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THE  
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN  
AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL



A NEW HOCHELAGAN BURYING-  
GROUND

BY W. D. LIGHTHALL

HE above title is provisional as respects the term "Hochelagan." All those who are interested in the Indians of old Hochelaga, or in the Mohawks with whom they seem to have had a close and not yet fully ascertained race relationship, will be pleased to learn of the discovery of a prehistoric burying-ground which is probably one of their race, the only one heretofore known having been on the borders of their town itself, about upper Metcalfe street, Montreal. The new one is on the upper level (not the top) of Westmount, which is the south-western prolongation of Mount Royal, and the four or five graves thus far found are scattered at considerable intervals over an

an area of about 600 by 300 yards, nearly bounded by Argyle, Montrose and Aberdeen Avenues and the Boulevard, three of the graves being a little outside of these limits. A number of years ago a skeleton was discovered, near the surface, on the cutting of Argyle Avenue on about a westerly line from the residence of Mr. Earle. As the remains were rumored to be possibly Indian, Mr. Earle secured the skull, which had been used as a football by boys, some of the teeth, which had originally been complete in number, being thus lost. This head is identical in form with those last found. Roots of grass interlaced in it show the lightness of the covering. On another occasion many years ago, a skeleton was found, also lightly buried, and with the knees drawn up, just east of the residence of Mr. John Macfarlane on Montrose Avenue, during the digging of a flower-bed. It was over six feet long. After being exposed for a few days it was re-interred in the same spot by order of Mr. Macfarlane, and could doubtless be obtained for examination if desirable. At a later period, the gardener, Mr. Latter, who had found the Macfarlane skeleton, dug up and re-interred another just within the bounds of his own property adjoining the head of Aberdeen Avenue opposite the St. George's Snowshoe Club-house. On the 22nd of July last (1898) a gardener excavating in the St. George's Club-house grounds found three skeletons interred at a depth of from two to two and a half feet and with knees drawn up. A report of the find was made to the Chief of Police of Westmount and to Mr. J. Stevenson Brown, and



Mr. A. S. Wheeler, respectively President and Vice-President of the St. George's Club, the former being also an ex Vice-President of the Natural History Society. They examined the spot and remains, Mr. Brown concluding them to be probably Indian from the prominent cheek bones and large mouths. Having just been paying some attention to the archaeology of the Iroquois, which had been taken me on a flying trip to their former country in the State of New-York, I, on seeing in a newspaper at the seaside, a short item concerning the skeletons, was immediately interested, and especially in the possibility of their being Hochelagans, and having particularly commenced some inquiries into the relations between the latter Indians and the Mohawks, I wrote, as Chairman of Health of Westmount, asking Chief Harrison to note the manner and attitude of burial and any objects found, and to enquire concerning previous excavations in the neighborhood and save the remains for scientific purposes. (They had been sent by him to the City Morgue.) The above information concerning the previous skeletons was then collected and I found that the witnesses concurred in agreeing that the attitude seems to have been in all cases with knees bent up. No objects seem to have been noticed in any of the excavations then made, though some may have been overlooked by the workmen, particularly as the soil of the locality is full of pieces of limestone and small boulders, closely resembling arrow heads, hammers and celts. Several bones which are not human have however been since found with these three skeletons, one possibly of a dog, another of a

squirrel. They may be those of the funeral feast Sir William Dawson mentions in his work "Fossil Men," as usually to be looked for over the Hochelagan graves.

Mr. Beauchamp, the New-York authority, writes concerning the Mohawks; "Burial customs varied greatly among the same people, but usually the knees are drawn up. The face might be turned either way in contiguous graves. I have seen many opened with no articles in them." By the kindness of Dr Wyatt Johnston, Pathologist to the Provincial Board of Health, the three skeletons have been preserved and are now in the Chateau de Ramezay Historical Museum where they will doubtless be regarded with interest by scholars. The skulls have been fully identified as of the Indian type, and found to be those of two powerful males in the prime of life and one young woman. The skull in possession of Mr. Earl is doubtless of the same race. Some large stones were found placed above the bodies, and also a number of naturally flat stones which appear to have been used as scoops to excavate. The plateau where the remains were found is about half way up the side of the "Mountain" or hill, as it more properly is, the total height being only about 700 feet. The plateau slopes somewhat and looks towards the south-east, and being protected by the hill behind it from prevailing winds, and having a good light soil, constitutes a very favorable situation for the growth of the Indian crops of corn and beans. The Mountain being an isolated rise in the great plain of the St. Lawrence, the plateau was also most favorably

placed for look-out and defence. A hundred yards or so to the west is a fine perennial spring, and a short distance further is another which has always been known as "the old Indian Well," having been a resort of Indians at a later period. Only a few spots on the plateau have so far been excavated ; but with approaching improvements I have no doubt that other graves will soon be found. The ground to the west, in the neighborhood of the two perennial springs, has in particular, never been much disturbed. If therefore, as on the site of the old Hochelaga, this burying-ground is on the out skirts of a town site, relics of a much more interesting character may be looked for in the undisturbed neighborhood just referred to, the Raynes and Murray farms, and those on, the southern slope of the Mountain.

Should a town-site be fortunately discovered I have no doubt that progressive Westmount will see to proper care being taken in the matter. Such a town would likely be older than Hochelaga and thus afford a fresh step in tracing the record of this mysterious people. Such towns were frequently moved, when the soil or supply of wood gave out, or disease or enemies made removal imperative. As to the remains already unearthed being prehistoric, there can be no doubt. The Island was deserted after the destruction of Hochelaga by the Hurons about 1560. The next Indian inhabitants were Catholic converts and therefore were buried at full length in a consecrated Christian ground. The village of the converts was at the Old Towers of the Fort des Messieurs, some quarter of a mile eastward of the plateau referred to.

In tracing back the history of the land in which these discoveries have been made, we learn from the *terrier* or land book of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, that it was conceded about 1708, and that it has ever since remained in private hands. Had the site been known as a burial place, even years previous to that date, it is altogether unlikely that such a concession would have been made ; especially as there was abundance of unoccupied land in the vicinity. The faint doubt which arose as to whether the interments were made subsequently to the founding of Montreal, is therefore eliminated. The authorities of the Seminary, who conceded the land, state not only that they have no record of a burying-ground there, but agree with me that the space covered is too large, to be consecrated ground, as it would be in Christian times, and they also state that the burials of the mission of the Mountain where the Montreal Indian converts lived, were made chiefly at the cemeteries of Montreal and were very few. These Indians had originally been assembled around Ville Marie but were removed to the Fort des Messieurs where Montreal College stands in 1662, and thence, towards the beginning of the 18th century, to Sault-au-Recollet and in 1717 to Oka. The method of burial, also, is not Christian, but pagan, and similar in every respect to early Mohawk burials.

On Saturday the 10th September, 1898, I went with two laborers granted by the Town of Westmount to the excavation on the club house grounds, and choosing a spot on its edge cut a short trench some two feet deep. About ten feet southward of the



three skeletons previously found, this trench revealed two large stones placed in the form of a reversed V, clearly in order, as it afterwards appeared, to partly cover a body. On raising these, a skeleton was found of a tall young man laid on the hard-pan, on his right side, with face down, head towards the west, knees drawn up, and covered with the mealy dry whitish earth of the locality, to a depth of about two and a half feet. Mr. Earl assisted in carefully uncovering the remains, of which Mr. Charles J. Brown then took two excellent photographs in situ. The form of skull was similar to the others, the teeth fine and perfect except a grinder which had been lost years before. One arm-bone showed that it had once been broken and healed again. No objects were found, though the search was very careful. On the 17th, the excavations were continued in the hope of finding objects of value to science. On this occasion there was present, besides the writer Mr. Earl, Mr. C. J. Brown, Mr. Wheeler and others and Mr. R. W. McLachlan, one of the excavators of old Hoche-laga. About four or five feet north of the grave last-mentioned, large stones were again struck and on being lifted, the skeleton of a young girl was unearthed whose wisdom teeth had just begun to appear in the jaw. The large bone of her upper left arm had at one time been broken near the shoulder. Her slender skeleton was in the same crouching position as the others but much more closely bunched together; the top of the head was laid towards the north and looking partly downwards. Above her were found several flat stones which may have been

used as scoops for the excavation. Under her neck was discovered the first manufactured object found, a single rude bead of white wampum of the prehistoric form, and which is now deposited in the Chateau de Ramezay. As white wampum was the gift of a lover, this sole ornament tells the pathetic story of early love and death. Mr. Chas. J. Brown again protographed the remains in situ. The work will still proceed and no doubt more important discoveries are yet to be made.

Montreal, September 20th, 1898.

REPORT OF Dr. HIBBERT ON THE WESTMOUNT  
SKELETONS

No. 1.—*A Young Woman*

The bones of this skeleton, are fragile, broken and considerably decayed.

The skull is in fair condition, though the lower jaw is broken in half.

The skull is round and arched above the breadth index being 77.7, of brachycephalic or Mongoloid type. *The superciliary* ridges are not very prominent, but the frontal, parietal and occipital eminences are very distinct. *The forehead* is non receding and the breath measures 9 c. m. The cheekbones are not unduly prominent, the official measurement being 119 m. m. The gnathic index is 93, or orthognathous. The teeth are well preserved and not much worn, the 3d. molars not having erupted in either jaw. The face is short and broad, the height being 108 m. m. in and breadth 119 m. m., the orbit is inclined to be square with rounded angles and the type megaseme, the nasal index is mesorhine.

A very striking feature of this skull is the well marked central vertical frontal ridge and some tendency to angularity of the vertex. In the whole this skull is of a more refined type than the others and suggestive of some fair intellectual development of the individual. There are two wormian bones on the left side of the skull, one at the pterion and one below the asterion each being 9 m. m. long.

The bones generally are fragile and the long bones slender, with no marked impression for muscular attachment. A curious fact is that the ends of all the long bones are absent, presumably from decay, and as these ends are united to the shafts between the age of puberty (14-15) and adult life it is suggestive that the individual may have been of about the age of 18 or 20 and this is somewhat confirmed by the noneruption of the third molars.

With this skeleton are two animal bones. White and very dense in structure. They are both femura, one probably that of an ungulate ; the other of a carnivore.

No. II.— *A Brachycephalic Man*

This skeleton is that of a large and powerfully built man, the bones being very heavy and strong with marked impressions and prominences for muscular attachment. The skeleton, with the exception of some of the small bones of the hands and feet is complete.

The skull is large and massive, and the lower jaw very strong and heavy. The teeth are well preserved but much ground down at the crown. The

superciliary ridges are very prominent. The fore head is narrow (10.2 c. m.) receding.

Judging from the size and strength of the bones and their impressions for muscular attachment, this man must have been very powerful and calculating from the length of the femur, at least six feet tall. With this skeleton we found a small humerus of some mammal possibly a squirrel.

No. III.— *The Tallest Man*

This skeleton is also that of a large powerfully built man, even taller than the last. The skull is larger, though not quite so massive. It is longer and narrower and dolicephalus, the occipital region very prominent. The height index is low (70.5).

The face is broad as compared with the length 124-112 and the cheek bones are prominent, lower jaw is heavy and strong.

The bones of this skeleton are well preserved and it is almost entire, there being only a few of the bones of the hands and feet missing. The pelvis is masculine. The bones are long, large and heavy with marked impressions and processes.

The femur measures  $17\frac{7}{8}$  inches so that this man must have been six feet or more and of muscular frame.

Among the bones of No III skeleton were 2 small rib bones of a bird.

Judging from the general conformation of the three skulls. it would appear that No. I, was that of the most intelligent person of the three and No. III of the least No. II being intermediate.

It is difficult to estimate the height of No. I as the femur is so decayed at both ends, but allowing for this, the height would not be more than 5 feet and probably less than that. The skeletons undoubtedly belong to the Mongoloid type and are distinctive of the North American Indians.



## AN EARLY VISIT TO UPPER CANADA

The following letter will be found interesting and worthy of reproduction.

*“ A letter from a Gentleman to his Friend in  
“ England, descriptive of the different Settlements  
“ in the Province of Upper Canada,” Philadelphia, Printed by W. W. Woodward, Franklin’s  
Head, New Sign, South Side of Chesnut Street,  
1795.*

### TO THE PRINTER

As all new settlements in their progress, exhibit new scenes to the eye of the curious, and more or less attract the attention of the farmer, the merchant, and philosopher, it becomes a pleasant taste to a liberal mind, from time to time to mark that progress, and impartially transmit any information to the community, whereby they may be likely to benefit, but more especially to that class of men who cultivate the soil; for by their prosperity are every other description of men benefited, and commerce, arts, and sciences promoted.

If the following letter should answer any of these desirable ends, the object of the publisher will be fully attained.

New-York, 20th November, 1794.

My dear Friend,

Since I had last the pleasure of writing to you from this city, I have made a turn through the province of Upper Canada, and shall endeavour to give you a particular and impartial account of that country, so far as I have travelled through it, with its laws, government, and commercial advantages. In my letter from Albany, I mentioned that I went to that city by water, from thence I proceeded to Schenectady, 15 miles by stage. It is a handsomely situated little town on the banks of the Mohawk river, inhabited mostly by Low Dutch, but from the appearance of the place, one would imagine it a deserted village, the houses being generally old, small, and mostly shut up, but surrounded by the finest flats of intervail land, you can possibly imagine, which continue to the source of that river. The desolate appearance of this town was accounted for to me by the current of Indian trade turning down the river St. Lawrence since the Revolution. It has, however, the aspect of becoming a flourishing place, ere long, by the vast increase of the settlements to the west of it, the produce of which must centre there.

At this place I took an open boat, navigated by three men, in which I passed to Lake Ontario, without any other interruption than two short portages, one at the little falls of half a mile, round



which they are now cutting a canal ; the other of one mile, at Fort Stanwix, about 100 miles west of Schenectady ; at which place we leave the Mohawk river, and descend the current to Oswego, 100 miles more to the west, where the British hold a post at the entrance of Lake Ontario, commanded by a captain, from whom I received every mark of civility and attention. A Custom House Officer is also stationed there to prevent an illicit trade being carried on between the United States and the British Colonies. No merchandize in, nor furs out, are permitted to pass this post, without a pass-port from the Governor of Upper Canada ; but settlers moving in to the province to reside, are permitted indiscriminately to pass with all utensils of household furniture, and their own consumption. The high prices which hatters' fur at present command in the United States is the only inducement I conceive for smuggling past that post, for except a few articles imported from the East Indies, I found the retail shops at Kingston and Niagara, selling as low, and many articles, particularly woolens, lower than in the City of Philadelphia.

From Oswego, vessels sail to Niagara, Kingston, and any other post on the lake ; but settlers more frequently continue along the south shore of the lake to Niagara, about 120 miles, in the same open boats which bring them hither, as they are generally manned by themselves. But finding here a vessel ready to sail for Kingston, I dismissed the boatman, and embarked in her for that place, about twelve hours sail.

*Kingston* is a new, but growing town, situate on the north-east corner of Lake Ontario, where that lake empties itself, and forms the river St. Lawrence, the banks of which are thick settled down to Lake St. François, where the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada are divided. This river is navigable for vessels of 100 tons and upward to Oswegatche, 70 miles below Kingston, but vessels seldom go down the river, as the fort which is at Kingston serves as a deposit for all the public stores, provision, and merchandise for the upper posts.

The land immediately about Kingston is covered by valuable quarries of limestone, and through all the settlements round it are plenty of their valuable stones, which are considered by the inhabitants rather as an acquisition than detriment to their plantation. The most flourishing part of this settlement, is round the Bay of Kenty, the soil of which is rich, easy worked, and produces from one to three crops, without any other cultivation than what is done by the iron tooth harrow, and yields from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat to the acre ; those lands are somewhat heavy timbered, having vast quantities of the sugar-maple, hickory, and bass-wood, and in some places white pine of a surprising height, but where the latter grows the land is more sandy, and although it is warm, sweet land, it is not so stony as the maple or oak land. This bay is 70 miles in length, beginning about 20 miles south-west from Kingston, leaving a neck of land from 2 to 12 miles wide, between it and the lake, all of which is settled, and round the whole bay so thick settled, that their improvements

already meet, and form the appearance of a beautiful old-settled country. This bay and the creeks emptying into it, abound in great quantities of wildfowl, and fish of various kinds.

From Kingston I proceeded to Niagara, in a schooner of upwards of 100 tons burden across this little sea of fresh water ; a sea it may justly be called, for we were a great part of the time for three days out of sight of the land ; though passages have been made in 20 hours ; we enter the Niagara river between the fort and the town called Newark, with a beautiful prospect of both.

The fort stands in a commanding situation ; on a point formed by the junction of the river and lake, upon the east side of the river, and is a regular fortification, in good repair, and well garrisoned.

The mouth of this river affords a safe and copious harbour, sufficiently large for half the British navy.

The town of Newark is situate in latitude 43 north, on the west bank of the river, extending along the shore about a mile, enjoying in the summer the fresh breezes from this little sea, in almost every direction, plentifully supplied with fish at all seasons of the year. In the winter here, are caught by seines, quantities of white fish, which seem to be peculiar to that river, they are generally from two to six pounds weight, and are considered the best fish in the lakes ; besides these, sturgeon, bass and many other excellent fish, are in great plenty, salmon are taken in all the creeks round the lake ; these varieties of fish are not only esteemed a luxury, but a great assistance to new beginners in supporting their families, many

laying in half a dozen barrels or more for their winter's use.

The land about the town of Newark for many miles, though not so good as land further back is well inhabited each way upwards of fifty miles around.

What give me a more particular knowledge of the settlement was, being intimate with the Surveyor General, a gentleman of liberal education, good information, and indefatigable in the duties of this office; by which means he has collected notes, from the different field-books of his Deputies, of the soil, timber and streams, of all that country; and such parts as I went over I found his notes very correct and by no means exaggerated. In many places there is little more for the farmer to do, than cut a sufficiency of timber to fence his fields, girdle or ring the remainder, and put in the harrow, for in few places only is it necessary to make use of the plough, till the second or third crop, there being little or no under-bush; yet in many places, there is beautiful white pine, oak, and black walnut timber; sugar wood which is also found here in plenty, with beach, hickory and bass wood.

At Newark resides the Governor, whose character is well known in England, and is deservedly held in high estimation. There are also most of the principle officers of government, besides many other gentlemen of respectability who form a very intelligent and agreeable society.

Besides Newark there are several important situations in this point of the province, which bid fair to become places of consequence, the most important of

which are the landing places at each end of the portage, Fort Erie the end of Lake Ontario, and York, called by the natives Toronto.

The lower landing or Queenston is about seven miles up the river from Newark, where the vessels discharge their cargoes, and take in furs collected from 3 to 1500 miles back, there I have seen four vessels of 60 and 100 tons burden unloading at the same time, and sometimes not less than 60 wagons loaded in a day, which loads they carry ten miles to the upper landing place or Chipawa Creek, three miles past the great falls.

This portage is an increasing source of wealth to the farmers for many miles round, who carry from 20 to 30 hundred weight for which they get one shilling and eight pence, N. Y. currency, per hundred weight and generally load back with furs, etc. From Chipawa the merchandise is transported in batteaux to Fort Erie, a distance of 18 miles and are shipped there on board of vessels for Detroit and Michilimackinac.—Detroit I was told was a pleasant country, though a low and marshy soil, more noted for its fur trade, than its agriculture.

At the head of Lake Ontario, about 50 miles west from Newark a small town is laid out and public stores are building, being a central place between Newark, York and Detroit, from thence a road of 22 miles to the grand river is cut out and crosses that river about 50 miles above its entrance into Lake Erie, and continues in a southern direction to the river La Trenche, now called the *Thames*, which empties itself into Lake St. Clair, about 20 miles above Detroit. Set-

lements are making on this road, and along the river *Thames* partial ones are made for an extent of 80 or 90 miles in length. On these two rivers are extensive open flats of land equal to those of the Mohawk river, on which may be cut a sufficiency of hay for many thousand head of cattle yearly; the lands on this road are of an excellent quality, and in many places light timbered, in others covered with thrifty oak, black walnut, sugar maples, buck and lindens.

*York*, formerly *Toronto* is situate on the best harbour round the lake, opposite Niagara, and about 40 miles distance across the lake, but round by land near 100 miles, along the shore of which great quantities of fish are caught, a town is here in great forwardness, and should the seal of government be removed from Newark thence, as is contemplated, it will soon become a flourishing place. From this a road is cut out across to Lake Simcoe, on the Rice Lakes, 33 miles, the inflex of which empties itself into Lake Huron, a distance of 45 miles from Lake Simcoe, 36 miles in length, this route affords an easy communication with Michilimackinac. From York to that lake, a tier of lots of 200 acres each, is laid out on each side of this road, called *Dundas Street*, granted on the express condition of building and improving on them, within one year from the time they are taken up; many of these are now built upon and occupied.

On the east side and joining the rear of these lots is a settlement of near one hundred German families, on an excellent plot of land, much of which



is open white oak woods ; these Germans came on this summer, furnished with everything necessary to make their situation comfortable and enable them to improve their land to advantage, and no doubt in a short time it will make a fine settlement ; they are supported by a company, who have liberally supplied them, with teams, farming utensils and provisions, they have a Clergyman of their own country, and are about to build them mills, a church and a school-house.

If this generous example was followed with equal spirit by other companies, it would add to the population of the country, more than any other mode yet pursued. There is still plenty of vacant land of the best kind, and such as show a disposition to settle and improve them, meet from the Governor every encouragement they merit, who makes liberal grants to all such as do actually bring on settlers, and prove themselves desirous of promoting the interest of the country, the whole of which is well adapted for raising wheat, Indian corn, and other summer grain ; flax (where the land has borne a few other crops) succeeds remarkably well, and the face of the whole country yields grass in abundance ; hops of a good quality grow here spontaneously, also a variety of wild fruits, such as plums, mulberry, blackberry, strawberry, raspberry, and grapes.

Orchards are in great forwardness, for the age of the settlement ; some of which already bear fruit. Peaches, cherries and currants are plentiful among all the first settlers. The farmers raise great quantity of pork, without any other expense than a little Indian

corn, for a few weeks previous to killing, and often kill their hogs out of the woods, well fattened with nuts ; in many places salt springs have been discovered, and some of them already worked to such advantage that in all probability that article, which generally comes heavy in the interior part of the country, may in a short time be afforded here, as low as in many of the old settled places in the United States. Many valuable streams for water works, run in every direction through this country ; and upon some of them mills are built, which prove very lucrative to the owners, particularly saw-mills, from the quantity of good timber, and the great demand for boards, as more buildings are going on than carpenters and masons can be found to finish ; stones being scarce, bricks are generally used in mason work.

This settlement was begun by a few disbanded troops after the peace of 1783, and being but little known by the people of the United States, who had imbibed an opinion that it was entirely under the control of the military, few emigrants bent their course this way, till they were convinced of the civil government being well established, and upon a constitution happily adapted to the minds of the people, since which numbers of respectable habitants have come in from the different States. Some of whom have come in their waggons quite from North Carolina, but as there is a space of country, for about 70 miles between Niagara and the Genesee country, where the roads are not sufficiently open for waggons, they transport them from the mouth of that river to Niagara in boats. However this obstruction will probably

be soon removed, when it will be a pleasant jaunt to get into a carriage at Niagara and drive to this city, which may be effected within two weeks, especially by sleighs in the winter. The mode of settlement generally pursued here, and which seems best calculated to save expense, is by two, three, or more men coming on in the summer, who throw up a log house each, put in a field of wheat, and return for their families, which they bring on the following spring, by the route before described past Oswego, if by water; but such as come by land, bring their families as far as the mouth of Genesee river, there take boat, and send their cattle by land. This country from the reduction till the year 1790, was included in the province of Quebec, and from the year 1774, the civil administration was vested in a governor and Legislative Council, at that time best adapted to the ideas of the people, who were most entirely French, and from prejudice, preferred that form of Government, being most analogous to what they had been accustomed to prior to the conquest of Canada, but at the conclusion of the late dissensions between Great Britain and America, Upper Canada then called the Back Posts, was held out as an asylum to those who had adhered to the unity of the British Empire, and who generally came under the denomination of Loyalists. From the peace to the year 1790, the Government delegated to land boards the power of granting lands to any applicants, if men of morality and sobriety.

In the year 1790, the wisdom of the British Government, was eminently evinced in directing that large country, into two separate governments, on the

most liberal and disinterested principles, a constitution for freedom and the just rights of man, perhaps unequalled in the historic page, with all the advantages enjoyed by the British Colonies in America previous to the Revolution, and with many additional, the British Parliament having renounced to the right of taxation. Here no man's property for any cause whatever, is taxed, directly or indirectly; the British Government most generously paying for even the surveying of the lands, and the whole support of the civil establishment.

You will naturally wonder, how with all these advantages this country has hitherto escaped the notice and keen observations of Land Speculators, and the eulogiums of pamphleteers so frequently the loud and useful assistants of the former class of men, but this I have found is accounted for on the best of principles. The Indians being undoubtedly the original proprietors of the soil, it ever has been, and continues to be the policy of the British Government to extinguish their right, by fair and equitable purchases, large purchases of this kind have been made from time to time by the government, as the population of the country required, and as yet there is not a single instance of dissatisfaction on the part of the Indians; having thus paid liberally for the lands, very advantageous terms are held out to actual settlers, (the only class which at first enrich any country) who get a grant of 200 acres each. However, for the encouragement of men, commanding the means of improving in a larger scale, by proper application they get a handsome additional grant.

By this means the substantial farmer becomes the inhabitant, and large tracts, to the detriment of any country, never lie waste.

Had I not resolved on examining minutely, and judging for myself, I should never have become acquainted with a country which for richness of soil, agriculture and trade, in fact everything that will conduce to make an industrious man happy, yielding to none I have as yet seen.

Niagara is at present, the temporary seat of government, consisting of a governor, a legislative council, and house of assembly, chosen by the people; here, annually, in the month of May, they meet for the purpose of legislation. Members of the assembly are chosen for four years, and have already sat three sessions, in this time they have made many wholesome and necessary laws. Weekly courts, called courts of request, are held throughout the province, by two justices of the peace, who have cognizance of all debts under half a dol, there are also district courts, every three months, in which a judge presides, and gives trial by a jury of twelve men, in suits not exceeding twenty four pounds York currency, whose judgment is unappealable, and all sums above that, are tried by a jury before the Chief Justice and two associate judges, who make an annual circuit through the province; from them is an appeal to the Governor and Council. The people have it fully in their power to regulate all local matters which respect their several towns, such as constables, post-masters and other town officers, in the same manner as formerly in the other colonies, now the United States

of America. The militia in the several districts have an annual meeting, and all males from the age of sixteen to forty five aer mustered, except the Friends, Tunkers and Menonists, all those of that religious description, who are exempt from bearing arms. In short, it would swell a letter to too great a bulk to give a more minute account of the local laws that have been already made for the public good, suffice it to say that, with respect to that government and its laws, its administration is conducted with every wish and intention to render the situation of those who may settle under it comfortable and happy, there being no land-tax, quitrent, or any other tax whatever excepting the county rates, to be paid by the freeholders, for the regulation of their internal police.

(To be continued.)





## UNE LETTRE DE CADET, LE MUNITIONNAIRE DE LA NOUVELLE-FRANCE

PAR LE JUGE BABY



**L'HISTOIRE** nous apprend bien peu sur le compte de Cadet, après son départ du Canada, si ce n'est sa détention à la Bastille suivie de sa condamnation. A dire le vrai, elle semble s'être tue en quelque sorte pour le faire complètement oublié de ses compatriotes.

Dernièrement, par hasard, nous avons mis la main sur une de ses lettres qui, bien sûr, ne laissera pas que d'inspirer un certain intérêt à nos lecteurs. Elle est inédite, écrite de Paris à la date du 5 mai 1766, et adressée à un M. Houdin, de Québec.

En la plaçant sous les yeux du public, nous nous permettrons certaines observations se rattachant à la vie de ce remarquable concussionnaire, tout en entrant dans plusieurs détails assez peu connus jusqu'ici.

Cadet n'était pas du tout un homme ordinaire, tout au contraire. De basse condition : — un garçon boucher — dans un temps où il fallait nécessairement de grands talents, servis par de puissantes influences, pour arriver, il réussit à l'aide de sa haute intelligence et son grand sens des affaires, doublés d'une indomptable énergie que les scrupules n'atteignaient jamais, à devenir un personnage de beaucoup d'importance dans toute la Nouvelle-France.

Né à Québec, la veille de Noël, en l'année 1710, de François-Joseph Cadet dit Caddé et Marie-Joseph Devenne, il reçut au baptême les noms de Joseph-

Michel. Parvenu à l'âge de se fixer pour l'avenir, il embrassa tout d'abord le métier suivi par l'auteur de ses jours, en se faisant boucher, comme lui. L'Intendant Hocquart le remarqua, et c'est assez probable qu'il l'induisit à quitter son état pour entrer dans une voie plus en rapport avec ses goûts et aptitudes ; il se lança dans la carrière commerciale, sous la protection, sans doute, de cet Intendant.

Le 10 septembre 1742, il épousa à Québec, Angèle Fortier, de qui il eut plusieurs enfants.

L'Intendant Bigot, de triste mémoire, ne tarda guère à découvrir en lui des qualités commerciales d'un ordre peu ordinaire, et résolut d'en faire sa créature, s'il était possible. A cet effet, il le fit nommer munitionnaire du Roy en toute la Nouvelle-France, faisant comprendre à Cadet, sans doute, qu'il pouvait rapidement s'enrichir, s'il le désirait, dans cette position, tout en l'enrêchissant lui-même.

En homme intelligent qu'il était, il comprit de suite le rôle qu'il avait à jouer pour arriver au but qui lui était tout indiqué, et satisfaire les désirs illégitimes de celui qui s'était constitué son protecteur.

A cette fin, et pour mieux masquer ses procédés peu scrupuleux, il s'associa ostensiblement plusieurs hommes d'affaires et en prit d'autres à titre de commis. Leurs magasins furent ouverts à Québec et sur divers autres points, mais c'est surtout à Montréal que la société exerça, sur une haute échelle, ses opérations financières. Elle y établit un comptoir dans l'édifice actuellement debout dans notre cité, et fort bien connu dans le public sous le nom de *la friponne*, nom significatif que les honnêtes gens lui avaient donné.

Ses associés le disaient d'un caractère arbitraire, tyrannique, qui commandait partout et auquel tout le monde obéissait par crainte ou autrement.

Nos voisins, les Américains, se glorifient, sans doute, d'être les maîtres en quelque sorte de cette spéculation si bien connue parmi eux sous le nom de *corner*, un genre assez en vogue sur les places de New-York, Chicago, Cincinnati, comme l'on sait. C'est d'invention nouvelle, fin de siècle, croient-ils, que cette manière de devenir riche d'un seul coup, pour ainsi dire, en faisant disparaître toute espèce de concurrence, sans égard, bien entendu, aux maux que l'opération peut causer au public ! Pas du tout, il y a plus de cent ans, cette sorte de spéculation malsaine se pratiquait hardiment au Canada par Cadet et ses associés qui accaparaient, entassaient dans leurs magasins de Québec et de Montréal les blés et farines, tant de l'étranger que du pays, les vins, etc., et devenus ainsi maîtres du marché, n'en disposaient qu'à des prix exorbitants, équivalents à l'extorsion.

La population alors assez restreinte de la Nouvelle-France ne put soutenir plus longtemps ce brassement d'affaires et toutes les classes de la société s'en trouvèrent bientôt atteintes.

Une profonde désolation se répandit par tout le pays, la famine envahit tous les foyers. N'importe, ces hommes égoïstes et sans patriotisme continuèrent d'aller grand train, comme l'on sait ! Tout le monde y passait ; on rançonnait le roi comme le plus humble de ses sujets. Jamais pareil spectacle ne s'était encore offert aux colons du Canada, et ils en étaient

péniblement affectés. Enormes furent donc leurs profits illicites. Ils en furent mêmes effrayés et, sur l'avis de Bigot, à deux reprises différentes, se servant d'un excellent prétexte, chaque fois, ils versèrent dans les coffres du roi, des sommes considérables. Cadet espérait par là mieux cacher son jeu, sans doute, et sauver une bonne partie de ses honteux profits, il est bien permis de le croire.

Le jour de la rétribution allait pourtant bientôt paraître — pourvu toutefois qu'il n'ait pas été précipité par des mains criminelles ! — et le drapeau français alors si cher aux Canadiens, quitter nos rivages. La fin arriva. Wolfe, suivant le sentier qu'un traître lui avait révélé, apparut inopinément sur les Plaines d'Abraham, fut rencontré hâtivement par le Marquis de Montcalm, et l'on sait le reste.

Les fonctionnaires publics pour la plupart suivirent l'armée. Bigot, Cadet, Pennissault, etc., s'embarquèrent pour la France aussitôt après la Paix, et l'abandon de la Colonie à l'Angleterre.

Débarqués, ils n'eurent pas la pudeur de demeurer à l'écart, de se laisser ignorer pour au moins quelque temps : ils se mirent à acheter des terres et des châteaux, si l'on en croit Barbier, dans son journal, Tome VIII, page 118, et à y mener le même grand train de vie qui avait si fortement offensé, à bon droit, les Canadiens. Mal leur en prit, car les autorités ne tardèrent pas à les remarquer, et à s'occuper des moyens à prendre pour leur faire rendre gorge, et satisfaire ainsi l'opinion publique qui réclamait à grands cris leurs punitions. Inutile de dire que leur exécration du Canada avait traversée les mers, et s'attachait à eux plus que jamais.

Ils furent bientôt appréhendés et jetés à la Bastille pour y répondre de leurs actes de rapines et de mal-administration.

Pourquoi Cadet est-il passé en France, au lieu de demeurer au Canada, comme plusieurs autres employés compromis le firent ?

Bigot était né en France, occupait une position élevée, appartenait à une famille importante et sentait le besoin, sans doute, de retourner, ne serait-ce que pour essayer de faire taire les vilains bruits qui couraient sur son compte, et il croyait d'ailleurs avoir assez bien caché son jeu, au moyen de ses affidés et adhérents, pour ne pas être appelé à rendre compte en justice de sa conduite comme Intendant. Il n'en était pas de même du tout de Cadet qui se trouvait dans une position subalterne pour ainsi dire, et n'avait rien à gagner à aller demeurer en France, à moins que ce ne fut, dira-t-on, le sentiment de se voir profondément détesté et méprisé de ses compatriotes et de croire que, dans la mère-patrie, payant d'audace, il y pourrait jouir tranquillement de son immense fortune si malhonnêtement faite. Là, au moins, on ignorerait la source de ses richesses, tout en les constatant cependant, à raison de l'étalage de luxe qu'il ferait.

Péan, Varin, Estèbe et plusieurs autres du même mauvais acabit, retournés aussi en France mais avant la cession, chargés de leurs dépouilles mal acquises, faut-il dire, n'étaient-ils pas demeurés dans une parfaite quiétude ? Personne n'avait songé à les accuser ; l'un d'eux, son parent, avait même été récompensé en se voyant élevé à la dignité d'un mem-

bre du Conseil Supérieur de Québec. Sur la recommandation de qui, pourrait-on se demander !

Dans tous les cas, c'est ici que la Providence l'attendait.

Cité, en 1762, avec 55 autres, tant présents qu'absents, devant le tribunal criminel, présidé par M. de Sartine, Lieutenant Général de Police, une longue enquête s'engagea contre ces accusés, qui dura près de deux ans.

Au cours de ce long et difficile procès, ces *honnêtes* gens s'accusèrent les un les autres à qui mieux mieux, de fraudes, de rapines, de vols faits au détriment du Roi et de l'état. Ainsi, une partie considérable du plaidoyer de Bigot est contre Cadet. " Cadet, y est-il dit, est un criminel. Il n'y a que lui et ses associés qui déposent contre moi. Ce n'est pas avec ce brigand, ni avec ses adhérens que le Sr Bigot a été intéressé," etc. Ceci n'a rien d'étonnant, au contraire, c'est la ligne de conduite que suivent généralement des criminels de cette espèce. Les liens qui les unissent sont de sable et le premier vent de l'adversité les enlèvent pour ne plus en laisser de trace.

Le 10 décembre 1763, la Cour rendit un arrêt qui fut publié le 11 janvier suivant.

Celui-ci, pour nous en tenir à Bigot, Cadet et ses associés, les déclare " dûment atteints et convaincus d'avoir commis des malversations et infidélités préjudiciables aux intérêts du Roi ", la sentence ajoutant que les dits Cadet, Pennissault, Maurin et Corpon avaient déclaré eux-mêmes avoir fait 12 millions de gain en 1757 et 1758, sur 11 millions d'achats ! Les profits ne laissaient pas que d'être assez ronds, comme l'on voit !!



Aux termes du jugement, Bigot et Varin furent bannis du royaume à perpétuité, outre les amendes, restitutions, etc., auxquels ils furent condamnés.

Cadet avec Pennissault et Maurin, ses associés, fut banni de Paris seulement, et ce pour neuf ans, condamné à 500 livres d'amende, et, en plus, à une restitution de 6,000,000. Ce chiffre est la plus forte condamnation pécuniaire prononcée contre tous ces administrateurs infidèles pour ne pas dire "ces brigands", expression dont se servait si bien Bigot dans son mémoire à l'adresse de Cadet et ses pareils, tel que nous l'avons vu.

Afin de mieux faire comprendre toute la malhonnêteté de la conduite de ces tristes individus, nous citerons de la sentence même, les chiffres des restitutions auxquelles ils furent tenus :

Bigot	Restitutions	1,500,000
Bréard	"	300,000
Cadet	"	6,000,000
Pennissault	"	600,000
Maurin	"	600,000
Corpon	"	600,000
Estèbe	"	30,000
Martel de St. Antoine	"	100,000

Plus de onze millions, si l'on inclut les 600,000 de Péan. Les sept derniers devant garder prison (sous le bon plaisir du roi) au Château de la Bastille où ils étaient détenus.

Cette sentence fut généralement approuvée, surtout en Canada où la conduite détestable de ces fripons était universellement condamnée depuis déjà fort

longtemps. On leur reprochait aussi, non sans droit, assurément, d'avoir rembruni en quelque sorte nos derniers rapports avec la ci-devant mère-patrie, d'avoir été la cause jusqu'à un certain point, que la séparation avait été moins pénible, moins amère !

Le peuple canadien avait longtemps et beaucoup souffert, tant par la guerre que par les mille privations que ces spéculateurs éhontés lui avaient fait subir. Il en faisait remonter la source tout naturellement aux autorités. Aussi, quand il vit qu'il allait enfin respirer, malgré tous les autres sentiments qui se venaient heurter dans son coeur, éprouva-t-il, il faut bien l'avouer, un profond soulagement. Impossible de le nier. Il en aurait été autrement, sans doute, dans d'autres circonstances. Nous ne faisons que parler du peuple pris dans son ensemble, non pas des classes aisées et instruites.

Voici maintenant la lettre en question. L'écriture en est soignée, parfaitement lisible et la signature accompagnée d'une paraphe.

“ M. Houdin à Québec.

“ Paris, 5 Mai 1766.

“ Monsieur,

“ Je vais vous faire des demandes qui vous paroissent singulières, mais je vous prie cependant, de les accomplir, autant qu'il sera en votre pouvoir.”

“ C'est 1<sup>o</sup> de m'apporter deux canots ou du moins l'écorce toute taillée pour faire un canot de 4 places et un de 5, les lisses et verengues toutes prêtes à poser, en bois de cèdre.”

“ 200 livre de gomme à canot, la résine pour les faire et les racommoder encore qu'ils viennent à se

“ crever, et 10 brasses d'écorce pour leur remettre  
“ des pièces ; j'entends par là vous demanderez 2  
“ canots tout taillés, leur écorce roulée, prêts à mon-  
“ ter en France. Vous vous adresserez pour cela au  
“ poste de Tadousac ou Illes Jérémies ; aïez soin de  
“ demander de bonne écorce à petite maille. Si vous  
“ pouviés ne pouvoir pas les tirer de là aisément,  
“ vous vous adresserés aux Eboulements près la  
“ Baye St. Paul, aux S<sup>rs</sup> Etienne, Louis ou Jean  
“ Tremblay, ce sont 3 frères. Vous leur écrirés en  
“ mon nom ; l'un ou l'autre fera cette fourniture.  
“ Vous aurez attention aussi de leur demander 40  
“ avirons tout faits et polis en bon bois d'érable.”

“ 2<sup>o</sup> Vous me ferés faire aussi, et m'apporterés, par  
“ le S<sup>r</sup> Prisque Lessart, habitant du gros pin, ou son  
“ gendre nommé Lavigueur, habitant idem, et de  
“ donner la préférence au premier, 12 bons colliers  
“ pour chevaux tels qu'il m'a fait en Canada pour les  
“ grands et beaux chevaux que j'y avois. Que ces  
“ colliers soient peints en vermillon et thérébentine.  
“ Vous m'apporterés, si vous avez ces colliers, 12  
“ peaux d'ours et non oursons, pour garnir les col-  
“ liers et l'aveloir. Vous me ferés faire en outre par  
“ le d. Lessart ou son gendre, une charrue garnie de  
“ son soc, telle qu'on les fait en Canada, il ne sera  
“ pas nécessaire d'y faire faire ses Rouëlles, me re-  
“ servant de les faire faire ici, d'ailleurs qu'elles soient  
“ prêtes entièrement de les monter.”

“ Vous m'apporterés aussi deux haches de 5 à 6  
“ livres, à la mode du país et non à la façon angloise,  
“ et de la manière qu'on les faisoit, toutes aman-  
“ chées.”

“ Vous me ferés faire en petit et m’apportés aussi  
“ une petite calèche couverte avec son brancard, par  
“ Garenne, menuisier à Québec, telle qu’il me les fai-  
“ soit en Canada, ou par quelqu’un de ses élèves,  
“ avec les proportions par écrit d’eux-mêmes de ce  
“ que l’on doit donner dans le grand ; j’entends par  
“ là dire de la calèche ordinaire, telle qu’on la faisoit  
“ chés nous.”

“ Vous m’apportérés aussi 20 paires de traits de  
“ vache marine et 10 paires de soupentes de calèche,  
“ de vache marine, s’il vous est encore possible d’en  
“ avoir en Canada.”

“ Je désirerois bien aussi que vous m’ammeneriez  
“ avec vous un bon garçon habitant de la Côte de  
“ Beaupré ou de l’Isle d’Orléans; bon laboureur et  
“ hardi en ce genre. Il faut vous adresser pour l’avoir  
“ à Jean Racine, mon ami, habitant de Ste. Anne,  
“ Côte de Beaupré, et si vous ne pouvez pas le tirer  
“ de là, vous le demandérés à Pierre Noël de l’Isle  
“ d’Orléans. Cet homme est pour mettre sur ma  
“ terre ; j’aurai une vraie satisfaction d’y voir des  
“ gens de ma patrie. Mais, souvenés vous que je  
“ veux un garçon et excellent laboureur. Vous pour-  
“ rez l’engager pour 9 années ; je lui donnerai 200  
“ livres par an païable en espèces, et ses gages com-  
“ menceront à courir du jour que vous passerés l’en-  
“ gagement. Il est sûr que ce garçon étant sage, il  
“ trouvera à s’établir ici comme il faut, et je serai le  
“ premier à lui procurer tous les secours qui dépen-  
“ dront de moi à cet égard. Ne pensés pas que je  
“ vous fais ces demandes par quelques caprices. Je

“ vous prie de les exécuter autant qu’il sera en votre  
“ pouvoir.”

“ Je suis avec un sincère attachement,

“ Monsieur,

“ Votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur,

“ T. CADET.”

Malgré son absence, ses troubles, ses ennuis de toutes sortes, il est constant que Cadet avait conservé un bon souvenir du pays de sa naissance et se rappelait parfaitement surtout de ceux qui l’y avaient servi. Les charrues canadiennes ; la calèche traditionnelle ; les hâches faites à la mode du pays ; les colliers tels que ses grands et beaux chevaux du Canada en avaient autrefois ; les canots d’écorce sveltes et légers ; rien de tout cela ne s’était échappé de sa mémoire. Et ce garçon donc, qu’il veut tirer de son ancienne patrie, choisi dans la côte de Beau-pré ou dans l’Isle d’Orléans, pour le fixer sur sa *terre*, en France, et l’y établir, si toutefois sa conduite est bonne ! . . .

Il n’a pas même oublié le *chez nous* si caractéristique de l’âme qui se rappelle ! Le *Home* des Anglais !

On trouve dans cette lettre quelque chose de touchant, disons-le. Après l’avoir lue, on est porté à se demander si c’est bien là ce Cadet, arrogant, impérieux, toujours mu par le ressort de l’égoïsme, jamais bridé par les scrupules de la conscience et n’ayant qu’un seul but au monde : l’enrichissement quand même, sans égard aux conséquences quelles qu’elles fussent ? Elle dit bien peu de prime abord, mais cependant, elle fait connaître Cadet absolument sous un

jour autre que celui sous lequel nous l'avons connu. C'est de l'inattendu, devons-nous dire. Était-il meilleur que l'histoire nous l'a fait ? Est-ce par hasard, à raison de certains bons côtés, ignorés de nous jusqu'ici que la Cour de France se montra assez peu sévère à son égard ?

Un fait digne de remarque, c'est que, à la date de cette lettre, Cadet était à Paris, et cependant, par l'arrêt ci-dessus rapporté, il en avait été banni pour neuf ans, à compter de sa promulgation.

Il paraît même être en pleine jouissance de sa liberté, et préoccupé uniquement de ses seules affaires personnelles.

Pourquoi le gouvernement Français aurait-il hésité à exécuter contre lui l'arrêt en question ? On voit qu'il ne s'est point défendu devant la Cour, au contraire de Bigot et plusieurs autres des accusés. Pas de mémoire, pas de plaider, ni d'avocat pour lui ! Se serait-il porté témoin à charge contre ses anciens copains ? Nous n'osons répondre à cette question, mais nous le soupçonnons. Lorsque la sentence fut rendue, il était enfermé dans sa prison, et l'arrêt disait qu'il y resterait jusqu'à restitution, selon le bon plaisir du Roi. Fit-il cette restitution de six millions de livres, et puis fut-il relâché avec l'avis bienveillant, donné à huis clos, que, quant à son bannissement, sous forme de récompense royale, on ne s'en inquiéterait plus du tout, et qu'il pouvait se conduire en conséquence ? Tout cela est bien possible. Mais ce que nous ne pouvons ignorer c'est le fait qu'il écrivait de Paris à la date susdite, la lettre ci-dessus, dans un temps où il était censé être en exil.

Maintenant, deux ans plus tard à peine, en Octobre 1768, Cadet était encore à Paris. Nous avons en mains une lettre de change tirée sur lui par un M. Amiot, négociant, à Québec, pour la somme de trois mille livres tournois. Elle lui était adressée : " Rue du hazard, la deuxième porte cochère à droite " en entrant par la rue traversière, à Paris." Il n'était pas alors à la Bastille, évidemment !

Il y a tout à croire que Cadet, pour une raison ou pour une autre, n'a jamais subi le bannissement auquel le tribunal criminel l'avait condamné.

A-t-il même jamais remboursé ce à quoi il avait été juridiquement obligé ? On serait porté à en douter. Alors, quelles ont donc été les grandes et puissantes influences qui ont pu mêliser en sa faveur ? Nous ne les connaissons point. Par hasard, serait-ce le fait qu'étant né au Canada et devenu un des nouveaux sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique, on n'aurait pas osé lui toucher, de crainte de soulever une complication ? Nous ne saurions le dire. Tout ce que nous constatons, encore une fois, c'est qu'il était à Paris dans un temps lorsque, d'après la sentence, il n'aurait pas dû s'y trouver.

Le 9 Octobre 1771, l'honorable François Baby, alors en France, écrit à un ami, au Canada, " M. Cadet, ancien munitionnaire de notre pays séjourne paisiblement en son château, près de Blois," dans les environs de celui de Péan, sans doute, ajouterons-nous. Ici, quelques mots au sujet de Péan ne seront pas sans intérêt, croyons-nous.

Parmi ceux qui furent jetés à la Bastille, au sujet des affaires du Canada, après la cession du pays, était

Michel-Jean Hugues de Péan, Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal et militaire de St. Louis, Seigneur de Rostaing, Bury, Onzain, etc., Capitaine, Aide-Major des Troupes de la Marine, etc., etc.

Ce fonctionnaire avait joué un rôle assez peu enviable dans le Canada, et s'y était largement enrichi, grâce à la puissante protection de Bigot qui l'avait mis en proche contact avec le trop fameux Cadet.

Les mauvaises langues du temps disaient que Péan devait sa bonne fortune à l'heureuse influence de sa femme sur le laid et pompeux Bigot. Jeune, belle, gracieuse, obligeante même, elle exerçait un singulier prestige auprès de l'intendant ; toutes les faveurs de celui-ci passaient par ses mains ! Elle était la " Pompadour " en petit, quoi donc ! Aussi jouissait-elle à peu près, de la même considération que celle-ci parmi les Canadiens.

Retenu à la Bastille, lorsque les autres voyaient leur sort décidé, il y demeura à son grand chagrin, plongé dans une profonde inquiétude, encore un six mois, à l'expiration desquels, il fut condamné lui aussi, à restituer au roi 600,000 livres, ce qu'il se hâta de faire, tout heureux d'en être quitte pour si peu. Barbier dit que ce fut le mieux traité de tous.

Heureusement délié, échappé de sa prison, il se retira dans une de ses terres, celle d'Onzain, car il en avait acquise plusieurs depuis son séjour en France, où il faisait beaucoup de dépenses, tandis que sa femme, rapporte un chroniqueur du temps, nous sommes heureux de l'apprendre, assurément, était à Blois, et pleine de charité, soutenait toutes les familles canadiennes qui les avaient suivis en France.



Dufort, Comte de Cheverny, dans ses mémoires publiés par M. Robert de Crevecoeur, son arrière petit-fils, au Tome I, page 356, rapporte l'anecdote suivante concernant notre personnage :

“ Invité avec quelques autres gentilhommes parmi  
“ lesquels se trouvait précisément le Président, M.  
“ d'Irumberry de Salaberry, celui même que la Ré-  
“ volution fit monter sur l'échafaud, après un dîné  
“ superbe, au cours duquel on aurait prodigué les  
“ les meilleurs vins domestiques et étrangers à en  
“ fatiguer les convives, monsieur le Président mis en  
“ gaieté par le bon vin, en parcourant les dehors et  
“ les dedans du château, s'adressa à Péan en ces ter-  
“ mes : “ Monsieur, tandis que vous étiez à la Bas-  
“ tille et vous craigniez l'événement de votre procès,  
“ vous deviez avoir bien du regret de croire que vous  
“ ne jouiriez plus d'une si agréable possession.” Il  
“ lui disait cela d'abondance de coeur, comme il le  
“ sentait : *in vino veritas !* Mais Péan, qui avait eu  
“ tous les tourments de l'inquiétude, laissa couler quel-  
“ ques larmes.” En effet, il l'avait échappé bel, pa-  
rait-il !

C'est auprès de lui, dans un château voisin, que Cadet était allé demeurer, tel nous l'avons vu. Péan est mort en 1782.

Nous ne connaissons point la date du décès de Cadet, ni ce qu'est devenu sa famille. Lorsqu'il quitta Québec, en 1762, il amena avec lui femme et enfants.



## CANADIAN DIAMOND JUBILEE MEDAL

Since the list of Jubilee Medals, which appeared in the last number of the "Antiquarian," was written, (1) another variety has come to my knowledge. It is similar in design to No. 22 but much smaller and the wreath of maple leaves and dates are wanting. It was struck by the same firm, Ambrose Kent & Sons of Toronto. Through some mistake the dies were not ready in time for the celebration and since then only a few specimens have been struck for collectors.

32 *Obv.* GOD BLESS OUR QUEEN Coronated and veiled head of the Queen to the right.

*Rev.* IN COMMEMORATION | OF THE | 60<sup>TH</sup> | YEAR OF  
HER | MAJESTY'S REIGN; Size 14 m.; brass.

R. W. McLACHLAN.

THE CANADIAN HIGHLAND SOCIETY  
MEDAL

A short time ago a medal came into my possession that heretofore had remained unknown to Canadian collectors although dating as far back as 1859. There were three specimens of the medal together when I discovered them among the odds and ends of old silver in a jewellers shop in Woodstock, Ontario. They had all been awarded to the same person. Since this discovery another has come to light in Toronto

(1) See page 107.

and is now deposited in the Toronto Public Library. The Canadian Highland Society was organized before 1859, but how long I have not been able to learn, for the encouragement of Highland games and customs among the Highlanders living in Canada. The medal was struck to be awarded for competition at the annual "gatherings" by the president of the Society. The workmanship is very good, the dies having been engraved by Mr. James Wheeler who executed a number of Toronto medals about that time.

*Obv.* At the top a ribbon inscribed CANADIAN HIGHLAND SOCIETY Below is another ribbon with a Gaelic inscription TIR NAM BEANN NAN GLEANN S'NAN GAISGEACH; In the centre are the arms of Scotland, or, a lion rampant to the left, around the shield are thistles.

*Rev.* Plain on which the following inscription is engraved L<sup>r</sup> COL. MACDOUGALL PRESID<sup>r</sup> | AWARDED TO | NIEL MATHESON | EXTRA PRIZE | FOR PIOBAIEACHD TORONTO 1859. A man to the left in Highland costume with drawn sword at guard and a target. Size 36 m. ; silver.

Another medal has a Prince of Wales feather engraved on the reverse with the inscription varied by FOR MARCHES TORONTO 1860.

R. W. McLACHLAN.



## LIST OF DONATIONS IN 1898



## TO THE MUSEUM

## HON. JUSTICE BABY.

Pocket Book once owned by Brigadier General Murray Governor of Quebec 1759-62. A collection of Indian Implements found in an ancient burial place at Lac Edouard, Que. A Bond of the Irish Republic issued in New-York. A Bill of Exchange issued by the English Bank at Rio Janeiro. A Cuban fractional note. A five centavo note of Uruguay. A fractional note of the United States. One of the six first cartridges made in Canada by the Government. Un morceau de l'ancien Fort Frontenac. Un morceau de l'ancien Fort Niagara. Un morceau de l'ancien Fort Oswego. Deux têtes de flèches trouvées près de Joliette, dans l'été de 1864. An Indian Earthenware Vessel from Lac Edouard, Quebec.

## G. DESCHAMPS DE BOISHEBERT.

Un casse-tête sauvage d'Oka.

## P. J. BRENNAN.

Key found on site of Old Bishop's Palace, Quebec.

## C. CLAPHAM.

Remains of an old Winchester Rifle picked up on the Prairie, N. W. T.

## D. DAVIDSON.

Medal struck to commemorate the opening of the Glasgow and Edinburgh Railway 1842.

## W. RUPERT ELLIOTT.

Receipt for "Montreal Herald," 1819.

## JAMES FERRIER.

A large bronze Jubilee Medal of 1897.

## GEO. H. HAM.

A Hudson's Bay Co., (blanket) note.

## Mrs. A. CROFT JARVIS.

Bronze medal presented to Prof. Croft, D. C. L. of Toronto, 1851.

## J. H. JOSEPH.

Programme on the arrival of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, 1860. Envelope portrait of the Prince of Wales welcome to Canada, 1860.

## Mrs. SARAH GRATZ JOSEPH.

An old punch bowl brought from India by Michael Gratz in 1739. An old New Jersey note of 1776 for £3.00.

**W. D. LIGHTHALL.**

Rosette, with portrait, worn at funeral of late Hon. T. D. McGee. 22 quartz and flint arrow-heads from South Carolina. Wampum bead found under neck of skeleton of an Indian girl at Westmount. Four skeletons found at Westmount.

**BARONESS DE LONGUEUIL.**

A bronze Bank of England Diamond Jubilee Medal.

**W. B. MATHEWSON.**

Old powder horn, inscribed "Jonathan French, Swift Packet, London."

**J. O. MARCHAND.**

Deux jetons d'annonce canadiens.

**G. H. MATHEWS.**

Letter written by Chevalier Delorimier a few hours before his execution, Montreal Prison Feby 14, 1839.

**R. W. McLACHLAN.**

Medal commemorating the 200th anniversary of the Ursulines at Three Rivers.

**Dr. W. G. NICHOL.**

Winter and summer views of the Victoria Bridge, 1861.

**N. C. PALMER.**

Key plate from fort St. André, France, 1226. Key from convent of Avignon, 1790.

**R. PREFONTAINE.**

An Irish bank post bill, 1811.

**Mrs. H. R. RICHARDS.**

Jack of flag of Lord Wolseley's expedition to fort Garry, 1870.

**Miss DE SALABERRY.**

A gold coat button of Michel d'Arumberry de Salaberry, the first of the name in Canada.

**JUDGE L. W. SICOTTE.**

List of subscribers to fund raised to bring back the Canadian exiles of 1838, from Australia, 20 July 1848. Commission, on parchment, appointing G. Ainslie, clerk of Court General gaol delivery, signed J. Monk, President, 1819.

**J. H. SMALL.**

A jeton of the 2nd French Republic.

**F. PERCY SMITH.**

An old adze.

**HENRI WEIDENBACH.**

Medal in bronze of Leo XIII.

**P. O. TREMBLAY.**

Cab Drivers Badge Montreal, 1869. A pass through the lines issued by Riel's secretary during the rebellion of 1885.

**J. M. VALOIS.**

A proclamation issued by the Fenians on the invasion of Canada, 1865.

**H. H. WOLFF.**

Two copies of invitation by the Dauphin for dress balls at Versailles, 1745, 1747.

**HORACE W. WHAYMAN, Columbus, Ohio.**

Ten old French *ex libris* taken from books purchased in Canada.

**IMPERIAL ARMY AND NAVY VETERANS ASSOCIATION.**

The medal of the Association.



## TO THE LIBRARY

**HON. JUSTICE BABY.**

Newspapers.— "Spectateur Canadien," 2 Aout 1826, 21 Oct. 1820. "Colonial Advocate," York, 5 Jany 1831. "Colonial Advocate," Toronto, 16 Feb, 1832. "The Courier of Upper Canada," April 24th, May 1st and May 8th 1830. "Canadian Freeman," York, U. C., 26 Jany 1832. "Le Canadien," 17 juin 1835. "The Quebec Mercury," 2 Sept. 1837, 19 March, 1822. "Quebec Gazette," No 2217, 1807, 18 May 1820, June 12 1833, June 12 1838. "Montreal Herald," 24 Aug. 1816, 18 Nov., 30 Dec. 1820, 7 May, 15 May, 24 Aug. 1821, 23 Nov. 1822, 5 Sept. 1827, 26 Feb. 1836, 29 Aug. 1837. "Montreal Gazette," 10 Sept. 1827, 11 June 1842, 26 April 1845. "Canadian Courant Montreal," 19 Feb., 13 Nov. 1819, 20 Nov. 1822. "La Minerve," No. 13, 1831. "New York Morning Post," 7 Nov. 1783, that City then being under British Rule. "Gazette de Québec," 24 Nov. 1824.

"Tableau chronologique et synoptique des principaux faits d'Histoire du Canada," par l'abbé Provencher. "The Royal Kalendar," London 1799. "Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences, Arts et Belles-lettres," de Dijon, 3ème série 1885-86. "Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie," 4ème série, Tome 1, 1891. "Rapport annuel sur l'état de l'Observatoire" Paris, 1892. "Liste canadienne de souscriptions au diner de la St. Patrice," 1835. "Pétition des Citoyens de Québec," 1822. Album Archéologique de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, 1886-91. Proclamation par Sir James Craig, 25 mars 1810, mettant en garde tous les loyaux sujets. "Delphine," madame de Stael. "Memorial of Sir James Stuart." "Annales de la Science Naturelle" de Larochelle, 1886-7,

## HON. JUSTICE BABY.

4 vols. "Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique, 1891. "Congrès International des Américanistes," 1891. "Le Propos de Libraires." Revue Diplomatique," cinq années. "The Progress of Ethnology." "Remarks during a journey to North America," 1819-20-21, Hodgson. "The Universal Magazine," 1782-3-4, 1790-1 five vols. "Courrier d'Europe," Anglo-Français, Londres, 1776, vols 1 à 18 incomplets. "La Réforme Sociale en France," Le Play. "L'Organisation du Travail." "La Constitution Essentielle d'Humanité." "Le Règlement de Travail en France," 1790. "Bulletin de la Société d'Economie Sociale," vols 1 à 4." A Scottish Minister's Assistant." "The Bystander," vol. I. "Les ouvriers des deux mondes." "L'Assurance Obligatoire," Metz, 1888. "Les Principes de 1789." "History of the Crusades," Charles Mills 1844. "Narrative and Critical History of America," 4 vols. "The James River Tourist." "La Nouvelle Revue," 1884. "Journaux du Sénat," 1883, 1893, 2 vols. "Census of the North West Territories," 1884-5. "Acadia" vol. I, 1892. "Journal d'Hygiène Populaire," Vol III, 400 pamphlets and catalogues, 75 old bills of lading, 25 old calendars and 260 documents.

## S. M. BAYLIS.

"Camp and Lamp," Montreal 1897.

## C. BEAUDIN.

"The Gospel of St. Luke in Chinese."

## J. A. U. BEAUDRY.

"Traité de l'usage d'instruments mathématique," Paris 1752. "Journal d'Hygiène," 12 vols. "Le Prix Courant," 1895-98. "Panegyrique de Trajan," Paris 1772. "A Review of Publications on the French Revolution," Montreal 1850. "Odes of Anacreon," Edinburgh 1821. "Dialogues on Instinct, Brougham," Philadelphia, 1843. "Time Table Lake Champlain." "Manuel de la Société Royale du Canada," Montreal 1891. "Manuscript of By-Laws of the N. and A. Society," 1864.

## E. B. BIGGAR, Toronto.

"Anecdotal Life of Sir John Macdonald."

## ANTON BLOMBERG, Stockholm.

"Congrès International d'Archéologie Préhistorique."

## L. A. BOYER.

"Captain Palliser's Report on Exploration of British North America," 1857-60.

## DAVID BOYLE.

"Reports of Canadian Institute," 1888-9, 1893-4. "Archaeological Reports," Ontario 1894-5, 1896-7. Notes on primitive man.

## C. N. BURTON, Detroit.

"The centenary celebration of the evacuation of Detroit," 1896.  
"The centennial of Lexington."

C. CARLES, Buenos-Ayres.

Album of the present issue of postage stamps and postal cards of the Argentine Republic.

B. B. COMEGYS, Philadelphia.

"A Tour Round my Library."

L. O. DAVID.

Four vols. Reports of the City of Montreal, 1894-1895. "Charter of Montreal as prepared by the Commissioners," 1898.

JUDGE DESNOYERS.

Twenty Montreal Directories.

A. DEWAR, St. Andrew's, Que.

13 numbers of "The Harbinger," Montreal, Feb. 1842 to Nov. 1843.

Dr. S. E. DAWSON, Ottawa.

"The voyages of the Cabots."

A. FERGUSON.

"Collection de manuscrits relatifs à la Nouvelle France," Québec, 1883-5, 4 vols.

J. H. JOSEPH.

"Fac-simile" of the Jefferson manuscript draft of the Declaration of Independence and notes on its history. A journal kept during the siege of Fort William Henry, Aug. 1757.

GEO. JOHNSON.

"Statistical year book of Canada," for 1896.

J. M. KIRK.

"History of the rebellion in England," Jacob Hooper, London 1738.

J. O. LABRECQUE.

"Old French document."

W. D. LIGHTHALL.

"Canadian men and women of the time," by Morgan, 1898.

H. G. McDONALD.

Four pamphlets, ten vols. government reports.

Mrs J. C. McCORMICK.

"The Montreal Museum," 1832-33

R. W. McLACHLAN.

"Annual review of Trade of Montreal," 1886, ninety-two vols.  
"Parliamentary reports," etc.

HENRY MOTT.

"Scrap book relating to the Caxton exhibition."



HORACE W. LAYMAN, Columbus, Ohio.

"A Manuel of the Emblems of the Saints."

CLARENCE B. MOORE, Philadelphia.

"Aboriginal mounds of South Carolina."

Dr. NORTHROP, Marquette, Mich.

"Marquette Illustrated," two pamphlets.

Wm. PATTERSON.

"History of the Dominion of Canada," by W. H. P. Clement.

N. C. PALMER.

"Le Breviaire Romain," Lyon 1745.

G. A. PELLAND.

Three Duvernay documents.

ROUER ROY, Q. C.

"Montreal Directories," 1848, 50, 52, 53, 54, 1857, 58. "Canada Directory," 1851. Sixty Canadian pamphlets and four maps, 1 vol. "Courrier des Etats-Unis," 1843.

Wm. SEATH.

"Montreal in 1856." "Census of Montreal," 1891. "Souvenir d'un exilé canadien."

JUDGE L. W. SICOTTE.

L' "Echo de la France," vols II, III. "Book of reference of the subdivisions of the parish of Montreal with plans," etc. 1878. Eleven pamphlets on ancient Algerian inscriptions, 1874-91. "Works of British Poets," 20 parts. "Extrait des Régistres des Ordonnances des commissionnaires de Sa Majesté," Montréal 1777. "Montreal Gazette, April 6, 1843. "Montreal Herald," April 4, 1843, Dec. 1855. "La Minerve," Nov. 19, 1849, 30 April 1852, Nov. 10, 1855, Feb. 7 and 11, 1857, April 3, 4, 10, 11, 17 and 18, 1871. "La Patrie," April 20, 1857, May 30, June 18, July 17, Oct. 9, Dec. 26, 1887. "The Pilot," Feb. 5, 6, 1857. "Daily News," April 3, 4, 10, 11, 15, 18, 1871. "Quebec Gazette," Feb. 1, 15, 1849. "A Treatise on Inland Navigation, London 1785. Inventory dated at Montreal, 1754. Map of Great Britain and Ireland, 1870. Plan of proposed docks near Viger Garden.

GUSTAVE STORM, Copenhagen.

"Studies on the Vineland voyages."

C. THEORET.

"Code Civil de la Province de Québec." "Manual of Insolvency." "L'Affaire Grenier."

H. J. TIFFIN.

"Bouchette's British Dominions," 3 vols. "Canada and the Canadians," 1841, 2 vols, "Canada and the Canadians," 1846, 2 vols. "Eighty years

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progress of British America," 1863, 1 vol. "Statistics of the Colonies," "Ferguson's tour in Canada," 1851. "Memoir of C. M. Young," 2 vols. "Midlothian survey," 1795. "Révolution des systèmes politiques de l'Europe," 4 vols. "Geology of Canada," 1863. "Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales," 1860.

**R. STANLEY WEIR, D. C. L.**

"Civil Code of Lower Canada."

**W. A. WEIR, M. P. P.**

"Journal House of Commons," 1891-92. "Appendix Journals of Senate," 1893.

**HON. JUDGE WURTELE.**

3 vols "Sessional Reports," 4 vols "Government Reports Quebec."

**DEPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Quebec.**

27 vols "Journal of Education."

**PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, Nova Scotia.**

"Journals House of Assembly," N. S. 1897.

**DOMINION GOVERNMENT.**

Thirty vols Sessional Documents, 1897.

**FRENCH GOVERNMENT.**

"Annales du Musée Guimet," tome I à X, XXIII, XXV à XXVII, "Congrès Orientaliste," 2 vols. "Catalogue de Lyon." "Le Bouddhisme."

**MINISTERE DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIC ET DES BEAUX ARTS DE FRANCE.**

"Lettres de Cardinal Mazarin," 8 vols. "Lettres de Catherine de Médecis," 6 vols. "Comptes du Bâtiment du Roi," 4 vols. Inventaire des sceaux et de la collection Clairambault," 2 vols. "Procédures politiques du règne de Louis XII."

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, U. S.**

"18th Annual Report," 2 vols. "First Biennial Report," 1861, vols 1 à 5, 1869-93 and atlas.

**STATE LIBRARY, Lansing, Mich.**

"Birds of Michigan," "Libraries in Michigan, and report of Librarian of state Library." Four pamphlets, Mackinaw in history, Drummond Island, Cadillac's village and life of Cadillac. "Reports of Geological Survey of Michigan," six vols.

**MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN.**

"Ninth Annual Report," "Annual Reports," 1880-91, 92, 95, 96, 97.

## HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MANITOBA.

"Transactions of the Society," Nos 1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 and 49. "Reports," 1883, 84, 85, 1890, 91, 92, 96.

"Annual Reports," 1892, 93, 94, 95, 96. "Provincial road making," 1895.



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## HON. JUSTICE BABY.

Photograph portraits of Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir John Abbott, Sir John Thompson, Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir Joseph Hickson, Mrs. Leprohon, (née Mullins) Canadian authoress, Jean Charles Taché, author, General Murray, first English Governor of Canada, F. X. Garneau, historian, Louis Moquin, a celebrated Quebec lawyer died in 1825, Les Exilés Canadiens à la Bermude, Hon. Justice Cross, Court of Queen's Bench Montreal, Hon. L. R. Masson, former Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, Hon. A. R. Angers, Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, John Roebuck member of British House of Commons, Sir Edmund Head, Governor General, Gerin-Lajoie author, librarian of House of Commons, de la Dauversière and Michel Bibaud, Historian, Portrait in India ink of Sir Peregrine Maitland, Engraved portraits of Sir Robert Stephenson, Sir John Johnson. Sir René Edouard Caron, first Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, Portrait with autograph of the Marquis de Montcalm, Sir Robert Peel and Admiral Wm. Cornwallis, Silhouette of Nicolas Dumas St. Martin a distinguished Montreal Merchant, Portrait in oil of Jacques Viger the first Mayor of Montreal and father of Canadian Archaeology, Photograph of Canadian scenes, Fort Senneville built in 1679, Old Vaulted building on Vaudreuil St. where was stored the specie of the Bank of Montreal in 1817, Statue of Salaberry on the façade of Parliament buildings at Quebec. The village of Longue Pointe, Varennes showing the old church, another view of Varennes, The church at Boucherville, The church at Repentigny, The church at St. Henri de Mascouche and the Old St. Gabriel Farm, Engravings Canadian scenery, Two large views of Ottawa by Whitfield, Bird's-eye view of Joliette, View of the Parliament Buildings and Parliament Square Ottawa, La fabrication de sucre d'érable au Canada, Ojibways on the Nipigon after Verner, Stampede of Buffaloes during a prairie fire Verner, Twelve views of Gaspé by Thomas, The Universities of Canada, Jubilee Souvenir of the Patriots of 1837, Views of Quebec in winter from a drawing by Leach, British troops on the march through Canada in the winter of 1861, Indians holding a council on the fate of a white prisoner; and a lot of designs for ironwork, An illuminated parchment Genealogical chart of la maison de Boufflers 1690, Maps of The Gulf

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of St. Lawrence by Holland 1800, An early map of part of the district of Montreal, A map of the Dominion of Canada showing the Indian reserves, A plan and views of the town and Castle of Melazzie (drawing), A chart of the Mediterranean Sea 1807, Map of Southern Italy 1807, Plan de la Propriété situé dans la cote St Louis acquise en 1873 par Jean Beaudry, Midland Railway of Canada, Province of Manitoba 1873, Chart showing the temperature of the Hudson Bay regions and Eastern Canada, Official maps issued by the Dominion Government 1886, 31 Official maps issued by the Dominion Government 1884-5, Geological maps accompanying reports 1882-3-4 and 1886, Map of Upper Ottawa, Regions Prov. of Quebec, The regions around the Saguenay, Lake of the Woods Region, Signal service map of Eastern section of Canada, Map of Worlds Telegraph lines, The interior of a French Canadian House, after Creighoff.

**J. A. U. BEAUDRY.**

Bouchette's Large Map of Lower Canada.

**Dr. BRISSON.**

Photograph of the oldest building in Laprairie.

**J. B. DOUTRE.**

Portraits of Wilfrid Nelson, Fabre and J. B. Jollette.

**Dr. DRUMMOND.**

Framed set of illustrations from "The Habitant."

**ALFRED A. DE GASPE.**

Steel engraving of Philippe Aubert de Gaspé, author of the "Anciens Canadiens."

**C. A. M. GLOBENSKY.**

Oil portrait of Lieut. Maxime Globensky, of the Canadian Voltigeurs under de Salaberry.

**EDGAR, J. M. HART, New York.**

Original oil portrait of Ezekiel Hart, the first Jew elected to the Parliament of Lower Canada.

**J. H. JOSEPH.**

Photograph portrait of Lord Lisgar.

**EMILE LACAS.**

Photograph of Old Windmill at Lachine.

**W. D. LIGHTHALL.**

Photograph of block house at Philipsburgh.

**MADAME LUSSIER.**

Portrait in oil of Louis Bourdages, Colonel of Militia and Legislative councillor 1803-33, painted by Dulongpré in 1808.

H. H. LYMAN.

Portrait of Amiral Boscawen.

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Plan of the City and Harbor of Loutsbourg in 1745.

Dr. W. G. NICHOL.

Winter and Summer Views of the Victoria Bridge 1861.

W. DE QUINCY SEWELL.

Photograph of sketch of Château St. Louis, made after the fire 1834.

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Original portrait, in oil, of Hon. Louis Gogy, Sheriff of Montreal.

MRS. THOS. SYMINGTON.

Engraving of the bombardment of Sebastopol.

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Portrait in oil, of de Beaujeu, the hero of Monongahela, View of Montreal, Locks on the Rideau Canal, View of old Parliament House Montreal, Forty-nine views of buildings from Hochelaga Depicta, Washington at home, The gathering of the clans, Collection of plates of the American Army from 1774 to 1816, Portrait of Gen. Winfield Scott 1861, Engraved portrait of Lord Wolseley, Photograph of the R. C. clergy of the Diocese of Montreal.

