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MONEY AND MEDALS OF CANADA
UNDER THE OLD REGIME.

BY R. W. MCLACHLAN.

Continued from Page 69.

The following is a list of coins, medals, and jetons as far as they are known to me that were struck by the French for circulation in Canada or to commemorate some Canadian event, or for distribution among the Indian Allies.

—COINS—

1. *Obv.* :—LVD. XIII. D.G. FR. ET NAV. REX. Laureated bust of the King, in corslet and mantle, to the right above the bust between the letters "G" and "F" is the sun for mint mark,

Rev. :—GLORIAM. REGNI. TVI. DICENT. 1670. The arms of France three *fleur-de-lis* two and one on a Crowned Shield. Above the crown is a tower for mint mark with the letter A, the symbol of the Paris mint, underneath between "REGNI" and "TVI." Size 27 millimetres.

2. *Obv.* :—As the last.
Rev. :—As the last. Size 20 *m.*
3. *Obv.* :—LVDOVICUS XIII D. GR. R. FRAN. ET NAV. REX. a crowned H dividing the date 1670, under the date is the letter A.
Rev. :—DOVBLE | DE LA | MERIQVE. | FRANCOISE | A
 Inscription in five lines. Three *Fleur-de-lis* one on either side of the A and one under it size, 23 *m.*
4. *Obv.* :—SIT. NOMEN. DOMINI. BENEDICTUM. Two I's surmounted by a crown.
Rev. —COLONIES | FRANCOISES | 1721 | B. Inscription in four lines size 25 *m.*
5. *Obv.* :—As last.
Rev. :—As last, but with the letter H instead of B. Size 25 *m.*
6. *Obv.* :—As No. 4.
Rev. :—As last but dated 1722. Size 25 *m.*

—MEDALS.—

7. *Obv.* :—FR. CHRIST. DE. LEVI. D. DAMVILLE. P. FRANC. PROREX. AMERICÆ. Bust in armor to the right with long hair falling over the shoulder. I. HARDY. F. 1658.
Rev. :—EXIE. ENIM. EXIET. DVX. QVI. REGAT. POPVLVM. MEVM. Arms on a royal mantle of ermine surmounted by a ducal coronet. Arms are quartered, the first and fourth being alike, and are quartered as follows without indication of colors, first three chevrons the arms of de Levi, second, three bends the arms of Thoire Villars, third, three stars—two and one; fourth a lion rampant the Arms of Layre. The second and third quarters a cross with sixteen alerions; the Arms of Montmorency. Size 50 *m.*
8. *Obv.* :—LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. Head of Louis XIV, with long flowing hair, to the

right under the head R.

Rev.—FRANCIA IN NOVO ORBE VICTRIX. Ex :—
KEBECA LIBERATA | M. DC. XC. A female, to the
left representing France, seated on a rock rising
out of the water on her head is a mural crown,
her left hand rests on the Shield of France, and her
right foot rests on a shield, probably that of England.
On either side are battle flags, while a beaver is
crawling towards her feet. To the right of the rock
is a river god. Size 41 m.

9. *Obv.*—As last but with DOLLIN F. under the head.

Rev.—Same as last, size 41 m.

10. *Obv.*—As No. 8 but with I. MAVGER F. under the
head.

Rev.—Same as No. 8, size 41 m.

11. *Obv.*—LUDOVICUS XV. D. G. FR. ET NAV. REX.. Lau-
rated and draped youthful bust of the King to
the right. Under the bust DU VIVIER.

Rev.—LUDOVICOBURGUM FUNDATUM ET MUNITUM.
Ex :—M. DCC. XX. A view of the town, harbour
and fortifications. There are three vessels in the
harbour with three smaller and two larger ones
sailing out to sea. Size 41 m.

12. *Obv.*—LUDOVICUS XV. REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. Laur-
rated and older bust of the King to the right.

Rev.—Same as last, size 41 m.

13. *Obv.*—PAX UBIQUE VICTRIX. Ex :—GALLORUM ET
BRITANNIORUM | CONCORDIA | MDCCLXIII. Peace to
the left standing, with a *Caduceus* in her left hand
and an olive branch in her extended hand. At her
feet is a naked figure representing war, seated and
bound. Behind them are flags, a battering ram and
other implements of ancient warfare.

Rev.—Same as No. 11, size 41 m.

14. *Obv.*—LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS.
Naked bust of Louis XIV, laureated—to the right

under the bust II. ROVSSEL. F.

Rev. :—FELICITAS DOMUS AUGUSTAE. Bust of the Dauphin to the left underneath. .SEREN. DELPHI. that of the Duke de Burgoyne, to the right, inscription, .LUD. D. BURG. That of the Duke d'Angou to the left .PHIL. D. AND., and that of the Duke de Berry .CAR. D. BITUR. Underneath is the date M.DC.XCIII. and the name of the engraver .II. ROVSSEL in small letters, size 75 *m*.

15. *Obv.* :—LUDOVICUS XV. REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. Laureated and draped bust of the King to the right.

Rev. :—HONOS ET VIRTUS. Two warriors, standing, clasping hands. The one to the right holds in his left hand a spear and has the Roman tunic and a plumed helmet. The other holds his spear in his right hand and has a loose drapery round his loins and over his left arm. Size 49 *m*,

—JETONS.—

16. *Obv.* :—LUD. XV. REX CHRISTIANISS. Laureated bust in armour to the right with a broad ribbon over the shoulder, eleven laurel leaves on the breast-plate D.V. under the arm.

Rev. :—SUB OMNI SIDERE CRESCUNT. Ex.—COL. FRANC. DE | LAM. 1751. An Indian to the right with bow and quiver looking back towards a group of seven lilies, two trees in the distance, size 28 *m*.

17. *Obv.* :—As last, but with seventeen laurel leaves on the breast-plate.

Rev. :—As last, but with an alligator coming up out of the water in front of the Indian. Size 29 *m*.

- 18 *Obv.*—As No. 16, but with seven fleur-de-lis on the breast-plate.

Rev.—Same as last. Size 29 *m*.

19. *Obv.*—Inscription as on No. 16. Bust in civic dress to the right, locks flowing over the shoulder. Under

the bust DU VIVIER.

Rev.—Same as No. 17. Size 30 *m.*

20. *Obv.*—Same inscription. Bust in civic dress to the right with long hair tied behind and a broad ribbon over the right, shoulder under the bust B. DUVIV.

Rev.—UTRIQUE FACIT COMMERCIA MUNDO. Ex—COL. FRANC. DE | LAM 1752. Mercury with a *Caduceus* in his right flying over the sea—towards the left. To the left is the shore with buildings and the letters C. N. R. Size 29 *m.*

21. *Obv.*—Same as No. 18.

Rev.—Same as last. Size 29 *m.*

22. *Obv.*—Same as No. 19.

Rev.—Same as No 20.

23. *Obv.*—PROTEGIT ET PASCIT. Ex—1752. Arms of the *Compagnie des Indes*, or a palm tree, Crest, a Baron's Coronet supports two Indians with clubs the one to the left on one knee, and the other to the right, seated ; under his foot D. V.

Rev.—Same as No 20. Size 30 *m.*

24. *Obv.*—Same inscription. Head to the right with long hair behind. CJR under the head in script monogram,

Rev.—SATIS UNUS UTRIQUE. Ex—COL. FRANC. DE L'AM. 1753. The sun shining upon the two hemispheres upon which the names of the continents and oceans are inscribed size 29 *m.*

25. *Obv.*—Same inscription. Bust in lionskin, long hair tied behind, under the bust F M. in monogram.

Rev.—Same as No. 24. Size 29 *m.*

27. *Obv.*—Same as No. 18.

Rev.—Same as No. 24. Size 29 *m.*

28. *Obv.*—Same as No. 19.

Rev.—Same as No. 24. Size 30 *m.*

29. *Obv.*—Same inscription. Laureated bust in armour to the right, under the bust *fm.* in monogram.

Rev.—NON INFERIORA METALLIS. *Ex.*—COL. FRANC. DE | L'AM. 1754. To the left are three beavers at work on the bank of a stream, on the other side of the stream is a plantation, probably of Indian Corn underneath on the groundwork are the letters C.N.R. Size 28 *m.*

30. *Obv.*—LUD. XV. REX. CHRISTIANSS. Bust in armour to the right with band of ermine over the left shoulder, hair tied behind.

Rev.—Same as last. Size 29 *m.*

31. *Obv.*—Same inscription as on No. 16. Laureated head to the right under the head B. DUVIV. F.

Rev.—Same as No 29. Size 29 *m.*

32. *Obv.*—Same as No 17.

Rev.—Same as No 29 Size 29 *m.*

33. *Obv.*—Same as No 18.

Rev.—Same as No 29. Size 29 *m.*

34. *Obv.*—Same as No 19.

Rev.—Same as No 29. Size 39 *m.*

35. *Obv.*—Same as No 26.

Rev.—Same as No 29. Size 39 *m.*

36. *Obv.*—Same as No 26.

Rev.—NON VILIUS AUREO *Ex.* :— COL. FRANC. DE | L'AM. 1755. A twelve oared galley to the left, the golden fleece suspended from the mast. Size 29 *m.*

37. *Obv.*—Same as No 29.

Rev.—Same as last. Size 29 *m.*

38. *Obv.*—Same as No 18.

Rev.—Same as No 36. Size 29 *m.*

39. *Obv.*—Same as No 19.

Rev.—Same as No 30. Size 29 *m.*

40. *Obv.*—Same as No 25.

Rev.—Same as No 36.

41. *Obv.*—UT TOTO SERVET COMMERCIA MUNDO. *Ex.* :— MARINE | 1741. Neptune with a trident in his right hand and a *Caduceus* in his left, long drapery passing behind him and

curving over to the right

Rev. :—Same as No 26 size 28 *m.*

- 42 *Obv.*—Same inscription. Laureated head, with long hair to the right, under the head *R. Filius.*

Rev.—SEDEM NON ANIMUM MUTANT EX.—COL. FRANC DE | L'AM 1756. A swarm of bees passing from one hive to another, size 39 *m.*

43. *Obv.*—Same inscription. Laureated and draped bust to the right, under the bust *R. FIL.*

Rev.—PARAT ULTIMA TERRA TRIUMPHOS EX.—COL. FRANC. | DE L'AMERIQUE—1757. Mars with a spear in his upraised right hand and a shield on which are emblazoned the lilies of France in his left and Neptune, grasping a trident in both hands, floating on a shell towards the left ; size 26 *m.*

44. *Obv.*—Same as No 30.

Rev.—Same as last ; size 29 *m.*

45. *Obv.*—Same inscription. Laureated naked bust with long hair tied behind. *B. DUVIV* under the bust.

Rev.—EADEM TRANS ÆQUORA VIRTUS EX. | COL. FRANC. DE | L'AM. 1758. A number of eagles flying across the sea towards a rocky shore, buildings on the opposite shore in the distance ; size 28 *m.*

46. *Obv.*—Same as No 42.

Rev.—Same as last ; size 28 *m.*

47. *Obv.*—Same as No 18.

Rev.—Same as No 45 ; size 29 *m.*

48. *Obv.*—Same as No 19.

Rev.—Same as No 45 ; size 30 *m.*

49. *Obv.*—Same as No 30.

Rev.—Same as No 45 ; size 29 *m.*

A TAVERN LICENSE IN MONTREAL ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

A TOUS Ceux qui ces présentes verront, Salut, scavoir faisons que vue par Nous, Jacques Alexis de Fléury d'Eschambault, Escuyer, Conseiller du Roy, Lieutenant-Général comis au Siège de La Jur on Royale de l'Isle de Montréal et autres lieux deppendant du Gouvernet. de L'isle, Le certificat de Messire François D'Ollier de Casson, un des prestres du Séminaire de St. Sulpice de Paris, Supérieur de Messieurs Les Ecclesiastiques du Séminaire de cette ville. procureur de Messire Louis Tronson, prestre, Superieur de Messieurs Les Ecclesiastiques du Séminaire de St. Sulpice de Paris, Seigneurs et Propriétaires de la y Isle de Montréal et autres lieux en deppendant dujourd'hui, par Lequel Il certifie que Pierre Billeron *dit* Lafatigue & Marie Fortier, sa femme, sont de bonne vie et moeurs et qu'il ne voit rien qui puisse nous donner obstacle de leur donner permission de vendre des boissons Nous Conformement à l'arrest de Nos Seigneurs du Conseil Souverain du dix huit'ime Janvier dernier, Avons permis et permetons aux dits Billeron & sa femme de vendre et débiter des boissons à pot et à pinte & par assiette en cette ville, à la charge de ne point enyvrer Les Sauvages, d'observer & faire observer chez eux Les Règlements de Nos Seigneurs du Conseil avec deffense de donner à boire & à manger pendant La Célébration du Service Divin ny passé neuf heures du soir, De Souffrir. Les visites de police quy seront faites chez Eux, Leur Enjoignons de Mestre. ou Enseigne & de tenir dans chacune des Chambres ou Ils donneront à boire & à manger les reglements du y Conseil quy regardent Les Mœurs & la punition des Jurements & blasphèmes, quy seront signés de nostres greffier & scellés du seau de Nostre Jur, afin que parla vue de ces

ordonnances toutes personnes se contiennent dans le devoir & qu'aucune ny contrevienne. Et en cas de contravention Les dy Billeron & sa femme seront tenus de nous en donner incessamment avis, ou au substitut du procur du Roy En nostre Jur, Le tout sous les peines portées par les arrests & antiens réglemens du y Conseil, & avons fait expedier ces pretz aux y Billeron & sa femme par Nostre greffier & avons fait apposer le sceau de Nostre Jur, ou fait & Donné à Ville Marie par Nous Lieutenant-Général &c. Le Cinquième Jour de Mars, Mil-sept-cent. Signé D'Eschambault, Et a Costé est Escrit Taxe à Nous vingt-quatre sols de France.

ADHEMAR.

Scellé le 5 Mars, 1700,



Adhemar.

EXTRACTS FROM AN OLD ORDERLY BOOK,
1782-83.

G. O. Head Quarters, Quebec, 25th Sept. 1782
Parole: St. Christopher; Counter Sign Ceylon;
The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following promotions, viz;—

31st Regiment.

Lieut. Henry Ravenhill to be Capt.	}	26 Sept. 1782.
vice Henry Pilot, by purchase		
Ens ⁿ Alex ^r Thompson to be Lieut.	}	do. do.
By purchase.		

44th Regiment.

Lieut. Lord Barthaven to be Capt.	}	26 Sept. 1782.
vice Lieut. Rough by Purchase.		
Ens ⁿ Wm. Harthy to be Lieut.	}	do. do.
vice Lord Barthoven.		
Blank commission as Ens ⁿ vice	}	26 Sept. 1782.
William Harthy, by purchase.		

(Signed) Francis Le Maistre, (1) D. A. G.

(1) In 1797 Lieut-Governor of Gaspé.

30th Sept. 1782.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Lieut. Will^m Armstrong, Adj. to the King's or 87th Regiment of Foot, vice Bennet by purchase.

G. O. Head Quarters, Quebec, 9th Oct. 1782.
 Ensign Duncan Murray is appointed in 84th Regiment, the 20th Oct. 1782, vice Arch. McDonnel, by purchase. (Signed) R. B. Lernoult, A. G.

G. O. Montreal, 26th Oct. 1782.
 Parole: St. Hilaire, C. S. Southampton.
 The Companys to be furnished with brown over holds bound with dark blue Tape, Blanket Coats and Fur caps for winter.

Head Quarters, Quebec, 31st Oct., 1782.
 Parole: St. Martin, C.S. Feverton.
 The Commander-in-chief is pleased to appoint Col. Barry St. Ledger, Brigadier Genl. in the Army in Canada, and Captain Charles Green of 31st Regt. to be his Major of Brigade. 1st Oct. 1782.

Lieut-Col. Sir John Johnson to be Brigadier General of the Provincial Troops and Capt. Scott of 53rd Regt. to be his Major of Brigade.

The Quarters of the Army this winter will be divided into the following Districts:—

The Troops at Quebec and the several Parishes on the St. Paul's Bay and Mashise inclusive upon the north side of the river St. Lawrence will be under the orders of Major Genl. Clarke.

Those at Kamouraska and the several Parishes as far as Becancourt on the South side of the River St. Lawrence will be under the orders of Major Genl. De Loose.

Those of Becancourt as far as Pointe au Faire, including the Loyal Block Houses, upon the north side of

Lake Champlain, as well as those from hence to Laprairie, down the South of the River St. Lawrence to Sorel inclusive will be under the orders of Major-General De Reidhasel.

Those from Mashise and the parishes on the North side of River St. Lawrence to Passage of Repentigny to be under the orders of Brigadier General De Speht.

Those on the Island of Montreal, Isle Jesus, Mille Isle, as far as Coteau du Lac, upon the North and from thence to Laprairie exclusive, upon the South side of the river St. Lawrence to be under the orders of Brigadier St. Ledger.

The Party from Oswegatchie to Michilimackinac will report to Brigadier-General McLean, Oswegatchie and Carleton Island will also from their proximity report to Head Quarters. The officers commanding in each quarter or post will report to the Generals of the Districts and they report to the Commander-in-chief.

Capt. Chamblers having the command of whatever relates to the Marine, upon Lake Champlain, will directly report to the Commander-in-chief.

Brigadier-General Powell to act as commandant of Quebec, to whom all reports of Guards and other matters relating to the duty of the garrison are to be made; he will report all extraordinarys to the Governor and during his absence, to Major-General Clark.

(Signed) Francis Le Maistre, D. A. G.

Mr. Louis Genevay is appointed Barrack Master of Montreal in the room of Captain Lawes.

Capt. Wood of 34th Regt. is appointed Asst. Quarter Master General in the room of Capt. Dupost who goes to England.

Winter Quarters for the Army in Canada.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

21 Oct. 1782.

Head Quarters of the Army,

Quebec.
 Detach^t of Royal Artillery.
 44th Regiment.
 Grenadier Co. of 31st Regiment.

L'Ange Gardien, Château Richer, St. Anne, St. Féréol,
 St. Joachim.
 Regiment of Prince Frederick.

Point-aux-Trembles, Jacques Cartier, Cap Santé, Descham-
 bault, Grondines.
 31st Regiment

Three Rivers.

Detachment of one officer and 25 men of the Regiment
 of Specht.

St Thomas, St. Ignace, L'Islet:—Regiment of Losber.
 St. Jean, Pert Joli, St. Roch, St. Anne, River Ouelle, Kam-
 ouraska:—Regiment of Anhalt Tebbs.

St. Nicholas, St. Antoine, St. Croix:—Regiment of Hesse
 Hanna.

Pointe du Lac:—Detachment of Brunswick Grenadiers.

Mashise Barracks:—Loyalist Families.

Berthier, Lanoraie, La Valtrie:—Battalion of Brunswick
 Grenadiers.

Isle St. Ignace, Isle du Pas:—Lt. Co. 31st Regiment.

River Sorel, Sorel:—Royal Artillery, Regiment of Reid-
 havel. Two companies of the Regt. of Rhedz,

St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Charles:—3 companies of the Regi-
 ment of Thitz.

Loyal Block Houses on the river Yamaska:—Detachment
 of Jessup's Rangers.

St. Antoine, Beloeil:—Brunswick Dragoons.

Chambly and St. Johns:—29th Regiment & Roger's
 Rangers.

Isle au Noix and Pointe au Faire :—53rd Regiment.
 Royal Block House on Dutchman's Point :—Detachment of
 Jessups' Rangers.

St. Sulpice, Repentigny, L'Assomption :—Battalion of
 Barner.

Terrebone, Mascouche de Terrebonne, Isle Jesus :—1st
 Battalion Royal Yorkers.

N. B.—The large families of both Battalions, to be lodg-
 ed in the Barracks of Lachenay.

Montreal :—34th Regiment.

River du Chene, Mille Isle :—Loyalists of Vershisc.

Lachine Barracks, and Coteau du Lac :—Detachment
 of 34th Regiment.

Laprairie, St Phillippe, Chateauguay :—Hannau Chasseurs

Upper Posts.

8th or King's Regiment, - - 2nd Batt. Royal Yorkers.

84th Regiment - - - - Butler's Rangers.

Capt. Hershaman's Batteau Men. Coteau du Lac. Oswego.

(Signed)

Henry Hope,

Acting-Qr.-Mr-Genl.

Head Quarters, Quebec, Oct. 31, 1782

Parole : St. Jude, C. S. Knightbridge

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Sir John John-
 son, Knt. Bart., Superintendant General and Inspector-
 General of the Six Nations of Indians and their confederates
 and of all our Indian Nations inhabiting our Province of
 Quebec and the Frontiers thereof. Commission dated 14th
 March, 1782.

Head Quarters, Quebec, 4th Nov., 1782.

Parole : St. Jos., C. S. Siberia

The Commander-in-chief is pleased to make the follow-
 ing promotions in the Loyal Rangers, commanded by Major
 Edward Jessup :—

Lieut. Thomas Fraser is appointed Capt. to 10th Company.	} 22nd June, 1782.
John Ruster is appointed Lieut. vice Thomas Fraser promoted.	
Hermanus Best to be Ensign in Capt. Myers' Company.	
James Robbins is appointed Lieut. to Capt. Fraser's Company.	} 30th May, 1782.
William Lamson is Ensign in Captain Fraser's Company.	
Ensign Edwd. Jessup is appointed Lieut. vice Thomas Fraser promoted.	} 22 June, 1782.
Conrad Best from the Pensioners, Ensn. vice Edwd. Jessup promoted.	
Sergt. Major John Ferguson of 29th Regt. is appointed Qr.-Mr.	} 24th Oct. 1782

(Signed) R. B. Lernoult, D.A.G.

Head Quarters, Quebec, 12th, Nov, 1782.

Parole, St. John, C.S. Forbay.

The Commander in Chief, having thought proper to direct Sir John Johnson, Kt. & Bart. to raise a 2nd Battn. to his corps, the following appointments are to take place:

Majors: John Ross, Robert Lake, Thomas Gummersal, Jacob Maurrier:

Cpts. William Morrison, James McDonell, Geo. Singelton, Wm. Redford Crawford.

Lieuts. Patrick Langan, Walter Sutherland, Wm McKay, Neal Robinson, Henry Young, John Howard, Jeremiah, French, Philip Lansingh, Huzelton Spencer, Oliver Church, Wm. Fraser, Wm. Griffin.

Ensigns.—Will. Claus, Alexander McKenzie, Ronald McDonell, Samuel McRay, Thim. Thompson, John McRay.

Chaplain: John Stewart, Adjt. Serjt.: Wm. Fraser of the 34th Regt.; Qr. Mr. Serjt., Matthew Dice, 1st Battn. of Royal Yorkers: Surgeon: Hugh Carson.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions in the 1st Battn. of Royal Yorkers;—

Lieutenants.

A. McDonell	to be Capt.	Lieut. vice	Gummersal,	promoted.
Austin Piety	" "	" "	" "	" "
P. Everett	" "	" "	" "	" "
J. Prentice	" "	" "	" "	" "
H. McDonell	" "	" "	" "	" "
J. F. Holland	" "	" "	" "	" "
J. Hunter	" "	" "	" "	" "

Ensigns

H. Munro	" "	" "	" "	vice	A. Piety	Promoted.
J. Anderson	" "	" "	" "	" "	P. Everett	"
T. Smythe	" "	" "	" "	" "	J. Prentice	"
J. Connelly	" "	" "	" "	" "	H. McDonell	"
J. McAlpin	" "	" "	" "	" "	J. Holland	"
J. Valentine	" "	" "	" "	" "	Langan	"
J. Glen	" "	" "	" "	" "	W. Sutherland	"

Richard Lepscom, Qr. Mr.

R. O.

Terre Bonne, 15th Nov. 1782.

The Quarter of the Regiment, (1st B. of Rl. Yorkers) is to be visited regularly, twice a week by an officer of a Company and a report made to Major Gray, of the state and situation of each Quarters, and if any movement is necessary to be made, in the troops, that no officers or soldiers not furnished with the ordinance allowed by the Commander-in-chief is not to take redress of their own hand, but report the same to the Commanding officer who will see justice done to both the troops and inhabitants, no demands to be made by the troops for carts, carriages, or trains, without applying to the Commanding officer of each District, and whenever the service requires it, the same to be paid for, if for the King's use at the stated allowance per League, according to customs..... Ferriages to be carefully attended to, that no Billet be given to a ferryman, but such as the Commanding officer of each District shall think necessary going express on his Majesty's service.

The Commanding Officer of each District to keep an exact account of the number of trains sent for provisions while in quarters ; that all the families who have above 3 in family to be sent to the Barracks at Lachenaye, no man fit for duty is to remain there only to see their family settled, beds, bottles and buckets is to be furnished, and an allowance of fire wood to be delivered by the Barrack-master. Orders shall be given as soon as the Barrack-Master is ready to the Capt. of each Company with the names of the families to be sent.

A caporal and six men to mount guard at St. Vincent, which guard is to report to Head Quarters, in case of prisoners or something extraordinary, but at any rate once a week when a weekly state of each company is to be sent.

No officer to leave Quarters without having Leave from the Commanding officer, not more than one non-com. officer, or soldier, to be absent at a term and such as stays beyond their furlows to be confined and reported to the Commanding officer, no man to be allowed to straggle from one cantonment to another without a Pass in writing from their officers.

The officers of the 1st Battalion are distributed to companies in the following manner :—

Generals : Capt. Lieut. Arch. McDonell, Ensn. Smythe.

Majors : Lieut. McKenzie, Ensign Farrand.

Arch. McDonell's : Lieut. Allan McDonell.

Munro's :—Lieut. Byrne, Ensign Munro.

Daly's : Lieut. Lepscorn, Ensign Connelly.

Duncan's : Lieut. Piety, Ensign Glen.

S. Anderson's : Lieut. McMartin, Lieut. H. McDonell.

Jno. McDonell's : Lieut. Everett, Lieut. Prentice.

Alex. McDonell's : Lieut. Holland, Ensign Valentine.

J. Anderson's : Lieut. Coffin, Ensign Anderson.

R. O.

Terre Bonne, 17th Nov., 1782.

The men for guard to parade decent and clean in their

regimentals, their arms and accoutrements clean and in good order. Any non-commissioned officer bringing men to the parade otherwise for the future will be confined and brought to a court-martial for disobedience of orders.

G. O.

Terre Bonne, 21st Nov., 1782.

Parole : St. Mark. C. S., Fulda.

R.O. It is the commanding-officers orders that the guard at Head Quarters be relieved every monday morning.

Capt. Alex. McDonells Co. gives the men for guard to-morrow. Capt. Joseph Anderson's the week following. Capt. Samuel Anderson's, Capt. Duncan's, Major Gray's.

The commanding-officer understands that some of the men impose on the inhabitants by giving them false orders for rum, as if come from an officer, whoever is detected in practices of this kind will be severely punished.

Those orders to be read to the men by an officer of a Company and every other order that concerns the men for which the officers must be answerable if not performed.

City and District of Montreal. Before James Finlay, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace:—

The deposition of Yvan La Munne and his wife Monique of the Suburbs of St. Joseph who declare on the Holy Evangelists that the loss and damages sustained by them in their house on the 16th inst., by soldiers of Sir John Johnson's Regiment is as follows viz:—

Cash in a purse, 3 dollars.....	L18
One broken looking-glass.....	4
One Flour Sieve.....	2
2 lb of candles tramped on and spoiled ..	3
One cotton shirt missing.....	9
Two yellow dishes.....	4

Livres or old Provincial Currency.....L40

N. B. The whole amounting to the sum of forty Livres of currency which articles they have lost as above.

his mark

Yvan X La Munne.

Monique X La Munne.

her mark

Affirmed before me this, 24th. Nov. 1782.

(Signed)

Jas. Finlay, C. P.

R. O. Drummer Bulson of the Lt. Co., David Whaling Michl. Fargerstorne, and Josia Case of Capt. Joseph Andersons Co., are to pay the above mentioned 40 livres, the money is to be given by their Officers to Jas. Finlay, Esq., who will give a receipt for the same.

Head Quarters, Nov. 29th 1782.

The Commander in chief is pleased to appoint Mr Jas, Park Barrack Master of the Isle au Nois, Point au Faire Duchmans point, and River La Colle dependencies thereon

(Signed)

R. B. Lernoult, A.G.

Charles Green, M. B.

Head Quarters, Quebec 30th Dec. 1782

Parole St. Ursule C. T. Bristol.

A general Court Martial to assemble at Quebec on or before 25th Jany. 1783 for the tryal of all such prisoners as may be brought before them.

Major William Coltire, 31st Regt., President. 31st Regt. gives 3 Capts., 4 subalterns, 44th Regt. gives 1 Capt. 4 subalterns, Detach. Royal Artillery, 1 Subaltern.

Town Major Faunce to act as Judge-advocate who will warn all evidence to attend.

Those British Corps having deserters or others to be try-

ed, will forward them to Head Quarters with the necessary evidence without delay.

(Signed)

R. R, Lernoult A.G,
Charles Green, M. Brigade

G. O.

Terre Bonne 15th Jany. 1783.

Parole, St. Catherine C. S. Ancaster.

R. O. The Majors Lt. Infantry, Capt. Alex. McDonell's and Capt. Archd McDonell's companys to parade here next Saturday, if the weather permits, their arms and accoutrements to be in good order, as they are to fire 3 rounds in honor to the Queens Birth Day.

G. O.

Terre Bonne, 14th July, 1783.

R. O. The Regiment (1st Battn. Royal Yorkers) is to march to Montreal on Friday next, the Majors, Capt. Duncans, Alex. McDonell's & Archd. McDonell's companys will be at St. Vincent on Thursday evening and the whole to march from that on Friday morning, the women that draw provisions to remain in their present Quarters, those that don't get provisions may go with their husbands if they choose, the men to take no more necessarys than what they can carry in their knapsacks, as Boats can be sent at any time for the rest, should the Regiment remain in town, no man to be left in Quarters, but such as the Doctor certifies to be for the good of their health.

G. O.

Terrebonne, 11 July 1783.

R. O. The discharge of the Germans, and other recruits who joins the Regt, and have served in other Regiments to be taken from them and kept in the hands of the Capt. if the companys they belong to, untill the Regt. is disbanded at which time they will get a discharge from this and the former one which will intitle them to the same advantage as a British subject, providing their behaviour deserves it,

Genl. Order.

Montreal 11 th Sept, 1783.

Head Quarters, Quebec, Sept. 8th 1783.

Parole St. David, C. S. Germany.

There being no more oatmeal in the Provision Magazine. the troops are to receive in lieu of their allowance of that article a proportion of pease, viz ; one pint of pease in lieu of 8 ounces of oatmeal, from after 25th Augst, 1783 till ordered to contrary. (Signed) R. R. Lernoult.

Adj't Gen'l,

Charles Green, M. B.

G. O.

Montreal, Sept. 28th 1783.

Parole : St. Jeremiah, C. S. Malborough.

For guard to-morrow. { S. S. C. D. P. }
 { 1 4 7 1 49 }

R. O.

Licut, Hugh McDonell the Guard tomorrow

Capt. John McDonell the day.

Licut Mc Martin to visit the Barracks.

The returns of losses ordered some time ago to be given in with the addition that is specifying from whence the case with their former situation and occupation and the strength of their families attached male and female under six years and above six years, and under twelve and above twelve years old, the above return must be given in on Saturday next or sooner if possible as the General one must be sent to head quarters by next Monday's Post.

Each company to give in a list of their non-commissioned officers and privates men that has not had the small-pox.

R. O.

Montreal, 23rd Oct. 1782.

Copy Head Quarters, Quebec, 18th Oct. 1783

Parole : St. Timothy ; C. S. Etna.

G. O. At a general Court-Martial assembled at Quebec

16th Oct. 1783 of which Lieut.-Col. French is president, the following prisoners were tryed and found guilty of desertion in breach of the first article of the 6th section of the article of war and sentenced as follows.—

John Hamilton, Montross'	1500	Lashes
William Howard, "	800	"
John Gold, 31st Regiment.....	1000	"
Jerrard Keating, 31st Regiment	1000	"

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief approves of the above sentence and orders them to be punished at the head of such corps as the prisoners belong to without delay, on their regimental parade.

Major Latour has furnished us with the foregoing extracts from an old orderly book in his possession.

RED RIVER IN THE OLDEN TIME.

WE HAVE to thank Mr. W. J. MacDonell, of Toronto, for the following letters, which he found among the papers of his late father. Our readers will be glad to learn that Mr. MacDonell has promised to send us others which we trust will prove equally interesting:—

Montreal, November 16th, 1815.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

In the year 1803-4 when the Earl of Selkirk visited Boston, there were numbers of young Irishmen unsettled and apparently at a loss how to dispose of themselves in and about it. The Earl requested me to mention this to you that you might enquire how many could be induced to en-

gage themselves for eighteen months, to perform a voyage through the Upper Lakes to the Red River, where lands would be granted to the deserving who should feel inclined to settle there amongst their countrymen, who are to reach it through Hudson's Bay, with their families. Catholic Priests are promised, by which means they will have the consolations of religion to accompany them. Have the goodness to make the proper enquiries respecting the number that could be depended upon, and what monthly wages they would expect, and let me know the result of your researches with the least possible delay. I have passed twelve years of the prime of my life in the Red River, region and if I was not prevented by particular circumstances, should have no objection to return to it and pass the remainder, because I have the presumption to think I could be of use to the Colony from inclination, local knowledge of the Country, and acquaintance with the natives, freemen &c. The settlers who were with (our brother) Miles, report that wheat, barley and potatoes, yielded fifty bushels of return for one bushel of seed, I know that horses are plenty; when I left that quarter the price of a good draught horse was about a gallon of Rum and a pound of Tobacco. To give you an idea of the numbers of Buffaloes who occasionally frequent those parts, I shall relate that in May 1795, I got on board of my canoe at sun-rise, left the forks of the River Qui'Appelle, and put up for the night at sun-set the same day, at a place called the Grand Bois, after having from the canoe counted 7360 carcasses of Buffaloes, dead, (*i. e.* drowned and mired.) in the River and on its banks. Such a melancholy sight seldom occurs, for in the twelve years above mentioned I witnessed it but once. The lands in that quarter are already cleared, nor need the settlers cut any trees but such as they wish to convert the wood of, to some useful purpose. Plenty of hay can be cut from partial low places in the plains, where it grows long and is so good that horses keep

fat and in good spirits upon it during a long six months winter. The natives in the immediate environs where the settlement commenced, are friendly, few in number and well disposed towards the colonists. Wheel Carriages may run in almost any direction and to almost any distance without following any direct road, for the whole country is a road. The meat of the Buffalo is good beef and his wool will make garments; what young man of spirit but would like to see such a scene as that country presents the astonished eye with, in the numerous herds of buffaloes feeding quietly in one part and fine bands of noble deer basking in the sun in the same view! How would his heart leap for joy after bringing down at the first shot a huge Buffalo weighing more than an American ox. Remember me &c,

Your affectionate brother,

JOHN. MACDONELL.

MR. W. J. MACDONELL,

This letter was enclosed in the following:—

Montreal, December 1st, 1815.

SIR.

In transmitting the enclosed letter from your brother, I take the liberty of explaining that it is not my wish to engage a great number of the people that he refers to, but rather a few chosen men, of whose character you can have good information and who are likely to prove trusty and useful. My idea is that they should be engaged at monthly wages for a period of 18 months, but with the option for me to dismiss them at any earlier time, paying them wages for the number of months they have served. I mean to give each man, at the end of his service an allotment of 50 acres of land gratuitously, and also to give a free passage to any young woman who may agree at his invitation to come to the Colony as his wife: but these advantages are

to be only for those whose conduct is perfectly satisfactory to me and are therefore to be considered as entirely in my option. All those however who desire it, shall be brought down free of expence to Montreal, or to Upper Canada, or any other place that may be agreed upon, whether they serve out their 18 months or are dismissed at an earlier period. I observe that your brother hardly does justice to the climate of Red River, as (by accurate register of the weather,) it appears that the winter does not set in till November and breaks up early in April. I do not specify any wages to be offered, as that must depend on what the people can earn where they are, I should hope that something nearly similar to the ordinary monthly wages country labourers, might be sufficient and that the the extra advantages which I propose, might serve to balance the distance of the settlement. I propose early next spring, to go up with these people myself, which may serve as an answer to any one, who apprehends danger from the Indians. I think those men will be satisfied when they know that they will be exposed to no danger but such as I must share with them. I have the most unquestionable evidence, that the people who committed such unjustifiable outrages against your brother Miles, were not Indians, but British subjects, whom I am determined to bring to justice : and I trust that the example of their punishment will prevent any similar attempt from being made in future. As the ordinary residence of your brother is out of the way of the Post, it may be as well if your answer is sent, under cover to me here

Your obt. servt,

SELKIRK.

WM. JOHNSON MACDONELL, ESQ.

CHRISTMASTIDE AT QUEBEC.

BY JOHN READE, F. R. S. C.

(From the Magazine of American History.)

SEASONS of festivity, both sacred and secular, have never lacked zealous observance in Canada. The earliest colonists were essentially a religious people. Even when at sea Jacques Cartier was mindful of his calendar; and the great river that was expected to bear the adventurers to far Cathay was named after the valiant deacon who defied the power of heathen Rome. Something of the crusading spirit as well as chivalry still lingered in the minds of Frenchmen, and even Basque and Breton sailors aspired to share the labours of the missionary. Such men were not likely to allow fast or festival to pass unnoticed. And, as they came of a gay and sociable race, in any plan of life that they might adopt merriment and goodcheer were pretty sure to have recognition. The beginning of their career on this continent was fitly marked by the union of solemn rite with simple festivity. They were eager to convert the savages, but in the intercourse between the leaders and the Indian chiefs there was, excepting the interruption of war, a certain courtly courtesy. Amid his preaching and baptizing, the versatile Lescarbot did not neglect the rules of the *Ordre de Bon Temps*, which Champlain found more healthful and profitable than any medicine. Later on we find the Jesuit fathers recording, amid graver occurrences, the paying of New Year's compliments and the exchange of New Year's gifts. Christmas Eve had its midnight mass and consecrated bread and anthems duly sung. We learn from *Le Journal de Jesuites* for 1645, that the first bell for the midnight service sounded at eleven o'clock: again at a little before half-past eleven the warning note was heard, and the choristers began to chant the "Venez, mon Dieu" and "Chantons Noel." Even the names of those who led the choir are commemorated.

Monsieur de la Ferte took the bass, while Saint Martin (Martin Boubat) played the violin. There was also a German flute which went well with the other music. Then a few minutes before midnight the *Te Deum* was sung; while the devout strains were ascending the cannon announced the hour of twelve, and the mass began. On the same occasion the consecrated bread was distributed—the first time we are told for several years, rivalries as to precedence having induced the clergy to discontinue the custom.

During the last quarter of a century a similar interdiction had been placed on the midnight mass in the city of Montreal, but for different reasons. The denial to devout Catholics of a religious service which they so highly prize, on account of the levity or irreverence of a portion of the community, was however, so much taken to heart that orders were given for its resumption, and of late years it has formed one of the chief attractions of Christmastide, not only to Roman Catholics, but to Protestants. There is no ceremony more imposing, or which brings more fully into play what is grand, picturesque, and pathetic in the Church of Rome, than the midnight mass in such a temple as Notre Dame of Montreal, when crowded through its fair proportions with from 12,000 to 15,000 eager worshippers. Such a sight, once seen, is never forgotten. It is then, indeed, that Notre Dame is seen in all its magnificence and beauty, enhanced by all that the church has of joyous splendour and its visible influence on the human heart.

The midnight mass in the quiet country village or isolated parish hamlet has a different kind of attraction, but it has also an impressiveness peculiar to itself. The souls of the worshippers are permeated by the one thought of the awful reality of the presence in which they stand. There is in the city, no doubt, faith implicit in the doctrine taught as vivid a feeling of the divine mysteriously but actually present, as it was present in the stable of Bethlehem centuries ago. But it is confined to comparatively few. In the

country, the country of the French-Canadians, doubt has not yet made its home. There is at the rural ceremony, moreover, a homely, hearty sense of oneness, of sacred kinship, that comes of universal acquaintance, which is absent from the heterogeneous city gathering. Then there are the parties made up for the occasion, and the pleasant sleigh drive and the best of good fellowship, only temporarily doffed for the demeanor which is *de rigueur* before the altar. The midnight mass in Notre Dame is a spectacle to be seen once and remembered ever after. But the midnight mass in the village church is more in harmony with its surroundings, those of Norman community of the early days of Louis XIV., which has lain *perdu* for two centuries amid the stir and noise of go-ahead America. It is the brother of a bishop who writes thus: "A Quebec, on a cru pouvoir maintenir l'antique et touchante tradition de la nuit de Noel, et c'est une ressemblance de plus avec ces vieilles villes bretonnes ou normandes d'ou nos peres partirent pour venir si loin. Jeudi soir, on se serait cru a Rouen, a Nantes, ou a Rennes, il y a deux siecles." And if the comparison holds good of city with city, much more can it be maintained between the Canadian village of to-day and the French village of two hundred years ago.

Socially there is little difference between the observance of Christmas by French-Canadians and of that which finds favour with their English neighbours. The Christmas tree is in vogue among both sections of the population. The children hang up their stockings, expecting them to contain gifts in the morning, when they are sure to wake betimes. But it is to "le petit Jesus," not to St. Nicholas, that French-Canadian boys and girls look for the bounty.

Some old beliefs that once existed among the *habitants* are, Mr. Le May, the translator of "Evangeline," tells us, fast dying away. One of them was that of the temporary resurrection of the last *cure* of the parish, who with his dead flock around him, recited the office for the day, his ghostly

audience repeating the responses. Another tradition is that on Christmas night the light of the stars penetrates the opened recesses of the earth, sometimes revealing hidden treasures. The genuflexions of the oxen are common to most Christian communities. With Christmas among the French-Canadians, as among other peoples, are connected many curious rhymes which have been handed down from generation to generation. The strangest of these is what is known as *La Guignolee*, of which there are several versions. It is more immediately associated with New Year's Day than with Christmas, but formerly the two holidays were closely connected. The Christmas season may, indeed, be said to terminate only with Epiphany, which by many is still called old Christmas Day. The origin of the *La Guignolee* is unknown though the explanation *ab uqui, l'an neuf!* is the one generally given. This would carry the custom back to the Druids and the gathering of the sacred mistletoe (*gui, viscum*) to which Piny makes reference (Hist. Nat. XVI, 249.) The custom is still kept up, Mr. Sulte says, in some parishes of the Province of Quebec, of singing the *Guignolee* on the evening of Sylvester's Day, that is New Year's eve. As the words of this ancient invocation may be new to some of the readers of the Magazine, I append one of the versions contained in the *Chansons Populaires du Canada* of Mr. Ernest Gangon:—

Bonjour le maitre et la maitresse
 Et tout le monde de la maison.
 Pour le dernier jour de l'annee
 La Ignolé vous nous devez.
 Ne vous vouslez rien nous donner
 Dites-nous-le.
 Ou emmenera seulement
 La fille ainee
 Ou lui fera faire bonne chere,
 Ou lui fera chauffer les pieds.
 Ou vous demande seulement
 Une chignee,

De vingt a trente pied de long
 Si vous voulez-e.
 La Ingnolee, la Ignoloche,
 Mettez du lard dedans ma poche !
 Quand nous fum's au milieu du bois,
 Nous fum's a l'ombre ;
 J'entendais chantes le coucou
 Et la coulombe.
 Rossignolet du vert bocage
 Rossignolet du bois joli.
 Et va-t-en dire a maitresse
 Que je meurs pour ses beaux yeux.
 Tout' fille qui n'a pas d'amant,
 Comment vit-elle ?
 Elle vit toujours en soupirant
 Et toujours veille.

A RELIC OF PREHISTORIC MAN.



THE Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba has received from H. W. D. Armstrong C. E. a most interesting and valuable relic of prehistoric man ; in the form of a hook shaped implement of native beaten copper which was found by him in a cutting on the Canadian Pacific Railroad at a point just east of the Pic River on the north shore of Lake Superior.

The hook when found was seventeen inches in length, but the workmen broke from the thicker end, a piece about four inches long for the purpose of seeing what the metal looked like beneath the surface. It is well rounded, quite smooth and even, while showing clearly the laminated form produced by hammering. Tapering from four inches in circumference to a sharp point, it has two bends, fairly turned, one being four inches from the point with an angle of 45 degrees, and the other at the extreme sharp end, which seems to have been made to prevent a suspended utensil from slipping off when it was drwn back from the fire, for it evidently was used as a pot hook. Towards the sharp end a number of small

cavities appear as if the metal had been slightly corroded. In the inside of the angle there is a worn spot, apparently caused by the friction of articles hung upon it.

Such a large number of copper implements and ornaments have been found about the shores of Lake Superior, and in the Mound districts of the Ohio and Mississippi, as in the Mounds of our own Rainy River country, that this one, so recently discovered, would not have any exceptional interest for us were it not for the peculiar situation it was in and the circumstances under which it was brought to light, after having been buried for ages under many feet depth of earth.

The hook was found on a sloping rock under about 25 feet of drift clay and sand, topped by a layer of gravel, the elevation of the place being, by actual measurement made by Mr. Armstrong, 98 feet above the surface of Lake Superior. The Pic River, which flows within 600 feet of the spot having little or no fall from there to the lake.

The railroad cutting was made through two ridges of rock, which rise about the level of the surrounding country, and enclose between them the clay and sand deposit. This was done to secure a good crossing over the Pic.

There would necessarily be a depth of water of 30 feet over the adjacent country before it could flow over and fill this pocket between the ridges with the drift deposit. As the Pic River is within such a short distance "600 feet" and runs in a deep valley, it seems practically impossible that the deposit could have been washed into the pocket unless the waters of Lake Superior were 128 feet above the present level. If that was not the case and no great geological changes have taken place since, the grand spectacle might have been seen by one there to witness it, of an immense body of water at least 30 feet deep pouring over the rocky shore into the lake. Otherwise how could the stratified deposit of 30 feet have been carried over the rocky barriers of the pocket?

The hook was found amidst a number of fragments of

charred wood, some pieces of which were an inch and a half in diameter, but the deposit covering it did not show any layers of vegetable mould or remains, the strata being entirely of clay and sand with the topping of drift gravel. The bottom of the pocket is fairly level and there is no elevation in the vicinity that would cause a local flood to wash the sand and clay into it from an opening, any flood would pour its waters round the rocks directly into the deep valley of the Pic. There are extensive sandy flats in the vicinity, the land sloping to the lake shore in a series of steps which are evidently the old Lake beaches. The question naturally arises : When was the implement placed where it was found ?

There can be no doubt that it was left behind by the person who used the fire, the remains of which were around it. The place was well sheltered from winds and a secure camping ground on account of the high walls surrounding it preventing the light of a fire from being seen, even at a short distance. It is well known that modern Indians seek such places to prevent their enemies from detecting their presence.

Could the individual who left it there have been one of a people living near the foot of the great Northern Glacier, which, under some extraordinary circumstances, sent down a vast volume of water and drift, thus covering the country where this copper article was lying ? After denudation might leave the sheltered deposit undisturbed, while carrying off material outside the rocky ridges.

One becomes lost when an attempt is made to calculate how many centuries have passed since the drift settled down over this old camping place.

It is impossible to arrive at the age of such an implement by its appearance or the degree of its workmanlike finish, it being easily understood that different individuals of a tribe, or different tribes inhabiting a country adjacent to each other, would at a parallel date manufacture articles, from the same material and with the same tools, which would show good or bad workmanship according to the skill of the in-

dividual artificer. An unskilful worker of a recent age would not make a better implement than a good artifice of a ruder age. This hook was evidently made by a skilful and experienced mechanic, but in what age he lived it is impossible to say from any date furnished by its appearance or state of preservation.

The presence of this implement manufactured by a human being of some intelligence, in such a good place, and under such circumstances is deeply interesting to archaeologists as it brings up the question of the antiquity of the aboriginal people of North America as well as the possibility of great geological changes in the north shore of Lake Superior.

Photographs of the hook with a description of the locality in which it was discovered have been sent to many leading archaeologists of England and America who may be able to give some information as to the age of the deposit.

The facts regarding the levels and character of the natural features of the neighbourhood are furnished by Mr. Armstrong a railroad engineer of standing and experience.

CHAS. N. BELL, F.R.G.S.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN CANADA.



MR. Alexander Lawson, proprietor of the Yarmouth (N. S.) Herald, has finally set at rest the question of the establishment of the first newspaper in Canada. Mr. Bourinot, in his "Intellectual Development of the Canadian People," and others, have credited the Quebec Gazette, established in 1764, as being the pioneer newspaper in these Provinces, but the historical fact, as related by Mr. Lawson, fixes the first newspaper enterprise as far back as 1752, thirteen years before the publication of

the Quebec Gazette. The result of Mr. Lawson's research bears out the "Dominion Annual Register and Review" for 1882, which gives Nova Scotia the credit of having given birth to the first newspaper published in what is now the Dominion of Canada, the year being fixed at 1753 instead of 1752, a mistake of one year only. Mr. Lawson thus relates his discovery:—

On my passage from Yarmouth, in the 'New Brunswick,' I had the pleasure of an introduction to Mr. Henry J. Morgan, of the Department of State, Ottawa, and editor of the "Dominion Annual Register and Review." Our conversation naturally drifted into the subject of Nova Scotia newspapers. Referring to the early journals of the Province, Mr. Morgan stated that a Halifax gentleman had informed him that he saw in the Legislative Library in the State House, Boston, a copy or a Halifax paper published in 1753, under the title (as Mr. M. understood) of the Mercury. As this date was only four years after the settlement of Halifax, I thought there must be some mistake, and concluded to investigate the matter if possible. Soon after my arrival at Boston I mentioned this intention to my esteemed friend, Mr. Chas. E. Hurd, of the Boston Transcript, and that gentleman kindly furnished me with a letter of introduction to Mr. C. B. Tillinghurst, Librarian of the Legislative Library. I at once proceeded to the State House, where I was most courteously treated by Mr. Tillinghurst, who after a diligent but vain search after ancient Nova Scotia newspapers accompanied me to the office of the Secretary of State (in the same building), who was equally obliging and equally unsuccessful in his search, Mr. Tillinghurst then gave me a note of introduction to the Hon. Samuel Green, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Tremont street. Mr. Green was absent, but a gentleman to whom I made known the object of my visit in a few seconds brought from an alcove a bound volume of old Nova Scotia papers, dating as far

back as 1752. The first in the collection was No. 1 of the Halifax "Gazette," dated March 23rd, 1752, "printed by John Bushnell, at the Printing Office in Grafton Street." The paper is about 10 by 15 inches in size, printed in open leaf of two pages, two broad columns to a page.



FUNERAL ARMOR IN CHURCHES.



THOMAS HEARNE, the celebrated Oxford antiquarian writer, affirms that the custom of hanging up the armor of kings and nobles over the monuments of the dead in churches came from Canute's placing his crown upon the crucifix at Winchester after he found that he could not make the waters obey him. This armor was in early times that which was actually worn by those whose bodies slept below, according to a thirteenth century book, entitled "The Anceren Riwle" where it is stated that "after the death of a valiant knight men hung up his shield high in the church to his memory." The practice is alluded to by Shakespeare, in his play of "King Henry VI," in these words :

"Is't Cade that I have slain, that monstrous traitor?
Sword, I will hallow thee for this thy deed,
And hang thee o'er my tomb when I am dead."

Real armor continued to be placed over the place of interment of warriors for some time, but it became not necessarily that which was actually worn by the person over whose tomb it was displayed, but simply armor made to wear. In course of time, however, imitative armor was supplied for funeral purposes. This practice is at least as old, as the well-known antiquary, Sir William Dugdale, for he states, on the authority of a MS. at Merevale, dated 1667. the charges of various articles for the achievement of a knight, which were—for the helmet, gilt with silver and gold, one pound; crest, carved and colored in "oyle" thir-

teen shillings : sword with velvet "scabbard" ten shillings ; the "tarze" carved and gilt "in oyle" sixteen shillings ; a gauntlet, ten shillings and silver spurs, with velvet spur-leathers, five shillings. Mr. J. G. Waller, a great authority on the subject, tells us that "all the helmets made for mere show belong to the class called 'armets' of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The true ones are stout in make, and all their parts are movable, *i.e.*, the vizor and beaver, &c. This is not so in the false ones. Their constituent parts are roughly put together, and if they move at all, which is not often, it is with difficulty, and they are never quite complete. It sometimes appears that an old helmet has been botched up for the occasion, and this can always be distinguished in examination. Gauntlets, spurs and swords would in all cases be original, and are not now commonly met with." With that gentleman we agree in this statement that "it is much to be regretted that these objects receive such little care at the hands of the *ex-officio* custodes of our churches. They are generally banished in all 'restorations,' or hidden away, so preparing for some future abstraction. Even if this is not done they are dis severed from adjacent memorials, and their interest destroyed. It seems very difficult to inculcate the fact that these relics, as well as our monuments, belong to our domestic history."—*Leicester (Eng.) Advertiser*.

A DISCOVERY MADE BY MR. C. N. BELL.

AT ST. ANDREWS Mr. C. N. Bell has discovered the arrowhead workshops and the ancient potteries of the Mound Builders. He secured 183 flint and other stone points for arrows or lances, some of which were very finely finished. He also brought back 37 fragments of earthen vessels, each decorated in a different way by indentations and markings,

some of them quite artistic in design and execution. Amongst other articles obtained are a stone axe, stone tools for making flint points, shell beads, a small perforated earthenware tube like the stem of a pipe, a small hammer, beaver tusks, flint cores for making arrowheads, etc., etc. If there are any flint deposits in this country, they are not generally known. Some of the arrow heads are made from quartz almost transparent. The pottery seems to have been made by crushing decomposed granite and mixing it with the clay when the vessels were baked. Several lumps of the granite used were found beside the broken pottery, and fragments of coarse earthenware show clearly the granite with the clay.

This is the first large find of stone implements in this country and it is most interesting to know the site where the artisans of the Mound Builders used to sit and fashion implements and weapons, to exchange with those who hunted and fished. The investigations made by the American Government show clearly that certain members of the community were expert stone workers and followed the manufacture of stone articles, as a regular calling.

Canadian archaeologists will be much pleased and interested in the discoveries just made.

—AN ANCIENT CUSTOM.—The drawbridge at Shirburn Castle, Lord Macclesfield's, is still drawn up at night, as likewise was up to 1864, and probably still is, that at Helmingham, Lord Tolemache's stately old home in Suffolk, where tradition goes that the drawbridge has been pulled up every night for 700 years. Helmingham is a splendid specimen of a mansion of its period.



THE GEORGE BURNS FARTHING.

SOME time ago I was informed by a Western collector that he had discovered a new Canadian coin hailing from London, Ontario. After having inspected the coin I found it to be a brass farthing, size 21 *millimetres*.

Obv. :—VICTORIA REGINA. Head of the Queen to the left.

Rev. :—GEO. BURNS | CLOTHING | LONDON. Two scroll ornaments one above and the other below "clothing."

It was found in a small village near London and when it was shewn to Mr. Burns he stated that it had been struck in England for him and that the whole issue, one thousand or five thousand, he could not remember which, had been put into circulation. He also stated that he had not a single specimen in his possession nor had he seen one for years.

Mr. Burns commenced the retail clothing business, as a partner in the firm of Higginson & Burns, in 1861 which firm was dissolved towards the close of 1863. In 1864 Burns opened out for himself continuing alone until 1880, when he admitted Mr. Lewis as partner and commenced a wholesale business as Burns & Lewis.

From these facts we gather that the coin, if a Canadian one, cannot be more than twenty years old. But the style of workmanship and design would seem to indicate that it should be dated at least twenty years farther back. The obverse is in low relief and seems to be from a die used in

striking one of the many card markers, bearing the Queen's head, that were issued in 1837.

The farthing size, a denomination seldom issued in Canada and never circulated in Ontario, would make it simply an advertising card without the advertising advantages arising from circulation. This, with the absence of the letters C. W. for Canada West, seems to point to London England as the place of issue of this coin. I therefore turned to "Batty's Catalogue of the Copper Coinage of Great Britain" and found it on page 557 of vol. II it was thus described among the farthing tokens of London.

BURNS.

878 *Obv*:—"Geo: Burns Clothing London," and two ornaments.

Rev:—Bust to left "Victoria Regina." *Brass*.

Although this does not settle the point it has helped somewhat to confirm the belief that this coin was struck, about the year 1840, for some English Burns and that the Canadian Burns, when on a visit to London, England, found a namesake in the same business who had a supply of these tokens and seeing that the inscription answered to his own business, and place obtained a few for himself. Can any one furnish further information that may elucidate this point?

R. W. McLachlan.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS AT
ST. ANDREW' MOUND.



IN SEPTEMBER last Mr. C. N. Bell of Winnipeg superintended the opening of one of the tumuli of the Mound Builders situated in Manitoba. We subjoin the following account from the Winnipeg "Free Press":—

Mr. C. N. Bell, chairman of the special committee of the Historical Society of Winnipeg, undertook to have a party

of workmen on the spot at an early hour, as a great quantity of earth and some large oak trees had to be removed before the true excavating work could be commenced. The workmen were on hand early in the forenoon when Mr. Bell arrived at the mound, so he decided to go on and do the preliminary work, and though showers of rain fell at intervals during the whole day, a large quantity of earth was removed from the top of the mound, and a cutting made across it to a depth of a foot and a half to the level where remains began to appear. The cutting was then left so that further excavations might be gone on with when the postponed excursion should take place. Some eighteen years ago a shaft was sunk to a depth of seven feet to the south of the centre of the mound and a number of stone, shell and earthenware articles brought to light, together with a quantity of human remains. Mr. Bell caused the workmen to dig a quarter circle trench around this old shaft extending down to the clay bed on which the mound rests. On breaking the surface human skeletons, generally very much decayed, were uncovered at every few feet, and fully twenty were uncovered in the trench. The bodies had been buried in all sorts of positions, some horizontally face upwards, some in a sitting position with the knees drawn up, and in one place some eight piles of the main bones, each with a skull on top, were found, appearing as if they had been brought there for burial after the flesh had decayed. These bones were carefully laid in heaps and the skulls placed thereon. One large skeleton in a fair state of preservation was found in a sitting posture with the lower part of the body sunk into the clay, and around it two stone tubes, one large perforated sea shell breast ornament, finely rounded and polished, and a very tiny red earthenware cup or pot. The soil surrounding each body was very carefully examined and sifted for the purpose of finding any articles which might be buried with the remains, but

except in two or three cases none were found. Amongst the relics discovered were fresh water mussels, shells, thin perforated stone tubes supposed to have been used by medicine men, for the purpose of "sucking" evil spirits out of the sick, buffalo and deer horns, baked lumps of clay and a peculiar earthenware, conical shaped tube three inches in length and five inches in circumference at the base. The perforation is also larger at one end than at the other. The inside of this earthenware article is much decayed but the outside is firm and smooth and appears to have been glazed. The little cup fell into small fragments when taken from the earth. The skull of this large skeleton was stained red and yellow likely from the earthy paints which decorated the head when it was buried, the color also affected the earth which came in contact with it. All through the mound charred remains of cones and wood were found, together with small lumps of baked red clay like fragments of bright red building brick.

The cutting was run around the old shaft in the hope that some discovery might be made, and as it was not likely that the search would be continued at this corner, the main parts of the mound extending over three quarters of the circle were left intact except where the top earth was removed to facilitate the opening when the Historical Society goes down in force. The cutting exposed a platform of small boulders, which likely extends in a circle of sixteen feet in diameter under the centre of the mound. When the old shaft was sunk this platform was seen, and the cutting showed that it extended about eight feet from the centre when it stopped. Some of the stones on the outside of the circle were taken up, and underneath one was found the inside core of a buffalo-horn and under another a piece of deer-horn both considerably decomposed. From the prevalence of fragments of bones and charcoal in close proximity throughout the entire soil it would appear

that fires had been made, remains burned, and earth thrown over the whole while still burning. Large pieces of oak in some cases had been laid over the bodies, which were found to be in such a state of decay that though often showing the grain and lines of growth they crumbled to pieces in the hand, leaving a substance like sachet powder of a brilliant vermilion color. Mr. Bell will not venture any opinion as to the age of the mould but refers to the state of the remains where they have been preserved in the soil, which was very dry, and refers to the size of the oak trees over a foot in diameter, growing on top of the mound, the roots in many cases having penetrated five and six feet into the soil and disturbed the bones and skulls, as indicative of an early date. As the above was the result of only some preliminary work done to prepare for the regular opening it is most likely that the Society will obtain many relics when a thorough search is made.

AN ANCIENT ANCHOR.

INTERESTING RELIC PRESENTED TO THE CANADIAN
INSTITUTE.

HE Canadian Institute has been presented with an interesting relic of the early history of Canada, which calls to mind the climax of the struggle between the French and English for possession of this country. The relic consists of an anchor which is believed on good ground to have belonged to one of the French ships which were sunk in the bay in front of Louisbourg, Cape Breton, when the French were defeated by Boscawen in 1758. On the coast of Cape Breton there is an almost land-locked bay, At the entrance to this bay was a fortress of immense proportions which for a long time was impregnable to the English. The fortifications were of a very complete character, and within this stronghold the French defied their invaders. This structure has for more than

a century served as a stone quarry, and still the remains of its vast defences are to be seen. The efforts of the English were concentrated in overcoming this stronghold. On June 1st, 1758, there were five French ships of the line in the harbor and seven frigates. The fort was attacked on land for several days. Finally a fleet of English vessels were noticed making towards the besieged fort. The French, in order to prevent the fleet from entering the bay, decided to sink four ships at the entrance. This was successfully accomplished. Only five ships of the line were left in the harbor. After a determined struggle the English, under command of Genl. Amherst, drove the French from their stronghold. Fire was immediately opened upon the ships in the harbor, which were feebly manned. One of them was set fire to by a bomb. Subsequently the vessel exploded, and the wind blew the flames into the rigging of two of the other ships. All night the three ships burned till they were consumed to the water's edge. In the morning only two ships remained in the harbor. These were seized by the English. The place has been almost deserted ever since. On Aug. 31st H. M. S. "Canada," commanded by Captain Arthur C. Curtis, dropped anchor in Louisbourg harbor on the site of the memorable struggle. When the anchor was raised there came up, hooked to the cable, another anchor. From its peculiar shape and aged appearance it was supposed to have belonged to one of the French vessels which were sunk in the harbor. Capt. Curtis forwarded the anchor and the particulars of the finding of it to Vice-Admiral Sir J. Edmund Commerell, V. C., K. C. B., commander in chief of the North American and West Indian station. Sir J. E. Commerell communicated with Mr. Sandford Fleming, asking him if there was a museum in Halifax to which he could present the relic. Mr. Fleming, in reply stated that there was a museum in Halifax, but that it was crowded with relics, and the people of that city had no ends of anchors, both old and new. He suggested that it be sent to the Canadian Institute

at Toronto, where it would be better appreciated. Sir J. E. Commerell concurred in this view and agreed to send the anchor to this city. It arrived at the Canadian Institute on Saturday, together with a letter from Mr. Herbert F. Roe, the Vice-Admiral's secretary, stating how it was found. The anchor is about six feet in length and three feet in width. It is very much rusted and decayed, the salt water having a great tendency to corrode the metal. There is very little doubt but that it belonged to one of the French vessels, as no other ships are known to have entered the harbor.

COIN SALE.

THE collection of the Hon. George M. Parsons, of Columbus, Ohio was sold in New York on the sixteenth of October under the supervision of Mr. Edward Frossard. One of the main features of the collection was a series of the coins and medals relating to the French Colonies in America and to the Conquest of Canada. The pieces were mostly in fine condition and the prices realized were higher than usual. The quarter crown "Gloriam Regni" was not sold, as it was limited at \$325., more than it is worth to American or Canadian Collectors; one not so good brought \$125. at a previous sale. Two one twelfth Crowns from different dies brought \$10.50 each and a 1722 "Colonies Francoises" copper brought \$1.60. The restrikes in Silver of the jetons sold from \$5.35 to \$6.00. An original specimen of the 1757 jeton, the dies of which have been lost, sold for \$26.00. A silver restrike of the DeLevi medal \$5.50 a "Kebeca Liberata" \$4.50. Of the Conquest medals the Louisburg with a Globe in silver sold for the highest price known \$25.00.; a George II with Britannia in a Chariot \$9.50, one with the French Arms reversed \$10.00. Montreal taken \$10.00, Canada subdued \$20.00, and Newfoundland 1762 medal \$18.25. The same medal sold for \$12.00 at the Bushnell sale.



NEW CANADIAN COINS.

THE FAUCHER TOKEN.

This token which has just come to light was struck in Chicago about five or six years ago.

Obv.:—A. D. FAUCHER | BILLIARDS | PETERBOROUGH.

Rev.:—GOOD FOR | 5c. IN | TRADE. There are a number of flourishes round the "5c" and "IN." Brass size 25 *m*.

By mistake the letter "N" has been substituted for "U" in the name. Faucher ran a billiard saloon in Peterborough Ontario, for a number of years but a short time ago he failed and his effects were sold out by sherriff sale; what became of the tokens, of which five hundred were struck, I have not been able to learn. They are now rare.

COINAGE OF 1884.

Besides the five cent peice, described in the last number, ten cent peices of 1884 are found in circulation.

1885.

Five and ten cent peices of this year turn up occasionally, and I have been informed that there are also twenty-five cent peices with this date, but so far I have not seen any. On inquiring at the Deputy Receivers office in Montreal, I was told that he had received no silver coins during the years 1884-5, and he could not inform me to what office they

had been sent, as he was not aware of their issue. It is likely they were either issued in Halifax or Winnipeg.

A newspaper article stated the other day that their genuineness was doubted because of the absence of the letter "H." This is the work of Ralph Heaton & Son of Birmingham, where, on account of pressure of business at the Royal mint, most of the Canadian coins had been struck. But, now that the mint has been enlarged and improved, it can undertake the coinage for the Colonies as well as for the present state; hence the absence of this letter. This symbol has puzzled even Numismatists of some standing, It was attributed to Sir Francis Hincks the finance minister when the Canadian silver coinage was first issued.

SOME NEEDED REPAIRS MADE TO THE GRAVE
OF THE FIRST MAYOR OF ST. JOHN
BY THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FOR over three quarters of a century the remains of Gabriel G. Ludlow, the first mayor of St. John and for a time commander-in-chief of the Province of New Brunswick, have lain forgotten and neglected in the old Carleton burial ground. Gabriel G. Ludlow was one of the most popular and most courted men of his time in the new province as well as one of its most energetic citizens. Yet for years his grave has been left in a most disgraceful condition. Through the action of the frost the marble slabs which mark the location of the burial places of the first mayor and his wife have been forced out of the earth until they now lie almost flat on the ground.

Few people who reside on the eastern side of the harbor know that on the top of Carleton heights adjoining the Presbyterian Church and overlooking the falls is located one

of the oldest burying grounds in the city. Just when it was opened and who was the first person buried there no authentic record could be obtained, but it has probably been used as a burial ground since 1800 and perhaps before that date. Quite recently the church has been greatly improved and a portion of the fence surrounding the grounds repainted. It is pleasing to know that in a short time the grounds are to be put in proper shape by the trustees of the church. The Historical Society decided that since the council has failed to look after the grave of Mayor Ludlow they would do so. On Friday Dr. A. A. Stockton, Mr. Jonas Howe Col. J. R. Armstrong, Mr. G. Ludlow Robinson, Col. Cunard and two press representatives visited the grave, dug up the gravestones and set them up in proper position. The inscriptions on the stones, which may now be read with comparative ease, are as follows :

In memory of the
HONORABLE GABRIEL G. LUDLOW,
 Late President of Her Majesty's Council,
 and Commander-in-Chief
 of this Province
 Born April 16, 1736,
 Died February 12, 1808.

Sacred to
 the memory of
ANN LUDLOW,
 Relict of the late Gabriel G. Ludlow.
 Born Oct. 11th, 1743,
 Died Oct. 15th. 1827.

Mr. Howe, who takes a great interest in the early history of the province and who was a leading spirit in having the grave of Mayor Ludlow looked after, gave the following interesting sketch of the army corps with which the first mayor of St. John was connected. During the year 1777, Col. Oliver DeLancy, a British regular officer, and a member of the celebrated New York family of that name, was commissioned to raise a brigade of three battalions of Provincials for the service of the crown. The city of New York, then in the pos-

session of the British, furnishing the larger portion of the men who composed it. The First Battation, under Leut. Col. John Harris Onger, a New York loyalist, became celebrated during the campaigns in the southern provinces, under Earl Cornwallis and other general officers, in 1779-80-81. The Second Battalion, under Leut. Col. Stephen DeLancy, served also during the campaigns in the southern provinces with distinction, particularly during the capture and subsequent siege of Savannah, Georgia, in 1779. Leut. Col. Gabriel G. Ludlow was commandant of the Third Battalion, which served during the whole progress of the war in New York and its vicinity, also furnishing detachments for special service in the south. The major of this battalion was Gabriel Deveber.

COLLEGE DE MONTREAL MEDAL.

ARRANGEMENTS were made for a reunion, in June, of those who had been educated at this college but, as circumstances prevented its being held at that time it was postponed until September. On that occasion over one thousand of 'les ancien eleves' gathered from all parts of the Dominion and the United States. All ages and ranks were represented; one old gentleman, nearly ninety, told over the incidents of college life in Montreal seventy-five years ago. The event was commemorated by a medal, and impressions in brass were worn by all who participated in the festivities. The medal was struck at the Paris mint for Mr. R. Beullac of Montreal who had secured the contract. The device is simple and appropriate. On the obverse is a representation of the old college building on college street, and the reverse two dates within a wreath, one the year of the foundation of the college and the other that of the reunion. The workmanship

in not of the highest order; the representation of the building appears rough and clumsy while the perspective is poor.

Obv.:—COLLEGE DE MONTRÉAL, a front view of the old college building; on the ground work are two sprigs of maple tied with a bow; underneath R. BEULLAC MONTRÉAL.

Rev.:—1767 | 1885 within a wreath of oak leaves to the right and laurels to the left: size 37 *m*.

When the Sulpecians arrived in Canada they found that they had been preceded by Jesuites at Quebec, so determined to make Montreal their headquarters. The King of France gave them the greater part of the Island of Montreal, the revenues of which were to be expended in educating the inhabitants of the district. A number of elementary schools were established at an early date, but it was not until 1767 that higher education was attempted. The College thus founded was under the supervision of the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and was for a long time held in their building next to the parish church. But, in 1814, it was removed to the more commodious structure erected for it on college street. This edifice, which was of rough stone consisting of the main building with two wings, continued to be used as a college until 1860. In that year the commodious pile, under erection on the priests farm, was far enough advanced to permit of removal. The old building in college street was at once leased to the Imperial Government to be used as a barracks for the troops that were sent out to Canada on account of the difficulties arising out of the Trent affair. The building has been turned into stores for which purpose a portion has been pulled down and a new front put in.

R. W. McLachlan.
