

THE  
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN,  
AND  
NUMISMATIC JOURNAL;

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY  
THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY  
OF MONTREAL.



EDITED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY.

---

*VOLUME III.*

---

MONTREAL:  
DANIEL ROSE, 210 ST. JAMES STREET.

PRINTER TO THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.



## CONTENTS.

---

<b>A Winter Campaign against Canada</b>	7
<b>An Engraved Gold Medal Presented to a Canadian Pilot</b>	21
<b>Autographs and Autograph Collections</b>	23
<b>An Old Bank Note</b>	112
<b>An Ancient Valentine</b>	113
<b>Anecdotes of the Duke of Kent</b>	155
<b>Acadia</b>	160
<b>A Salute</b>	166
<b>Biographical Sketch of Lieut.-General Simcoe</b>	74
<b>Bi-Centenary Celebration at Quebec</b>	78
<b>British Coinage</b>	186
<b>Card Money and French Coins in Canada, 1716</b>	64
<b>Canadian Fine Arts (?) in 1808</b>	66
<b>Colonel Talbot—A Canadian Pioneer</b>	145
<b>Canadian Stone Implements and Fragments of Pottery</b>	181
<b>Dominion Notes and Currency</b>	10
<b>Dr. Franklin at Home</b>	159
<b>Early Canadian Bank Notes</b>	27
<b>Earliest Map of the Island of Montreal</b>	27
<b>Early Scenes in Manitoba</b>	36
<b>Editorial</b>	43, 141, 186
<b>Interpretation of Indian Wampum Belts</b>	110
<b>Indian Names</b>	103
<b>Indian Dress—Love-Making—Feasts—Burials</b>	167
<b>Jacques Cartier's first Visit to Mount Royal</b>	124
<b>Jolliet</b>	105
<b>Lieut.-Governors of Quebec</b>	18
<b>Lord Baltimore's Maryland Coinage</b>	34
<b>Letter from Wm. Penn to the Emperor of Canada</b>	93
<b>Memoir of General Wolfe</b>	1
<b>Mr. James Morrison and the Montreal Merchants at the time of the American Invasion</b>	13
<b>Medals Commemorative of the Prince of Wales Visit to Canada in 1860</b>	29
<b>"Manx Money"</b>	33
<b>Montreal and its Fortifications</b>	49
<b>My early experience of Numismatics in Canada</b>	67
<b>Medals for Indians</b>	95
<b>Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal</b>	139
<b>Notes and Queries</b>	144, 190



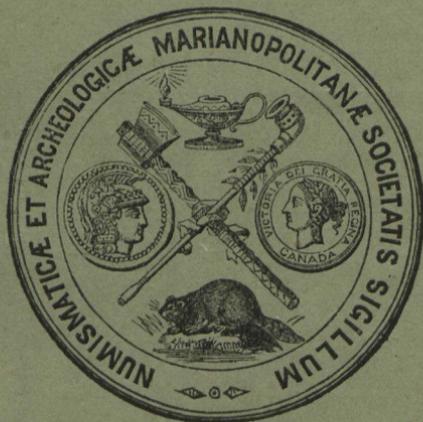
VOL. III.]

JULY, 1874.

[No. I.]

THE  
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN,  
AND  
NUMISMATIC JOURNAL;

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY  
THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY  
OF MONTREAL.



EDITED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY.

TERMS \$1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

MONTREAL :  
DANIEL ROSE, 210 ST. JAMES STREET.

PRINTER TO THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

1874.

## CONTENTS.

	Page
Memoir of General Wolfe . . . . .	1
The Jesuit Estates . . . . .	5
A Winter Campaign against Canada . . . . .	7
Mr. James Morrison and the Montreal Merchants at the time of the American Invasion . . . . .	13
Dominion notes and Currency . . . . .	16
Lieut.-Governors of Quebec . . . . .	18
An Engraved Oval Gold Medal presented to a Canadian Pilot . . . . .	21
Autographs and Autograph Collections . . . . .	23
Early Canadian Bank Notes . . . . .	27
Earliest Map of the Island of Montreal . . . . .	27
Medals Commemorative of the Prince of Wales' visit to Canada in 1860 . . . . .	29
"Manx Money" . . . . .	33
Lord Baltimore's Maryland Coinage . . . . .	34
Early Scenes in Manitoba . . . . .	36
The Quebec Ferry Token . . . . .	42
Editorial . . . . .	43
Reviews . . . . .	45

~~~~~

 Subscriptions to "*The Canadian Antiquarian*," payable to Mr. R. W. MCLACHLAN, Box 86½ P. O., Montreal.

 Communications to be addressed "*The Editors of The Canadian Antiquarian*," Box 427 P. O. Montreal.



MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES WOLFE,  
FROM A SCARCE CONTEMPORARY PRINT, ENGRAVED BY R. HOUSTON.



THE  
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN  
AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

---

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, JULY, 1874.

NO. 1.

---

MEMOIR OF GENERAL WOLFE.

**J**AMES WOLFE was the second son of Colonel Edward Wolfe, who was afterwards colonel of the 8th Regiment, and who died on the 27th of March, 1759, but a short time before the death of his gallant son. Colonel Wolfe had served, and won honourable estimation, under Marlborough in early life; on his return from the continental wars he married Miss Harriett Thompson, sister to the then member of parliament for York. The inhabitants of that city made a vigorous effort to appropriate the honour of James Wolfe having been born among them, and a controversy in prose and verse, neither of them a very brilliant description, was long carried on in the periodicals of the day, between the capital of the North and the quiet village of Westerham. Whatever the merits of the writers upon either side may have been, and their power of wit and argument, there were a few lines in the parish register of the Kentish hamlet which proved more convincing than anything else; James, son of Colonel Edward Wolfe, was baptized on January 11th, 1727. On a tablet erected

to his memory in Westerham church, it is stated that he was born on the 2nd of January, 1727.

When only 14 years of age he embarked with his father, who was engaged in the expedition to Flanders under Lord Cathcart ; the youth, however, who was then and always of a very delicate constitution, fell ill, and was under the necessity of being landed at Portsmouth. After a little time his health being somewhat re-established, he joined his father on the Continent and at once began to read the lessons of military art in the stern school of reality.

On the 3rd of November 1741, Colonel Wolfe caused his youthful son to be appointed to a commission in a battalion of Marines which he himself commanded. On the 27th of March, 1742, James Wolfe removed into the 12th Regiment as ensign, and fought at the battle of Dettingen in that same year. In April he appears to have been on leave, travelling probably for health ; in this month he writes to his mother, dating Rome, a grateful and affectionate letter. On the 14th of July 1743, he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the same regiment, while serving with the allies behind the Scheldt, and in 1744, was engaged under Wade in his inglorious operations; in that year he was given a company in the 4th Regiment ; in the following, he fought under the Duke of Cumberland in the fatal but glorious battle of Fontenoy. Up to this time Wolfe had been with his regiment in every engagement in which it had taken part, and had already gained greater distinction than can usually fall to the lot of those in the junior ranks of the army. In 1746 he fought under Hawley in the front line at the disgraceful rout at Falkirk, and his conduct, even in that unfortunate occasion, called forth the praise of his superiors. In the same year his services were transferred to a service more worthy of his future fame than the obscure and painful struggles of a civil war ; he served and gained new approbation under the gallant Ligonier at Liers.

On the 5th of February, 1746-7 he was raised to a majority

in the 33rd Regiment. This step of rank afforded new opportunity to this gallant youth ; at the battle of La Feldt, in the same year, he distinguished himself in so remarkable a manner, that the British general-in-chief, the Duke of Cumberland, publicly thanked him on the battle field. On the 5th of January, 1748-9, he removed into Lord George Sackville's the 20th Regiment of Foot.

Wolfe commanded this regiment during the absence of the colonel for a considerable time, and soon brought it into a state of the highest discipline.

In February, 1748-9, Wolfe served at Stirling, in Scotland ; in April, at Glasgow ; in October, at Perth. March 20th, 1749-50, he was made colonel of the regiment which he had for some time so admirably commanded ; in October he was at Dundee, in November at Banff ; and remained in Scotland till 1753, when he removed to Reading, where his regiment was reviewed and highly commended by the Duke of Cumberland. In December in that year he was at Dover Castle. In 1755 he was at Winchester and Southampton ; at the end of October he marched to Gravesend, and in December to Canterbury. While in the south of England, he constantly practised his regiment in such evolutions as might be necessary to oppose the landing of an invading army ; and wrote an elaborate code of instructions to be acted upon, in case of any attempt being made upon the coast. At the same time a number of his trained soldiers were withdrawn to fill up the ill-fated ranks of the 44th and 48th, then about to sail for America under Braddock, where many of them perished miserably and ingloriously.

Early in 1757 Lieutenant-Colonel Wolfe was selected, on account of his known merit, by Mr. Pitt to serve as quartermaster-general of the force sent against Rochefort, under Sir John Mordaunt, the general, and Sir Edward Hawke, the admiral. While the expedition lay motionless in Basque Roads, from the untoward dissensions between

the naval and military officers, Wolfe landed one night alone upon the hostile shore, and walked two miles up the country. He found that there were no real difficulties in the way of debarkation, and that no preparations had been made to oppose it. When he returned to the fleet he reported the result of his observations, and strongly, but vainly, urged the general to land, and at once attack Rochefort. Finally, he pledged himself to carry the place, should three ships of war and 500 men be placed at his disposal. The proposal was neglected : however, the zeal and daring shown by the gallant young soldier on this occasion confirmed Pitt in the estimate which he had formed of his character. Some more days were wasted in inaction, and at length the expedition, having destroyed the unimportant fortifications of Aix, returned ingloriously to England. Wolfe's merit was thrown out in strong relief by the incapacity of those under whom he served while they were despised he was honoured. The rank of brevet-colonel on the 21st of October of that year was his first reward.

On the 23rd of January, 1758, Mr. Pitt made Wolfe brigadier-general, and gave him the command of a brigade under Amherst, in the expedition against Louisburg, disregarding the mere official routine of seniority. Events soon proved the wisdom of the selection. From thenceforward Wolfe's biography is English history. However, it may be added that he was made colonel of the 67th Foot on the 21st of April, 1758. In January, 1759, Pitt again selected him for service. This time he was to command in chief : he was gazetted as major general, and intrusted with the conduct of the arduous expedition against Quebec.

Wolfe was a plain man : his features were sharp, his forehead somewhat receding, his hair sandy or red and, contrary to the fashion of the time, was not powdered ; his skin was coarse, fair, and freckled, but his mouth wore a smiling and gentle expression, and his eyes were blue and benignant. He

was delicate from early youth, and the seeds of fatal diseases were displayed in his constitution. At first his address and manner were unengaging, but he invariably endeared himself to all with whom he was familiar. All his thoughts and actions were influenced by a deep religious feeling. When a courtier remonstrated with the king upon Wolfe's appointment to command the expedition against Quebec, saying that "he was mad," (meaning that he was over religious) the king replied, "If he be mad, I wish he would bite some of my other generals."

Of Wolfe's life we know but little; the waves of oblivion have closed over it, but the story of his death remains for ever treasured in England's grateful memory.

---

### THE JESUIT ESTATES.

**A**FTER the conquest of Quebec, the British government prohibited the religious male orders from augmenting their numbers, excepting the priests. The orders were allowed to enjoy the whole of their revenues as long as a single individual of the body existed; then they reverted to the Crown. The revenue of the Jesuit Society was upwards of 12,000*l.* per annum when it fell into the possession of the government. It had been for several years enjoyed solely by an old father, who had survived all the rest. He was a native of Switzerland; his name, Jean Joseph Casot. In his youth he was no more than porter to the convent, but having considerable merit he was promoted and in course of time received into the order. He died at a very advanced age, in 1800, with a high character for kindness and generosity: his large income was, entirely employed in charitable purposes. The lands belonging to the Jesuits, as well as to the other religious orders, are by far the best in the country, and produce the greatest revenues.\*

---

\* Lambert's *Travels in Canada*, vol. 1., p. 59.

" The Jesuits, who in the early settlement of the country were merely missionaries, obtained a patent (*Petits Droits des Colonies Françaises*, vol. ii., p. 441) by which they acquired a license to purchase lands, and hold property as in France. The property the Jesuits possessed in this country in after times, was acquired by grants from the kings of France ; by grants from the Company of New France ; by gifts from individuals, and by purchase. \*

Smith estimates the revenues of the society, when, after P. Casot's death, they reverted to the Crown, at only 1600*l.* per annum. Weld comes nearer to the statement of Lambert. He visited Quebec in 1796, four years before P. Casot's death, and states that the great possessions of the Jesuits had centered in him, and amounted to 10,000*l.* per annum. It is to be remembered that in 1764 the order of Jesuits was abolished by the King of France, and the members of the society became private individuals.

" The college of the Jesuits at Quebec was long considered as the first institution on the continent of North America for the instruction of young men. The advantages derived from it were not limited to the better class of Canadians, but were extended to all whose inclination it was to participate in them, and many students came thither from the West Indies. From the period of the expulsion of the Jesuits from the States of Europe, and the consequent abolition of their order on that continent, this establishment although protected by the British Government, began rapidly to decline.

" When by the death of the last Canadian Jesuit the landed property devolved to the Crown, it was designed by the sovereign as a recompense for the service of Lord Amherst, who commanded the troops in North America at the time of the conquest of Canada. The claim of these estates has

---

\* Smith's *History of Canada*, vol. i., p. 27; Weld, p. 249.

been relinquished by his successor for a pension, and the revenue arising from them has been appropriated by the legislature of Lower Canada for the purpose of establishing in the different parishes schools for the education of children. \*

---

### A WINTER CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANADA.



THE following is a copy of an autograph letter to Congress, written by General Schuyler, on the 4th of November, 1777. It appears to have been referred to the Board of War, of which General Gates was then President, and busily plotting for the position of Commander-in-chief of the armies, in place of Washington. It is not noticed in the Journals of Congress. Gates, however, who afterward submitted a plan for a winter invasion of Canada, made use of it without alluding to it at all. Lafayette was placed at the head of the expedition, but so inadequate were the provisions for the campaign, and so far short of Schuyler's proposals, that the scheme was abandoned. Indeed it is evident that it was a part of the scheme of intrigue against Washington, by which it was hoped by the bestowal of honors to win the Marquis from the side of the Chief.

*Albany, Nov. 4th, 1777.*

Impelled sir, by that affection for my country which not all the injuries I have sustained, have been able to shake, I venture to suggest to Congress, that I conceive an irruption into Canada in the ensuing winter would be attended with a variety of happy consequences, which will readily occur to Congress, provided that the force employed be so respectable as to create such a confidence in the Canadians as would induce them to join our arms for the preservation of the country after we should have entered it. Perhaps five thousand men would be sufficient.

---

\* Heriot's *Canada*, p. 30.

I am well aware that a winter expedition is attended with more difficulties than will offer to a superficial observer, but I am very far from thinking them insurmountable provided that measures are pursued without delay and the proper officers exert themselves in the execution of the orders they receive. Congress may, perhaps, determine on such an expedition. I shall therefore take the liberty to say if they do, that the men who go on this service should, besides their ordinary under clothes, be provided each with a good woollen Cap and a short but good blanket, coat, with a cape to turn over the caps to prevent the snow falling on the neck ; each two chequered woollen shirts ; a woollen pair of breeches ; two pair of good woollen stockings ; a pair of Indian leggins so long as to come up to the crotch ; a pair of good Indian shoes and a pair of English shoes ; with a pair of good warm socks and a pair of stout mittens ; and not to be suffered to carry any more clothing. Each man should also have a pair creepers ; a tinder box or horn, steel flints and a bundle of matches to every ten men. One thousand pair of snow shoes should also be provided ; 100 pair of skates ; 100 hand machines for firing vessles or buildings ; 2000 musket wooden cartridges ; Canes with spikes to be filled with a combustible composition to be shot into vessels or buildings. Each man to be also furnished with a powder horn and bullet pouch. Two thousand spare stands of arms should also be carried on to furnish such Canadians as might be willing to engage with us. All these articles should be collected at Albany to be delivered to the troops immediately before marching. One thousand men should be sent without delay to Skenesborough by the way of Fort Anne, from whence they should take down in rafts the boards that remain at the saw mill, near that place, none of which have been destroyed by the enemy. Sixteen thousand are left there, a number sufficient, not only to cover the men comfortably but also the provisions, of which a quantity sufficient for five thousand

men for three months should be carried to Skenesborough in the course of the winter, and biscuit sent instead of flour. Before the march of the troops from thence the Commissary should pick of the best pork sufficient for the army for fifteen days and have it well boiled, then laid out to freeze and packed up again that the Men may not be under the necessity of cooking on the march.

As it will require 1500 carriages to move such a body of troops, and two of the three months provisions with all the other stores, a great quantity of hay should be purchased, packed and disposed of in such places as that it might be conveniently taken up by the sleds whether they come from the Massachusetts or this State. Corn, oats and peas should be collected in like manner and directions given to each driver to bring with him three or four bags ; but as I apprehend that a sufficient number of hired sleds could not be conveniently procured I would advise that five hundred common coarse sleds, of which a carpenter will easily complete one in two days should be made, and one thousand stall-fed oxen with yokes be purchased to draw these sleds, and the oxen killed as soon as the army has penetrated Canada, that the salt provisions may be saved as much as possible, that none need be taken from the Canadians, as I suppose no specie can be procured to pay them. As it is in vain to attempt to carry on such an enterprise in a secret manner, application should be made to the Legislature of Massachusetts and this State to aid in procuring the sleds, that every farmer who is to furnish one may prepare himself in time ; and the Committee of each District should be obliged to deliver the sleds they are to furnish at such rendezvous as the officer commanding the expedition should direct.

The whole should be in readiness to move as soon as the Lakes have thoroughly frozen, which will probably be by the middle of February ; and if Ticonderoga should be abandoned the army might move that way ; if not, by the way

of Castle-Town and Otter Creek, so as to fall in with the Lake between Crown Point and the mouth of Otter Creek or if the Lake should not be strong enough from thence, then not to approach the Lake until the army reaches Onion river.

If it should be asked what military operations I had in idea to carry on, I would answer, whether Ticonderoga is or will be abandoned, or not, I would advise, in the first place, to secure Isle au Noix, and the army to halt there for three days and all the sleds employed to bring timber on it for erecting a fortification; and before the army left it five or six rows of strong and heavy pickets should be drove in the ship channel which is there very narrow and not deep, to prevent the enemy's shipping from getting into the Lake, if St John's should not be reduced before the spring of the year, as I suspect it would not. At Isle au Noix three hundred men under the command of a judicious officer should be left with directions to fortify himself in the best manner he could. The rest of the army should then proceed towards St. John's which I suppose the enemy would not abandon, and if it was found impracticable to force the siege because of the frost and snow, one thousand men should be left to blockade it. The remainder of the army should then proceed to reduce Chamblèè which would be the work of a day or two, and then go on to Montreal and secure what stores might be left there by the enemy and take all the merchandize that would be useful for the army and send it to Albany, paying the French merchants a generous price by bills on France, if Congress has a Fund there to draw on as I have been informed they have: Nothing to such of the English as who have been our enemies when we were in Canada in 1775 and 1776.

When at Montreal, the commanding officer will be able to judge with certainty what forces the enemy can gather in Canada to oppose him, and if he finds that he can spare a detachment he should send it to Oswegatchie [now Ogdensburg] to secure or destroy the enemy's shipping which are

always laid up at that place. This business appears to me of the first importance as it would not only be a great step towards the reduction of Niagara, if Congress should attempt in the next campaign to get possession of that very important pass, and which if in our hands would have a variety of such obvious good consequences that I need not mention them ; but it would also be necessary in order to secure a retreat that way which, if a retreat is necessary, I would rather wish than by the way of Champlain, if St. John's should hold out so long as that the enemy might send forces into Canada from New York or elsewhere. It may be asked why I should wish a retreat by Ontario and how it could be effected ? To the first I answer, because measures may be taken to reinforce the army at their arrival at Oswego by troops from Albany, thence to proceed to the reduction of Niagara, if Congress thought proper ; if not they might return by the way of Fort Schuyler. To the second, that all the batteaux in the St. Lawrence in the vicinity of Montreal might be collected and these would probably be sufficient to convey all the troops, if not, an additional number might very soon be constructed ; and for that and other business one hundred carpenters should be sent with the army into Canada. Nor should the commanding officer neglect, when at Montreal, to take hostages from the Caughnawaga Cannassederaga Indians (who will be in his power) for their peaceable behaviour, and those should be sent to these parts without delay. If St. John's should be reduced, I think it is pretty certain that a body of troops appearing before Ticonderoga, the garrison would surrender should they not abandon it this fall or on seeing our preparations for going into Canada. It would therefore be necessary to collect a body of troops not only for that purpose if necessary, but if Ticonderoga should be abandoned to be sent into Canada to reinforce the army there in such a manner as that the country might be kept and, if possible, the siege of Quebec undertaken. For the convey-

ance of these troops batteaux should be built at Fort George and began upon as soon as advice is received that the army is got into Canada. But if the army should be obliged to retreat, this expense may be thought needless—not at all, for if they retreat by Champlain they may want boats, if by Ontario the boats may be easily conveyed into Hudsons River and from thence into the Mohawk River to carry on provisions for the troops to go to Niagara, should an expedition be determined on ; but whether it is or not it would be imprudent not to prepare in such a manner as that troops might be sent to Canada, if it should be found necessary.

“ Congress will perceive that great exertions are necessary for such an enterprise, and that the officer who commands it, let him be who he will, will require assistance ; and altho' I firmly resolve to quit the army as soon as the examination into my conduct shall be made,\* and not again venture on the boisterous ocean of public life, in which I have been so miserably buffeted by storms, yet as a private gentleman and without fee or reward I will give every aid in my power to procure every necessary and make use of every exertion for the success of the enterprize, if Congress should think fit to order the attempt to be made.

PHILIP SCHUYLER.

---

— History makes men wise ; and in proportion as their minds are influenced by a natural love of their country, so must they feel a desire to become familiar with the most authentic account of its origin, its progress towards civilization, and the circumstances leading to its present importance in the scale of nations.—*Lord Bacon.*

---

\* General Schuyler had been superseded in command of the Northern army, by General Gates, after the evacuation early in July preceeding, which disastrous event was charged to the want of skill and vigilance on the part of the former. He incessantly urged an inquiry, but it was postponed until the Autum of 1778, when he was honorably acquitted.

MR. JAMES MORRISON AND THE MONTREAL  
MERCHANTS AT THE TIME OF THE  
AMERICAN INVASION.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF GEN. ETHAN ALLEN, DATED  
MAY 18, 1775.

*To the Editors of the Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal.*



ENTLEMEN,—On perusing the copies of Auto-  
graph Letters relating to the invasion of Canada  
by the Americans in 1775-76, given in the April  
number of your Journal, I remembered that I  
had, in my possession, the copy of one written by *Ethan  
Allen*, and addressed to Mr. James Morrison and the *Mer-  
chants of Montreal*. Since, so far as I know, this letter has  
not appeared in print, and as you may consider it worth  
while to insert it in some future number, I send it to you.

I should state that my copy was kindly furnished by a  
lady belonging to an honored family resident in the imme-  
diate vicinity of Montreal—the representatives of the late  
Mr. Morrison whose name figures on the address of General  
Allen's letter—who says in a note enclosing it, "I have  
copied it correctly—no punctuation, and 'capitals' used  
rather extravagantly ; but the original writing is remarkably  
good and clear."

I should also state that Mr. James Morrison, whom Allen  
chose to address by name along with "The Merchants that  
are friendly to the cause of Liberty in Montreal," was a  
highly respectable gentleman who established himself in  
Canada in 1760, and devoted himself to mercantile pursuits.

His commercial transactions embraced dealings with dis-  
tant settlements at Niagara, Detroit, Michillimakinak, &c., and  
of his journies to those places he kept diaries some of which  
have been preserved among the papers which he left at his  
decease.

It is scarcely necessary to mention that it would be wholly

gratuitous to assume that General Allen had any reason for classing Mr. Morrison among those whom he styled "friendly to the cause of Liberty" (*i.e.*, disloyal to the British Crown and therefore disposed to welcome the American invaders) other than that this gentleman happened at the time to be well known as a leading Merchant at Montreal.

Mr. Morrison, was afterwards one of the principal members of an Association named the "Greybeard Society or Club" of which he acted as Secretary. This consisted exclusively of gentlemen whose connection with Canada dated from the year of the conquest—1760—and its work seems to have been limited to attendance, at stated periods, upon social entertainments to which each member had the right to invite as guests one or two friends. The latter, according to the minutes kept by the Secretary, were official or non-official persons of note in the Colony, though not long enough residents in it to entitle them to the honours of membership as *Greybeards*. The Society was in existence anterior to the American Invasion, not long after which its meetings appear to have been very irregularly attended, until, finally, they ceased altogether.

Mr. Morrison and his family interested themselves in every thing appertaining to the history and progress of Canada.\*

The following is General Ethan Allen's letter, carefully copied as respects the peculiarities mentioned above.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedt. servt.,

Quebec, April, 1874.

H. H. MILES.

---

\* His son, also a Montreal Merchant, was an acquaintance of Lambert, on the occasion of this traveller's visit in the early part of the present century, and probably was one of his informants in imparting knowledge concerning the affairs of Montreal, and of the upper country at that period. About 18 years later, that is in 1836, fifty years after the American invasion, Mr. Morrison, Junr., referred to Lambert's visit, and gave a description of Duberger's celebrated Model of Quebec, in his correspondence with friends at the capital. A daughter of Mr. Morrison, Senr., still survives, a resident on the ancient family demesne, acquired, I believe, about the time of the conquest. This lady's clear recollection of events, notwithstanding her advanced age, is truly remarkable, enabling her to discourse on those which occurred 80 or 90 years since, such as the *dark days* of October, 1785, and on various incidents connected with the affairs of old Montreal, and with the active life of her father.

The 18th of May 1775

Gentlemen I Have the pleasure to Acquaint you that Lake George & Champlain with the Fortresses Artillery & Particularly the Armed Sloop of George the Third with all water Carriages on those Lakes are now in Possession of the Colonies I expect the English Merchants as well as all Virtuous Disposed Gentlemen will be in the Interest of the Colonies The advance Guard of the Army is now at Saint Johns and Desire Immediately to have a Personal Intercourse with you Your Immediate Assistance as to Provision Ammunition and Spirituous Liquors is wanted and forthwith Expected not as a Donation for I am Impowered by the Colonies to Purchase the same and Desire you would Forthwith and without further Notice Prepare for the Use of the Army of those Articles to the Amount of five Hundred Pounds and Deliver the same to me at Saint Johns or at Least a part of it Almost Instantaneously as the Soldiary Press on faster than the Provision I need not Inform you that my Directions from the Colonies is not to Contend with or any way Injure or Molest the Canadians or Indians but on the other Hand to treat them with the greatest Friendship and kindness You will be pleased to Communicate the same to them and some of you Immediately visit us at this Place while others are active in Delivering the Provisions I write in Haste and am Gentlemen your Obedient Humble Servant Ethan Allen Commander of the Army.

Dated at Saint Johns  
the Day and Date aforesaid

To the Merchants of Montreal

(Addressed on the outside

Mr James Morrison & the  
Merchants that are friendly to the  
Cause of Liberty in Montreal)

## DOMINION NOTES AND CURRENCY.

BY SIR FRANCIS HINCKS, K.C.B.



THE information contained in the following letter cannot fail to be of interest, and should have appeared in an earlier issue of the *Antiquarian* had the original not been mislaid. In response to a letter addressed to Sir Francis, these items were courteously furnished :

OTTAWA, 2 May, 1874.

SIR,—I have to apologize for not sooner replying to your letter of the 25th ulto. The subject is an important one, and would require more time than I am at present able to give to afford a satisfactory explanation, and I may perhaps add, that more information could be conveyed in conversation than by letter. The 25c. notes must not in any way be confounded with the ordinary issue of Dominion notes. I will briefly explain what led to their issue. In countries such as England and the U. States where the standard is gold, it has been found convenient to have a subsidiary silver coinage depreciated in value as compared to gold, and consequently kept in circulation *at its par value*, simply by the precaution of the respective Governments to issue and coin only what is absolutely required by the public for circulation. The decimal coins of the United States being more suited to us than the English shillings and half crowns, were generally used, and answered our purpose, but when specie payments were suspended in the United States, the silver coins rose in value there as compared with the fractional paper currency, and were of course exported. Canada being adjoining the United States, and these coins being in circulation here at par, they were poured in to the amount probably of 10 to 12 millions of dollars, displacing our bank notes and causing serious loss to the country. It therefore became necessary to fix a legal value for the American

coins even below their intrinsic value, and to banish them by Government interference, all which were done. But we would then have had no coins but the English, which are quite unsuited to our wants. The difficulty was to know how much coin was required. If too much had been imported, the same evils would have followed that attended the redundant American coin, and moreover the new coin took a considerable time before it could be delivered. The 25 cent fractional paper was a temporary expedient to fill the gap caused by the exportation of the American silver. It has answered its purpose on the whole well, but though there is still a good deal in circulation, I now seldom see it. Silver in 50, 25, 10 and 5 cents seems in nearly sufficient quantity for the public wants. As to the Dominion currency, I would merely observe, that Sir Alexander Galt introduced it, inducing the Bank of Montreal for a consideration *to abandon its circulation* and issue Provincial notes and hoping that the other Banks would do likewise. I think it is much to be regretted that they did not do so. Sir John Rose then made an effort to introduce a system something like the National Bank Note System of the United States. The Banks were to secure the Government by the deposit of debentures, and to get each countersigned, notes to be redeemed by themselves. Under this system there would have been no Dominion notes, but all the Bank notes would have been secured. The opposition of the Banks and the public, chiefly in Ontario, compelled the Government to abandon that measure. I found the question very unsettled, and had to devise a remedy. It would have required a very large amount of money to redeem the Provincial notes issued through the Bank of Montreal, while on the other hand, it was absolutely necessary in my opinion to place all the Banks on the same footing. In order to secure a large circulation I resorted to two expedients, one to induce the Banks to give me first a monopoly of our issue of notes un-

der \$4, the other to compel the Banks to hold a portion of their reserves in Dominion notes, which by our legal tender are as good as gold to the Banks. My anticipations have been fully realized, indeed they have been surpassed. The practical effect is that the Banks hold the large Dominion notes of \$1000, \$500, &c., which rarely fall into the hands of the public, while the small note issue is about \$2,000,000 or so. The Government do not issue small notes of \$4 or upwards, so that practically the Banks have all the circulation in the hands of the public except the small notes, while the large ones are found more convenient for settling their balances against one another than either gold or Bills of Exchange. If there is any point on which you require further information I shall be happy to supply it.

Truly yours,

F. HINCKS.

Alfred Sandham, Esq.

---

#### LIEUT.—GOVERNORS OF QUEBEC.



THE following query and the reply throw some light on an obscure point in Canadian History, the existence of Colonial Honors unmentioned in Canadian History and to establish which one has to furbish the musty old records of Downing Street, or Hampton Court :

WHO WAS THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF QUEBEC IN 1779.

*(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)*

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me a small corner in your sheet, to invite information on a point, on which I have failed of elucidating any, amongst the books and MS. of our Literary and Historical Society.

Mr. Bellew (J. Montesquieu Bellew, his mother was a Montesquieu), who recently charmed his Quebec audience, by his marvelous elocution, before leaving town, called on me for

information as to the following :—He claims that his ancestor, "Major-General Patrick Bellew, of the Foot Guards, a distinguished General officer and Gentleman of the Bed Chamber to His Majesty George III. is supposed to have been 'Lieut-Governor of Quebec' about 1779, date of his death; he styles himself so, in his Last Will and Testament."

In the early days of British Rule in Canada, nay as late as 1838, when the Earl of Durham gave some rude knocks to the system, there were several sinecures: offices, some honorary, others with substantial pay and very problematical duties. Some were awarded to merit: others to favoritism. In some instances, the Incumbent lived abroad and was represented by Deputy or not at all.

Colonel Henry Caldwell, Quartermaster-General to Wolfe, wrote in June, 1776, to his old friend, General Jas. Murray, about Major Cox, formerly of the 47th, and "*now Lieutenant-Governor of Gaspe.*" I have heard it stated that Colonel Le Maitre had also been Lieutenant-Governor of Gaspe; a General Forbes, who died lately, also held this sinecure. The pay was good—£500 sterling. But what did the duties consist in? Compiling statistics anent the cod or whale fisheries?

There was, likewise, in addition to the Governor-General of Canada, and a "Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec," an official styled "Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec." I should imagine he was a species of military grandee—some veteran covered with stars and glory, and allowed to discharge his important functions without getting beyond the sound of Bow Bells.

In the absence of the Governor-General, the President of the Executive Council or the Commander of the Forces was generally sworn in as Administrator. The "Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec" was a totally different official from either of these. An old Quebecer tells me that a General Morris was Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec in 1803, and continued to hold the office until 1838. Possibly those who own

files of the *Annual Register of Great Britain*, of which I believe the great Edmund Burke was the originator, will take the trouble to refer to them. The *Gentlemen's Magazine* is also suggested as a source of information.

I will, in the meantime feel much obliged to any one who may throw light on the query, "Was Major-General Patrick Bellew ever Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec?"

J. M. LEMOINE.

Rooms of the Lit. and His. Society,  
Quebec, Dec. 17, 1873.

#### AN ANSWER IN HISTORY.

(To the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*.)

SIR,—In reply to the question proposed by your correspondent J. M. L., viz :—"Was Major-General Patrick Bellew ever Lieut.-Governor of Quebec?" I have to say, as the result of my researches.

1st. That in October, 1793, "Patrick Bellew, Esq., was appointed (by the Queen) Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to her Majesty."

2nd. That on the 19th July, 1797, "Major-General Patrick Bellew, of the 1st Foot Guards, was appointed Lieut-Governor of Quebec."

3rd. That on the 7th July, 1799, (and not 1779 as stated, I believe, by your correspondent) he died. "At his lodgings in Bath, Major-General Bellew, Lieut-Governor of Quebec, a gentleman of the private chamber to the Queen, and late Major in the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards. This very deserving officer suffered severely many years, from the wounds he received in the course of a long service, wherein he was ever distinguished as a gallant soldier and a meritorious officer, particularly at the storming of Moro Fort, where he planted the colours of the 50th Regiment."

4th. That on the 27th July, 1799, "Colonel John Callow,

of the 3rd Dragoons, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, vice Bellew, deceased."

5th. That on the 28th October, 1804, "Mrs. Callow, wife of Lieut-Col. C., Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec," died.

6th. That on the 31st January, 1810, "at Reading, on his return from London to King's Parade, near Bristol, John Callow, Esq., Colonel in the Army and Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec," died; and

7th. That up to, and including the year 1814, I find no appointment made in his stead.

J. M. O'L.

Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1874.

[Alas! since the foregoing has been preparing for the press, his numerous friends and admirers have been shocked by the announcement of the unlooked for death of the gifted gentleman, Mr. Bellew, the originator of the question.—ED. CAN. ANT.]

## AN ENGRAVED OVAL GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED TO A CANADIAN PILOT.

BY SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, BART.



**I**N my collection of engravings and drawings of Coins, Medals and Gems which fills several folio volumes, and numbering several thousand examples, is one of an oval gold medal which I obtained an account of from one of the Montreal newspapers early in the year 1836, not long after its presentation. What paper it was in, my diary furnishes me no information, for although I was in the habit of noting such things before that time, yet I was just 14 years old, when the inscription was copied. The Medal however was described as oval and of gold, and had the following inscription engraved upon it. On the obverse "Presented to Mr. Joseph Pelletier, Branch pilot of the River St. Lawrence, by the Merchants of Quebec." On the reverse "In token of the high sense which they entertain of his valor, humanity and perilous exertions in preserving on the 3rd December, 1835, the Master and Crew of

the Bark Endeavour from a situation of great suffering and imminent danger, at the Brandy Pots."

The services rendered by the recipient, can be very well estimated by those who are familiar with the dangers of the St. Lawrence in the vicinity of the Islands known as the Brandy Pots, which are a shoal of rocks situated at the South-Western end of Hare Island, not very far from the mouth of the Saguenay, which I have seen more than once ; moreover the season of the year must not be overlooked, for all navigation had presumably ceased.

Our only record of single engraved medals, conferred for such services as those just described, and also for such as are mentioned in the *Antiquarian* for April by Mr. F. H. Andrews of Montreal, is the local press, and I believe there are a good many of them ; but in the course of time, such records of the presentation are lost unless noted in such a periodical as the present, which, it is to be hoped will collect everything of the kind for the future in its pages.

Whilst the subject is fresh in one's mind, I would urge upon the Numismatic Society the propriety of collecting the volumes of files of the present existing newspapers of Canada in general, and of Montreal in particular, and having them bound and preserved for reference, say in the Library of the Natural History Society of Montreal. I am sure the Proprietors of the Journals would willingly co-operate in such a desirable measure. Indeed if all the papers that have been published in Canada, since the Conquest, were preserved, what a storehouse of knowledge of Canadian local history would not the Antiquary possess. This practice has long existed in the British Museum, where every paper and journal throughout the kingdom is carefully bound and stored for reference. But this is a compulsory measure. On another occasion I will venture to submit some observation upon the preservation of newspapers.

London, May 20th, 1874.

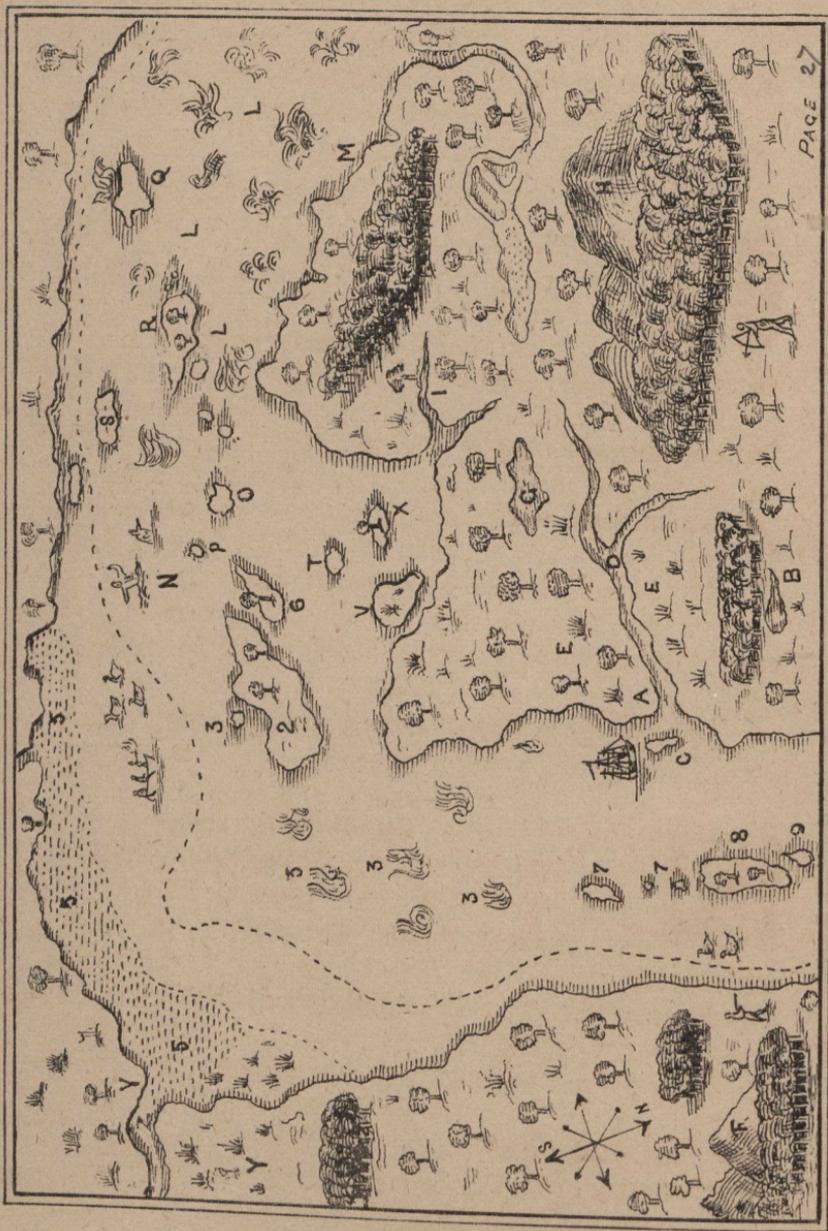
AUTOGRAPHS AND AUTOGRAPH  
COLLECTIONS.

**S**IGNATURES or sign-manuals of sovereigns appended to official documents have been preserved in state archives from an early age. These at first were nothing more than marks or monograms as that of Charlemagne, affixed to a diploma in 784, which is now to be seen in the archives at Paris. The most ancient sign-manual preserved in England is that of William Rufus, about 1185, now in the British Museum, which is a mere cross, believed to be made by his hand in the centre of a charter. The mode of authenticating all royal and legal instruments was by seal and not by signature; hence there are no autographs proper of a very ancient date. Sir Henry Ellis, in his collection of English letters, says that the sign-manual of Richard the Second, who died in 1399, is the earliest of an English Sovereign known to be in existence. The oldest in the French archives are those of Charles the Fifth of France and Charles the Bad, King of Navarre, both cotemporaries of Richard the Second. Signatures of this kind do not however, come into the history of autograph collecting. This is to be traced most probably to a custom which originated in Germany in the sixteenth century, particularly among students at the universities, of forming albums or blank-books for the purpose of getting their friends and persons of note to write their name in them, and whatever else they thought proper to add either in prose or verse—a practice which is now common everywhere, especially among ladies. But autograph collecting, as now understood, means something more; its object is to collect and preserve manuscript letters and other writings of distinguished persons, authenticated by their own signatures. Great public libraries and museums became the first depositories of these treasures; accordingly, the richest collections are found in the principal

institutions of the kind in London, Paris, Vienna, Florence, Rome, and Madrid, among which those of the British Museum in London, and of the Imperial Library in Paris, rank first. The earliest distinct mention of a private collection is found in a letter from Elizabeth, daughter of James the First, and for a few months Queen of Bohemia, written from the Hague about 1650, to Sir Simon D'Ewes. "In this letter," she writes, "I send you, as you desire, a letter of the King's (my husband), which he did write to the late Lord Dorchester, and one of my eldest son's to me. I thought you would be glad to see my cousin the Duke of Brunswick's hand, which I also send you." This letter clearly implies that Sir Simon was an autograph collector. Some fifty years after, Ralph Thoresby, the antiquarian, formed a general museum of natural and artificial curiosities in speaking of which he says: "This reminds me of another branch of the curiosities that I began to collect of late years, viz., original letters and other matters of proper handwriting of persons of all ranks eminent in their generation." It begins with the kings of England, and in addition contains autographs of nobles, bishops, judges, and private persons of eminence in that country, and of the kings, princes, and learned men of other countries. The collection must have been very large, from the account given of it in the *Museum Thoresbianum*; it must also have been uncommon at that time, as a few only are mentioned in his *Diary*, or in the numerous letters addressed to him, although he often speaks of contributions received by him. His earliest signature was that of Henry the Fifth of England, about 1420, and none of a private individual before 1497, being a letter from Sir Henry Wentworth to Sir W. Calverly, relative to the landing of Perkyn Warbeck. A letter of John Evelyn to Thoresby shows that he must have at one time been the possessor of a large autographical collection; in it there is the following remarkable passage: "As to letters and autographs of eminent and famous per-

sons I was once master of a glorious assembly, by abundance of original papers, which a relative of mine, who had the disposal of the inventory of the Earl of Leicester, Prime Minister to Queen Elizabeth, made me a present of; among which were divers letters under the hands of the then Emperor, kings of France, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, and other potentates, besides not a few in public employment during the reign of James the First, and it was still augmenting, till the late Duke of Lauderdale, hearing I had some of the Maitlands, his ancestors, and others, under the hand of Mary Queen of Scots, came to borrow them." The sequel was that they were never returned; "and thus," he adds, "have I been deprived of being able to gratify that laudable design of yours." From this time onward autograph collecting became an object of interest with many persons, but nearly a century elapsed before any private collection of great extent was formed. Mr. W. Upcott, author of "A Bibliographical Account of the Principal Works relating to British Topography," formed one of the largest and most valuable private collections that has ever been made, which must have been begun early in the present century. Dibdin, in the first edition of his "Library Companion," gives the following incidents connected with its history: "Being at Wotton, the residence of the Evelyn family in 1814, and sitting one evening with Lady Evelyn, Mr. Upcott's attention was attracted to a tippet of feathers, on which she was employed. 'We have all of us our hobbies' I perceive, my lady,' said Mr. Upcott. 'Very true,' she rejoined; 'and what may yours be Mr. Upcott?' 'Mine, madam, from a very early age, began by collecting provincial copper tokens, and latterly the handwriting or autographs of men who have distinguished themselves in every walk of life.' 'Handwritings!' exclaimed Lady Evelyn, with much surprise; 'surely you don't mean old letters; if you care for such things, you shall have plenty,' and immediately ordered an attendant to bring down a basket full of

the papers contained in a certain ebony cabinet." Out of this cabinet came a large number of valuable letters that had been written to Sylva Evelyn as he was called in the family, all of which were given to Mr. Upcott ; and out of the same cabinet came Evelyn's Kalendarium or Diary, that but for the circumstances just related might never have been given to the public. In 1824, when Dibdin's account of it was written, Mr. Upcott's collection filled 154 folio volumes, and was much enlarged afterward. A descriptive catalogue of it was published in 1836, at which time it contained 32,000 letters. His death happened in 1845, and then it was understood to be the largest private collection extant. It has since been sold by auction and widely dispersed. Mr. Dawson Turner's, of Yarmouth, and Mr. R. Cole's, of London, were next to it in importance. The sale catalogue of the former gives the number of autograph letters contained in it at nearly 40,000. The example of Mr. Upcott had great influence in bringing autograph collecting into fashion in England, particularly among ladies. It would be difficult to specify every collection of note that had been formed before his time ; an account of those formed since would fill a volume. Nor was the fashion confined to England ; it extended throughout the rest of Europe ; rich collections were formed in France by Chateaugiron, De Fremont, Dolomieu, Guizot, Montmerque, Villeneuve, Bargemont, and numerous others ; in Austria, by Graeffer and Metternich ; in Italy, by Morbio and Borromeo. A few facts collected from a work by Lallanne, entitled "*Dictionnaire de piéces autographiques voltes aux bibliothéques de la France,*" published in Paris in 1851, show how rapidly the taste for autographs must have increased there. A sale catalogue exclusively of autographs appeared in Paris for the first time, in May, 1822. In the following thirteen years there were forty-six sales, numbering 12,000 autographs ; in the next nine years, from 1836 to 1845, sixty-two sales numbering 26,000 ; and in the five years from 1846



CHAMPLAIN'S MAP OF PART OF THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL.

to 1850, thirty-three sales, numbering 32,000 from which it appears that of the 70,000 autographs sold by auction in twenty-seven years, nearly half were sold in the last five.

---

### EARLY CANADIAN BANK NOTES.



IN "Duncan's Travels in Canada," (1818,) the author in referring to the fact that a bank \* had just been established in Montreal, says, "an attempt was made several years ago to establish a bank, but the notes, from want of confidence, could not be kept in circulation, and the project was speedily abandoned. The want of *education* among the Canadians is a great obstacle to the general adoption of a paper currency, and as an expedient to assist those who cannot read, the new company has exhibited a row of dollars upon the margin of each of their notes, corresponding to the amount.

The *natives* however retain a strong partiality for "*l'argent sonant*" in the value of which nobody can cheat them.

---

### EARLIEST MAP OF THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL.

(With Facsimile.)



READERS of the *Antiquarian* will doubtless be interested in the facsimile now presented of the earliest map of a part of the Island of Montreal, and the Sault St. Louis, now known as the Lachine Rapids. The map was drawn by Champlain, and accompanying it were references corresponding with the letters appearing in the Map. Our illustration is a true copy of the Map, and the following is a translation of the information pertaining thereto :

A Small place which I got cleared. (1)

---

\* The Bank of Montreal established 1817.

† The new Custom House is situated on or near this site.

- B Small pond. (1)  
 C Small Island where I caused a stone wall to be erected.(2)  
 D A Brook where the boats are kept. (3)  
 E Prairie where the Indians remain when they come into the country.  
 F Mountains. (4)  
 G Pond.  
 H Mount Royal.  
 I Small Brook.  
 L The Sault or Rapids.  
 M Place where the Indians pass their canoes over land going Northwards.  
 N Place where one of our men and an Indian were drowned.  
 O Small rocky Island.  
 P Another Island where the birds build their nests.  
 Q Heron Island.  
 R Another Island in the Rapids.  
 S Small Island.  
 T Small round Island.  
 V An Island half uncovered.  
 X An Island where are seen many river birds.  
 Y Prairies. (5)  
 Z Small River. (6)  
 2 Large and fine Island. (7)  
 3 Places which are uncovered when the water is low, here there is a great boiling of the water.  
 4 Prairies at times covered with water.  
 5 Shoals.  
 6 Another small Island.  
 7 Rocks.  
 8 St. Helen's Island.  
 9 Small Island barren of trees.

---

1 Probably the site now known as Viger Square.      2 Island Wharf.

3 This Creek running along Commissioners Street under the St. Anns Market has recently been closed.

4 Belœil.      5 Laprairie.      6 La Tortue River.      7 Nuns Island.

## MEDALS COMMEMORATIVE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO CANADA IN 1860.

BY ALFRED SANDHAM.

**T**HE visit of His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, was an event which, above all others, of later days, spread unusual pleasure and satisfaction over our land. For many years there had been a growing desire on the part of her Majesty's subjects in Canada to have an opportunity of seeing their Sovereign, or, at least, some representative, who should be so in more than an official sense. When the address of the House of Parliament was presented, the promise made by her Majesty (after a complete acceptance) was the most agreeable answer that could have been returned; and on the 24th July, 1860, her beloved son landed in the North-American colonies. This visit was remarkable for a variety of reasons, and every locality visited by the Prince has its own peculiar mementoes: the most lasting, however, will be the medals which were struck in honor of the visit, or which were subsequently founded by the Prince as marks of his appreciation of the hearty reception accorded him. Of the former class of medal we have seven types. There is, first, the Hoff-



nung medal with its two varieties. This was prepared for the

dealer by whose name it is now known. It is a very fine medal, and, with its view of the Victoria bridge and full particulars relating thereto, will always prove of value. The difference in the varieties is caused by an error as to the cost of the bridge, \$5,000,000 appearing on one and \$7,000,000 on the other. The design of this medal is as follows:—In centre, extending entirely across the face of the medal is a view of Victoria Bridge, with Mount Royal in the distance, a raft of lumber, and steamer in foreground, Below, "The Victoria Bridge, Montreal, the greatest work of engineering skill in the world, publicly inaugurated and opened in 1860. Grand Trunk Railway of Canada." Above the Bridge, Arms, as follows: in centre, Arms of the City of Montreal, surmounted by a beaver, an Indian on each side, the whole supported by a lion to left, and unicorn to right, seated on scrolls, with Rose, Thistle, &c., by side. Ribbons inscribed, "Ross, Stephenson." Above the Arms, "The Victoria Bridge Medal." Rev. On top, Royal Arms of England; to right and left, small circular shields with sprigs of Rose and Thistle; that to right having a bust in uniform, and inscribed, "Prince Albert;" that to the left, crowned bust, "Queen Victoria." At the bottom, similar shield upon a Prince of Wales feather, the tops of feather shewing above the shield, and the ribbon with inscription "Ich Dien," below. To right of shield, a beaver; to left a sprig of shamrock. On this shield, a full face bust in uniform. "Prince of Wales." In centre, in 14 lines "The Victoria Bridge consists of 23 spans 242 ft each and 1 in centre 330 ft with a long abutment on each bank of the River the tubes are iron 22 ft high, 16 ft wide and weigh 6,000 tns supported on 24 piers containing 250,000 tns of stone measuring 3,000,000 cubic feet extreme length 2 miles cost \$5,000,000."

Another medal (very poorly executed) was largely disposed of during the visit. It has a bust of the Prince on the obverse, and the inscription, "To commemorate the visit of

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, to Canada, 1860." There are three varieties of this medal. On one, the Prince has a



moustache ; on the other he is minus that mark of manliness. On both these the inscriptions are in square letters. The third variety has the moustache, but the letters are Roman. Still another variety of this medal is found with the obverse of the first-described, while the reverse bears a very creditable representation of Victoria Bridge, with the inscription, "Victoria Bridge, Montreal, opened by the Prince of Wales, 1860."



The immediate object of the the Prince's visit was to open the bridge referred to on these medals ; and it is, therefore, but natural that while private enterprise sought to commemorate the event by medals, the Directors of the Grand Trunk should likewise adopt a similar course. Their decision to do so has given us the most beautiful medal of the series,

reflecting credit on their taste, and particularly so upon the artists who produced it (Messrs. J. S. & A. B. Wyon, of 287 Regent-street, London). The obverse bears a head of the Royal visitor, with his title surrounding it ; while the reverse



has the badge of the Prince surrounded by a wreath, and the word "Welcome" thrice repeated. Encircling the whole, appear the words : " Visited Canada and inaugurated the Victoria Bridge, 1860."

During his stay in Montreal, the Prince formally opened the Industrial Exhibition, held in a building erected for the purpose by the Board of Arts and Manufactures. A prize medal was prepared by the Messrs. Wyon for the Board, and was extensively distributed among the exhibitors. It



bears the arms of the Board on the obverse, and on the reverse a wreath of maple leaves enclosing the inscription :

"Exhibition of Canadian Industry. Opening of Victoria Bridge by H. R. H. Prince of Wales. Montreal, 1860."

As I have already stated, the Prince, to mark his appreciation of the kind reception given him in Canada, placed a sum of money at the disposal of several of the colleges and Educational Institutes to found prizes, as might be thought most advisable. It is not necessary that I should describe the medals, which are now lasting mementoes of the Prince's visit. The colleges which adopted medals are the McGill



College, Montreal ; Bishop's College, Lennoxville ; Victoria College, Cobourg ; and the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec. With the exception of Victoria College medal, the bust of the Prince is placed on the obverse ; while the reverse bears an inscription commemorating the Prince's visit, in some instances supplemented by the arms of the college. The Victoria College medal has her Majesty's bust instead of the Prince's.

---

### "MANX MONEY"



THE motto of the Manx (Isle of Man) money has been the subject of a jest, that is, with reference to the scarcity and badness of the coin.

The late Archbishop Whately said :—" *Sans changer*" is interpreted "Short of change" or "No change to be had," and as to the other motto, "*Quocunque jeceris*

*stabit*" interprets it "Wherever you may carry it, it will not pass," *i. e.* "it will stand, or stick." These shafts are levelled at early issues, as the whole of the series of Isle of Man coinage of the present century has been very fine.

## LORD BALTIMORE'S MARYLAND COINAGE.

BY HENRY W. HENFREY.



HAVING accidentally met with the subjoined extracts when engaged in searching the archives in the Public Record Office, London, for anything to illustrate my "*Medallic History of Oliver Cromwell*," I am induced to publish them here as being perhaps interesting to collectors of American Coins.

These orders are taken *verbatim et literatim* from the original entry Book of the Council of State, which sat from the 13th May, to the 13th October, 1659, during the Interregnum in England; and they relate to the silver coinage of shillings, six-pences, and groats, struck by Cecil Lord Baltimore for Maryland, and engraved by *Folkes and Ruding*, plate XXX. Nos. 6, 7, 8.

The present extracts appear to throw some new light upon the *date* when the Maryland silver coins were made, for they certainly prove that a quantity of this money was made in 1659, while the Rev. Rogers Ruding, in his *Annals of the Coinage*, suggests the date of 1652, or earlier. The Rev. Henry Christmas (in the London Numismatic Society's Journal) says that the Baltimore coinage did not *circulate* till 1660. However I will leave this question in the hands of numismatists better acquainted with the early coinage of America than myself.

The second order, which is dated the very next day after the first one, is expressed in less severe terms, and seems perhaps to have been intended to supersede the first made order.

I cannot find any further notices of this matter among

the records, and I expect that the report of the Committee for Plantations was never made ; since the Council was itself dissolved by Lambert on the 13th October, only eight days after the date of the last extract.

For an account of Richard Pight and his numerous proceedings against counterfeiters of coin during the Protectorate, see pp. 38—45 of my " Numismata Cromwelliana, or the Medallie History of Oliver Cromwell," now in course of publication.

14 Park Street, Westminster,  
April 1, 1874.

EXTRACT NO I.

Page 646, Entry Book No. 107, of the Council of State Interregnum.

" Tuesday, 4th October, 1659

" Upon Information given by Richard Pight, Clerke of the Irons in the Mint, that Cicill Lord Baltimore and diverse others with him, and for him, have made and transported great sums of money, and doe still goe on to make more. Ordered, that a warrant be issued forth to the said Richard Pight for the apprehending of the Lord Baltimore and such others as are suspected to be ingaged w<sup>th</sup> him, in the said offence, and for the seizing of all such moneys, stamps, tooles and Instrum<sup>t</sup> for Coyning the same, as can be met w<sup>th</sup> and to bring them in safe custody to the Councell."

EXTRACT NO. II.

Page 653 of the same book.

" Wednesday, 5th October, 1659.

" The Councell being informed that a great quantity of Silver is coyned into peeces of diverse rates and values, and sent into Maryland, by the Lo. Baltimore or his order. Ordered, That the said Lo. Baltimore be sumoned to attend the Committee of the Councell for Plantacons, who are to inquire into the whole business, and to report the state thereof to the Councell."

## EARLY SCENES IN MANITOBA.

BY H. SCADDING D.D.



WITHIN the Court House on Richmond Street, Toronto, took place in 1818 the celebrated trial of a number of prisoners brought down from the Red River Settlement on charges of "high treason, murder, robbery, and conspiracy," as preferred against them by Lord Selkirk, the founder of the Settlement. When the neighbourhood of Toronto was nothing more than a collection of small isolated clearings, rough-hewn out of the wild, "the Selkirk Settlement" and the "North West" were household terms among us for remote regions in a condition of infinite savagery, in comparison with which we, as we prided ourselves, were denizens of a paradise of high refinement and civilization. Now that the Red River district has attained the dignity of a province and become a member of our Canadian Confederation, the trial referred to, arising out of the very birth-throes of Manitoba, has acquired a fresh interest.

The Earl of Selkirk, the fifth of that title, was a nobleman of enlightened and cultivated mind. He was the author of several literary productions esteemed in their day; amongst them, of a treatise on Emigration, which is spoken of by contemporaries as an exhaustive, standard work on the subject. For practically testing his theories, however, Lord Selkirk appears to have desired a field exclusively his own. Instead of directing his fellow-countrymen to one or other of the numerous prosperous settlements already in process of formation at easily accessible and very eligible spots along the St. Lawrence and the Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron, he induced a considerable body of them to find their way to a point in the far interior of our northern continent, where civilization had as yet made no sensible inroad; to a locality so situated that if a colony could contrive to subsist there, it

must apparently of necessity remain for a very long period dismally isolated. In 1803, Bishop Macdonell asked him, what could have induced a man of his high rank and great fortune, possessing the esteem and confidence of the Government and of every public man in Britain, to embark in an enterprise so romantic ; and the reply given was, that, in his opinion, the situation of Great Britain, and indeed of all Europe, was at that moment so very critical and eventful, that a man would like to have a more solid footing to stand upon, than anything that Europe could offer. The tract of land secured by Lord Selkirk for emigration purposes was a part of the territory held by the Hudson's Bay Company, and was approached from Europe not so readily by the St. Lawrence route as by Hudson's Strait and Hudson's Bay. The site of the actual settlement was half-a-mile north of the confluence of the Assiniboine and Red River, streams that unitedly flow northward into Lake Winnipeg, which communicates directly at its northern extremity with Nelson River, whose outlet is at Port Nelson or Fort York on Hudson's Bay. The population of the Settlement in the beginning of 1813 was 100. Mr. Miles Macdonell, formerly a captain in the Queen's Rangers, appointed by the Hudson's Bay Company first Governor of the District of Assiniboia, was made by the Earl of Selkirk superintendent of affairs at Kildonan. The rising village was called Kildonan, from the name of the parish in the county of Sutherland whence the majority of the settlers had emigrated.

The Montreal North West Company of Fur Traders was a rival of the Hudson's Bay Company. Whilst the latter traded for the most part in the regions watered by the rivers flowing into Hudson's Bay, the former claimed for their operations the area drained by the streams running into Lake Superior.

The North West Company of Montreal looked with no kindly eye on the settlement of Kildonan. An agricultural

colony, in close proximity to their hunting grounds, seemed a dangerous innovation, tending to injure the local fur trade. Accordingly it was resolved to break up the infant colony. The Indians were told that they would assuredly be made "poor and miserable" by the new-comers if they were allowed to proceed with their improvements; because these would cause the buffalo to disappear. The colonists themselves were informed of the better prospects open to them in the Canadian settlements and were promised pecuniary help if they would decide to move. At the same time, the peril to which they were exposed from the alleged ill-will of the Indians was enlarged upon. Moreover, attacks with fire-arms were made on the houses of the colonists, and acts of pillage committed. The result was that in 1815, the inhabitants of Kildonan dispersed, proceeding, some of them, in the direction of Canada; and some of them northwards, purposing to make their way to Port Nelson, and to find, if possible, a conveyance thence back to the shores of Old Scotland. Those, however, who took the northern route proceeded only as far as the northern end of Lake Winnipeg, establishing themselves for a time at Jack River House. They were then induced to return to their former settlement, by Mr. Colin Robertson, an agent of the Hudson's Bay Company, who assured them that a number of Highlanders were coming, via Hudson's Bay, to take up land at Kildonan. This proved to be the fact; and, in 1816, the revived colony consisted of more than 200 persons. On annoyance being offered to the settlement by the North West Company's agent Mr. Duncan Cameron, who occupied a post called Fort Gibraltar, about half a mile off, Mr. Colin Robertson, with the aid of his Highlandmen, seized that establishment, and recovered two field-pieces and thirty stand of arms that had been taken from Kildonan the preceding year. Cameron himself was also made a prisoner. (Miles Macdonell, Governor of Assiniboia, had been captured by the said Cameron in the

preceding year, and sent to Montreal.) A strong feeling was aroused among the half-breeds, far and near, who were in the interest of the North West Company. In the spring of 1816 Mr. Semple, the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, appeared in person at the Red River, having been apprized of the growing troubles. During an angry conference on the 18th of June, with a band of seventy men, headed by Cuthbert, Grant, Lacerte, Fraser, Hoole, and Thomas McKay, half-breed employés of the North West Company he was violently assaulted; and in the mêlée he was killed, together with five of his officers and sixteen of his people. Out of these events sprang the memorable trials that took place in the York Court House in 1818.

The Earl of Selkirk being desirous of witnessing the progress made by his emigrants at Red River, paid a visit to this continent in the autumn of 1815. On arriving at New York he heard of the dispersion at Kildonan, and the destruction of property there. He proceeded at once to Montreal and York to consult with the authorities. The news next reached him that his colony had been re-established, at least partially. He immediately despatched a trusty messenger, one Lagimonière, with assurances that he himself would speedily be with them, bringing proper means of protection. But Lagimonière was waylaid and never reached his destination.

It happened about this time, in consequence of the peace just established with the United States, that the De Meuron, Watterville and Glengarry Fencible Regiments were disbanded in the country. About eighty men of the De Meuron, with four of the late officers, twenty of the Watterville, and a few of the Glengarry, with one of the officers, agreed to accompany Lord Selkirk to the Red River. On reaching the Sault, the tidings met the party of the second dispersion of the colony, and of the slaughter of Governor Semple and his officers. The whole band at once pushed on to Fort William,

where were assembled many of the partners of the North West Company, with Mr. McGillivray, their principal Agent. Here were also some of the persons who had been made prisoners at Kildonan.

Armed simply with a commission of a Justice of the Peace, Lord Selkirk then and there, at his encampment opposite Fort William across the Kaministigoia, issued his warrant for the arrest of Mr. McGillivray,

It is duly served and Mr. McGillivray submits. Two partners who came over with him as bail are also instantly arrested. The prisoners had been previously liberated and information was procured from them.

Warrants were then issued for the arrest of the remainder of the partners, who were found in the Fort. Some resistance was now offered. The gate of the Fort was partially closed by force ; but a party of twenty-five men instantly rushed up from the boats and cleared the way into the Fort. At the signal of a bugle-call more men came over from the encampment, and their approach, put an end to the struggle. The arrests were then completed, and the remaining partners were marched down to the boats. "At the time this resistance to the warrant was attempted there were," our authority informs us, "about 200 Canadians, *i. e.*, French, in the employment of the Company, in and about the Fort together with 60 or 70 Iroquois Indians, also in the Company's service."

The Earl of Selkirk was plainly a man not to be trifled with ; a chief who, in the olden time, would have been equal to the roughest emergency.

The prisoners brought down from Fort William, and after the lapse of nearly two years placed at the Bar in the Old Court House of York, were arraigned as follows : " Paul Brown and F. F. Boucher, for the murder of Robert Semple, Esq., on the 18th of June, 1816 ; John Siveright, Alexander McKenzie, Hugh McGillis, John McDonald, John McLaugh-

lin and Simon Fraser, as accessories to the same crime ; Cooper and Bennerman, for taking, on the third of April, 1815, with force and arms, eight pieces of cannon and one howitzer, the property of the Right Hon. Thomas, Earl of Selkirk, from his dwelling house, and putting in bodily fear of their lives certain persons found therein." The cannons were further described as being two of them brass field-pieces, two of them brass swivels, four of them iron swivels. In each case the verdict was "not guilty."

The Judges were Chief Justice Powell, Mr. Justice Campbell, Mr. Justice Boulton, and Associate Justice W. Allan, Esq. The counsel for the Crown were Mr. Attorney-General Robinson and Mr. Solicitor-General Boulton. The counsel for the prisoners were Samuel Sherwood, Livius P. Sherwood, and W. W. Baldwin, Esq.

The juries in the three trials were not quite indetical. Those that served on one or other of them are as follows :— George Bond, Joseph Harrison, Wm. Harrison, Joseph Shepherd, Peter Lawrence, Joshua Leach, John McDougall, jun., Wm. Moore, Alexander Montgomery, Peter Whitney, Jonathan Hale, Michael Whitmore, Harbour Stimpson, John Wilson, John Hough, Richard Herring.

The Earl of Selkirk was not present at the trials. He had proceeded to New York, on his way to Great Britain. He probably anticipated the verdicts that were rendered. The North-West Company influence in Upper and Lower Canada was very strong. At a subsequent Court of Oyer and Terminer held at York, a true bill against the Earl and nineteen others was found by the Grand Jury, for "conspiracy to ruin the trade of the North-West Company." Mr. Wm. Smith, Under-Sheriff of the Western District, obtained a verdict of £500 damages for having been seized and confined by the said Earl when endeavouring to serve a warrant on him in Fort William ; and Daniel McKenzie, a retired partner of the North-West Company, obtained a verdict of £1,-

500 damages for alleged false imprisonment by the Earl, in the same Fort. Two years later, namely, in 1820, Lord Selkirk died at Pau, in the South of France.—*Toronto of Old.*

### THE QUEBEC FERRY TOKEN.



IN Mr. Sandham's "Supplement to Coins of Canada," under additional number 97, appears the following description: "Obverse Steamboat to left 'Lauzon 1821.' Rev. FOUR PENCE TOKEN. BON POUR HUIT SOLS, 'with a small ornament below. This is said to have been used as a ticket by the Proprietors of the ferry between Quebec and Pointe Levi." Substituting the word, Lauzon for Lawson the description of this token and the purpose for which it was struck is correct. The token is excessively rare, and for the following account of it we are indebted to Dr. Marsden of Quebec who recently presented one of the tokens to the Literary and Historical Society of that city. In response to an enquiry made, he says, "I now send the token which I presented to the Society, for your in-



spection. I have had it in my possession from boyhood, at first simply because I had purchased it, and not used it, and later on account of its rarity.

These tokens were sold in an office on Goudie's Wharf, (afterward's Gibb's) near a slip (a floating slip) leading down to the Steam Ferry Boat "Lauzon" built and owned by the late John Goudie. The Ferry boat, which was square at

both ends, landed end on at the floatingslip. The trip was made in from seven to twelve minutes and the engineer whose name was Joseph Forster, received his orders directly and orally from the Captain thus, "Start her Joe," Reverse her, Joe "Go ahead Joe," and always at the top of his voice.

This boat was succeeded by horse ferry boats of a very rude description, propelled by from four to six horses, and these in bad weather and strong tides were assisted by men and frequently by the passengers, until the new 'Lauzon' steamer was built by the father of the present Mr. McKenzie proprietor of the Steamer MacKenzie, after which the horse boats of which there were several, gradually disappeared."

---

#### EDITORIAL.



AT the commencement of our third Volume, we venture to look back over the past two years, to the time when, with considerable anxiety, we entered upon our literary venture, and it is with no little satisfaction we can say to-day that much more success than we dared to hope for, has attended our pleasant labours, and our prospect is one of hopeful progress.

We have gathered round us a circle of friends, touched with a regard for the good name, and continued success of the *Canadian Antiquarian*. Readers and writers have been inspired with the same feeling, and the sentiment has lent a grateful tone to offers of good service on the one hand, and congratulations on the other.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to assume a certain frankness, and to bring editor and reader into friendly relationship. We are grateful for the help we have received and for our success so far, and we promise at least to attempt greater things in future volumes; but although the work of editing the *Antiquarian* is with us "a labour of love," we beg to remind our readers and friends, that we are men who

have our daily avocations pressing imperatively upon us, and we therefore earnestly invite every one interested in our objects of study, to send us any items worthy of record, especially if connected with the early history of Canada, or other matters within the precincts of our publication, and thus render us a very welcome service.

We may not say with Macbeth "We have bought Golden opinions from all sorts of people" but we have received many kind words from valued friends, and thus sustained we go on cheerfully and hopefully.

— Since going to press with the first sheets of this number, we have received, through the kindness of John Lovell, Esq., Publisher, the accompanying engraved portrait of Wolfe, which is believed to be a very creditable likeness. The Silhouette which form our frontispiece, is from a rare contemporary print, and represents the hero while leading on his troops to the attack upon Quebec. The Dominion Government has adopted this portrait, along with that of Montcalm, for Vignettes on the \$2 note.



**HONORS TO NUMISMATISTS.**—Dr. Joseph Leidy and Henry Phillips, Jr., Esq., (Secretary of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Philadelphia,) have been chosen for the sixth time members of the "Congress Internationale d'Anthropologie et Archæologic," which will assemble this year in August at Stockholm. The meetings of the congress which are under Government patronage from various nationalities, have been held at Spezzia, Bologna, Paris, Brussels, Neuchatel, Copenhagen, and other places, and are attended by the most distinguished students and antiquarians of the

of the world. Dr. Leidy and Mr. Phillips are the only Philadelphians thus annually honored by an invitation, which is extended to only thirteen other citizens of the United States.

— We are in a position to state that early in August, the first of the series of Historic Medals referred to in the October, (1873,) number will be ready. The series (as contemplated) will consist of 40 in number. The design chosen is as follows: Obverse—Arms of the City of Montreal. "Alf. Sandham's Medalic History of Montreal." On the Reverse, will be the No. of the series, with particulars of the event which it serves to commemorate. On the Reverse of No. 1 will be a plan of the Indian Village of Hochelaga, with the Inscription "Jacques Cartier visited Hochelaga, October 5th, 1535. The Medals will be size 26 and only 50 will be struck from each die, *viz.*, 2 Silver, 10 Bronze and the balance in tin. This series when complete will form a valuable acquisition to Canadian Cabinets.

*Errata.*—Page 16: for "Ottawa, 2 May, 1874," read 1873.

---

## REVIEWS.



AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS. Delay in the issue of our Journal enables us to acknowledge receipt of the July Number of this valuable quarterly, and the pleasure derived from the perusal of its contents, leads us to regret that its visits are not more frequent. The leading article, entitled Historic Medals of Canada, is from the pen of Mr. W. S. Appleton. The illustration accompanying the article is a very finely executed engraving of the "Kebece Liberata" Medal. The pages of the Journal are filled with short, and deeply interesting articles original and selected, with reports of Societies.

To such of our readers who may not be subscribers to the Journal, we can but say that to a genuine numismatist it is invaluable.

— *American Historical Record.* The July Number of this valuable Journal has been received. Its Contents, as usual, are of such character as to fully maintain the high reputation of its scholarly Editor. Dr. Lossing's notes to the several articles are of themselves well worth the subscription price of the Journal. Among the items in this number, under the head of current notes, is the following, which cannot but prove interesting to Autograph Collectors : Mr. L. J. Cist, of Cincinnati, is the possessor of a very choice and extensive collection of autographs, the fruits of patient gathering for almost forty years. The collection is greatly enriched by a large number of engraved portraits of the writers of the letters and documents in the collection, and biographical and other personal sketches in print and in manuscript. The collection is specially rich in American autographs, containing, those of the founders and early governors of the colonies and their compeers ; a complete set of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of the members of the convention which framed the National Constitution, and most of the generals of the Revolution. Of foreign autographs there are many rare ones. The oldest is that of an English deed, written in Latin, dated May 7th, 1353, in the reign of Edward the Third. The autographs of many old and modern European monarchs are numerous. There is also one of Martin Luther, of Melanchthon and other reformers ; of Fenelon, the famous author of *Telemachus* ; of saints of the Roman Catholic Church, &c.

— *Journal of the Liverpool Numismatic Society.* The Society under whose auspices this Journal is published is fortunate in having secured as Editor, one who not only possesses an accurate knowledge of the Science of Numismatics, combined with literary ability, but has also added thereto, an artistic skill which enables him to serve up within the pages of the Journal a real Numismatic treat. That Mr. Gibson's "heart and soul is in the work" (if we may so speak) is

quite evident. The articles selected for the number now before us are marked by considerable merit, and the value is greatly enhanced by the 5 full page illustrations, 3 of which are drawn by the Editor. The article by Mr. Gibson entitled a Memoir of Daniel Eccleston will be of interest to American readers from the fact that to him they are indebted for the well known Washington Medal. From this article we also learn that Mr. Eccleston had travelled in Canada, visiting Montreal on his tour. This information is gained from a somewhat eccentric letter written by him to the Editor of the *Lancaster Gazette* contradicting a notice of his death published in that paper. He writes

" And the Ladies cry, in doleful dumps,  
Daniel's dead. What's Trumps ??? "

Friend Minshull,

I hope, through the channel of thy next *Lancaster Gazette* to have the privilege of thanking thee for the pains thou hast taken in the obituary of thy last publication, in sketching my character, though it is, in several instances, erroneous. Had I been a worldly-minded man during my residence on that small speck of earth on which thou still continues to exist, I had many opportunities of amassing a fortune, during my residence in America and the West Indies, as well as in England, and might, long before thou sent me across the river Styx, have been driving about amongst you in my leather vehicle, called a coach—but my visionary schemes, as thou callest them, were not entered into solely with the view to profit. I might truly have said with St. Paul, that I had known both how to want and how to abound ; and I could also have added, that I never murmured but was always content with every dispensation of Providence. To the sketch thou hast drawn, I will with thy leave, just add one circumstance, namely, that I was two or three years in Virginia and the northern provinces of America ; and in

my returning from Montreal to Boston, sailed down lake Champlain and lake George, in a birch-bark canoe, with the King of the Connawaga nation, and five other Indians, and was eleven days and twelve nights on the lakes and in the woods with them. During my residence in Virginia, when at Alexandria, I had the pleasure, and I may also add, the honor, of meeting with General Washington, who gave me an invitation to call and spend a few days with him on his estate on Mount Vernon. We are totally precluded from giving you poor mortals any description of this happy country.

“ Hope humbly then, with trembling pinions soar,  
 Wait the great teacher Death, and God adore.  
 Know this, enough for man to know,  
 That virtue only makes your bliss below,  
 And all your knowledge is yourselves to know.”

From my habitation in Heaven, the new Jerusalem the City of the saints solemnity, in which, through the infinite mercy of God, I hope to obtain an inheritance.

DANIEL BELTESHAZZAR  
 FITZ WILLIAM  
 CARACTACUS  
 CADWALLADOR  
 LLEWELLYN  
 AP-TUDOR  
 PLANTAGENET  
 ECCLESTION.

In addition to the Washington Medal, Mr. Eccleston also published one of Napoleon Bonaparte, and the well known Lancaster Half Penny bearing his own portrait. The Journal contains in each number 48 pp., exclusive of full page illustrations, and the subscription price is 50 cents or 2 shillings per number.

GEO. BISHOP & CO.  
*ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS,*  
ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,

Agents (in Canada) for the sale of "Wyons" Thanksgiving  
Medals for the Recovery of the Prince of Wales.

 *Seals, Dies, &c., Promptly Executed.*

---

EDWARD COGAN,  
*DEALER IN COINS, MEDALS, &c.,*  
408 STATE STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y.