



DE MAISONNEUVE
FOUNDER OF MONTREAL



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MONTREAL AND ITS FOUNDER,
MAISONNEUVE.



WHEN Jacques Cartier, with his enterprising band, ascended the River St. Lawrence in 1535, his penetrating mind at once detected the future importance of the beautiful island which was to become the centre of a vast civilization in this northern region. The aborigines—no mean observers of the picturesque, had already built here a village known as Hochelaga. The island itself was called *Tiatiate*, which being interpreted is "Beaver Dam." Standing at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers, even at the time of Cartier it was a place of no inconsiderable importance to the Indian, as affording him an abundance of game, and fish inexhaustible, as well as peltry of the choicest description. The village of Hochelaga stood upon a lovely esplanade sloping to the river which swept by, bearing to the ocean the mighty waters of the great Western Lakes, making a highway to the east and the west for his birch canoe, and being in itself an aid and a defence. In

the rear arose the mountain, known subsequently as Mont Real, which sheltered it from the cold blasts of the north. Cartier was the first to raise a European Flag upon this Mountain, which must have seemed a strange ceremony to the simple savages, who had so long been the sole occupants of the whole region.

But although the island was visited by Cartier, October 2nd, 1535, and subsequently by Champlain in 1609, nothing was done towards a settlement until 1641, when a little band of 45 persons, commanded by Paul Chomedey, *Sieur de Maisonneuve*, "a devout Christian, an able statesman, and a valiant soldier," left France to found a colony on the Island of Montreal.

They arrived at Quebec, however, too late in the season to proceed with their project, and after many obstacles and hardships, the little company left Quebec, on 8th May, 1642, and on the 17th, the flotilla approached Montreal, and all on board raised a hymn of praise. The following day, (May 18th.) was the birth-day of Montreal.

The record of that first day is faithfully preserved, and what is of remarkable interest at this time, the very spot on which the little company landed is unmistakably pointed out, the site being now covered by the Royal Insurance Company's Building, the Custom House of to-day.

"Montmagny (the Governor,) was there to deliver the island, on behalf of the Company of the "One Hundred Associates." Here, too, was Father Vimont, Superior of the Missions. The pinnacle glided along the green and solitary shores, now thronged with the life of a busy city, and landed on the spot which Champlain, over 30 years before, had chosen as the fit site for a settlement. It was a tongue, or triangle of land, formed by the junction of a rivulet with the St. Lawrence. This rivulet was bordered by a meadow, and beyond rose the forest with its vanguard of scattered trees. Early spring flowers were blooming in the young grass, and

the birds flitted among the boughs. Maisonneuve sprang ashore, and fell on his knees, his followers imitated his example, and all joined their voices in songs of thanksgiving. Tents, baggage, arms and stores were landed. An altar was raised on a pleasant place near at hand ; and Mademoiselle Mance, with Madame de la Peltrie, aided by her servant Charlotte Barre, decorated it with a taste which was the admiration of all beholders. Now all the company gathered before the shrine. Here were the ladies with their servant ; Montmagny no willing spectator ; and Maisonneuve, a war-like figure, erect and tall, his men clustering around him,—soldiers, sailors, artisans and laborers—all alike soldiers at need. They knelt in reverent silence as the Host was raised aloft, and when the rite was over, the priest turned and addressed them : “ You are a grain of mustard seed, that shall rise and grow until its branches overshadow the land. You are few, but your work is the work of God, His smile is on you, and your children shall fill the land.” The afternoon waned, the sun sank behind the western forest, and night came on. Fire-flies were twinkling over the darkened meadow, they caught them, tied them with thread into shining festoons, and hung them before the altar. Then they pitched their tents, lighted their fires, stationed their guards, and lay down to rest. Such was the birth-night of Montreal.”

The following morning they proceeded to form their encampment, the first tree being felled by Maisonneuve. They worked with such energy that by the evening they had erected a strong palisade, and had covered their altar with a roof formed of bark.

It was some time after their arrival before their enemies, the Indians, were made aware of it, and they had improved the time by building some substantial houses, and in strengthening their fortifications. To recount the struggles of the early colonists would be a repetition of the history of every city or town founded in the midst of a savage country.

Attacks by Indians, disease, disputes, and all the accompaniments of such an enterprise, were alike the lot of the Founders of Montreal.

Many obstacles presented themselves before the expedition left France, and subsequently after its arrival at Quebec, but Maisonneuve appears to have been inflexible, and expressed his determination to found the colony at Montreal, "even if every tree on the island were an Iroquois."

It has now ceased to be "Debatable Land," but here the issues of battle have been sorely contested. Down the river and its tributaries, the Indians propelled the birch canoe, where now mighty ships ride at anchor. Here the gallant courtier of France laid aside the frivolities of fête and tourney, and found braver delight in confronting real, rather than fictitious dangers, laying here, with statesmanlike sagacity, the foundations of an empire, which to him and his country was to be a Macbeth crown, no heir of his wearing the circlet of sovereignty.

Through the courtesy of P. S. Murphy, Esq., we have much pleasure in presenting our subscribers with the accompanying portrait of Maisonneuve the founder of the City of Montreal.

COUNT FRONTENAC AND NEW FRANCE.

T is gratifying to find that Canadian history, has of late years, received more and more attention, and the records of "Nouvelle France" have been turned to with an ever increasing interest; we rejoice to think that Voltaire's dictum of Canada being only "a few arpents of snow," has gone out of fashion, and we are now sensible of the fact that our early history is second to none in attractiveness; if regarded simply as a record of endurance and indomitable courage, of faith and self-reliance, it is full of useful lessons to us, while to the

student it is scarcely possible to over-estimate its value, from a careful perusal of the "moving accidents by flood and field," suffered by the pioneers, we learn what a brave race they were, and how we may all well be proud of our country of to-day, which,

"Like a beacon on a mountain top,
Seen of the nations, doth illumine the world."

With these sentiments, we heartily welcome,—“Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV.” By Francis Parkman, Author of “Pioneers of France in the New World,” &c., &c., forming the fifth part of his series of historical narratives. It will be received with pleasure by every one who has had the privilege of reading his previous volumes, and it fully sustains the reputation of the author. The *New York Nation*, in a recent article, declared that Harvard University, since the date of Francis Parkman's graduation in 1844, can show no graduate of sufficient eminence in literature to be named with him. It is worthy of note that from the bosom of Harvard have come forth the most distinguished historical writers which America has produced—Bancroft, Prescott, Motley, and Parkman. Bancroft took for his subject his own country. Prescott was attracted by the imposing grandeur of Spain. Motley saw in Holland and the robust vigour of the Dutch that which won his devotion and stimulated his genius. And Parkman noticed in the French race colonizing this continent, in the courageous enthusiasm and love of adventure shown by its priests, nobles and soldiers, that which commanded his admiration and gave a controlling purpose to his life. We deem it fortunate for Canada that a writer of Mr. Parkman's qualities and attainments should have made her history a special study-work. We learn from his present, preface that at the age of eighteen he formed a purpose of writing on French American history. And for nearly forty years he has held by that purpose of his young manhood, notwithstanding the obstacle of impaired sight,

which compelled him to do his writing by amanuenses, and for considerable intervals to suspend active literary work. In his early manhood he stayed among the Indians of the far West for several months for the purpose of studying their habits. For all persons who take an interest in the history of Canada, Mr. Parkman's works are invaluable. His resources have been larger than those of any other writer who has entered this field. By personal visits to localities, and investigations made there—by his access personally or by competent agents to archives in Europe and America—by extensive correspondence carried on for thirty years past in the interest of his special work, he has amassed an amount of information not previously available as a whole by any writer whatever. Information will be found in his pages concerning the early history of Canada which has never been made public before, and which never would have seen the light had it not been for the persevering enquiry into facts and veracity in stating them, which only a writer who had no partial ends to serve could have carried on or carried out. The book before us relates to Count Frontenac, and covers a period of about eighty years—1620 to the dawn of the eighteenth century. It was a stirring time, and the events of his period are skilfully grouped round the Count, whom our author pronounces "the most remarkable man who ever represented the crown of France in the New World." A soldier of distinction, he was commissioned by Louis XIV., to New France as governor. He went to his distant and arduous post of service, leaving his wife behind him in France. She had no desire to accompany her husband to Canada. She cared little for New France, and not much more for her husband, whom, however, she sometimes served by her presence and pleading with high functionaries at home. Frontenac was an able, self-willed man, liable to storms of passion, and likely to raise storms with others if he was opposed. His policy in administration was vigorous and effective, but

he had enemies of his own race in Canada, high in rank and influence, with whom he frequently quarrelled and by whom he was freely criticised and complained of to the King and his Minister. This led to his recall after ten years' service.

His way of dealing with persons may be judged from his citation of Perrot, Governor of Montreal, to appear before him at Quebec to give an account of his conduct in relation to the *Coureurs de bois*. Perrot, persuaded by the Abbe Fenelon, consented to go. Perrot and the priest started together on a mid-winter journey to Quebec, walking on snowshoes. The result was imprisonment for Perrot, guards placed over him day and night, and one of the *Coureurs de bois*, with whom he had been implicated, hanged before his prison window. Growing out of this came, some time after, the trial of the Abbe Fenelon, at which there was some angry word-fencing between Frontenac and the priest. Fenelon claimed his priest's right to be seated while answering questions, while Frontenac insisted that he should stand as others. The result was imprisonment of the Abbé also—a sort of honourable imprisonment. A man of such stern methods was sure to make enemies, and he was recalled. But, after one, and then another successor, were tried and found inadequate to the duty, Frontenac was re-commissioned as Governor of New France, after an interval of ten years. At this time he was in his seventieth year. He went to a hard task when he returned to Canada, but his energy and audacity were equal to the occasion. He had influential enemies. He had to watch and conquer, if possible, the English colonists of New England and New York; and he had the various tribes of Indians to look after. The Iroquois were the dread and scourge of Canada, and he had to watch them and fight them. With the other Indian tribes he had to maintain friendly relations for the sake of the trade they brought to the colony and the benefit of their alliance in war. How all this was done is finely told in Mr. Park-

man's pages, from which we should make extracts if space permitted. If Frontenac failed in raising New France into the position of a controlling power in North America, it was because no man could succeed under the condition imposed. The Bourbon policy in France, carried into America, doomed French colonisation to failure. Frontenac died at his post in his seventy eighth year, in full possession of his faculties. A glowing eulogy was pronounced by Father Goyer, a Recollet, which, however, was severely commented on by one of his enemies. "In spite of Father Goyer," says Mr. Parkman, "greatness must be denied him ; but a more remarkable figure in its bold and salient individuality and sharply marked light and shadow is nowhere seen in American history."

It is possible that some exceptions may be taken and protest may be made against some portions of Mr. Parkman's book, but protest deserves no consideration, unless supported by evidence. The author does his work, in a true historic spirit, not feeling in any way responsible for the facts, but only for honesty in presenting them. Mr. Parkman writes in the interest of no sect or party, but for those who seek to know the actual truth of history.

The third chapter of this volume is especially interesting, with reference to the arrest of Perrot and the extinction of the "*Coureurs de bois*," or bush rangers. On the imprisonment of Perrot, "Frontenac made choice of one La Nougère, a retired officer, whom he knew that he could trust, and sent him to Montreal, to command in place of its captive Governor."

Our interest in this portion of the book, is enhanced by the fact, that the commission to La Nougère, signed by Frontenac, with seal attached, (in the possession of Mr. Gerald E. Hart, of this City,) not only confirms this part of the work, but shows conclusively the state of feeling which existed between Frontenac and the St. Sulpitians, inferring

as it does the necessity of having a properly organized militia system, that the clerical power might acknowledge their subserviency to France, which they were fast forgetting, and which is so plainly shown by the pleasing and truthful pen of Mr. Parkman, throughout the Volume, we append a copy of this important document :—

LE COMTE DE FRONTENAC, Conseiller du Roy en ses Conseils, Gouverneur et Lieutenant Général pour Sa Majesté en Canada, Acadie. Isle de Terrebonne, et autre Pais de la France Septentrionale.

ESTANT necessaire de Créer et establir un Capitaine de la Milice de la Ville et Isle de Montreal sous l'authorité du gouverneur particulier d'Icelle, pour l'exercer dans le maniemment des armes, et la mettre en Estat de se mieux defendre en cas d'attaque contre les Ennemis, Nous avons commis et establi, le Sr. Le Moyne en la dicte qualite de Capitaine, pour subir l'authorité du dit Gouverneur particulier, commander à la Milice de la dite ville et Isle, auquel nous Enjoignons d'avoir soin de faire faire l'Exercice aux habitans d'Icelle de plus souvent qu'il se pourra, et au moins tout les mois une fois ou deux, de prendre garde qu'ils tiennent leurs armes en bon estat, d'Empescher autant qu'il sera en luy qu'ils ne les traitent et ne sen dessassent, et dy faire executer tous les ordres qui luy seront par nous donnez, estant assure de sa fidelité au Service du Roy dont il a donné plusieurs preuves en diverses rencontre, comme aussy de sa valeur et experience au fait des armes Si donnons en mandement au Sr. de la Nouguere commandant presentement en lad Ville et Isle de Montreal, Qu'il ait à le faire reconnoistre en la d qualite par les habitans de ladite Isle, aux quels nous Enjoignons de luy obeir en tout ce qui regardera le fait de lad charge, a peine de desobeissance, de ce faire luy donnons plain pouvoir et autorité en vertu de celle a nous donne par Sa Majesté. En tesmoin de quoy nous avons signé ces ptes, a Icelles fait apposer le sceau de nos armes, et contresigner par l'un de nos secretaires, Donné a Quebec le vingt quatre jour d'Auril M. Vlc. soixante quatorze.

FRONTENAC.

[SEAL]

Par Monseigneur,

B. CHASSEUR.

NOTICE.—Le Sceau de Frontenac reproduit sur le document original nous laisse appercevoir sans indication de fond heraldique, coloré du blason ; que les armes de cette famille étaient caractérisées par une dextrocher, ou bras droit levant en l'air une épée. La couronne est celle de comte surmontée du casque de chevalier orné à son cimier d'une tête d'aigle avec cou ail. Les supports du blason sont deux aigles éployés. La légende seulement indiquée sans devise.

[TRANSLATION.]

COUNT FRONTENAC, King's Councillor, Governor and Lieutenant General for His Majesty in Canada, Acadia, Newfoundland, and other countries in Western France.

Being necessary to create and establish a Captain of Militia in the Town and Island of Montreal, under the authority of its local Governor, to exercise and manoeuvre with arms, and to put it in a better state of defence, in the event of an attack from enemies. We have appointed, and do establish, the Sieur Le Moync in the said position of Captain, under the authority of its local Governor, Commandant of the Militia of the said Town and Island. To whom we ordain, that he must be careful that he drills the inhabitants of the said places as often as he can, and at least once or twice a month; to take care that they keep their arms in good condition, to prevent, as much as in his power, that they trade or do away with their arms, and to execute all orders that we may give to him, being assured of his fidelity to the service of the King, of which he has given many proofs in numerous engagements, as well as of his bravery and experience in drill. This Warrant is given to Sieur de la Nouguere, present Commandant in the said Town and Island of Montreal, that he may make the appointment known to the Inhabitants of the said Island, to whom we command that they must obey in all duties appertaining to his functions, on penalty of disobedience, and we give him full power and authority to command same, in virtue of the powers confided to us by His Majesty. In proof of which, we have signed these presents and have appended the seal of our arms, and have further signed by one of our Secretaries.

Given at Quebec, the 24th day of April, 1674.

FRONTENAC,

By His Lordship's orders,

B. CHASSEUR.

The unsuccessful attack on Quebec by the English, under Sir William Phips in 1690, is also narrated with many interesting details, the result, as we know, being defeat and disaster; but it is also remarkable as having necessitated the first issue of paper money on this Continent,—Massachusetts, already impoverished, finding herself in extremity; the war, instead of paying for itself, having burdened her with an additional debt of fifty thousand pounds.

In a foot note, Mr. Parkman gives us a literal copy of a specimen of this paper money, which varied in value from two shillings to ten pounds.

No. (2161) 10s.

This Indented Bill of Ten Shillings, due from the Massachusetts Colony to the Possessor, shall be in value equal to Money, and shall be accordingly accepted by the Treasurer and Receivers subordinate to him, in all Publick Payments, and for any Stock at any time in the Treasury. Boston in New England, December the 10th 1690.

By Order of the General Court.

{ Seal of Massachusetts. }	PETER TOWNSEND. ADAM WINTHROP. TIM. THORNTON.	} Com ^{rs} .
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When this paper came into the hands of the Treasurer it was burned. Nevertheless, owing to the temporary character of the provisional Government, it fell for a time to the value of from fourteen to sixteen shillings in the pound.

In conclusion, we acknowledge that our author has placed us under fresh obligations to him, and we find additional pleasure in the announcement in the preface of the present volume, that the next subject to be taken by Mr. Parkman will be "Montcalm and the Fall of New France."

NEW MEDALLETS.



No year save during the stirring times of the Rebellion have so many Canadian Numismatic novelties appeared; for, since our last issue, no less than eight medallets have been struck, which we herewith introduce to our little company of collectors as new friends. Unpretending, no doubt, they are; shewing no attempt at high art. Still, as Canadian, the work of Canadian Artists, we deem them worthy of a place alongside the treasures of our cabinets. With such ever increasing additions in the future, we may hope for a medallie history

approaching in interest that of the long and varied series of the mother-land.

Our first piece, the work of an engraver of French extraction, named Torcapel, bears some traces of such germs of Art as might rise to higher flights. The wreath is the same in design as on the obverse of No. 2 and the reverse of No. 4. The inscription fully describes the purpose of its issue.

The dies of Nos. 2 and 3 were prepared by Messrs. Geo. Bishop & Co., of this City, except the wreath on the obverse of No. 2, the work of the previous engraver. They were intended to be sold on the grounds on the days of the exhibition, but did not prove a financial success. That bearing the view of the Citadel, was struck for Mr. Richard of Quebec.

The four following are issued as mementoes of the Church of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, which has of late become the American " Lourdes," being *par excellence* the chief place of pilgrimage on this Continent. No. 4, the work of Torcapel, is scarcely as well executed as the others, while every capital I is dotted, a grave error in one pretending to Art as an engraver, and yet an error frequently occurring among our French Canadian sign painters. Some five thousand of these medallets have already been sold, and the prospects are, that when next year's pilgrimages set out, the sales will be more than doubled. Messrs. Lymburner & Brother, by whom they were struck, and who have issued No. 8 as an advertisement, have shown considerable energy and forethought in securing the control of these medals, as a source of profit, although the attempt on the Quebec Exhibition medallet was a failure.

The following is a description, given as accurately as possible :

No. 1.—*Obv.*—**SOUVENIR** over the head of Pius IX, the whole within a wreath of Maple leaves, tied with a large bow. The leaves becoming smaller towards the top. At the top a small bird flying.

Rev.—50me | ANNIVERSAIRE | DE | SA SAINTETE | PIE IX | 1877. Inscription in seven lines occupying the field.

No. 2.—*Obv.*—SOUVENIR | DE | L'EXIBITION | PROVINCIALE | TENUE A QUEBEC | EN SEPT. | 1877. In seven lines within a wreath similar to No. 1.

Rev.—IN COMMEMORATION OF THE EXHIBITION HELD AT QUEBEC. SEPT. 1877. The date at the top within a beaded circle.

No. 3.—*Obv.*—IN COMMEMORATION OF THE EXHIBITION HELD IN QUEBEC. *Ex.* SEPT 1877. A view of the Citadel within a beaded circle. Vessels at anchor in the foreground.

Rev.—EN SOUVENIR DE L'EXPOSITION PROVINCIALE TENU A QUÉBEC | EN | SEPT. 1877. The latter part of inscription in five lines within a wreath of Maple leaves.

No. 4.—*Ob.*—PÉLÉRINAG. DE PIÉTÉ. A. STE. ANNE. DE. BEAUPRÉ. *Ex.* PATRONNE | DU | CANADA | 1877. The Church of Ste. Anne within an enclosure, building in rear, and foliage represented by a multitude of dots.

Rev.—SOUVENIR. at the top within a wreath similar to *obv.* of No. 1.

No. 5.—*Obv.*—PATRONNE SAINTE ANNE DU CANADA. *Ex.* 1877. Ste. Anne represented as seated and healing a woman who is kneeling before her.

Rev.—PÉLÉRINAGE DE PIÉTÉ A STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRÉ FONDÉ EN 1660. Representation of the Church, differing from last in execution. The foliage being much more clearly delineated.

No. 6.—*Obv.*—Same as *Obv.* of last.

Rev.—PÉLÉNAOE. DE. PIÉTÉ. A. LA. BONNE. STE. ANNE.* At top of field SOUVENIR.

No. 7.—*Obv.*—SAINTE ANNE PATRONNE DE LA PROVINCE DE QUEBEC, 1877. Figure of Ste. Anne similar to No. 5.

Rev.—SOUVENIR DE PÉLÉRINAGE A SAINTE ANNE DE BEAUPRÉ. The Church without enclosure or buildings in rear,

This medal is of a pointed oval shape, and has not yet been distributed among the pilgrims.

No. 8.—*Obv.*—LYMBURNER & BROTHER | GOLD | AND | SILVER PLATERS | 663 Craig Street, | Montreal. The inscription occupies the whole field, and the number is surrounded by rays.

Rev.—LYMBURNER & FRERE, MONTREAL | DOREURS ET ARGENTEURS RUE CRAIG | 663. Inscription in two lines surrounding a radiated number.

This, as well as all the foregoing, is struck in white metal only.

R. W. McL.

THE WAR OF 1812.

A REVIEW BY J. M. LEMOINE.



AMIDST the various episodes of our colonial history one of the most prominent is the conflict between our neighbors and our mother-country, Great Britain. Of this memorable trouble the right of searching American ships on the high seas for English deserters was the plausible pretext ; we dare scarcely say the real cause. The times were favorable for those who owed England no love. In 1810, a formidable—a deadly feud existed between France and England ; English commerce and English ships, it was thought, would be surely reached by the blockade of the Baltic ports. For Canada, this high measure, became a boon—Canada spruce, oak, pine, became much sought after. Hence the origin of the gigantic timber trade of to-day. The war of 1812 temporarily interrupted this source of colonial wealth, our timber trade ; it sprang up after the proclamation of peace more vigorous than ever. Documents calculated to throw additional light on this momentous contest must be very welcome to every Canadian. With a view of furthering this end, the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec has just issued the first part of a historical compilation embracing the most important despatches, proclamations, newspaper accounts of naval and land engagements, from American as well as from an English point of view, dispersed in the columns of Nelson's *Gazette* for 1807-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15. Such are the materials for history, constituting the new volume of 150 pages, just

issued ; it is the first part of a series to follow. The selection of these papers was committed to the two members most conversant with the subject—the President James Stevenson, Esq., and J. M. Lemoine, Esq. When provided with an index, showing the authority on which each quotation rests, this compilation, we firmly believe, will be a powerful auxiliary, for any writer in search of materials for Canadian history ; we subjoin the leading items of the work :—

CONTENTS, ALL RELATING TO THE WAR OF 1812.

1st Part.

Engagement between His Majesty's Ship "Leopard" and the United States Frigate "Chesapeake. American account of the same. American accounts. Court Martial for the trial of John Wilson *alias* Jenkin (lately taken from the American Frigate "Chesapeake") on charge of desertion, mutiny and contempt. Message of the President of the United States relating to the attack on the "Chesapeake". Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada, speech of Sir James Henry Craig. Reply of the Legislature. Arrival of General Prevost at Halifax. Sentence against Captain James Barrow of the United States Frigate "Chesapeake." Message of the President of the United States relating to the attack on the "Chesapeake." Relating to the Embargo. Non-interested act. Proclamation respecting the same. Correspondence between Hon. F. J. Jackson, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, and Hon. R. Smith, of the Department of State, Washington. House of Representatives of the United States, in relation to Mr. Jackson. Governor General's speech alluding to the differences with the United States. The Legislative Council thereon. The House of Assembly thereon. Resolves reported in the Senate of Massachusetts. Regarding the recall of Mr. Jackson. Sermon of the Catholic Bishop Plessis of Quebec. Recall of Mr. Jackson. Repeal of decrees opening the Ports of the United States to France.

Proclamation on the same subject. Sir James Craig's speech. Successor to Mr. Jackson. Non-intercourse. Engagement between the U. S. Frigate "President," and the British sloop of war "Little Belt." The "President" and the "Little Belt." Departure of Governor Craig. Relating to the "Little Belt." The cloud of war. General Brock's speech. Proceedings in Upper Canada. Daniel Tompkin's speech. Sir George Prevost opens Parliament in 1812. The Legislative Council. The Commons. Prince Regent's speech. United States House of Representatives. Preparations for war. The story of John Henry. The Embargo. American war paragraphs. A conscription. United States Congress. Hostile preparations. Declaration of war. General orders. Proclamation by Sir George Prevost.

THE FIRST ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP.



ON 23rd September, the Right Honorable John Bright, speaking at Rochdale, England, referred to the benefits which the application of science had conferred on all classes of society by the introduction into common use of gas, printing, the railway, the steam engine, the sewing machine, telegraph, &c., and to the benefits which have arisen from ocean steamers. In this latter connection he said it was less than forty years since the first ocean steamer crossed the Atlantic, and mentioned that in 1838 the steamer "Sirius," was the first, followed a few days later by the "Great Western," both ships sailing from England to New York. We are well aware that this statement of Mr. Bright is the one generally received as correct in all of our books of reference, such as the Encyclopædia Britannica, and other works, but we believe it will be found that the first steamer that crossed the Atlantic, having steamed the whole distance, was a Canadian ship built in Quebec, her engines and boilers having been constructed at

the St. Mary's Engine Works, in Montreal, and placed in the ship at the works at the foot of the current. This vessel was designed by the then famous ship builder, George Black, and her model is now in the rooms of the Historical Society at Quebec. She was launched in 1831, and named the "Royal William." By register she measured 363 tons, and was intended to trade between Quebec, Gaspe, Pictou and Halifax, but as she did not pay on this route, her owners decided to send her to England to be sold there. On one of her trips to Halifax, she went to Boston in 1832, and was the first British steamer that had entered that United States port. The "Royal William," Captain McDougall, sailed from Quebec on the morning of the 18th August, 1833, for London, touching at Pictou, and arrived in London in 20 days, steaming the whole distance, five years before the "Sirius" and "Great Western" crossed the Atlantic to New York. She was sold in London to an agent of the Portuguese Government, and fitted up as a war vessel, and her name changed to "Ysabel Sagunda." She was afterwards sold to the Spanish Government, and for the time was controlled by the British Government, was repaired in Sheerness, and was afterwards named "Isabel Sagunda." For a long period there had been much speculation about the practicability of navigating the Atlantic by steam, and as early as 1819, an American steamer, the "Savannah," of 300 tons arrived at Liverpool direct from the United States in 28 days, partly steaming, but sailing without steam for the greater part of the distance. Men of science, however, endeavoured to demonstrate that the navigation of the Atlantic by steam power alone, was the dream of a visionary, and public opinion went in the same direction. No attempt was made until the "Royal William" made the passage from Quebec to London in 1833, steaming all the way, as is certified by Captain McDougall's letter to his owners at the time. The "Sirius" and the "Great Western," as we have already stated, did

not make the attempt till 1838, so that to Canada belongs the honour of first crossing the Atlantic by steam alone, Quebec having built and designed the ship, and Montreal mechanics having furnished the engines and boilers. (See *Canadian Antiquarian*, Volume IV, Page 79.)

THE REMAINS OF BISHOP DE LAVAL.



ON September 20th, some workmen in excavating the basement of the Quebec Basilica, under the sanctuary, under the superintendence of Rev. Mr. Coté, discovered the coffin of Monseigneur de Laval de Montmorency, the first Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Quebec, and in fact of North America from Hudson's Bay to the Mississippi. The wooden coffin was encased in lead, and on the outside of it was, in plain, clear letters, the following in Latin :—

HIC JACET.

D. D. FRANCISCUS DE LAVAL, PRIMUS
QUEBECENSIS EPISCOPUS. ORIT DIE 6a
MAII, ANNO SALUTIS MILLESIMO SEPTUA-
GESIMO OCTAVO, ÆTATIS SUE OCTOGESIMO
SEXTO, CONSECRATIONIS QUINQUAGESIMO—

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

The English translation of which is :

“ Here repose the remains of His Lordship Francois de Laval, first Bishop of Quebec, died the 6th day of May, in the year of Grace 1708, in the 86th year of his age, and the 50th of his consecration. May he rest in peace.”

Monseigneur de Laval de Montmorency was born at Laval, in Main, France, on the 20th April, 1623, was ordained priest at Paris, on the 23rd September, 1645 ; appointed Arch-

deacon of Evreux in 1653, and named Bishop of Petrea, *in partibus infidelium*, and Vicar Apostolic of New France, as those territories were then called, by Pope Alexander VII., on the 5th July, 1658, receiving consecration on the 6th December, in the same year, at the hands of the Papal Nuncio. Quebec was subsequently, on the 1st October, 1674, erected into a See, and on the 12th January, 1819, was raised to the dignity of an ecclesiastical province, the then Bishop Monseigneur Plessis, being named the first Archbishop. Owing to circumstances of the times, however, it was only on the 12th July, 1844, that one of his successors, Mgr. Signay—Bishop Panet having in the interval occupied the See—was solemnly enthroned and received the *pallium* or Archiepiscopal insignia. A portion of the top of the coffin was bent in. Word was sent to His Grace the Archbishop, who repaired to the scene, in company with several of his clergy, both from the city and country, and ordered the removal of the lid, when the remains were placed in a box. There were at once sealed and removed to the vault of the Seminary Chapel. When the repairs now going on are completed, the remains will be replaced in the Basilica

FATHER MARQUETTE'S BONES.

A Report that the Remains of the Intrepid Missionary have been Found.

From the Shelbygan Free Press.



FATHER MARQUETTE in May, 1673, left Green Bay and ascended the Fox river to the portage between it and the Wisconsin river, with Joliet and five other Frenchmen. They transported their two light reed canoes to the Wisconsin river on their shoulders, descending to its mouth, which they reached June 17th. They spent a day near the mouth of the Des Moines river, two miles from the site of the present town of Keokuk, among the Peoria Indians. On June 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.,

they left that spot, reached the high cliffs of Alton, where Marquette stopped to sketch two griffins painted high upon the smooth surface of the perpendicular rocks. He must have passed the site of St. Louis about the first of July, 1673. After descending as low down the river as the mouth of the Arkansas, he returned by way of the Illinois river and Lake Michigan to Green Bay and Sault Ste. Marie. He visited the Indians on the Illinois river in 1675, and on his way back to Mackinaw or Pointe St. Ignace along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, he died in May of the same year (1675), and was buried on a rising spot near the little river now bears his name. Two years later his remains were removed by the Ottawa Indians, who encased them in birch bark and reburied them under the church of Pointe St. Ignace. This church was burned down in 1796, and its site is now at last identified and his remains found.

Like wildfire the news spread recently that the foundation of the Jesuit Mission, which was established by Father Marquette 200 years ago, had been discovered on the farm of Mr David Murry, at Pointe St Ignace, and that numerous church relics of those days had been unearthed, showing beyond question that this was the place where the mission was erected. Soon after the news was received that the bones of a human being had been found on the grounds, which were probably the remains of the intrepid missionary, Father Marquette.

In 1671 Father Marquette built a log chapel at Pointe St. Ignace, and named the station Ignatius. After this a church was erected, which was subsequently destroyed by fire, and all trace of its location was lost. Efforts have been made at different times to discover the site of the old mission but heretofore they have been of no avail. On the farm of Mr. Murry, about two hundred feet from the main road running through the town, there is a small rise of ground covered over with thick underbrush, which had not been cleared

away. It was here that Mr. Patrick Murry, son of David Murry, made the important discovery of the location of the old church. The foundation, marked by a rise of ground somewhat in the shape of a cross, is clearly traced, as well as the location of the baptismal font and the place where the church treasures were kept. In the researches that were made were found a number of church relics, such as gold pieces, portions of crosses, window glass, &c. It is reported also that a cross has been found with Father Marquette's name upon it.

[We have seen this news repeated in a telegram from Detroit, we trust that an authenticated report may be forthcoming.—*Eds. Can. Antiq.*]

SOME NOTES ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE Province of New Brunswick, formerly constituted a part of Nova Scotia, the first European settlement on the Continent of North America. The early history of that Province, involves an alternation of proprietorship between the French and English;—the former claiming it by priority of possession, the latter by discovery.

The first grant of land in it was given by King James the First in 1621, to his Secretary Sir William Alexander, who called it Nova Scotia, or New Scotland. It was then considered by the English, as a part of Cabot's discovery of *Terra Nova*, but the first settlers, however, were French emigrants, who arrived hither in 1604, with, and under the auspices of M. DeMonts, who called the country Acadia, or New France. Sir William being unable to colonise his grant, sold it to Claude de la Tour, a French nobleman, and the treaty of St. Germain, ratified in 1632, ceding Acadia to France, the French became possessors of it, by both possession and purchase.

In the year 1654, it reverted to the English, in 1667 it was again ceded to the French at the treaty of Breda, but in consequence of their violation of the compact, it was retaken by Sir William Phipps in 1690.

The British remained sole masters of Acadia, until 1697, when by a treaty made at Ryswick, in Holland, during the reign of William III., it was once more restored to the French. By this treaty, the comfort of the exiled family of the Stuarts was liberally consulted, for it was stipulated that the English should pay an annual pension of £50,000 to Queen Mary D'Este.

The reign of Queen Anne commenced by a spirited declaration of war against France, this struggle lasted nearly ten years, and on the French King suing for peace, negotiations were opened at Utrecht in 1712, and by a definitive treaty made at the same place, in the following year Nova Scotia was restored to Great Britain, in whose possession it has remained ever since.

The Island of Cape Breton subsequently fell into the hands of the English, and had it been retained, the key of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence would have been held by England but it was resigned by the peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1748. The campaign of 1758-9 is well known, which resulted in the conquest of Cape Breton, of the Canadas, of St. John, and the overthrow of the power of France in America.

In 1785 the present limits of New Brunswick were divided from Nova Scotia, and erected into a separate Province by a special charter, the administration of which was confided to General Carleton; in the autumn of this year, the first election of representatives took place, and in the January following, the first Legislative Assembly was held at St. John.

Shortly after his appointment, Governor Carleton judiciously selected the present site of Fredericton, for the seat of

Government, and the most unequivocal proof of the wisdom of this choice is, that it has ever since been the metropolis.

It may here be observed, that nearly all the Rivers in New Brunswick are designated by Indian names, either significant of a personal right, or expressive of some prominent locality. Thus, the Etienne, the Burnaby, the Bartholomw and others, are called after the respective Chiefs, to whom they originally belonged, while the *Looshtork* (now Saint John,) signifies Long River; the *Restigouche*, Broad River; the *Miramichi*, Happy Retreat; the *Nipisiquit*, Noisy or Foaming River; the *Tootooguse*, Fairy River; the *Taboonitac*, the place where two reside; the *Magagnadavic*, the River of Hills; and the *Richibucto*, the River of Fire.

The site of the city of St. John was discovered by Champlain and De Monts, on (St. John's Day,) June 24th, 1604, but was not occupied until 30 years after.

SOME ERRATA.



In old books we occasionally meet with some quaint addresses to the "courteous reader," under the head of *Errata*. We give three examples, which we have recently noted:

AURORA, OR THE DAY SPRING: By Jacob Behme, London, 1656,

These Errata are so many, because, after the Book was Printed in English, there came over from beyond Sea a New Copie of the *Aurora* in High Dutch printed, and compared with that of the Author's own handwriting. And so also it was compared here with this printed Copie in English, where in most of these differences were found.

And therefore the Reader is desired to mend his Book before he reads it, for it will render many of the obscure places clear to be understood.

From **THE CONFESSION OF FAITH**: Published in London in 1658.

Courteous reader, if thou wilt mend with thy Pen, the figures from the 56 page to the end of the Confession of Faith, being misplaced by the Printer, and likewise figure the large Catechisme, beginning with the figure (1) in the first page, and the figure (2) in the second page, and so onward till you come to the end of the large Catechisme, then this Table * will be of special use, otherwise it will be of little advantage to thee.

From a rare book **THE TRYAL OF SIR HENRY VANE KNT**, with his **SPEECH** on the **SCAFFOLD**: Published in London 1662, we extract the following:

The Printer to the Reader.

"It's very probable thou mayest meet with some faults and misprintings escaped the Corrector, which could not be avoided, by reason of the distance between the Transcriber and the Press; thou art desired to correct them, and pass them by with candor. One thou mayest find in page 54 and 55, all those words within the Parenthesis, should come in after the word *Penitent*. And page 37, in the Title to that part, read *Case for Cause*."

RATHER MIXED.



AMERICAN and Canadian papers have had occasion, from time to time, to point out some rather curious blunders on the part of English and other European writers with regard to the geography of this continent. It is not very long since the *Numismatic and Antiquarian Society* received a donation from a public Library in England, inscribed: "N. & A.

* Index.

Society of Montreal, Montreal, Canada, United States of America," but a Parisian Journal has lately given a key to the manner in which these blunders are sometimes made. *Le Bien Public*, an important newspaper of the French capital, in referring to the destructive fire at St. John, N. B., gives the following description of the city, evidently taken from some ancient gazetteer:—

"The city of St. John, which was the scene of this mighty catastrophe, is situated on the Lakes Naurepas and Ponchartrain. The Mississippi river flows through it. It has a superficies of 200 square miles, with a population of 7,517 souls, of which 2,677 are free and 4,840 slaves. The soil of St. John is very fertile, producing principally sugar and corn." The writer might have found a St. John that would have answered his purpose as well without going so far out of the way.

The last explanation of the cause of the recent strikes in the United States comes from our own Quebec *Canadien*, which says that it all comes of that country having driven out religion from their midst, and that they will be infallibly lost unless they return to the Catechism.

- A BRONZE MORTAR,—Mr. Joseph St. Jacques has recently fished up a small mortar from the bottom of the river Richelieu. It is of bronze, 20 inches in length and 8 inches in diameter, mounted on an oak carriage. It bears the monogram 'G. R.' interlaced with the figure '2,' which stands for 'George II. Rex.' The Sorel *Gazette* believes this old-fashioned implement of war may have been thrown into the Richelieu by Capt. Haviland, in 1660, (?) or by Montgomery in 1775.

"HOCHELAGA DEPICTA."



IN an old number of the "*Literary Garland*," published in this City by Mr. John Lovell, we find the following advertisement of the publication of the above book, which is well known to collectors.—

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
BY WILLIAM GREIG,
A NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK,
DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR JOHN COLBORNE,
GOVERNOR GENERAL,
ENTITLED
HOCHELAGA DEPICTA ;

OR,

*The Early History and Present State of the City and Islands
of Montreal :*

ILLUSTRATED with FORTY-FIVE ORIGINAL COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVINGS of the Public Buildings, and Views of the City, from different points, a Plan of the City as it was in 1758, one year before the Conquest, and an Outline Plan as it now is; also, an APPENDIX, containing a brief History of the two REBELLIONS, (1837—1838,) in Lower Canada, and a Chapter on AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES,—1 vol. 12mo, neatly printed, and bound in Fancy Cloth, Gold Lettered, price 12s. 6d.

Circumstances over which the Publisher had no control, have prevented the appearance of this work beyond the period specified; but it has lost nothing by the delay. On the contrary, many improvements have been made on the original plan; and, in offering it to the patronage of the public, the Publisher may remark, that he has spared neither labor nor expense to render it worthy of general approbation.

Persons who have friends at a distance will find this volume a suitable present to send to them.

MONTREAL, *July 1st*, 1839.

FIRST STEAM BOAT ADVERTISEMENT.



FROM "*Canadian Courant*," we extract the following :—

THE STEAM BOAT

Will leave Montreal to-morrow at 9 o'clock precisely for Quebec. Those wanting to take a passage will make choice of their Birth (*sic*) and pay their Passage money before 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, that a proper supply of fresh Provision may be provided.

FARES TO QUEBEC.

For Passenger	-	-	£2 10s. 0d.
Child under 11	-	-	1 5 0
Servant with birth	-	-	1 13 4
" without birth	-	-	1 5 0

N. B.—60 lbs. weight will be allowed for each full Passenger, and so in proportion. Way Passengers are to pay 1s. per League and if a Meal occurs in the going not less fifteen Leagues, will be gratis, if less will be charged Two Shillings and Six-pence each meal.

MONTREAL, 4th June, 1810.

NEW BRUNSWICK AGRICULTURAL PRIZE
MEDAL.

AMONG the many medals to which the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to this Country in 1860, gave rise, we must congratulate the Provincial Board of Agriculture of the Province of New Brunswick, on the very appropriate design chosen by them, for the prize medal, issued at the commemoration Exhibition, held in his honor, and which seems to us to merit, more than a passing notice, as it certainly stands pre-eminently in design, the best Agricultural

Medal yet struck and a most fitting tribute for such an occasion. It is much to be regretted, that a little more thought is not given to the design of medals, commemorative of great occasions or indeed of any event, as too frequently orders are given for their manufacture quite irrespective of the occasion for which they are issued, and consequently but little interest is attached to possessing them, the main value of their issue, to promote a spirit of competition is soon lost, the only reward for real labour and much forethought is perhaps an insignificant and wholly irrelevant medal, which, in the course of a few years, becomes any thing but a source of pride in possessing. Take for instance, our most recent medal, issued as commemorative of this Continent's greatest Exhibition, and the leviathan show of the World, in which Canada is acknowledged as having in every branch of industrial art, taken such a leading position, and what have we? A most contemptible medal, about the size of 2d in copper, (known to Numismatists as No. 26.) with the Dominion Arms, a wreath of Maple leaves and a Beaver as the Obverse. The Goddess "Fama," encircled by "Dominion of Canada," with inscription "Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876," the name of the recipient, place and object, on the balance of the field, in irregular engraved letters, as the Reverse, forming a *tout ensemble*, wholly inappropriate and ridiculous, and when the little workmanship, that is on it, is of the worst, it may not be wondered at that it is no honor to possess such a thing, and in a very short time, to find many of them passing current as a penny piece, or a silver dollar, defaced, but not dishonored, for its value to the recipient was never worth more. Likewise are all the Medals issued by Canada, either by prizes or commemorative, except the noble piece of artistic workmanship in the Confederation Medal, whose only blot, is the representation of the Queen, in the posthumous mourning hood of the Romans, and we could hope, for the honor of the Country, the Dominion Medal which we have de-

scribed might be called in and a proper and fitting one, both in size, design and workmanship be substituted. We will now describe the design of the New Brunswick Medal, for unfortunately in the haste to get it ready in time for the event, the workmanship was entrusted to a very inferior mechanic, hence the Medal is not so valuable as it otherwise would have been. The Obverse, on a field (Scale 44) is a well drawn Harvest scene, a stack of full grown wheat, a plough, a stump with axe embedded, a cornucopia with contents overflowing, cattle and sheep, with a load of hay being driven from a field, all well displayed, form a lively and pretty foreground. In the distance is the farm house, separated from the field by fencing and a hillock on which two large trees in full leaf, with other shrubbery are shown, and in the background a railway passing over a bridge, with mountains and the full rising sun of an August morning give a rural scene, it would be difficult to surpass in imagination or conception. We believe the sketch was specially prepared for this Medal by the well known artist, Mr. J. W. Gray, whose fame as a delineator is wide spread. The Reverse has the inscription "Provincial Board of Agriculture," in a circle; in the middle of the field, are several open sheaves of wheat, tied together, by a ribbon bow within which are the words, "NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA," in three lines. G. E. HART.

FROM JUPITER TO JESUS;

OR THE REMARKABLE CHANGE IN ROMAN COINAGE
BEGUN BY CONSTANTINE THE GREAT.

By ROBERT MORRIS, L.L.D.,—*Corresponding Member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, &c. &c. &c.*



I HAVE given some reflection during the past year to the numismatic thought suggested in the caption, and have furnished several papers upon the subject to the religious Journals of the United States, but it is so far from being exhausted that I offer the

columns of the *Canadian Antiquarian*, further considerations.

There are few incidents in general History so remarkable as the change effected by Constantine the Great, (A.D. 306 to 337) in the religion of the world. That he removed the seat of Government to Constantinople to the dishonor of the legend and tradition that had hallowed the old Capitol (Rome,) for more than a thousand years, was in itself a marvellous illustration of the hold he had taken upon the Roman mind. By a combination of the titles (Cens., Imp., P. P., Tr. P., Aug., P. M., Caes., Cons., &c.) under which all powers in it, religious and military were couched, which go to make a complete despotism, the Emperor Constantine became, as it were, the nation itself, and when his imperial decree announced that persecution of Christians must cease, their temples be restored, and the cross itself placed upon the military ensigns (themselves objects of worship by the nation,) it was acquiesced in with a readiness that we can scarcely understand; if there were any rebellions in consequence of this device, I do not recollect to have seen the record. Surely paganism must have lost its hold upon the public mind when all that was once dear to priest and people, in faith so ancient and so respectable for its suggestions of art and poesy was laid aside without a murmur.

But my purpose in these allusions, principally is to show the changes in coinage that followed so great a religious change. A majority of Roman Coins bore religious types and inscriptions, and the change of *religion* necessitated a change in coinage. The figures and titles of Jupiter and his dependent deities had long made up the literature of coins which was largely the learning of the people,—the most ignorant colonist understood them. There was perhaps one hundred thousand tons of gold; silver and bronze coinage extant in the world stamped with these religious thoughts when Constantine projected his radical change in the world's money.

The reader will bear in mind that the same epithets are

used in all religions, likewise the same forms of appeal, of thanksgiving, ascription of praise and the like. Already the term Saviour or Preserver, (*Salvator, Servator, Soter.*) was in use, I. S. N. C., "to the unconquerable Saviour of our City," on the Coins of Justinian (A.D. 527 to 565) was applied to Jesus as six centuries earlier, it would have been applied to Mars or any other heathen deity. It was not so much the manner of worship in which the change was made by Constantine as the object of worship, Jesus was substituted for Jupiter.

The first Christian emblem, stamped by Constantine upon his coins, was but a form of a Cross styled the Chi Rho because formed by uniting the Greek letters Chi and Rho. For want of the types I cannot exhibit this junction, but any one can make it by taking the latter \times (which answers to the Greek letter Chi,) and drawing a perpendicular line through the centre and rounding the top of that line, this represents the letter Rho, and the two thus joined form the Chi Rho Cross, as it was called, this was the Cross that Constantine saw in the heavens. Upon the Coins of that monarch, it represents both the name of Jesus and his person.

The next form of the cross seen on the money and elsewhere was to take this figure $+$ and round the top of it. To this the ancients added such symbols as the fish, the dove, and the grypha. In those coins of Constantine the Great, called the autonomous coins of the City of Constantinople, of which I have had a considerable number, there is a winged figure of Victory to the the left treading down a dragon, which teaches that Jesus had thoroughly crushed under foot that serpent which first seduced our parents.

Who first added the Alpha and Omega to this Cross upon the Coins is not clearly shown, but these appear upon numerous coins shortly after the time of Constantine signifying that Jesus was the first and the last (*ton proton kai ton eschaton.*)

The short reign of Julian the Apostate, (A.D. 360 to 361.) was productive of many coins. He attempted to stop the christianizing of the empire which had been going on under imperial auspices for 40 years or more, and so restored the old types and inscriptions of the coinage. In place of the Cross he stamped the Globe upon the money, and in other Coins restored the old initials S. P. Q. R. He re-adopted the pagan symbols, and I see upon his money such ascriptions as to the Serapis, *Isis Faria*, "to the sacred Nile, the deity," "to sacred Apollo," and the like.

Jovian, the successor of the Apostate, restored the monogram of Christ to the public money, but, so far as I can discover, no Christian inscriptions except the letters Alpha and Omega. Arcadius (A.D. 395 to 408.) places the Chi Rho cross upon the standard, (the *labarum*.) so frequently seen upon his coins, and it is a sad instance of the use to which a good thing may be put, to see a soldier bearing this emblem of salvation in his hands and trampling upon an unfortunate captive at his feet.

We now begin to see that the Cross was recognized as "the cause of Victory to the Emperors," *Victoria Augg*; "the glory of the nation," *gloria Romanorum*; "the means of harmony among the rulers," *concordia Augg*; "the safety of the State," *salus Reipublicae*; "the glory of the whole world," *gloria orbis terrarum*.

Under Theodosius II, (A.D. 408 to 450,) the emblem of the cruciferous globe is very commonly impressed upon coins. The explanation of this symbol is the cross, the safety, the glory, the conquest, the life of the universe. About this time the plain Passion Cross, often on three steps is substituted for the Chi Rho. The Cross Pattée (or Maltese Cross now so called,) becomes common. The motto "the gallantry, or cause of the courage of the army," *virtus exercitus*, also appears.

Under Marcianus, (A.D. 450 to 457,) the coins have the

type of a soldier bearing in his right hand the cross upon a long staff; in the other, the old fashioned *gloriola*, and pressing with his right foot upon a human skull attached to a serpent, referring doubtless to the reptile that seduced Eve and whose head, it was predicted, should be bruised by the seed of the woman.

Under Anastasius, (A.D. 491 to 518,) a large bronze coin was struck, having upon the reverse the numeral 40 (Λ) with two and even three crosses around it. Coins of Justin 1st, (A.D. 518 to 587,) present elegant varieties of crosses, and stars, (the old Roman type of divinity,) are intermingled with them. The word *Nika* "Conquer," appears in coins of this reign.

Coins of Constans 2nd, (A.D. 641 to 668,) and no doubt those of earlier reigns have the Greek motto, *en tauta nika* "by this sign, conquer," surrounding the figure of the Emperor with an immense beard and whiskers, who is represented at full length, holding in his right hand the passion cross on a long spear and in his left the cruciferous globe.

In the reign of Constantine 6th, and Irene (A.D. 780 to 797,) the coins present a *cross potent* on three steps, and around it the words in Greek "Jesus Christ conquers." In the money of Michel 1st, Rhangabe (A.D. 811 to 813,) the bust of Christ appears,—behind it is a cross, He wears a beard, and his left hand appears on the breast. The motto in Greek, is "Jesus Christ."

On coins of Theophilus (A.D. 829 to 849,) is the motto in Greek, "protect thy servant," around a cross on three steps. In those of Michel 3rd and Theodora, (A.D. 842 to 856,) there is a bust of Christ, holding in his hands a copy of the Gospels. In those of Leo 6th, (A.D. 886 to 912,) the face of Mary, mother of Jesus, appears with initials in Greek, which read, "Mary, mother of Jesus." Her head is mainly covered and both hands spread out, as if imposing a blessing. About the same time we find the Latin inscription for "Jesus Christ Conquers."

In the money of Constantine 13th, the word in Greek, "Emmanuel" appears, as perhaps in previous reigns. But I have said enough to show in a single article, what various forms were assumed by the artists of the mint to express the change, "from Jupiter to Jesus."

LaGrange, Ky., Nov., 1877.

THE HEROINE OF VERCHERES.

BY THE REV. ÆN. MCD. DAWSON.

(From Belford's Monthly Magazine.)

I.



WAS autumn. Fields of golden grain
Repaid the labours of the swain.
Gathered with joy each son of toil
The produce of the virgin soil.

Where grandly flows St. Lawrence tide
A maiden'fair was seen to guide
Her lonely steps. 'Mid sweetest flowers
Her pleasure found and shady bowers.

Sweet scene of peace! The brighter days
That yet will dawn it well portrays.
With flowers, dear maid, wreath for thy brow
Fame's chaplet, fame that yet will grow
And weave for thee a deathless crown.
When years to ages shall have grown,
With freshness ever new 'twill shine,
Thy memory with a nation's twine.

Long as the mighty waters flow
Thy noble deed shall cause to glow
Canadian breasts, through centuries long
The fertile theme of Glory's song.

II.

Ah! surely, ne'er was known a happier scene :
The maid, the harvesters, the sky serene ;
When hark! that yell! the red man's war-whoop wild!
Is slain or seized each swain in toils beguiled
Of savage hordes that spread destruction round,
The harvest field a ghastly battle ground!

How fares that lonely maid? The wild man's eye
Through bowers umbrageous could her form descry.
Enough. Flash after flash her life blood seeks.
In vain. Her safety Heaven's protection speaks.
And yet not safe. An Indian fierce pursues
Hard on her track. The opening gate she views,
Its threshold treads, when, lo! is rudely grasped
By savage hand her flowing robe. Unclasped
'Tis borne away. The portal prompt affords
Retreat and safety. Ward ye! Indian hordes!
"To arms! to arms!" the rescued maiden's cry,
"To arms! to arms!" the echoing walls reply.

And now that slender form in war's array
Alone the rampart mans, all aid away!
With speed the cannon's charged, is heard its boom,
Proclaims each sound a fated red man's doom.
So bold, erewhile, the affrighted Indian band
For shelter flies. No shelter is at hand.

Behold! responsive to the cannon's roar,
With speed of lightning, to Saint Lawrence shore,
Hastens a warrior troop. Now falls the foe,
Their best and bravest in the dust laid low.
The rescued harvesters with loud acclaim
Delighted hail their fair deliverer's name.
Long will it live. No time can e'er efface
Its matchless glory. Aye, as speed apace

The rolling ages, it will brighter grow,
 And aged men, with pride, to children show
 The brilliant page that faithful record bears
 Of maiden brave,—THE HEROINE OF VERCHÈRES!

[In 1692, the people of Canada, or Nouvelle France, at that time only 12,417 in number, were harassed by incursions of the Iroquois, the fiercest, perhaps, of all the Indian tribes. Mr. Stanislaus Drapeau, in a recent number of that interesting French periodical, *Le Foyer Domestique*, informs us that Abbé Daniel in his history of the chief French families of Canada, relates as follows, the tragical event at Fort Verchères and the intrepid conduct of Mademoiselle de Verchères. M. Daniel's authority was M. de la Potherie a contemporary writer:— "The Iroquois, who had come in great numbers, avail themselves of the time when the men were employed at the harvest labours, to rush upon them and strangle them. Mademoiselle de Verchères, at the time fourteen years of age, was walking on the banks of the river. As she observed one of the savages approach stealthily, and discharge at her five musquet shots, she fled with all speed and endeavoured to gain the fort. The Indian immediately starts in pursuits, arms in hand, and presses hard on her steps. Mademoiselle redoubles her exertions. She is on the point of escaping from her formidable enemy and reaching the fort, when she feels herself seized by the shawl which she wore around her neck. She quickly unties it, opens the gate, and, shutting it promptly against the savage, she calls out, "To arms! to arms!" Without attending to the groans of the women who were quite disconsolate on seeing their husbands carried away, she ascends the bastion where stood the sentry. There, having exchanged her head-dress for a military cap and shouldered a musquet, she performs several military evolutions in order to give the Indians to understand that there was a numerous force, whilst, in reality, there was only one soldier. She loads a cannon with her own hands, and, as there was no wadding, she uses a towel for the purpose, and fires at the enemy. Her aim is so good, that, at each discharge, she knocks down one, and sometimes two, of the savages. Astonished at resistance which they had not expected, and seeing their warriors fall, one after another, the Iroquois begin to lose heart. Mademoiselle de Verchères observes their confusion, and skilfully profiting by it, fires more rapidly, and, with the assistance of the soldier, ceases not to ply the cannon, she was still firing, when, hearing the cannonade, M. de Crisai, one of the bravest warriors of New France, hurried from Montreal to her assistance. The savages were gone. They had fled, carrying with them their prisoners. The resolute officer pursued them without loss of time, and, after three days' march, overtook them on the banks of Lake Champlain. They had entrenched themselves in a wood' where they had heaped up trunks of

trees and enormous masses of rock for their protection. Making no account of these hindrances, the brave commander attacked them, surrounded them and cut them all to pieces, with the exception of three who managed to escape. Their prisoners were set at liberty. When the news of all that had occurred reached Montreal, the whole country was filled with cries of admiration of the youthful lady who had shown so much courage and presence of mind, It was who should be loudest in her praise. "From that time she was called the HEROINE OF VERCHÈRES, a name which posterity retains." Fifteen years later, Mademoiselle de Verchères contracted an honourable and happy marriage with the Sieur de la Pêrade. After a nobly spent life, she died at the age of sixty, in the same year as her husband.]

AN INCIDENT IN THE HISTORY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

From "Newfoundland; as it was and as it is."

IN 1761, Lord Graves was Governor. So inconsiderable was the naval force on the station in this year that, in order to protect the homeward-bound vessels, a brig was equipped, with guns, at the merchants' expense, and the command was given to Lieut. John Neal. In consequence of the island being left in this unprotected state, it was visited in the following year by a French squadron, which arrived at Bay Bulls on the 24th June, and having landed their troops proceeded overland to St. John's where they took the garrison, of only sixty-three soldiers, together with the officers and crew of H.M.S. "Grammont," then lying in port. They inflicted every kind of injury on the fishery and trade, and took Carbonear—which had hitherto resisted all aggression—and the village of Trinity. At the time this occurrence took place Governor Graves was in the "Antelope," engaged as a convoy to a large fleet of merchantmen; a sloop, however, was despatched to meet the Governor which fell in with him on the Grand Bank, and communicated an account of the devastations of the French fleet. The Governor, after adopt-

ing measures to secure his convoy, sent the sloop to Ferryland with a party of marines to fortify the (Isle aux Bois,) Isle of Boys, and from thence to proceed to Halifax with despatches to Admiral Lord Colville and Sir Jeffrey Amherst, the commander of the land and sea forces, whilst Governor Graves, in the "Antelope," repaired to Placentia.

He found the forts of Placentia in ruins. Forts Frederick and Castle Hill, however, were immediately repaired.

Immediately Lord Colville was made acquainted with the state of affairs at Newfoundland, he set sail for St. John's. In the meantime Sir Jeffrey Amherst directed his brother, Colonel Amherst, to collect troops from Louisburgh, which he accordingly did, and joined the Admiral off St. John's on the 11th September, 1762, with eight hundred Highlanders and some provincial infantry.

The French squadron, under Monsieur de Ternay, the Admiral, was lying within the harbour of St. John's at anchor, and was a much superior force to the English.

Previous to the arrival of Lord Colville from Halifax, Robert Carter, Esq., of Ferryland, and Mr. Brooks, of Bay Bulls, had consulted together, and at their own expense collected a number of bank-fishing or western boats, which they cut down, and metamorphosed into very tolerable row-galleys. This proceeding met the highest approbation of Lord Colville, who immediately availed himself of the advantages afforded by these boats for coasting along the surf-beaten shores. He manned them with natives, and embarked in each as many of the military as they could convey, with provisions, ammunition, &c., and appointed Mr. Carter commodore, and Mr. Brooks, captain of the little squadron, and under cover of the evening shades despatched them to Torbay, where they arrived the ensuing morning. In the mean time a feint was made of landing the body of the troops from Lord Colville's squadron at Quidi Vidi, when a sharp contest ensued. The English fought up the precipice

with desperation ; but the numbers of the French, and their superior advantage in situation, prevented the English dislodging them from their position, on Signal Hill. Nevertheless, the scheme was complete ; the western-boat military, under command of Colonel Amherst, effected a march through the forest and swamps from Torbay, without having been observed, until they reached the rising and more clear ground, about one mile from the French position. A rapid stream flowed between the armies, and several skirmishes were fought during the frequent attempts made by the English to cross this stream, which was more than usually over-flown. In one of these conflicts Major McKenzie was severely wounded. The English now advanced upon Signal Hill, the strong position of the French, and in a short time drove the French from their guns. The French, however, still occupied some strong forts in the centre of the town, from which they were driven on the 17th of September, 1762, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The French fleet under the command of Admiral de Ternay, took no part in the engagement ; having escaped under concealment of a canopy of a thickly spreading fog, put to sea, and the English fleet being driven off to sea in a heavy gale of wind, were unable to pursue them. About twenty men belonging to the English, besides Captain McDonald and Lieutenant Schuyler, of the Royal Dragoons, were killed, and Captain Baillie severely wounded. The French troops are said to have been some of the finest men belonging to their army. In those days Robert Carter, Esq., supported a garrison on a small island called the (Isle aux Bois) Isle of Boys, situated near the entrance of the harbour of Ferryland, and Charles Garland, Esq., a detachment of military on an island, at the entrance of Carbonear. The services of these individuals were highly appreciated by the Government. Their descendants are numerous, and are among the most respectable inhabitants of Newfoundland.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE OLD NUMISMATISTS.

By ROBERT MORRIS, L.L.D., *LaGrange, Kentucky.*



THE very excellent work of Dr. Charles Patin, of Paris, entitled *Familiæ Romanæ Antiquæ Numismatibus*, (Paris, 1673,) is enlivened, as to the prefatory portions, by a collection of complimentary notices from the first *savants* of that day. In Canada and the United States there is a rising generation of coin students to whom a little of this "salt of commendation," is very grateful, and I have thought that the readers of the *Canadian Antiquarian*, would relish the perusal of some older letters of this class. I translate them from Latin, into as easy English as I can command.

"The author (Patin,) is worthy of the *fascēs* (a token of consular dignity,) who has restored the *fascēs* to the world and given to the Consuls their proper family names, an array of very eminent men. He who preserved the health of so many by the art of healing (alluding to his profession as physician,) has given health to the nations by the aid of history."—P. LEGIER.

"Seeing that through Dr. Patin, we are able to recognize so many of the faces of illustrious men, his own face ought not to be wanting there."—CHARLES FLEURY.

"In answer to this broad hint, the folio Volume before me is illustrated by a splendid portrait of the author."

"You see before you the likenesses of the men whom far-famed Rome saw. Some of them uttered grave pleadings in the courts, some framed laws for the citizens, some conducted the weightier campaigns throughout the world.

"Not one endeavor only, not one glorious design alone occupied those grand intelligences, but each one traversed every function of State. For after he had hastened through the military exercise, he returned to the city and became candidate for the highest honors through the appointed grades. Then he received the government, the armies were

entrusted to him, and he added great provinces to those already conquered. Becoming aged, broken by wars, hardships and satiated with triumphs, he cultivated a delightful leisure, charming the elders with his prudent counsels, and his clients by his knowledge of civil law. So it is sure that no age was useless at Rome.

"A pious posterity engraved the deeds and likenesses of these extraordinary persons and committed them to coins of diminutive size (referring to the fact that all the consular coins are small,) this honour was denied to them while living, (the first living person who was permitted to strike his portrait upon the national coinage was Julius Cæsar, (B.C. 48.) But after a barbarous scum of nations had swept broadly over the City of Rome, the slain bodies of the nobles were burned promiscuously with the bronze statues of the ancestors.

"But now, the gods favoring, the age has begun to shine and these coins, snatched from their concealment, exchange the loss of a long interment by multiplied honour. Now there is given to them a new name, (Medals,) derived from the various metals. Each class of coin, selected not merely for the weight of the silver, or their money-value alone, is placed in compartments with kindred coins, and they are joined together in the manner of gems, in ivory nests.

"The pictured images of these coins which afford us such delight, are already adorned with the praises of learned men and fill great books. Fulvius Ursinus had already published accounts of many coins distributed among the Roman families, but Charles Patin, heir of his father's skill, and his father's zeal, examined these matters, while yet his father was living, being himself rich in labour, rarely pursued by others. He was especially critical in describing the epigraphs and old types of those coins half-eaten with rust, and in detecting the ingenious frauds of the Italian artificers. He observed and described many things that had escaped Ursinus, which reflected light upon Roman History.

"Therefore it moved the physician (Patin,) not only to heal the many wounds which lay concealed in the great body (of numismatical enquiry,) but to renovate the whole system. As in ancient times, Medeia, daughter-in-law of Aeson, not only erased the homely wrinkles from the person and dyed the hair with tincture, but called back, it is said, the very freshness and greenness of youth. (Referring to Ovid's beautiful fiction, *Met.* VII, 163, 253, &c.)—CHARLES FLORUS.

"O, Patin, bright star of your own nation, worthy heir of a literary father, to whom the entire chorus of the learned goes up to heaven, I applaud the labour thou hast made known upon the printed page, and congratulate the reader, fortunate both in the works already issued, and in those to come. In these, many obsolete names of the Romans are rescued with the happiest pen, like the Phoenix from their funeral piles, delighted to live again in never ending fame. In this thou hast emulated Esculapius who, as fame declares, even raised the dead, and therefore to Patin as to Esculapius, a sublimer place after death is due among the stars."—CHARLES SPONIUS.

"When dead Rome recently breathed forth from figures still living, and eternal honor survived in these monuments of brass, the labor was Patin's. Do you ask concerning his medical skill? Look, he has brought both men and gods to life!"—P. DU QUESNOY.

"Among the people of northern France, (of which Patin was native,) whatever intellectual man there is who loves Pallas, holds the talented Patin in esteem. Nature there has astonished the world with two, the father and the son, and she is dubious to which she shall tender the more honorable torch. Each is a Phoenix, ambitious of the highest flight, note-worthy through the weight of his own intelligence. To the learning of the charming guide Patin, there is added by his son Charles that he has investigated the Sacred re-

cords of the old consuls, and committed them to the secret care of middle Vesta and here the work of the *Caclipotens* is marvellous indeed. On this account the French King has assigned the royal antiquities to his care, and desires that such great functions be borne by this Atlas. Shine thou oh Charles, more than gold, more than brass, to remind us even more of hidden things, than the Phrygian, (Virgil!) while thou thyself laborest for great Jupiter.—KEINERUS NEUHUSIUS.

NEW YEARS DAY 1878.



THE mildness of the season during this winter has been the subject of general comment, and it (so to speak,) culminated in a Christmas Day and New Year's Day without sleighing, and *mirabile dictu*, a steamboat excursion on the St. Lawrence; these unprecedented events having happened whilst the present number of *The Antiquarian* has been passing through the press, we, as faithful chroniclers, have to record the striking of a Medalet commemorative of this notable occurrence; the size of the medal is No. 19, and the *Obverse* bears in the centre of the field a well executed figure of the "Longueuil" ferry-boat with the inscription "En memoire d'une excursion sur le St. Laurent—Vapeur Longueuil—Montreal, 1er Jan., 1878," whilst the *Reverse* bears a like inscription in English, "To celebrate an excursion on the St. Lawrence, 1st January, 1878." The dies were prepared by Messrs. Geo. Bishop & Co., of this City, and we understand that 500 of the medals were sold on the day of the excursion. They are in white metal, and many of them are poor in execution, on account of the haste in producing them. We learn, however, that a few are to be struck in silver, and *they* will, without doubt, be highly prized by those fortunate enough to obtain them.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY
OF MONTREAL.



MEETING was held on Monday, 15th October, at which the following donations were received :

Complete edition of *L'Annuaire de Villa Marie*.—By Major L. H. Latour, (the author.)

Fac-simile copy of *The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers*, the first book printed in England, by Caxton. London, 1877.

Processions of the Kings and Queens of England. London, 1820.

A volume of Sotheby's priced Catalogue of six sales, 1841.—By Mr. W. McLennan.

Ten Seals with Autographs.—By M. Le M. Masselin.

Numismatic Pamphlet, illustrated.—By R. Chalon, Brussels, (the author.)

The usual Magazines and exchanges of the Society were also received.

The following interesting documents were exhibited by Major Latour :

Orders signed at Quebec in 1651, by Louis D'Aillebout, Governor of New France.

Document signed by Jean de Lauzon, with seal, at Quebec in 1652, also Governor of New France.

Extract from Register of Council at Quebec, 1651. Signed "Andouart."

Document, "Foy et Hommage." Signed Bigon, with seal at Quebec, 1723.

By Mr. Horn,—Portraits of General Murray, 1st British Governor of Canada, and Sir John Cope Sherbrooke, Governor of Canada in 1816, with original autograph.

By Gerald E. Hart,—North West Company Token, (S. No. 13,) so far as known unique, and a set of Indian Medals, silver, (Sandham 40, 59, 60, 61) ; also—

1st. Obv., Geo. III and Queen Charlotte, facing, under drapery. Rev., Royal Arms, as No. 59, size 24.

2nd. Obv., Queen Victoria, bust to left, Wyon, and with engraved inscription. Presented to Joseph M. Itkobeitch, chief of the Micmac Indians at Restigouche, by the Minister of War and Colonies, by command of the Queen, 25th January, 1842. Rev., Royal Arms with legend "Victoria dei Gratia Britanniarum Regina, Fid : Dei." size 48, weight 4½ ozs.

3rd. Obv., Louis XV. Rev., Honos et Victor.

By Mr. Mott,—A Bronze Medal, struck for distribution amongst the North West Indians on the surrender of the Territory to the Dominion of Canada, by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Obv., Bust of the Queen, "Victoria Regina." Rev., Handsome wreath of oak leaves and acorns, the stems tied by a bow, plain field.

After the reading of correspondence.

On motion of Mr. Rose, seconded by Gerald E. Hart, Robert Morris, Esq., L.L.D., Lagrange, Kentucky, was elected a Corresponding member of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Horn, Mr. W. McLennan, was appointed to fill the vacancy on the staff of the Canadian Antiquarian, vacated by Mr. Rose.

The President having stated that the Society was about to lose the attendance of one of its members, who was leaving the City to take up his residence in Toronto, the Secretary read the following resolutions, which were adopted nem. con : a copy thereof on parchment to be presented to Mr. Rose :

"That the members of the *Numismatic and Antiquarian Society* of Montreal, (on the occasion of the departure of Daniel Rose, Esq., from Montreal to take up his residence in Toronto,) desire to place on record their regret at losing his valued presence among them, they are sensible of the

earnest and unflagging interest he has uniformly displayed in the operations of the Society, from its very foundation, Mr. Rose having been amongst its founders, and having served in every office. Especially the members of the Society cannot suffer their esteemed Vice-President to leave them without conveying their grateful recollections of his many valued services in connection with the Society's Magazine, "*The Canadian Antiquarian*," services without which it is not possible that the Magazine could have attained its present creditable position.

Although the members will miss Mr. Rose's presence from among them, they trust, even from a distance, that the Society will still receive his valuable aid and counsel, and they sincerely wish that in a commercial point of view all success may attend him in his new home, thus although the parting with their old and esteemed friend has its regrets, the unbroken friendship of the past fifteen years in existence mutually between Mr. Rose and the members of the Society will, it is hoped, be lasting.

Signed on behalf of the members of the Society.

Henry Mott, *President*.

Gerald E. Hart, *Secretary*.

The following resolution was also adopted unanimously :

That the Society most heartily express their appreciation of the earnest and energetic manner in which their Secretary, Mr. Gerald E. Hart, worked from the inception of the Caxton Celebration to its close, and to whom more than any other, is due the success of so large and interesting an Exhibition.

A regular meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday Evening, the 20th November, 1877, at which the following donations were handed to the Curator, (Mr. McLennan) :

First number *Dictionarie Numismatic*, par Alex. Bouthoweki, from the publisher, J. O. Weigel, Leipzig, with promise of successive numbers. Four parts, Catalogues of books from S. Calvary & Co., Berlin.

Catalogue of a Coin sale from Adolph Weyl, Berlin.

By-Laws of the Vermont Numismatic Society from the President, M. D. Gilmour.

Two Ten pound iron Cannon balls, three iron axe heads, one stone wedge, one stone adze, from Geo. Cushing, found by him on the site of Fort Petite Rochelle on the Restigouche, which was taken by the English under Admiral Byron in 1760.

The following exhibits were laid on the table :

Gerald E. Hart.—Eight French Canadian Medalets issued in 1877, and described in current number of Antiquarian.

Two varieties of the Bank of Montreal half-pennies of 1839, from different dies.

Pattern Cent of Nova Scotia, 1861.

R. W. McLachlan.—Five Silver Indian Chief Medals, two of which are different to those shewn at previous meeting, viz., Nos. 60 and 62, Sandham.

G. E. Hart. —Douglas Medal, Sandham, No. 64, and another, Obv. : View of the College, being reverse view to that of preceding medal, with " Douglas Medal, Kings College, New Brunswick, 1829." Rev. : Same as preceding, size 24, gold.

Henry Mott.—Two Napoleon Medals, Silver,—1 Octagonal as Premier Consul. The other " L'an 4 de Buonaparte." Several arms emblazoned of the Governors of Nouvelle France.

Mr. W. McLennan.—A Dagger of 17th century. Flamboyant blade.

The following new members were proposed by Mr. R. W. McLachlan, seconded by Gerald E. Hart :—George Baby, Esq., M.P., Joliette, and Henry Rose, Esq., Montreal.

Moved by R. W. McLachlan, seconded by Mr. W. McLennan,—That in view of the laborious services rendered by Mr. Henry Mott and Mr. George A. Holmes during the Caxton Celebration, as a recognition of their services they

be elected life members of the Society.—Carried un-animously.

On motion of Mr. McLennan, it was resolved.—That in future all ordinary meetings of the Society be held on the 3rd Tuesday of each month, subject to the usual adjournment.

The annual meeting was fixed for the 11th December. (Tuesday.)

Mr. McLennan stated that he had seen Dr. Dawson, relative to granting a room in the Natural History Society building for the sole use of this Society, and that he desired a formal request in writing so as to obtain the views of the Council of the Natural History Society. The Secretary was desired to write.

The Treasurer laid before the meeting statement of the Caxton Celebration accounts.

The annual meeting was held Tuesday, 11th December, at which reports from the President, Treasurer and Curator were presented, and after other routine business the following gentlemen were elected as Office-bearers for the year 1878 :

Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau,	<i>President.</i>
Henry Mott,	<i>Vice President.</i>
Gerald E. Hart,	“ “
G. A. Holmes,	<i>Treasurer.</i>
Wm. McLennan,	<i>Curator.</i>
L. M. Lewis,	<i>Secretary.</i>

Editing Committee of the “Antiquarian,” Messrs Henry Mott, W. McLennan, and John Horn.

The meeting thereafter adjourned.

