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hic Jacet D D
franciscus de Laual primus
quebecensis Episcopus,
Obiit Die Sextâ maii,
Anno Salutis millesimo
Septingentesimo octauo
Etatis Suae octogesimo
Sexto Consecrationis
quinquagesimo
Requiescat In pace



THE
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN,
AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.

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No. 1.

PROEM.

IF our readers agree with us, in our general estimate of the labours out of which THE ANTIQUARIAN has grown, they will grant that visible progress is being made towards the attainment of the objects of the serial, and that the endeavours put forth for the increased efficacy of the Magazine merit continued tokens of approbation. But, still more, we hope that they will see to it that their part also is faithfully done, and that, co-operating with us, they may increase the value and usefulness of the Magazine by their own efforts to use it well, and so commend it to the use of others. We, on our part, shall not remit our labours to make its pages more and more worthy of perusal and commendation.

We write these few words of cordial greeting to our friends on the commencement of our Seventh Volume; by far the majority of our subscribers have been with us from our first number, to them and to all we return our thanks; it is a pleasure to have held their confidence and to have lived

through six years. The number of subscribers to a journal like THE ANTIQUARIAN naturally can never attain to that of a newspaper, nevertheless we are confident that our roll may be largely increased, and with this hope we enter upon our labour of love, repeating our promise made six years ago, in our preliminary address :—

" It is not in our power to command success,
But we'll do more, deserve it."

THOUGHTS

SUGGESTED ON RE-VISITING THE RUINS OF THE OLD FORT
AT CHAMBLAY.

The weeds are growing
On this grey wall ;
Their tendrils throwing
O'er each lone hall,
Which thus decaying,
And lowly laying,
Tales are conveying
Of glory's fall.

Where are the brave now
Who once were here ?
All in the grave now,
All in the bier,
Fame nought avails them ;
No foeman hails them ;
No friend bewails them,
E'en with a tear.

Yet were they mighty ;
 High was their name,
 Brightly, how brightly,
 Shone forth their fame !
 But that has gone by ;
 These walls are lonely ;
 Not one ray's thrown by
 Glory's spent flame.

Time, wilt thou never
 Learn how to spare,
 What man's endeavour
 Reareth most fair ;
 But thus ne'er cloying,
 Go on destroying,
 Spitefully joying,
 This to impair.

—H. M.

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A VALUABLE BOOK ON MEDALS.



T is well when men of wealth and education set the example of devoting themselves to some literary pursuit, and we have pleasure in calling attention to a work just published by a gentleman of this class, hitherto only known as an enthusiastic yachtsman. Mr. J. F. Loubat has been quietly giving years of his life and twenty thousand dollars of his money to the preparation of a book, which he has appropriately named "The Medallie History of the United States, from 1776 to 1876." The work is in two volumes, one of letterpress and one of plates ; the latter containing 170 etchings of medals, arranged chronologically, and admirably engraved

by Jules Jacquemart, the most celebrated etcher of the present time. The letter-press shows great research and industry, containing not only a numismatic description of each medal, but also biographies of the distinguished persons in whose honour they were struck, and all the letters, official documents, and military despatches, bearing upon the subject,—many of the documents being now published for the first time, Mr. Loubat having spared no pains in obtaining copies from the various archives of the Governments of the United States, France, and Holland, and from private institutions in each of those countries.

If it be remembered that, from classic times, medals have always ranked as the most important records of the past, bearing the impress of the actual features of great men, and stamping for ever on the page of history deeds and events, with their actual dates, which may have influenced or changed the fate of nations, the importance of this work to future collators of history will be comprehended. It is a great work, and deserves a wide recognition.

As to the details, it is enough to say that, since the great work published at Royal expense, called "Les Médailles de Louis le Grand," no work of equal splendour has in any country been attempted until now. The printing and paper deserve especial mention. The former is admirably executed by Mr. De Vinne, the artist printer of New York, whose delightful book on the "Invention of Printing" made a sensation on its publication; while the paper has been imported by the author, who had to pay over 1100 dollars for duties on the importation. It seems a pity that, for a national work, there should not be an exemption from such charges.

We have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the author, Mr. Loubat, who is a member of the New York Historical Society, but those who are qualified to pronounce an opinion, say "some men have the perseverance to drive

a shaft through the most flinty strata of history, and to exhume, bit by bit, the treasure hidden there, and Mr. Loubat has produced a work of accurate research, absolutely perfect and thorough of its kind ;" he has, as we have said, spent years sedulously collecting the material which relates to his subject, and the result is a wonderfully perfect and successful one.

— — — — —

STARVED ROCK—1673-1878.

A CANOE RIDE DOWN THE ILLINOIS — THE SCENE OF A
RECENT NOVEL GRAPHICALLY DESCRIBED BY ONE WHO
HAS BEEN THERE.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 5, 1878.

MY visit to this city originated in a determination to inspect the earliest and most interesting French post in the state of Illinois. The goal of my pilgrimage is variously styled "Starved Rock," "Rock of St. Louis," and the "Old Fort." It lies on the left bank of the Illinois river, and nine miles below this place. On arriving here I was much disappointed at learning that the roads were impassable, owing to a mud blockade.

But I soon said, it is all the better, I will push down to La Salle's fort with oars, as La Salle did himself. Accordingly, before seven o'clock this morning, we were afloat on a stream so rough that some who had promised to be of our party excused themselves, and croakers boded evil. My boat was small for four, but it carried that many—two French oarsmen and Colonel Hitt, who is a genuine Leatherstocking, as well as myself. But for the colonel as "guide, philosopher and friend," I would not have ventured. But under his wing I felt as fearless as the boatman who carried Caesar and his fortunes. It was, however, with some

surprise that I heard from my pilot, while the waves were dashing into the boat, that he had not himself made the passage in a dozen years. We shot along beneath Buffalo Rock, a mile long precipice beetling over the water, and which owes its name to the custom of driving herds of buffaloes to plunge down from its giddy verge. On reaching the bottom they were ready to be cut up and boated as supplies for posts below, even on the Mississippi. Beneath the cliff I learned to correct a mistake of Parkman, who asserts that it lies *some distance* from the river. On the other hand, my rowers declared they could not reach bottom with their oars where we could touch the rock with our hands, and my escort declared that, if our boat sunk, we could not climb out of the water up the sheer crag.

All went well. At nine o'clock we beached our boat just below the historic site I had so long wished to behold. It is a natural tower very much like the sandstone castles near Camp Douglas in Wisconsin. Its height is about one hundred and twenty-five feet, or twice that of the towers and the main body of the Wisconsin Capitol. The water has cut under it as at McBride's point. High water and ice have worn horizontal grooves or flutings in the rock face which rises sheer out of the river. On every other side also the cliff lies straight up and down, and is inaccessible unless with a long ladder—save at one point. Here we managed to scale it by putting our feet in holes which had been cut in the rock wall, and climbing with our hands by a long pole laid against it. The area of the summit is about one acre. Its scanty soil is half covered with small trees chiefly arbor-vitæ and other evergreens—similar vegetations—or at least velvet mosses and ferns,—abound in every crevice—often at giddy heights which no foot or hand can reach.

The view even in russet March is enchanting. Long reaches of the river,—eastward. Buffalo rock three miles away,

Utica westward, LaSalle far south "high -gleaming from afar" caught our eyes often and detained them long. One thing only marred the site for military purpose in the seventeenth century, namely the Devil's Nose, a spur of rock sticking up almost as high though not as steep as the rock of St Louis itself and within musket shot of it on the east.

This castle crag is a dwarf in contrast with the Yosemite Liberty Cap, which it cost me a day to climb,—or even compared with certain Wisconsin rock out-crops as we go up the Mississippi. But however small to the eye, thanks to local association, it is great to the mind.

" For who that walks where men of other days
Have wrought with God-like arm their deeds of praise,
Feels not the spirit of the place control,
Exalt and elevate his laboring soul?"

Joliet and Marquette are the first white men known to have looked up to the isolated natural tower I stood on.— Their visit here was more than two centuries ago. In the Illinois village beneath the crag, those two discoverers of the Mississippi halted in September, 1673, to rest a little after paddling up from Memphis. Here, two years after, Marquette labored as a missionary till his health gave way. A cross was shown me that was recently found in the shifting sands near the base of the rock of St. Louis. This relic is naturally believed by its finder to have become doubly saintly by the touch of Marquette himself.

Next came La Salle, who landed here on the last day of the year 1679. He pushed further down the Illinois, but returned in the following March. From this point he started in that month on a forced march of sixty days to the nearest white settlement which was then at Niagara Falls. Beneath the shadow of the same landmark, his Indians paddled the bark canoes in which, first of white men, he reached the mouth of the Mississippi in 1682, by a voyage of one

hundred and ten days from Chicago. The same year, returning, he built what he called Fort St. Louis, and gathered round it friendly Indians by thousands whom he confederated against the Iroquois. His lieutenant Tonty, left in command here when La Salle sailed for France, long shot forth a powerful influence, as it were, from his eagle's nest. He penetrated even into Mexican provinces. He was a fur trader and political agent as well among western Indians. Treasure, supposed to have been buried by him in the Rock of St. Louis, has been sought as much as Capt. Kidd's money. According to tradition, on that rock Tonty was himself buried. An Italian silver medal given me here might prove to have been that Italian's. Some time after the French occupation, which lasted thirty-six years, ceased, the same rock afforded an asylum to the last remnant of the Illinois Indians who were there besieged by Wisconsin Pottawatomies. Much provision had been stored in the fort, and its natural ramparts were too steep even for the snaky steps of Indians to mount. The assailants were ready to give up the siege, when they discovered that the garrison depended on the river for water, which they could obtain only by letting down buckets with ropes of bark. The besieging canoes at once glided under the projecting rock, and scalping knives cut off every rope that was let down. The braves above still held the fort, but soon died of thirst; and the fastness which proved fatal to them has ever since borne the name of "Starved Rock." I am astonished to learn that there is a painting of it which has escaped my notice in our historical society's halls at Madison.

J. D. BUTLER, *Madison University.*

"HISTORY—A mournful follower in the path of man,
Whose path is over ruin and the grave,
May linger for a moment in this place,
Beside a worn inscription, and be sad."

ALEXANDER SMITH.

LEATHER AND OTHER EXTINCT MONEY.



FROM an article in the *Journal of Applied Science*, we learn that we have ample records of leather money, but little that is descriptive of it, though no nation uses it as a currency now. It may do good service in emergency; but it is almost vain to try and discover the long-lost specimens of it. A few were found at a farm at Waltham St. Lawrence, Berks, England, some years ago. They were round, black, and rough with decay; one, larger than the others, seemed of untanned leather. The finder had forgotten about them till the circumstance was recalled to memory by the legend of "Goody Two-shoes." The scene, only about six miles away, at Medmenham Abbey and Bisham Woods, in Buckinghamshire, at an early period of English history. One of the final verses runs somewhat thus:—

That warrior brave, her slipper for his crest,
She'd tell how won by him—how she had worn,
And by that symbol marked her last bequest
Of wealth, endowing schools for lowly born.

Leather money is alluded to by the boatman waiting at the Ferry across the Thames at Medmenham:—

To ferry all who passage sought across,
The villain, serf, and burgher paid their fares
In leather tokens; but monks without such loss
His punt-pole notch, each claims the Abbot's prayers.

Archæologists and numismatists have taken less notice of leather money than it deserves, and historians of past ages, like the newspaper scribblers of the present day, found no theme for sensation in leather money, but for such matters of little value, as of the captive Emperor Valerian's skin serving for a drum, which preceded the Persian hosts in their invasion of Rome, or Charles the Twelfth's jack-boots serving some diplomatic purpose.

Of leather money we are told but little, though obviously an important medium of exchange. "All people are wise in their generation," it is said, The use of leather money, when costly metals were unattainable, showed a wisdom that modern advocates for an extended gold and silver currency might well emulate. Leather has been even dignified into a medal to serve state purposes. Sometime during the fourteenth century, the French King, John, for the ransom of his royal person, promised to pay Edward III. of England 3,000,000 of gold crowns. In order to fulfil this obligation, he paid the expenses of the palace in leather money, the centre of each piece being a little point of silver. In his reign is found the origin of the burlesque honour of boyhood, called "conferring a leather medal." The imposing ceremonies accompanying the presentation gave full force, dignity, and value to the leather medal, which even noblemen were proud to receive at the hands of majesty. A writer on the "Wants of the Age," says the more valueless the materials of which money is made, except for international exchanges, the greater the gain to the people,—the first cost and replacement being easy and inexpensive. Wood, iron, tin, and leather, are staple products of Britain, and for durable currency were in use before and after the introduction of gold and silver coin. The wooden money—*i. e.* the "Exchequer Tallies,"—was the most important state currency of England for years. A "tally" was a piece of wood, mostly limetree, about two feet long and one inch square; about six inches from one end this stick was cut half through, and a half of the wood was split away to the length of 18 inches up to the saw-cut, making two pieces, which, by putting together, corresponded in fit of grain and cross-cut. The value of the talley was marked by notches across the cloven edges of the stick—thus, the amount as notched out tallied on both pieces. The notches were one palm wide for £100, the width of a

thumb for every distinct £10, of the little finger for £1, and five notches indicated amounts of smaller value. These Exchequer tallies had no ornamentation, but were as plain as a piece of old hurdle,—written signatures and sometimes seals were fixed on the two-foot piece, at the larger part forming a hand-piece. This was the circulating medium with which the State expenses were paid, thus hypothecating the taxes; and having served its purpose for settling large trade transactions, it came back to the Exchequer as a tax payment, when the piece was proved to be genuine by fitting the tally grain, saw-cut, and cross notches corresponding. The same system of tally is still used in England and other parts of the world for some trade and labour-reckoning. But parchment, leather, or paper, would, by its portability and durability, supersede this wooden money. Three hundred years ago, only paste-board money was used for the currency of Holland; to have stopped local trade till gold, silver, or brass, could be imported, would have been as idiotic as we are obliged to believe more modern and more civilized nations reveal themselves to be, on the very simple matter of "money, labour's measure." —H. M.

[Whilst we are passing through the press, the July number of the *American Journal of Numismatics* has come to hand, in which we find the following:—

LEATHER MONEY.—The Republican candidates for President and Vice-President in the year 1872 having been connected with the production or manufacture of leather in former years, some enthusiast on the subject thought proper to commemorate these facts by striking a "Medal" in leather. The following describes an impression: Obverse, Accolated busts of Grant and Wilson facing left, "THE NATICK COBBLER — THE GALENA TANNER 1872" Reverse, "GRANT & WILSON" *..*_*_*_* A wreath of oak and laurel, within which, "THERE'S NOTHING LIKE LEATHER" in four lines.

Size 24. It was from regularly made dies, and was probably the first of the kind ever *struck* for such a purpose. D.P.

New York, June 1, 1878.

— — — — —

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THE HONORABLE
ROBERT MONCKTON.



HOW the grand old name of Monckton carries our thoughts back to the thrilling scene enacted on the Plains of Abraham, on the morning of the 13th September, 1759. How it recalls to our recollection every instance we have read of that memorable battle, and the sad and never to be forgotten scene—the death of Wolfe. The name of Monckton will always be associated with the battle of the Plains,—on the death of Wolfe he succeeded to the command of the army, but had the misfortune to receive a wound which obliged him to leave the field, as soon as the result of the battle was known, and retire to his camp at Pointe Lévi, where he wrote the following despatch :

“ Letter from the Honorable Brigadier-General Monckton to the Right Honorable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated, Camp at Pointe Lévi, September 15, 1759.

“ Sir,—I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that, on the 13th instant, His Majesty’s troops gained a very signal victory over the French, a little above the town of Quebec. General Wolfe, exerting himself on the right of our line, received a wound pretty early, of which he died soon after, and I had myself the great misfortune of receiving one in my right breast by a ball, that went through part of my lungs, (and which has been cut out under the blade-bone of my shoulder,) just as the French were giving way, which obliged me to quit the field. I have, therefore, sir, desired General Townshend, who now commands the troops before the town,

(and of which I am in hopes he will be soon in possession,) to acquaint you with the particulars of that day and of the operations carrying on.

" I have the honour to be, &c.,

" ROB. MONCKTON.

" P.S.—His Majesty's troops behaved with the greatest steadiness and bravery.

" As the surgeon tells me there is no danger in my wound, I am in hopes that I shall be soon able to join the army before the town."

General Monckton, however, did not re-join the army until after the capitulation. I have not met with an account of his entry into the City with the remnant of Wolfe's gallant army, but such a triumph must have taken place. His name will also be associated with the early history of Quebec, as the first British General who commanded that celebrated fortress,—during the short time he remained there, he was still Commander-in-chief of the army, though, on account of illness, the more arduous duties devolved on Brigadier-General Townshend. On his departure he was succeeded by Brigadier-General Murray. The little portrait of General Monckton, which I send you, has been in my possession many years, and was taken in 1764, one hundred and fourteen years ago. In closing the few brief remarks, I may add, that in 1761, he was Governor of New York, and, after a long and successful military career, he died in 1783, a Lieut.-General in the army.

A. E. B.

Montreal, May 8, 1878.

A KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKS.—Dean Swift says—"Some know books as they do lords; learn their titles exactly, and then brag of their acquaintance."

GENERAL WOLFE—IN MEMORIAM.



AN esteemed friend, Mr. A. E. BULGER, who has already rendered us valued services, hands us the following lines; it is believed that they have not hitherto been published in Canada:—

INSCRIPTION

TO THE MEMORY OF GENERAL WOLFE, SLAIN
IN THE SERVICE OF HIS COUNTRY AT
QUEBEC, IN NORTH AMERICA.

If nobly fighting in a nation's cause,
And bravely dying to maintain its laws;
If great exertion, honesty of heart,
And all the zeal true courage can impart;
If these can make the laureate hero shine,
These, WOLFE, were thine, pre-eminently thine.
Too early lost—yet glory crown'd thy days,
And fame grows hoarse, unequal to thy praise.
But, oh! thy death, illustrious chief, destroys
The sudden burst of universal joys.
Our patriot King in pity drops a tear,
And mourns a conquest that was bought so dear.
Oh! let the muse thy fortitude proclaim,
And on thy tomb thus register thy name:
Here lies brave WOLFE! who fought on
Freedom's side,
Bled for his King, and vanquish'd,
tho' he died.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

FROM HALIFAX, IN NOVA SCOTIA, DATED MARCH 20, 1750.



E are all happily arrived in this country, after a voyage of two months and three days. At our first landing we were obliged to live in tents like soldiers in the field, having no other habitations ; but were soon after ordered by our Governor to cut down a great number of trees (all the country being a wood, quite wild and overgrown,) to clear a large piece of ground ; which we actually did, and finished this work, as we were ordered, in the space of six weeks ; after which the country was divided among the new inhabitants by lots, 60 feet in length and 40 in breadth, being given to each settler to build their houses. There was no such thing as a carpenter or brick-layer, every one being obliged to be his own architect, and perform the work with his own hands ; not so much as a workman to be had, all having enough to do for themselves. The Government assisted us with boards and nails, which were brought from Boston in New England ; and every day we see some sloops arrive from thence with boards and shingles. Many of the English built very poor houses, and many of them none at all, being incapable of such business, and, therefore, were obliged to shelter themselves all the Winter in their tents.

The country is all a wilderness, as you may easily imagine, having never, from the beginning of the world, been inhabited by any rational creature ; for the natives are as wild as beasts, every thing growing and rotting, of itself, without the least cultivation. The earth is good clay, and stony ground, and from what appears, by that part which is cleared and the town built upon, there is good hope that any seed or plants will do exceeding well, the soil above being a good black earth.

Every thing necessary, as victuals and clothing, is to be had here, for ships are daily arriving. Meat is to be bought here for a tolerable price : beef, mutton and pork from 4d. to 1½d. per lb; coffee and chocolate 6d. per lb; Bohea tea 7s. per lb. Green tea is scarce and at a very high price, likewise fine sugar, What you buy in London for 7d. is sold here for 16d. Brown sugar, bought in London for 3d. you must pay here 8d. for. Fowls, geese, ducks, and wine, are at a tolerable price, and rum costs but half the money it costs in England. All that belongs to clothing is extremely dear. Fish we have in great abundance in summer time ; there are lobsters, mackerels, cod, herrings, eels, rock-fish, mussels, flat-fish, and others, for which I have no name ; this is a good provision, and to be had sometimes for nothing. Our fishery is daily more and more improved.

When we first came here, the Indians, in a friendly manner, brought us lobsters and other fish in plenty, being satisfied for them by a bit of bread and sweetmeat ; but now they come no more, but are turned our adversaries ; and when they get one of our people in their power, they will carry him along with them, and put him to death in a barbarous manner. They don't live in any certain place, but are here and there, running up and down the country. They are a very wild people ; their clothes generally black and ragged, their hair black and long, like hog's bristles, over their heads and faces ; they live like beasts. Our soldiers take great pains to drive them away, and clear the country of them ; we have also some strong forts built for the security of the town.

Now there are twice as many new inhabitants as arrived here at first from England ; a great number from Cape Breton and New England having settled here likewise ; and, we are assured, that above two thousand more will arrive this summer from England.

P.S.—If you know of any that intend to come over, let them bring no money, but tapes, threads, stockings, linen, &c., for they will double their value.—*From the London Magazine, May, 1750.*

SPEECH OF TE-CUM-SEH.



WE are indebted to a friend for the following translation of a speech delivered by Tecumseh, the Indian Chief, during the war of 1812-14. We do not presume to say that it has not been previously published, but its earnest eloquence renders no apology necessary for reproducing it in our pages:—

Speech of Te-cum-seh, delivered on the 18th September, 1813, before the British Council of War, at Amherstburg, Upper Canada.

“Father, listen to your children! You have them now all before you.

“The war before this, our British father gave the hatchet to his red children, when our old chiefs were alive. They are now dead. In that war our father was thrown on his back by the Americans, and our father took them by the hand without our knowledge; and we are afraid that our father will do so again at this time.

“The summer before last, when I came forward with my red brethren, and was ready to take up the hatchet in favor of our British father, we were told not to be in a hurry,—that he had not yet determined to fight the Americans.

“*Listen!* When war was declared, our father stood up and gave us the tomahawk, and told us that he was then ready to strike the Americans; that he wanted our assistance; and that he would certainly get us our lands back, which the Americans had taken from us.

"Listen! You told us, at that time, to bring forward our families to this place, and we did so; and you promised to take care of them, and that they should want for nothing, while the men would go and fight the enemy; that we need not trouble ourselves about the enemy's garrisons; that we knew nothing about them, and that our father would attend to that part of the business. You also told your red children that you would take good care of your garrison here, which made our hearts glad.

"Listen! When we were last at the Rapids, it is true we gave you little assistance. It is hard to fight people who live like ground hogs.

"Father, listen! Our fleet has gone out; we know they have fought; we have heard the great guns; but we know nothing of what has happened to our father with that arm. Our ships have gone one way, and we are much astonished to see our father tying up every thing and preparing to run away the other, without letting his red children know what his intentions are. You always told us to remain here and take care of our lands; it made our hearts glad to hear that was your wish. Our great father, the King, is the head, and you represent him. You always told us that you would never draw your foot off British ground; but now, father, we see you are drawing back, and we are sorry to see our father doing so without seeing the enemy. We must compare our father's conduct to a fat dog, that carries its tail upon its back, but when affrighted, it drops it between its legs and runs off.

"Father, listen! The Americans have not yet defeated us by land; neither are we sure that they have done so by water; *we, therefore, wish to remain here and fight our enemy, should they make their appearance.* If they defeat us, we will *then* retreat with our father.

"At the battle of the Rapids, last year, the Americans

certainly defeated us ; and, when we retreated to our father's fort at that place, the gates were shut against us. We were afraid that it would now be the case ; but, instead of that, we now see our British father preparing to march out of his garrison.

"Father! You have got the arms and ammunition which our great father sent for his red children. If you have an idea of going away, give them to us, and you may go, and welcome for us. Our lives are in the hands of the Great Spirit. We are determined to defend our lands, and if it be His will, we wish to leave our bones upon them."

NOTE.—When the defeat of the British squadron on Lake Erie became known, it was thought advisable to withdraw the troops from the forts of Amherstburg and Detroit. When the matter was made known to the Indians, with the request that they should accompany the troops, the warriors received the proposal with the utmost indignation, and refused to do so, considering the measure as a desertion of themselves. It was on this occasion the celebrated Chief Te-cumseh made the foregoing violent speech, before the British Council of War, on the 18th September, 1813.—A. E. B.

MONUMENT TO MARQUETTE.

Rev. George Duffield, of this city, has received a letter from James H. Dormer, of Buffalo, N.Y., in reference to the erection of a monument to Marquette, the great explorer, at Mackinac, near where his grave was recently discovered. It is proposed that an association be formed for erecting this monument, with Senator Ferry as president, and the Governors of Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois as vice-presidents, and leading men of all religious denominations in the west as associates. Although Marquette was a Roman Catholic

and a Jesuit, his geographical discoveries and his personal heroism were conspicuous and deserve to be remembered. It is said that \$1000 has already been pledged in the State of New York, nine-tenths of it by Protestants, for the erection of a suitable monument to the man who is now only remembered in the shadowy pages of history, and in his name being attached to a city, a county, and, in part, a railroad. It is suggested that the latter part of July will be a favorable time to take action at Mackinac relative to the proposed monument, as a greater number of summer visitors are then on the memorable island than at any other period.—*Lansing Republican.*

INDIAN REMAINS.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Natural History Society of Montreal, held May 18, an opportunity was afforded of inspecting a portion of an Indian skeleton, disinterred a short distance below the surface in the grounds of the New High School, between Peel and Metcalfe Streets by Masters A. Weir and Frank Mitchell, two scholars attending the High School, and presented by them to the Society. Dr Dawson stated that the ground in question was doubtless formerly a burial place of the Indians of the village of Hochelaga, as quantities of similar remains had been previously discovered. Those under inspection were those of a full-grown man of medium size, and were, in all probability, interred before the settlement of Montreal by the French. At the time the excavations were being made for houses in Peel Street some years ago, he had made a collection of remains, which are now in the Museum, where full particulars concerning them can be obtained.



CALVARY CHURCH MEDAL FOR THE CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE OF B. N. A.

IT is of interest to record that in commemoration of the organization of the church, and to testify its regard for the College, certain members of Calvary Church, Montreal, have presented a silver medal for annual competition on Church History. It bears on the one side the arms or corporate seal of the College, of which an impression is herewith given, and on the other, a representation of the church buildings, seen in the second impression. The following is a copy of the deed of gift handed to the Board of Directors:

To the Board of Directors of the Congregational College of
B. N. A.

Gentlemen: Certain members of Calvary Church, Montreal, desirous of commemorating the organization of that church, and erection of its present church edifice, and at the same time wishing to manifest the interest they feel in the efficiency and prosperity of an institution to which the Churches of the Congregational name are largely indebted, have resolved to found and to present to the Congregational College of B. N. A. a silver medal, to be competed for by the students of the same. And although a sufficient sum has not yet been raised for the endowment of the medal, the donors pledge

themselves to secure this sum as soon as practicable. As an earnest, however, of their desire and intention to give effect to their resolve, they have secured the execution of the dies for the medal, which they are prepared to hand over to you to hold and possess for the college, on their receiving official notification of your acceptance of their offer, and on the conditions hereinafter set forth.

Furthermore, the donors undertake from this time forth, and until such time as the Medal Endowment Fund shall be completed, to provide at their own charges and to place in your hands, annually, a copy of the medal for competition. They respectfully submit the following as the terms and conditions on which they desire to present the said medal to the college :

1. The medal is founded by Calvary Congregational Church, Montreal.
2. It shall bear the name of "The Calvary Church Medal."
3. The medal shall be of silver, and shall bear on the one side, the arms or corporate seal of the College, and on the other, a representation of the present church edifice of Calvary Church, with the inscription, "Calvary Congregational Church, Montreal, organized 1874."
4. The object of the medal shall be the study of Church History in the Theological courses of the College.
5. The medal shall be annually offered for competition at the Sessional Examinations in the Theological department to students completing their college course at the said examinations.
6. The course of study and the subjects of examination for the medal shall be such as the Faculty of Theology, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, shall from time to time appoint.

7. The examiners for the medal shall be chosen by the Board of Directors.

8. The medal shall be awarded for absolute merit or excellence in answering, and to the student whom the faculty, on the report of the examiners, shall recommend to the Board of Directors as the successful competitor.

On behalf of the donors :

(Signed) J. REDPATH DOUGALL,
Sec. Calvary Church.

TRANSLATION OF THE REMAINS OF BISHOP LAVAL.



HE Laval University, and the people of the Province of Quebec generally, have given, in many instances, unmistakable evidence of the veneration in which they hold the name of the pious and great man who was the first Bishop of North America.

The following events connected with the life of Mgr. de Montmorency Laval have been duly celebrated and solemnized in the most befitting manner on their second centennial anniversaries, viz. :—

1st. The arrival of the Bishop of Petrée, Vicar Apostolic of New France, at Quebec on 16th June, 1659.

2nd. The foundation of the Seminary of Quebec, on 30th April, 1663.

3rd. The establishment of the Episcopal See of Quebec, on 1st October, 1674.

The proceedings, held in Quebec, on each of these centennials, have been recorded in pamphlets published under the supervision of the Laval University. (1)

(1) Those amongst our readers who are collecting Canadian books and pamphlets will do well to look after the following, which will soon be very rare :—

A greater tribute even than all these has been recently paid to the memory of the illustrious prelate.

On the 15th September last, workmen who were engaged in excavating under the Basilica came across a lead coffin, and gave notice of the fact to Mr. Coté, one of the priests attached to the Church. The next day a *procès-verbal* was duly prepared and signed by His Grace the Archbishop and eight of the priests of the Seminary and the Basilica, by which it appears that the coffin contained the remains of Mgr. de Laval. The following inscription was found on the leaden coffin:—

HIC JACET
D.D. FRANCISCUS DE LAVAL, PRIMUS
QUEBECENSIS EPISCOPUS,
OBIIT DIE SEXTÀ MAIL, ANNO SALUTIS MILLESIMO
SEPTINGENTESIMO OCTAVO
ÆTATIS SUÆ OCTOGESIMO SEXTO
CONSECRATIONIS QUINQUAGESIMO
REQUIESCAT IN PACE. (2)

The whole skeleton, in a perfect state of preservation, was found in a second coffin, made of wood, which was very much

“Notice Historio-graphique sur la Fête Célèbre à Québec le 16 Juin, 1859, jour du Deux-Cent.ème Anniversaire de l'Arrivée de Mgr. de Montmorency Laval en Canada,” par J. C. Taché, Québec, 1859.

“Célébration du Deux-Cent.ème Anniversaire de la Fondation du Séminaire de Québec, 30 Avril, 1863.” 88 p.p., Brousseau, Québec, 1863.

“Le Deuxième Centenaire de l'Erection du Diocèse de Québec.” Blumhart & Cie., 80. LVI. 251. IV. Québec, 1874. This is more a book than a pamphlet. There is an introduction by Hon. Mr. Chauveau.

(2) A *fac simile* of the inscription has been published in a weekly paper, *L'Abeille*, edited by the pupils of the Quebec Seminary. The arms of Mgr. de Laval are well carved on the inscrip.tion. On the upper lid of the lead coffin the following words are engraved :

“Charles le normand a fait ce sercul.” (*sic.*)

The whole lead coffin has been placed in the Museum of the Laval University.

decayed. The remains are those of a man of very high stature ; the dimensions of the skull are remarkably large. The leaden coffin is six feet six inches long.

The gentlemen of the Seminary and of the Laval University having obtained leave from the ecclesiastical and civil authorities to remove the remains of the founder of the Seminary to their own chapel, determined on giving the greatest possible *eclat* to this second burial of Mgr. Laval, and 23rd of May was appointed for the imposing ceremony. Our readers will find below a few extracts from the newspapers of the day, giving some of the details of the procession and funeral service.

We understand that a pamphlet containing the sermon given by Mgr. Racine, Bishop of Sherbrooke, in the Basilica, and the oration delivered at the Laval University by the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Sheriff of Montreal, will soon be issued. When it comes to hand, we shall probably refer again to the subject.

“ On the afternoon of May 15, the remains of Mgr. Laval, first Bishop of Canada, were removed from the large hall of the University, which bears his honoured name, under the direction of its Professors and students, to the Chapel of the Seminary, where they will remain in state until the final ceremonies of the 23rd. Hebert and St. Famille Streets, through which the procession had to pass, were hung thickly with bunting, which was suspended in festoons across the street from almost every window. The fronts of many of the houses along the line of the procession were also decorated with bunting and suitable inscriptions. The Papal colors and Dominion flag were hoisted at half-mast upon the University and Archbishopric. At four o'clock, the procession,

which had formed in the University grounds, started in the following order:—

Seminary Band,
(Under leadership of Mr. McKernan.)
Cross Bearers.
Two Acolytes.
Choristers.

Theological Students of Seminary.
The Clergy (about 50, walking two by two.)
Mgr. C. F. Cazeau, Officiating Priest, (in black cope.)
Deacon—Rev. Ol. Mathieu.

THE CASKET.

The Pall-Bearers being
Revd. T. E. Hamel, Superior of Seminary.
“ M. E. Methot, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
“ A. J. Légaré, Rector of Seminary.
“ C. E. Légaré, Rector of Grand Seminary.
“ P. Roussel, Rector of University.
“ Ls. Beaudet, Prefect of Studies.
“ A. J. Auclair, Cure of Basilica.
“ P. Saché, Superior of the Jesuits.
“ G. Lemoine, Chaplain Ursulines,
“ P. Lagacé, Principal of Normal School.
“ Beaulieu, Chaplain Hotel Dieu.
“ Geo. Coté, Premier Vicar Basilica.

Six Choristers in purple gowns.

(The above carried wreaths of flowers to be laid on the catafalque.)

Professors of Laval University.

Students of Laval University.

Pupils of the Seminary, (with banners and insignia.)

“ Each of the Seminary pupils carried in one hand a wreath of *immortelles*, which, on entering the Seminary Chapel, each one laid on or disposed around the catafalque, as a tribute

to the memory of the founder of their school. The procession was closed by the household of the Seminary. On arriving in the chapel, the choristers and clergy took up position on each side of the sanctuary. Nearest the rails were the professors of the University, whilst the pupils of both the University and Seminary occupied the body of the edifice. On the gallery were the reverend ladies of the Sisters of Charity. After the casket was laid on the stand erected for it, the *Libera* was sung, and Mgr. Cazeau read the service. Those present then withdrew, and the public were admitted. The decorations of the interior were very fine. The only colours used and allowed were white and purple. The walls were covered with massive drapery studded over with *fleurs-de-lis*, and relieved by bannerets bearing mottoes, such as—"The God of your fathers hath sent me unto you." "He showed us the right way," &c., &c. On the gallery railing hung the crests of the different literary societies formed among the pupils:—Societies of Ste Cecilia, St. Denis, St. Louis, St. Francis of Sales, and the Laval Debating Club. The banners of the pupils were disposed around the walls. The altar was artistically draped in purple and white, with innumerable *fleurs-de-lis*, and was ablaze with lights. It was crowned by a canopy, from which depended long white lace curtains, relieved in violet. Over the sanctuary rails from an arch also hung massive drapery looped up on each side. Crowning the catafalque was conspicuous the family crest of Mgr. de Laval. It stood fully ten feet high, also the arms, gold ground with cross of gules—alarions (eagles) in azure—four in each quarter. The shield craped with the *crown of the children of France*, a privilege which the Lavals enjoyed, being allied to the Royal family. The whole was surmounted with the episcopal attributes, underneath being the motto:—"Dieu ayde au premier baron chrestien." From the crest hung long drapery, held up at four corners by obelisks, on

which were arranged the 500 wreaths offered by the pupils. At the four corners stood four statues of angels with hands crossed and faces turned heaven-ward. On a raised stand lay the casket containing the remains. The bones were disposed on a purple velvet cushion studded with gold *fleurs-de-lis*. Around the remains and on the casket were laid over thirty wreaths of exquisite workmanship, the offerings of the gentlemen directors of the Seminary, the ecclesiastics, one from each of the twelve classes of pupils, two from the household and employées of the institution, while among the donors outside the Seminary might be noticed the Bon Pasteur large cross of wax flowers. Sisters of Charity and Sacre Cœur Convents, each a wreath, as also offerings from many private individuals. What attracted most attention, was an anchor in artificial wax flowers, presented by the *Caisse d'Economie*, and a crown, also in artificial flowers, the gift of the four faculties of the University. The latter tribute was laid on the top of the casket. The bier was hung in silk velvet, looped up with gold tassels. Around the catafalque were arranged massive silver chandeliers, ablaze with lighted tapers. The copes and dalmatics used on the occasion had been presented to Mgr. de Laval by the then reigning monarch, Louis XIV. They were of *drap d'or*, of course much tarnished by time."—*Quebec paper*.

“The ceremonies connected with the final translation of the remains commenced at half-past seven in the morning of May 23rd, when a procession composed of the clergy, religious communities, and pupils of the Ursuline Convent, conveyed the remains to the Ursuline Chapel, where a *Libera* was sung, and another procession escorted the remains to the Church of the Congregation of the Jesuits on the Esplanade Hill. Here a second *Libera* was sung, after which the Irish societies escorted the remains to St. Patrick's Church, where

the third *Libera* was sung. Another *Libera* was sung at the Hotel Dieu Chapel, to which place the remains were conveyed from St. Patrick's Church by the St. Jean Baptiste Society. The official procession formed at the Hotel Dieu, and escorted the remains to the Basilica, where the grand funeral mass was celebrated. In the official procession, which was exceedingly lengthy, the following took part:—Schools and Colleges, with bands; Clergy to the number of about 200, and the Bishops of the Provinces, wearing mitres; Rector; Professors and Students of the Seminary and Laval University; the Lieutenant-Governor; members of the Executive Council; Senators; members of the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures; Foreign Consuls; Police Magistrates; Recorder; Huron Indian deputation; Military Officers; Mayor and Corporation of Quebec; the Bar; the Notaries; Medical Faculty; National, Literary, Musical and Charitable Societies. The streets were crowded with people, thousands lining the line of procession, which was very thickly and gaily decorated with flags. Suitable inscriptions were also displayed in many instances. The concluding ceremonies over Bishop Laval's remains in the Basilica were very imposing. Mgr. Conroy occupied the Arch-episcopal Throne, and Mass was chanted by the Archbishop of Quebec. All the Bishops of the Province and the Archbishop of Manitoba were present. The sermon was preached by Mgr. Racine, Bishop of Sherbrooke. At the conclusion, the remains were finally interred below the Seminary Chapel." —*Montreal Herald*,

"Bishop Laval, the translation of whose remains was yesterday the occasion of interesting ceremonies, was not only the first R. C. Bishop of Quebec, but the pioneer prelate of all the territory now included in the United States and Canada. He was born in France in 1623, consecrated in 1657,

and died in 1708. His successors to the date of the Conquest were Bishops St. Valier, Mornay, Dosquet, D'Auberiviere, Pontbriand, and Briand—all but the last were appointed by the French Crown. Monseigneur Mornay never set foot in Canada, although his episcopate lasted 11 years. Monseigneur Pontbriand died and was buried in Montreal; Bishops St. Valier, D'Auberiviere, and Briand, in Quebec; Bishop Dosquet died in France. The first Canadian-born Bishop of Quebec was Monseigneur D'Esglis, who died in 1788, and was inhumed in the Isle of Orleans. His successors to the present time have been Bishops Hubert and Denaut, and Archbishops Plessis, Panet, Signay, Turgeon, Baillargeon, and His Grace Monseigneur Taschereau, the present occupant of the See. Monseigneur Plessis was the first Archbishop by the appointment of the Roman *Curia*; Monseigneur Signay was the first whose title obtained legal recognition in England."—*Montreal Gazette*, May 24, 1878.

TREASURE-TROVE.



THE system of banking pursued by our ancestors was of a less complicated nature than that at present in use, and perhaps attended with less risk. It consisted in digging a hole in some secluded spot and therein burying the sum to be deposited. Sometimes persons died leaving large balances in these private banks; and the money thus left is now from time to time dug up, and when thus unearthed becomes a subject of deep interest to numismatists. At a meeting of the Society of Antiquarians of Edinburgh, held during the first week of June last, a notice was read of an extraordinary hoard of silver coins, upwards of 9000 in number, found in a metal pot on the estate of Montrave, Kennoway, Fife, in the month

of May, 1877. The pot was exhibited by permission of the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer of Scotland. It contained 9854 coins. Of these 457 were Scotch, 8830 English, 141 Irish, 8 Anglo-Gallic, and the remainder were foreign sterling. The Scotch coins consist of one William the Lion penny, 242 pennies of Alexander III., all of the long single cross coinage, 29 pennies of Baliol, 12 of Robert I., and 34 of David II., of whose coinage there were also 124 Edinburgh groats. The English coins consist of two Henry short cross pennies, and 8,787 sterling, or pennies of the three first Edwards. Mr. Burns, F.S.A., who read a paper on this remarkable hoard, is of opinion that it must have been hidden some time about the year 1360. It could not have been long before or long after that date.

THE MINT.



THE Annual Report of the English Mint has recently been presented to Parliament. It states that the gold coinage of 1877, which did not begin till the 15th of November, has only amounted to £1,098,000, and has been confined, as in 1875, to half-sovereigns; but since the beginning of the present year the coinage of gold has been resumed, and a sum of £1,692,200 in sovereigns and half-sovereigns has been delivered to the Bank of England. The smallness of the demand for gold coin may again be traced to the importation of sovereigns from Australia, the amount of those coins struck at the Sydney and Melbourne Mints which were received at the Bank of England during the year having risen to £3,748,000, as against £2,075,000 in 1876, and £2,726,000 in 1875. In the absence of these large supplies the Mint could only keep pace with the demand for gold coin, even when that demand

is inconsiderable, by making arrangements for the performance of other parts of its legitimate work by contract.— During the year 1877, several instances of “treasure-trove” were reported from different parts of England, and the coins found, after inspection at the British Museum, were forwarded to the Mint for a report as to their metallic value. As some of them possessed considerable numismatic interest, and specimens were not to be found in the Museum of the Mint, the Deputy-Master requested permission to buy them at the value placed upon them by the Keeper of Coins and Medals at the British Museum, and to add them to the collection belonging to the department, which was rearranged and opened for the inspection of the public in 1873. The coins selected consisted of 45 silver pence of William the Conqueror, found at Tamworth; three gold nobles, of Edward III., Richard II., and Philip III., Duke of Burgundy, from Chalcot, in Wiltshire; and three gold crowns of Henry VIII., found at Bisham Abbey. With reference to the proposed erection of a new Mint, the Deputy-Master gives some important information with a view to show how groundless are the apprehensions which have at times been expressed that the presence of the Mint would prove a disadvantage to the neighbourhood to which it might be removed. He points out that the refinery, which originally formed part of the Mint premises, has since 1852 been leased to Messrs. Rothschild, and is in no way whatever connected with the work of the Department, and that no refinery would be attached to the new Mint. In reference to the question whether it is intended that the coinage of bronze, as well as of gold and silver, should be carried on in a new Mint, he explains that the mechanical operations are identical for all denominations of coin, and that the process of melting refined metals, such as are alone received at the Mint, and casting them into bars for coinage, is perfectly innocuous. As regards the number

of workpeople likely to be employed, he states that the number of workmen and boys employed in the manufacture of coin is 51, and that this number might probably be slightly increased in a new Mint, but that they do not belong to the class of operatives generally described as "workpeople," because, owing to the peculiar nature of the work, and the exceptional rate of wages given, the workmen of the Mint are selected from a superior class, and in conduct and appearance are careful to maintain their position. In answer to a question whether the works proposed to be carried on at the new Mint would be likely to affect injuriously the health of the neighbourhood, or to diminish the value of adjacent land, he refers to reports made by Mr. Bramwell, F.R.S., the eminent engineer, and Mr. Keates, chemist to the Metropolitan Board of Works, which amply testify to the innocuous character of the operations of minting. The Deputy-Master says :—" It will be seen, therefore, that the work of a new Mint would be confined to the production of coin only, and could be in no way injurious to the neighbourhood ; and it is difficult to see how the proximity of a Mint could diminish the value of land. In Paris, Madrid, Vienna, Berlin, Brussels, and elsewhere, the Mints are placed in central positions, and in the midst of the other most important public buildings. The Paris Mint is on the Quai Conti, on the banks of the Seine, directly opposite the Louvre ; that at Madrid on the Prado (which is the equivalent of the drive in Hyde-park) ; that at Vienna on the Prater, and that at Berlin in the very centre of the City, and close to the palaces of the Emperor and Prince Imperial. Their lordships are fully aware, if only from the facts to which their attention has been called in these reports, how antiquated the arrangement and machinery of the Mint have become, and how insufficient its power is to meet the requirements of the present day. I will not, therefore, again refer in this place to

the possibility that a break-down, such as that which occurred in 1876, might bring the operations of the coinage to a standstill at a moment when the demand for coin might be most pressing, nor to the inability of the Department, even in ordinary years, to undertake a large part of its legitimate work. I have thought it right, however, to give the above details respecting the latest proposal for the removal of the Mint, and I would only, in conclusion, point out once more, that the question of the reconstruction of the Mint buildings and the renewal of its machinery is one which urgently requires solution."

The year's Mint report shows, as usual, no coinage of crowns. There has been no issue of crowns, we believe, since 1851, nor of groats or fourpenny pieces (except for Maunday money) since 1856. Half-crowns shared the fate of crowns for some years after 1851, but in 1873 the Mint issued a circular to bankers asking their opinion whether it would be for the public convenience that the florin, first coined in 1849, or that the half-crown should be the coin adopted, or that both should be in circulation; and about two-thirds of the answers received were in favour of having both in circulation. The coinage of half-crowns was thereupon resumed, and about four millions of them have been coined in the course of the last four years, and about as many florins also. The crown is a handsome coin, and the groat is sometimes convenient.

AN ODD OLD MAN. — The Ogdensburg *Journal* tells about a peculiar character named Charles Anderson (Andrews?), who appears to be between sixty-five and seventy years of age. For the last twenty years he has been travelling back and forth, on foot, between Ogdensburg and Montreal, buying and selling money. On the Canada side he gathers American silver coin, nickel five and one cent pieces,

and bringing them here sells them for greenbacks. On this side he purchases the "bung-town" pennies and takes them back to Canada. During these twenty years he has accumulated a large amount of money which he has invested in United States bonds. On a recent visit, he had an old bag filled with the worst lot of ragged woollens it is possible to imagine, and among them were three bags of coins, representing in value perhaps one hundred and fifty dollars. In his personal appearance he would double discount the raggedest kind of a tramp. He is a bachelor, and in reply to an enquiry, "What on earth do you expect to do with your accumulations?" he intimated that he was saving up for a rainy day. The enquirer remarked that he looked now as though it had been raining pitchforks with him for some time past.

THE MONTREAL GAZETTE;

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN CANADA — ESTABLISHED

JUNE, 1778.



HE Montreal *Gazette* is now the oldest newspaper in the Dominion—having made its first appearance one hundred years ago, on the third day of June, 1778—and we deeply regret to say the centenary anniversary was allowed to pass unnoticed by the present proprietors.

It would seem to owe its origin to the failure of the American invasion of 1775. When the news of the disaster at Quebec reached Congress at Philadelphia, that General Montgomery had been killed and General Arnold wounded, they resolved on appointing three Commissioners to go to Montreal, confer with General Arnold, and arrange a plan for the better management of Canadian affairs. Benjamin

Franklin, Samuel Chase, and Charles Carroll, (the latter of whom was the last survivor of those who signed the famous Declaration of Independence,) were the Commissioners named, and were clothed with extraordinary powers; among other things they were to take measures for *establishing a newspaper*. To carry into operation this portion of their instructions, they secured the services of a French printer at Philadelphia named Fleury Mesplet. The party left that City about the 20th of March, 1776, but did not reach Montreal until the 29th of April. The next day the Commissioners sat at a Council of War. At this Council was told the dismal truth with regard to the bad turn affairs had taken. Perceiving the hopelessness of the position, Franklin left Montreal on the 11th May, Chase and Carroll following on the 29th.

The despatches of the Commissioners do not contain any special reference to the services rendered by Mesplet; but it is certain that the numerous addresses to the Canadian people, principally in French, were printed by him.

When Franklin and his companions left Canada, Mesplet decided to establish himself as a printer and publisher in Montreal. His office was situated on what is now known as the Custom House Square, in St. Paul Street. Shortly after, he commenced the publication of a newspaper—“*La Gazette de Montreal*”—the first newspaper published in the City.

The following is the English prospectus issued at the time:—

TO THE CITIZENS
OF THE TOWN AND DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

“Gentlemen:

“*The Establishment of a periodical paper* appears to me as to many others, a project of such nature as to deserve your attention in many respects, by which means trade and commerce will be carried on with a greater facility,

correspondence with a greater ease, and a noble emulation will naturally ensue to the great advantage of the publick, the citizen will with more speed and in a conciser manner communicate his ideas: hence the congress of Arts and Sciences in general and the necessary introduction to concord and union amongst individuals, from which flows several advantages to Society, which you are more sensible of than I can express and to long to be here ennumerated.

“ These advantages are not less with respect to private interests, the facility of giving notice to the publick at any time of the sale of Goods or Merchandises, Moveables, Houses, Lands, besides the conveniency of advertising for lost effects, Slaves deserted from their masters, the want of Clarks, or of Servants, and many other things that the opportunity of this paper will offer.

“ I propose to fill a sheet with publick advertisements and other affairs, immediately concerning trade and Commerce, to which will be added some diversified pieces of Litterature. I dare flater myself, as I hope Gentlénen you will encourage this my feeble beginning that you will in a short time see with satisfaction not only a great variety of Notices and Advertisements, but also a collection of facts both entertaining and instructive. I will endeavour to procure a choice collection of the Newest Pieces, and I don't doubt but this will stir up the genius of many who have remain'd in a state of inaction, or could not communicate their productions without the help of the Press.

“ I will insert in the above Paper or Gazette everything that one or more gentlemen will be pleased to communicate to me, provided always no mention be made of Religion, Government, or News concerning the present affairs, unless I was authoris'd from Government for so doing, my intention being only to confine myself in what concerns Advertisements, Commercial and Litterary affairs.

"If the Title of Board of Intelligence of Commercial and Litterary Gazette which I propose to give this periodical paper be not found convenient, I will be glad to receive any Gentlemen's advice on the subject, as also any objections which might be made against the following conditions:—

CONDITIONS.

"The Subscription money will be two and a half Spanish Dollars per Annum.

"The Subscribers will pay one Spanish Dollar for every Advertisement inserted in the said Paper during three Weeks successively. Those that are not Subscribers will pay one and a half Spanish Dollar for every Advertisement printed thrice as above.

"Every one that is not a subscriber may have the paper at 10 coppers.

"The said paper will be printed on a quarto Sheet of paper, and will be delivered every Wednesday to begin on Jun 3th, 1778.

"All persons who chuses to subscribe are desired to let me know their name and their place of abode.

"I have the honour to be with a sincere desire to contribute as much as is in my power to the advantage and publick satisfaction,

"GENTLEMEN,

"Your most obedient

"and Humble Servant,

"F. MESPLET, Printer."

The first volume was printed entirely in French, consisting of two sheets, quarto size, with four pages of reading matter, each page divided into two columns.

In the centre of the title, on the first page, between the words — La Gazette de Montreal, — is a rude wood-cut of a beaver gnawing at the foot of a tree.

Later, the paper was printed half in French and half in

English. In 1788, the heading was plain, without the beaver. In 1796, we find the English coat of arms of the lion and the unicorn figuring at the head.

I suppose the first issue was less than 500 copies. To-day, after one hundred years time, we find "The Gazette," issued by Messrs. Thomas and Richard White, who became proprietors in 1870. It is now a Daily as well as Weekly, with a daily circulation of 6000, and a weekly issue of 8000. The establishment gives employment to some 75 persons, with a pay-roll of \$1000 weekly.

JNO HORN.

CHAMBLY—CHAMP D'BLÉ.

GENTLEMEN,



AY I ask the favour of your according me space in "THE ANTIQUARIAN," to call attention to a theory with regard to the name of the Chambly Canton, which I find in No. 27 of the "*Canadian Spectator*," recently issued. In a notice of a Map published by the Geological Survey of Canada, it is stated:—

"The valley of the Richelieu was once the most fertile and largest wheat growing district of Canada. The County derives its name *Chambly* from *Champ d'Blé*, indicating the richness of the soil. To-day wheat is rarely grown, the soil being exhausted."

Can any of your readers furnish any information on this point? I confess that to me it is altogether new and startling; I regard it as "flat heresy" to entertain any other belief than that the name has its origin from Captain Chambly of the Carignan Regiment who superintended the erection of the chain of forts on the River Richelieu from Sorel to Isle aux Noix, and I have always felt confident that the records are so complete as to admit no doubt on the subject.

CHAMBLY.

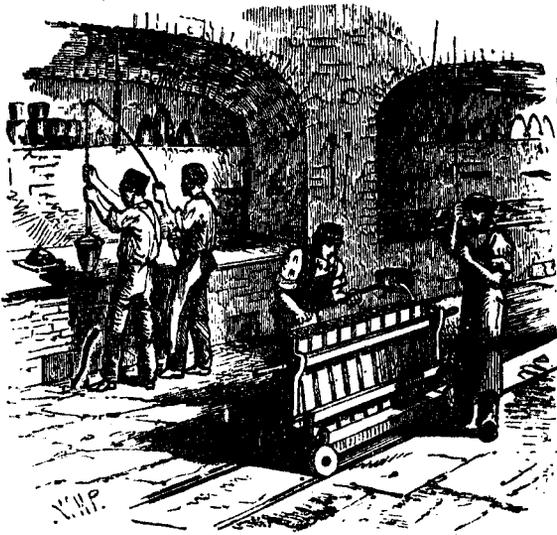
MEDALS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.



WE are in receipt of a letter from a friend at present in Paris, and amongst other complimentary notices of the Exposition, he praises highly the display of coins and medals from the French Mint. They speak to a reflective mind of the instability of royal and imperial grandeur in France. "We see a medal of Josephine and Napoleon, Emperor and Empress; and with a date three years later, of Napoleon and Marie Louise. Another medal represents the King of Rome with his mother as Empress Regent; then Louis XVIII.; Charles X.; Louis Philippe; then the Republic of 1848, with Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, forming her escort; followed by medals bearing profiles of Louis Napoleon, President; of Louis Napoleon and Eugenie de Montijo, and of a baby who is now the Chieselhurst Pretender. Thiers had no medal struck to celebrate the defeat of the Commune, the successful negotiation of his gigantic loan, or the passing of the Constitution; and, apparently, McMahon has so far not given a sitting to the artist of the Mint."

 HISTORY.

A mass of things confusedly heaped together;
 A lumber-room of dusty documents,
 Furnished with all approved court-precedents,
 And old traditional maxims! History!
 Facts dramatized, say rather—action—plot—
 Sentiment—everything the writer's own,
 As it best fits the web-work of his story,
 With here and there a solitary fact
 Of consequence by these great chroniclers,
 Pointed with many a moral apophthegm,
 And wise old saws, learned at the puppet-shows.



HALFPENCE AND FARTHING;

OR, A VISIT TO THE MINT.



NOT far from the famous Tower of London, among the busy streets, houses, shops, and warehouses, there stands a large building of grey stone, with a broad gravelled space in front, and high iron railings along by the street. Inside the railings there is a moat, where — wonder of wonders in the heart of London! — water-lilies float on the surface in summer, with their white cups looking up to the smoky sky. At each end of the long row of iron railings are the gates of the Mint, guarded by soldiers in towering black fur caps, red coats, and white kilts.

Now let us go in and see how the money is made. We pass the red-coated soldiers — who must be so tired of walking up and down — enter by the gate at the end of the moat

where the water-lilies lie, cross the great open space, and, entering the building, walk right through it, and out at the back into a yard, which separates the various work-rooms from each other.

Melting Room is painted on the first door that is unlocked for us. We expect to find it very hot inside, but we ourselves don't melt when we go in, though there are seven or eight furnaces here in a long bricked range, the fire in each being hidden from sight by a round cover, and the covers are beginning to grow red-hot, as if the light was shining through them. To-day is to be the day of halfpence. They are melting down copper in those furnaces. When it has been long enough in to be made liquid by the heat, a man takes off the cover, while another sets machinery in motion, and a crane in the middle of the room swings round its great iron arm over the fiery hole. From the end of this beam the chain hangs down and brings up something heavy out of the furnace—an immense pot, or rather a crucible, full of the molten metal, and glowing as if it were made of fire. Round swings the crane again, and lowers it at the place where the metal is to be poured out into the moulds. Then this gigantic pot is turned slightly over, while the moulds are passed one by one underneath its edge. Out flows the copper like a stream of fire, hissing and scattering sparks. Up rush the flames three or four feet into the air. The workmen stand by and listen, knowing by the sound of the flow, when each mould is full to the top. They are pouring out liquid fire like water pours from a tap. One drop of it would burn to the bone. But the fire is copper, and by-and-by it will be cold bright halfpence.

When the metal cools, it comes out of the moulds in long narrow plates, about the breadth of your hand and the thickness of threepence in coppers. These are taken to the *Rolling Room*, and there, by being passed through several pairs

of heavy steel rollers driven by steam, they become about three times as long as they were a little while ago, and only as thick as a halfpenny.

Next we go to the *Cutting-out Room*. There, with a thunder of machinery, in which one has to talk at the very top of one's voice to make a word heard, the long thin strips of copper are being passed into a machine, coming out at the other side with two lines of holes close together all along them, each hole being the size of a halfpenny. In passing through, the pieces are cut out by a heavy blow from a round sharp edge, and they fall down into a locked box underneath, from which they are taken afterwards—heaps of little pieces of copper-like coins, blank on each side. All the waste copper, the long strips that are now only corners and edges with round holes between, are sent back again to be melted down with the rest in the crucible.

Turning to another part of the room, we see a piece of machinery at work, giving to the blank halfpence that raised edge that you will notice on all copper coins. Each in passing out of the machine gets a squeeze, only for a moment, but so strong that the edge is pressed up all round, and it is shot away to make room for another. In this way they slide down the groove, and are sent out with their edges made at the rate of seven hundred in a minute. If the man puts his hand in the way of the stream of flying halfpences he has it full in a few moments.

After seeing this process, which is one of the prettiest to watch, we leave the noisy room, and go to another part of the building, to see what is done next with the halfpence.

The cutting-out and the pressing-up of their edges has made them too hard for stamping, so they have to be softened by heating in a blast furnace. Then they are cooled by being thrown into a tank of water, and dried again in saw-dust, which is in little tubs on the tables.

Now for the last and important process, stamping—putting the queen's head on one side of them and Britannia with her shield, spear, and helmet, on the other. Talk of thunder in the cutting-out room, never was there such thunder of iron, such crashing and banging as here! You might shout as loud as you liked, and all that would be heard would be a low voice, perhaps only a murmur, with a word here and there. Down the whole length of the room are tremendous stamping machines. The stamp itself, or as it is properly called the die, is made of steel, and has on it the same design which is to be on the coin, with this difference, that while on the coin it is to be raised out, on the die it is sunken in the metal. Two of these dies are placed in each machine, to mark the two sides of the coin, and it rests on one of them while the other is stamped down upon it like a seal. The blow, which descends with the force of forty tons, thus finishes both sides of the coin at the same moment. But such heavy work wears out the dies themselves in about an hour. The moment they begin to get worn they have to be replaced by new ones, for, of course, a die in the least battered would not make a perfect finely-cut impression on the coins. In this way a great many of them are used in a day, so they have to be made in another part of the building, and then there are always plenty of new ones at hand as fast as they are wanted.

Let us watch the stamping-machine a little longer. What a vast structure of iron it is, stretching right up to the ceiling, and doing its work by itself. Worked by steam power from outside the room, it labours steadily, swiftly, with such a noise as might be if the world was tumbling to pieces. One by one it pushes in the coins between the dies, then, withdrawing the piece of iron that brought it, it drops each there, stamps it, and sends it sliding out finished; and this goes on so fast that there is always one running down into the tray.

and another following it, and another just going to come. How bright they are, even brighter than those that you call new, because these are not only fresh from the Mint, but have this very moment been marked with the figure of Britannia and the head of Her Majesty. There is a tray of them here near the stamping-press, thousands of halfpence heaped together, glittering like gold. But how were they made so bright? All the blank ones we saw in sacks in that room where the sawdust was, and freshly made in the cutting-room, were as dull as copper nails. It was certainly by that one blow between the dies that they were brightened as well as stamped. You know that if you scratch a coin the marks shine. Well, this is much the same thing; for the great force with which these are struck does to the whole of the surface as you do to a part by the sharp pressure of a pin. Or to take the case of making a seal, which this process is very like. When you have poured your sealing-wax upon the paper, and stamp it, you raise the stamp, and find that the impression has a high polish like glass. So it is with stamping the coins, only it is the weight of machinery, driven by steam-power, that marks the cold metal as you can mark hot wax with a seal.

The gold and silver coins are made in very much the same way, but with different machinery; and they, being of precious metals, have to be weighed when they are finished, to see if they contain exactly the right amount. In the *Weighing Room* several small machines, encased in glass, are set along the tables, and under each there is a box divided into three partitions. When the machine is working, a pile of shillings is laid along the groove on top of it. All the rest it does by itself. One by one they fall down on the balance, and it drops the light coins into one partition of the box below, the heavy ones into another, and all that are of the right weight into a third. Only three or four shillings out

of every hundred are too light or too heavy, and have to be melted down again.

The work goes on so fast at the Mint that, when they are making coppers, they can turn out from five to six hundred pounds' worth in a day.

NEW MEDALS.



WE have to record the addition of three gold medals to our Canadian series. It is a pleasing evidence of our progress to find gentlemen willing to take these means of encouragement of education in our community, by providing for the annual presentation of medals in our institutions, as prizes for proficiency in the different branches of study. We regret that we are not able to furnish full particulars of each of them, but hope to be in a position to complete our record in our next number.

Firstly, we have a medal presented to the Medical Faculty of Lennoxville College, by Dr. O. C. Wood of Ottawa, which was awarded this year on April 11th, (the first occasion of its presentation,) to Mr. Homer E. Mitchell, of Bedford, P.Q., which we may describe numismatically as follows:—

Gold, size 30; with a clasp and ribbon. *Ob.*—Legend, "Episcopi Collegii de Lennoxville." In field, "Medicinæ Facultatis Monte Regio," with crest of the College, and in exergue the motto, "Recti cultus pectora roborant." *Rev.*—Legend, "Orinus C. Wood, M.D." In field, "Homer E. Mitchell, adjudicatum, Sessio 1877-78."

We have to return our thanks to Dr. David, Principal of the Faculty, for his politeness in affording us the necessary information with reference to this medal, and have only to add that it was a fine specimen of the art, and was the work of Mr. F. X. Beauchamp, of this City.

Secondly. A gold medal was presented at the recent examination of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, by P. S. Murphy, Esquire; and

Thirdly. A Prize Medal in gold was awarded to Madlle. De Martigney at the recent exercises at the Academy of Music, Quebec.

We regret that descriptive information of the above has not reached us in time for insertion in the present number, but we hope to return to the subject.

These medals were, in *intaglio*, but we hear of dies being prepared, so that we may look forward to their becoming permanent institutions among us.

In addition to the foregoing, we have to place on record, a small medalet, in white metal, commemorative of St. Jean Baptiste Day of the present year. *Obv.*—In field, a figure of St. Jean Baptiste seated, with inscription, "Agnus Dei," surrounded by the legend, "En memoire de la Fete St. Jean Baptiste, 1878." *Rev.*—A Cornet, "21-22 Juin 1878," with legend, "Souvenir du grand Jubile Musical, Montreal." The medal is surmounted with a loop and a small ring.

There are also varieties of a new medalet in white metal, commemorative of a pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupré, now in course of celebration, a detailed account of which will appear in our October number.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

We have little to report in the shape of progress, the Society having adjourned its meetings over the Summer months. The regular monthly meetings were held in April, May, and June, with a fair attendance of members, and

many objects of interest were exhibited, although there was nothing of sufficient importance for especial record here.



EDITORIAL.

WE have already held out our hands in greeting to our subscribers at the commencement of a new volume, so that at the close of our labours for this number, (seeing that the summer heat is with us, marked with an unusual severity,) we are content to let our work speak for itself. We have to apologize for a little delay in our appearance, the main reason for which we state on the third page of our cover, this we trust to obviate in the future.

We are duly in receipt of our esteemed co-labourer, "The American Journal of Numismatics," for July, which is, as usual, replete with information and instruction.

We learn that a very important sale of coins will take place in New York, some time in October next; the catalogue will comprise a very large and splendid lot of Medals, and American Tradesmen's Tokens, Washington pieces, &c.; there will also be a very choice collection of Canadian pieces, (say about 40 medals and 100 coins,) including some of the very rarest. A large number of portraits and numismatic books will also be added, many of them very valuable. It will, without doubt, be the largest sale which has taken place for some time; and we need only say that it will include the collections of such experienced numismatists as Messrs. Woodward, Holland, and Chadbourne, of Boston, to ensure for it more than the usual attention. We are informed that the preparation of the catalogue is entrusted to able hands, so that we may look for a worthy record of so important an event.