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CONTENTS.

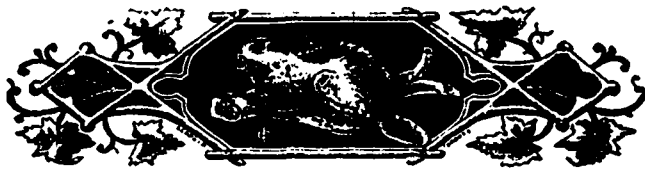
A Good Family	130
An Essay upon the Government of the English Plantations on the Continent of America	76
Attack on Montreal by the Americans (1775—1875)	135
Books and Manuscripts	42
Celebrated Original Characters	71
Champlain's Tomb	99
Claims to the Discovery of America	183
Coins	108
Coin Sales	186
Centennial Waifs	165
Counterfeit Coins of the Commonwealth	33
Dean Swift—The Wood Half-pence	4
Despatch Relative to the Invasion of Canada, 1775	25
Early Press in Canada	64
Editorial	46, 93, 142, 187
English Coinage, Patterns and Proofs	80
First Siege and Capture of Louisbourg	49
Fragments from the Stone Age of Montreal	174
General Richard Montgomery,—His Attack on Quebec,—His Tomb in New York	149
Henry VIII. Crown	84
Indian Stone Pipes	15
King Charles the First's Collection of Coins	59
Local Centennial Medals	39
Making Greenbacks	181
Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct	40
Medal of the American Pomological Society	44
Medals of the War of 1812	122
Notes and Queries	48
Numismatic and Antiquarian Society	141
Obituary	45, 185
Old Coins, and how they are Made	160
On the Death of General Wolfe	99
On the Reduction of Quebec by General Wolfe	154
Pewter Farthings of Cromwell	34
Reviews	47, 143, 191

Seventeen Seventy-five—Eighteen Seventy-five	-	-	1
Slavery at Quebec	-	-	158
Silver Coinage of the Dominion	-	-	38
Sir Francis Bond Head	-	-	92
The British Mint	-	-	138
The "Bronze Cannon"	-	-	22
The Coronation Chair at Westminster Abbey	-	-	58
The Destruction by Fire of the Old Recollet Convent	-	-	97
The First Atlantic Steamship	-	-	79
The First (?) Railway Passenger Train in America	-	-	28
The First Water Pipes Laid in Montreal	.	.	86
The Great Manitoolin	-	-	101
The Last years of French Dominion at Quebec, 1748-59	-	-	145
The Medallio Art, an Account of Medals Old and New	-	-	88
The Money of Canada in Olden Times	-	-	169
The New Home	-	-	66
The Pistols and Sash of General Wolfe, 1795	-	-	31
The Waterloo Medal	-	-	36
To a Gold Coin found on the Plains of Troy	-	-	119
Tossing Pennies	-	-	139

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Autograph of Richard Montgomery	-	-	-	168
Indian Pipes	-	Opposite	-	15
Logan Medal	-	-	-	45
Medal of the American Pomological Society	-	-	-	44
Sir Francis Bond Head	-	Opposite	-	92
Stone Implements from Montreal	-	Opposite	-	174
The War Medal (of 1812)	-	-	-	Frontispiece





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VOL. IV.

MONTREAL, JULY, 1875.

No. 1.

1775—1875.



OUR friends and neighbours in Massachusetts have been busy celebrating with considerable enthusiasm the centenary anniversaries of the Battles of Lexington and Bunkers Hill, and although it cannot be expected that we, as British subjects, can take part in such rejoicings, nevertheless we reflect with pleasure that all occasion for bitterness and angry feelings has passed away; and proud of the great nation which has grown up, we can rejoice with the citizens of the United States at the wondrous prosperity of their country, and the position among the nations of the earth, which they now hold.

In Canada, we have a fair and noble record to point to during the past hundred years, and our young Dominion has to day a brilliant future before it, "if to herself she proves but true."

Dr. Parkman closes his "Old Regime in Canada" with these striking words: "A happier calamity never befel a people than the conquest of Canada by the British arms."

The result has shown that similar language might with truth be used with reference to the struggle between England and the 13 United Colonies ; and as we here in Canada can look back with pride and admiration to the brave and heroic founders of "Nouvelle France," so may the United States boast of having sprung from worthy Sires.

"In all things, we are sprung from earth's best blood, have titles manifold."

We have cause for rejoicing here at the progress we have made, and a retrospect to "100 years ago" may not be without some profit. In 1775, the good people of Montreal and Quebec were in fear and trembling, and were enduring the horrors of war (from no fault of their own) and the names of Ethan Allen, Benedict Arnold, and Richard Montgomery still remain to point the moral and adorn the tale. Montreal was captured on the 31st October of that year by Montgomery, and Quebec was threatened, and the attack ended with the death of Montgomery on the very last day of the year 1775.

It deserves notice, that although the cession of Canada to England had taken place only 12 years before that date, our ancestors stood firm to their allegiance to England, and they were neither to be coaxed nor driven to cast in their lot with the 13 Colonies.

Since that date what progress have we made in both countries, 100 years ago there was not a single white man in what is now Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois ; the population of Upper Canada was scarcely 10,000, and of Lower Canada 100,000; a number now exceeded by the city of Montreal alone. To-day, what wondrous inventions do the two countries possess, which had not been dreamed of 100 years ago ; the steam printing press, the locomotive, the steam boat and electric telegraph, the telescope, the microscope, and the art of photography, &c., &c.

Our neighbors invited John Bright, (the foremost amongst

the tribunes of the English people) to their celebration at Lexington, and in his reply Mr. Bright, wrote:—

“I would rather not think of an occasion when Englishmen shed blood, and English blood, on your continent, and I would prefer to celebrate the freedom and grandeur of your country on some other day. But I can rejoice with you in that freedom and grandeur, and wish with you that they may be perpetual.”

So we would rather recall the glories of 1875, when England and the United States of America have clasped their hands in friendship and have shown to the world how national disputes may be settled without an appeal to the sword; and so may it ever be, may they ever stand side by side in the world's march to the victories of freedom, civilization and humanity.

This little magazine numbers amongst its subscribers many good friends in the United States, they will, we are confident, endorse the following sentiments, and appreciate the love of the “Dear Old Land,” which is not yet wholly extinguished even in their own favored country:—

“The warrior's fame has stains of blood;
 And it comes with the widow's wail;
 Look *we* on the glory whose milder rays
 Will bring no tears to the eyes that gaze,
 Whose trophies of triumph, whose songs of praise
 The tenderest heart may hail.

Then hail! all hail! thou ‘Dear Old Land’
 Where our fathers ashes lie;
 There are sunbeams bright on this far-off shore;
 There are starlit skies when the day is o'er,
 And we never may tread thy greensward more;
 But we'll love thee till we die.”

H. M.

DEAN SWIFT,—THE WOOD HALF-PENCE.



THE Drapier Letters by Swift, in abuse of the Wood Coinage 1722--23, are matter of history, but as we believe that many of the present generation have not read the letters, so as to gain a knowledge of their violent abuse, we give "Letter No. 1," from an edition published at Dublin in 1730.

To the Tradesmen, Shop-Keepers, Farmers, and Common-People in General, of the Kingdom of *IRELAND*.
Brethren, Friends, Countrymen, and Fellow Subjects,

What I intend now to say to you, is, next to your Duty to God, and the Care of your Salvation, of the greatest Concern to yourselves, and your Children; your Bread and Cloathing, and every common necessary of Life entirely depend upon it. Therefore I do most earnestly exhort you as Men, as Christians, as Parents, and as Lovers of your Country, to read this Paper with the utmost attention, or get it read to you by others; which that you may do at the less expence, I have ordered the Printer to sell it at the lowest rate.

It is a great fault among you, that when a person writes with no other intention than to do you good, you will not be at the pains to read his advices: One Copy of this Paper may serve a Dozen of you, which will be less than a farthing a-piece. It is your folly that you have no common or general interest in your view, not even the wisest among you, neither do you know or enquire, or care who are your friends, or who are your enemies.

About four years ago, a little Book was written, to advise all people to wear the manufactures of this our own Dear Country: it had no other design, said nothing against the King or Parliament, or any man, yet the poor Printer was prosecuted two years, with the utmost violence, and even some

weavers themselves, for whose sake it was written, being upon the Jury, found him guilty. This would be enough to discourage any Man from endeavouring to do you good, when you will either neglect him or fly in his face for his pains, and when he must expect only danger to himself and loss of money, perhaps to his ruin.

However, I cannot but warn you once more of the manifest destruction before your eyes, if you do not behave yourselves as you ought.

I will therefore first tell you the plain story of the fact ; and then I will lay before you, how you ought to act in common prudence, and according to the Laws of your Country.

The fact is thus, it having been many years since Copper half-pence or farthings were last coined in this Kingdom; they have been for some time very scarce, and many Counterfeits passed about under the name of Raps : several applications were made to England, that we might have Liberty to Coin new ones, as in former times we did ; but they did not succeed. At last one Mr. Wood a mean ordinary Man, a Hard-Ware dealer, procured a Patent under His Majesty's Broad Seal to Coin Fourscore and Ten Thousand Pounds in Copper for this Kingdom, which patent however did not oblige any one here to take them, unless they pleased. Now you must know, that the half-pence and farthings in England pass for very little more than they are worth. And if you should beat them to Pieces, and sell them to the brazier, you would not lose above a penny in a shilling. But Mr. Wood made his half-pence of such Base Metal, and so much smaller than the English ones, that the brazier would not give you above a penny of good money for a Shilling of his ; so that this Sum of Fourscore and Ten Thousand Pounds in Gold and Silver, must be given for trash that will not be worth above Eight or Nine Thousand Pounds real value. But this is not the worst, for Mr. Wood when he pleases, may by stealth send over another and another

Fourscore and Ten Thousand Pounds, and buy all our goods for Eleven parts in Twelve, under the value. For example, if a Hatter sells a dozen of Hats for Five Shillings a piece, which amounts to Three Pounds, and receives the payment in Mr. Wood's Coin, he really receives only the value of Five Shillings.

Perhaps you will wonder how such an ordinary fellow as this Mr. Wood could have so much interest as to get his Majesty's Broad Seal for so great a sum of bad money, to be sent to this poor Country, and that all the nobility and gentry here could not obtain the same favour, and let us make our own half-pence, as we used to do. Now I will make that matter very plain. We are at a great distance from the King's Court, and have no body there to solicit for us, although a great number of Lords and Squires, whose estates are here, and are our countrymen, spend all their lives and fortunes there. But this same Mr. Wood was able to attend constantly for his own interest ; he is an Englishman and had great friends and it seems knew very well where to give money, to those that would speak to others that could speak to the King and could tell a fair story. And His Majesty, and perhaps the great Lord or Lords who advised him, might think it was for our Country's good ; and so, as the Lawyers express it, the King was deceived in his grant, which often happens in all reigns. And I am sure if his Majesty knew that such a Patent, if it should take effect according to the desire of Mr. Wood, would utterly ruin this Kingdom, which hath give such great proofs of its Loyalty, he would immediately recall it, and perhaps shew his displeasure to somebody or other : but a word to the wise is enough. Most of you must have heard, with what anger our honourable House of Commons received an account of this Wood's Patent. There were several fine speeches made upon it, and plain proofs that it was all a wicked cheat from the bottom to the top, and several smart

votes were printed, which that same Wood had the assurance to answer likewise in Print, and in so confident a way, as if he were a better man than our whole Parliament put together.

This Wood, as soon as his Patent was passed, or soon after, sends over a great many barrels of those half-pence, to Cork and other Sea Port Towns, and to get them off, offered an Hundred Pounds in his Coin for Seventy or Eighty in Silver: But the collectors of the King's customs very honestly refused to take them, and so did almost every body else. And since the Parliament hath condemned them, and desired the King that they might be stopped, all the Kingdom do abominate them.

But Wood is still working under hand to force his half-pence upon us, and if he can by help of his friends in England prevail so far as to get an order that the commissioners and collectors of the King's money shall receive them, and that the Army is to be paid with them, then he thinks his work shall be done. And this is the difficulty you will be under in such a case: For the common soldier when he goes to the Market or Ale-house will offer this money, and if it be refused, perhaps he will Swagger and Hector, and threaten to beat the Butcher or Ale-wife, or take the Goods by force, and throw them the bad half-pence. In this and the like Cases, the Shop-Keeper, or Victualer, or any other tradesman has no more to do, than to demand ten times the Price of his goods if it is to be paid in Wood's money; for example, twenty pence of that money for a quart of Ale, and so in all things else, and not part with his goods till he gets the money.

For suppose you go to an Ale-house with that base money, and the Landlord gives you a quart for four of these half-pence, what must the Victualer do? His Brewer will not be paid in that Coin, or if the Brewer should be such a fool, the farmers will not take it from them for their beer, because they are bound by their leases to pay their Rents in good

and lawful money of England, which this is not, nor of Ireland neither, and the Squire their Landlord will never be so bewitched to take such trash for his land ; so that it must certainly stop some where or other, and wherever it stops it is the same thing, and we are all undone.

The common weight of these half-pence is between four and five to an ounce ; suppose five, then three shillings and four-pence will weigh a pound, and consequently twenty shillings will weigh six pounds butter weight. Now there are many hundred farmers who pay Two Hundred Pound a Year Rent : Therefore when one of these farmers comes with his half year's rent, which is one hundred pound, it will be at least six hundred pound weight, which is three horses load.

If a Squire has a mind to come to Town to buy Cloaths and Wine and Spices for himself and family, or perhaps to pass the winter here ; he must bring with him five or six horses loaden with sacks as the farmer bring their corn ; and when his Lady comes in her Coach to our Shops, it must be followed by a Car loaded with Mr. Wood's money. And I hope we shall have the grace to take it for no more than it is worth.

They say Squire Conolly has Sixteen Thousand Pounds a Year ; now if he sends for his Rent to Town, as it is likely he does, he must have two Hundred and Fifty Horses to bring up his Half Year's Rent, and two or three great Cellars in his House for Stowage. But what the Banker will do I cannot tell. For I am assured, that some great Bankers keep by them Forty Thousand Pounds in ready cash to answer all payments, which sum, in Mr. Wood's money, would require Twelve Hundred Horses to carry it.

For my own part, I am already resolved what to do ; I have a pretty good shop of Irish Stuffs and Silks, and instead of taking Mr. Wood's bad copper, I intend to truck with my neighbours the Butchers, and Bakers, and Brewers, and

the rest, Goods for Goods, and the little Gold and Silver I have, I will keep by me like my Heart's Blood till better times, or till I am just ready to starve, and then I will buy Mr. Wood's money, as my father did the brass money in K. James's time, who could buy ten pound of it with a Guinea, and I hope to get as much for a pistol, and so purchase bread from those who will be such fools as to sell it me.

These half-pence, if they once pass will soon be Counterfeit, because it may be cheaply done, the stuff is so base. The Dutch likewise will probably do the same thing, and send them over to us to pay for our goods ; and Mr. Wood will never be at rest but coin on : so that in some years we shall have at least five times fourscore and ten thousand pounds of this Lumber. Now the current money of this Kingdom is not reckoned to be above four hundred thousand pounds in all ; and while there is a Silver six pence left, these blood suckers will never be quiet.

When once the Kingdom is reduced to such a condition, I will tell you what must be the end : The Gentlemen of Estates will all turn off their tenants for want of payment, because, as I told you before, the Tenants are obliged by their leases to pay Sterling, which is lawful current money of England ; then they will turn their own Farmers, as too many of them do already, run all into Sheep where they can, keeping only such other Cattle as are necessary ; then they will be their own Merchants and send their Wool and Butter and Hides and Linnen beyond Sea for ready Money and Wine and Spices and Silks. They will keep only a few miserable Cottiers. The Farmers must rob or beg, or leave their Countrey. The shop keepers in this and every other Town, must break and starve : For it is the Landedman that maintains the Merchant, and Shop-keeper, and Handicrafts Man.

But when the Squire turns Farmer and Merchant himself,

all the good Money he gets from abroad, he will hoard up to send for England, and keep some poor Taylor or Weaver and the like in his own House, who will be glad to get bread at any rate.

I should never have done, if I were to tell you all the miseries that we shall undergo if we be so foolish and wicked as to take this Cursed Coyn. It would be very hard, if all Ireland should be put into one scale, and this sorry fellow Wood into the other, that Mr. Wood should weigh down this whole Kingdom, by which England gets above a Million of good money every year clear into their pockets, and that is more than the English do by all the World besides.

But your great comfort is, that, as his Majesty's Patent does not oblige you to take this money, so the Laws have not given the Crown a power of forcing the subjects to take what money the King pleases : For then by the same reason we might be bound to take Pebble Stones or Cockle Shells, or Stamped Leather for Current Coin, if ever we should happen to live under an ill Prince, who might likewise by the same power make a Guinea pass for ten Pounds, a Shilling for twenty Shillings, and so on. by which he would in a short time get all the Silver and Gold of the Kingdom into his own hands, and leave us nothing but brass or leather or what he pleased. Neither is any thing reckoned more cruel or oppressive in the French Government than their common practice of calling in all their money after they have sunk it very low, and then coining it a-new at a much higher value, which however is not the thousandth part so wicked as this abominable project of Mr. Wood. For the French give their subjects silver for silver, and gold for gold ; but this fellow will not so much as give us good brass or copper for our gold and silver, not even a twelfth part of their worth.

Having said this much, I will now go on to tell you the Judgments of some great Lawyers in this matter, whom I fee'd on purpose for your sakes, and got their opinions under

their hands, that I might be sure I went upon good grounds.

A famous Law Book call'd the Mirrour of Justice, discoursing of the Articles (or Laws) ordained by our Ancient Kings, declares the Law to be as follows : It was ordained that no King of this realm should change, impair or amend the money or make any other money than of gold or silver without the assent of all the Counties, that is, as my Lord Coke say, without the assent of Parliament.

This Book is very ancient, and of great authority for the time in which it was wrote, and with that character is often quoted by that great lawyer my Lord Coke. By the Laws of England, several Metals are divided into Lawful or true Metal and unlawful or false Metal ; the former comprehends Silver or Gold, the latter all baser Metals : That the former is only to pass in payments appears by an act of Parliament made the twentieth year of Edward the First, called the statute concerning the passing of pence, which I give you here as I got it translated into English ; for some of our Laws at that time were I am told, writ in Latin : Whoever in buying or selling presumeth to refuse an half-penny or farthing of Lawful money, bearing the stamp which it ought to have, let him be seized on as a contemner of the King's Majesty, and cast to prison.

By this Statue, no person is to be reckoned a contemner of the King's Majesty, and for that crime to be committed to prison ; but he who refuses to accept the King's Coin made of Lawful Metal, by which, as I observ'd before, Silver and Gold only are intended.

That this is the true construction of the act, appears not only from the plain meaning of the words, but from my Lord Coke' osbervation upon it. By this acts (says he) it appears, that no subject can be forc'd to take in buying or selling or other payments, any money made but of Lawful Metal ; that is, of Silver or Gold.

The Law of England gives the King all mines of Gold

and Silver, but not the mines of other Metals ; the reason of which prerogative or power, as it is given by my Lord Coke, is because money can be made of Gold and Silver, but not of other Metals.

Pursuant to this opinion half-pence and farthings were anciently made of Silver, which is more evident from the act of Parliament of Henry the IVth. Chap. 4. by which it is enacted as follows : Item, for the great scarcity that is at present within the realm of England of half-pence and farthings of Silver, it is ordained and established that the third part of all the money of Silver plate which shall be brought to the Bullion, shall be made in half-pence and farthings. This shews that by the words half-penny and farthing of Lawful money in that statue concerning the passing of pence, is meant a small Coin in half-pence and farthings of Silver.

This is further manifest from the statute of the ninth year of Edward the III. Chap. 3, which enacts, that no Sterling half-penny or farthing be molten for to make vessel, or any other thing by the gold smiths, nor others, upon forfeiture of the money so molten (or melted.)

By another act in this King's Reign black money was not to be current in England, and by an Act made in the eleventh year of his Reign Chap. 5. Gally half-pence were not to pass : What kind of Coin these were I do not know, but I presume they were made of base Metal, and that these Acts were no new Laws, but further declarations of the old Laws relating to the Coin.

Thus the Law stands in relation to Coin, nor is there any Example to the contrary, except one in Davis's reports, who tells us, that in the time of Tyrone's Rebellion Queen Elizabeth ordered money of mixt metal to be coined in the Tower of London, and sent over hither for payment of the Army, obliging all people to receive it and commanding that all Silver money should be taken only as Bullion, that

is, for as much as it weighed. Davis tells us several particulars in this matter too long here to trouble you with and that the Privy Council of this Kingdom obliged a merchant in England to receive this mixt money for goods transmitted hither.

But this proceeding is rejected by all the best Lawyers as contrary to Law, the Privy Council here having no such Power. And besides it is to be considered, that the Queen was then under great difficulties by a Rebellion in this Kingdom assisted from Spain, and whatever is done in great exigences and dangerous times should never be an example to proceed by in seasons of Peace and Quietness.

I will now, my dear friends, to save you the trouble, set before you in short what the Law obliges you to do, and what it does not oblige you to.

First, you are oblig'd to take all money in payments which is coined by the King and is of the English standard or weight, provided it be of Gold or Silver.

Secondly, you are not oblig'd to take any money which is not of Gold or Silver, not only the half-pence or farthings of England or of any other country ; and it is only for convenience, or ease, that you are content to take them, because the custom of coining Silver half-pence and farthings hath long been left off, I will suppose on account of their being subject to be lost.

Thirdly, much less are we obliged to take those vile half-pence of that same Wood, by which you must lose almost eleven-pence in every shilling.

Therefore, my friends, stand to it one and all, refuse this filthy trash : it is no treason to rebel against Mr. Wood, his Majesty in his patent obliges no body to take these half-pence ; our Gracious Prince hath no so ill advisers about him ; or if he had, yet you see the Laws have not left it in the King's power, to force us to take any Coin but what is

Lawful, of right standard, Gold and Silver ; therefore you have nothing to fear.

And let me in the next place apply my self particularly to you who are the poor sort of tradesmen : perhaps you may think you will not be so great losers as the rich, if these half-pence should pass, because you seldom see any Silver, and your customers come to your shops or stalls with nothing but brass, which you likewise find hard to be got ; but you may take my word, whenever this money gains footing among you, you will be utterly undone ; if you carry these half-pence to a shop for tobacco or brandy, or any other thing you want, the shop-keeper will advance his goods accordingly, or else he must break and leave the key under the door. Do you think I well sell you a yard of tenpenny stuff for twenty of Mr. Wood's half-pence ? No, not under two hundred at least, neither will I be at the trouble of counting, but weigh them in a lump. I will tell you one thing further, that if Mr. Wood's project should take, it will ruin even our beggars : For when I give a beggar an half-penny, it will quench his thirst, or go a good way to fill his belly ; but the twelfth part of a half-penny will do him no more service than if I should give him three pins out of my sleeve.

In short those half-pence are like the accursed thing, which as the Scripture tells us, the Children of Israel were forbidden to touch ; they will run about like the Plague and destroy every one who lays his hands upon them. I have heard scholars talk of a man who told a King that he had invented a way to torment people by putting them into a bull of Brass with fire under it, but the Prince put the projector first into his own brazen bull to make the experiment ; this very much resembles the project of Mr. Wood ; and the like of this may possibly be Mr. Wood's fate, that the brass be contrived to torment this Kingdom with, may prove his own torment, and his destruction at last.

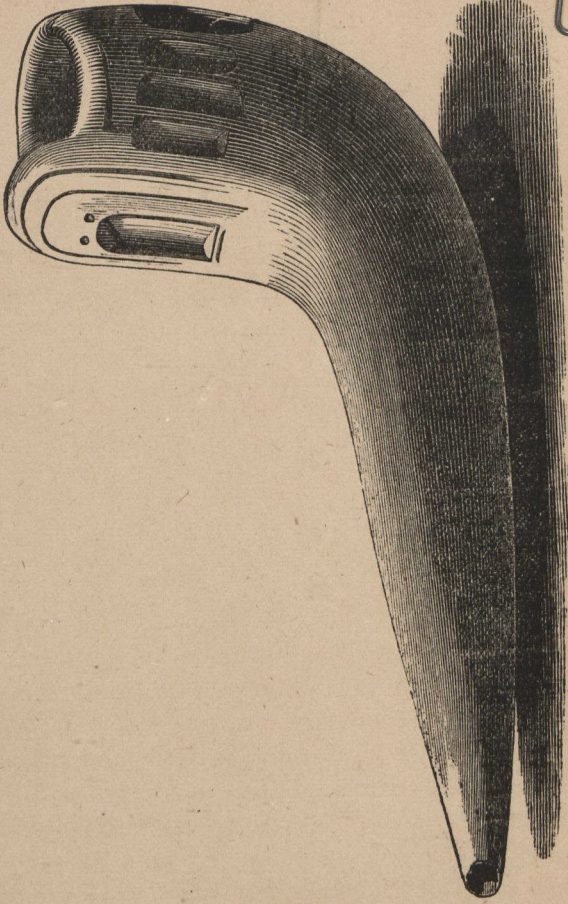


FIG. 1.

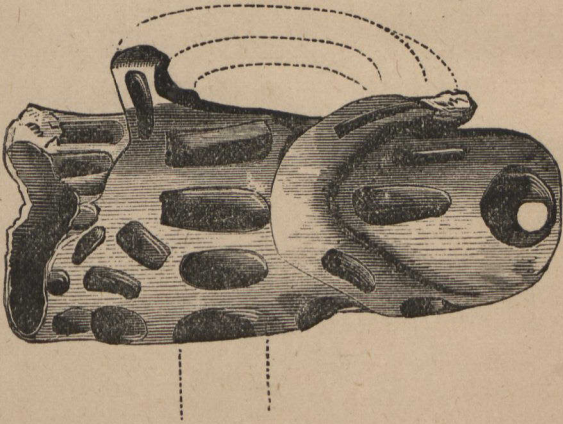


FIG 2.

N. B.—The author of this paper is inform'd by persons who have made it their business to be exact in their observations on the true value of these half-pence, that any person may expect to get a quart of twopenny ale for thirty-six of them.

I desire all persons may keep this paper carefully by them to refresh their memories whenever they shall have farther notice of Mr. Wood's half-pence or any other the like imposture.

INDIAN STONE PIPES.

BY R. W. McLACHLAN.



It is with ever deepening interest that we trace back to their first beginning articles now in common use. But the early history of many of them are so beclouded in the impenetrable haze of prehistoric times, that we can form little or no conception of their rude precursors, or of the incidents that lead to their invention. Yet from customs and usages connected with their present and past history, we may learn much of their first introduction and early uses.

So with the *Tabago*, as the pipe, rather than the "weed," was named by the Indians, from whom its properties were learned by the discoverers of the Western Continent, and by them introduced into the Old World, where its use soon became almost as universal as it had been for ages in the new. Its history, previous to that advent, is so meagre that it is only founded on the inferences deducted from the scanty remains of a former civilization that have come down to us in a more or less perfect condition.

Having then little data, save the legends and customs that have been collected from the many diverse tribes that once claimed possession of the whole of this continent, we

may be pardoned, if we draw upon our imagination, and picture to ourselves the scenes of this the Red man's great invention

Going back from one to two thousand years in the history of America, we might find ourselves one January evening in the midst of an Indian encampment, by the borders of a tropical stream. The northern blast coming down with more than usual rigour, fires were lighted in many of the tents for the general comfort. Into one of these tents, a bundle of the stalks of a broad leaved plant growing near by was carried and cast on the fire. The tent was soon filled with a stifling smoke, and as the native Americans are peculiarly susceptible to narcotics, the inmates were soon under its dreamy influence. Not only are they so highly susceptible, but they take great delight in the dreamy narcotized state here produced. Its qualities soon becoming known, every tent was provided with a bundle of this plant to be cast on the fire at the pleasure of its master. Thus we have an idea of the first smoke. But in a tropical climate this manner of smoking was rather inconvenient, as a Turkish bath, good enough in itself, was not a seasonable accessory. So a hollow in a rock near the camp was chosen, the smokers resorted thither, and on hands and knees, inhaled the delight giving fumes from the burning leaves placed therein. This being an unnatural position, a stem was invented, and by inserting it at the mouth of this primitive bowl, our primitive smoker was able to enjoy his "weed" comfortably seated. In this development on the embryo pipe, the early smoker still found something wanting, for it was rather wasteful of the precious leaves, requiring a larger stock every time it was filled, and not being one of the movables, a natural pipe was not always convenient to each place of encampment during the migrations of the tribe. Therefore a smaller stone, light enough to be carried along with the camp baggage was hollowed out. It was common property,

and on a clear summer evening in the middle of the camp, might be seen the Chief with the warriors of the tribe seated around a stone pot from which the blue smoke lazily curled upwards ; each having a long tube thrust into the smouldering leaves in the pot, drawing thence whiffs of smoke which they from time to time exhaled through their nostrils. This being still a cumbersome arrangement, and single warriors being often for days together on a lonely hunting expedition without his coveted solace, a smaller and more portable bowl was shaped, and the stem at length inserted at a hole drilled near the bottom, when we have the invention perfected.

The source of so much pleasure to the Indian soon led him to regard his pipe as a sacred object, rather than an ordinary utensil. It was to him his charm against evil, his diplomatist, his ensign, his sceptre, his wine cup, his oracle, aye, even his altar of incense. It suspended to his neck guarded him from the unseen dangers of the spirit world, the peace pipe passed from mouth to mouth, was the seal to the ratification of a treaty between contracting tribes. The sacred pipe, carried with the warriors while on the war path, was their Oriflamme stimulating them to still higher deeds of valor. When produced in the great council of the tribes, it was their ensign of royalty sealing their deliberations with authority. From it he inhaled rather than quaffed his sole narcotic, and from it poured fourth his libations to his gods ; under its influence the medicine men foretold events of the future, and warned their people of impending danger, while with its curling smoke the prayers of the Red Man ascended as incense to the great spirit.

His highest art was lavished on its ornamentation, upon it he exercised all his ingenuity. Many a weary hour did he spend over it, with the rude implements at command, before it was brought to perfection. Suitable stones for pipe making were always in great request. In their journeyings the young

heroes were always on the look out for such stones, treasuring them up until they could spare the time, shaping them. Their mode of working, after having selected the stone, generally a soft one, was to break it down to about the proper size, then to rub against a harder stone till near the requisite shape. The hole for the stem and bowl were drilled out by means of a hardwood stick, and a few grains of sand, made to revolve rapidly with a bow on the part to be drilled. The pipe then finished off with a sharp piece of flint or quartz, was ornamented according to the taste of the manufacturer.

So great was the demand for pipe stone, that it became an article of commerce, and quarries were opened in rocks where such stone was obtainable. Among these the Red pipe stone quarry of Portage Des Prairies in Minnesota, is the most celebrated. And such is the Indians esteem for this stone, that the place has come to be looked upon as sacred ; being a neutral ground for all tribes, where sworn enemies may smoke the pipe of peace together, none making them afraid, while they replace their old ones. Many are the legends related by the different nations resorting thither, of its creation and dedication. But one, as given by Caltin will suffice.

“The great spirit, at an ancient period, here called all the Indian nations together, and standing on the precipice of the red pipe stone rock, broke from its wall a piece, and made a huge pipe by turning it in his hands, while he smoked over them, and to the North, the South, the East, and the West, and told them that this stone was red, that it was their flesh, that they must use it for their pipes of peace, that it belonged to them all, and that the war club and scalping knife must not be raised on its ground. At the last whiff of his pipe his head went into a great cloud and the whole surface of the rock for several miles was melted and glazed. Two great ovens were opened beneath and two women (guardian spirits of the place) entered them in a blaze of fire, and

they are heard there yet (Tso-me-cos-tee and Tso-me cos-tee-won-dee) answering to the invocations of the high priests or medicine men who consult them when they are visitors to this sacred place."

This stone being of a beautiful red colour, has given the Indian the idea of human flesh or blood as the material from which it was created ; an idea running through all the legends collected regarding it. The mineral is somewhat harder than stealite, to which it is closely allied, yet it was when discovered altogether new to science, and has been named Catlinite after the discoverer.*

Each of the different races had pipes peculiar to themselves, enabling us in these after times to map out the limits of their range, and determine the degree of their civilization. The mound builders, who erected those huge tumuli that abound in the Ohio and adjoining Mississippi Valley. A people living long anterior to the days of Columbus, had a form of pipe altogether different from any in modern use. The stem was flat and broad shaped, so as to fill the mouth when parterly open, projecting equally from either side of bowl, one end of the stem was used as a handle while the smoke was inhaled through the other. The bowl thus placed in the middle of the stem was often highly ornamented, being shaped to represent a human head, bird, or some animal artistically fashioned, shewing that they had reached a much higher stage of civilization than the more modern inhabitants found by Europeans occupying their land.†

* Its component parts are

Water	8.4
Silica.....	48.2
Alumina.....	28.2
Magnesia.....	7.0
Chloride of Lime.....	2.6
Peroxide of Iron.....	5.0
Oxide of Manganese.....	.6

100 0

† A fragment of one of these pipes was found among many other remains pertaining to Canadian Indians, on Hopkins Island, near St. Regis, by Mr. James Hopkins. In the Autumn

The west coast of British Columbia and adjacent Islands are inhabited by a race of Indians called the "flat heads," from the peculiar custom of flattening the skull indulged in by many of its members. Their pipes are exceedingly elaborate, being a kind of feet work carved in black slate, in which figures of men, birds, and frogs are mixed up in a most grotesque manner, resembling some of the old carvings on medieval cathedrals. One pipe will often contain as many as fifty different figures, the small bowl being hollowed out of one of these figures, without interfering in any way with the whole design. Pipes made since the visits of Europeans, have become frequent, have cordage, rigging of vessels, and other European ideas curiously mixed up with their own native designs, shewing their art to be imitative, rather than original, still their style would indicate a much higher stage of civilization than that to which they have attained. The clay slate, from which these pipes are made, is from the carboniferous rocks of Queen Charlotte Islands and it is inferred that the inhabitants of those Islands, who are a wandering race, are the real manufacturer and in their wanderings sell them to their relatives on the mainland.

Coming back to the East, we find that at one time the Hurons ranged over the larger part of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, having left traces of their Villages by the borders of most of the principle rivers and lakes, the first pipe, figured * at the beginning, is from the borders of Lake Balsam in the County of Peterboro', Ontario. It is peculiar in being complete in itself, most other stone pipes

of 1874, a small mound was opened by him in which the bones of a man were found, together with a few flint arrow heads. Did a company of these mound building Indians once occupy these islands, or did they hold commercial intercourse with an Ancient Canadian Tribe? At any rate the specimen is curious and interesting as having been found in Canada.

* This pipe was found by Mr. James Angus, on lot No. 25, Township of Fenelon, who in digging turned it up with the spade. He writes that he has picked up many specimens of Indian pottery and arrowheads round the spot, and there is a tradition that the place was an old camping ground.

requiring a stem or mouth piece of wood or bone. Its ornamentation is very simple, consisting of a row of deep irregular depressions round the top, while the front has a semi-circular line running round and enclosing two dots and an oval, slightly depressed in the centre. The material is a beautiful green serpentine, and seems similar to that found at Grenville, Quebec. And may we not surmise that here in the East there might have been in early days a green pipe stone quarry, with all the sacred associations pertaining to such a place.

The second illustration is of a pipe * from the ancient Village of Hochelaga, at Montreal. It is more highly ornamented than the last, having a series of deep indentations irregularly spread over its surface. To the back was attached a piece, (which has unfortunately been broken off and lost), probably representing a lizard as clinging to or climbing up the pipe and looking into the bowl. While most, if not all of the pipes and fragments of pipes found at Hochelaga, of which there are many are of clay. This is interesting as being the only specimen made from stone. Having two holes to receive stems or mouth pieces, it was used as a peace pipe. And here on the slopes of Mount Royal from this pipe did the chief of this nation and his former enemy, together smoked peace to their respective warriors. Yet it seems a relic of still more value than a peace pipe, for from the hole at the bottom, it was suspended by a cord round the great Chieftains neck, and as his charm enabled him to dare the unseen danges of the spirit world unharmed. The material of this pipe is a yellowish steatite, found in abundance in the Eastern Townships, it is curious that from what distances stones were brought, and with the few implements at command how beautiful and varied were the designs carved on these pipes.

* Found by Mr. Charles R. Pearson when there was a regular curade made on the site of ancient Village of Hochelaga, now almost covered by the greater Village of Montreal, many interesting specimens were at that time found by school boys who after keeping them for some time threw them away when they became lost to our archaeological collections.

While Egypt has left us her mummies, Etruria her vases, Greece her sculptures, and Rome the trophies of her conquests, by the collection and study of which we can form some conception of the prevailing emotions and methods of action of the great races who have acted their part in the old world's history, let us not forget the peace pipe, and all the associations clustering around it regarding the fast fleeting Red races who have left their mark on this our new world.

THE "BRONZE CANNON."

BY BENJAMIN SULTE.

ANY one conversant with the archæological studies of Canada may remember an article published some forty years ago * by Mr. Amable Berthelot, respecting a piece of ordinance then recently found on a shoal in the River St. Lawrence, opposite the Village of Champlain, a little below Three-Rivers. It was at the time the subject of much speculation and discussion, the question being that of ascertaining whether that old Bronze piece had been lost there previous to or after Jacques Cartier's appearance in that neighborhood. †

Arguments were used *pro and con*, in order to prove that the relic must have belonged to the vessels of either Cartier or Verazain, and the conclusions generally arrived at were favorable to that belief. For want of information regarding the history of the locality where the object under debate was found, no one openly ventured to contest the theory thus stated. But the *Journal des Jesuites*, recently printed, suggests a reconsideration of this subject, inasmuch as a paragraph (pages 71-72) furnishes us with a recital of a wreck that occurred near Champlain Village, in the autumn of

* Transactions of the Quebec Hist. & Lit. Society, Vol. II, p. 198.

† See Bibaud's *Bibliothèque*, Vol. IX., p. 365, 521.

1646. According to the Journal, a Brigantine loaded with stores for Three-Rivers, was lost "near Cap-à-l'Arbre,"* with a crew of nine men, composed partly of sailors and partly of employees of the Jesuites, going to Three-Rivers.

The first point to be decided is to know the exact locality of Cap-a-l'Arbre. It has been stated † as being Cap a la Roche at the lower part of the seigneurie of St. Jean d'Eschaillon, nearly opposite Ste. Anne de la P'rade. From there eastwards to Quebec, no other localities but Portneuf and Sillery were inhabited so far back as 1646, and in that part above Cap-a-l'Arbre, one single settlement only was to be found (at Cap de la Madeleine) until Three-Rivers was reached. Thus by fixing the vicinity of Cap-a-l'Arbre as the place of the wreck, we feel confident that the record in question did not refer to any portion of the River below that Cape, but rather to a spot further on ;—no name apparently had then been given to the various places extending for nearly fifty miles along the river shore. It is true that the shoal at Champlain is not exactly in proximity (about fifteen miles distant) to Cap-a-l'Arbre, but in a wild unsettled country as this was at that time such difference can hardly be considered as an error on the part of the person who made the entry in the Parish Register of Quebec.

Can we infer from historical sources that the cannon was in use, and consequently got lost at any particular period ?

Its pattern is certainly the same as those common in the days of Francis the first of France, (say 1520--1530), therefore, contemporary with Verazain and Cartier, but this is no basis for the argument arrived at that it was lost from the ships of either of those two discoverers.

Verazain eludes all enquiries after 1525, when he was last seen in the Gulf of St. Lawrence ; he may have ascended

* Register, Quebec Parochial Church.

† La Revue Canadienne, 1874, p. 197.

the river,—we do not know. Cartier whose writings are so full of minute details, does not mention the least fact to help us in the belief that he actually suffered any such loss, which certainly he would have noted, had it occurred.

The wreck of the "Brigantin" of 1646 is the only fact established by documentary evidence to account for the presence of the old Bronze Gun on the Champlain shoal.

It is of very little importance that over a century had elapsed between Cartier and the year 1646. The style of those light guns for naval purposes was much the same during that period, and most likely the service in Canada at that early date, was not provided with arms and outfits of the latest improvements. From about 1595 French traders were travelling up and down the River St. Lawrence every summer. Leaving their sea going vessels at Tadoussac, they used to carry on their trade as far as Three-Rivers, if not further, by means of "Choloupes" or "bargues" fitted up for half a dozen mariners or even a less number. These barges had one or two *pierriers* or *espoirs*, working on pivots at the bow and stern. Nothing better could then be adopted for the protection of the Europeans against the Indians. During the whole of the seventeenth century no material change took place in that way, and no doubt that such was the armament of the "brigantin" of 1646. Precisely at that time small guns of a shape and size similar to the one found at Champlain were no longer used on board large vessels, but only on smaller vessels coasting between the ports of France. It is to be suspected that the Colonies were also provided with similar arms for their internal navigation. Even if the Francis First pattern were then obsolete for military purposes, it was quite good enough to be used against the Indians, and for a trifle the adventurers engaged in the fur trade of Canada probably bought them in preference to an improved and more costly weapon.

Some forty years since, one or two Guns of a similar

character were found in the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec ; it is not necessary to explain that they were used exclusively in the navigation of the River when we compare them with other pieces (all of large dimensions) discovered below Quebec, *i. e.*, within the area of the oceanic navigation.

The "Bronze Cannon," as it was called, was destroyed in a fire in Quebec about thirty years ago. Its length was three feet four inches and a half. Grose * gives a description of the Francis First piece, that applies to this Gun in every way. It is unnecessary to add that such a primitive specimen in the art of casting cannon was far behind what could be produced in our day in this line, but there is one thing remarkable in these old guns : the application of the breech-loading system of modern days, which seems to have acted fairly enough. The mechanism is a box carrying the cartridge, that was easily slipped through a small opening into the breech of the piece, and closed with a bolt ; this was drawn out after the discharge had taken place.

What has become of the other Guns found in the St. Lawrence, and said to be exactly like the "Bronze Cannon" destroyed in Quebec ?

DESPATCH RELATING TO THE INVASION OF CANADA IN 1775.

BY the kindness of Mr. Lemoine, we are able to place before our readers a copy of a despatch from Guy Johnson, relating to the invasion of Canada. It is addressed to Lord Dartmouth, 12th October, 1775, and now lies, with a lot of archives belonging to the Dominion Government, in the Library of the Literary and Historical Society, Quebec.

* *Military Antiquities*, Vol. I., p. 384. See also cut and text in *Le Magasin Pittoresque*, 1836, p. 199.

MY LORD,—The uncommon trouble and various difficulties I met with in the discharge of my duties the last summer, together with the uncertainty of events, prevented my writing to your Lordship for some time past, and indeed there only appeared a single opportunity since I came into this Province ; however, I could not let the vessel sail at this time without doing myself the honor of giving your Lordship a brief sketch of my past transactions, hoping to lay the whole before you more fully in a little time.

Finding in May last that all necessaries for the Indians were stopped by order of the Committees, and myself threatened with an attack from a Committee armed force, and having then received secret instructions and despatches from General Gage respecting the measures I had to take, I left home the last of that month, and by the help of a body of white men and Indians, arrived with great difficulty at Ontario, (where in a little time), I assembled 1458 Indians and adjusted matters with them in such a manner that they agreed to defend the communication and assist His Majesty's troops in their operations.

The beginning of July, I set out for this place with a chosen body of them, and Rangers, to the number of 220 ; not being able to get any craft or even provisions for more, and arrived here the 17th of that month, and soon after convened a second body of the Northern Confederacy to the amount of 1700 and upwards, who entered into the same engagements, notwithstanding they had declined coming in some time before on Governor Carleton's requisitions, their minds having been corrupted by New England emissaries, and most of them discouraged by the backwardness of the Canadians. These Indians remained encamped for a considerable time, waiting the motion of troops, and I detached from them about 100 Indians to serve as scouts and covering parties to the troops at St. Johns, which were then much exposed. These Indians had several skirmishes with the

New Englanders, in one of which they killed Captain Baker, an out-law of New York, and a very daring and dangerous rebel, who was returning to the enemy with a particular state of the force, &c., at St. Johns.

The preparations for the defence of this Province, and the annoyance of the enemy, going on very slowly through the prejudices of the Canadians, and the want of influence among the noblesse, and Governor Carlton not judging it expedient to permit the Indians to pass the limits of the Colony, the latter, after a stay far beyond what is usual with Indians, begun to return to their respective countries, giving assurances of their readiness to return whenever there was a prospect of troops or military operations, leaving with me, however, a body of about 500 in three camps.

On the 6th September, the Rebel Army advanced in view of St. Johns, and the first division, consisting of about 700 men, under a General Montgomery, began to land near the place, on which the Indians there marched out, and though unsupported by any troops, &c., gave them so warm a reception, that after being twice repulsed, they returned with precipitation, with the loss of about 100 killed and wounded. On our side, one of my Captains was shot through the thigh, 6 Indian warriors killed, and as many wounded. The number of Indians in that action was under 90, and at that time I had in different encampments 408 of the several Nations. This, My Lord, was the critical time for striking such a blow as would have freed the country of these invaders, and greatly contributed to assist General Gage's operations; but such was the infatuation of the Canadians, that they could not, with all General Carleton's endeavours, be prevailed on even to defend their country, and the enemy, after a pause of some days, at Isle aux Nois, returned, invested the small body of Regulars at St. Johns, cut off all communication with it and Montreal, and

scattered their parties through the country, some of whom came within sight of that city, whilst the Indians disappointed at finding none to co-operate with them, began to take measures for their own security, and many of them retired. During all this time the enemy employed their most fitting officers with parties to draw in the Canadians to join them, and numbers did so.

Encouraged by this, and relying on some persons said to be disaffected in the city, Col. Allen, their most daring partizan, advanced with a body of about 140 Rebels, very near Montreal, which was thrown into the utmost confusion. A body, consisting of some Regulars, volunteers and 32 officers and men, of my Department, with a few Indians, marched out to oppose them on the 25th September, and engaged them within less than three miles of the gates, when the Rebels were defeated, and Col. Allen being vigorously pressed by those of my corps, surrendered to Mr. Johnson, one of my officers.

This small affair promised great consequences, and had the Governor been able to pursue it immediately, this Colony would now have been freed from the distress under which it has long laboured; but the Canadians have not as yet come in, in such numbers as to answer the design of Government, and the season being very far advanced in this cold climate, the few remaining Indians propose to return home in a day or two.

* * * * *

G. JOHNSON.

THE FIRST (?) RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAIN IN AMERICA.



IN the year 1870, the Antique Publishing Co., issued a Lithograph purporting to be that of the first Railroad Passenger Train in America. The letter press gave what would appear to be a truthful account of the event, which the picture commemor-

ated, and the portraits of the party of excursionists are given, with their names attached. The engine is said to have been named the John Bull, its weight 4 tons, and the engineer's name John Hampson, an Englishman. It is published as a copy of a painting in the collection of the Historical Society, Hartford, Connecticut. This picture, which has been looked upon with much interest, adds another proof of the reckless manner in which matters of history are oft-times perverted. Under date of August 24th, 1874, Mr. William H. Brown, McKean county, Pa., writes to the President of the Connecticut Historical Society; and stating that he, Mr. Brown, is the artist who prepared the picture, (a salhouette), that it is a representation of what proves to be the 3rd train in America. That with but one exception, that of Thurlow Wood, the portraits were introduced merely to make up the picture, (although the portraits are correct and were copied from originals in the artists studio). That the Engineer's name was David Matthew (not Hampson) and, that the Engine was not the "John Bull" but De Witt Clinton. In fact, that beyond the fact that train may be correctly represented, all the appendages therein, and the interesting description given, are a tissue of misrepresentations.

The true origin of the original of the published picture is given by Mr. Brown, as follows :

"In the year 1831, I was in Albany, in the exercise of my profession as an artist, and had an office in State street, over the store of a Mr. Miller. My style of likeness was the full-length profile cut out of black paper and placed upon a white card. From my earliest boyhood I was gifted with that faculty and had reached in it (as every one conceded) a great degree of perfection, and for over twenty-five years made a most lucrative business in the exercise of the faculty.

"As I said before, in 1831 I was in Albany when the first locomotive arrived in that city from the West Point works, then in New York city, foot of Beach street. On the 9th of

August the first experiment with that locomotive was to be made upon the road. Just before the time of the train starting from the top of the inclined plane, I arrived at the scene and there beheld for the first time a locomotive, and was struck with the novel appearance of the machine and its train of cars. Drawing from my pocket a letter I had received a day or two before, with a few lines only written on a whole sheet of cap paper, and making an appropriation of the unoccupied part of the sheet, and substituting my hat for a desk, I made a rough and hasty sketch of the curious looking machine and its appendages, and at the same time a sketch of the engineer on the machine, who, twenty-eight years after, I learned was Mr. David Mathew. Just as I had made my sketch I was notified that the train was about to start. So, gathering up my papers, I hurried to and fortunately got a seat in one of the cars and had a ride to Schenectady. After our return to Albany I made a correct cut (in my peculiar style) from the rough drawing I had made, and that identical cutting in black paper I presented to the Connecticut Historical Society, through Dr. Comstock, one of its members. With regard to the passengers represented in the cars, I will say that I did not see one of them on that occasion, but placed them there from copies of their pictures arranged on the walls of my office as specimens of my skill ; although since then, in a letter I got from Mr. Thurlow Weed, he informs me that he was one of the passengers on the cars on that occasion, and he saw me when I made the sketch before starting."

He then proceeds to show that the first Locomotive run in America was of English manufacture and called the Stourbridge Lion. It was run at Honedale, Penn., by Horatio Allen on the 8th August, 1829, two years and one day before that shown in the picture. The first American locomotive named the "Best Friend of Charleston," was run on the South Carolina Railroad, on the 25th December, 1830.

The second named the "West Point," also for the South Carolina Railroad, ran on the 5th of March, 1831, the picture referred to is therefore but a true representative of the third American built locomotive and train.

This picture, referred to in this article, has been copied and copy-righted by a party in Canada.—EDS.

THE PISTOLS AND SASH OF GEN. WOLFE, 1795.

To the Editor of the Antiquarian.

DEAR SIR,—Would you allow me to write in your magazine additional information on an incident relating to the seige of Quebec in 1759. By the following documents, which come to me with every guarantee of reliability in the writers, it would appear that the gallant General Wolfe, before expiring on the Plains of Abraham on the 13th September, 1759, bequeathed his pistol and sash to one of the surgeons who attended him, Dr. Elihu or Edward Tudor, a Welshman, born in 1733, who graduated at Yale College, 1750, joined the English Army in 1755, was present at the taking of Quebec. Left the service about 1767—received a pension and grant of land from English Government. These relics are now in the possession of Dr. Tudor's grand daughter, Mrs. Strong, at Monkton. Awaiting further particulars,

I remain, Dear Sir, yours &c.,
J. M. LEMOINE.

MONKTON, *April 26th, 1875.*

J. M. LEMOINE, ESQ.,

SIR,—Please find enclosed statement of Mrs. Strong, relative to the Pistols and Sash of General Wolfe. You will undoubtedly remember that I wrote to you last winter, and that you answered, asking for something more authentic. Consequently I drew up a set of questions, leaving after

each question space for answer, now I return them to you. There is no question in the minds of people here about the facts as stated by Mrs. Strong.

The authenticity of the matter is as well established here as that Mr Harriaux is proprietor of General Montgomery's sabre. I should be very happy to receive one of the books that are being prepared of that era in the history of Quebec.

I have the honor, Sir, of being at your service.

G. E. SMITH.

"Dr. Elihu or Edward Tudor, was descended from Owen Tudor who came from Wales with the Puritans: was born 1733; graduated at Yale College, 1750; joined the army, 1755; was at the taking of Quebec and the Harana about 1767; he was discharged and returned to his native place, he received a pension during his life and also a grant of land from the English Government."

The above statement is made by Mr. C. W. Strong of the firm of Strong and Middlebrook, Vergennes, Vt.

Will Mrs. Strong please answer the following questions?

What is your maiden name? Sarah Tudor.

What was your father's name in full, and profession? Edward Tudor, Educated at Philadelphia as Physician, Surgeon and Dentist.

What was your Grandfather's name and profession? Elihu Tudor, Physican, and Surgeon; generally wrote it Edward as he disliked the name Elihu.

When and where was he born? February, 1733, Windsor, Connecticut.

When and where did he die? East Windsor, Con., March, 1826.

Was he Surgeon on General Wolfe's staff at Quebec in 1759? He was.

How do you know that your Grandfather Tudor attended upon General Wolfe, when he was wounded on the 13th September, 1759, at Quebec? I have often heard my grandfather relate the circumstance, and other interesting reminiscences of the General.

What is the history or tradition as you have it, that General Wolfe gave your grandfather his pistol? The history he—my grandfather—gave was, only that they were given him at the death of General Wolfe.

Describe them,—They are Rifled Breech Loaders, London maker, Flint Locks, Silver Mounted with English Coat of Arms on butt; the Sash was cut up. Dr. Strong has a piece; it is stained.

Have you them in your possession? My son, Dr. Edward T. Strong of Crown Point, New York, has them.

Have you the Sash worn by Surgeon Tudor at the time the General was killed? The Sash was three yards long, Crimson Silk,—It was General Wolfe's Sash given to my grandfather.

What is said of stains of blood upon it from the wound that caused Wolfe's death? It was rent with the shot and stained with his blood.

MRS. SARAH TUDOR STRONG.

COUNTERFEIT COINS OF THE COMMON-WEALTH.

(From *Numismata Cromwelliana*, by W. H. Henfrey.)



THE following extract from a contemporary newspaper affords us an interesting example of Richard Pight's proceedings against the false coiners. It is exactly copied from *The Publick Intelligencer*, Number 4, from Monday October 22 to Monday October 29, 1655.

" An Advertisement.

" There is a great offendor of this Commonwealth, whose name is *Abraham Stapley*, thirty years of age, a *Sussex* man, brown haired, of middle size, whitely cloured, very slender, usually going in sad coloured clothes ; he first lived in *Westminster*, at the Mill-bank ; from thence he went to *Red-rose* street in *Covent-Garden*, from thence into *Dirty Lane* in *Saint Gileses* ; from thence to *Saint Saveries dock* ; from thence to *Detford*. This *Abraham Stapley*, is a false Coiner of money, for, in his house at *Detford* were found several false Coining Irons for half Crowns, and false half Crowns, Coined with the date 1655, and this is to give notice to all persons whatsoever, that shall receive any of this said money of *Stapleys*, dated 1655, their being none of that date in his Highness Mint coined to this day the 26 of *October* ; If they do not give notice to me *Richard Pight*, I shall wheresoever I finde them, prosecute them according to the Law : whosoever shall apprehend this party, and bring certain Intelligence to *Master Pight* in the Tower, Surveyour of the Melting-house in his Highnesse Mint, shall receive five pounds for their faithful service to the Commonwealth.

" *Richard Pight.*"

It is perhaps unnecessary to remind the reader that *Stapley* was liable to the punishment of death for counterfeiting the coin of the realm ; for this crime had been held to be high treason ever since the year 1351 (25 Edward III. chapter 2.)

PEWTER FARTHING'S OF CROMWELL.

(From Numismata Cromwelliana.)



SOME of the farthings of 1654 are still in existence ; and we will now describe the two pewter farthings of that date which were actually put into circulation, as we learn from the following passage in a contemporary newspaper :—

Wednesday, 26th April, 1654.—“ This night are come out new Farthings, weighing a quarter of an ounce fine Pewter, which is but the price of new Pewter ; that so the people may never hereafter fear to loose much by them ; with the Harp of one side, and a crosse on the other, with T. K. above it.”—Page 3802, No. 239, of *Severall Proceedings of State Affairs*.

That the issue of these farthings was unauthorised and contrary to the wishes of the government, appears from an official notice which was speedily published, prohibiting their circulation in these terms :—

“ An Advertisement.

“ Whereas several persons have presented unto his Highness and his Council, divers patterns for the making of a common Farthing for the use of the Common wealth ; and have attended several times about the same, and at this day the business is depending before his honourable Council, and their pleasure as yet not signified therein. And yet notwithstanding in the mean time several persons have presumed without any Authority or Declaration of the State to set the Common-wealth of *Englands Arms* on a piece of pewter of the weight of about a quarter of an ounce, and have procured intimation in Print to be made, that these pewter farthings are allowed to pass currant through the Commonwealth of *England, &c.*, and in pursuance thereof, have and do daily vend these unauthorized pewter farthings in *London* and other parts of this Commonwealth, to the great deceit and dammage of this Nation.

“ These are to give notice to all men, that if there be not a sudden stop of the making and vending of those pewter farthings, the Commonwealth will be greatly deceived, both by mixing the Pewter with Lead, and also every Tinker and other lewd persons will get molds and made the said pewter farthings in every corner. Therefore all people ought to take notice that no farthings are to pass, but such only as

shall be authorized, by his Highness and his Council to pass through the Common-wealth."—Page 3474, No. 204, of *Mercurius Politicus*, 4—11th May, 1654.

There are two varieties of these pewter farthings, apparently from the same dies, but one has the addition of a sun with long rays over the shield on the reverse.

No. 1. Obverse, a shield bearing a cross. Above it, a wreath of what appear to be roses, enclosing the initials T. K. Legend— $\frac{1}{4}$ OUNCE. OF FINE PEWTER. Reverse, a similar shield bearing the Irish harp; a wreath of laurel above. Legened—FOR NECESSARY CHANGE. On each side is a beaded inner circle. Size .9 of an inch in diameter.

No. 2. Nearly similar to no. 1, being from the same dies, but with the addition of a sun over the centre of the reverse, its rays reaching to the inner circle. It was the best specimen available, since, although it shows much decay, it is less corroded than that in the British Museum. On a very fine specimen sold at Mr. J. B. Bergne's sale, 27th May 1873, lot 874, the eyes, nose, and mouth could be distinguished on the face of the sun.

THE WATERLOO MEDAL.



A MEDAL was struck for this victory, which was conferred on all present in the three actions of the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June, 1815. In a letter from the Duke of Wellington to the Duke of York, dated Orville, 28th June, 1815, His Grace wrote, "I would likewise beg leave to suggest to your Royal Highness the expediency of giving to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers engaged in the Battle of Waterloo a medal. I am convinced it would have the best effect in the army; and if that battle should settle our concerns, they will well deserve it." In a letter from His Grace to Earl Bathurst,

Secretary of State for the War Department, on the 17th of September, this passage occurs:—"I have long intended to write to you about the medal for Waterloo. I recommended that we should all have the same medal, hung to the same ribbon as that now used with the medals."

The Waterloo Medal has on the obverse the head of the Prince Regent, inscribed GEORGE P. REGENT; on the reverse is Victory, seated on a pedestal, holding the palm in the right hand, and the olive branch in the left. Above the figure of Victory is the name of the illustrious commander WELLINGTON, and under it the word WATERLOO, with the date of the battle, June 18th., 1815. This figure evidently owes its origin to a Greek coin of ELIS, about 450, B.C. A specimen of the coin is preserved in the British Museum.

The name, rank, and regiment of the officer or soldier were engraved round the edge* of the medal, which was to be suspended from the button-hole of the uniform to the ribbon authorized for the military medals, namely, crimson with blue edges. In the "London Gazette," of the 23rd of April, 1816, was published the following official notification:—

MEMORANDUM

"Horse Guards, March 10th, 1816.

"The Prince Regent has been graciously pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to command, that in commemoration of the brilliant and decisive victory of Waterloo, a medal should be conferred on every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier of the British Army, present upon that memorable occasion.

"His Royal Highness has further been pleased to com-

* In an interesting paper, entitled "ARSLUY HOUSE," which appeared in the "Quarterly Review," for March, 1853, descriptive of a visit to the late Duke's residence, the writer thus alludes to this medal,— "His own Waterloo medal, engraved 'Arthur Duke of Wellington,' and much worn by use, with the ring cobbled and mended by himself, is indeed a relic.

mand that the ribbon issued with the medal, shall never be worn but with the the medal appended to it.

By command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent ;
FREDERICK, Commander-in-Chief.

H. TORRENS, Major-General and Military Secretary. "

The distinction for Waterloo became the more valuable, from the fact that there was only one ribbon and one medal for all ranks of the army, from the Commander of the Forces to the youngest drummer.

SILVER COINAGE OF THE DOMINION.



THE Halifax British *Colonists* says : " In the exports of the week we note a shipment of silver coin to the value of nearly \$20,000. These coins are British silver, which are collected and shipped to London on account of the Canadian Government, and there sold or recoined into half dollars and quarters in Canadian currency. This process has been going on for four years with no signs of stoppage, and the movement is something akin to what is tightening the money market in England. In 1871 when our Currency was assimilated to that of the Dominion the coinage in circulation was the old British silver, and the Ottawa Government engaged to rid the country of this broken coinage, and replace it by pieces which would work smoothly in the new system. The Bank of Montreal agreed to handle the operation for one half per cent. Government paying expenses of shipment and taking the coin by tale, thereby, footing the loss in weight in smooth and defaced coins. Had there been no inflow the country would have been cleaned out long ago, but considerable sums of British silver are paid to the troops and the navy both here and in the West Indies, and as a saving to shop-keepers is effected by taking the quarter at twenty-four cents, and other coins in proportion, while the banks receive at the legal rate, most of the silver speedily finds its way into the

bank vaults and thence to Britain. Very much of this silver has not lost the 'mint bloom' when it is consigned to the money bag in company with the old 'George,' and it seems to be great waste of money to ship new silver out here only to be shipped back again and consigned to the melting pot, but such are the eccentricities of trade and currency."

LOCAL CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

From the American Journal of Numismatics.



NUMBER of "Centennial Medals" have been struck to commemorate historical events at the opening of the Revolution, in various localities. One of the first was that for the "Lexington Centennial." The obverse represents the seal of the town of Lexington, which is, in fact, a condensed history of the town — the minute man of 1775 being the prominent figure in the shield, and the device encircling it being the memorable utterance of Samuel Adams, "What a glorious morning for America!" The die was cut by Mr. Henry Mitchell of Boston, and the medals were struck at the Philadelphia Mint. Prices in the different metals: gold, to order, \$30 *in coin*; silver, to order, \$3 *in coin*; bronze, \$1 in currency. Orders for these medals may be sent to the Rev. Edward G. Porter, Centennial Committee, Lexington, Mass.

The first impression of the medal struck at the Philadelphia Mint to commemorate the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, has been received in Washington. In size and value it is equal to the half-dollar pieces. Its execution and finish are said to be creditable. On one side is a hornet's nest, which is typical of the announcement by the king's officers that Mecklenburg was a hornet's nest of rebels. On the same side is also a liberty cap, surrounded by the rays of the rising sun. Beneath are two clasped hands, which are typical of the united North and South at the close

of the last war, On the reverse side, within a circle, are the inscriptions: "May 20, 1775 and May 20, 1875 — Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence." Two thousand silver medals have been ordered by the Executive Committee of the Centennial Celebration, and a large number of copper impressions.

MEDAL FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT.

KING WILLIAM the Fourth, on the 30th of July, 1830, signified to the Secretary at War his command that discharged soldiers receiving a gratuity under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 14th of November, 1829, should be entitled to wear a silver medal, having on one side of it the words "For Long Service and Good Conduct," and on the other in relief, the king's arms, with the name and rank of the soldier, and the year inscribed thereon. The medal was to be transmitted by the Adjutant-General to the officer commanding the regiment, who was to deliver it to the soldier on parade, with the parchment certificate of discharge, on which the grant was to be recorded, as well as in the regimental orders, and in the register of soldier's services. When circumstances prevented the discharged soldier from receiving the medal at the regiment, the same was to be delivered to him through the Adjutant-General, at the Board of the Chelsea Commissioners. The men to be recommended must have completed a service of twenty-one years in the artillery, engineers, and infantry, and twenty-four years in the cavalry. Under special circumstances pensioners could be recommended by their former commanding officers for this distinction, but they were eligible only for the year in which they were discharged, and the application in their behalf had to be made within three years from the date of their quitting the service.

Since the introduction of this medal an improvement has been made in the issue ; by the shortening of the qualifying period, where it was twenty-one to eighteen years, and where twenty-four to twenty-one years. The medal is now delivered to the soldier, in most instances, before discharge, and on parade by his commanding officer, thus enabling him to wear it during the remaining period of his service in the regiment. The names and services of the recipients are notified, as far as practicable, to the parishes to which they belong. East or West India service does not reckon as additional towards the Good Conduct Medal, and service under age is not allowed to be counted.

By a Royal Warrant, dated 16th January, 1860, the grant of the medal for "Long Service and Good conduct," *without gratuities*, was in future to be extended to such soldiers as might fulfil the conditions previously required, but who were precluded from becoming recipients of the medal with a gratuity, in consequence of the aggregate amount to be annually awarded having been already appropriated. In addition to those already authorized with gratuities, it was directed that the medal alone should be granted to such soldiers, whether sergeants, corporals, or privates, as might be selected for them, the same rule being observed as regards their qualifications, in the following proportion in each year namely, —To each cavalry regiment and battalion of the military train, two ; to each brigade of the royal artillery, three ; to every nine hundred men of the royal engineers, three ; to each infantry regiment or battalion, three.

Non-commissioned officers and men who might be qualified before discharge, were to be eligible to receive the medal without gratuity, if recommended by their former commanding officers within three years after their discharge.

Non-commissioned officers on the permanent staff of the militia who were eligible previous to their discharge from the army for the medal with gratuity, are also eligible to re-

ceive medals without gratuities, and no limit is placed on the grant as regards the date of discharge from the army in the case of men so serving. Their names have to be submitted by the officer commanding the militia regiment to which they belong, who is to prove their qualification by transmitting, with the recommendation, a statement of their army services, exemption from trial by court-martial, etc., according to the prescribed form, and certified by their former commanding officer. A record of the recipients of these medals is preserved in the office of the Secretary of State for War.

This medal is similar to that granted for "Distinguished Conduct in the Field," the words "For Long Service and Good Conduct" being substituted instead of "For Distinguished Conduct in the Field." The ribbon is crimson, like that for Meritorious Service.

BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

AT the sale held lately in London, the books and manuscripts of the late Mr. E. L. S. Benson were sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, and most of the books on account of their extraordinary rarity and fine condition went at unusually high prices. Among those eagerly contested for were:— Lot 15, "Biblia Sacra Latina," printed by Jenson in 1476, on vellum, 2 vols, having the *registrum fac-simile*—£370. Lot 18. The first English Bible by Miles Coverdale, printed in 1535, of which no perfect copy is known, having three leaves and map in *fac-simile*—£360. Lot 16. First German Bible—£75. Lot 17. German Bible printed at Augsburg circa 1373—£52. Lot 8. "Arthur and Knyghtes of the Rounde Table," an extremely rare romance of chivalry, printed in 1557 by W. Coplande—£94. Lot 63. "Chronicon Nurembergense," with quaint woodcuts—£18 10s. Lot 94. Dugdale's *Monasticon*, on large paper—£100. Lot 125. Holbein's "Portraits of the Court of Henry VIII."—£31.

Lot 126. Holinshed's Chronicles without the Castrations—£20. Lot 130, "Homer" translated by Chapman—£22. Lot 131, "Horati Opera," Didot's magnificent edition with proof plates—£39. Lot 61. "Chronicles of England," 22 vols. £28. Lot 66. Clarke's "Répertoire Bibliographique," extensively illustrated—£25. Lot 67. Cokain's Poems—£17 15s. Lot 79. Dibden's "Decameron," 3 vols.—£35. Lot 80. Dibden's "Northern Tour," 3 vols.—£27. Lot 83. Dibden's "Bibliomania," profusely illustrated—£46 10s. Lot 88. Dicken's works, 46 vols.—£65. Lot 111. "Guarina Pastor Fido," printed on vellum by Didot—£37. Lot 168. Massachusetts Historical Society's collections—£26 10s. Lot 185. Percy Society's publications—£22 5s. Lot 187. Petrarca Rime, Manuscript, on vellum—£68 10s. Lot 192. Psalterium Latinum, Manuscript, on vellum, with illuminations—£79. Lot 197. Ritson's work's, 37 vols.—£72. Lot 198. "Ritson's Bibliographia Scotica," unpublished manuscript—£25 10s. Lot 200. "Roxburghe Revels," illustrated—£28. Lots 201, 202, and 203. Ruskin's "Stones of Venice," "Modern Painters," and "Seven Lamps of Architecture," 9 vols.—£47 10s. Lots 217, 218, and 219. Shakespeare's plays, 2d edition—£62; 3d edition, £59; 4th edition,—£23 5s.

— An important discovery of old official records has been made at the India Office. While the museum was being transferred to South Kensington a large number of documents turned up, and these proved to be papers of considerable value, relating to affairs of the East India Company in Hindostan, between the reign of James I. and George II. It is supposed that among the documents which are numerous, several important fac-similies or even originals of treaties in the principal Hindoo and Mohammedan dynasties of the time will be found, which will afford a good deal of information about the historical entanglements of the period.

MEDAL OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



At the Boston meeting of the Pomological Society of the United States, the Ontario Fruit Growers Association was awarded four silver and one bronze medal. The silver medals were given for



the best collection of open air grapes, for the best collection



of plums, for the finest collection of pears, and for the whole

EDITORIAL.



IN commencing our fourth volume, we take this opportunity of thanking our numerous friends for their kind interest in our magazine; and we would confidently look forward to a continuance of their kindness during the present volume. The task of Editing an Antiquarian Journal in a new country like Canada can not be the work of one man but all who take an interest in the history of our country may lend a helping hand in placing before our readers such facts and incidents, as come within their knowledge. We trust, therefore, that our friends will rally to our support, and we would also rely on them to largely extend our list of subscribers.

— A number of sales of Coins have taken place since our last issue, but none bearing with sufficient interest on Canadian or general Numismatics to be worthy of any lengthened notice.

— The 126th Anniversary of the settlement of Halifax was celebrated on Monday, June 21, 1875, by a public holiday—one hundred guns were fired, and bells rung. The war vessels, citadel and fortification were opened to the public

— The only gold medal of President Washington of 1790 now in existence in this country was exhibited at the last meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

— An agent of the British Government is engaged in collecting materials for English history from the secret archives of the Vatican. After the consent of the Pope had been obtained to the scheme, official obstacles were raised, which were removed through the exertions of Cardinal Manning during his late visit to Rome.

— It is proposed to calender and publish the records of the Scotch Privy Council from the beginning of Queen Mary's reign down to the union. These records have hitherto

been practically inaccessible, and it is expected that their publication will throw new light on some of the most interesting periods of Scottish history.

— *The Providence Journal* says:—"Most book collectors have their specialties or hobbies—that is to say, they usually have a favorite subject, to which they devote particular attention. Thus one makes American history his speciality; another, American poetry, or, as book collectors say, they "run upon" Shakspeare or the drama, or books upon Bôtanay, on Fishing, on Facetiæ, the Greek and Latin classics, editions of the Bible, and so on, each taking up a particular topic with a determination to possess every book and pamphlet that relates to it. We are led to these remarks by reading a notice of the forthcoming sale in Paris of the Library of Dr. Maldart, an admirer of Cervantes and a collector of all known editions of Don Quixote; of the editions in Spanish, Dr. Maldart has 400, including the first one, which was published in 1605; of the French, he has 168 editions; of English, 200; of Portuguese, 61; of Italian, 196; of German, 70; of Russian, 4; of Greek, 4; Polish, 8; of Danish, 6; of Swedish and Latin, 13. We have seen it stated that, with the exception of the Bible and the New Testament, there were more editions of Robinson Crusoe and Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress than of any other books in the English language, and we doubt whether there are four hundred editions of either. We will add that we know a gentleman in New York who has made a collectioun of the various editions of the Pilgrim's Progress in all languages.

REVIEWS.



HIS quarter we have the usual batch of exchanges to look over, and among them first comes:

— *The American Journal of Numismatics*, replete as usual with tit-bits of American numismatics. Its

leading article with a plate on the first coins issued by authority of the United States is exhaustive the subject being well handled.

— *Potter's American Monthly* for May, June, and July, has come to hand in which commemorative centennial articles on the revolution, (now the rage over the border,) seem to have the chief place.

— The third number of the *Decorah Numismatic Journal* comes to us from the West. One would think that in that new country there could be found little if any material with which to fill the pages of such a periodical, nevertheless our contemporary makes a creditable appearance, but with gleanings from the far East.

— The *Coin and Stamp Journal* of Kansas City, another aspirant from the West, gives an account of the early coins attributed to the United States.

— The *American Journal of Philately*, containing valuable information on a kindred subject, has also come to hand.

— From Belgium we have received a copy of the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, a bulky quarterly of over one hundred and fifty pages, devoted mostly to the numismatics of medieval Europe.

NOTES AND QUERIES.



THE note described by G. E. H. in our last, we have seen two specimens, both having the blanks clumsily filled up by a junior hand.

It is our opinion that the Canada Bank never existed, save as a projection, although notes were prepared for issue. Some of these getting out, have given rise to the idea.

It is not spoken of in history, and the Bank of Montreal, or rather the Montreal Bank as it was then named, established in 1817, is stated on good authority to be the first Canadian Bank.—EDS.