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HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE,
OR SOME ACCOUNT OF THE MERITORIOUS SERVICES OF THE
LATE JEAN BAPTISTE DUBERGER, SENR.

BY M. H. MILES, LL.D.

JEAN BAPTISTE DUBERGER (or, as he usually sign-
ed himself, *John Baptist Duberger*) was born at
Detroit on February 17th, 1767. When quite
young he was sent by his friends to Quebec,
furnished with money enough, in the form of pieces of silver,
to pay his expenses down, and to secure his admission as a
resident-scholar in the Seminary of Quebec. If, as is sup-
posed, he was then about 15 years of age, he must have
spent, subsequently, about seven years in that institution ;
for, in his 23rd year, having given evidence of mechanical
genius and of aptitude in the art of drawing, he was taken
into the service of the R. E. Department, on the staff of
which he continued to be employed during the remainder of
his life.

In official documents we find Duberger styled "Mr. Duber-
ger, of the first class of Royal Military Surveyors, and
Draftsman."

Although, as will be shewn, Duberger did much towards supplementing and illustrating Canadian history, his name is not even placed on record in the, perhaps, too extensive list of Canadian worthies compiled by Mr. H. J. Morgan, of Ottawa; nor do we find it in that writer's *Bibliotheca Canadensis*. But Bibaud, in his *Pantheon Canadien*, has furnished a brief and imperfect sketch of Duberger. What we know of his career is derived principally from his surviving relatives and from his works themselves, and partly from incidental notices of which he became the subject in consequence of his connection with the famous Colonel By, who superintended the erection of the Martello Towers, still permitted to remain standing on the Plains of Abraham, and who subsequently constructed the works of the Rideau Canal between Ottawa and Kingston.

Duberger's peculiar aptitude for the construction and embellishment of charts of the country was in constant requisition after his entrance into the R. E. staff, in 1789, until the close of the American war—that is, about a quarter of a century,—when, he being afflicted with partial paralysis and frequent ill-health generally, most of his customary work was assigned to his son, of the same name, who inherited much of his father's talent and ability.

At the time when Duberger became connected with the Royal Engineer Department at Quebec, something had already been accomplished in the way of surveying the country and establishing its chorography, but not much in that of exhibiting the result of surveys with precision and elegance. The military authorities being then the sole depositories of whatever had been done, or was required to be done, of that nature, Duberger, after passing through a species of apprenticeship in the Department, which served to make known his extraordinary aptitude both for surveying and for executing maps, was appointed a chief draftsman and surveyor, about the year 1790. More to his natural gifts, his powers.

of observation, and his manual skill, must be ascribed his having attained to fitness for the post than to the opportunities accessible during his youth to the natives of Canada, or even to the facilities afforded by the R. E. Department. Until towards the close of the century, he appears to have been chiefly employed in *copying* and in multiplying copies of the older maps which had already been made. Undoubtedly, Duberger executed beautiful copies of most of them, although those now remaining in this country have usually not his name attached, having been copied by *Charland, Gale*, and others. Before the British troops were withdrawn from this country, I saw among the copies of maps in the R. E. office a set of them evidently executed by him and having his signature : and these, being the best, were naturally selected for removal. In the practice pursued, it sometimes happened that Duberger delineated the map itself, while the whole or part of the lettering and references was left for other and less skilful hands.

I do not feel competent, by means of any critical description which I can furnish, to present an adequate estimate of his skill in drawing maps. Those who, in the course of their profession, are familiar with such matters and with his style, invariably speak of his artistical merit in terms of the highest commendation, and as having been far superior to that of any other draftsman of his day. Mr. Lambert, in the narrative of his visit to Quebec, in the autumn of 1806, makes the following mention of him :*

“ Before I quit the subject of the arts in Canada, a country seemingly more capable of supporting than creating genius, I must not omit to mention, with the approbation he deservedly merits, a gentleman of the name of Duberger, a native of that country, and an officer in the corps of Engineers, and Military Draughtsman. He is a self-taught

* *Lambert's Travels, Vol. 1, page 330.*

genius, and has had no other advantage than what the Province afforded him, for he has never been out of the country. He excels in the mechanical arts and the drawing of military surveys, &c. He had the politeness to shew me several of his large draughts of the country, and many other drawings, some of which were beautifully done, and are deposited in the Engineers' office. The only correct chart of Lower Canada, and which was published in London by Faden, in the name of Mr. Vondenvelden, was taken by Mr. Duberger and another gentleman, whose name had a much greater right to appear on the chart than the one which is at present there."

Several years after the time of Lambert's visit, Duberger began gradually to retire from the active work of copying and surveying, in consequence of bad health, being succeeded by his son, of the same name, who, as has been mentioned, inherited much of his father's ability. In fact, work executed by Duberger junior has frequently been taken to have been that of the father. Of his qualifications as a surveyor, which were undoubtedly great, entitling him to the post he held as such in the distinguished R. E. service, we cannot probably, cite corresponding printed or official evidence. The truth is, the services of the civil *employés* of the department were merged in or obscured by those of the military engineers, who always took precedence of the others. Whenever work was done conjointly by the military and civil *employés* it was always officially held to be executed by the former, or under their direction. For this reason, perhaps, Duberger sometimes did not receive nearly so much credit for his work as he was entitled to. So far as we know, one of his first pieces of workmanship in the R. E. office was the taking of copies of the old military plan of the siege operations at Quebec, in 1759; his last work, in 1814 or 1815, was to take part in the survey of the district of Chateauguay, the scene of De-Salaberry's exploit, of which there are also several beautiful-

ly executed drafts, with his signature attached. There are still living in Quebec aged and reliable persons who knew Duberger personally, who remember his appearance in the uniform and with the sword he was entitled to wear, and who recall, when they make mention of him, the pride he took in the exercise of his profession.

I now pass on to the mention of the principal work with which his name and memory have been associated. I quote again from Lambert's book :

"But the most important of his labours is a beautiful model of Quebec, upon which he is at present employed, in conjunction with a school-fellow of mine, Capt. By, of the Engineers, whom I had the unexpected pleasure of meeting in Canada after an absence of ten years. The whole of the model is sketched out, and a great part is finished, particularly the fortifications and public buildings. It is upwards of 35 feet in length, and comprises a considerable portion of the Plains of Abraham, as far as the spot where Wolfe died. That which is done is finished with exquisite neatness, cut entirely out of wood, and modelled to a certain scale ; so that every part will be completed with singular correctness, even to the very shape and projection of the rock, the elevations and descents in the city and on the Plains, particularly those eminences which command the garrison. It is to be sent to England when finished, and will, no doubt, be received by the British Government with the approbation it merits.

Although, in this account, a part of the credit of this vast undertaking is ascribed to Captain (afterwards Colonel) By, we may feel assured that Duberger's hands executed it. Lambert says, "the whole of the model is *sketched* out"—that is, in 1806 or 1807. I have found no other allusion to the sketch, or *cartoon*, as, perhaps, we might name it, being, we may presume, the index or guide prepared before pieces of wood to form the model could be cut out. By, who was

soon after to serve as an engineer-officer in the construction of the Martello Towers, and thus to carry into effect, after the lapse of half a century, the plans for defending Quebec discussed and proposed by General Murray and Patrick Makellar in 1759 and 1760, did, in all probability, conduct or assist in the preliminary survey of the ground. What Duberger may have done in this respect—if, indeed, he did anything—would be attributed officially to By, for the reason already stated. But we have no grounds whatever for believing that the latter either drew the sketch to work from or put his hand to the formation of the pieces of the model. To assist in establishing this point, I referred to an aged associate of Duberger, who served in another capacity in the same department. He informs me that he has a perfect recollection of Duberger and of the construction of the model; that Duberger did all the work himself; that he cut out all the pieces and put them together, from time to time, in detached lots, as he progressed, *in his own residence*, a small cottage on the Esplanade, which is still to be seen there, though, perhaps, somewhat enlarged and altered in external appearance.

The credit of having constructed this model has been the subject of a controversy, into which I do not propose to enter at length, but only to allude briefly to some principal particulars. By carried the model to England in the year 1811—ostensibly, it is alleged, to bring it under the notice of the British Government in Duberger's behalf, and to solicit for him such reward as might be accorded. It is further alleged that a pecuniary reward was granted.

According to the testimony of Mr. Duberger's surviving children, no news, of the fate of the model reached Canada for several years; but, about 1817 or 1818, one of his sons, since deceased, called on the Colonel in London, when some explanation took place between them. Colonel By offered to interest himself in the young man's behalf, so as to pro-

cure employment for him, which the latter indignantly rejected, asserting that the Colonel ought first to repair a wrong done to Duberger and his family with respect to the model.

The evidence against By, of whom there is now no descendant left either to refute such a charge or to make tardy reparation, is certainly not complete ; but these facts having some bearing on the case, can be substantiated, namely that the model was taken to England in 1811, and submitted to the inspection of the Duke of Wellington and other military authorities ; that it was approved of by them, and presently placed on exhibition at Woolwich ; that for a long time, down to the year 1831, it went by the name of " By's Model of Quebec," although occasionally, when Canadians visited Woolwich, remonstrances were uttered, to the effect that it was incorrect and unjust thus to ascribe the credit of it to Colonel By ; that then a fresh inscription was attached to it, intimating that the whole credit was not due to that officer. The following facts ought, perhaps, also to be taken into account :—Colonel By was an officer of great zeal and ability. He came to Canada in 1800 ; soon after which he was entrusted with the construction of a boat-canal at the Cascades above Montreal. This being accomplished, he was subsequently charged, as an officer of the Royal Engineers, with the supervision, in whole or in part, of the erection of the Martello Towers on the west side of Quebec. Many years afterwards we find him again in Canada, originating and completing a great public work, the Rideau Canal. In 1832 he left Canada for England, in order to vindicate his character from charges made against him in consequence of mismanagement in the pecuniary affairs of that undertaking and he died soon after. It is also reported, in his biography, that his death was accelerated through having experienced neglect and reproaches in quarters to which he looked for a favourable reception and support against his accusers.

I shall only remark, here, that this account of By, though

not wholly incompatible with the idea of his having dealt wrongfully by Duberger, to the extent of assuming the whole credit of the model, and of not accounting to him for what might be due to him for its construction, still does not furnish proof against the Colonel. On the other hand, it is plain that he had a direct concern, in connection with his work on the Martello Towers, in illustrating the environs and fortifications of Quebec, that the British authorities should perfectly comprehend all local particulars—an object which the great model was likely to promote. Being a man whose mind was ever busy with large schemes, and an engineer, it does not seem incredible that he originated the idea of the model, their being at hand a great artist and genius like Duberger to execute all the details of the work. The whole subject of the controversy, however, though historically interesting, is a painful one to our feelings; and the more so, when we take into account Duberger's personal worth, his ill-health, his diffidence, and his childlike disposition to entrust the care of his reputation and his other interests to another.

As stated by Lambert, the model, when finished, was more than 35 feet long. In width it was sufficient to embrace the site of the fortifications, of part of the Lower-Town, and the precipitous declivities which formed the northern and southern boundaries of the Plains of Abraham.

Within a few months past I have obtained some particulars concerning the present condition of the model, now upwards of 60 years old—particulars kindly furnished, at my request, by a Montreal friend and a resident of Woolwich.

According to this information, about twelve years since, the model was reduced to about one-half of its former dimensions, in order to make space for the reception of more modern objects connected with warfare. A new inscription was affixed to it on a brass plate, in the following words:

“ Model of Quebec—made by Mr. DeBerger, of the R. E.

“Department, Quebec, under the direction of Major By, “about 1830 (1813?). Scale, about $\frac{1}{300}$ or 8 yards to an “inch. This model originally included a line of Martello “towers crossing the Plains of Abraham, and extended to “the spot at which Wolfe fell, Sept. 13th, 1759, about 850 “yards from the place. It was reduced in 1860.”

It will be seen that this inscription is not quite accurate as to certain facts, although the inaccuracies are not such as are likely to attract much attention on the part of the English public visiting the Rotunda at Woolwich from motives of curiosity, and to inspect the collection of various models and objects placed there on exhibition.

In addition to what I have already stated concerning the present condition of the famous Quebec model, I have now to communicate another fact, which appears to me to be of material consequence. From the same source I learned the probability of having the model not merely reduced in size, but set aside altogether. On this point I will quote the words of my informant, who is entirely reliable, and has the best opportunities of knowing the facts of the case. Under date, 22nd October, 1872, he writes :

“I was told that the model, which is, no doubt, a very elaborate work, and admirably done, is found to be very much in the way ; the Rotunda being much cramped for room for the exhibition of models of various kinds, of a more modern and practically useful invention, more especially projectiles, and other military inventions.”

In short, there is now a demand for the space it occupies ; and considering the indifference of the English public concerning such old Canadian works of art, I think we are warranted in assuming that ere long this beautiful trophy of Canadian genius and skill will be removed from its present position, and stowed away, perhaps as useless lumber ; that parts of it will be lost, and finally the whole.

It has occurred to me that the members of the Literary

and Historical Society in particular, and the citizens of Quebec in general, may consider it worth while to take some steps with a view to the recovery of this great work, and of lodging it again in what may be styled its native place. I will not presume to offer any suggestion as to the mode of procedure likely to be effectual in accomplishing the restitution, though I will venture to offer the following remark:—Year by year the visible memorials of old Quebec, which remind us of the conspicuous position which this city, its inhabitants, fortifications, and environs, have occupied in times past, and in connection with many of the important events by which the destinies of the people of North America have been influenced, are passing away; but the restoration of this model would serve, for generations to come, to exemplify native Canadian genius, to preserve a useful link in the connection between the past, the present, and the future of the famous city, and also as a lasting attraction to the visitors who flock to it annually in quest of objects of historical interest.—*Transactions of the Quebec Lit. & His. Soc.*

THE OLD TOWERS OF THE "FORT DE MESSIEURS."

(BY MRS. LEIROHON.)



IN the eastern slope of Mount Royal's side,
 In view of St. Lawrence' silvery tide,
 Are two stone towers of masonry rude
 With massive doors of time-darkened wood;
 Traces of loop-holes still show in the walls
 Whilst softly across them the sun light falls;
 Around, stretch broad meadows, quiet and green
 Where cattle graze*—a fair, tranquil scene.

* The scene has changed since the first publication of this Poem. The fields have become too valuable for such uses as here referred to, and closely built streets now occupy the greater portion of the site.

Those old towers tell of a time long past
When the red man roamed o'er these regions vast,
And the settlers—men of bold heart and brow,
Had to use the sword as well as the plough ;
When women, no lovelier now than then,
Had to do the deeds of undaunted men,
And had higher aims for each true warm heart
Than study of fashions or toilet's art.

A brave hardy race from beyond the sea,
Were those ancient founders of Ville Marie !
Treachorous Sioux and Iroquois bold,
Hung round their homes like wolves round the fold,
Yet they sought their rest free from coward fears,
Though war-whoops might sudden sound in their ears ;
Or battle's red light their slumbers dispel,—
They knew God could guard and protect them well.

Look we back nigh two hundred years ago,
Softly our river's bright waters past flow,
Streams the glad sunshine on each purple hill,
Rougemont, St. Hilary, Boucherville,
Kissing the fairy like Isle of St. Pauls
Where so hushed and holy the twilight falls ;
Or, fair St. Helen's, mid the green wave's spray,
All lovely and calm as it is to day.

No villas with porticos handsome, wide,
Then dotted our qucenly mountain's side,
No busy and populous city nigh,
Raised steeples and domes to the clear blue sky ;
Uncleared, unsettled, our forests hoar,
Unbridged our proud river, quiet each shore,
Whilst over the waves of emerald hue,
Glided lightly the Indian's bark canoe.

It was in those towers—the southern one—
 Sister Margaret Bourgeoys, that sainted nun
 Sat patiently teaching, day after day,
 How to find to Jesus the blessed way,
 Mid the daughters swarth of the forest dell,
 Who first from her of a God heard tell ;
 And learned the virtues that woman should grace
 Whatever, might be her rank or her race.

Here too in the chapel tower buried deep,
 An Indian *brave* and his grand-child sleep, (*)
 True model of womanly virtues—she—
 Acquired at Margaret Bourgeoys' knee ;
 He, won unto Christ from his own dark creed,
 From the trammels fierce of his childhood freed,
 Lowly humbled his savage Huron pride
 And amid the pale-faces lived and died.

With each added year grows our city fair ;
 Churches rich, lofty, and spacious square,
 Villas and mansions of stately pride,
 Embellish it now on every side ;
 Buildings—old landmarks—vanish each day,
 For stately successors to quick make way ;
 But we pray from change time may long leave free
 The ancient towers of Ville Marie !

—*Journal of Education.*

* Subjoined is a translation of the epitaph, still to be seen in the tower referred to.

" Here repose the mortal remains of Francois Thoronhiougo, Huron, Baptised by the Reverend Father Brebeuf. He was noted for his piety, and truthfulness, and was a pattern for Christians and the admiration of infidels. He died at the age of about 100 years, on the 21st April, 1690.

" Here repose the mortal remains of Marie Therese Gannensagousa, of the Congregation of Notre Dame. During three years she filled the office of Mistress of the Mountain School, and left a reputation of high virtue, aged 28 years, on the 26th November, 1695.

MEMORIALS OF COLUMBUS.



ISTORY tells us that Columbus died in Valladolid, Spain, on Ascension Day, the 20th of May, 1506; that his body was deposited in the Convent of San Francisco, and his obsequies celebrated with funeral pomp in that city. His remains were afterwards transported, in 1513, to the Carthusian Monastery of Seville, known as "Las Cuevas," where they erected a handsome monument to him, by command of Ferdinand and Isabella, with the simple inscription, borne upon his shield, of

"A CASTILE Y LEON.

Nuevo Mundo dio Colon."

In the year 1536 his body, and that of his son Diego were removed to the City of St. Domingo, in the Island of Hayti, and interred in the principal chapel. But they were not permitted to rest even there, for on the 15th of January, 1796, they were brought to Havana and interred in their present tomb, amid grand and imposing ceremonies, participated in by the army, navy, and Church officials, and an immense concourse of spectators. To use the words of a Spanish author: "Havana wept with joy, admiration and gratitude at seeing enter within its precincts, in order to guard them forever, the ashes of Christobal Colon,"

The ashes, it is understood were deposited in an urn, which was placed in a niche in the wall, at the entrance and to the left of the chancel of the cathedral. Over this has been placed a slab of stone, elaborately carved, in a stone frame, and representing the dress of Columbus in the costume of the time, a wreath of laurel around his head, and symbolical emblems at the foot of the medallion, upon which is inscribed in Castilian:

"Oh, rest thou, image of the great Colon.

Thousands centuries remain guarded in the urn

And in the remembrance of our nation."

The Family Extinct.—It is a singular fact that there are no known descendants of Christopher Columbus. He had two sons, one of whom, Don Diego, rose to the distinction of an Admiral, and the other, Fernando, was a great traveller. He not only thrice visited America, but subsequently traversed the whole of Europe and every accessible portion of Asia and Africa. He appears to have been a profound scholar and a thoroughly good man. In his will he stipulated that his library, containing twenty thousand volumes, which he gave to the Cathedral of Seville, should be free to the people, and it is free to this day. From books in this collection the late Washington Irving obtained a considerable portion of the information on which his "Life of Columbus" was founded. The following quaint epitaph, almost obliterated by time, appears on the tablet which marks the site of his tomb: "What doth it profit to have sprinkled the whole world with my sweat; to have three times crossed to the New World discovered by my father; to have embellished the shores of the tranquil Gaudalquiver, and preferred simple tastes rather than riches, or that I have assembled around the divinities from the source of Castalia, and offer to thee the riches gathered by Ptolemy, if passing in silence over this stone thou should'st fail to address a single salutation to my father's memory."

Autograph of Columbus—The precise meaning of the curious form of signature adopted by the great navigator is still a subject for doubtful speculation. That he himself considered it to be of weighty consequence, is evident from the following injunction in his will: "Don Diego, my son, or any other, who may inherit this estate, on coming into possession of the inheritance, shall sign with the signature which I now make use of; which is an S, with an X under it, and an M with a Roman A over it, and over that an S, and a great Y with an S over it, with its lines and points as is my custom, as may be seen by my signature, of which there are

many, and it will be seen by the present one. He shall only write the Admiral, whatever titles the King may have conferred on him. This is to be understood, as respects his signature; but not the enumeration of his titles, which he can make at full length if agreeable; only the signature is to be the Admiral,"—*cl admirante*. The signature thus specified, is the following:

The Xpo signifies Christo, and FERENS, the bearer or bearing—Christ bearing. This signature exemplifies the peculiar character of Columbus, who considering himself selected and set apart from all others by the will of Providence for the accomplishment of a great purpose—great in a temporal, greater still in a spiritual point of view—adopted a corresponding formality and solemnity in all his actions. Named after St. Christopher whose legendary History is comprised in his name *Christophorus*—the bearer of Christ—being said to have carried the infant Saviour on his shoulders over an arm of the sea—Columbus felt that he, too, was destined to carry over the sea the glad tidings of the gospel, to nations dwelling in the darkness of paganism.

Spotorno commencing with the lower letter of this mysterious signature, and connecting them with those above, conjectures them to represent the words *Xristus Sancta Maria Josephus*. Captain Becher, however, has given a much simpler, and in all probability, the correct solution of the

enigma. It was from Queen Isabella that Columbus, after many disappointments, first received the welcome intelligence, that he should be sent on his voyage, and that his son would be received into the Royal service during his absence. Moved to tears of joy and gratitude at the prospect of realizing the grand object of his life, and the advancement and protection offered to his son, the great man, as soon as his feelings allowed utterance, exclaimed: "I shall ever be the servant of your majesty." We may readily believe that Columbus, would retain this sentiment of devoted service, and bequeath it as a sacred heir-loom to his successors; and assuming that the concealed words are Spanish, and the letters are to be read in their regular order, they, in all probability, signify:

	SERVODOR	
SUS	ALTEZAS	SACRAS
JESUS	MARIA	ISABELLA

Or in English, and in full:

The servant
Of their Sacred Highnesses
Jesus Mary and Isabella
Christ bearing
The Admiral.

NOVA SCOTIA TEMPERANCE MEDAL.

BY ALFRED SANDHAM.



THE Temperance reformation in Nova Scotia commenced about the year 1829, and in different parts of the Province, societies were formed during that year. In the early stages of the reform those who were called the "*better classes*," were the movers in it, and their efforts were directed towards rescuing the poor, from the wide-spread debasement brought upon

RIBBON AND JEWEL
OF
NOVA SCOTIA



them in many instances, by the example and usages of those who now sought to benefit them. Many of the *poor* listened and some heeded, but others saw that many of their "rich friends," used no self denial themselves, but continued to use wine, which the poor could not obtain, and did not appreciate. About the year 1837 two pledges were therefore introduced into the society and T. A. (total abstainer) was attached to the names of those who chose to relinquish the use of wine as a beverage. These became the active workers, while the first movers in the enterprize, finding their position as reformers a questionable one, retired one by one from the work, and ere long the societies were remodelled, retaining only the Total Abstinence Pledge.

The Halifax Temperance Society (formed May 5th, 1831.) was one of the first established on total abstinence principles and it was productive of much good during many years, but the introduction of the order of Sons of Temperance into Nova Scotia, in 1847, drew away many of its most efficient workers, and it finally succumbed.

While secret Temperance Societies may be deemed necessary for the accomplishment of plans which might otherwise prove abortive, still it is a cause for regret when the practice of holding open society meetings is allowed thereby to fall into disuitude.



Shortly after the organization of the Society just named,

it was decided "that a medal should be struck, and that each member should receive one on signing the pledge," a small sum being paid therefor. The dies for the medal were prepared in Birmingham, and a very few copies were struck in silver and bronze; but a large number of white metal medals were ordered. This medal has become very scarce, in fact it is almost impossible to secure a copy. The medal is not a very fine specimen of the engraver's art, and its general appearance is not improved by the mode taken to insert a ribbon, each specimen being pierced. The design adopted is,—Obverse: a wreath of Mayflower, extending about two-thirds up each side, and enclosing the words "Token of Membership,"—above the wreath are the words "Temperance Society." Reverse: similar wreath, enclosing the motto of the Society, "Union is strength," with a Maltese cross below, while above the motto appear the words, "Nova Scotia."

THE MANUFACTURE OF DIES FOR COINAGE.



THE first circumstance that claims particular attention in the manufacture of dies, is the selection of the best kind of steel for the purpose, and this must in some measure be left to the experience of the die-forging, who, if well skilled in his art, will be able to form a tolerably correct judgment of the fitness of the metal for the purpose, by the manner in which it works upon the anvil. It should be rather fine-grained than otherwise, and above all things perfectly even and uniform in its texture, and free from spots and patches finer or coarser than the general mass. But the very fine and uniform steel, with a silky fracture, which is so much esteemed for some of the purposes of cutlery, is unfit for our present purpose, from the extreme facility with which it acquires great hardness by pressure, and its liability to cracks and flaws. The very

coarse grained, or highly crystalline, steel, is also equally objectionable ; it acquires fissures under the die-press, and seldom admits of being equally and properly hardened. The object, therefore, is to select a steel of a medium quality as to fineness of texture, not too easily acted upon by dilute sulphuric acid, and exhibiting an uniform texture, when its surface is washed over with a little aqua-fortis, by which its freedom from *pins* of iron, and other irregularities of composition, is sufficiently indicated.

The best kind of steel being thus selected, and properly forged* into the rough die, it is softened by very careful annealing, and in that state, having been smoothed externally, and brought to a table in the turning lathe, it is delivered to the engraver.

The process of annealing the die consists in heating it to a bright cherry red, and suffering it to cool *gradually*, which is best effected by bedding it in a crucible or iron pot of coarsely-powdered charcoal, that of animal substances being generally preferred. In this operation it is sometimes supposed that the die, or at least its superficial parts, becomes super-carbonized, or *highly-converted*, steel, as it is sometimes called ; but experience does not justify such an opinion, and I believe the *composition* of the die is scarcely, certainly not materially, affected by the process, for it does not remain long enough in the fire for the purpose.

The engraver usually commences his labors by working out the device with small steel tools, *in intaglio* ; he rarely begins in *relief* (though this is sometimes done) ; and having ultimately completed his design, and satisfied himself of its general effect and correctness, by impressions in clay, and dabs, or cast, † in soft metal, the die is ready for the important

* The art of forging dies requires much practice and experience, not only as to the choice of steel, but as to the manual part of the operation. They should be forged at a high heat, and great care should be taken to give a perfect and dense texture to the upper part of the die.

† Type metal is usually employed for this purpose. The die is warmed, and placed in a

operation of *hardening*, which from various causes, a few of which I shall enumerate, is a process of much risk and difficulty ; for should any accident now occur, the labor of many months may be seriously injured, or even rendered quite useless.

The process of hardening soft steel is in itself very simple, though not very easily explained upon mechanical or chemical principles. We know by experience, that it is a property of this highly valuable substance, to become excessively hard if heated and suddenly cooled ; if, therefore, we heat a bar of soft malleable and ductile steel red hot, and then suddenly quench it in a large quantity of cold water, it not only becomes hard, but fragile and brittle. But as a die is a mass of steel of considerable dimensions, this hardening is an operation attended by many and peculiar difficulties, more especially as we have at the same time to attend to the careful perservation of the engraving. This is effected by covering the engraved face of the die with a *protecting paste*, composed of fixed oil of any kind, thickened with powdered charcoal : some persons add pipe-clay, others use a pulp of garlic, but pure lamp-black and linseed oil answer the purpose perfectly. This is thinly spread upon the work of the die, which, if requisite, may be further defended by an iron ring ; the die is then placed with its face downwards in a crucible, and completely surrounded by powdered charcoal. It is heated to a proper temperature, that is, about cherry red, and in that state is taken out with proper tongs, and plunged into a cistern of cold water, of such dimensions as not to become materially increased in temperature ; here it is rapidly moved about, until all noise cease, and then left in the water till quite cool. In this process it should pro-

convenient box, in which the melted metal may be splashed, or *dabb'd*, upon it. The impression is often extremely clear and perfect, and exceeds in effect those which are taken in wax or plaster.

duce a bubbling and hissing noise ; if it pipes and sings, we may generally apprehend a crack or fissure.

No process answers better than the above simple and common mode of hardening dies, though others have had repeated and fair trials. It has been proposed to keep up currents and eddies of cold water in the hardening cistern, by means of delivery-pipes, coming from a height ; and to subject the hot die, with its face uppermost, to a sudden and copious current of water, let upon it from a large pipe, supplied from a high cistern ; but these means have not in any way proved more successful, either in saving the die or in giving it any good qualities. It will be recollected, from the form of the die, that it is necessarily only, as it were *case-hardened*, the hardest strata being outside and the softer ones within which envelope a core, something in the manner of the successive coats of an onion ; an arrangement which we sometimes have an opportunity of seeing displayed in dies which have been smashed by a violent blow.

The hardening having been effected, and the die being for the time safe, some further steps may be taken for its protection ; one of these consists in a very mild kind of tempering, consisting in putting it into water gradually raised to the boiling point, till heated throughout, and then suffering it gradually to cool. This operation renders the die less apt to crack in very cold weather. A great safeguard is also obtained by thrusting the cold die into a red-hot iron ring, which just fits it in that state, and which, by contracting as it cools, keeps its parts together under considerable pressure, preventing the spreading of external cracks and fissures, and often enabling us to employ a split die for obtaining punches, which would break to pieces without the protecting ring.

If the die has been successfully hardened and the protecting paste has done its duty by preserving the face from all injury and oxydizement, or burning as it is usually called, it

is now to be cleaned and burnished and becomes what is called a *matrix*. It may of course be used as a source of medals, but it is not usually thus employed, for fear of accidents happening to it in the coining press, and because the artist has seldom perfected his work upon it in this state. It is therefore, resorted to for the purpose of furnishing a PUNCH, or a steel impression in *relief*. For this purpose a block of steel is selected, of the same quality, and with the same precautions as before, and being carefully annealed, or softened, is turned like the matrix, perfectly true and flat at the bottom, and obtusely conical at the top. In this state, its conical surface is carefully compressed by powerful and proper machinery upon the matrix, which being very hard, soon allows it to receive the commencement of an impression; but in thus receiving the impression, it becomes itself so hard by condensation of texture, as to require during the operation, to be repeatedly annealed, otherwise it would split into small superficial fissures, or would injure the matrix. Much practical skill is therefore required in taking this impression, and the punch in each annealing must be carefully protected, so that the work may not be injured.

Thus, after repeated blows in the die press, and frequent annealing, the impression from the matrix is at length perfected, or completely *up*, and having been touched up by the engraver, is turned, hardened, and collared, as the matrix, of which it is now a complete impression in relief, and, as we have before said, is called a *punch*.

This punch becomes an inexhaustible source of *dies*, without further reference to the original matrix; for now by impressing upon it plugs of soft steel, and by pursuing with them an exactly similar operation to that by which the punch was obtained, we procure impressions from it to any amount, which, of course, are *fac-similes* of the matrix, and these dies being turned, hardened, polished, and if necessary, tempered, are employed for the purpose of coinage.

INTERESTING LETTERS REFERRING TO THE
AMERICAN INVASION OF 1776.



IN the October (1873) number of the *Antiquarian*, page 79, reference was made to a valuable collection of manuscripts, in the Library of the American Antiquarian Society. In reply to an application made to that Society for copies of the letters referring to Canada, we have received the following :

WORCESTER, MASS., U.S., *Feb'y 2*, 1874.

Editors of the Canadian Antiquarian,

GENTLEMEN,—In the October number of your valuable Journal I read with interest the translation of a letter written by Benedict Arnold to the inhabitants of Quebec. Mention is made of other letters of interest relating to the Expedition against Canada, in 1776, in the collection of the American Antiquarian Society, among them one from Gen. Wooster and another from Gen. Chas. Lee. Understanding that copies of these letters would be acceptable to the readers of the *Antiquarian*, I have, with the permission of F.S. Haven, Esq., the accomplished librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, copied the letters mentioned above; also a communication to Gen. Wooster, signed by Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, (signers of the Declaration of Independence.)

The volume from which these letters are taken, contains many written by men prominent in this country during the Revolutionary War, and was presented to the Society by Mrs. John Davis, widow of the late Governor and Senator, John Davis of Massachusetts.

Among the Autographs contained in this valuable volume are those of Generals Washington, Greene, Putnam, Schuyler and Lincoln; of Presidents Madison and Munroe, of Lords Stirling, Roger Sherman, Aaron Burr, Alex. Hamilton, and many others of historical interest.

Trusting the letters copied may prove acceptable to your readers.

I am, respectfully yours,

NATHL. PAINE.

COPIES OF AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

MONTREAL, 25th *May*, 1776.

SIR,—We think it would be proper for you to issue an order to the town Major to wait on the Merchants or others having provisions or Merchandise for sale, and request a delivery of what our troops are in immediate want of, offering to give a receipt expressing the quantity delivered and engaging the faith of the United Colonies for payment, and on refusal we think our necessity requires that force should be used to compel a delivery.

Yr. most. obt. hum. Servts.,

Samuel Chase
Ch. Lanolte / Lanolte

Gen. Wooster.

N. YORK, *Febr'y* ye 28th, 1776.

SIR,—I am to inform ye that I am appointed by the Continental Congress to the Command of the Troops in Canada. I hope and dare say we shall agree well together. I must request you immediately to contract and grind into flour twenty thousand bushels of wheat. I must also desire that you will suffer the Merchants of Montreal to send none

of their woolen Cloths out of the Town—the post is just going out, I must therefore conclude, Sir,

Yours,



Major General.

I have ordered twelve twelve pounders from Crown Point to Sorrel. I leave it to your discretion whether it would not be prudent before it is too late in the season to send to the Falls of where it appears to me you ought to establish a Post.

To Brigadier General Worcester (*sic*)

Montreal.

On Public Service.

CAMP BEFORE QUEBEC, *April 23rd, 1776.*

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of yesterday I have received, and say in answer, I still hope notwithstanding the infinite number of difficulties of every kind that we have to encounter from almost every quarter, that we shall be able finally to prevail. You observe very justly that every piece of duty is undertaken and executed with a strange indifference, that, too truly has been the case, ever since I have been here, indeed it has been an arduous task even to pay the troops upon the ground, and I have hardly been able to have a single order properly executed, almost every day discovers new traitors even in our bosoms, who endeavour to frustrate all our designs. I have good reason to mistrust Capt. B. . . . I shall therefore send him away Prisoner with his Vessel in the River, he has repeatedly broke his word and disappointed me in business which he has undertaken to perform and from many circumstances I have reason to believe he wished to have omitted.

Notwithstanding all these discouraging circumstances

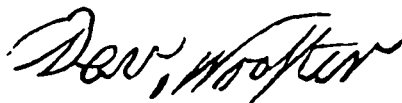
which are enough to make the heart of a man of sentiment and sensibility bleed for his country. Yet let us make the best of our situation. I am confident that a few days will put a very different face upon our affairs.

We certainly shall have in a very few days a large reinforcement of men, Artillery Stores, and I hope every thing necessary for our future operations.

I have ordered Capt. Palmer to send off all the Vessels from Point au Tremble up the River, except the Maria which I shall immediately man and arm in such a manner as I hope she will be able to defend herself, and perhaps do us some service below. I shall be much obliged to you if you advise and direct such parties as may be sent to Point au Tremble in such a manner as you think conducive to the public safety, and all Officers of parties will obey your instructions.

I am, Sir, in haste, with the greatest esteem and regard your sincere friend and

Very hble. Servt.



My Compts. to Mrs. McNeil's family.

P.S.—Sir I understand by Capt. Palmer and by Capt. Church that the Vessels have been neglected from a dispute among some of the Officers about who commands, I have now told them to take their orders from you. I beg, Sir, if your health will permit, that you would send for the Officers and direct each to his proper business, that the Vessel may immediately be got ready and sent off, and they are hereby ordered strictly to obey your instructions and they will answer the contrary as disobedience of my orders.

D. WOOSTER, B. Genl.

Capn. Hector McNeil, Point au Tremble.

CHIEF-JUSTICE OSGOODE.*



WILLIAM OSGOODE was born in March 1754 ; and, at the early age of fifteen, was admitted as a commoner of Christ College, Oxford ; where he proceeded to his degrees, and became M. A. in July, 1777. His inclination determined him to the study of the law ; for which purpose he became a student in the Inner Temple in 1773, having been before admitted at Lincoln's Inn. Possessing only a small paternal property, by no means adequate to his support, Mr. Osgoode seriously engaged in the study of his profession. When he had completed his terms, he was called to the bar ; but being more studious of propriety than volubility of speech, never became distinguished as a pleader. He had, indeed, a sort of hesitation, not organic, but, if we may so term it, mental ; which led him frequently to pause for expressions, when his thoughts were most stored with knowledge. But the accuracy of his professional information, and the soundness of his judgment, could not escape notice ; and the new colony of Upper Canada having been established in 1791, Mr. Osgoode was appointed, in the following year, to go out as chief-justice of that province ; for which he sailed in April 1792, in the same ship with General Simcoe, the lieutenant-governor. It was owing probably to the friendly regard of General Simcoe, that the name of Osgoode has obtained a local establishment in Upper Canada, having been conferred upon a township in Dundas county, near the river Rideau, and given to the seats of law at Toronto, Canada West.

The conduct of Mr. Osgoode was so much approved, as chief-justice of the new province, that in a very short time he was advanced to the same office in the Province of Quebec.

* For the portrait which serves to illustrate this article we are indebted to Messrs. Adam, Stevenson & Co., of Toronto. The engraving (which was prepared from Dr. Scadding's "Toronto of Old,") is from an original portrait in the possession of Capt. J. K. Simcoe, R.N., of Woford in the County of Devon, England.

He here obtained universal esteem and respect by the independent steadiness and firmness of his conduct, as well as by ability and integrity in his judicial office. But he became weary, after a time, of a situation which banished him so far from the friendships and connections of his early years ; and in 1801, he resigned his office, and retired to England, on his official pension. This, together with his own property, and what he had been able to lay past, made him now completely independent ; and, being determined to enjoy the advantages of that state without molestation, he neither sought to be elected into Parliament, nor would he accept of any public situation.

After residing some time in the Temple, he purchased a noble set of apartments in Albany House, where he died, January 17, 1824. Among the deaths in the *Canadian Review* of July 1824 his is recorded in the following terms: At his Chambers, in the Albany, London, on the 17th of February last, William Osgoode, Esq., formerly Chief-Justice of Canada, aged 70. By the death of this gentleman "it is added, "his pension of £800 sterling paid by this Province now ceases." It is said of him, "no person admitted to his intimacy ever failed to conceive for him that esteem which his conduct and conversation always tended to augment." He lived, in the enjoyment of society, universally esteemed, and never tempted from his resolution of remaining free from office, except in the case of two or three temporary commissions of a legal nature ; which, from a conviction of his qualifications and integrity, were in a manner forced upon him. In these he was joined with Sir William Grant, and other great ornaments of the law. The last of them, which was for examining into the fees of office in the courts of law, (in which he was united with the then accountant-general, and lord chief baron,) was nearly brought to a conclusion at the time of his death.

His opinions were independent, but zealously loyal ; nor

were they ever concealed, or the defence of them abandoned, when occasions called them forth. His conviction of the excellence of the English Constitution sometimes made him severe in the reproof of measures which he thought injurious to it ; but his politeness and good temper prevented any disagreement, even with those whose sentiments were most opposed to his own. To estimate his character rightly, it was, however, necessary to know him well : his first approaches being cold, amounting almost to dryness. But no person admitted to his intimacy ever failed to conceive for him that esteem which his conduct and conversation always tended to augment. He died in affluent circumstance, the result of laudable prudence, without the smallest taint of avarice, or illiberal parsimony. On the contrary, he lived generously ; and though he never wasted his property, yet he never spared, either to himself or friends, any reasonable indulgence ; nor was he ever backward in act of charity or benevolence. Such was the unbiassed testimony of a friend and correspondent, attached to him for more than fifty years, and who with many others, lamented the loss of his society.
—*Morgan's Celebrated Canadians.*

CANADIAN POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS IN 1810.

The following is a copy of an advertisement cut from a paper of the day :

POST OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 22 December, 1810.

IN consequence of bad roads, the Courier between this and Kingston, having been prevented from arriving at the usual time, it becomes necessary to advertize the public, that the days of his departure from hence are altered and that the mails will be closed at this office on Monday the 31st inst. at 4 o'clock, P.M. and so continue once a fortnight.

GOVERNORS OF CANADA PRIOR TO THE CONQUEST.

(Continued.)

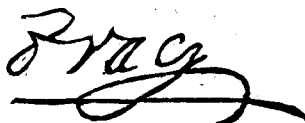


THE arrival of M. de Mesy the new Governor commenced a new era in the Political History of Canada. The attention of the King of France having been directed to the decay of the Company of "One Hundred Associates," and the deplorable condition of New France, measures were at length taken for placing the affairs of the colony on another footing. It was in fact, determined to constitute Canada a Royal Government like the Parliament of Paris, the principal functionaries of which should be appointed by the King, and be immediately responsible to him. On the 15th September, 1663, the principal functionaries who were to govern Canada under the new regime, arrived at Quebec. They were M. de Mesy, Governor; M. Laval, Vicar-Apostolic, and subsequently Bishop; also the Royal Commissioner, M. Gaudias. They were accompanied by a number of military and law officers, soldiers, and several hundred new settlers.

AUTOGRAPH OF M. DE MESY.

The Governor applied himself vigorously in the discharge of his duties, according to his own views of the powers delegated to him; but ere long dissension arose between him and M. Laval, which finally resulted (in 1664) in an order from the King, that Marquis de Tracy, recently appointed Viceroy over the Colonial possessions of France, should proceed to Canada and endeavor to rectify any mistakes which had been made. A new local Governor, M. de Courcelle, was nominated to supersede DeMesy, and a tri-

bunal was named for bringing DeMesy to trial ; but before the arrival of those who were to be his judges, he died at Quebec on May 5, 1665. Alexander de Prouville, Marquis de Tracy, the new Viceroy, was a Lieutenant-General in the French army, and had served on the Continent with much distinction. He was one of the most popular, as well as most able French officials that had ever been sent to


 A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Tracy", with a long horizontal flourish underneath.

AUTOGRAPH OF DE TRACY.

Canada. He only remained in the colony eighteen months ; yet during that time he did much more for its welfare, than many would have done in years. During his stay he subdued the Iroquois, and concluded a peace with them which lasted 18 years, and which proved of more benefit to the people and country, long harassed by these savages, than can easily be conceived. He left the colony for France in the autumn of 1667.

M. DE COURCELLE,

who had been appointed Governor under DeTracy in 1665, continued in office until the year 1672. He was not only an intrepid soldier, but a man of remarkable sagacity and considerable aptitude for government. He was strictly impartial in administering justice, even in cases where his own countrymen suffered severely by his decision. The colony


 A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Courcelle", with a long horizontal flourish underneath.

AUTOGRAPH OF M. DE COURCELLE.

under his administration made very considerable progress and in five years from 1665 to 1670 the population increased from 3000 to 6000 souls. The health of the Governor however

gave away under the fatigue and hardships he encountered during his expedition among the Indians, and he demanded his recall, much to the disappointment and regret of the colonists. His successor was

COUNT DE FRONTENAC.

one of the most remarkable men of those times. Louis de Buade, Count de Frontenac was born in France in 1620 and early entered the military service of his country, in which he became greatly distinguished. He was appointed Governor of Canada, by the Court of France on the 7th April, 1672.

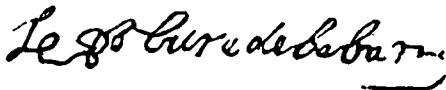

 A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. Frontenac".

AUTOGRAPH OF DE FRONTENAC.

During the first year of his administration he erected fortifications at Cataraqui, (now Kingston), and it was under his direction that Louis Joliette, Father Marquette, and four Frenchmen undertook the journey which resulted in the first discovery by Europeans, of the great River Mississippi. During Frontenac's term of office, the dissensions which had arisen during de Mesy's Governorship, were renewed, and attained a pitch which seemed to render concord among the chief authorities of the colony impossible. To put an end to this state of things, the Court of France recalled Frontenac in 1682, and appointed as his successor

MARQUIS DE LA BARRE,

a marine officer, who had distinguished himself in action against the English in the West Indies. At the time when de la Barre entered upon his office, the Iroquois emboldened


 A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Le Marquis de la Barre".

AUTOGRAPH OF DE LA BARRE.

by the withdrawal of Frontenac, whom they had respected

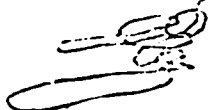
and feared, renewed their hostilities and committed many acts of violence. The new Governor vainly endeavored to conciliate them, and failing to do so, he made preparations for war, but he appears to have lacked courage to confront the savages, and he concluded a peace which was regarded as inglorious and disadvantageous to the colony. His general mismanagement of affairs led to his recall, and he was superseded by the appointment of

MARQUIS DE DENONVILLE,

whose appointment dated from 1st of January, 1685. The new Governor was at once a brave officer and an honest man. He had seen much military service, but his imperfect knowledge of the relations subsisting between the French and the Indians, caused him to commit acts which violated the principle of equity, and brought upon the colonists much trouble and danger. By not following up a victory, which he achieved over the Iroquois, and striking a decisive blow on the whole confederation, he inspired the savages with a glow of triumph, and led them to believe that he feared



AUTOGRAPH OF
MARQUIS DE DENONVILLE.



them. By other actions on his part, he excited against himself, and the whole French race, a spirit of hate in the heart of the "Red men"—a feeling which only terminated by the frightful "Massacre of Lachine." He was therefore recalled to occupy a post at court in France, and the gallant Count de Frontenac was once more charged with the administration of affairs in the Colony. Frontenac's second term of office was marked by great activity. He carried on a vigorous war

against the English in New York, and against their allies the Iroquois. The English retaliated, and the Iroquois made several successful attacks on the Colony. In 1690, Sir W. Phipps, attacked Quebec, but was repulsed by Frontenac. The Count died in 1698, and his remains were deposited in the Recollet Church, Quebec. He was without doubt the greatest of the Governors who ruled in Canada from the time of the death of Champlain, down to the period when it ceased to be a Province of France. He was succeeded by

CHEVALIER DE CALLIERES.

Louis Hector de Callières was a gallant French officer, who had served for some time as Commandant under Frontenac, and afterwards became Governor of Montreal. He came to Canada as a member of the Montreal Company.



AUTOGRAPH OF CHEVALIER DE CALLIERES.

He exhibited great wisdom during the war with the English, and in his relations with the Iroquois, with whom he concluded a peace in 1701, at Montreal. He continued to hold his appointment as Governor until his death, which took place on the 26th of May, 1703. His death rendered it necessary for

M. DE VAUDREUIL,

Commandant at Montreal, to preside over the affairs of the Colony until a new Governor should be appointed. De Vaudreuil was very popular, and to secure his permanent appointment, all the principal inhabitants joined in a petition to the King. Their request was granted, and his com-

mission was signed at Paris, on August 1st, 1703. He displayed great zeal and ability during his long term of office,



AUTOGRAPH OF M. DE VAUDREUIL.

(22 years), and effected in the Colony numerous reforms, the most important being those for improved education and civilization. He died at Quebec on the 18th October, 1725, universally regretted by the people of the colony.

MARQUIS DE BEAUHARNOIS,

his successor, arrived in 1726. During the interval, the Baron de Longueuil, a *Canadian* Governor of Montreal, presided over the affairs of the Colony. During the long and critical period in which de Beauharnois exercised the Gubernatorial functions,—although inundations and earthquakes, dearth, famine, war and sickness had to be contended with—the French ministry had never cause to reproach him for



AUTOGRAPH OF
MARQUIS DE BEAUHARNOIS.

remissness of duty. He was recalled in 1746, and the Marquis de la Jonquiere was named as his successor. La Jonquiere was sent out with instructions to retake Louisburg, which had been captured by the English under Sir W. Pepperell, but while on his way out, his whole squadron was captured on the 3rd of May, 1747, by the British fleet. He was, however, relieved on his parole not to serve against England during the continuance of the war. The French King therefore appointed the

COUNT DE LA GALLISSONIERE,

as Governor. He was a distinguished Marine officer, active, energetic, and enlightened. He governed Canada only two years, but he gave, during that short time, a strong impulse to its administration, and had his good counsel been heeded there can be no doubt but that the calamities which in a

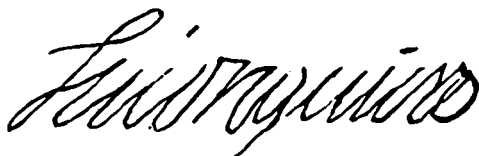

 A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "La Galissoniere".

AUTOGRAPH OF COUNT DE LA GALLISSONIERE.

few years befel the French power in Canada, might have been averted. He arrived at Quebec on the 19th of September, 1747. Shortly before his departure, he strongly recommended the establishment of a printing press in Canada. The Government, in reply, told him to wait until some printer should offer to conduct a printing establishment, on conditions that would be satisfactory, and *not cost the King anything*. On the 24th of September, 1749, he sailed for France, leaving as his successor, the

MARQUIS DE LA JONQUIERE,

who was now at liberty to accept the position, the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle, signed in 1748, having cancelled his parole. The new Governor was born about 1686, in the Chateau de la Jonquière, Languedoc, and was a descendant


 A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "La Jonquiere".

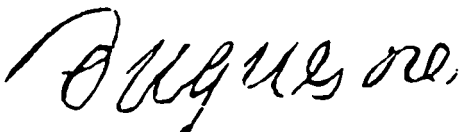
AUTOGRAPH OF MARQUIS DE LA JONQUIERE.

of a high family of Catalonian origin. As an officer he had rendered good service to his country, and his government of Canada was marked with considerable firmness. He

was, however, charged with being avaricious, and of being connected with people in the colony who made gain out of the Liquor traffic. In consequence of these charges he demanded his recall in 1751, but before an answer could be received, he died at Quebec on the 17th of May, 1752. There can be no doubt but that an inordinate love of wealth was cherished by him, and although, prior to his death, he had amassed a million of francs (£40,000), he denied himself of even the necessities of life, even in his last moments. On his death the Baron Longueuil, in virtue of seniority of office, became the temporary head of the Colony. He applied for the Governorship but was refused. In March, 1752, the Court appointed as Jonquiere's successor

MARQUIS DUQUESNE,

a Captain in the Royal Marine Service, who had been recommended to the court by the Marquis de Gallissonière. He was descended from the great Duquesne, Grand Admiral of France, under Louis XIV. Duquesne arrived at Quebec in July, 1752, and at once proceeded to place the



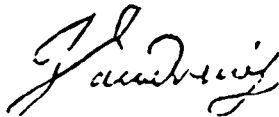
AUTOGRAPH OF MARQUIS DUQUESNE.

Colony in a position rendered necessary by the warlike appearances of the times. By constant drilling and study, the Colonial troops were placed on a par with those of Europe. Forts were erected for the protection of the Country, and every possible resistance was made against the encroachments of the English. In 1755 he resigned the position and handed over the reins of government to the

MARQUIS DE VAUDREUIL,

who was a son of a previous Governor of New France,

and was born at Quebec in 1698. Having entered the military service, he rose to a high rank. In 1733, he was appointed Governor of Three Rivers, and in 1743 of Louisiana, in both of which positions he was very popular. In 1748, he succeeded to his father's title. He studied the welfare of Canada, and was devotedly attached to his Sovereign. He would rather have died and sacrificed all he possessed, than tarnish the glory and honor of the arms of his country. Of the important events which took place during his administration, the limits of this article will not permit even a brief review. The capture of Louisburg and

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading 'J. de Vaudreuil', written in dark ink on a light background.

AUTOGRAPH OF MARQUIS DE VAUDREUIL.

Quebec, followed by the capitulation of Montreal, on the 7th and 8th of September, are well known to all Canadians. The latter day was made memorable by the signing of the Articles of Capitulation, which not only ceded Montreal, but the whole of Canada to the British. In the trying circumstance under which de Vaudreuil was placed, he pursued a wise course, and no one can justly impeach his loyalty or patriotism. After his return to France he was imprisoned in the Bastille on some charges preferred against him by the friends of Montcalm, but at his trial he was exonerated from these, and from all blame in his administration of the affairs in Canada. He was released from imprisonment, but stripped of nearly all his worldly possessions, and in 1764 he died. As he was the last Governor of Canada under French Domination, so undoubtedly was he one of the best. The latter assertion will be granted, particularly when the trying and arduous circumstances under which he labored are taken into consideration.

A MERMAID ON LAKE SUPERIOR IN 1782.

IN the *Canadian Magazine* for May, 1824, their appears an article on Mermaids, the writer of which appears to have had great faith in the existence of such creatures. In closing his article he writes :

“The following relation of some particulars of an animal resembling the human form, which was seen in Lake Superior many years ago, is given, if not as a proof of the existence of the mermaid, as an undeniable testimony that even in these lakes, as well as in the ocean, there are inhabitants with which our philosophers are not yet acquainted. This account is given in the form of a deposition before two of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and, as appears from his character, the relator was entitled to belief ; although the opinion he had formed of the narrative being liable to be doubted, induced him to give it under the solemnity of an oath.

“Appeared before us, Judges of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal, Venant St. Germain, Esquire, of Repentigny, Merchant and Voyageur, who being sworn on the Holy Evangelists, sayeth :—That in the year 1782, on the 3d of May, when on his return to Michilimackinac from the Grand Portage, he arrived at the south end of the Isle Paté, where he formed his encampment to stop for the night. That a little before sunset, the evening being clear and serene, deponent was returning from setting his nets, and reached his encampment a short time after the sun went down. That on disembarking, the deponent happened to turn towards the lake, when he observed, about an acre or three-quarters of an acre distant from the bank where he stood, an animal in the water, which appeared to him to have the upper part of its body, above the waist, formed exactly like that of a human being. It had the half

of its body out of the water, and the novelty of so extraordinary a spectacle, excited his attention, and led him to examine it carefully. That the body of the animal seemed to him about the size of that of a child of seven or eight years of age, with one of its arms extended and elevated in the air. The hand appeared to be composed of fingers exactly similar to those of a man; and the right arm was kept in an elevated position, while the left seemed to rest upon the hip, but the deponent did not see the latter, it being kept under the water. The deponent distinctly saw the features of the countenance, which bore an exact resemblance to those of the human face. The eyes were extremely brilliant; the nose small but handsomely shaped; the mouth proportionate to the rest of the face; the complexion of a brownish hue, somewhat similar to that of a young negro; the ears well formed, and corresponding to the other parts of the figure. He did not discover that the animal had any hair, but in the place of it he observed that woolly substance about an inch long, on the top of the head, somewhat similar to that which grows on the heads of negroes. The animal looked the deponent in the face, with an aspect indicating uneasiness, but at the same time with a mixture of curiosity; and the deponent, along with the other three men who were with him at the time, and an old Indian woman to whom he had given a passage in his canoe, attentively examined the animal for the space of three or four minutes.

"The deponent formed the design of getting possession of the animal if possible, and for this purpose endeavored to get hold of his gun, which was loaded at the time, with the intention of shooting it; but the Indian woman, who was near at the time, ran up to the deponent, and, seizing him by the clothes, by her violent struggles, prevented his taking aim. During the time he was occupied in this, the animal sunk under water without changing its attitude, and, disappearing, was seen no more.

“ The woman appeared highly indignant at the audacity of the deponent in offering to fire upon what she termed the God of the Waters and Lakes ; and vented her anger in bitter reproaches, saying they would all infallibly perish, for the God of the Waters would raise such a tempest as would dash them to pieces upon the rocks ; saying, that ‘ for her own part, she would fly the danger,’ and proceeded to ascend the bank, which happened to be steep in that part. The deponent, despising her threats, remained quietly where he had fixed his encampment. That at about 10 or 11 o'clock at night, they heard the dashing of the waves, accompanied with such a violent gale of wind, so as to render it necessary for them to drag their canoe higher up on the beach ; and the deponent, accompanied by his men, was obliged to seek shelter from the violence of the storm, which continued for three days, unabated.

“ That it is in the knowledge of the deponent, that there exists a general belief diffused among the Indians who inhabit the country around this island, that it is the residence of the God of the Waters and of the Lakes, whom in their language they call *Manitou Nibu Nabais*, and that he had often heard that this belief was peculiar to the Sauteux Indians. He farther learned from another voyageur, that an animal exactly similar to that which deponent described, had been seen by him on another occasion when passing from Paté to Tonnerre, and deponent thinks the frequent appearance of this extraordinary animal in this spot has given rise to the superstitious belief among the Indians, that the God of the Waters had fixed upon this for his residence,

“ That the deponent, in speaking of the storm which followed the threats of the Indian woman merely remarked it as a strange circumstance which coincided with the time, without attributing it to any other cause than what naturally produces such an effect, and which is a well known occurrence to voyageurs : that fish in general appear most numer-

ous near the surface, and are most apt to show themselves above water on the approach of a storm.

" And further the deponent saith not

Signed, " VENANT ST. GERMAIN.

" Sworn before us, 13th November, 1812.

Signed, " P. L. PANET, J. K. B.

" J. OGDEN, J. K. B.

PROCEEDINGS OF NUMISMATIC AND ANTI- QUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.



REGULAR meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday Evening, 11th February.

The treasurer reported that he had received the current numbers of magazines subscribed for by the Society.

Mr. Sandham then read a letter from Mr. N. Paine, of the American Antiquarian Society, in which letter were enclosed copies of documents issued by the American Generals, while in possession of Montreal, 1776. These copies had been forwarded by request, for publication in the Society's Magazine, and the thanks of the Society were tendered for the same.

Some conversation then ensued respecting the dies prepared by Mr. Sandham for the Society's medal, and which he now offered conditionally that a new reverse die be procured, and the medals struck therefrom be used as prizes for essays or papers on Canadian History or Numismatics. Action was deferred until next meeting.

It was decided that the collection of the Society be placed on exhibition in the Natural History Society's Museum.

After an examination of some coins and medals, and conversation of a desultory character, the meeting adjourned.

GERALD E. HART,

Secretary.

EDITORIAL.



WITH this number, the *Canadian Antiquarian* completes the second year of its existence, and the Editors avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, to thank those who have aided by contributing to its pages, thereby enabling them to provide a constant succession of interesting articles. They have also pleasure in stating that the subscription list warrants the Society in continuing the publication. It is, however, confidently expected that the friends will aid still further by inducing others to subscribe. The next volume will be marked by new features which it is hoped will enhance its value. Prominent among these will be the increased number and quality of illustrations, and a greater number of original articles on Canadian History and Numismatics. It is desirable that intending subscribers remit promptly in order that it may be known how many of the next number to print. Of the first numbers of the *Antiquarian* but a very few copies remain, therefore new subscribers who desire a complete set would do well to send their order at once. Let all who regard the *Antiquarian* with favor, recommend it to their friends, and endeavor to secure a new subscriber to remit with his own.

— Feeling desirous that the full page illustrations in the present volume should appear uniform, we furnish with this number a reprint of the Harbor of Montreal, on heavy paper.

— Thus far the Numismatic Society of Montreal has stood alone in the Dominion, but we are pleased to learn that the Numismatists of Toronto are about to unite themselves in a similar organization. The *Toronto Mail*, of March 2, states, that "a lecture was delivered at the Canadian Institute, in that City, by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, on 'Ancient Greek Coins,' of which a valuable collection was exhibited in illustration. The Rev. Dr. Scadding occupied the chair. Amongst the most interesting specimens

was one from Ægina, the place where coins were first struck, and which was said to be 2,500 years old. An Athenian coin was also exhibited, and one that had either been struck in Corinth or in one of its colonies, it being uncertain which, as both used the same signs. The lecturer then exhibited some specimens from Bœtia, Amphipolis and Thasos, as also from the Island of Rhodes. Among the remainder were some from Metapontum and Posidonia, cities of Magna Græcia, or southern Italy, which had been colonized by the Greeks. Of two Sicilian coins, one came from Syracuse, and the other from Panormus, the modern Palermo. There was also one from Cyrene, celebrated as being the place where Artistippus founded the sect of the Cyrenaici, and another from the city of Tyre, with an inscription on it to the effect that Tyre was sacred and an asylum. A specimen was then exhibited which was struck at Cnidus, the city that owned the celebrated statue of Venus executed by Praxiteles as also one from Sinope, the birthplace of Diogenes. Besides a very elaborate description of the coins, the lecturer gave some interesting information respecting the cities where they had been used. The chairman having thanked the lecturer on behalf of the meeting Mr. J. Paterson announced that that it was proposed to start a Numismatic Society in Toronto and requested that gentlemen who might wish to become members of it would send in their names to Mr. Bronsdon."

Mr. Bronsdon, who was one of the founders of the Montreal Society, and subsequently its President, will prove a host in himself.

R E V I E W S .



TORONTO of Old ; by H. Scadding, D.D. Adam, Stevenson & Co., Publishers. Press of matter has prevented an earlier notice of this really valuable and interesting work. The author is well known as a painstaking and reliable writer, whose pleas-

ing contributions to the press and to the periodical literature of Canada, have paved the way for the favorable reception of this, his most important historical work. Some years ago Dr. Scadding prepared for a local periodical an article entitled *Early Notices of Toronto*, the main object of which was to furnish brief sketches of men and events connected with the early history of that City. As might be expected, the writer found the subject grow upon him, and he felt that his Sketches had only awakened a desire for the production of a more finished picture of "Toronto of Old." It would scarcely be possible to find a more competent person on whom such a task might devolve. To quote from the preface, "For many years the writer had quietly concerned himself about matters pertaining to the early history of the City. Identified with Toronto from boyhood, to him the long, straight ways of the place nowhere presented barren, monotonous vistas. To him, innumerable objects and sites, on the right hand and on the left, in almost every quarter, called up reminiscences, the growth, partly of his own experience and observation, and partly the residuum of discourse with others, all invested with a certain degree of rational human interest, as it seemed to him."

The plan pursued is somewhat different to that adopted in the preparation of such a work, and the reader who takes up the book in expectation of perusing a consecutive history of the Queen City of Ontario, will be somewhat disappointed. The plan adopted is fully in accord with the title chosen, and the contents are a Series of "collections and recollections." Instead of confining himself to the stereotyped form of writing up a city, he leads the reader deliberately through the principal thoroughfares, noticing persons and incidents of former days, as suggested by buildings and situations in the order in which they are seen. Did our space permit, we could reprint many extracts of interest not only to Torontonians, but to every Canadian reader.

We hope, in a succeeding number of the Journal, to present our readers with a selection of a few portions of general interest. We must now content ourselves by advising all interested in local histories, to purchase the volume, which is enriched by two excellent portraits engraved on steel. These portraits, (Governor Simcoe and Chief Justice Osgoode), are from miniatures, drawn for the purpose from original paintings never before copied, now in possession of Capt. J. K. Simcoe, R.N., of Wolford in the County of Devon. The work is beautifully printed (by Hunter, Rose & Co.,) on fine paper, and the general get up is creditable to Canadian enterprise and good taste, and from its value as a history, and a book of reference, it should be found in every Library.

NOTES AND QUERIES.



INDIAN BRAVERY.—Mr. F. H. Andrews of Montreal, writes to us as follows :—“ The enclosed scrap I take from my Memorandum Book, September, 1834. It refers to a medal then presented. The Indian rescuer is entered in my book as a ‘ young man.’ If now alive, the medal perchance may be seen at Lorette, and a rubbing might be obtained. I knew well the house in which the manufacturer resided (an old Canadian), at Corner of Mountain Street and the Glacis. The inscription on the medal is as follows :—

OB CIVEM SERVATUM.

PRESENTED TO

FRANCOIS LOUIS TAOURHANCIE,

By several gentlemen of the City of Quebec,
In a Grand Council of the Chiefs of the Hurons,
At the Indian Village of Lorette.
September 1st, 1834.

On the reverse side is the following :—

THIS MEDAL

Was conferred to reward his generous act of
Self-devotion and humanity.

In rescuing,

At the imminent peril of his own life,
The drowning son of GERMAIN BEDARD,
From the brink of the Fall of Lorette,
July 12, 1834 ;

And to encourage to noble and distinguished actions,
The son of the Hurons of Lorette,

[Perhaps some of our Quebec friends may be able to state
the whereabouts of this medal.—ED.]

A CURIOUS POINT IN CANADIAN HISTORY.—The free and-easy style adopted by European potentates in dealing with "Colonies" in the past, has often been a subject of remark. We all know how Napoleon I. sold France's pet colony, Louisiana, to the proprietor of the White House, in 1804. Alaska, quite lately, became also the subject of a bargain, in which the Russian Bear got the better of Uncle Sam despite his proverbial smartness. In 1632, England, after holding it three years, handed back Canada to France. This we all know. But what is new for many is a proposal on behalf of England to hand over Canada to France provided the latter would consent to keep aloof from the quarrel between England and the New England provinces in 1774, which offer the latter declined, and sent out D'Estaing and Lafayette. Mr Benjamin Sulte, well known by his historical researches, put forth this startling fact in the *Opinion Publique* as resulting from some French state papers recently examined in Paris. Will any one add more light on this remarkable incident?—J.M.L.

To the Editors of the "Canadian Antiquarian."

Some time since a Mr. L. W. Ledyard of Cayenaia, New York, called on the writer, and during a conversation on

antiquarian subjects, on which Mr. L. was conversant from a practical point of view, having travelled throughout the Continent in search of facts, he casually mentioned that he had in his possession a medal of Montreal, the obverse having a view of the City, taken about 1760, with the name "Onondaga," on the reverse. I find that the medal bearing the name of another Indian tribe is described in Sandham's Supplement to the Coins of Canada, under No. 75, said to be unique, but as this cannot be the case, and there must have been many of them struck, the query now suggests itself, Why, and for what purpose, were these medals presented to the Indian tribes? An answer from one of your readers will oblige

"INDICATOR."

[A medal bearing the name of a third tribe has been reported, but particulars as to the same have not yet reached us. Thus far the medal described by Mr. Sandham may be considered as "unique," no other having the same inscription on the reverse being known. The statement made by "Indicator," that their "must have been many struck," therefore remains yet to be proven. The medal described in Coins of Canada (Supplement), is now in the fine collection of Mr. H. Mott, President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of this City. The view of Montreal on the obverse is similar to that published in "Knight's Pictorial History of England." The plate is described as being "after Lambert," while in another work it has been reproduced as "from an old French print," but this is doubtless incorrect as the flag which floats from the Citadel Hill, now Dalhousie Square, bears the cross of St. George. We hope some of our readers may be able to shed light on the origin of these curious medals.—ED.]