

edges, and the words "Canada Bank" in the centre—showing conclusively that the paper was made expressly for it. The blanks are filled as follows (in red ink) No. 6480—*Five Shillings*—5 chelins. In black ink, *10th day of August 1792. Entd., John Lilly, Junior.*

The writing appears to be by a *junior hand*, and conveys to me, a probability of the blank note having fallen into the hands of a 15 years, youth, who began practising for his future commercial career of a banker, by filling the blanks in this note in what would seem to be due form, but as I may be doing Mr. Lilly, Junior, an injustice, I would ask any of your readers, to state whether they have seen similar printed notes, and if filled in like manner; and also any information they can give as to the "Canada Bank," which would seem to be the pioneer institution of the kind on this Continent.

G.E.H.

"CHAGOUAMIGON."—I see no reason why the names of Chagouamigon and Shawinigan should be taken for one another. (*Vide Antiquarian*, Vol. II., p. 61.) Chagouamigon or Chagouamition is a point of land in the South-western extremity of Lake Superior, well known and often mentioned in the history of Canada, both under that name and that of *Pointe* or *Mission du Saint Esprit*. As early as 1650 and 1656, we learn that many of the Huron and Ontaonais families, driven away from Georgian Bay by the Iroquois, had sought a refuge in Chagouamigon, where they were attacked by the Sioux in retaliation for some slight offences committed by Huron hunters. Soon after that, the Iroquois warriors reached Chagouamigon, but failed in their attack on their enemies encampment. Finally, however, the Sioux who were located about one hundred and fifty miles from Chagouamigon in a South-western direction, assaulted the Huron—Ontaonais colony, and although the latter seemed to have been pretty strong in numbers (in 1669 fifteen hundred Indian converts, besides numerous