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CANADIAN TEMPERANCE MEDALS.

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*(Read before the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society
 of Montreal.)*

QUONCE and again have records come down to us of wonderful movements towards reform taking hold of nations,—wonderful, not merely on account of grand results, but because of the great self-sacrifice, to those wont to gratify every desire, necessary to such achievement. These movements seem to spring, often without apparent warning, almost instantaneously from the people. Under a mighty leader, customs encrusted with centuries, and habits confirmed by ages of practice, are dashed aside as stubble before the onslaught. Yet such, apparently, impulsive actions are only the outward results, the coming to fruit, so to speak, of years of deep and anxious thought. Like as the rapid fungoid growth, that suddenly springs from the trunk of the decaying oak, is the bursting into fruit of the plant that had for years been permeating

into every cell and tissue of the race; so the movements are only the outcome of steady and prolonged heart-searching; unceasing.

Many are the impulses of this nature that have, from time to time, impelled our race in its onward course. Some only attempts relinquished when the task was found beyond the powers of untried energies; others tending in a wrong direction; yet all resulting from the better motive implanted within; the struggling and straining after the higher and nobler when thoroughly conscious; through care and indulgence, of sinking deeper and deeper into barbarism and imbecility.

As one of the great, and by no means of the least importance, may be classed the Temperance Reform that burst in upon us in the early part of this century. There were those, an ever-increasing number, who long and earnestly felt that the people were sinking through over-indulgence. A shadow, deep and ominous, in shape of increasing and unceasing tap-room revelry, to them, seemed to hang over the land, debasing and erasing all of what, to man, is pure and holy.

Stout hearts and brave were those who first attempted to stem the tide. Struggling on, at length, they were rewarded, now and again, by grand expressions of popular enthusiasm helping them towards their desired goal—a reformation of their country.

The temperance cause first came into full fruition in the United States; and from thence its apostles early carried the standard to this land with, varying although often, wonderful success.

The movement having taken deeper root in Nova Scotia than, perhaps, any of the other provinces, it is with it that this account will begin. As regards the mother-land, it did not, nor do circumstances indicate that, in England at least, it will soon, like a conquering army, carry all before it. For

there, although by no means lacking workers, no great popular demonstrations have helped on the cause. But under Father Mathew, in the short time allotted him for work, all Ireland was renovated. Wherever he turned thousands came flocking to his standard. Of all temperance efforts his was the most brilliant and successful.

Spreading beyond the scenes of his labours, the movement took root among his countrymen in Canada, and through them extended to the French-speaking part of our population. Afterwards under Father Chiniquy great results for the latter and by them were achieved.

And while this reformation has left an enduring impression on our times, much of its story remains unrecorded. No high sounding praises tell on the pages of history, of the wonderful deeds of many who first battled with that mighty giant, custom and indulgence. But all has not so perished. Then let us not mourn over the irretrievably lost, searching rather the more eagerly for what may yet be found. The history of the movement has not altogether sunk into oblivion with those who were first actively engaged in its promotion. Do not the praises of some of its heroes still ring in our ears.

It is not of the story of the movement nor of its great men, but of its medallic history, telling in indelible characters of its influence and of their deeds in this country, upon which it is intended that this paper should more particularly dwell.

It was usual with the early temperance reformers to give some token or badge of membership to those joining their ranks. These tokens often took the more convenient form of medals. So far, eleven of these medals, relating to Canadian temperance societies, have come under my observation. There may be others of the existence of which I am ignorant; but leaving such to a more worthy pen, those that

have appeared in tangible metal will be taken up chronologically, commencing with that of the Nova Scotian Temperance Society, which, without doubt, has priority in age.

I. *Ob.* : NOVA SCOTIA. In field, UNION IS STRENGTH, with Maltese Cross underneath; the whole partially enclosed by two sprigs of mayflower.

Rev. : TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. In field, TOKEN OF MEMBERSHIP, enclosed by mayflower as above.

This medal was struck about the year 1832 for distribution among the members of the society. As has been previously stated, the temperance reform took an early hold on the people of Nova Scotia; even in 1829 societies for its promotion were organized. The Halifax society was founded in 1831, and became very active in the cause, establishing branches in different parts of the Province. By its officers and those of its branches these medals were given to every one signing the pledge, which act constituted all such as members. The society in 1841 gave place to the Sons of Temperance, when they spread over the country.

II. *Ob.* : ROM. CATH. TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION. *Ex.* REV. P. PHELAN, Pres. MONTREAL, Feb. 23, 1840. Arms, consisting of shield with lamb to left above and radiated I.H.S. below. Crest, a radiated cross surrounded by the word PLEDGE. Supporters to the right, a man with flag inscribed SOBRIETY; to the left, a woman with DOMESTIC COMFORT on her flag. A rose, shamrock, and thistle, on the groundwork.

Rev. : O MARY, CONCEIVED WITHOUT SIN, PRAY FOR US WHO HAVE RECOURSE TO THEE, THAT WE CHASTE & TEMPERATE BE. *Ex.* J. ARNAULT. The Virgin standing on a globe in the act of trampling a serpent. The globe is inscribed CANADA with the letter M and a cross in the foreground.

J. Arnault, whose name appears on this medal as its en-

graver, came here, from France, on the invitation of the gentlemen of the Seminary. He remained in Canada about fifteen years under their patronage, when he returned to his native land. His workshop was located in Craig Street, near the place now occupied by Chanteloup's brass foundry. This medal we can class not only as Canadian, but of Canadian workmanship, and while it is one of the earliest medals struck here, it shows some considerable degree of merit. The obverse is copied from that appearing on the Father Mathew medals, which in turn seems to have been adapted from the design prevailing on the medals of the London Temperance Society. The supporters, a man whose motto is "Sobriety," and a woman, with "Domestic comfort" written on her banner, as the result of sobriety in her husband, are intended to represent that by adhesion to temperance principles will return the departed home joys of former days. The Catholic Temperance Association, like many others, was first organized for the promotion mainly of moderation, but it was soon found that simple moderation did not work well in the reclaiming of those accustomed to excess; so in the following year (1841) on the anniversary Sunday of its founding, it was re-organized into a total abstinence society. The reverend president, whose torch was lighted at the blaze of temperance enthusiasm kindled by Father Mathew, was the heart and soul of the movement, and continued to work in the cause in Montreal until transferred to a higher sphere of labour as Bishop of Kingston.

III. *Ob.*: PER IPSUM ET CUM IPSO ET IN IPSO VINCES.—

Arms as last, save that the position of the supporters are changed, the man being to the left, over which an angel hovers with a crown of laurel; the woman, to the right, stands regarding the cross, while an angel is about to decorate her with a garland. At their feet are two children seated.

Rev.: HALIFAX ROMAN CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. THE VERY REVEREND JOHN LOUGHAN, V. G., PRESIDENT. A Greek cross inscribed: PLEDGE. I PROMISE TO ABSTAIN FROM ALL INTOXICATING DRINKS, &c EXCEPT USED MEDICINALLY AND BY ORDER OF A MEDICAL MAN, AND TO DISCOUNTENANCE THE CAUSE & PRACTICE OF INTEMPERANCE. The corners of the cross are radiated, and the four spaces contain the words: FOUNDED. 24TH JAN. 1841. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

This is a faithful copy of the Father Mathew medal in every particular, except in the name of the Society and place and date of issue. It shows how wonderful and wide spread the influence of his efforts in Ireland. From this we would infer that Father Loughan must have spent some time in Ireland with the Apostle of Temperance and carried away some of his enthusiasm. Of the movement thus inaugurated in Halifax I have not been able to learn much, but am under the impression that it was strong and powerful, and has proved lasting and far-reaching in its results.

IV. *Ob.*: IN HOC SIGNO VINCES. Arms as last, except that the angel with the garland is wanting; the inscription on the flags are respectively LA SOBRIÉTÉ and LA FELICITÉ DOMESTIQUE, and the name of the engraver, DAVIS, BIRM., is under the groundwork.

Rev.: SOCIÉTÉ D'ABSTINENCE COMPLETE À CORK, LE TRÈS REVEREND T. MATHÉW, PRESIDENT. A Greek cross as last inscribed. PROMESSE. JE PROMETS DE M'ABSTENIR DE TOUTE SORTE DE BOISSON ENIVRANTE EXCEPTÉ EN CAS DE MALADIE ET PAR ORDRE D'UN MÉDECIN. JE PROMETS EN OUTRE D'ÉVITER TOUTE CE QUE PEUT CONDUIRE À L'INTEMPÉRANCE. In two upper spaces or corners ETABLIE. 10 AVRIL, 1838.

This is, to all intents and purposes, a French Father

Mathew medal. The Pledge and other inscriptions are almost literal translations. The more I examined the closer did I find the resemblance to those distributed so abundantly throughout Ireland, I was therefore for a long time inclined to doubt its claim to be classed as Canadian, but these doubts have been long since cleared away. For there is no country using the French language in which undoubted English symbols, or rather medals of Birmingham workmanship, would be used. Against this may be argued, that we have the Colony of Mauritius and the Channel Islands, but in neither of these places did the temperance cause make much progress. There is also the fact touched on before, that the temperance reform spread among the French Canadians through inspiration received from the Father Mathew movement in Ireland. Another proof that may be mentioned is: that the specimen, from which this description has been given, was purchased from the collection of Mr. Boucher, who, as a Canadian collector, confined himself mainly to specimens picked up in Canada. He also assured me that it was issued to members of Canadian temperance organizations.

V. *Ob.*: *Ex.* ST. JEAN. John the Baptist standing with right hand raised; in his left he holds a long staff surmounted by a cross. By his left stands a lamb, and to the right are plants growing.

Rev.: TEMPERANCE. *Ex.* L. R. Near the bottom a beaver rests on two sprigs of maple leaves. The field has been left plain, no doubt that the recipient's name might be engraved thereon.

There is no date or other indication by which any knowledge may be gained of the time or place of issue of this medal. But as to time I cannot be far astray in placing it thus early in the list, believing it to have been struck after the Father Mathew series had been exhausted—that is about

the year 1845. And as to place; it is undoubtedly of Canadian workmanship, and must have emanated either from Montreal or Quebec, most likely the former. The "L. B." on the reverse stands for the engraver's initials, but whose name is thus commemorated has been lost with the multitude of the forgotten dead.

VI. *Ob.*: IL NE BOIRA NI VIN NI AUCUNE LIQUEUR ENIVRANTE. John the Baptist standing holding in his left hand a long staff surmounted by a cross, from which hangs a ribbon inscribed TEMPERANCE, to the left is a stone; and on the right are plants growing; underneath a beaver rests on two sprigs of maple leaves. The engraver's name, DAVIS BIRM., is inscribed on the groundwork.

Rev.: JESUS ABREUVE DE FIEL ET DE VINAIGRE AVEZ PITIÉ DE NOUS. *Ex.* JE SERAI TOUJOURS FIDÈLE À MA PROMESSE. The crucifixion, with the Virgin standing on the left adoring. On the right is a Roman soldier in the act of raising a sponge on a pole. In the back ground is a Doric structure, probably intended as a representation of the temple.

The figure of John the Baptist, an improvement on the last, is an entirely new device. It was probably the only device in use from 1845 to the issue of the Chiniquy medals in 1853. This design seems more appropriate for a Canadian temperance medal than any yet adopted; not simply because John the Baptist is Patron Saint of Canada, and his day celebrated by all loyal and patriotic French Canadians, as their national holiday, but because he was a Nazarite,—that is, observed, among other stringent rules, that of the teetotaler,—drinking neither wine nor strong drink all the years of his life.

VII. *Ob.*: MARIE JÉSUS JOSEPH. *Ex.* SOYÈZ FIDÈLE JUSQU'À LA MORT. The Virgin Mary and Joseph standing with the child Jesus between.

Ex. IN.: HOC.: SIGNO.: VINCES. At top a tablet inscribed ET VOTRE ÂME SERA PERCÉE D'UN GLAIVE. Under the tablet a heart pierced with a dagger and surrounded with a garland, inscription above SACRÉ CŒUR, below DE MARIE. Inscription in field—POUR L'AMOUR DE JÉSUS CRUCIFIÉ JE SERAI TOUJOURS FIDÈLE A L'ENGAGEMENT QUE J'AI PRIS DANS LA SOCIÉTÉ DE TEMPERANCE. A cross in the midst of the inscription, underneath a beaver resting on two sprigs of maple leaves.

This is the medal issued during the movement that had Father Chiniquy for its leader. From the faithfulness and earnestness with which he entered on the work, and the success which attended his labours, he has been called the Father Mathew of Canada. Probably next after the rebellion, his work stirred our unexcitable and peace-loving French Canadian peasant deeper than any other event in our history. With the exception of the beaver and maple leaves, indicative of its Canadian origin, the symbols displayed on this medal are altogether religious in their character. All the temperance medals heretofore issued, as will have been observed, gave some symbolic prominence to the object for which they were struck. It, therefore, seems strange that this one should lack all such allusion.

VIII. *Ob.*: Same as last.

Rev.: Similar to last. The heart is different in shape, the cross narrower, and the I in "IN HOC" opposite the P in "POUR."

The reverse of this medal is a copy of the last, somewhat inferior in execution, having a number of variations in the more minute details. As the obverse is identical with the last, I would infer that the reverse die was either broken or lost, and that a new one had to be engraved. It seems to lack the usual faultlessness in lettering and arrangement of the

Birmingham issue. Still it is in finish better than could be expected from a Canadian artist of the time. I am, therefore, inclined to the opinion that it is the work of a New York engraver.

IX. *Ob.*: Similar to No. VI. The name of the engraver is wanting.

Rev.: As No. VI.

With this medal we come to the fourth and last group—that is, those issued under the later temperance revival. It was struck, in 1878, by Mr. Lymburner, from dies engraved by Mr. G. Bishop. The copy (No. VI.) seems to have been faithfully followed, although the workmanship is considerably inferior. Some five hundred of them were struck and issued to the members of a temperance society at Lachine.

X. *Ob.*: ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY, MONTREAL, ESTAB. FEB. 21ST, 1841. Arms as in No. III. Above, IN HOC SIGNO VINCES. Beneath is a ribbon attached, inscribed TEMPERANCE. CHARITY. RELIGION.

Rev.: Plain.

This medal was struck during the present year from a die engraved by Mr. J. D. Scott, the same artist who engraved the dies for the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society's medal. It shows evidence of a considerable degree of merit. When placed beside the first medal issued by the same society nearly forty years ago, we can have no cause to complain regarding want of improvement in our Canadian art. The old design is here revived, which is perhaps as appropriate as any heretofore used. Only twenty-five impressions were struck off when the die was accidentally broken. A new die has been ordered which, it is expected, will be completed before the end of the year.

XI. *Ob.*: A Greek cross with the ends terminating in *fleur de lys*. On the top arm is a triangle enclos-

ing the all-seeing eye; the bottom has a beaver; the left RELIGION, and the right PATRIE. Resting on the cross is an oval medallion of blue and white enamel, inscribed SOCIÉTÉ DE TEMPERANCE EGLISE ST. PIERRE, MONTREAL. A cross, with a spear and sponge, stands on a rock. Surrounding the medallion is a wreath of ears of wheat and maple leaves.

Rev. : Plain.

Although this can hardly be classed as a medal, partaking more of the nature of the badge; yet because of the character of the design I notice it here. It was manufactured in Paris about a year ago. The society which it represents is at present actively engaged in temperance work. It recognizes two distinct forms of membership,—those who promise moderation and others who give in their adhesion to total abstinence principles. Medals are given to the former in brass while the latter receive theirs in silver. Those intended for the officers of the society differ slightly from either.

When, at the last meeting, I promised a paper on this subject, I had no idea that it was half so extensive, or so interesting, as it has proved to me; neither did I expect when I commenced writing it, that it would have occupied so much of your time. For this trespass I would ask your indulgence, as also for bringing a subject, not at all popular with many, so prominently before you. But if I shall have interested some in a series of Canadian medals, having relation to movements in the history of its people, grand and lasting in their effects, I shall be amply rewarded in this my first effort of the kind before this society.

The Sydney, N. S. W., Mint has made arrangements for an issue of a new silver coinage.

He is a first-rate collector who can, upon all occasions, collect his wits.

THE SWISS COLONISTS IN MANITOBA.

WE are indebted to our friend, Mr. E. A. Bulger, for the loan of a number of original letters with reference to the above subject. Mr. Bulger's father was Commandant at Fort Douglas, and the information furnished is extremely valuable, enabling us to supplement the article in our April number, and also to correct some mis-statements.

Probably in consequence of clerical errors in the M.S. furnished to us, we stated the name of the Earl of Selkirk to be Thomas *Dundas* instead of *Douglas*, and the Governor of the Hudson Bay Company as *Alexander McDowell* instead of *McDonell*.

We also stated that Fort Douglas was situated on the west branch of Red River, "*near* the site of the present Fort Garry," whereas, from an early plan of Winnipeg, the property of Mr. Bulger, it is clearly shown that Fort Douglas stood on a fork of the river several miles distant from Fort Garry.

The agent of Earl Selkirk, who was mainly instrumental in inducing the Swiss settlers to emigrate to the Red River, is described as

"M. Rodolphe de May d'Utzenstorf Burgeois de Berne, Capitaine au Service Britannique, et Commissaire Plenipotentiaire du Comte de Selkirk m'oblige pour lui et en son nom, comme possesseur de la Colonie de la Riviere Rouge et des terres a elle appartenantes dans l'Amerique Septentrionale."

It is clear that Captain May exceeded his authority in his promises to the intending emigrants, and even before they left Switzerland murmurings and discontent had arisen, the following letter will show that even the abandonment of the project was imminent:—

London, 6th April, 1821.

I have received your letter of the 23rd ult., and am sorry to find that some malicious persons have been deceiving the emigrants whom you had engaged at Neuchatel—the only person to whom I wrote is a Mr. Riser of Renan—and I send you his letter to me and my answer—the proposal made in the letter addressed to you by the meeting of emigrants is founded in misapprehension, or an intentional breach of their engagement, after having by their agreeing with you induced me to charter a fine large ship at a heavy expense—their proposal, however, cannot be agreed to—nor indeed any other terms than those contained in your prospectus. I never wrote to any person holding out any other terms or expectations, and it appears to me to be a wilful falsehood, if the contrary is asserted by any person whatever. I have now already incurred the principal part of the expense of transporting these people, and I still hope they will see their error and fulfil their engagements. If I had not chartered the ship, I should have been quite indifferent whether the people went to Red River or not. I expect to hear from you soon, and remain,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient,

Captain R. de May.

(Signed) A. COLVILLE.

We have next a letter from Captain de May to Mr. Alexander McDonell, dated from Dort, in Holland, 24th May, 1821, which explains very minutely the status of emigrants then about to embark:—

“I suppose, of course, that when you were last in London, Mr. Colville has communicated to you the commission and full powers with which he has entrusted me to engage in Switzerland and Germany settlers for the Red River Settlement, of which you are Governor; in consequence of these orders I am embarking now and sending off to Hudson's

Buy a transport of about 175 settlers of all ages, almost all Swiss,—good, honest, and industrious people. I shall take the liberty to recommend them most particularly to your protection and good offices:—the more so, on their being pleased with their new situation and writing the same home to their friends, depends entirely our future success in getting more settlers, of which we shall get thousands of families if these write encouraging letters to their friends and relatives—it is therefore a matter not only of humanity but of policy to do everything to make them contented and happy. This letter, as well as a detailed list of the party and a set of copies of the printed and stamped engagements of the settlers, in each of which you will find what they have paid on account, and what they owe yet for their passage money, will be delivered to you by Mr. De Huser, a gentleman of the highest respectability, of excellent character and many talents, who goes out by Mr. Colville's order as Commissary to govern and conduct the settlers to Red River; he is a particular friend of mine, and I take the liberty to recommend him most particularly to your notice and good offices; he is to be kept free of expenses in everything according to the rank of a gentleman; he is to stay the winter at Red River, the next spring he is to be sent down to Hudson's Bay, hereafter passage provided for him to England, from whence Mr. Colville will send him on to Switzerland, where he is to publish a general report of the state of the settlement, the treatment the Swiss settlers have received, and how they are pleased with their new country,—if this report is favorable, as I hope, several hundred families, mostly with property, will emigrate to Red River in the spring of 1823, with whom M. de Huser will return to the colony, and then stay and settle there; as, therefore, a great deal depends on his favorable report in Switzerland, it will be more politic to treat him well and kindly, as the settlers are highly at-

tached to him already, it will be proper and prudent to give him the management of them as long as he stays, and when he returns. I requested, and I suppose that Mr. Colville has given or sent you necessary orders and instructions about it, that the settlers might be divided from the beginning into several districts, the first party being small it is only necessary to divide them into two separate districts, but not far distant from each other, all the Germans into one, and the French into a second," etc.

The remainder of the letter is occupied in introducing by name several of the more influential settlers, with description of their rank and position, etc.

A letter from M. Walther de Huser, the Commissioner appointed by the Swiss Government to take charge of and accompany the settlers, dated Fort York, August 24th, 1822, announces their arrival two days previously. This letter is addressed to "Mr. Bulger, Governor of Fort Douglas, at Red River."

Early in 1823, it became evident that many of the Swiss settlers were making arrangements to leave the colony for the United States. Mr. Bulger interrogated some of those most active in this movement, and the reason given was mainly as follows:—

"The promises made to us in Switzerland have not been fulfilled, we were not nourished the first year as was promised; our baggage was left at the sea, and even this year the greatest part of it was left there also; we gave almost all we had last winter for provisions, and we suffered much misery. This country is not what the prospectus stated it would be,—the winters are too long,—we never can become farmers here,—we cannot live here,—we are not hunters,—to obtain a little meat we run the risk of being killed by the Indians or being frozen."

Arrangements were made for their removal to "the Mis-

sissippi—to St. Louis," and one Louis Nolin undertook to conduct them there; they paid him a considerable sum of money, and gave him, in part payment, cloth and other goods which they had received "from the colony,"—also, the cows which had been furnished to them, which Nolin appears to have re-sold immediately. Some of them stated their object to be, to get to New Orleans, and ultimately back to Switzerland.

The following letter may be regarded as the closing, or summing up, of the entire investigation; it was written by Capt. Bulger, who was then in London, to Mr. De May in Switzerland:

"London, March 10, 1824.

"It was my intention to go to Paris soon after my return from Hudson's Bay, but I have hitherto been detained in London by particular business, which, I am sorry to say, is not yet brought to a conclusion. I therefore do not think it right to keep our friend Malthey's letter any longer, as you may be desirous of writing an answer to it by the Hudson's Bay ship in May.

"As you may feel interested about the Swiss settlers of Red River, I will just state, that, before I arrived in that country, a great many of them had taken their departure for the United States of America, and of those who remained there was not one who was not eagerly bent upon pursuing the same route; but it was impossible for them to remove their families without aid from the Colony, which Mr. Halkett would not give. They, therefore, were compelled to remain, and I did everything in my power to reconcile them to the country. I established them upon small lots of land, which they all preferred to large lots, and gave them upon credit every assistance that the Colony magazines could afford, besides a milch cow to each of those who had families. When I left the Colony, in August last, there only remained [here

follow 19 names.] But I apprehend that a considerable number of those have since left the Colony. I know that, in consequence of orders received from England in June, 1823, that nothing more should be given to the settlers *upon credit*, a party had begun to be formed, when I came away, among the Meurons and Swiss, to go to the Mississippi..... We have, in fact, received accounts from the Colony, which state that from 15 to 20 families had departed in September last, for the U. S. of America; I think we may safely conclude, that there are now very few of the Swiss emigrants remaining at the Red River.

"It would appear from Malthey's letter that he entertains greater hopes than ever of the prosperity of the Colony, but in a little time, perhaps, he may see cause to think otherwise. All that I can say is, that I am very far from participating in his hopes. Time will tell which of us has formed the most correct judgment.

"To Capt. Rudolphe de May.

"A. BULGER."

In addition to the foregoing, we extract from the voluminous correspondence, so kindly placed at our service, the following document. It is evident that Capt. Bulger, and others in authority at the settlement, did everything in their power to keep faith with the settlers; but, at that early date, we can well understand how circumstances, beyond their control, frustrated their efforts.

A Petition from the Meuron settlers to Andrew Bulger, Esq., Governor of Assiniboine, Nov. 28, 1822:

The Petition of the Meuron Soldiers settled in Red River, Humbly Sheweth:

That the Regiment de Meurons and De Watteviles were disbanded in Canada in 1816, and that the same year some of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the two regiments left Montreal with the late Lord Selkirk, under engagements to accompany him to Red River, and that your

petitioners are of the number who accompanied his Lordship hither.

That from the above time we have worked diligently, day and night, to make ourselves in some degree comfortable, but without having gained the most distant probability of the realization of our hopes. In summer grasshoppers and Indians are our daily visitors, and famine our constant attendant.

That it is a country in which our lives are not safe from the attacks of the savages, who are more to be dreaded than civilized man.

That it is our most sincere wish to leave this unfortunate Colony, in terms of our engagement with his late Lordship, which promises us a passage to England, or our own country, in case of our being at any time dissatisfied with this.

That being in a country in which there is no law, combined with the other disadvantages peculiar to itself, we conceive we have good cause to complain.

That, from all these circumstances, we trust you will take our most miserable condition into your serious consideration, and grant us our passage home, as expressed in our agreements, or give us the means of removing ourselves and families to the United States of America.

Signed by 29 Settlers.

THE LAND OF THE DAKOTAS.



It is more than three centuries since Jacques Cartier, an enterprising French navigator, discovered the mouth of the St. Lawrence, whose extreme headwaters beyond the great lakes are within an hour's walk of a tributary of the Mississippi.

From the zealous Jesuits and Franciscans, who were the

first to explore these northern wilds, we have various and conflicting accounts of the country and the wild, strange inhabitants. Of these *religieux*, many were saintly men who went forth burning with earnest zeal to storm the kingdom of Satan in what seemed to them his very stronghold, and who from the simple faith which led them, often alone, through difficulties and dangers most fearful, to deaths of torture, deserve to be counted in the "noble army of martyrs."

Others there were, whose zeal for Christ's kingdom seemed quite subservient to lower aims, and whose written accounts show a greater desire to win earthly fame as discoverers than to win these wild heathen to a Christian civilization.

The building of forts and their adjacent settlements on the lower St. Lawrence, soon attracted from France adventurers of all kinds, from men of rank who obtained grants of lands, to those from the very dregs of the home population. Many of these adventurers mixed and assimilated with the neighbouring Indians, and in untold numbers and ways wandered westward. Thus in the course of a generation there appeared another class of inhabitants the "voyageurs," "coureurs des bois," or "bois brulés," as they were variously termed. These, with their union of French and Indian blood, often seemed to unite the vices of the two races. Of mercurial temperament, and vagabond, lawless life, they penetrated far and near, and it would be impossible to find a northern Indian tribe unaffected by these wanderers.

In 1615, Champlain, Lieutenant-Governor of New France, or Canada, penetrated to Lake Huron, and some Jesuit priests went with him, and afterward beyond him. In the year 1671, St. Luson was sent out by Talon, the Intendant of Canada, to search for copper mines on Lake Superior. After wintering at the Manatoulin Islands, he proceeded to the Sault St. Marie, whither his voyageur, Nicolas Perrot persuaded many Indians of the Sacs, Winnebagos, Menomonies,

and Ojibeways to repair, and there St. Lusson, on the 15th day of June, 1672, with all the pomp of religious and civil service that he could muster, took possession of all the countries, lakes, and rivers, adjacent and west and south, "in the name of the most high, mighty, and redoubted monarch, Louis Fourteenth of that name."

In 1678 Daniel Greysolon Du Luth, a native of Lyons, built the first trading-post at the western extremity of Lake Superior. Here, about the head-waters of the two great streams, the St. Lawrence and Mississippi, midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, lay in primeval beauty the Land of the Dakotas, of whom an old historian of missions thus writes: "For sixty leagues, from the extremity of the upper lake, toward sunset, and as it were, in the centre of the western nations, they have all united their forces in a general league." Indeed, this is the meaning of the word Dakota, by which name one of the most warlike and powerful nations of these northern Indians call themselves. The Ojibeways, north of Lake Superior, with whom they were waging continual war, called them "Nadowaysioux," and the French using the final syllable, the nickname Sioux has thus been fastened upon them.

Archæologists are rising up in our new country to read from southern ruins and northern mounds the unwritten history of an ancient civilization completely lost. But to most of us the red Indians are the primeval inhabitants. For years unbounded by their oral traditions, they have been the lords of the soil, mighty hunters of buffalo, bear, and other wild animals which abounded in the country, with rites and ceremonies peculiar to themselves, and barbarous usages varying with the different tribes or nations. A keen sense of honor and a certain purity in their aboriginal life have been terribly abused, and apparently quite crushed out, by their intercourse with that scum of civilization which

the first wave of emigration seems always to throw on the sad shores of heathendom.

The Country of the Dakotas, of which the French heard from voyageurs and eastern Indians such great accounts, comprised what is now called Minnesota, and an indefinite sweep of land toward the far-western Rocky Mountains. In its northern part clear streams, in the midst of this pine woods, dashed over rocky beds and down steep descents into the great lake, forming numerous water-falls, or "ha-has," as the Indians call them. In the southern part more sluggish streams wound over the prairies, their bordering of cotton-wood, bass-wood, elm and willow, forming the only wood supply of the country, except a strip of woodland varying from five to twenty miles in width, and which stretched diagonally from north-east to south-west for a hundred miles. Innumerable lakelets were scattered over the country, some lying alone with pretty little wooded headlands, and others strung as on silver threads by little streams, connecting one with another, over wild stretches of rolling prairie land. Some lakes showed clear, pebbly bottoms, and others were marsh-like, and filled with an abundant growth of wild rice, which attracted each autumn, innumerable wild geese and ducks.

By some voyageurs the inhabitants were called "gens des lacs," from the numerous lakes among which they lived; and Nicollot, who, in 1836, explored the country, called it Undine. Pere Hennepin, a Franciscan of the Recollet Order, was the first European to explore the country. He had been attached to an exploring expedition, led by La Salle, which finally from Lake Michigan crossed to Illinois River. In February of 1680, Hennepin, in a bark canoe, with two voyageurs, floated down this river, and from its mouth ascended the Mississippi. As he is connected with the first discovery by white men of the Falls of Niagara, so he was

the first white man to reach the falls on the distant Mississippi to which he gave the name of his patron saint, Anthony of Padua. And now come, the first actual knowledge of the Dakotas, who, though still a powerful people, had, even in the time of Hennepin, lost ground in the north before the Ojibeways, and who now, though their language gives the name to the beautiful country of Minnesota, have not one foothold within its bounds.



AMURY GIROD.

(Read before the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal.)



THE paper which I have prepared, treats of that unfortunate rising of a people, whose leaders saw no other escape from what they regarded as injustice and misrule, than that most desperate of remedies, an appeal to arms. The history of the Rebellion of 1837 has never been fully written, but we all know its results, and to-day see our fellow countrymen in the free possession of those very liberties for which so many perished only one generation ago.

However, my aim is not to discuss the merits of the case, nor to attempt a sketch of its history, but merely to give an account, in so far as I have been able to collect the materials, of a man, not in any sense a "leader," but a type of many, I believe, who engaged in the struggle,—one of so little prominence that he is usually described in the reports of the day, as "Amury Girod, an alien."

He was born in the Canton of Appenzal in Switzerland, came to Canada some years before the Rebellion, and settled at Varennes, where he married the daughter of a farmer of some means, named Ainse. The exact date of his mar-

riage is not easily ascertained, but he had a family previous to 1833.

In appearance he was pleasing, his figure was good, rather above the average height, and quick and active in his movements.

He was well educated and was a frequent writer on political and agricultural subjects; his opinion on many points was just, and he was undoubtedly actuated by a strong desire for the improvement of the conditions surrounding him. But the very intenseness of this desire, acting on an enthusiastic nature, lead to unpractical solutions of the problems he treated.*

In the *Montreal Herald* of December 25th, 1837, there is a notice of a work of his, "Observations on British North America," &c., criticizing the work severely, and at the end of the article the editor says that some four years previous Girod had been introduced and then offered to contribute articles against Mr. Papineau's party.

Some light may be thrown on the position he then occupied by two MS. letters, which were presented to the Library of McGill College, among the books and pamphlets of the late Frederick Griffin. They are written in English, dated Montreal, 20th April, 1833, addressed to the "Editor of the Albion, London," and signed "Lemanus," to which Mr. Griffin added "*alias* Amury Girod." His intention evidently was to have written a series, as they are headed "Addresses to the

* Morgan, in his *Bibliotheca Canadensis*, gives the following list of his published works.

I. *Traité d'Agriculture* (d'Évans) adapté au climat du Bas-Canada, traduit. Québec, 1831.

II. *Conversations sur l'Agriculture*, par un habitant de Varennes. Québec, 1834.

III. *Notes diverses sur Bas-Canada*. Village, Debartzch, 1835. pp. 129.

Besides these, he wrote an unpublished work, "Observations on British North America and the United States," and many shorter articles on political subjects.

British Nation." The second letter, "On the Government of Lower Canada," is of the greater interest to us. He strongly attacks the Executive, the Legislative Council, the Judiciary, and the family party which ruled in Quebec. This is not surprising, but later on in the letter we find him boldly denouncing the small and narrow aims of the leaders of the Assembly and is very decided in his denunciations of the misapplied energies and faults of that body. Here is his description of old Mr. Bourdages :

"A violent, un-talented country notary, but a man who at least is sincere in his faith, a man who was once brave in the field *for* England. His argumentation *in* the House is almost regularly, viz., 'Mr. Speaker: Has ever anybody heard such thing proposed as the Hon. member for A B C county does? Not to my knowledge. It is against the dignity of the House, and we will have nothing to with (it) dixi!' The peasants who hear their leader speak in that way, go quietly to the smoking room leaving him the case to discuss, what they do so little understand of as he does himself."

Mr. Papineau—"Gifted with more energy than his countrymen generally possess, and having acquired more knowledge than the Canadians are generally *allowed* to possess, he was a most respectable, invaluable man, when an Earl of Dalhousie began to trample on the rights of British subjects in the Colony; but it must not be forgotten that he had in the House of Assembly to combat a few mediocre men, that the ablest representatives, Messrs. Nelson and Cu-villier, were his partizans, and that seven-eighths of the Assembly were men of no acquirements whatever, prejudiced characterless people. Since that man has lost his energetical opposer in the Earl of Dalhousie, his restless spirit wanting useful occupation, his ambition passing the lawful limits, the one has delighted in agitating the people in every direction, and the other has chosen another aim than that of

being the guardian of constitutional liberty." Then, after giving other reasons for his warning influence, he predicts his rise, "and then conscious of the falsehood of his intentions and actions, will revenge most cruelly, that contempt into which he is falling."

He attacks the disgraceful farce of education, and of public works, and says of the roads, "that it would be a true punishment for a fellow of the better class of society to travel over them all—if he comes back alive, he must have a good constitution, good bones indeed." This is followed by a strong appeal to the Imperial Parliament, that now "since the two branches of the legislation have submitted their mutual grievances," not to allow the "golden opportunity" to pass—and ends with his suggestions as to what remedies might be used.

I think that a comparison of his letter with Lord Durham's report will show the remarkable fairness and clear sightedness of this "alien" who gives his views on subjects of the highest interest to himself, and in a time when few men spoke, and still fewer thought, with moderation. His position was a difficult one; bad as the Assembly might be, it was yet to some extent striving towards the reform of those abuses of the ruling party, and in this way must have had his sympathy to a certain extent—and the effect of his being a republican by birth and training, must have influenced him. And when eventually the Assembly aroused itself from petty discussion, and under the leadership of Mr. Papineau, at last utterly rebelled against the Government, it is not surprising that an enthusiastic theorist such as Girod should have joined the fortunes of the popular party.

Mr. T. S. Brown describes him at this time as "what the French call *un exalté*, desultory and uncertain in his movements like one approaching insanity, just as I have found hundreds of men when reduced to pecuniary destitution, who

would be sound and settled enough, if in some fixed position, with means to support it."

At one of the meetings of the popular party, held at Varenne, on the 29th of June, Alexis Pinet, a magistrate, attempted to break it up, abused and assaulted Girod; the case came off in October, and the *Herald* states that a great number of Girod's friends were in court, and comments rather severely on their conduct while there. A new trial was fixed for November 11.

He was at the meeting of the Sons of Liberty, on the 6th November, but was not one of those who engaged in the sortie into Great St. James Street.

On the 27th of November, with a party, he sacked the store of Mr. Snowdon at Belle Riviere, procuring three horses and taking all the firearms and hardware that might serve as weapons. He then went directly to St. Eustache. The following notice is taken from a "Narrative of the Late Insurrection in Lower Canada"—published in the *Albion*, 20th January, 1838:

"Immediately after the repulse of Col. Gore's column in the first advance on St. Denis, a certain active and rather clever Swiss, named Girod, with two young French Canadian advocates from Montreal, repaired to St. Eustache, the principal village in the County of Two Mountains; exaggerating the action into a signal defeat of the British Troops, and declaring that not fifty soldiers were left in Montreal, they induced the habitants to insurrection, promising them the plunder of that city. * * * Mr. Girod was by experience well qualified to array an organized insurrection. He had studied the dangerous science in a good school, for he had figured as a bold and daring adventurer in two or three of the South American Republics. * * * He soon obtained the dictatorship of St. Eustache. * * * Many stories are told of his insisting on being served at table with regal state, col-

lecting materials for a harem, &c. Like a Persian nobleman, he was always on horseback, and like a Pawnee warrior, he stole his horse * * * from the stables of Mr Dumont."

What Girod's military antecedents actually were, I am unable to state, Mr. Brown says that he "made some pretensions to military knowledge, but probably knew no more than he learned by serving in the Swiss Militia," and the author of an "Account of the Civil War in the Canadas," published in London (probably in 1838), says that he "is said to have served under Napoleon, but he does not appear to have known much of military tactics."

On the 5th of December, a proclamation was issued offering £500 for the capture of "Amury Girod, an alien." Up to the time of the advance of the troops under Sir John Colborne, Girod, Chenier, Girouard, and others were actively engaged in training troops and fortifying, as far as possible, their position. They took the two small five pounders which had been presented by the Earl of Dalhousie to the Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains (which to-day are in the hands of their original possessors), and mounted them. They were so short of bullets that marbles were used instead, which burst into powder on the discharge. On the morning of the 14th the attack was made, and before evening, the troops were in complete possession, the village was fired, about one hundred of its defenders slain, and one hundred and twenty prisoners. The loss on the part of the troops was one corporal and four privates killed. Dr. Chenier was killed by the church; and Girod and Girouard fled to St. Benoit. The latter soon afterwards gave himself up to Mr. Simpson (now the Collector of Customs here), at Cotéau du Lac, and was lodged in the jail at Montreal.

Girod's death has had many versions—the most general one is that he shot himself in a theatrical manner in the house of Laporte (who had been elected a Captain by the insurgents

of his district,) placed sometimes at Longue Pointe, and sometimes at Pointe aux Trembles. About two years ago the buckles from his sword-belt were presented to the society with an account of his death, which was said to have taken place at the toll-bar then placed on St. Lawrence Main Street, near Sherbrooke Street. It is possible that the buckles were taken from the body there on its way for burial. However, a very circumstantial account is given in the *Herald* of the 30th of December, 1837, in a letter written by John Taylor, from Longue Pointe, December 25th.

The intention of the writer is to shew that the credit of the capture was due to himself and other volunteers, and not to Captain or Lieutenant Clarke of the 99th; the discussion of this question is omitted in the extracts.

On Sunday, the 17th, the writer was in command of a picket of four men, in the lobby of Mr. Handyside's house, at the distillery, being the guardroom. About 2, A.M., on Monday, a traineau was driven rapidly up to the house containing two men who stated that they were on their way to a magistrate to give information that they had brought Girod from Rivierie de Prairie to the house of one Laporte, below Pointe aux Trembles, where they had left him about 10 o'clock the previous night. At half past two, a party of nine men with two trains under the command of the writer, left in pursuit; the morning was bitterly cold and a heavy storm of hail and sleet was raging. Laporte's house was reached and searched, but Girod could not be found, Laporte admitting he had been there, but had left. Several other houses and barns were also searched without success, and at 8, A.M., the party turned back to Pointe aux Trembles. Lieutenant Clarke of the 99th Regiment, met them there and proposed that the party should return and arrest Laporte, which was done, and some further search made without discovering anything, and the party were about returning, when—(the following

is quoted directly from the letter)—“ At that moment a Canadian came up, who was addressed by one of my party, Wm. Kempley, * * * Did he know a man of the name of General Girod, who they were in search of? He replied, he did perfectly. Had he seen him lately? He had. When? About an hour ago. Upon this being known to the party, Captain Clarke said --“Tell the man if he will put us on the track of him he shall have 100 dollars. The man agreed to do so, and that he should be as if taken prisoner and carried along with them. He proposed to take the road leading across the concessions to the Riviere de Prairie. I * * * divided the party into two, giving Wm. Kempley the command of five men. In the train * * * I determined myself to go in pursuit, taking with me David Higgins, James Killigan, the driver, and the Canadian.”

“ The two parties then separated—Kempley’s taking the road towards Bout de l’Isle. My own proceeded towards the Riviere de Prairie, accompanied by Captain Clarke on horseback. On our route we called at a house, where we learned that a person answering Girod’s description had been, wanting a horse and train to go and arrest a person representing himself as a bailiff. The inmates either could not or would not give the train, and he left the house and proceeded on foot. We proceeded and arrived at the ferry at Riviere de Prairie; while searching the house on the left, proceeding northwards, a train was seen to leave the house on the opposite side of the road, with a man as driver, apparently ready to start; immediately a man was seen to run from the house and take his seat on the train, which started off at a great speed towards the Bout de l’Isle. We pursued, Captain Clarke taking the lead, after having obtained my musket. The storm and drift was such that we could not see distinctly five yards before us, and could only occasionally take a glimpse to see that we had got the train in

view, or to assure ourselves that we were gaining upon it. The speed of the train was such that it was with great difficulty we could keep our places, from having nothing to hold by. We soon became satisfied that we were rapidly gaining ground. . . . The pursuit did not last more than a mile, when the train was seen to turn round the gable of a house. . . . Arrived at the door of the house I observed only one imprint of a foot on the snow. . . . I entered the house and seized a man, the only one I saw at the time. . . . I demanded of my prisoner where was the other man who was on the train with him; he denied that there was any other man with him," (then after some more questioning and frightening the man confessed that Girod had been with him and agreed to lead them to the place at which he had left the train.) "This man and Higgins with the guide then departed with the train, Captain Clarke followed on horseback, and Killigan and I, after searching the house, followed in our own train. The man stopped with Higgins about 300 yards back, and I endeavoured to trace footsteps, but none were to be seen. They left the road, as did also Capt. Clarke. At a small distance back in a field adjoining the road, and in continuation of the line fence, there was a short piece of close-boarded fence, with another piece forming a right angle, behind this Girod screened himself. The Canadian guide having advanced and looked over the fence, saw Girod, and retreated in great terror towards Higgins, who was advancing and kept advancing towards the enclosure. At this moment, it is presumed, Girod had seen Killigan and me advancing upon the side of the enclosure running parallel with the road, and in consequence he stepped out of it by an opening into the field upon the other side of the line fence. He stopped on passing through . . . and on raising his head, seeing Higgins advancing from one point, Capt. Clarke from another, and

Killigan and me from another, he could not but perceive that all chance of escape was hopeless. At this moment Girard called out "Hallo!" and drew from his breast a pistol, which caused Higgins to stop and raise his musket to the present, when, instead of levelling at any of the party, he lodged the ball in his own brain. Life was quite extinct when we got to him."

The party with the body arrived at Montreal on Monday, at 4, P.M. On Tuesday an inquest was held, and the verdict—"Died by his own hand while fleeing as a rebel," was given. The remains were buried at Cote à Barron the same day, the Rifle Corps firing a salute over the grave, which honour was disapproved of by the loyal papers.

Girod was one of those men who frequently appear in times of social disturbance—led by his enthusiasm he found himself forced into a position which called for great practical insight and coolness—and these qualities he unfortunately did not possess. The reasons which induced him to join the popular party, we have already noticed, and on the breaking out of open hostilities he did not hesitate to take a position from which he could not withdraw. Unfortunately, even here, he was impractical; he did not see the strong positions which could have been occupied, and lost all coolness during the battle. During his flight, the thought of utter failure must have added to the misery of his position. The struggle had only been a *rebellion*, the party was scattered, their aims crushed, and threatened by a shameful death, he accepted the only alternative, and died by his own hand.

He seems to have been actuated by a sincere love of liberty, and it does not appear that he had any personal motive in choosing his position. In fact, he had everything to lose. He was not a native Canadian, had come into the country late in life, was well married, and in engaging in so

perilous a venture he risked all those things which are the usual incentives to men to take up arms.

My thanks are due to Mr. T. S. Brown for much information, which it would be impossible to obtain from any other than one who had a personal knowledge of the facts.

WM. McLENNAN.



NEW BOOKS.



WE have before us a very handsomely printed pamphlet of 48 pages, 4to, entitled "Relation de ce qui c'est passé lors des Fouilles, faites par l'Ordre du Gouvernement, dans une Partie des Fondations du Collège des Jésuites de Québec, Précédée de certaines observations par Faucher de Saint-Maurice; accompagnée d'un plan par le Capitaine Deville, et un photolithographie. Québec: Typographie de C. Davreau, 1879." It commences with an address to the Minister of Public Works (the Honourable Mr. Joly), in which the author laments over the ruthless destruction of antiquities in Quebec, and contains a sketch of some of the most striking events in connection with the Jesuits' College—ending with a suggestion to erect a memorial chapel, or some appropriate monument to those earnest workers and founders of our country. This is followed by a most creditable lithographic reproduction of the engraving of Grignon (1761) of the old Jesuits' Church, which stood on a portion of Garden Street, destroyed in 1807; and of the College, in almost exactly the same condition in which it stood a few years ago. The pamphlet is completed by the Report, which for safety has been deposited by an acte de dépôt with Mtre. Brault, N.P. It contains the account of the discovery of certain human remains in the foundation of the College. On the 31st Au-

gust, 1878, remains were found, a portion of a skeleton without the skull; with these was found a small St. Andrew's Cross, in white porcelain, but, unfortunately, this was broken by the pick of the workman. (On page 39, this Cross is stated to be of red porcelain.) The skeleton is identified by the author as that of Frère Jean Liégeois, who was murdered and decapitated by the Agniers on the 29th of May, 1655, in a field near Sillery; the body was borne to Quebec on the following day by some Algonquins, and was buried on the 31st of the same month beneath the Chapel.

On the 3rd of September, another skeleton was found. Among the bones was found, and with it, a copper heart with a small chain similar to those used now to fasten a cloak, a copper buckle, and nine beads of a chaplet mounted in copper and perfectly preserved. These remains are identified with those of the Père François du Perron, who died at Fort "St. Louys" on the 10th of November, 1665. They were interred on the 16th of the same month, in the vault of the Chapel towards the confessional, "*there is room but for one more body,*" is added to the account in the Journal. The space left between the wall and the coffin containing these remains was three feet one inch, just room enough *for one more body.*

On the 8th of September other remains were found, which Dr. La Rue declared to be those of three women. It appears that after the burning of the Hotel-Dieu on the 7th of June, 1755, one of the wings of the College was put at the disposal of the Hospitalières, and after three weeks was occupied by them, on the 16th August, Mother Marie-Marthe Desroches de Saint François-Xavier died in the College, of small pox, aged 28, and was buried in the vaults; on the 12th of May following, Mother de l'Enfant-Jésus, and in August, Sister Marie-Anne Rocheron de Sainte Monique were buried beside her.

Beside the e discovered by Mr. Faucher de Saint Maurice, M. Gentil discovered one which was afterwards interred in the Cemetery of Belmont. This the author supposes to have been the remains of Father Jean de Quen, the discoverer of Lake St. John, who died on the 8th and was buried on the 9th of October, 1658.

The pamphlet also contains a ground plan of the College, showing where the remains were found.

GLIMPSES OF QUEBEC DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS OF FRENCH DOMINION IN CANADA, 1749-1759. With observations on the past and on the present. Read before the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, by its President, J. M. LeMoine. Quebec: *Morning Chronicle* office.

On the 5th of August, 1749, Professor Kalm, a distinguished follower of Linnæus, landed in the city of Quebec. He had with him the highest recommendations from the most eminent representatives of rank, letters and science in Europe, including the kings of France and his native country, Sweden, and some of the foremost universities and other seats of learning of the time. The object of his visit was to gather information as to the country, its people and productions, especially its botany and mineralogy. His foot-steps can be traced through the "ancient capital" by the work in which he recorded his observations and researches, and it happily occurred to Mr. LeMoine that he might make that portion of it which dealt especially with places and persons in Quebec the subject of his inaugural lecture, as President of the Literary and Historical Society, for the season of 1879-80. The result is a compilation of facts of extreme interest to Canadians, both from a political and social standpoint, in a setting of admirable illustration from Mr. LeMoine's own treasury of antiquarian and topographical knowledge. The decade,

of which the event, scenes and manners are here so vividly presented to the reader, is one of the most important in the whole range of our colonial annals. We mingle among the people, in their business and their pleasures, just as they were, unconscious of the great change which was impending over them: the young ladies, their dress and their amusements, the "powers that were" with their trappings of office, the citizens at their various employments, and the Indians, who so interested Herr Kalm. Then the scene is changed, and we are brought in sight of the two armies, with their brave but doomed leaders, on the Plains of Abraham, and we hear the knell, glorious to both combatants, of French rule in these Provinces. An appendix gives some interesting notes concerning ship-building, cattle exportation and other matters. We think it a pity that Mr. LeMoine has only issued 50 copies, as his lecture is of sufficient interest to have a wide circulation.

Mr. Francis Parkman's "DISCOVERY OF THE GREAT WEST" having reached the eleventh edition, appears bearing for its principal title "LA SALLE." It is, in many respects a new book, La Salle being made more prominent, an entire fresh chapter being assigned to him, and many additions to other chapters.

This is a proper indication of the essential unity of one of the most dramatic and enchaining historical narratives, and gives a just prominence to the intrepid character who first traced for Europeans the water-way from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. The work has been thoroughly revised with the conscientiousness of the historian.

After a careful comparison of this last with the original edition, there are barely four chapters out of twenty-nine which are seemingly untouched; and even in them might be discovered some verbal alterations, were they merely rhetorical, such as abound among the weightier corrections, ad-

ditions, and retrenchments, elsewhere. Chapter VI, absorbs the old VI. and VII.; chapter XXII. is interpolated. The chief cause of the changes is the new information about La Salle furnished by M. Margry's recently printed collection of original documents, called—"Découvertes et Établissements des François dans le Sud de l'Amérique Septentrionale."

Not only has it supplied a number of important details about La Salle's movements, but it has shed so much light on his temperament as to affect considerably the final summary of his character, and to mitigate some judgments pronounced upon those who fell out with him. Thus, much more is known and can be told of his difficulties with Beaujeu, greatly to the bluff old sailor's advantage, and with a distinct gain in interest to the tragedy in which Beaujeu's role is so much exalted. More graphic than before, and more minute is the account of La Salle's failure to make the mouth of the Mississippi, and of his first adventures after the landing in Texas; Joutel's memoir is quoted more freely verbatim, and this is true generally also of La Salle's own reports already made use of in the first edition. But a word or two appears to have been altered in the faultless humorous episode of Father Hennepin; but Margry supplies a capital description of the boastful friar in La Salle's own words:

"Il ne manquera pas exagérer toutes choses, c'est son caractère . . . il parle plus conformément à ce qu'il veut qu'à ce qu'il sait."

Of Tonty, too, we learn nothing new. La Salle's confession of a natural timidity and solitary disposition, which made life in the wilderness more congenial to him than any European employment, and a glimpse of a love affair in one of his letters, are perhaps the greatest novelties in the freshly acquired data concerning him. So far as regards its hero,

this admirable work of Mr. Parkman's seems likely to be undisturbed by future revelations,

CANADIAN TIMBER TREES; their Distribution and Preservation. By A. T. DRUMMOND. From the Report of the Montreal Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association.

Mr. Drummond has prepared a most careful history of the *local* of our trees, with useful hints for their preservation, etc.; and in the eighteen pages of the pamphlet has furnished much valuable information, which can scarcely be over-estimated. The value of the work is enhanced by a nicely executed chart or map showing the Northern Limits of our principal Timber-Trees.

KEEWAYTIN. —Mr. James McKay writes to the *Winnipeg Free Press* on the subject of Indian names. He says that Hon. Mr. Mills, following Longfellow and Schoolcraft, has gone wrong in using the spelling "Keewaydin," "Keewaytin" being the right orthography, to correspond with the Indian pronunciation. It signifies "the north wind, or blowing homewards," but not north-west wind, as some have said, the word not signifying anything in the shape of west whatever. The name of the Province is properly "Man-ne-to-wah-bah," which signifies "a spirit in the strait"—the strait in this case being the narrows of Lake Manitoba. "Saskatchewan" should be "Kee-sis-katch-e-wan," meaning "a swift current river;" and "Assiniboine" should be "Asse-ne-pot," meaning "the stone Indian." The name "Ottawa," too well established now to be changed, should, according to Mr. McKay, be "Wah-ta-wah," the name being of a tribe that once lived along that river's banks.

TECUMSEH'S DEATH.



OLUMN after column has been expended in controversy as to the manner of Tecumseh's death. Up to the present time the controver-ists have agreed to disagree. By the kindness of a friend, the *Detroit Free Press* is now in possession of a valuable work that furnishes conclusive evidence on this much-debated subject. This book was published in London, England, in 1818, and the contents are a poem entitled, "Tecumseh," together with historical notes. The poem was written in 1823, only 10 years after Tecumseh's tragic death. The author was Major Richardson, brother of Johnston Richardson of the Wind or custom house. Major Richardson was with Tecumseh in the battle of the Thames and his evidence in all matters pertaining to the chief's death must be accepted as conclusive. In the preface the author explains that the poem is not a work of imagination, but an accurate description of Tecumseh and the stirring events of his life. The following stanzas are those which relate to the manner of Tecumseh's death:

Amid that scene like some dark, towering fiend,
 With death black eyes and hands all spotted o'er,
 The fierce Tecumseh on his tall lance leaned,
 Fired with much spoil and drunk with human gore:
 And now his blasting glance ferocious gleam'd—
 The chief who leads the eagles to his shore—
 When with one scream that devils might appall,
 Deep in his breast he lodged the whizzing ball.

Like the quick bolt that follows on the flash
 Which rends the mountain oak in fearful twain,
 So springs the warrior with infernal dash
 Upon the Christian writhing in his pain;

High gleamed his hatchet ready now to crash
 Along the fibres of his swimming brain,
 When from the adver-e arm a bullet flew
 With force resistless, and with aim too true.

The baffled Chieftain tottered, sunk and fell,
 Rage in his heart, and vengeance in his glance;
 His features ghastly pale—his breast was hell;
 One bound he made to seize his fallen lance,
 But quick the death-shades o'er his vision swell,
 His arm dropp'd nerveless, straining to advance;
 One look of hatred, and the last, he gave,
 Then sunk and slumbered with the fallen brave.

Forth from the copse a hundred foemen spring,
 And pounce like vultures on the bleeding clay;
 Like famished blood-hounds to the corpse they cling,
 And bear the fallen hero's spoils away;
 The very covering from his nerves they wring
 And gash his form and glut them o'er their prey—
 Wild hell-fiends all, and revelling at his death,
 With bursting shrieks and pestilential breath.

The note which pertains to the first two verses adds very little to the vivid description there given. The Christian is Col. Johnson, the leader of the Kentucky Riflemen, who drew a pistol from his belt and killed Tecumseh just as the latter was about to tomahawk him. The next note, which is the last in the book, says:

"Scarcely had Tecumseh expired when a band of lurking enemies sprung upon the warrior and scalped him. Not satisfied with this, they absolutely tore the skin from off his bleeding form and converted it into razor straps!! . . . It is a circumstance not unworthy of remark that the officer in command of the American army in this untoward day was no other than Gen. Harrison, the man to whom Tecumseh

had so often and so successfully been opposed on the banks of the Wabash. It is but rendering justice to the former to say the sentiments which he expressed when the circumstances and manner of the warrior's death were first announced were such as to reflect credit upon him as a man, a gentleman, a christian, and a soldier."

This book has long since been out of print, and copies of it are exceedingly rare. The work contains 135 pages and the poem is in four cantos, averaging fifty verses each.



THE MARTELLO TOWERS AT QUEBEC.



PICTURE of Quebec exist, distinctly showing the Martello Towers, taken many years ago when the suburbs were not so thickly populated, the road leading to the Plains of Abraham, and to what was known at that time as the Race Course, can be distinctly seen. On the left of this road—which was formerly kept by the Military Authorities—on the brow of a slight ascent about half way to the race stand, is one of the four Martello Towers which were built in 1805 by the Imperial Government at different distances between the St. Lawrence and the St. Charles Rivers,—on the same plan as those erected the previous year on the South Coast of England. The work was carried on by the Royal Engineers, and completed under the supervision of Lieut. By, who in after years, when he had been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, became celebrated in connection with the construction of the Rideau Canal, and also with the early history of Ottawa,—formerly called By-town. The Martello Towers are so constructed that, if taken by an enemy, they can be easily laid in ruins by the shot of the garrison, while on the opposite side facing the plains they are of immense thickness. Cannon are mounted

on the summit so as to sweep the undefended plain below. Opinions differ as to how the name originated. In Mr. Le-moine's interesting work, "Quebec, Past and Present," it is stated that these towers were "named from their inventor in England, Col. Martello." This differs materially from the account published in one of the leading Magazines in England in 1872. To those of your readers who are anxious to know in what way the name originated, I shall give the account in full,—especially as the information is taken from the Records of the Ordnance Department, and is undoubtedly true.

"It is now nearly seventy years since the third Duke of Richmond the Master-General of Ordnance submitted to the then Prime Minister, Mr. Pitt, a project for causing the level portions of the south coast of England to bristle with Martello Towers. We have long been familiar with their name, but there are few to whom the origin of the word "Martello" is known. Upon the rocky coast of the Island of Corsica lies a deep indentation, which bears the name of the Bay of Mortella. In the year 1796 the island was relinquished by the English, who for two years had held possession of it, and upon the departure of the British Governor, Sir Gilbert Elliot, the Corsicans declared for France, to which kingdom they have since clung with unwavering fidelity. During the long war between England and France, at the close of the last and the commencement of the present century, an attack upon Corsica was made by the British troops. Upon the edge of Mortella Bay stood a single circular tower. It was found that this solitary Corsican watch-tower long resisted the attack of the British artillery of that day. Agitated by the perils to which the defenceless shores of Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire exposed this island when Napoleon was threatening us with invasion in 1804, the great-grandfather of the present Duke of Richmond urged Mr. Pitt to allow him to build a string of towers along the

coast similar to the Mortella Bay Fort of Corsica which had so lately offered so formidable a resistance to our troops."

The name "Mortella" was soon corrupted into "Maetello," and has thus passed into familiar usage as a quasi-English word. And strange to say, up to the present day not a single round shot or shell, fired in anger, has been directed against either the towers at Quebec or those on the south coast of England.

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EARLY RECORDS OF NOVA SCOTIA.



R. George Patterson, of New Glasgow, N. S., writing to the Editor of the *Eastern Chronicle*, says he has been shown by the High Sheriff, a number of papers connected with the early history of the County; the two following appear to be of special interest and worthy of preservation.

The first is a small hand-bill advertising for passengers for the first band of settlers:—

ADVERTISEMENT.

Philadelphia, Jan. 26, 1767.

WHEREAS a Grant has been obtained for a Tract of land, situate upon *Pictou Harbour* and the Coast adjoining on the *Gulf of St. Lawrence*, in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, extending about—miles along the coast, within Sixty or Seventy miles of *Halifax*, the Metropolis of said Province, and adjoining the Townships of *Truro*, *Onslow* and *Londonderry*; an improved part of the Country, from whence may be had cattle and Provisions of every kind at a moderate price. The Grantees have been at the pains and expense of sending three of their Partners, with sundry other persons to view the said lands, and they have reported to the Company that the soil is fertile, intermixed with large Quantities of interval or low

bottoms, very rich, and capable of being cultivated and improved with all kinds of grain and Pasturage, and well timbered with black Birch, Maple, Sugar Trees, Elm, Ash, &c. The said Harbour being one of the best on that coast, having sufficient water for Shipping of any burthen, lying convenient for the Cod and Whale Fishery, and well stored with Oysters, Clams, and a variety of Fish, especially Salmon and Rack Fish, and plenty of wild Fowl. These are therefore to inform all sober, industrious persons, who are desirous of becoming settlers in that fine country, that the Owners of said land will dispose of it upon the following terms, viz. To every Family consisting of five Protestant persons, five hundred acres, and so in proportion for a greater or a lesser number in each Family, at the rate of *Five Pounds* Sterling for every hundred acres, payable in two years after arrival, and a yearly quit-rent of *One Half-Penny* Sterling per acre. They being obliged to embark for said settlement by the *fifteenth day of April* next, and the settlers shall have free liberty to make choice of any part of said land except such as is reserved upon *Pictou Harbour* for a Town, in which the Head of each Family shall have an half acre Lot given them. All persons desirous of becoming settlers there, may apply to *George Bryan* and *Andrew Hodge*, in *Philadelphia*, or *Thomas Harris* near *Dier Creek* in *Baltimore County, Maryland*, and be farther informed and enter into articles. And for their farther encouragement, two of the Company propose going with them to assist in making the Settlement, and will accommodate them with a proper vessel to remove thither upon reasonable terms.

Philadelphia: Printed by W. & T. Bradford at the *London Coffee-House*.

The second is a sort of protest, or an affidavit giving the particulars of the loss of a small vessel called the "Dolphin," in the year 1771. On the 31st Dec., 1769, by a census there

was one small vessel owned in Pictou, and this is no doubt the same one.

HALIFAX COUNTY, }
S. S. }

Pictou, Nov. 22nd, 1771.

There appeared before me, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Pictou, Moses Blazdel, Mathew Harris, Barnabus McGie, Reconcience Hand, and made solemn oath that on the twelfth day of November on their Passage from Pictou Harbor to St. John Island in the shallop called "Dolphin," they were taken with a violent gale of wind at north west, so that they were unable to lay their course, but were obliged to run before the wind under a small part of their mainsail which drove them to Cape Leivee at the south east part of which they made a harbor and lay there until the morning of the fourteenth day when the wind shifted round to south west. They then attempted to run round the Cape again to screen the shallop from the violence of the sea which they accomplished and dropt anchor under the north end of the Cape and lay there till the morning of the fifteenth day, when the wind hauled about to north west which obliged them to weigh anchor and run to the south east side of the Cape and dropt anchor and lay till twelve o'clock, when the wind came to the southward which obliged them to weigh anchor and stand round the Cape again and got about two Leagues to the westward of the Cape, when the sea rose to such a height that they were obliged to put about to a cove in the north side of the Cape, and dropt anchor and lay there till eleven o'clock in the night, when the wind chopt about to the north-west, which obliged them to weigh anchor and run round to the south east side of the Cape to a small cove and lay there till about eleven o'clock on the sixteenth day, when the wind came to the south east, which appeared favorable for them, they then

weighed anchor intending to run for Pictou. They sailed with a small breeze and rowed together about three leagues, when the wind came to the westward at six o'clock, which occasioned them to drop anchor and lay there till the morning of the seventeenth day, when the westerly wind came so heavy and the seas so high, that they were under a necessity to run to the south east pitch of the Cape again where they lay till six o'clock when the wind came to the north, which obliged them to weigh anchor and run to the south east side of the Cape and dropt anchor at half after six, where they lay till eleven o'clock, when the wind veered to the eastward and blew violently and the seas rose up so high, that the shallop parted her cable and drove on the shore and wrecked her to that degree, that it was impossible to put out again, further these deponents sayeth not.

Sworn before

JOHN HARRIS.

There can scarcely be a doubt that this was the first vessel owned in Pictou, and the commencement of that mercantile marine which has ever since been so closely connected with the progress of the county.

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A CURIOUS ART COLLECTION.

In a narrow street close to Bedford row many a passer by has observed an old fashioned shop with many choice engravings in the window, whose owner has been absent for the past twelve years. The same choice prints have remained in the window, and as an answer was required for repeated inquiries, all were told, "Nothing shall be sold until the owner returns."

The collectors of prints, whose homes are on the other side of the Atlantic, finding that there were in this collection prints they coveted, took the long journey across in the hope of acquiring them, but without success. The same answer met their inquiries. A wealthy man in London sent \$10,000

for two paintings in the collection. That was refused. Other pictures equally valuable are there—rare works, whose pedigrees are well known, and whose qualities are not questioned. The owner has not come back.—*English paper.*

THE BRANT MONUMENT.



AMONG the illustrious dead there are few whose names stand out in greater prominence or bolder relief, in connection with the British Colonial history of North America, than that of Joseph Brant, formerly the Chief of the Six Nation Indians, now dwelling on the reserves in the valley of the Grand River. The hero of this brief sketch was better known, perhaps, among the aborigines by his Indian name, Thayendanegea. He was born in 1742, in the old Colony of New York, his father being at that time the Chief of the Mohawks and of the Wolf tribe. He bore the almost unpronounceable name of Tehowaghwengarghkin. During the rebellion of the American Colonies, which broke out in 1775, when Joseph Brant was in the prime of life, he took an active and prominent part against the dissatisfied Colonies, and rendered signal service to the British Government as a warrior tried and true, and received, in acknowledgement of those services, a grant of land lying on both sides of the Grand River, and extending from its mouth to its source, for his own use and that of the Six Nation Indians, the Mohawks, Senecas, Oneidas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras and Onondagas, of all which tribes he was the acknowledged head and Chief. These tribes, during and antecedent to the American Revolution, occupied a large part of the present State of New York, and all took part in that Revolution, against the Colonists, preferring to adhere to the Imperial cause, and emigrated to the valley of the Grand River at the close of the war in 1783.

In commemoration of the great services rendered by Joseph Brant during a most critical period in British history, it has been proposed by a number of patriotic gentlemen to erect a monument in the city of Brantford, named after the great Chief, at an expense of about \$25,000, towards which the Royal Family and a number of distinguished statesmen have already subscribed generously. The Six Nation Indians voted \$5,000, the city of Brantford \$5,000, and other municipalities contributing, making the total sum raised about \$15,000 altogether.

A beautiful design of the proposed monument was drawn some time since by Mr. C. E. Zollicoffer, whose name is connected with the designs and carvings on the Parliamentary buildings at Ottawa. From the original design the same gentleman has prepared a model of transcendent beauty and accurately proportioned, showing on a moderately small scale, what the monument will be when completed. The memorial structure will be hexagonal, representing the six tribes. The base is thirty-four feet in diameter, with nine steps leading to the super-structure. On each corner is a pedestal fourteen feet from the ground, on which stands an admirably executed representative of each tribe in costume, and of life size. On each side of the column there is a panel with a coat of arms, being the escutcheon of all the different tribes. Surmounting the top of the column is a statue of Joseph Brant in his war-costume, and of proportionate height to suit the elevation of the memorial. The steps are intended to be either of Montreal lime-stone or of Cleveland sandstone. The whole super-structure to be of Nova Scotia blue leverock, or Beria sandstone. The panels are to be of No. 1 Vermont marble. The seven figures are also to be of Vermont, Sicilian, or Carrara marble. The height of the column including base, will be forty-five feet from the ground, and will be built on Victoria Square in front of the County buildings, opposite

the Court House, the best site that could have been selected in the city of Brantford.

When the structure is completed according to the specifications we have given, it will add vastly to the other attractions of Brantford. This magnificent memorial to the great Indian Chief, Joseph Brant, and to the Six Nations, will, through coming time, be an enduring testimony to the patriotism of the tribes of the great man who ruled them in the character of Chief, and of the generous munificence of those people at whose expense it is to be erected, whether as private individuals or in their municipal character. This grand piece of monumental work, we are informed, will be commenced early in the spring, and be completed in about eighteen months in accordance with the terms of the contract and specifications, as approved by the committee having the whole matter in charge. The taste displayed by these gentlemen in the design and intended structure is hardly less to be appreciated than the artistic skill and genius of the gentleman who designed the memorial to be erected in grateful acknowledgement of the patriotic services of one of nature's truest noblemen, and his compatriots whose manly and heroic actions adorn British colonial history on this continent.

EDITORIAL.



WE have to apologise to our friends for the delay in the publication of the present number of THE ANTIQUARIAN, which has arisen from several obstacles beyond our control. In our next number, which will be ready at an early day, we shall devote a portion of our space to a record of the meetings of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society.