of contract tablets already recognized among the new treasures received by the late Mr. George Smith, is about 3,000. Of these no fewer than 1,800 were found together, and must have formed part of the archives of a single great firm of

Babylonian tablets whose transactions extended over more than a century, with the dates of their vouchers and securities range through the reigns of Nabopolassar, Nubuchadnezzar, Belshazzar, &c. down to those of Cyrus, Darius, Hystaspes, and Darius II. who revolted against him. Of more strictly historical historical tablets, about a score have already been found. Besides there are several bricks bearing the legends of very early Babylonian kings. For the lovers of art may be mentioned besides several vases of some merit, fragments of a seated figure in black basalt, and a couple of bronze statues of unknown unidentified gods. The same class will be delighted with the fine lion couchant in gray granite, a foot and a half long, and standing on a pedestal of the same material about four inches in height. It was found in Bagdad, and was purchased by Mr. George Smith for the British Museum during his last expedition but one; but owing to causes which need not be specified, has only reached Great Russell Street.

When it is added that this Bagdad lion bears on his breast the royal ring and hieroglyphical name of one of the Shepherd Kings, who ruled Egypt during 511 years, it will at once be seen that this monument is quite as likely to interest the historical and chronological student, as the enthusiasts for ancient art. The name of the Pharaoh in question, who must have been master of both the Euphrates and the Nile, and whose reign thus seems to furnish the desiderated very early synochronism between the Assyrian and Egyptian annals, is (in its classical form) Sethos. The hieroglyphical escutcheon is that of the Pharaoh, from whose accession the famous stela of San ar Tanis in Egypt dates an era just 400 years from which had run down to Ramses II., the Sesostris of the Greeks. In the list of Assyrian Kings in Syncellus, a Sethos actually appears with a reign of half a century, which is made to begin in that historian's year of the world 3637, or B. C. 1857; and in his Egyptian lists a

Pharaoh of the same name, with 50 years of reign, which began accordingly to Syncellus in the same year, A.M. 3636, is also to be found. Mr. George Smith was the first to find the cuneiform name of the same king on a ring in the British Museum. Another unique find in the new collection is a complete Babylonian calendar, noting all the lucky and unlucky days of the year. It remains only to add at present that Mrs. Consul Skene lately arrived in London from Aleppo, with Mr. Smith's papers.

REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS.

REJECTED Addresses," by Horace and James Smith, was offered to Mr. Murray for twenty pounds, but refused. A publisher, however, purchased it, and, after sixteen editions, Mr. Murray gave £131 for the right to issue a new edition. The total amount received by the authors was more than £1,000. "Jane Eyre," by Charlotte Brontë, was, it is said, rejected by several publishers. This, however, is rather doubtful. We believe the manuscript was sent to Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., in Cornhill, and there it remained for a long time, till a daughter of one of the publishers read it and recommended her father to publish it. The result is well known. It brought the author fame and money. "Eöthen," by Mr. Kinglake, was offered to twenty different houses. All refused it. He then in a fit of desperation, gave the manuscript to an obscure bookseller and found the expenses of publication himself. This also proved a success. "Vanity Fair," that very clever work of Thackeray's, was written for *Colburn's Magazine*; but it was refused by the publishers, as having no interest! "The History of Ferdinand and Isabella," by Mr. Prescott, was rejected by two of the first publishers in London, and it ultimately appeared under the auspices of

Mr. Bently, who stated that it had more success than any book he had ever published. The author of "The Diary of a late Physician" for a long time sought a publisher, and unsuccessfully. At last he gave the manuscript to *Blackwood's Magazine*, where it first appeared and was very successful. The first volume of Hans Andersen's "Fairy Tales," was rejected by every publisher in Copenhagen. Andersen had then neither name nor popularity, and published this exquisite book at his own expense, a proceeding which soon brought him into notoriety. Miss Jane Austen's novels, models of writing at this day, at first met with no success. One of them, "Northanger Abbey," was purchased by a publisher in Bath for ten pounds, who after paying this sum, was afraid to risk any further money in its publication, and it remained many years in his possession before he ventured upon the speculation, which, to his surprise, turned out very profitable. When the poet Gray's "Ode on Eton College" appeared, but little notice was taken of it. The poet Shelley had always to pay for the publication of his poems. The "Ode on the Death of Sir John Moore at Corunna" was written by Rev. Charles Wolfe. "It was rejected so scornfully by a leading periodical that the author gave it to an obscure Irish paper."

MONTREAL IN 1806.



SOME of the names and firms doing business then :

Frederick Wm. Ermatinger, Assignee, later Sheriff, and father of the late Colonel William Ermatinger.

Cuvillier, Aylwin & Harkness, principal Auctioneers and Brokers.

James & Andrew McGill & Co., Commission Merchants, Thomas Blackwood, was a member of the firm. Andrew

McGill died in April, 1806. James McGill was founder of McGill College, and died in 1813.

Bellows, Forbes & Gates, Leather, Skins, etc., fronting the market place, (opposite the present Montreal House.)

John Donegani, 5 Capital Street, Teas, Wrapping Paper, etc.

J. Reid, Prothonotary and Clerk of the Peace.

Phoenix Assurance Company of London, Alexander Auldjo, Agent.

Edward Wm. Gray, Sheriff, and a large owner of Mount Royal, whose son William was a printer, and founder of the Montreal Herald.

J. M. Cadieux, Notary, after whom one of our streets is called.

Ed. Edwards, Published the Montreal *Gazette*, Weekly at 15s. per annum, at 29 St. Paul Street.

Charles Arnoldi, Clocks, etc.

Henderson, Armour & Co., Spirits, Salt, Teas, etc.

Daniel Arnoldi, Surgeon, 4 St. Gabriel Street, later 21 St. Francois Xavier Street.

Louis Chaboillez, Auctioneer, etc., after whom one of our Squares has been named.

Lewis, Lyman & Co., Druggists, etc., fronting the Market place, succeeded Wadsworth & Lyman in 1802, which business is now carried on by Lymans, Clare & Co.

Jonathan Hagar, had just received from Boston, Boots, Shoes, Camel Haired Shawls, etc.

N. Graham, 7 St. Francois Xavier Street, and 1 Hospital Street, had opened his fall supplies of general goods, secured from New York and Philadelphia.

Austin Cuvillier, Auctioneer and Broker.

Henry Corse, Paints, Oils, etc., 73 St. Paul Street.

Hoyle, Henderson & Gibb, 119 St. Paul Street, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, etc.

Northrup & DeWitt, Hats, Caps, etc., brother of the late Jacob DeWitt.

Louis Guy, Notary, after whom Guy Street is called.

Kay & Smith, General Merchants.

J. H.

THE HON. AUSTIN CUVILLIER.



IN our last we gave some account of the Currency issued by Cuvillier & Sons; we now, following out our intention, give a short sketch of the Hon. A. Cuvillier, the founder of that firm.

A financier of the first order, he early entered business on his own account, and in a short time was at the head of one of the most extensive Commission Houses in Montreal. Having by his shrewed business tact, amassed for himself considerable wealth, he, a true patriot, offered his services to his country, and was accordingly, in 1815, elected as representative for the County of Huntingdon. Representing that constituency uninterruptedly until 1834, during these nineteen years he served his country faithfully. On account of his eminent financial abilities, he became one of the leading members on every committee relating to finance.

During that time of political turmoil and unrest, arising out of the developement of our constitution, he was always found advocating the rights of the people, while in 1828, he was delegated along with two others to lay before the Imperial Parliament, a numerously signed petition, from the people of Lower Canada, complaining of a privation of their rights. His answers were so able and to the point, that he was highly commended, and secured a favorable answer, promising that the abuses complained of should be righted.

In 1834 he lost his seat, but was on the union of the Provinces in 1841, returned for his old constituency. On the assembling of Parliament he was elected speaker, in which position he displayed his usual ability, until the dissolution of parliament, when he retired from political life. Four years afterwards (1849) he died in Montreal. Often his

foresight enabled him to take advantage of the financial difficulties arising out of the unsettled political condition of the country, and thus added considerably to his already abundant means. One of these previously mentioned, was the issuing of the abundant fractional currency, during the financial stringency of 1837.

An item forgotten in the last article, may be worthy of note, as it may also have added to the dearth of change. When the rebellion was on the point of breaking out, all the specie held by the banks was secretly shipped to Quebec for safety, as rumours of raids on the banks had for some time been prevalent. There we might say was the entire metallic change of the country, hoarded until the threatened danger was past,

INDIAN TRADE AT MONTREAL IN 1689.

DIFFERENCE OF PRICES IN THE INDIAN TRADE AT MONTREAL, AND ORANGE, (ALBANY,) N.Y. IN 1689.

THE INDIAN PAYS FOR	AT ALBANY.	AT MONTREAL.
8 pounds of Powder,	1 Beaver,	4 Beavers.
A Gun,	2 "	5 "
40 pounds of Lead	1 "	3 "
A Blanket of red cloth	1 "	2 "
A white Blanket	1 "	2 "
Four Shirts	1 "	2 "
Six pairs of Stockings	1 "	2 "

The English have no black or Brazilian Tobacco, they sell that of Virginia at discretion to the Indians.

The other small wares which the French truck with the Indians, are supplied them by the English, in the market.

The English give six quarts (pots,) of *eau de vie* for one Beaver. It is rum or spirits, or in other words liquor distilled from the sugar cane, imported from the West Indies.

The French have no fixed rate in trading brandy, some give more, some give less, but they never give as much as a quart, for a beaver. It depends on places and circumstances and on the honesty of the French trader.

REMARK :—The English do not discriminate in the quality of the Beaver, they take all at the same rate which is more than 50 per cent higher than the French, there being besides more than 100 per cent difference in the price of their trade and ours.

J. H.



THE CENTENNIAL AWARD MEDALS.

THE Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia being now closed, we present our readers with an engraving of the medal awarded to exhibitors. A special medal has been prepared for Canadian exhibitors, an engraving of which will appear in our next number. As the *American Journal of Numismatics* has just come to hand with a very good description of the medal, we take the liberty of inserting it in our pages.

Engravings of the Medals awarded to exhibitors at Philadelphia have appeared, and the dies have been prepared by

Mitchell, of Boston. The Medals are to be struck at the Philadelphia Mint. They are of bronze, four inches in diameter, which is said to be the largest work of the kind ever made in this country. The design accepted has for the obverse, a female figure, seated, facing observer's left, crowned with laurel, holding in her extended right hand a wreath of laurel ; her left rests upon an oval shield, having on it a *fac simile* of the seal of the United States. Behind her is a factory ; before her are emblems of art and manufactures—a pallet, bust, vase, anvil, square, gavel, and part of a cog wheel. In exergue, in small letters, "Henry Mitchell. des. & sc. Boston, U. S. A." This central design is surrounded by a circle of thirty-eight six-pointed stars, divided into four equal parts by raised elliptical tablets, with seated female figures, personifying the four continents : at the top is America, turned to the right, holding the shield of the United States, an eagle is soaring in the sky ; on the left, Europe, to the left, resting upon her right hand, behind her a gavel, in the background a Grecian temple ; on the right, Africa, to the right, a couching lion behind her, and palm trees and pyramids in the background ; at the bottom, Asia, turning towards the observer, with oriental temples and pagodas in the back-ground. A border of a character similar to that known in architecture as *echinus*, around the edge. Reverse, Within a wreath of laurel, tied at the bottom and open at the top, "Awarded by United States Centennial Commission," in four lines, the first and the last curving. The wreath sends out a spray on each side, which divides into two semicircles the legend, "International Exhibition Philadelphia, MDCCCLXXVI." Border as obverse.

— The Queen has granted medals to every person serving on the steamers "Alert," "Discovery," and "Pandora," during the Arctic expedition.

THE NEW CENT OF 1876.

AFTER an interval of seventeen years a new copper or bronze coinage has been issued in Canada. Another Cent has appeared, yet under an old dress, so much does the Cent of 1876, resemble that of 1859. But still it has its differences, metal has considerably depreciated in value, and now we have one third more in thickness and weight in our present coin, while the figure of our Queen is older, having naturally so to speak, advanced in age with the lapse of years. The head too is coronated, and has a different arrangement of the hair. On the reverse the impression is bolder, and we notice besides the altered date, the letter H, the mark of our Canadian mint and moneyers, Heaton & Sons of Birmingham.

It may seem strange that we have been so long without such numismatic novelties seeing that Canadian silver Coins have been freely issued for the past six years. But now even is copper with us a real desideratum? Canada has not during the present generation at least, been at a loss for necessary copper change. The difficulty has often been the other way. Too much such change. Her liberal financial policy in accepting as such, everything that even resembled a copper coin, precluded any dearth in that article. For coins of all nations, and *mints* were available as change. Even in 1869, when the half of this Cosmopolitan Currency was withdrawn from circulation, there remained of the uncondemned Bank issues ample for the wants of the country.

We well remember the time when the first issue of cents was offered at twenty per cent. discount. The Bank of Upper Canada was then the government agent, and found it difficult indeed to get them into circulation. When the Bank failed, the amount still on hand, some twenty thousand dollars worth, was disposed of at from twenty-five to fifty per cent discount.

Notwithstanding even now, from the abundance of the old Bank tokens, there is no difficulty in getting the present issue into circulation, for no sacrifice is required.

Let us hope that this issue is only the harbinger of a series as long and uninterrupted, if not as glorious, as that of the mother land.

R. W. MCL.

PROTESTANT SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS MEDALS.



THE late William Murray, Esq., of Montreal, having bequeathed, "The sum of five hundred dollars to the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal, to be by them invested and the interest thereof applied annually to procuring one or more Medals or other prizes, to be awarded for proficiency of scholarship to pupils of the High School Montreal;" the Board, has lost no time, in complying with the bequest, as we have been shown a copy of the Medal, executed by the Wyons of London, with their usual good taste, it being alike commendable for its size, applicable design and fine workmanship. Obverse:—Two connecting oval shields, the one to the left, having the arms of City of Montreal, the other the arms of Province of Quebec, encircled by an elaborate scroll work. Inscription:—"Protestant Board of School Commissioners for City of Montreal." Reverse:—"For General Proficiency in School Studies," in six lines within a wreath of laurel, encircled by "High School of Montreal, Wm. Murray, Prize. Founded 1874." Size 34.

The School Commissioners availed themselves of the same opportunity to issue one, on their own behalf, of a similar design and character, to be awarded to the High School for Girls. Obverse:—Identical with the above. Reverse:—"For General Proficiency in School Studies," in six lines, within a wreath of laurel, encircled by "High School for Girls, Montreal. Founded 1875." Size 34.

MEETINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.



GENERAL Meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, was held on Wednesday evening, the 22nd November, at its rooms, Daniel Rose, Esq., President, in the chair-

A number of books, pamphlets and catalogues were laid on the table, among them several of great interest and use, kindly given by the "Massachusetts Historical Society," Abbot Lawrence, Esq., and S. A. Green, Esq., M. D., of Boston, for which the Society returns its thanks and appreciation of the gifts. To the latter gentleman, a long and devoted friend, the Society is under many deep obligations for past and continued favors.

On motion, Mr. John Horn, (Mansfield Street), was elected an ordinary member.

Mr. Gerald E. Hart exhibited a series of four Indian Chief Medals, an Agricultural Society Medal, a Directory of Montreal in 1819 (the first Directory of the City, and the only known copy), and a plan of the Siege of Quebec in 1759.

The Indian Chief series consists of :

I. Obv.—"Ludovicus XV. Rex Christianissimus." Bust laureated. Rev.—Honor and Courage (emblematic) standing upright, facing each other, each holding at arms length a Lance, the other hands grasped. Legend—"Honor et Virtus." Size 36, thick planchet.

This medal is the only known specimen, and is supposed to be one of those mentioned in P. Kalm's travels in Canada, 1749, in which he states "that the Indian Chiefs, at their reception of the new Governor, wore around their necks strings of wampum, to which was suspended a large Silver Medal bearing the King's effigy." In the catalogue of the Musée Monétaire, this Medal is not mentioned, but, under heading of "Peace of Utrecht," No. 469 has a similar Re-

verse with Head of Louis XIV. on the obverse. Likewise No. 192 under Louis XVI., has the same Reverse. The inference may be that these were not of an authorized design, but a few may have been hastily prepared with a mule design, the more so as the size corresponds with No. 469. The Medal has been a reward for services which terminated in the Peace of "Aix la Chapelle," corresponding in time with Kalm's travels, and thus is not mentioned by the observant Charlevoix.

II. Obv.—George III. and Queen Charlotte, busts facing, court dress, no legend. Overhead,—Drapery, divided by two tassels. Rev.—Royal Arms, as on No. 59,—Sandham—size 24.

This Medal, hitherto unknown, is attributed as an Indian Chief series, by its similarity in reverse to the above No. 59. Its smallness in size may account for its scarcity, as doubtless the Chiefs did not appreciate so trivial a gift, causing the authorities to withdraw and replace it by the following larger Medals :

PEACE OF PARIS 1763 MEDALS :

III. Obv.—Bust of George III. in Armour, "Georgius III. Dei Gratia." Rev.—Royal Arms,—Sandham—No. 59, size 48.

IV. Ditto. Sandham—No. 61, size 38.

The Agricultural Society Medal is also the first shown to this Society. Obv.—Two horses, tandem, drawing a plough in a farm. A man leads the first horse, whilst another guides the plough. Back ground consists of a fence and a range of mountains, below a horn of plenty, with a rake and other garden implements grouped ; the word "Montreal" is engraved. Legend, "Agricultural Society, Lower Canada." Rev.—An engraved inscription : "To Moses Hayes, Esq., first prize for a Bull at District Cattle Show, September, 1832."

The Secretary mentioned that he had received a sword for

examination by the Society, which had recently been dug up on a farm at Orillia, Ontario, measuring $35\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, width at hilt one inch, tapering to a point. In the groove are the words, *M. C. fecit*, on one side, and *in Valencia* on the other. The sword will be submitted at the next meeting. It is of a make, seemingly belonging to the early part of the 16th century.

The Annual Meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society was held at the Residence of the Secretary, on Wednesday Evening, the 13th December, 1876. Among those present, were Messrs. D. Rose, H. Mott, R. W. McLachlan, Major L. A. H. Latour, George Cushing, James Ferrier, John Horn, James Esplin, and Gerald E. Hart. Visitors, Messrs Tolley and J. L. MacPherson. The President, Mr. D. Rose, in the Chair. The following gifts were handed in: Major Latour, a copy of his Annual Work, "L'Annuaire de Ville Marie." Mr. McLachlan, Medal in bronze, of the "Western Congregational Church." Mr. J. Ferrier, several bills of the Republic of Hayti, (1828,) for which the thanks of the Society, are recorded. Major Latour, laid on the table, for inspection by the members, Autograph letters, (both public and private,) and unpublished, of "Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve," of dates 1660 and 1663. "Barret," Notaire Royal, 1660 and 1662; "Jeanne Mance," 1665; "Marguerite Bourgeoys," 1670; "Gabriel Sonart," 1663, 1st Curé Sulpicien; "Charles LeMoyné," de Longueuil, 1672; "Gilles Lamzon," 1672; "C. D'Ailleborest," 1673. These letters having been written in Canada, and having reference to its then state, are of unusual interest and intrinsic value. Mr. Ferrier, handed a collection of Rebellion Issue, including a note of Beausoleil, Vallie & Cie., of Montreal, 20 sous. One of "A. Pinet," of Varennes, and a Canada Bank Note of 1792, 5s., signed, Thomas Lilly, Junior. Mr. Cushing, presented a Marriage Medalet, said

to be used in the Country districts of Canada, as a Marriage Gift, also a "Fete Nationale," Medalet in Silver. Mr. Mott, proof set of George III., 1812, 3s., 1s. 6d. and 9d. Mr. Hart, a certificate of Masonry, (Parchment,) admitting Aaron Hart, (ancestor of the Secretary), a member of Trinity Lodge, No. 4, New York Registry, dated 10th June, 1760, signed by Officers of the Lodge, and Aaron Hart.

The Report of the Treasurer, was then read, showing a balance of \$146.00, to the credit of the Society, Messrs. Horn and Mott, were instructed to audit and report at next meeting. On motion of Mr. Hart, Mr. J. L. MacPherson, (366 St. Antoine Street,) and on motion of Mr. McLachlan, Mr. James Smith, (St. Antoine Street,) were duly elected ordinary members, Mr. MacPherson, at once taking his privileges as such. A desultory conversation ensued, as to the advisability of an amalgamation with the Montreal Historical Society, several members expressing themselves strongly in favor of the project, it was decided to allow the matter to stand over till the next meeting that a more decided opinion could be obtained.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were then read and confirmed.

The following Officers were elected for 1877 :

Henry Mott,	<i>President.</i>
Daniel Rose,	<i>1st. Vice-President.</i>
Major Latour,	<i>2nd Vice-President.</i>
R. W. McLachlan,	<i>Treasurer and Curator.</i>
Gerald E. Hart,	<i>Secretary.</i>

Editing Committee, Messrs. Rose, McLachlan and Mott.

The members were then shown the valuable collection belonging to the Secretary, of Canadian Coins, Medals and Rebellion Issue, including all the more rare and unique Canadian pieces that are now obtainable, as well as the minute varieties of the Canadian issue of Coins, which as far as known constitute this collection the most complete yet

formed. The Library of Works on Canada, was also examined with interest. The meeting then adjourned.

GERALD E. HART, *Secretary.*

EDITORIAL.



IN all our journeyings we are constantly on the look out for something relating to the subject most prominent in our minds,—for every one, no matter how indifferent or ignorant, has some prevailing time of thought: something in which he takes a more or less prepondering interest. That class of objects which commands our attention at home, will likely attract it when abroad. The Numismatist and Archæologist, then, when travelling, is still a collector, not merely of eligible objects for his cabinet, but in a greater degree of facts relating to them. Such facts, gleaned from the International Exhibition just closed, may serve for a thought or two.

From a casual glance through it,—for almost every visit no matter how protracted, must have been more or less casual, no one being able to take in the whole in detail—little could be learned of its numismatic and archæological treasures. The most notable object, or rather objects, in that department, were stands placed in almost every available spot, for the sale of commemoration medals. No opportunity lost for pushing the trade. Availing himself of a well known law in human nature,—that people do many things on the spur of the moment, and only purchase such object when in the humor,—the enterprising dealer so arranged his stands that, no one in the humor, could possibly change his mind without having a chance of securing one or more of these medals.

When writing of medals, we may mention, that many exhibitors displayed with their exhibits, medals awarded to them at former international and other exhibitions. Some,

especially in the British, French and German departments, shewing as many as thirty or forty. Highly meretorious were their manufactures no doubt. One or two of the larger manufacturing houses in the United States, did not fall far short of this number.

Of coins, proper, there were few if any exhibitors. Some Countries, as Japan, Turkey and Egypt, shewed along with other specimens of government requirements, sets of their latest coinage. In the Turkish department, we noticed a keen, business like Armenian, with several drawers full of Greek coins, which he offered at *Centennial* prices. He asked, for instance, eight dollars for a Didrachm of Cnidus, in ordinary preservation ; a peice that could easily be obtained from any dealer for little over a dollar. Among others he had several fine specimens of Athens, Corinth, Dyrrachium, Alexander and one or two of the Selucidæ. If he could have disposed of the whole of his stock at the same ratio it would have realized him mnch more, than the ordinary run of coin sales at present. There did not seem to be anything worthy of notice in any exhibits of those older countries whose long series of mintages runs back for nearly a thousand years.

Turning to the department of Archæology and Ethnology, we find it, as far as the continent of America is concerned, unusually complete. The Smithsonian Institute, seems to have almost bodily moved its unique collection of Indian instruments and utensils to the "Centennial." One might spend hours wandering among cases on cases of its specimens, there studying the handiwork of the aboriginal races of America. Arrow-heads, there were of every conceivable fashion and shape. Spear-heads, Knives, Stone Hammers, Chisels, Gouges and Celts in endless variety. Pottery too was well represented, while specimens of Obsidian Arrow-heads, Flakes, and Cores shewed processes in their manufacture.

Collections from the Western States, shewed the workmanship of the mound builders; that race of which the very name and age is lost. We look on these obscure records with strange feelings, knowing nothing, yet wishing to know, of their thoughts and actions, their history and their exit, for they are dead,—aye, extinct. How came they? Whence came they? Whither went they?

In the Peruvian department, were many interesting relics of the old Incas. Strange, fantastical, yet often artistic in mould is the pottery of that nation. Among their their vases and water vessels, the Archæologist might have spent days in studying these specimens of all that remains to us of "the children of the sun," whom we might regard as the Greeks of America.

Many more such objects, as worthy of attention, might be observed among the different departments, but they cannot be here enumerated: suffice to say, that as a whole, they formed the largest and most complete collection of American Archæology ever brought together.

— There is now in the possession of Dr. Dugas, of St. Henri, a valuable relic in the form of a walking-stick made from the timber of one of the ships, "La Petite Hermine," in which Jacques Cartier made his memorial voyage to this country, and sailed up the river to Montreal some 400 years ago. The stick was presented to a progenitor of Father Harkin, a relative of Mr. Dugos, and late *cure* of Sillary, Que., who in turn gave it to the Doctor. It is of oak, and still in good condition.

— The *Nord* states that, by a ukase on the 8th ult., the Emperor Alexander has instituted a bronze medal in commemoration of the brilliant service of the Russian troops at the taking of Khokand. The medal bears the inscription, "For the taking of Khokand 1875-1876."

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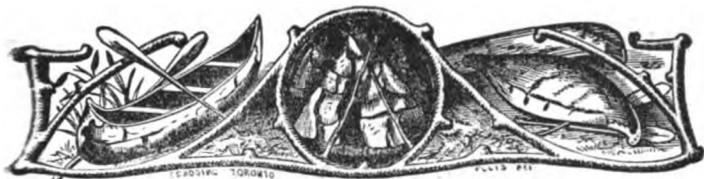
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THE
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MONTREAL, APRIL, 1877.

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EXPEDITION TO CANADA IN 1775—1776.



Copy the following short sketch of the Expedition to Canada one hundred years ago, published by the Maryland Historical Society in 1845, as an Introductory Memoir to the "Journal of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, during his visit to Canada in 1776, as one of the Commissioners from Congress."

We will not dwell, now, on the successes of our troops in Canada up to the spring of 1776. So many works have been written on the history of that period and on the biography of the eminent men who led our armies, that it would be useless, in this sketch, to review the earlier part of our campaign.

But after the successes of Arnold and Allen at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, the former of these officers pushed on towards Quebec through the wilderness. By the capture of a small fleet at Sorel, under General Prescott, the Americans had gained command of the St. Lawrence above

Quebec, and, as all the British posts in Canada were under our control, except the capital, that now became the object of eager enterprise.

On the 31st of December, 1775, Montgomery stormed that stronghold, and fell in the attack. Our troops were unsuccessful in effecting a lodgement; but Arnold, on whom the command devolved, sat down resolutely before the capital in the depth of winter, and with the small remnant of his troops besieged a Ministerial force of nearly double his number.

Reinforcements were sent to our colonial General, who had been immediately promoted for his gallantry, and troops that carried their own provisions during a perilous march through the forests on snow shoes, reached him from Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts.

With this fragmentary, undisciplined, ill-fed, and miserable array, he kept his ground until spring. Meanwhile, Wooster had quietly rested during the long and arduous winter, in the secure and undisputed Montreal. "A state of repose," says Mr. Sparks "which his countrymen were not prepared to expect from a man who had gained the reputation of a bold and active officer in the last war."

However, on the 1st of April, 1776, he left his winter quarters for Quebec, and, as he outranked Arnold, took command immediately on his arrival. Arnold, who was no doubt discontented at not being permitted to continue in authority at a season when he might have struck a daring and effectual blow, forthwith departed for Montreal, and left this weak and injudicious officer to conduct the siege.

Canada was thus, in fact, in the possession of our colonial troops, yet the tenure was rather nominal than real. It was a conflict between *the military* on both sides, whilst *the people* of the province—the subject matter of all available controversy—had as yet manifested no ardent desire to join us.

Such was the state of things early in the memorable year

of '76. But the feeble grasp with which we held that remote province was not long to be continued. On the first of April, Col. Hazen, who had taken command at Montreal, on the departure of General Wooster, and before the arrival of Arnold, thus wrote to General Schuyler :

“ You are not unacquainted with the friendly disposition of the Canadians when General Montgomery, first penetrated into the country. The ready assistance they gave on all occasions, by men, carriages, or provisions, was most remarkable. Even when he was before Quebec, many parishes offered their services in the reduction of that fortress, which were at that time thought unnecessary. But his most unfortunate fate, added to other incidents, has caused such a change in their disposition, that we no longer look upon them as friends, but, on the contrary, as waiting an opportunity to join our enemies. That no observations of my own may remain obscure, I beg leave to observe that I think the clergy, or guardians of the souls and conductors of the bodies of these enthusiasts, have been neglected, perhaps, in some instances, ill used. Be that as it will, they are unanimous, though privately, against our cause, and I have to much reason to fear that many of them, with other people of some consequence, have carried on a correspondence the whole winter with General Carleton in Quebec, and are now plotting our destruction. The peasantry in general have been ill used. They have, in some instances, been dragooned with the point of the bayonet to supply wood for the garrison at a lower rate than the current price. For carriages and many other articles furnished, illegible certificates have been given without signature ; the one-half, of consequence, rejected by the Quartermaster-General. It is true, payment has been promised from time to time ; yet they look upon such promises as vague, their labor and property lost, and the congress or united colonies bankrupt. And in a more material point, they have not seen sufficient force in the country to

protect them. These matters furnish very strong arguments to be made use of by our enemies. With respect to the better sort of people, both French and English, seven-eighths are tories, who would wish to see our throats cut, and perhaps would readily assist in doing it.

"You may remember, sir, in a conversation with you at Albany, I urged the necessity of sending immediately to Canada, able Generals, a respectable army, a committee of congress, a suitable supply of hard cash, and a printer. Indeed, I had before represented those measures in person to congress, at least, to the committee of congress, and we have since been flattered, from time to time, that we should have one or all of these essentials."

The commissioners, alluded to by Colonel Hazen, had already been appointed by congress; and, on the day subsequent to the date of his letter, had departed from the city of New York on their way to Montreal.

On the 15th of February, '76, it was "Resolved that a committee of three—two of whom to be members of congress—be appointed to repair to Canada, there to pursue such instructions as shall be given them by that body."

Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, were chosen for this purpose, (the two first named being members), and, by a special resolution, the last mentioned gentleman was desired "to prevail on Mr. John Carroll to accompany the committee to Canada to assist them in such matters as they shall think useful."

This gentleman, who afterwards became the first Roman Catholic Archbishop of the United States, had already received holy orders in Europe. He was a Jesuit of distinguished theological attainments, and was celebrated for his amiable manners and polished address.

Whilst congress was anxious to aid the cool judgment of Franklin by the intrepidity of Chase and the courtly address of Carroll, it went still further, and requested this

polished churchman to unite himself with the expedition, "and assist the commissioners in such things as they might think useful." The object of this, although not entered on the journals of congress or expressed in any formal preamble to the resolutions, is perfectly evident. In the debates on the Canada bill, in 1774, we are informed that there were one hundred and fifty thousand Catholics, and only three hundred and sixty Protestants within the government of the province of Quebec, and it was therefore believed that one of the surest means of prompt success with such a mass of Romanists, was to show them, by influential men of their own creed, that their brethren, over the borders, were up in arms and ready to do battle in defence of religious and political liberty. Three of these representatives came from a province originally founded by tolerant Catholics, who had received a tolerant charter even from a bigoted king.

It is a singular thing that Dr. Franklin, who now, at the advanced age of seventy, was sent on this wild and fatiguing journey to wrest Canada from England or neutralize it, had been one of the first seventeen years before, to urge its conquest upon the mother country. When he was in London in 1759, although he had no interviews with the minister, his conversation on American affairs was always respectfully heeded by men in power, and "it has been said on good authority," declares Mr. Sparks, "that the expedition against Canada, and its consequences in the victory of Wolfe at Quebec and the conquest of that country, may be chiefly ascribed to Franklin. He disapproved the policy, by which the ministry had hitherto been guided, of carrying on the war against the French in the heart of Germany, where, if successful, it would end in no real gain to the British Nation, and no essential loss to the enemy. In all companies, and on all occasions, he urged the reduction of Canada as an object of the utmost importance. It would inflict a blow upon the French power in America, from which it could never

recover, and which would have a lasting influence in advancing the prosperity of the British Colonies. These sentiments he conveyed to the minister's friends, with such remarks on the practicability of the enterprise, and the manner of conducting it, as his intimate knowledge of the state of things in America enabled him to communicate. They made the impression he desired, and the result verified his prediction.

The same ripe judgment that saw the importance of Canada for England in order to give her control over the lakes and the west, saw it for the colonies also ; and thus Franklin was most discreetly selected for this responsible mission.

On the 2nd of April, 1776, Franklin, Chase, and the Carrolls, properly accounted for so fatiguing a journey of over four hundred miles, departed from the city of New York in a sloop for Albany.

These gentlemen had, of course, been duly commissioned by congress "to promote or to form a Union between the colonies and the people of Canada ;" and on the 20th of March they received their ample instructions.

They were told to represent to the Canadians that the arms of the United Colonies had been carried into that Province for the purpose of frustrating the designs of the British Court against our common liberties ; that we expected not only to defeat the hostile machinations of Governor Carlton against us, but that we should put it in the power of our Canadian brethren to pursue such measures for securing their own freedom and happiness as a generous love of liberty and sound policy should dictate to them.

They were desired to inform them that, in the judgment of congress, their interest and that of the colonies were inseparable united. That it was impossible we could be reduced to a servile submission to Great Britain without their sharing in our fate ; and, on the other hand, if we obtained,

as we doubted not we should, a full establishment of our rights, it depended wholly on their choice, whether they would participate with us in those blessings, or still remain subject to every act of tyranny which British ministers should please to exercise over them.

They were told to urge all such arguments as their prudence suggested to enforce our opinion concerning the mutual interests of the two countries, and to convince them of the impossibility of the war being concluded to the disadvantage of the colonies, if we wisely and vigorously cooperated with each other. To convince them of the uprightness of our intentions towards them, they were to declare that it was the inclination of congress that the people of Canada should set up such a form of government as would be most likely, in their judgment, to promote their happiness. And they were, in the strongest terms, to assure them that it was our earnest desire to adopt them into our Union as a sister colony, and to secure the same system of mild and equal laws for them and for ourselves, with only such local differences as might be agreeable to each colony respectively.

They were to assure the Canadians that we had no apprehension that the French would take any part with Great Britain; but that it was their interest, and we had reason to believe, their inclination, to cultivate a friendly intercourse with these colonies.

From this and such other reasons as might appear most proper, they were charged to urge the necessity the people were under of immediately taking some decisive step to put themselves within the protection of the United Colonies. For expediting such a measure, they were to explain our method of collecting the sense of the people and conducting our affairs regularly by committees of observation and inspection in the several districts, and by convention and committees of safety in the several colonies. These modes were

to be recommended to them. The nature and principles of government among freemen were to be fully explained, developing, in contrast to these, the base, cruel, and insidious designs involved in the late act of parliament for making a more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec. Motives of glory and interest were to be proposed as stimulants to the Canadians to unite in a contest by which they must be deeply affected, and they were to be taught to aspire to a portion of that power by which they were ruled, and not to remain the mere spoils and prey of their conquerors.

They were directed, further, to declare that we held sacred the rights of conscience ; and should promise to the whole people, solemnly, in the name of congress, the free and undisturbed exercise of their religion ; and to the clergy the full, perfect, and peaceable possession and enjoyment of all their estates :—that the government of every thing relative to their creed and clergy should be left, entirely, in the hands of the good people of that province, and such legislature as they should constitute ; provided, however, that all other denominations of Christians should be equally entitled to hold offices, and enjoy civil privileges and the free exercise of their religion, as well as be totally exempt from the payment of any tithes or taxes for the support of religion.

They were desired to press for a convention of the people, a speedy organization of government, and union with the colonies. The terms of the union should be similar to those of the other colonies ; and, if our terms were acceded to, they were to promise our defence of the Canadians against all enemies.

A free press was to be established, and the commissioners were to settle all disputes betwixt the Canadians and continental troops. They were to reform all abuses, to enforce peace and good order, and were empowered to sit and vote in councils of war ; to erect or demolish fortifications, and

to suspend military officers from the exercise of their commissions until the pleasure of congress should be known.

In additional instructions, they were empowered and directed to encourage the trade of Canada with the Indians, and to assure the Canadians that their foreign commerce should be put on the same footing as that of the united colonies.

Armed with their commission and these instructions, our travellers departed, as we have seen, on 2d of April, from the city of New York ; but it was not until the 29th—nearly a month afterwards—that they reached their destination at Montreal.

The details of this expedition will be found in the diary of Mr. Carroll of Carrollton.

It seems from this document, and the correspondence of Franklin, that the Doctor remained in Montreal until the 11th of May,—a few days only after the abandonment of Quebec by our troops,—and was joined, on the following morning, by the Rev. Mr. John Carroll at St. John's.

Dr. Franklin's health had suffered greatly by the journey, and he soon perceived that no efforts of his could avail in Canada. On the contrary, he saw that public opinion was setting strongly against the colonies, that the army was in wretched condition, that the mouth of the St. Lawrence was lost, and that powerful reinforcements would probably soon arrive from abroad. He therefore left Canada to younger and more hopeful men, and departed with his clerical friend, who had been equally unsuccessful.

The object of this mission was doubtless two-fold : first, to induce the Catholics to join us, or remain neutral ; and, secondly, to make such military demonstrations as would secure us the province in spite of its people. To the first of these objects the Rev. Mr. Carroll immediately addressed himself, and it seems that all his diplomacy proved ineffectual within ten days after his arrival at Montreal.

"While the commissioners were applying themselves," says Mr. Campbell, "with their characteristic ardor, to the fulfilment of their trust, the Rev. Mr. Carroll, whose exertions were of a different character, was diligently employed in visiting the clergy, and conferring with individuals among them. He explained to them the nature of the differences between England and the united colonies, showing that the resistance of the latter was caused by invasions of their charters, and violations of well known and long recognised principles of the British constitution. To this the clergy replied that, since the acquisition of Canada by the British government, its inhabitants had no aggressions to complain of; that, on the contrary, government had faithfully complied with all the stipulations of the treaty, and had in fact sanctioned and protected the ancient laws and customs of Canada, even so far as to allow the French judicial organization and forms of law with a delicacy that demanded their respect and gratitude. The Rev. Mr. Carroll then represented to them that congress had expressly stipulated that if the Canadians would unite with the states in the assertion of their constitutional rights, their religion, its institutions, and the property of the religious orders and communities should be protected and guaranteed; and that Catholics, instead of being merely tolerated, as by England, should have equal rights with the professors of all other religions. To these assurances Canadians replied that, on the score of religious liberty, the British government had left them nothing to complain of, or to desire; that they were then in possession of all the ecclesiastical property which they had held at the time of the cession of Canada, that their numerous and important missions were flourishing, and their religious societies felt entire confidence in the protection of the government, whose officers carried their courtesy and respect so far as to pay military honors to the public religious exercises, a conspicuous evidence of which was, that the government actually furnished a military escort to accom-

pany, the grand procession on the festival of Corpus Christi. And, therefore, that upon the well established principle that allegiance is due to protection, the clergy could not teach that neutrality was consistent with the allegiance due to such ample protection as Great Britain had shown the Catholics of Canada.

“The judicious and liberal policy of the British government to the Catholics had succeeded in inspiring them with sentiments of loyalty, which the conduct of the people and the public bodies of some of the united colonies had served to strengthen and confirm. It was remembered, and stated to the Rev. Mr. Carroll, that in the colonies whose liberality he was now avouching, the Catholic religion had not been tolerated hitherto. Priests were excluded under severe penalties, and Catholic missionaries among the Indians rudely and cruelly treated. His explanation that these harsh measures were the result, in a great part, of the laws of the royal government, did not satisfy the Canadians of the favorable dispositions of those who, though prompt and valiant in defence of their political rights, had never manifested a correspondent sensibility in support of the sacred rights of conscience when Catholics were concerned. The friends of the royal government had assiduously pointed out inconsistencies between the address of the continental congress to the people of Great Britain and that address to the people of Canada.

“By the ‘Quebec act,’ passed by parliament, it was provided that his majesty’s subjects professing the religion of the church of Rome, of and in the said province of Quebec, may have, hold, and enjoy the free exercise of the religion of the church of Rome, &c., and that the clergy of the said church may hold, receive, and enjoy their accustomed dues and rights, with respect to such persons only as shall profess the said religion. They were also excused from taking the oath required by the statute of I. Elizabeth, or any other oath substituted by other acts in the place thereof, &c.

"Unfortunately the address of congress to the people of Great Britain, adopted the 21st of October, 1774, had used the following language in reference to the 'Quebec act.'

" 'Nor can we suppress our astonishment that a British parliament should ever consent to establish in that country a religion that has deluged your island in blood, and dispersed impiety, bigotry, persecution, murder, and rebellion through every part of the world.' And 'that we think the legislature of Great Britain is not authorized by the constitution to establish a religion fraught with sanguinary and impious tenets,' &c.

"After sentiments which did their religion so much injustice, the Canadian clergy were not disposed to receive with much favor the following declarations of the same congress in their 'address to the inhabitants of the province of Quebec.' 'We are too well acquainted with the liberality of sentiment distinguishing your nation, to imagine that difference of religion will prejudice you against a hearty amity with us. You know that the transcendent nature of freedom elevates those who unite in her cause above all such low-minded infirmities. The Swiss cantons furnish a memorable proof of this truth. Their union is composed of Roman Catholic and Protestant states, living in the utmost concord and peace with one another, and thereby enabled, ever since they bravely vindicated their freedom, to defy and defeat every tyrant that has invaded them.'"

The Rev. Mr. Carroll, having thus failed in his part of the mission, joined Dr. Franklin and returned to the south. Meanwhile, however, Messrs. Chase and Carroll of Carrollton had been busy with the military part of their embassy. On the day after their arrival at Montreal they attended a council of war, in which it was resolved to fortify Jaques Cartier,—the Falls of Richelieu, an important post between Quebec and Montreal,—and to build six gondolas at Chamblay, of a proper size to carry heavy cannon, and to be

under the direction of Arnold. But disasters thickened around the insurgents. The smallpox had broken out among the troops, and was making deep inroads upon their scanty numbers. The Canadians showed no symptoms of sympathy with the colonists, and to crown the whole, the worst news was soon received from the besiegers at Quebec.

On the first of May, General Thomas had taken command at the capital, and found by the returns that, out of nineteen hundred men, there were not more than a thousand, including officers, who were fit for duty; all the rest were invalids, chiefly afflicted with smallpox. There were several posts to be defended by this trifling force, and at such distances from each other that not more than three hundred men could be rallied to the relief of any one of them, should it be assailed by the whole force of the enemy. Besides this, there were but one hundred and fifty pounds of powder, and only six days' provisions in the camp, whilst their French neighbors were so disaffected towards the colonists that supplies were procured with the greatest difficulty.

On the fifth, a council of war was held, and it was resolved to remove the invalids, artillery, batteaux, and stores higher up the river, so as to prevent our being cut off by water from the interior posts in the event of the arrival of reinforcements to the enemy. But on the evening of the same day, intelligence was received in the American camp that fifteen ships were forty leagues below Quebec, hastening up the river; and early next morning five of them hove in sight.

General Thomas immediately gave orders to embark the artillery and sick in the batteaux, whilst the enemy began to land their troops. About noon a body of the British, a thousand strong, formed into two divisions in columns of six deep and supported with a train of six pieces of cannon, attacked our sentinels and main guard. Our officers made a stand for a moment, on the plains, with about two hundred and fifty men and one field piece only, when the order for retreat was

given, and our encampment was precipitately deserted. In the confusion all our cannon and ammunition fell into the enemy's hands, and it is believed that about two hundred of our invalids were made prisoners. Following the course of the river, our broken army fled towards Montreal, and, halting for a while at Deschambault, finally retreated along the St. Lawrence, until they made a stand at Sorel. And thus Quebec was lost for ever to the colonists.

Having done all in their power to maintain our authority in Canada, Messrs. Chase and Carroll took their departure from Montreal on the 29th of May, to be present at a council of war of the general and field officers, at Chamblay. On the 30th it was resolved by this council to maintain possession of the strip of country "between the St. Lawrence and Sorel, if possible, and in the meantime, to dispose matters so as to make an orderly retreat out of Canada."

On the 31st the commissioners passed from Chamblay to St. John's, where every thing was in confusion; and on the morning of the 1st of June they found General Sullivan, who had arrived with fourteen hundred men during the night. Next day they took leave of the general, and sailed from St. John's on their journey homewards.

Thus ended the labors of the commissioners. They returned to Philadelphia, reported to congress and congress voted to send new troops, and to supply them properly. But in the meantime, the fate of our efforts in Canada was sealed. The last stand was made by General Sullivan: "Yet," says Mr Sparks, "it was more resolute in purpose than successful in execution; the whole army was compelled precipitately to evacuate Canada, and retire over the lake to Crown Point.

"Montreal was held to the last moment. Arnold then drew off his detachment, with no small risk of being intercepted by Sir Guy Carleton, and proceeded to St. John's, making, as General Sullivan wrote, 'a very prudent and judicious retreat, with an enemy close at his heels.' He had, two days

before, been at St. John's, directed an encampment to be enclosed, and ordered the frame of a vessel then on the stocks to be taken to pieces, the timbers numbered, and the whole to be sent to Crown Point. General Sullivan soon arrived with the rear of his retreating army, and preparations were made for an immediate embarkation. To this work Arnold applied himself with his usual activity and vigilance, remaining behind until he had seen every boat leave the shore but his own. He then mounted his horse, attended by Wilkinson, his Aide-de-camp, and rode back two miles, when they discovered the enemy's advanced division in full march under General Burgoyne. They gazed at, or, in military phrase, reconnoitred it for a short time, and then hastened back to St. John's. A boat being in readiness to receive them, the horses were stripped and shot, the men were ordered on board, and Arnold, refusing all assistance, pushed off the boat with his own hands; 'thus,' says Wilkinson, 'indulging the vanity of being the last man who embarked from the shores of the enemy.'

The commencement of this attack upon Canada was attended with brilliant success. The early efforts of Allen and Arnold at Ticonderoga and Crown Point are remarkable for daring courage. The career of Montgomery from the Isle Aux Noix to Quebec, and his storming of that stronghold, rank conspicuously among military exploits. The march of Arnold through the wilderness is characterized by dangers and hardships that would have appalled a less resolute soldier. And the siege of Quebec with the shadow of an army throughout a Canadian winter; the diplomacy of congress by its commissioners; and last, though not least, the honorable retreat of Sullivan and Arnold, hotly pursued as they were by Burgoyne to Sorel, Chambly, and Isle Aux Noix, —all these deserve to be remembered, by the student of this episode on our revolutionary struggles, as reflecting honor on the gallant men who retreated from those extremities of the British possessions to protect the vitals of the land in the approaching war of independence.

MOUNT LILAC, BEAUPORT.

BY J. M. LEMOINE.



OME thirty years ago, I saw, for the first time, the picturesque old manor of the Rylands at Beauport; this was in its classic days. Later on, I viewed it, in what some might call its "iron age." Of this, hereafter.

The *Chateau* stood embowered amidst lilac groves and other ornamental shrubs, so far as I can recollect, with a background of elms and white birch, spruce, &c.,—its vaulted, lofty and well-proportioned dining-room, with antique chairs and *buffets* to store massive plate, its spacious hall and graceful winding staircase,—its commanding position on the crest of the Beauport ridge, affording a striking view of Quebec; its well stocked gardens, umbrageous plantations, and ample stables, from which issued, amongst other choice bits of blood, in 1842, the celebrated racer "Emigrant": several circumstances, in fact, conspired to impress it agreeably on my mind. I found *le milord anglaise* (as a waggish Canadian peasant called him) under his ancestral roof.

Recalling the parish annals of early times, I used then to think that should England ever (which God forbid) hand back to its ancient masters "these fifteen thousand acres of snow," satirized by Voltaire, here existed a ready-made manor for the successors of the Giffards and Duchesnays, the primitive seigniors, where they could becomingly receive fealty and homage (*foi et homage*) from their feudal retainers. There was, however, nothing here to remind one of the lordly pageantry of other days—of the dark time, the age of *corvees*, *lods et ventes*, and feudal burthens, when the Bourbon flag floated over the fortress of New France. In 1846, at the time of my visit, in vain would you have sought in the farm yard for a seigniorial capon (*un chapon vif et un plumés*), though possibly in the larder, at Christmas, you might have

discovered some fat turkeys or a juicy haunch of venison. Of *vin ordinaire*, ne'er a trace, but judging from the samples on the table, abundance of mellow Maderia, and "London Stout" must have been stored in the cellars. In fact, everywhere were apparent English comfort and English cheer. On the walls of the banqueting apartment, or in antique red leather portfolios, you would have run a much greater chance of coming face to face with the portraits of Lord Dorchester, Gen. Prescott, Sir Robert Shore Mills, Sir James Craig, the Duke of Richmond, and other English Governors, the cherished protectors and friends of the Rylands, than with the powdered head of His Sacred Majesty, the Great Louis, or the ruffled bust and voluptuous countenance of his heir, Louis XV. . . . But let us see more of Mount Lilac and its present belongings.

Facing the glittering cupolas of Quebec, there is a fertile expanse of meadow and cornfield stretching from Dorchester bridge to the deep ravine and Falls over which the Montmorency hangs its perennial curtain of mist. On the river shore, in 1759, stood Montcalm's earth and field works or defence parallel to them, and distant about half a mile the highway, a macadamised road, ascends, by a gentle rise, through a double row of whitewashed cottages, some seven miles to the brow of the roaring cataract spanned over by a substantial bridge; half way looms out the Roman Catholic temple of worship—a stately edifice, filled to overflowing on Sundays, the parochial charge in 1841 of the Rev. C. Chiniquy, under whom was also built the Temperance Monument on the main road a little past the Asylum. This constitutes the parish of Beauport, one of the first settled in the Province. It was conceded, in 1635, to a French surgeon of some note, "le sieur Robert Giffard." Surgeon Giffard had not only skill as a chirurgion to recommend him, he could plead services, nay captivity undergone in the colonial cause. An important man in his day, was this feudal magnate Giffard, to

whom fealty and homage were rendered with becoming pomp, by his *consitaires*, the Bellangers—Guions—Langlois—Parents—Marcoux, of 1635, whose descendants, bearing the old Perche or Norman name, occupy to this day the white cotages to be seen on all sides.

On the highest site of this limestone ridge, a clever, influential, refined and wealthy Briton, the Hon. W. H. Ryland, for years Civil Secretary, Clerk of the Executive Council, with other appointments, selected a spot for a country seat in 1805.

For more than thirty years, Mr. Ryland enjoyed the favor, nay the intimacy of every ruler, (except Sir George Prevost), which this then mis-ruled colony owed to Downing Street.

Antipathies of race had been on the increase at Quebec, ever since the parliamentary era of 1791; there was the French party, led by fiery and able politicians, and the English oligarchy, occupying nearly all the places and avenues to power. French armies under Napoleon I., swayed the destinies of continental Europe; their victories occasionally must awake a responsive echo among their downtrodden fellow-countrymen, so cowardly deserted by France in 1759, whilst Nelson's victories of the Nile, of Trafalgar, of Copenhagen, and, finally, the field of Waterloo, had buoyed up to an extravagant pitch the spirits of the English minority of Quebec, which a French parliamentary majority had so often trammelled. It was during the major part of that stormy period that Herman Wistius Ryland,—aided by the able Chief Justice Jonathan Sewell,—was in reality entrusted with the helm of state. He was, as Christie observes, considered the "Fountain head of power." This subtle *diplomat*, (for such will be his title in history), however hostile in his attitude he might have been towards the French Canadian nationality, succeeded in retaining to the last the respect of the French Canadian peasantry who surrounded him.

Probably, never at any time did he wield more power than under the administration of Sir James H. Craig. His views were so much in unison with those of Sir James, that His Excellency deputed him to England, with a public mission threefold in its scope, the ostensible object of which was first, "to endeavor to get the Imperial Government to amend or suspend the Constitution; secondly, to render the Government independent of the people, by appropriating towards it the revenues accruing from the estates of the Sulpicians* of Montreal, and of the Order of the Jesuits; thirdly, to seize the patronage exercised by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, the *cures* or church livings in his diocese, contending that no Roman Catholic Bishop really existed in Canada, none having been recognized by the Crown.

It has been stated that he had a fair chance of succeeding on two points, had not the great Lord Chancellor, Eldon, intervened to thwart his scheme. The correspondence exchanged between Mr. Ryland and His Excellency Sir James H. Craig, preserved in the sixth volume of Christie's History of Canada, exhibits Mr. Ryland at his best, and has led some to infer that "had he been cast in a different sphere, where his talents and attainments would have been more properly appreciated and directed," he would have played a conspicuous part. We find the Beauport statesman in 1810, in London,† consulted on Canadian affairs by the leading English politicians, and some of the proudest peers. The

* By an ordinance of the Special Council, obtained through Sir Poulet Thompson, in the troublous times of 1838-41, these gentlemen made safe their well-beloved charter.

† Mr. Ryland, writing to Sir James Craig, under date of 23rd August, 1810, thus describes his interview with eight Ministers of State, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Bathurst, Mr. Perceval, Mr. Peel, Lord Camden, the Marquis of Wellesley, &c. On entering the room I found it was a meeting of the Cabinet Ministers, eight in number. Lord Liverpool desired me to take a seat between him and Mr. Percival..... I then repeated an observation I had made in my first interview with Lord Liverpool, concerning Bédard in particular, as the chief leader of the anti-government party, who has now so committed himself as to render it impossible he be employed.....

H. W. RYLAND.

—Christie's History of Canada.

honored guest of English noblemen,* he appears at no disadvantage, sips their noble wine unawed, cosily seated at their mahogany. It must be borne in mind that in 1810 Lord Castlereagh and Lord Liverpool had their hands pretty full with continental politics, perhaps too much so, to heed poor distant Canada.

Shortly after the arrival at Quebec, of the Earl of Durham, viz., on the 20th July, 1838, the Hon. H. W. Ryland expired at his country seat at Beauport, aged 68 years. Mount Lilac then reverted to his son, George Herman Ryland, Esq., now Registrar at Montreal, who added much to the charms of the spot. It was that year offered to the Earl of Durham for a country seat, but his Excellency had cast his lot in Quebec. Mr. Ryland occupied it till his removal from the Quebec to the Montreal Registry Office. Some few years back the property was purchased by Mr. James Dinning, of Quebec, who reserved for himself the farm, one hundred and five acres in extent, and sold in 1856, the house and twenty-three acres thereunto attached, to a wealthy and whimsical old ironfounder of Quebec, Mr. John H. Galbraith. This thrifty tradesman, in order to keep his hand in order, like Thackeray's hero, continued the smelting business even under the perfumed groves of Mount Lilac, and erected an extensive grapery and conservatory, and a foundry as well; the same furnace blast thus served to produce, under glass, fragrant flowers,—exquisite grapes,—melting peaches, as well as solid pig iron and first class stove

* Mr. Ryland to Sir J. H. Craig, K. B.,

London, 14th August, 1810.

Dear Sir,—I yesterday had the honor to dine with the Earl of Liverpool at Coombe Wood; the party consisted of His Lordship, Lady Liverpool, Lord and Lady Bathurst, Lord Apsley and his sister, I believe, Sir Joseph and Lady Banks, Mr. Peel, the Under-Secretary of State, and a lady whose name I do not recollect.

I had some conversation with Mr. Peel, before dinner, concerning the state of things in Canada, and I was mortified to find that he had but an imperfect idea of the subject.....

He told me that he had read Lord Grenville's dispatch of October, 1789, to Lord Rochester, which I had recommended to his attention, and he seemed to think a re-union of the two Provinces a desirable object.....

H. W. RYLAND.

—*Christie's History of Canada.*

plates. Mount Lilac owed a divided allegiance to Vulcan and Flora. Which of the home products pleased the most the worthy Mr. Galbraith, is still an open question.*



Read before the Antiquarian Society.

THE FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH IN CANADA.

BY WM. MCLENNAN.

ABOUT a quarter of a mile from the manor house at Berthier, *en-haut*, stands a small stone Chapel, with no pretensions to anything beyond the ordinary skill of the country mason, devoid of any attempt at beauty, either in itself, or its situation, the ordinary visitor passes it with merely a careless glance. It is built in the field, and faces about N. and S. The small tin-covered

* In 1871, Mr. John Henderson Galbraith expired at Mount Lilac, leaving to his widow his beautiful country-seat, on which he had expended some \$25,000. The foundry or machine shop was closed, and under the intelligent care of Miss Elizabeth Galbraith, Mount Lilac, continues to produce each summer, ambrosical fruit and exquisite flowers.

steeple is still standing over the empty belfry; the windows are partially closed in with masonry, and a rough wooden door in the side is now the only entrance. High up in the western wall is a marble tablet bearing a roughly cut inscription, which gives the most of its history. It reads as follows :—

“ This Chapel Was erected for Divine Worship by
the Honble. James Cuthbert Esqr. Lord of the Mannor
of Berthier, Lannorai Dautry New York Maskanonge
&c and the first Built since the Conquest of New

France 1760.

And in Memory

of Catherine Cuthbert his spouse who died March
the 7th 1785 aged 40 Years, mother of 3 sons and
7 Daughters 19 Years Married

Carolin^e one of her Daughter^s, is interr'd in the
west end of this Chapel near her Mother, she was
a good wife a tender Mother; her Death was much
lamented by her family & acquaintance
anno domini 1786.”

This, with a memorial tablet inside, to one of the Cuthberts, indicates that the Chapel was used as the last resting place of some of the Seigneur's family. The high old-fashioned box pulpit stands in the southern end, and opposite to it a wooden screen, behind which the servants stood while their betters sat, and engaged in the service. There were evidently no pews, chairs and benches being used. The floor has become so decayed that it trembles under one's feet, and all the wood-work is fast disappearing beneath the destroying influence of dampness and dry rot.

This Chapel was built in 1786, by the Hon. James Cuthbert of Castle Hill, Inverness, Scotland, first English Seigneur of Berthier, and named “ St. Andrews,” and there seems to be no doubt that it was the first erected for Protestant

worship in Canada. The services were conducted for some years after the Presbyterian form of worship, by a clergyman who came out from Scotland and lived in the seigneur's family as tutor; reminding us of that Virginian family, so clearly drawn by Thackeray, and the family, the tutor and his unruly boys, all rise in quick succession with their round of amusements and occupations,—till, dazzled by the glamour that romance and our feelings have thrown over those "good old days," we are willing to forget the evil in its brilliant surroundings, and look with a longing eye on the days when a seigneur was "Lord of the Mannor;" and lived as such.

No record is available to the writer which has preserved his name or the character of his work, he was succeeded by the English clergyman at Lord, or William Henry, as it was then called, who came over when he could be spared to preach to the seigneurs and other English families. The Chapel has been unused for years.

The above was written to preserve what little information could be gathered concerning this relic, and in the hope that it may interest those who love these few landmarks of an age that has passed away.

[In connection with the foregoing, we may observe that in a work, entitled, "A Tour through Upper and Lower Canada," Published at Litchfield, 1799.

Speaking of William Henry (now Sorel,) the Author says:—

"The English Church is the second that has been built in the Province. A small one had been previously erected on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence, rather as a Monument or mausoleum for the dead, than a Chapel for a numerous Congregation.

"Although a Bishop, Priest and Deacon officiated at Quebec, yet an English Church has not been erected for the use of the English Congregation, and divine service is celebrated in a Catholic Chapel. The politeness and hospitality of the

Clergy were displayed in a manner which demands our highest acknowledgment of gratitude."

The Catholics never used fire heat in their Churches, and as the Recollet Chapel at Quebec, which was considerably loaned to the Episcopalians for their services, was burned by a spark from the stove, they naturally refused further leases of their Church edifices, which led to the construction of English Chapels throughout the Province, otherwise we might have seen a much later date before Protestant Churches were built.—EDS. C. A.]

A LITERARY AND HISTORIC RELIC.



THE Morrisburg *Herald*, has received from a friend an interesting relic in the shape of part of the first leaf of the old York *Gazette* of the date of Oct. 17, 1812, from which it makes some extracts, interesting by way of age, and as being connected with events that make the heart of every true Canadian throb with emotion when he hears them mentioned. The battle of Queenston Heights was fought four days before the date of the *Gazette*.

A SHORT STATEMENT OF THE VICTORY OBTAINED AT QUEENSTON.

On the 13th of this month a most glorious victory took place at Queenston, over the enemy. Landing with the flower of their army, said to consist of about 1,500 men, they obtained a temporary, and but a temporary possession of the post. Our forces, though a handful compared with those of the enemy, were not intimidated by numbers, but bravely resisted like men who had a king and a country to defend.

General Brock, watchful as he was brave, soon appeared in the midst of his faithful troops, ever obedient to his call, and whom he loved with the affection of a father; but alas! whilst collecting, arranging, forming, and cheering his brave followers, that great commander gloriously fell when prepar-

ing for victory. "Push on brave York Volunteers!" being then near him, they were the last words of the dying hero, Inhabitants of Upper Canada, in the day of battle remember Brock.

Nor let us forget to lament the untimely fate of the young, the affectionate, and brave Lieut.-Col. John Macdonald, who received a mortal wound about the same time with his beloved General—attached to him from affection, his constant follower in every danger. This amiable youth is now buried with him in the same grave. But let not our gratitude and praise be withheld from the living. Many brave still remain to defend us.

Major-General Sheaffe immediately after the death succeeded to the command, and proved himself worthy to fill that important, though difficult and dangerous, situation in which he was placed. Being reinforced by troops (including a body of Indians) from Fort George, General Sheaffe succeeded, by a most judicious movement in gaining the flank and rear of the enemy. By this time succours had arrived from Chippawa, the General advanced with about eleven hundred in all, and, after a most spirited and obstinate engagement, totally defeated the enemy.

Unable to resist or escape from the British arms, about 900 Americans surrendered prisoners of war ; the residue of their army (perhaps with a few exceptions) was either killed or drowned in the river. It is supposed that we, including troops of every description, have lost about thirty men, and that there is on our side about sixty men wounded.

To mention those who have distinguished themselves on this great occasion, would be to repeat the names of every person who was engaged. Suffice it to say, that every individual behaved in a manner worthy of the cause for which he fought, and of the general whom he served.

Hush Money—The price of a family cradle.

THE FRENCH WHO REMAINED IN QUEBEC
AFTER ITS CAPITULATION TO THE
ENGLISH IN 1629.

BY J. M. LEMOINE.



UNTIL 1840, the early history of the colony, except in its general outlines, was scarcely known. The laborious compilations of our leading historians, Garneau, Bibaud, Ferland, Faillon, Miles, Laverdiere, all, except the History of Smith, are of recent growth. For the general reader, the fountains of Canadian History: ponderous MSS., worm eaten, decayed letters, antique diaries and illegible narratives,—were not yet accessible; one or two libraries had a few printed volumes, brought out from France, and costing large sums. In the course of time, in fact very recently only, the Printing Press gave us in three quarto Volumes, *Relations des Jesuites*; *Le Journal des Jesuites*; Desbarat's Edition of *Champlain's Works*; *Broadhead's Documentary History*, comprising the correspondence of the French Governors, French Intendants. The *Literary and Historical Society* of Quebec, and the *Historical Society* of Montreal, published *Jacques Cartier's Voyages*, *Routier of Jean Alphonse*, *Histoire du Montreal*, and a variety of siege narratives, dispatches, &c., these invaluable sources of information, have come to light since 1840. They are accessible to all classes; there is no excuse now for ignoring the History of our country.

In Canadian Annals, there is no period veiled in deeper cimmerian darkness, than the short era of the occupation of Quebec, by the English under Louis Kirke, extending from 19th July, 1629, to 13th July, 1632. The absence of diaries, of regular histories, no doubt makes it difficult to reconstruct in minute detail, the nascent city of 1629. Deep researches, however, in the English and French archives have recently brought to the surface, many curious incidents.

To the Abbé Faillon, who, in addition to the usual sources of information, had access to the archives of the Propaganda at Rome, the cause of history is deeply indebted, though one must occasionally regret his partiality towards Montreal, which so often obscures his judgment. Another useful source to draw from, for our historians, will be found in a very recent work on the Conquest of Canada, in 1629, by a descendant of Louis Kirke, an Oxford graduate ; it is published in England.

Those who fancy reading the present in the past, will be pleased to meet in those two last writers a quaint account of the theological feuds agitating the Rock in 1629. Religious controversies were then as now, the order of the day. But bluff Commander Kirke had a happy way, of getting rid of bad theology. His Excellency, whose ancestors hailed from France, was a Huguenot, a staunch believer in John Calvin. Of his trusty Garrison of 90 men, a goodly portion were Calvinists, the rest, however, with the Chaplain of the Forces, were disciples of Luther. The squabble, from theology degenerated into disloyalty to the constituted authorities ; a conspiracy was hatched to overthrow the Governor's rule and murder Kirke. His Reverence, the Lutheran Minister, was supposed to be in some way accessory to this plot, which Kirke found means to suppress with a high hand, and His Reverence, without the slightest regard to the cut of his coat, was arrested and detained a prisoner for six months, in the Jesuit's residence, on the banks of the St. Charles, near Hare Point, from which he emerged, let us hope, a wiser, if not, a better man. History has failed to disclose the name of the Lutheran Minister.

Elsewhere, * we furnished a summary of the French families who remained in Quebec in 1629, after the departure of Champlain, and capitulation of the place to the British.

* See *Quebec Past and Present*, Page 34.

Students of Canadian History, are indebted to Mr. Stanislas Drapeau, of Ottawa, for a still fuller account, which we shall take the liberty to translate.

"Over and above the English Garrison of Quebec, numbering 90 men, we can make out that twenty-eight French remained. The inmates of Quebec that winter amounted to 118 persons, as follows :

1. GUILLAUME HUBOU.

Marie Rollet, his wife, widow of the late Louis Hébert.
Guillaume Hébert, son of Louis Hébert.

2. GUILLAUME COUILLARD ; Son-in-law of the late Louis Hébert.

Guillemette Hébert, his wife,
Louise, aged 4 years,
Marguerite, aged 3 years,
Louis, aged 2 years, their children.

3. ABRAHAM MARTIN.

Marguerite Langlois, his wife.
Anne, aged 25 years,
Marguerite, aged 5 years,
Helene, aged 2 years, their children.

4. PIERRE DESPOREES.

Francois Langlois, his wife,
Helene Langlois.

5. NICHOLAS PIVERT.

Marguerite Lesage, his wife,
" " his little niece.
Adrien du Chesne, Surgeon.

NICOLET ; Froidemouche ; LE COQ, Carpenter ; PIERRE ROY, of Paris, Coach Builder ; ETIENNE BRUSLÉ, of Champigny, Interpreter of the Hurons ; NICHOLAS MARSOLAIS, of Rouen, Interpreter of the Montagnois ; GROSS JEAN, of Dieppe, Interpreter of the Algonquins.

English Garrison.—Louis Kirke, Commandant and Governor ; Minister of Religion ; Le Baillif of Amiens, Clerk to Kirke ; 88 men, Officers and Soldier."

THE CLANS IN GLENGARY.



WE have been favored by Mr. D. G. McDonald, Cornwall, with the following table, showing the number of persons in each of the following Clans in the County of Glengary, Ontario, taken from the Census returns of 1852 :

	TOWNSHIPS.				Total.
	Charlottenburgh.	Kenyon.	Lochiel.	Lancaster.	
McDonells and					
McDonalds ..	880	803	419	1126	3228
McMillans ..	7	138	351	49	551
McDougalls ..	156	71	149	167	541
McRaes ..	69	163	80	134	450
McLeods ..	12	131	218	76	437
Grants ..	290	45	8	72	415
Camerons ..	28	293	43	35	399
McGillises ..	88	25	60	186	359
Kennedys ..	119	153	31	30	333
McLennans ..	111	44	89	78	312
Campbells ..	51	155	84	14	304
McIntosh ..	51	53	120	39	262
McGillvrays ..	15	20	184	24	243
McKinnons ..	27	79	99	37	242
McPhersons ..	57	39	35	64	195
Frasers ..	67	34	50	25	176
McPhees ..	3	48	97	9	157
McIntyres ..	49	65	9	17	148
Rosses ..	67	13	24	35	139
Chisholms ..	45	38	43	16	133
McGregors ..	88	16	7	3	114
Fergusons ..	73	19	12	6	110
McLaurens ..	28	0	74	0	102
McKenzies ..	35	22	39	3	99
Morrison's ..	0	27	59	22	99
McCormicks ..	7	9	66	1	83

	TOWNSHIPS.				Total.
	Charlottenburgh.	Kenyon.	Lochiel.	Lancaster.	
McMartins ..	63	2	7	0 —	72
McKays ..	30	23	13	6 —	72
McArthurs ..	52	5	12	1 —	70
McLauchlins ..	35	14	1	18 —	68
Cattenachs ..	10	8	20	12 —	50

THE WESTERN SHORE OF ST. JOHN (N.B.)
HARBOR PRIOR TO 1783; FORTS LATOUR,
FREDERICK, AND THE TOWNSHIP
OF CONWAY.

BY W. M. JARVIS.



Tis always a pleasure to me to cross from the eastern side of St. John harbour to the west. It seems to me, and especially so in the summer time, that the atmosphere is brighter and purer and more cheery than that breathed by the denizens of the east. Certainly, we escape in some measure the dust and noise of crowded streets; we have in summer, I think, less fog, and the breezes which, passing over our mud flats, are not always perfumed with the spices of Araby, the blest, are very apt indeed to freshen the air of the city at our expense. I suppose, like very many other people, who possess advantages, we are prone to undervalue them. But it was not always so. The earlier attempts at the colonization of St. John were made on its western shore, and many, I believe, of the Loyalist emigrants of later days thought that Carleton, rather than Parrtown, as the eastern side of the harbor was then called, would be the place of most importance in the future, and believing this, selected it as their home. Indeed, Portland, to our north, has a history of nearly twenty years before that of the eastern side of the harbor opens with the landing of the Loyalists in 1783. On the 1st

of March, 1764, William Hazen, James Simonds, James White and other adventurers entered into partnership at Haverhill, Massachusetts, to carry on fisheries, the fur trade, the burning of lime, and other trading business at the St. John. In 1775 they gave their settlement the name of Portland. But the history of Fort Frederick—once Fort Latour—on the western side of the harbor, had, ere all this occurred, already almost run its course. Ninety-four years will have passed this spring since the Loyalists landed, and 113 years will have rolled away since Messrs. Simonds & White established themselves at Portland Point. But two centuries and a half probably have expired since the first European post was established within the present limits of Carleton, some twenty years only after the river was discovered and named by DeMonts on St. John's Day, the 24th of June, 1604.

With these introductory remarks, I will try to give a succinct narrative of the deadly feud between the Huguenot, LaTour, and d'Aulay Charnisay, for the possession of the harbor of St. John and the adjoining territory, to which each alternately held title from their royal master, the King of France. The struggle ended in 1646, when d'Aulnay suddenly appeared before Fort Latour, which, in the absence of her husband, was bravely defended by the lady de la Tour. Accomplishing, through the treachery of a sentinel, what he could not by force, d'Aulnay succeeded in inducing the garrison to capitulate. Basely he murdered every soldier, save one, and the brave lady whom they had served so well, was compelled to witness their execution with a halter around her neck. Nor did she long survive them. Her husband a fugitive; her home plundered; her defenders sacrificed; it is little wonder that the gallant spirit was broken by the storm which could not bend it; she died a few days after, of a broken heart, and her ashes devoutly rest among us. Let us hope that in her last moments her Huguenot faith did not

desert her, and that she is passed to that better land where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. But d'Aulnay did not long enjoy his ill-gotten conquest. Four years later he was drowned at Port Royal, and La Tour was able again to secure the favor of the French Court, and to obtain a restitution of his grant at the St. John, a restitution cemented in 1653 by the somewhat singular expedient of marrying the widow of his rival.

In 1654, an expedition from New England entered the harbor and summarily put an end to the contests among the French by reducing the fort in the name of the Protector, Oliver Cromwell. La Tour was little troubled by the change in his allegiance, and by sufferance of the English, and even by direct grant, he appears to have retained possession of the St. John until his death, which occurred some 12 years after the English conquest. But fort La Tour soon lost its importance.

When, in 1670, the fort in St. John, with other posts in Acadie, was formally given up by England to France, it was fort Gemseg, and not fort La Tour at the month, that was formally taken possession of in the name of the French king.

The first attempt at a description of the western side of St. John harbor, any trace of which is still extant, is to be found in a geographical and historical description of the coasts of Western America, published at Paris in 1672 by Sieur Denys. In this, probably from memory of a former visit, he sketches the then aspect of the entrance to the St. John river. It was, he tells us, narrow and of dangerous access. The little islet, now known as Navy Island, is mentioned. On the same side of the harbor were large marshes or meadows covered at high tide. These extended along the southern side of the Fort Neck point, and have long since been filled in and built over. The beach on the other side was of muddy sand forming to the east a point, which being passed, there was a cove as at present beyond the northern end of Union

street. From this a narrow ditch or sluiceway ran southerly into the marsh.

After a description of the site of Fort Latour, Denys proceeds: "Passing the island of which I spoke, below which vessels anchor to be safe, it is only the distance of a cannon shot to the falls. These can only be passed at high tide by sloops and small crafts. But before going up river there is something surprising. At the foot of the falls there is a large ditch (*fosse*) of about 300 or 400 paces circumference, formed by the fall of the water which passes between two rocks which form a strait in the river, and increase its velocity. In this ditch there is a tree that stands erect and floats, and whatever current there may be it never goes away, but appears only from time to time. Sometimes eight, ten or fifteen days pass without it being seen. The end, which is visible above water, is about the size of a cask, and when it appears, it is sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other. * * * * * The Indians formely paid homage to it, consisting in one or two beaver skins or other peltry, which they fastened to the top of the tree, with the point of an arrow made of the bone of a moose, sharpened by a stone. When they passed by, and the manitou failed to be visible, they considered it a bad omen. * * * * * I have seen it, and some of La Tour's men who lived with him, and since with me, have assured me that he once had cords attached to the head of this tree, and shallops with ten oars exerting all their force, with the current in their favor, were unable to draw it out of the ditch."

Toward the close of the seventeenth century, the French Governor Villebon, rebuilt, or rather repaired Fort Latour, The fort was square, or nearly so, one side facing the approaches, the other commanding the harbor or the entrance to the river beyond. At the angles were bastions built, as were also the ramparts, of earth, and on the outside neatly levelled; while the parapets were studded with stout pickets

standing out at an angle so as to form an effectual barrier to escalade. Within these were mounted on each bastion six small cannon, and enclosed within the walls were the soldiers' barracks, magazine, &c.

With Villebon ends the story of Fort Latour, for his successor condemned the site, and it was abandoned. The history of Fort Frederick now opens before us, commencing, after the lapse of half a century, during which neither French nor English deemed St. John's harbor worthy of occupation. But the last great struggle of France and England for the mastery of the new world, the possession of the river St. John became of the greatest importance. At the commencement of the struggle, the French held undisputed control on the one hand, of the present Province of Quebec, and on the other of the island of Cape Breton, with Louisburg its fortified capital. The present Nova Scotia was held by the English—the possession of the intervening territory, the present new Brunswick was disputed. The importance of the St. John River as a safe route to Quebec can be readily seen. Even after the capture of Quebec by the English, a French officer proposed to relieve Canada by landing troops at Manawagonish, in the parish of Lancaster, and sending them up the St. John. The English occupation began in 1758, when Col. Moncton found Fort Latour covered with shrubs. Its reconstruction on the old site was completed, and the post was named Fort Frederick, in honor of Frederick Prince of Wales, the father of King George III. Until 1768 it continued an officer's command, but at last, after the fall of Quebec, the garrison was withdrawn, the fort dismantled, and a corporal with four men only remained to care for the buildings within the walls.

Ere this event, Messrs. Simonds & White had already, in April, 1764, established themselves on Portland Point; and about this time the banks of the St. John River began to be freely parcelled out among the disbanded officers and others

in reward for their services in the war concluded by the Peace of Paris in 1763. The French had granted much of this land during their occupancy, but manors and townships were quite as readily created—on paper—by the British captors. These grants were issued mostly on terms as to settlement or cultivation by the parties, within a specified number of years, which were never fulfilled. When, therefore, fifteen or twenty years later, the same lands were wanted for the Loyalist immigrants, it was found easy to escheat them. They were then re-granted to individual occupants; and it is under this third title that they are now held among us. Thus under the French, the western shore of St. John harbor was granted first to La Tour and afterwards to his son-in-law; and under the English (though Fort Frederick and its vicinity was retained as Government property), the land to the west was granted, in October, 1765, to a number of associates—61 in all—by the name of the township of Conway, the boundaries to include 50,000 acres, or the eastern half of the present Parish of Lancaster. Amongst the grantees were two clergymen the Rev. John Ogilvie and the Rev. Phillip Hughes—Colonel Beamsly Glazier, who held also Glazier's manor on the river, and, curiously enough, a Daniel Carleton, but whether any relation to the Governor Carleton, from whom the present "Carleton" is named, I cannot say.

Next in chronological order came the events of the war of 1776, in this quarter, the selection of Fort Howe as a better site than Fort Frederick. In 1783, the large influx of Loyalists made it necessary to recover for the crown the lands included in the township grants, made some eighteen years before. Steps were taken to enquire into the extent to which the terms of the grants had been complied with, and in the end they were to a very great extent escheated or forfeited.

— New Brunswick and Cape Breton were separated into two distinct governments, in 1784.

THE MONTREAL CAVALRY.

BY JOHN TEES, COMMANDING NO. 1 TROOP.



HAVE read with much pleasure, an interesting little work—the “Historical Record of the Governor General’s Body Guard,” (of Toronto,) by Captain Frederick, C. Denison, in which that gallant officer claims that his corps is “the oldest cavalry corps in Canada,” as “some *fifty-five* years having elapsed since the Governor General’s Body Guard was first organized under the name of the West York Cavalry.” A correspondent of the St. John’s *News*, some time since, intimated that the Sherbrooke Volunteer Cavalry was “the oldest” in the country, having been originally founded in 1818. The “Historical Record” reports a speech which was made by Major George T. Denison in response to a toast of the Governor General’s “Body Guards,” which was drunk at a supper given to them by the inhabitants of Weston, in which Major Denison says, amongst other things, “that his position as commanding officer of the senior corps in all Canada, was one of which he felt proud, and as commanding officer of the ‘senior’ Cavalry Corps, he felt more proud still.”

Both Major Denison and the correspondent of the St. John’s *News* are in error. The No. 1 Troop of the Montreal Cavalry, now under my command, is “the oldest” cavalry corps in Canada.

In 1812, now *sixty-five* years since, a number of persons in Montreal enrolled their names to form a troop of Volunteer Cavalry, and offered to serve wherever His (then) Majesty required them. The Governor General accepted their offer, and in recognition of the loyal and spirited manner in which they proffered their services, gave the corps the title or distinction of the “The Royal Montreal Cavalry,” and this Royal Montreal Cavalry has, under one name or another, continued to exist, *without intermission*, to the present day.

Its first officers were : George Platt, Captain ; Robert Gillespie, Lieutenant ; John Molson, Cornet ; David Wilson, Qr.-Master ; Benjamin Holmes, Sergeant ; Archibald Ogilvie, Sergeant ; Charles Penner, Sergeant ; Thomas Torrance, Corporal ; Alexander Ogilvie, Corporal.

All our old citizens will remember most of these gentlemen, many of whom were amongst our most respected merchants. At Mr. Platt's death, Mr. Gillespie became Captain ; then Mr. John Molson ; then, in 1827, Major Gregory took command with the Hon. J. L. McCord as Captain of the Montreal troop, and Charles Penner, Captain of the Lachine troop, the two forming the squadron.

A further record to the present time is beyond the limits of a letter, and would, moreover, be surplusage, as there are not many now living who served in 1827 as troopers. I may name the Hon. Judge Badgley, and Messrs. C. M. Delisle and Beniah Gibb.

The information of the first formation of the corps is derived from Major Charles Penner, very lately deceased at Kingston, at a very advanced age, and who was himself one of the original members ; and also from the records since 1827 still extant.

Our old and active citizen, that gallant veteran, Col. Dyde, C. M. G., who himself served in 1812, well remembers the cavalry of that period and its history.

THE CURRENCY OF CANADA AFTER THE CAPITULATION.

HE President of the Literary and Historical society of Quebec, James Stevenson, Esq., recently read a paper on this subject, at one of the Society's Meetings, it will doubtless be published in the "Proceedings" of the Society. We give a few extracts from this very carefully prepared essay :—

Mr. Stevenson commenced by saying that the currency of Canada could be divided into three sections ; the currency during the *regime* ; the currency from the capitulation to the year 1818, when banks were first established in the colony ; and the currency from that time to the present day. The first section had already been discussed by the speaker, in a paper read at a former meeting ; he proposed this evening to deal with the second section. On the former occasion he had alluded to a copy which he had presented to the Society, of an important State paper providing for the final settlement of all outstanding card-money, *ordonnances*, and protested Bills of Exchange, as agreed upon between the King of Great Britain and the most Christian King. At the Treasury in Paris, the settlements appeared to have been partly made ; for in the *Gazette* of the 23rd May, 1766, we find the following information :— "Yesterday, at Garraway's Coffee House, London, a large sum of Canada stock, the produce of Canada paper money, was sold by auction, by Mr. James Demettes, and sold on an average at seventy-four per cent, which carries four-and-a-half per cent." That is, the bonds given on the footing of fifty per centum for bills of exchange, and seventy-four per centum for cards and *ordonnances*, were sold at seventy-four per cent, or twenty-six per cent discount. Reduction in price succeeded reduction, till the bonds became quite worthless. There was much delay and difficulty at the Treasury in France, from one cause or another, in obtaining the settlement of the Canada bills in accordance with the "Convention," till, finally, we read that "France has at length effected the great stroke of politics she has long been aiming at ; the Government has become bankrupt, and the whole score of State debts is rubbed out." In fact, the financial affairs of the nation were in a state of chaos, and the monarchy was rapidly drifting towards the thunders of the revolutionary cataract. It might be well to glance for a moment at the value of the imports and exports during several

of the latter years of French rule in Canada. The average annual imports of 1749-50-51-52-53-54 and 55, amounted to the equivalent of £210,000 stg., and the average annual exports of those years to £60,000 stg. With the balance of trade so heavily against Canada we are called upon to enquire how it was settled.

The speaker went on to give a *resume* of the exports of furs and other goods during the opening years of British occupation, and the imports consisting of rum, provisions, wines, groceries, dry goods, &c., during the same period. It might, he said, appear remarkable that there should have been such a falling off in the imports as compared with those under the French *regime*, but we know that the colony in Canada consisting of about 70,000 souls could not have existed without large contributions of the necessaries of life from France, that the French colonial policy was such as to debar all hope of success in rendering the colony self-sustaining. The effects of a change of Government were manifest in the facts of trade just cited. The speaker continued, glancing at the popular administration of Sir Guy Carleton, the liberal spirit and principles of moderation shown by the conquerors to the conquered people, the steps taken to deal with the heterogeneous circulation of the colony, and the invasion of the Province by United States troops in 1775, with its disastrous results to trade, agriculture, and all the arts of peace. In 1777 commercial matters revived. Importations from England and exportations from Canada were both on the increase, and so comparatively extended did trade become, that it became necessary to establish a basis for a settlement of claims arising out of the non-fulfilment of contracts or engagements; hence we have an ordinance for ascertaining damages on protested Bills of Exchange. An ordinance was also passed, dated the 29th March, 1777, providing that certain species of coins shall pass current throughout the Province at and after certain rates which are therein mentioned.

Although the city of Quebec possessed all the honors and advantages to which it was entitled as the capital of Canada, Montreal became commercially, owing to its advantageous situation, the most prosperous of the two cities. As their commerce increased, greater financial facilities were called for, and it is not therefore surprising to find that merchants in Montreal took the initiative in proposing to establish the business of banking in the colony. They, however, succeeded in forming a private bank only—chiefly of deposit, not of issue.

The speaker then went on to give an interesting sketch of the establishing of constitutional government, the assembling of the first parliaments of Upper and Lower Canada, and the acts passed by these and subsequent sessions relating to commerce and the currency, the foundation of the Montreal Bank and the Quebec Bank, &c., closing with the intimation that at some future day he would proceed with the subject.

DISCOVERIES AT THE TOWER OF LONDON.

OME very interesting and important historical discoveries have been made during the past few days by the Office of Works in their restoration of certain parts of the Tower of London. The special scene of their labors has been the Church of St. Peter and Vincula, which forms the front of the White Tower. The Commission of Superintendence, under whose orders the work of removing the flooring and examining the various vaults took place, consisted of the secretary of the Board of Works, a well-known London surgeon, and a representative of the Constable of the Tower. It was not long before they came upon the coffins, or rather the light deal boxes, in which those executed for state offences had been interred within the chapel precincts. By the aid of contemporary chronicles and registers, a very fair and probably accurate idea of the remains

of some was arrived at. Across the floor in the centre of the chapel was found the body of what was pronounced to be that of a woman of at least seventy years of age, which according to all probability, was that of the Countess of Salisbury, the last of the Plantagenets, whose execution by Henry VII. was considered by most contemporary and subsequent statesmen as an inevitable necessity. Not far from this spot was discovered the body of a man of great stature and bulk, which would answer to the description given of Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, the father-in-law of Lady Jane Grey. For some time it was doubted whether the fact of the head being found with the body did not upset this theory, but further search among the Tower records showed that in his case the usual formality of placing the head on London Bridge has been dispensed with. Close under the altar were the bones of a woman of excessively delicate proportions, showing that its owner was possessed of that "lyttel necke" which Anne Boleyn told the executioner would give him so little trouble to sever. No trace has yet been found of any body which can be identified as that of Lady Jane Gray, but the work of the commission is not yet terminated, and hopes are held out that the whole of the inmates of the vaults of St. Peter and Vincula may sooner or later be identified. Meanwhile they are carefully gathered together and placed in leaden caskets, labelled respectively "supposed remains" of the historical character with whom they are most easily and logically associated.

— Whatever may be said of the merits of Mr. Gladstone's literary work, it commands the highest price in the market. His last pamphlet, the work of less than a week, brought him £10,000 (\$50,000), and for one of his late magazine articles he received \$1,300. About nine-tenths of this money, we take it, was paid for the name of Gladstone, and perhaps the other tenth for what he wrote.

THE EDWARD MURPHY MEDAL.



IN 1873, Mr. Edward Murphy, of the well known firm of Frothingham & Workman, Iron Merchants, of this City, founded a prize called the *Edward Murphy Prize for the encouragement of Commercial Education in Montreal*. The prize consists of a gold Medal, value fifty dollars, besides a purse of fifty dollars. It was founded for the encouragement, as its title indicates, of commercial education among the scholars attending the Commercial Academy, under the Roman Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal.

The prize is to be awarded annually to the highest scholar, in the graduating commercial class, and is open without any distinction, to all students attending the Academy.*

The donor has placed a sum of money in the hands of the Roman Catholic School Commission of Montreal, the annual value of which is sufficient to found the medal in perpetuity. This medal was first struck in 1876, and is from the hands of Messrs. J. S. & A. B. Wyon ; being of their perfect classical workmanship. The Obverse, bears the head of its founder with the legend—"Edward Murphy* Donor." Ex : "Founded A. D : 1873." Reverse, a beautiful Wreath of Maple leaves, enclosing an inscription of five lines with a Shamrock above, and a beaver underneath, "For the encouragement of Commercial Education." Leg :—"Catholic Commercial Academy," Ex : "Montreal."

With regard to the School itself we quote the following from its prospectus :—

"The rapidly increasing industry and prosperity of the city of Montreal have assumed such proportions of late years as to make it not only the commercial capital of Canada, but one of the first business centres in America.

* As a proof of the liberal intention of the donor having been fully carried out, we may mention that the medal for 1875 was awarded to Master F. J. Doran, who is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

"This being the case, it was not surprising to find our citizens taking early measures to have the intellectual education of their young people keep place with the development of their material resources. The Catholic portion of the population, unwilling to lag behind in the march of intellect, felt it incumbent on them to establish a first-class Commercial High School.

"A few years ago the Commissioners of Catholic Education undertook the work, and with laudable energy and enterprise brought it to a consummation ; and for the last three years it has been in most successful operation.

"The beautiful mountain of Montreal, lifting itself in 'royal' grandeur above the horizon, and stretching towards the city in a series of gently undulating hills, delights the beholder and varies the beauty of the surrounding landscape. The Reservoir, the Waterworks and the McGill University, occupy one of these declivities of the mountain, while handsome country seats—the residences of private gentlemen or wealthy merchants—occupy the others. Entirely isolated eminences, and still nearer to the city proper, stood one of those hills, which, from its extent and natural position, seemed well adapted for the size of a popular institution. This was the delightful spot chosen by the Catholic School Commissioners for the erection of the Commercial Academy.

"The main building is 165 x 45 feet, and the style of architecture is that of the sixteenth century, an epoch so productive of combined strength and beauty of civil and municipal edifices. The style of architecture shows how well the ogival style may be made subservient to the exigencies of modern times, as exemplified in many of our public buildings and private mansions, as well as in the less pretending residences of citizens, where elegance and beauty combine with solidity and comfort.

"The Commercial Academy presents a strikingly well-disposed group of uniform buildings, the sameness of the archi-

ecture being relieved by tall towers and pretty pavilions in pleasing variety. In the centre *facade* of the main building stands a stately tower, eighty feet high, and at its base a flight of grey granite steps, crowned with two balustrades, leads to the main entrance door. Within this centre tower stands a large and costly clock, the large dial faces of which announce the passing hours with unerring certainty."

One of the chief workers in this enterprise, was Mr. P. S. Murphy, who is about founding a medal in connection with the Polytechnic course, lately added to the curriculum of the Academy. The dies are now being prepared by the Messrs. Wyon, and we hope soon with a short Article to usher it in to the list of our Canadian Numismatic treasures.

R. W. McL.



THE CANADIAN CENTENNIAL MEDAL.

IN our last we gave a short description of the United States Centennial Medal, with a promise of something in our next about the medal awarded to Canadian exhibitors by our government.

The Medal may be described as follows :

Obv :—" Dominion of Canada," a Herald.

Rev :—The Dominion Arms, enclosed within a wreath, Beaver underneath.

Our government seems to have shewn much energy in the encouragement of Canadian exhibits, and in securing a com-

plete representation of her products. The issue of this Medal was only one of the many means employed in bringing about this end. The effort was not futile, for there were awarded 403 Medals to Canadian exhibitors, no mean percentage considering our yet sparse population and undeveloped resources. Of the Canadian Medals, there were awarded 341 : consisting of 12 Gold, 134 Silver, and 195 Bronze.

The dies were engraved in France, and the Medals struck at the Paris Mint, although not equal to the works turned out by the Messrs. Wyon, they are still highly creditable as works of art, and will command attention in any cabinet.

As an instance of the facilities of the Paris Mint for such work, some two hundred having been ordered by cable, were delivered in Montreal within two weeks, and at a cost of one franc (nineteen cents) each.

R. W. McL.

MEETINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.



REGULAR Meeting was convened for Wednesday Evening, the 10th January, 1877, at which were present, Daniel Rose, Esq., in the Chair; Messrs. McLachlan, Horn, Smith, McLennan, Latour, Cushing and Hart. The minutes of the Annual Meeting were read and approved, and on motion of Mr. J. Horn, seconded by Major Latour, adopted.

The Secretary submitted correspondence, as follows :—From Governor-General's Secretary, of date 30th December; from E. A. Meredith, Esq., Deputy Minister of the Interior, 3rd January; from Secretary Protestant Board of School Commissioners, Montreal, of date 5th January.

Mr. McLachlan, laid on the table a Crown, $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown, 3s. and 1s. of Oliver Cromwell. Mr. G. E. Hart, $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown and 1s. of Oliver Cromwell, Henry VIII. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sovereign, James I. three $\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns, Gold Touch Piece of Charles II. and James II.; Louis I. of France, Louis III. and V., Louis d'Ors'; Suez Canal Medal, rare type; Crimean Officer's Medal, and Napoleon III., "Legion of Honor" Medal.

Mr. McLennan, read an Essay on the First Protestant Church in the Dominion, which is published in this number.

Several Autographs, were shown, belonging to Mr. MacPherson, among them Montcalm de St. Verau, receipting one month's pay as Ensign in French Navy, for January, 1750. As this seems inconsistent with the history, as far as known of the French General, but little credence can be given the document, though the signature appears to correspond with that of the General in character.

A letter of some Historical interest, was also shewn, bearing date, "Paris le 19 Juin, 10 h du Soir," written on paper, bearing the water mark of the head of "Napoleon Buonaparte," laureated, with inscription "Napoleon Empereur des Francais, Roi d'Italie," signed by "F. C." (Flahout, Chamberlain to the Emperor,) addressed to Monseigneur, (name not given,) advising him of the defeat of the Prussians, at "Ligny," and stating that he would soon be able to return to the Tuileries, as the English and Prussians were everywhere running before the French Army.

The Meeting thereafter adjourned.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Society, held on the 21st February, Daniel Rose, Esq., in the Chair. The following donations were handed in from Isaac F. Wood, Esq., New York, New England Historic and Numismatic Society's Medal; Martha Washington Centennial Medal; Washington Monument Medal; Haverford College, Memorial of Class 1862, Medal; Haverford College, Alumni Association Medal; two copies of each of the above, (Bronze and W. Metal.) From Mrs. Emily Bacon, Hatley, E. T., through Dr. Dawson, Montreal, Two Sandwich Island Cents. From Henry W. Holland, Esq., Boston, U. S., a Medal of Rev. W. E. Channing, in silver. From Edward Murphy, Esq., Montreal, a Bronze Medal of the "Catholic Commercial Academy." From Protestant Board of School Commissioners, Montreal, a Bronze Medal of the late Wm. Murray. From M. E. Caylus, Esq., New York, a Bronze copy of the Lincoln Memorial Medal, (founded by Penny subscriptions in France.) From B. W. McLachlan, Esq., Montreal, a Jacques Cartier Medal, white metal. From Dr. J. Crevier, Montreal, a Plan and Pamphlet, "Histoire de l'Isle St. Héleene." For all of which the thanks of the Society were voted.

The following from private collections, was laid on the table: A set of 15 crowns of the English series, including Elizabeth, Charles I., Commonwealth and Cromwell, notable alike for their condition, their scarcity, and their Historic interest. A number of books of the earliest issues, remarkable for their preservation, rarity and value, as well as specimens of the earliest typography, including "Perfectium Religiosorum," by David of Augsburg, a large paper copy, seemingly of the type of Petrus Schoeffer, and of epoch 1460, rubricated initials, without colophon, &c., in the original wood and leather binding. "Grammaticae Primae Whittontoni," printed by Wynkyn de Worde, in English and Latin, (Son-in-law and Partner of

Caxton.) Statutes of Henry VII. and VIII., printed by Richard Pynson, (Caxton's apprentice) A marginal note defining Henry VIII.'s titles, on one of the pages, is in writing of that period. A volume printed by Johann Petit in 1508, (one of the first Paris Printers). "Silvayn's Declamations," Edition 1596, on which it is assumed Shakspeare, founded the "Merchant of Venice," (this work is excessively rare, and commands a very high price.) Boccacio, 1545. Sir Walter Raleigh's Advice, 1618, with Portrait Works of the Civil War, including "Eikon Basilicæ" 1648, with the scarce Plates, Acts and Ordinances of the Commonwealth, with Autograph "O. Cromwell," (book supposed to have belonged to him.) King James' Works, 1616. Miltons Paradise Lost, first edition, divided in 12 books, 1674, &c, &c.

An account was given of a recent visit to Repentigny, in search of the site of the Porteous Bridges; constructed by Mr. Thomas Porteous, an enterprising Merchant of Montreal, who obtained a charter from the Quebec Legislature, to connect the Island of Montreal with the main land, in 1808. Availing himself of the privilege, he erected three Bridges, on piles, one from Bout de l'Isle, to Isle Bourdon, 1600 feet, from thence to Repentigny Point, 600 feet, and a third from Isle Bourdon to Lachesnaye Point, (now Charlemagne,) 700 feet. These Bridges, unfortunately, were not destined to a long existence, having been carried away in the second year of their construction, by ice and spring flushes. Though not destined to a long existence, they were yet, destined to a long remembrance. Mr. Porteous, having procured from a Manchester firm, a series of checks in copper, which were given on entering the bridge, and taken up at the other end, serving as a check on the money collected. These checks were four in number, viz: Calèche, Charrette, Cheval and Personne, having each, three different Reverses: 1, De l'Isle de Montréal à l'Achesnaye on Repentigny; 2, De l'Achesnaye à l'Isle de Montréal on Repentigny; 3, De Repentigny à l'Isle de Montréal on l'Achesnaye, and as only a small quantity were obtained, they are consequently very scarce, and are otherwise highly prized as interesting specimens of early Canadian substitutes for paper tickets, having a like interest to those issued by the Montreal and Lachine Railway, of later years, as well as for their French inscription, and workmanship. Those from Lachesnaye are clipped, to more readily distinguish them from the others, this was merely done, for the convenience of the Toll Keepers and seems to have been the work of a rough-hand, on this side the water. These checks are quite unknown to the inhabitants of the locality, as well as the existence of the very bridges, and they regarded the specimens showed to them, with feelings of amazement, that their little hamlets should have been the object of so much importance, as to have, a special token to commemorate an event in their history, another proof of the value of Numismatics, in conserving events, which would otherwise have been entirely lost sight of and forgotten, years since. Of

the Bridges, but one abutment now stands, and that only partially, the Plans of their construction, are said to be in a dilapidated and abandoned House on Isle Bourdon, which was formerly used as a resting place or Inn, in connection with them. It may be of interest to mention, that the Tolls enforced were 6d. for a foot passenger, 1s. 3d. for a Calèche or Cart, 1s. for a Horse, and 6d. a head of Cattle.

A Regular Meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday Evening, 21st March. In absence of the presiding Officer, R. W. McLachlan, Esq., was voted to the Chair. Society's cabinet was enriched by the following donations: From I. F. Wood, Esq., New York, a copy, white metal, (one of 12 only) of the members' medal of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, having the rejected reverse die inscribed "Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, from Isaac F. Wood, of New York, 1877." A copy in bronze of the U. S. Grant Profile Medal, struck in Geneva by Hughes Bovy. From Boston Numismatic Society, copy of their constitution and by-laws. The following exhibits were made by Mrs. Learmont, through Mr. McLennan: A complete proof set of William IV., 1831, in velvet case, consisting of double sovereign, sovereign, half sovereign, gold; crown, half-crown, one shilling, sixpence, fourpence, threepence, twopence and penny, silver; penny, half-penny, and farthing, copper. Of this set it may be remarked that the owner is particularly fortunate in possessing such beautiful specimens of the really handsome coinage of the reign, the series being most difficult to acquire. The crown piece and double sovereign were not put in circulation, and are, therefore, regarded as patterns, though strictly speaking, they are coins, but of the most excessive rarity and consequent value. Mr. Cushing exhibited a half shekel of the year 2—Simon Maccabeus (B. C. 138). Shekels of undoubted authenticity have of late years been unearthed in Cyprus, more of the shekel value having been discovered than the half. This is said to be one of the number there found. A Lepton known as the Widow's mite. Mr. W. McLennan presented for examination a sword captured from the Dutch at the action of the "Cape of Good Hope," having a flint lock pistol in the hilt, seemingly of the manufacture of the early part of the 18th century. A weapon of this character is very uncommon. Mr. G. E. Hart exhibited to the Society a crown, Oliver Cromwell, 1658, in tin. A (Merlin Pattern) crown (proof), George IV., 1826. A medallion of the Princess of Wales, formed of "Petrified Water."—A Testoon and Groat, Mary Queen of Scots. "History of Independency," published in 1648, with the plate of Oliver Cromwell pulling down the "Royal Tree of Brittain." To the lower branch of the tree (Charles 1st), the book "Eikon Basilicæ" is suspended, an undoubted evidence, as to public opinion, of the authorship of the work when first published.

In view of the approaching anniversary of the introduction of printing by Caxton, it was suggested by the Secretary that a conversazione and exhibition be held in June, to consist of a collection of books from public and private libraries, which would illustrate the progress which has been made in printing during the last four centuries, having specially in view the bringing together of books, pamphlets and newspapers printed in any part of the Dominion, as well as antiquities and Numismatics pertaining to it, the whole to be properly catalogued. The suggestion met with warm approval, and a special meeting will be held at the Society's Room, Natural History Society building, at 4 p.m., on Saturday, 31st inst., to mature a plan by which the contemplated conversazione may be fully considered and successfully carried out.

GERALD E. HART, *Secretary.*

EDITORIAL.

 complete, with this number, the fifth Volume of the *Canadian Antiquarian*, and we have to repeat the thanks tendered on former occasions to the many kind friends who have aided us in our efforts to sustain the *Journal* in a manner, we trust, creditable to the Society and the Country we represent. Judging from the many kind expressions of approbation received from our patrons and the press, we believe our efforts have been successful in creating a greater interest than heretofore in the study of Canadian Antiquities and Numismatics. We have to repeat, however, our former appeal, to our readers, that they should aid us by sending any item that they may meet with, suitable to our pages. We have also to ask our readers to help us in the extension of our circulation. This Journal being a Society enterprise, the members cannot devote the time necessary to canvass for subscribers and collect subscriptions, that a private enterprise can do,—we trust, therefore, that those in arrears will remit promptly the amount due, and that all our readers will endeavor to send to our Treasurer, R. W. McLachlan, Box 1236 P. O., Montreal, the name of at least one subscriber to our new

volume, and so aid us in extending the usefulness of our Journal.

— Colonel Greason of Arcadia, who is now in the city, has a coin which thus far has defied the utmost skill of the numismatists. It is of silver gilt with gold, is about the diameter and half the thickness of a nickle. On the obverse is a male head, with crown, moustache and goatee, together with an inscription, of which only a part can be deciphered. So far as legible, it is : R. E. X., Pom Sig III. The reverse has : G. R. O. S. A. R. Trip-1799. It is of very curious manufacture and very unique.—[*St. Louis Globe Democrat, February 26*]

— A curious seal, having, in Hebrew letters, the name of Haggai, son of Shebaniah, has been found in excavating near the site of the Mosque of Omar in Jerusalem. It bears the marks of extreme antiquity.

— At the Annual Meeting of the *American Numismatic and Archaeological Society*, held on the 21st March, the following officers were re-elected : Prof. Chas. E. Anthon, LL.D., of New York, *President* ; Daniel Parish, Jr., of New York, *Vice-President* ; Frederic J. DePeyster, of New York, *Vice-President* ; Alexander Balmanno, of Brooklyn, *Vice-President* ; William Poillon, of New York, *Secretary* ; Benjamin Betts, of Brooklyn, *Treasurer* ; Isaac F. Wood, New York, *Librarian* ; Edward Groh, of Brooklyn, *Curator*.

REVIEWS.



THE *American Journal of Numismatics* for January, has an article entitled, The "*Gloriam Regni*," by Charles E. Anthon, LL.D. This title is adopted from the two first words of the legend on the reverse of the earliest silver coins, struck for circulation in New France, concerning which the article is written. It is exhaustive of the subject, containing, besides most of what was

already known regarding the matter, some new and interesting facts. Even the number of known specimens, and the cabinets where they are preserved, is given. We may here state, that there is still another held by a collector in Montreal, which has not been mentioned in that catalogue, making in all six. It was obtained from a collector in Hamburg, who has one in extra fine condition. The specimen under consideration is in ordinary preservation, somewhat rubbed by circulation.

The idea running through the article seems to be a claim of the coin as belonging to the long series, relating to the United States. From former claims in that direction, we know that it may be made on doubtful authority. Some small portion of the issue may, and no doubt has circulated among some of the colonies now forming part of the United States, but that it was issued as the only small change for that vast territory, seems impossible. It would be only, "a drop in the bucket." Why the issue would be hardly sufficient to distribute a single coin to each of the towns and villages now dotted over its surface. Then too, almost all authorities agree in stating that the issue was for circulating in Canada. As the following quoted from Leblanc, will help to confirm :

"Afin de faciliter le commerce dans le Canada, le Roy fit fabriquer pour cent mille livres de Louis de 15 sols de 5 sols, et des doubles de cuivre pur. Ces monnaies étaient de même cours, poids et loi que celles de France. Sur les Louis d'Argent de 15 sols et de 5 sols, au lieu de "Sit nomem domini benedictum," ill y avait "Gloriam regni tui dicent," et sur les doubles, "Doubles de l'Amérique Française."

Description de la pièce de 15 sols :

LVD. XIII. D.G. * FR. ET NAV. REX,

Buste Juvenile de Louis XIV. à droite' tete laurée, perruque longue et bouclée. Le buste drapé par dessus la cuirasse.

" Rev : GLORIAM REGNI TVI. DICENT, 1670.
Ecu au 3 fleurs de lys surmonté de la couroune royale.

" Module 27 Millimètres.

Piece de 5 sols semblable à la précédente,
Module 21 Millimètres."

From this it will be observed that the issue is distinctly stated to be for Canada, the size also is given, shewing that the smaller is the one generally known to collectors. From the inscription also on the doubtful copper piece, " French America," the Canadian claim is made more certain, as Canada was then known as New France.

There is also a short Article on the Canadian War Medals of 1812 in which, the expression, O. E. Loyalist is used in error for U. E., meaning in full United Empire Loyalist. Altogether the number is one of the best yet issued.

— In *The Numismatic Chronicle*, we have a short article on the Sommer Island peices by H. W. Henry. From it we learn that those early Bermuda Coins were not authorized by the colony, but were perhaps circulated by some enterprising tradesman, for the convenience of his business, as the so currency was tobacco. There are also several other articles of interest among which we may mention a continuation of Madden's Jewish Coinage, and a description of the " Tower issue " of Charles I.

— The *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, gives a continuation of the *Essai de Numismatique, Yproise* and several other articles relating to Continental Numismatics.

Errata.—Page 172, near bottom, for " Desporees," read Desportes ; for " Montagnois," read Montagnais.

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