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TORONTO ON THE OLD MAPS.

BY THE REV. DR. SCADDING.

Read before a meeting of the York Pioneers, Toronto.

ON more than one occasion there have been displayed, by way of ornament, on the walls of a well filled room in this city several large cards bearing the word Toronto, but not spelled exactly as we now spell it; and each of these cards had also on the face of it a date, as if, at the particular time specified, that was the generally acknowledged form of the word. But this is a theory to which I think we ought not to give our sanction. These two or three different varieties of the word Toronto simply resemble thè Kébec or Kébecq for Quebec, the Kadarakui and Cataracoui for Catarakui, the Outaouais and Uttawas for Ottawa, which we meet with in some of the old maps and documents. The great preponderance of authority is in favour of the form Toronto as we now have it. In

sound, the word has evidently varied little from the time when it first fell upon the ear of Europeans. When we meet with Taranto or Taronto in an old map or in an old document we must remember that *a* had the broad sound of *aw* which in Canadian French is so characteristic; we shall then see that we have nothing before us but the name Toronto after all. Again, we are to remember that the documents as we now read them have been printed from manuscript not always easy to decipher. The writer of a despatch from Quebec to Paris two hundred years ago may have been in the habit of so forming his *o*'s that they were sure to be taken for *a*'s by a copyist; and thus syllables in local and other names really written with *o*'s may appear in our books now, here and there printed with *a*'s. I, only the other day, received a letter from a distinguished literary man at Ottawa, in which throughout the word Toronto was, from habit, written in such a way that its three *o*'s would certainly be taken for three *a*'s by one not acquainted with the actual form of the word. And the same thing may have occurred here and there in the old maps. The engraver may have now and then mistaken an *o* for an *a* in his manuscript copy. It may have been thus that Lake Toronto, *i.e.*, Lake Simcoe, is given as Lac Taronto in N. Bellin's map, 1744, compiled by him from manuscript maps in the department of the Marine at Paris, to accompany Charlevoix's Journal. Certainly the word is given very plainly Toronto in other preceding maps, as, for example, in Herman Moll's, 1720; and in the map accompanying Lahontan's voyages, 1692. Thomas Jefferys' map of Canada and the North part of Louisiana, published in London in 1762, has Lake Simcoe marked Lake Taranto, probably a misreading of the manuscript copy on the part of the engraver; and so late as 1794, in Kitchin's map, published in London, we have a blunder in the word Toronto; when denoting the site of the fort on

Lake Ontario, the germ of the present city, it is Toronto; a piece of evident carelessness, as when you look immediately to the north of this site, you see that the engraver has given the name correctly enough: Toronto Lake.

It may be remarked, in respect to the map which accompanies Lahontan's voyages, that the engraver has inadvertently erred in the final letter of this word; he has marked what is now Lake Simcoe as Lac de Toronte, clearly by a mistake, for on the same map he gives the word correctly in connection with Matchedash bay, which is Baye de Toronto; and again in connection with the site of a settlement of natives close by, which is given as Toronto-gue-ronons; whilst in the text itself of the voyages, written in 1692, which the map is intended to illustrate, the name is given as Toronto, *totidem literis* over and over again; and the lake which is now known as Lake Simcoe, is spoken of as "un petit lac du même nom."

As an instance of what may have been a mistake on the part of a scribe in copying from an old document, I may refer to papers addressed by M. de Denonville, a Governor of New France, to the Marquis de Seignelay, the French Secretary of State, in 1686; wherein Toronto twice figures as Taronto. On the other hand, in the documents from the pen of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor-General in 1755, in Puchot's Memoir (and map) 1757, and in all documents since the surrender of Quebec, the name referred to is invariably Toronto, as we spell it now. The one document in which I observe the name in question, given as on Jefferys' map Taranto, is the deposition in 1747 of a man called Coffin, who could not write, but signed with a cross, while the person who took the deposition was himself so deficient of common knowledge as to write Morang for Morin, La Briske Isle for La Presquile, Batoes for Bateaux,

the Loo's for Le Loups, etc. So we cannot accept him for an authority when he chooses to write Toranto for Toronto. (This paper may be seen in "Documents relating to the early history of the State of New York," vi. 825.)

It may have been the case that the widely known Italian local name Taranto—(who has not heard of the Gulf of Taranto?)—has had an influence with some when penning down, or intending to pen down, the Indian vocable, Toronto. An association of this sort in the mind of a writer sometimes, we know, affects his orthography. Somewhat in this way the Swiss-German local name Sitten has curiously become fixed in French as Sion. But the notion of the name Toronto originating in Taranto, or in the Italian proper name of some individual, can readily be refuted.



THE CABUL MINT.



WILL now describe the process through which the English rupees at present pass to bring them out from the Cabul Mint in the shape of Cabulee rupees. In one of the rude sheds which I have described as running around the court-yard, are two rows of small, round clay hearths, elevated an inch or two above the floor, and depressed, like a plate, in the middle. A pile of rupees—generally three hundred—having been counted and weighed, is placed upon one of these hearths in a carefully prepared bed of bone ashes, and covered over with charcoal and wood. The charcoal is then lighted, and when well aglow four pounds of lead for every three hundred rupees is added to the furnace. The lead, in combination with the bone ashes, separates, as is well known, the alloy. This first process converts the rupees into a dull unsightly mass of

silver, free, or nearly so, from alloy. The pure silver thus extracted is then carried to another shed, carefully weighed, and an amount of English rupees equal to its weight added to it. Rupees and silver are then melted together in a clay crucible, and the melted mixture is ladled by hand into moulds which give it the shape of flattened bars about twelve inches long. These bars are then taken to a third shed, to be annealed by hammering, and given the form of slender, round rods. The next process is that of drawing these rods through a plate of iron, perforated with round holes, to give them a uniform circumference. This is done by means of a rude hand-wheel, after which the rods are cut by hammer and chisel into the lengths requisite to form the future rupee, each of which lengths is carefully weighed in a pair of scales. Any that are too heavy are handed to a workman whose business it is to slice off a fragment with the chisel; any that, on the contrary, are too light are handed to another workman, who notches the little cylinder by a blow on his chisel, and inserts the required fragment into the notch. The cylinders are next carried to a fifth shed, and after gently heating, are hammered into small, round disks, which have a yellowish white colour. To remove this colour and give them brightness they are next plunged into a cauldron of boiling water, in which they are boiled for some time along with apricot fruit and salt. This process imparts brightness to the dull disks of silver, and they are then ready for the last process they have to go through, that of stamping. This is perhaps, the most interesting part of the operation. Two operators sit facing one another, half naked, on the ground, with a little iron anvil between them. Into the face of the anvil is inserted a steel stamp, destined to give the impression which the under side of the rupee will bear. One operator places the little silver disks with great quickness and accuracy upon the stamp, and the other, who is armed with a heavy

hammer in his right hand, and a steel stamp bearing the inscription destined for the upper side of the rupee in his left, with one heavy, well-delivered blow impresses the device on the soft lump of silver. Lastly, each rupee thus stamped is again weighed, and deficiencies in weight made up by the same rude process as noted at another stage of the work, the amended rupee passing once more under the hand of the stamper. Such is the simple process by which money is now being coined at Cabul. It certainly makes one stare by its very simplicity, and the absence of all secrecy, fuss or show; and yet it is perfectly effective, and the money turned out, though rough and unfinished, is excellent in quality, if inartistic in shape and appearance. It needs hardly to be said that the rupees coined as I have described contain only half the quantity of alloy which the English rupee does. I shall only add that the establishment, as now constituted, can turn out 25,000 rupees per day, and is capable of any extension.—*Cabul Correspondence to London Times.*



DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN VILLA NEAR BRADING, ISLE OF WIGHT.



AN addition has recently been made to the historical attractions of the Isle of Wight by the discovery of a Roman Villa at Morton Farm, near Brading. The remains disclosed have already excited considerable interest among archaeologists, and it has been suggested by some of the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London that further excavations be undertaken in order to ascertain the full extent of the building or buildings, a portion only of which has been yet discovered. The first discovery of the villa is due to Captain Thorpe, of Yarbridge, near Brading, whose acquaintance with the

neighbourhood led him to investigations which have proved to be of considerable interest in their connexion with the early history and occupation of the island. Some accounts of these preliminary explorations have been published. The external walls, as at present cleared, measure about 53ft. by 37ft., and enclose about six or seven chambers, with passages, &c., connected, there is reason to believe, with many others. In addition to tessellated floors, remains of hypocausts, flues, fresco paintings, roofing tiles, coins, pottery, and other interesting relics, there are the remains of a mosaic pavement, with a design upon it of unusual character, and one which is worthy of careful study and attention. The design, though grotesque, is doubtless symbolical, and may be connected either with the mythology of the ancients or the early introduction of Christianity. Its interpretation is not here attempted. Other decorated floors are known to exist in the vicinity, and these, when properly examined, may assist in the explanation. The remains evidently cover a large area of ground, much of which is under cultivation, but every facility for investigation has been accorded by Lady Oglander, the owner of the land, and Mr. Cooper the present occupier. Excavations have been accordingly renewed, and are at present under the direction of Mr. John E. Price, F.S.A., and Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, F.G.S. Work was commenced last week, and already a new chamber has been opened up, enclosing an interesting mosaic, the central design of which is a representation of Orpheus playing on the lyre, and surrounded by animals, as usual. The border is an unusually good example of what is known as the guilloche pattern. Pottery, glass, and coins have been also found; among the latter several third brass of the reign of Victorinus, A.D. 268. These investigations are important in their relation to the occupation of the island by the Romans. It has been said that the dark hair and brilliant eyes of the

veritable natives are due to the Italian colonists. Its annexation to the Imperial power, due to Vespasian, in the first century, and its association in the third century with the fortunes of Carausius and Allectus, are indications of a prolonged connexion with the Empire, yet the historians of old are silent as to the finding of Roman remains. Some indeed speak of them as unknown. Of late years, however, the contrary has been amply proved, and it is important that all such discoveries as the present should be carefully studied and described. Inscriptions and other *data* may yet be found which may shed considerable light on what is already known of the history of the Isle of Wight during the Roman occupation of Britain.



THE OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE, (CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY.)



THE opening up of Le Royer Street, a thoroughfare in the heart of the city connecting Claude Street, recently widened, with Jacques Cartier Square, has necessitated the expropriation of one of the most historical spots in the city of Montreal—the grounds of the Old Government House, Notre Dame Street, now occupied as the College of the Montreal Branch of the Medical Faculty of Laval University. Already the southern half of the garden, with its cool and shady trees, have been removed, and the work of grading the road and erecting business houses to suit the present age has far advanced.

The "Old Government House," as it is familiarly called, was built by Claude de Ramezay, who was for some time Governor of Montreal during the French *régime*. It remained in his family till 1745, when it passed into the hands of "La Compagnie des Indes," with whom it remained

for a few years. It ultimately became the property of the Government of Canada, about the year ~~1750~~ 1760

It is most memorable from the fact of the conference held within its walls relative to the articles of capitulation and cession of Canada in 1760. Benjamin Franklin, Chase and Carroll, the United States Commissioners, also met there during the American War of Independence. It is very substantially built of Montreal rough stone, is a rambling low building, three storeys in height, including attics, with high chimneys and curious revolving iron chimney tops, and is not remarkable for any architectural beauty.—*Aug.*, 1880.

A POSSIBLE RELIC OF DE SOTO.



FEW years ago, about two miles east of Tallahassee, was found a ponderous spur of unique and curious workmanship, the like of which has not been seen in modern times. The burr was an inch and a half in diameter, and the bar proportionately heavy. On either side of the rowel dangled small pendant bells that gave forth a tinkling sound in response to each step of the wearer—doubtless some steel clad and bonneted warrior of the long ago. Not many days since, while parties were ploughing near the identical spot, a solid and shapeless mass was turned up, which, upon closer examination, proved to be an iron stirrup of ancient pattern, as heavy and as massive in proportion as the spur spoken of first, and firmly imbedded in a thick coating of clay and rust. When this was removed the stirrup was found to be in a remarkably good state of preservation. The sides represent two Ethiopian figures standing upon the footrest, leaning forward facing each other, while they support with outstretched arms what forms the top of the stirrup, or that part which is

connected with the leather. So unlike are both these relics to anything known to the generations of this day and time, and both being found so near the same place, it is not unreasonable to ascribe them to the same era and individual. Nor is the supposition at all improbable that one of the knightly followers of De Soto, lured on through this then unknown region and wilderness, like that dauntless son of Spain, by a thirst for the yellow heaps of gleaming gold that loomed up ahead of them in vain visions and heated fancies, here fell a victim to the tomahawk and scalping knife of the wronged and revengeful red man; and, no doubt, some one of the "Tallahassee tribe," of which "Tiger Tail" claimed to be a descendant, boasted, as he displayed at his belt a yet bloody scalp, that he had "killed a paleface."—*Tallahassee (Fla.) Floridian.*

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MUSEUM.



THE main portion of the Geological Museum building at Ottawa is now completed and ready for occupation. The building presents a very neat appearance. In the basement floor is the boiler room, laboratory and an apartment in which the heavy specimens will be kept. On the first floor are the chemist's room, library, drawing room, &c. The second and third floors are taken up with two large museum rooms, one hundred and thirteen by thirty-six. The front part of the building, when completed, will be occupied entirely by the officers of the staff.

At present appearances it is not likely that the museum will be removed from Montreal before the spring of 1881, as Mr. Selwyn is said to have stated that it would take three months to pack the specimens.

THE LONDON GUILDHALL LIBRARY.



WHILE the Corporation of London has a unique collection of antiquities in its free museum at Guildhall, which we noticed in our last number it also possesses a further variety of interesting curiosities of the past in and about its beautiful Library.

The two hand fire-engines cannot fail to excite surprise in these days of steam power. One was that used at Guildhall, and bears the date 1687, while the other belonged to the parish of St. Dionis Backchurch, in Fenchurch Street, which has now disappeared.

Mr. W. H. Spiller was the donor of several rush-holders of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and of mediæval hand-tongs.

"The first *London Directory*, 1677,"* looks small and contemptible contrasted with its present bulky successor, but no doubt at that time it was very useful for its purpose.

In company with it are several old-fashioned books, giving accounts severally of a "Pageant upon the Thames in honour of the marriage of Frederic, Count Palatine, to Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I." and "Reception and Entertainment of Charles I. by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, upon his return from Scotland, 1641"; "Shakespeare's *Henry the Fourth*, 1639"; "Poems of Mr. John Milton (with portrait), 1645"; "Appeal to Cæsar, with portrait of Charles II., 1660"; this latter is by Thomas Violet, of London, goldsmith, who therein contends that "gold and silver is proved to be the King's Majesty's Royal commodity"; also a playbill of Drury Lane Theatre in 1772, with the name of "Mr. Garrick" thereon.

*It may be of interest to record that a copy of this early London Directory is in this city.

Two specimens near these deserve special notice, the first being, "A miniature portrait, painted on ivory, of Princess Charlotte Elizabeth, when about two years old, 1798," presented by Sir E. Denny, Bart., and "Abraham offering up his son Isaac" (worked in wool), the gift of Mrs. Charlotte Saunders.

An engraved portrait of the forbidding countenance of John Wilkes, some time Lord Mayor of London, has the following particulars recorded on it: "Published Nov. 9, 1774, at Mrs. Sledge's, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. R. E. Pine, Pinxt., W. Dickinson, Fecit."

Medals are well represented at Guildhall, and for many of them the Corporation has to thank the Belgian Government and the Prefect of the Seine, whose gifts commemorate such notable events as the building of remarkable churches, opening of exhibitions, &c. But even if these had not been presented, there would still have been such a number of home medals of which any institution might be proud, and one cannot, therefore, wonder that so many of the visitors take more than ordinary interest in the case which contains medals commemorative of celebrated events in this country, as they are, as it were, links binding the present with the past. The arrangement and classification of them is almost as good as a condensed retrospect of those occurrences in national and civic life which stand out boldly as beacons in English literature.

Coming down to our own time, there are commemorative medals of

"The Thanksgiving at St. Paul's, 1872."

"Proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India."

"*For Indians in Canada*," and

"Opening of Holborn Viaduct and Blackfriars Bridge."

The Portraits of King James III. and Queen Mary II., by Van der Vaart, are on view here as well as in the

Museum; there is also one of Queen Elizabeth, which is the property of the Weavers' Company.

The following handsome paintings also adorn the entrance to the Library, "New London Bridge during Construction," (two) by G. Scharf; "Banquet at Guildhall, Lord Mayor's Day, 1828," by G. Scharf, presented by his son; and two striking works by David Roberts, R.A., "Street in Antwerp," and "Interior of the Church of St. Stephen, Vienna."

The Clockmakers' Company has helped in a liberal manner to add to the interest of the exhibition by lending a choice collection of specimens of watches and watch movements, which no doubt have been carefully scanned by many of the Clerkenwell manufacturers with pleasurable surprise. The neatly-framed portraits of past worthies of the aforesaid Company hang against the walls of the adjoining recess.

One effect of a visit to such a museum as that at Guildhall is to impress one with the idea that, while in these modern times we have wonderful inventions in all directions, we must yet look back with admiration to the skill and patience of our forefathers, who, "according to their lights," have left us much which we might with advantage imitate and study, showing how they did their best to suit the means to the desired ends.

This paper ought not to conclude without a reference to the capital model of the Holborn Viaduct Bridge over Farringdon Street, the work of Mr. T. Dibdin Dighton, which daily excites much admiration. VISITOR.

A RELIC OF ACADIA.—In cutting through a marsh ground some two hundred yards below Mr. F. H. Eaton's house, Truro, and bordering on ex-Mayor Longworth's upland, an old French bridge has been discovered. The timbers are comparatively solid, though 130 years have elapsed since its building.—*Sept. 30th, 1880.*

CHAMPLAIN'S FIRST CHOICE.

BY BENJAMIN SELTE.



It is stated at page 44 of the last number of the ANTIQUARIAN, that in 1603 Champlain, having erected a fort at Quebec, sent some officials of the Company of the Hundred Partners to establish themselves on the spot known as the Plateau, now the centre of the city of Three Rivers.

In reply I may say that Champlain never manifested his choice for any site before he spoke of the one at Three Rivers in 1603 (see my *Mélanges*, pp. 48-52); that he built a fort at Quebec only in 1608; that the Hundred Partners never existed before 1627, and that the name of the "Plateau" is entirely new to me—*Platon* being the only one known.

There can be no doubt that Champlain speaks of Three Rivers as the proper and first site he saw fit for an establishment—although at that time, 1603, he had visited Tadoussac (not Tadousac), Quebec and Montreal.

No settlement was made in the whole country during the next five years, but trade with the Indians was carried on at Sault St. Louis (Montreal), Three Rivers and Tadoussac during the summer months.

When the De Monts Company was formed in 1608, with a privilege for one year only, Champlain was induced to land at Quebec instead of Three Rivers. The settlement afterwards became permanent, and so Quebec has the priority on the list of foundations; but the fur trade never could be brought there—it remained at Three Rivers, a locality which had long been considered by the Indians as their head-quarters on the St. Lawrence.

THE IRON RAILINGS AT HOWARD PARK, TORONTO.

From the Brighton (Eng.) Herald.



MOST of our Sussex readers who are interested in the history of their county will be familiar with the fact that the cast iron railings which up to the year 1873 surrounded St. Paul's Cathedral, London, were of Sussex manufacture. The history of these railings, however, subsequently to their removal for the purpose of throwing open the space in front of the cathedral, and their present situation, is, we think, little known, while not unworthy of notice.

In 1874, the railing was purchased from an iron merchant in London, and shipped on the steamship "Delta" for Toronto. The "Delta," however, went ashore before reaching its destination, a portion only of the railing being recovered, and, in a mutilated condition, forwarded to Montreal, whence it was afterwards brought to Toronto by Mr. J. G. Howard, an architect and civil engineer of the latter city. Mr. Howard, who has accumulated considerable property during the course of extensive employment in his profession, has conveyed to the citizens of Toronto, for a public park, 165 acres of land in the immediate vicinity of that city. Of this property 120 acres are already used for the purpose named, the remainder being intended to come into use after the donor's death. Of the latter portion one-eighth of an acre has been consecrated, and enclosed by the old railings, which were fixed in their present position in November 1875. Within this area is erected a handsome monument, and to one of the gate-posts of the railing is attached a brass plate inscribed with the names of Mr. Howard and his wife, the dates of their birth, and of

the death of the latter, who was buried there in 1877. On a plate fixed round the other gate-post is the following inscription:—

“ St. Paul’s Cathedral for 160 years I did enclose,
Oh! stranger, look with reverence.
Man! man! unstable man!—
It was thou who caused the severance.”

The *Builder* for October, to which we are indebted for these facts, contains an illustration of the monument and surrounding railing.

Thus this old relic of Sussex industry, after having so long enclosed the noble structure, which is itself the most fitting memorial of its great architect, has found a not inappropriate destination in guarding in a similar manner the last resting-place of a worthy member of the profession which Sir Christopher Wren adorned, and adds another association with the history and glory of the “old country” to the many which, amidst its young national life, Canada possesses and cherishes.

BRITISH CANADA TO M. LOUIS H. FRECHETTE.



GIFTED son of our dear land and thine,

We joy with thee on this thy joyous day,
And in thy laurel crown would fain entwine
A modest wreath of our own simple bay.

Shamrock and thistle, and sweet roses gay,
Both red and white, with parted lips that smile
Like some bright maiden of their native isle—

These, with the later maple, take, we pray,
To mingle with thy laurelled lily, long
Pride of the brave and theme of poet’s song.

They err who deem us aliens. Are not we
Bretons and Normans, too? North, south and west
Gave us, like you, of blood and speech their best,
Here, re-united, one great race to be.

JOHN READE.

A ST. ANDREW'S DINNER IN 1814.



THE following is the list of Toasts at the Festival Dinner of St. Andrew's, which took place at Halifax, in 1814. The reference to President Madison in No. 26, will be explained by the fact that Halifax was then enjoying great advantages from the war of "1812." Is there a man living who could now sit out fifty-two toasts at a dinner? The music at the end of each toast is now of the old school.

1. The pious memory of St. Andrew.—[Music.] "The Garb of Old Gaul," and "Tullochgorum."

2. Our good and venerable King—Let us always revere his character and exemplary virtues, and patiently submitting to the will of Providence, to his last days, pray for the restoration of his health.

3. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the United Kingdom—May he follow the example of his Royal Father, and maintain with equal firmness and impartiality the privileges of the Crown and the rights of the People.—"Prince Regent's March; No. 29."

4. The Queen and a' her Royal Bairns.—"God save the Queen."

5. The Duke of York and the Army.—"The Duke of York's March," and "Grenadiers."

6. The Duke of Clarence and the Royal Navy.—"Rule Britannia."

7. His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.—"Sprig of Shillelah."

8. Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales.—"All the World loves me."

9. His Majesty's Ministers—May they prosecute the war in America with the same firmness and success that they

did in Europe, and make a peace honourable to the nation and beneficial to the Colonies.—“Song in Ninna.”

10. Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington—Long may he live to enjoy his well earned laurels and the deserved admiration of all the world.—“See the conquering Hero comes.”

11. Alexander, the Emperor of all the Russias—May the favorable impression made on him by John Bull cement a lasting friendship between the Bull and the Bear.—“Russian March.”

12. The Emperor of Austria.—“German Waltz.”

13. The King of Prussia.—March in the “Battle of Prague.”

14. Louis the XVIIIth—May he recollect with gratitude the nation which afforded him protection during the unparalleled trouble of his country, and was the chief cause of restoring him to the throne of France.—“The White Cockade.”

15. The congress at Vienna—May the united wisdom of this Assembly lay a solid foundation for a future peace and security of all Europe, leaving Great Britain alone to humble the pride and insolence of America.

16. Our good and brave Governor, Sir John Cope Sherbrooke, and the land we live in—May he long continue to govern this Province, and when called from it, have an early opportunity of teaching the Americans the same lesson he taught the French at Talavera.—“God save the King” and “British Grenadiers.”

17. May Britain maintain the empire of the seas on the fair principle of self-defence, remembering our motto, “Nemo me impune lacessit.”—“Up an’ war’ them a’, Willie.”

18. Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, and the Navy under his command—May they soon find an opportunity to

convince America that Britannia still rules mistress of the ocean.—“Hearts of Oak.”

19. Admiral Griffiths — Who has on all occasions manifested a ready attention to the interests of this Province and the protection of its commerce.—“Admiral Benton.”

20. The Governor General—May we always respect those in authority over us.—“Canadian Boat Song.”

21. Lady Sherbrooke, and all the fair daughters of Acadia.—“Lady Sherbrooke,” and “All the world loves me.”

22. The British Commissioners at Ghent—May they never be instructed to make peace with America till she gives up the right of search, is excluded from the British Fisheries, consents to a revision of the boundary line, and includes our Indian Allies in the general pacification.

23. The Sons of St. George and Old England—“Roast Beef of Old England.”

24. Major General Darrock and the Garrison of Halifax.—“Highland March.”

25. The Sons of St. Patrick and Ireland.—“St. Patrick's Day.”

26. May James Madison and all his faction be soon compelled to resign the reins of Government in America and seek a peace establishment, with their friend Bonaparte at Elba—“The Rogues' March” and “Go to the Devil and shake yourself.”

27. The Sons of St. David and Wales.—“Ap-shenkin.”

28. The Memory of the Right Hon. William Pitt—May his principles always animate the councils of the United Kingdom.—“Dirge.”

29. General Count Platoff and his brave Cossacks.—“The Cossack.”

30. The two Houses of Parliament—May they maintain their privileges sacred and inviolable to the latest posterity for the protection of the people.—“Andante 20.”

31. The Gallant Veteran Blucher.—“A March, No. 62.”

32. The glorious memory of the departed Hero Lord Nelson.—“The Dirge.”

33. The brave Capt. Barclay—Who so gallantly maintained the reputation of the British Navy in the unequal contest with the Americans on Lake Erie.

34. The memory of our brave countryman Sir John Moore.—“Dirge.”

35. All the brave Officers who fought in Spain—May they meet with that reward which they so justly merit for their distinguished services.

36. The memory of General Moreau—who so nobly volunteered his services against the Tyrant of France, and gloriously fell fighting for the deliverance of Europe.

37. Sir James Lucas Yeo—may his perseverance and gallant conduct be soon rewarded with an opportunity of trying the bravery of the American squadron on Lake Ontario.

38. The memory of our gallant countryman Sir Ralph Abercrombie.—“The Death of Abercrombie.”

39. The Legislature of Nova Scotia—May the liberality of its measures promote the welfare and prosperity of the Provinces.—“Braes of Auchintyre.”

40. The memory of Prince Kutusoff and all the heroes who have fallen in the defence of the liberties of Europe.—“Russian Waltz.”

41. The Bishop of Nova Scotia and Clergy of all denominations—May they unite in their best endeavours to promote the cause of religion, and extend its happy influence over all nations.

42. The Army in Canada—May the bravery and courage they have already evinced in defence of the Canadas terminate the war with America to the honour of his Majesty's arms, and the protection of the Colonies.

43. Horn, Corn, Fish and Yarn.—“Reel of Tulloch.”

44. Our brave countryman Sir Thomas Graham, who fought under the immortal Duke of Wellington.—“Bruce's Address.”

45. Our countryman and benefactor, the Right Hon. the Earl of Selkirk, and all our absent members—May health and happiness attend them wherever they are.

46. The land o' cakes—“Because he was a bonny lad.”

47. The memory of the brave General Ross.—“Dirge.”

48. Robert Gibbs' contract.—“Johnny's Grey Breeks.”

49. May we always be sensible of our blessings as a people, and ready to defend them.

50. The Beggar's Benison.—“The Rogues' March.”

51. May Great Britain never resign the right of search while she has a sailor or a soldier to defend it.—“*Allegro Nobo.*”

52. A' the bonnie lasses that play among the Heather.
--“A' the bonnie lasses that hie in a barrack.”

OBIT.



HE death of Jules Jacquemart, which took place on September 29th, will cause universal regret. As an etcher he was well known in the United States, having, with his delicate needle, presented many excellent copies of the best pictures in the gallery of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The high encomiums which Mr. Loubat received for his literary and historic part in his “Medallic History of the United

States" were shared by Jacquemart, who had so carefully copied the many medals with which this remarkable work is illustrated. Jacquemart's powers as an artist were wonderfully varied. Too close application to his work developed a pulmonary complaint, to which disease he succumbed in his 43rd year.

THE CITY OF THREE RIVERS.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.

(Continued.)

IN 1661 Monsieur Boucher, formerly Governor of Three Rivers, was sent to France by M. d'Avaugour to solicit some assistance from the Imperial Government. After spending the winter of 1661-2 there, he succeeded in bringing to Canada 200 settlers, in addition to a number of troops.

The arrival of a small but efficient military force; the abolishment of the "Company of the Hundred Partners," which had never fulfilled half of its obligations; the establishment of a kind of Government,—far from being perfect we grant—had for effect to partly alleviate the just claims of the colonists, and to raise the courage of the people. Under the influence and energy of De Tracy's administration a new era of prosperity dawned on the colony. By M. de Frontenac's exemplary chastisement of the Iroquois, a peace of eighteen years' duration was brought about, during which time immense progress is noted. The colony recovered slowly but effectively from her losses. Attracted by such favourable circumstances a very large immigration soon followed, which not only infused new life into the settlement, but brought with it an element of agriculture and industry

never before seen in this country. For hitherto the prospects for the settler were more than questionable, their very existence rested entirely upon uninterrupted vigilance, on hardship; unknown to any other colonists; they were literally bound to handle day and night the musket and the axe at one and the same time. Under such circumstances it was absolutely impossible to expect a regular development of the country. But it is to the glory of these hardy settlers to have held their own against such tremendous odds; it was only owing to their indomitable courage and their strenuous efforts that the colony was sustained and the foundation of a new race was laid on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

It is generally admitted that in the year 1663 the entire French population of Canada numbered only 2500 souls. A hundred years later, when the colony passed under British rule, the population numbered 76,000. Of this number about eight-ninths comprised the early settlers and their descendants, as the total immigration from France, from the very beginning of the discovery of Canada up to that period, amounted to only 8000 souls. When we consider this immense development, we are at a loss to account for the criminal neglect with which, at regular intervals, the court of France treated her Canadian possessions. The circumstances and policy which favoured and built up the English colonies—liberal institutions and immigration on an extensive scale—were completely denied Canada. The incessant application of the absolute authority of the king; the jealousy prevailing among the members of the sovereign council; the cupidity and prodigality of some of the Intendants—accomplished the rest.

After the constant reverses of fortune with which the early history of Canada is so profusely strewn, what important progress can be expected from an isolated settlement?

Three Rivers had been established chiefly with the view of concentrating and fostering the widely extended fur trade. It was also intended to serve as a barrier against incursions of the Indians, and as an outpost, or advanced guard, to ensure the safety of Quebec where, for the time being, the entire fortune of the colony was centred. Under cover of her batteries the head factory of the company found ample security, and this protection also served to encourage the settler who cultivated the soil in the vicinity of the post. For many years the early immigrants preferred to settle near Quebec, and it was not until a later period that a larger agricultural element established itself higher up on the banks of the St. Lawrence. In 1638-9 we find the first Seigneuries granted in this district. In 1634 (from which date the parish register of Three Rivers commenced) a notable increase to the population of the post arrived in the shape of a number of immigrants, who took up their permanent residence here. These new-comers, who for the most part were from the Provinces of Normandy and Anis, nearly all settled on concessions in the immediate vicinity, and so we see Three Rivers at that early date established as the *chef lieu* of the surrounding country.

This progress continued for many decades.

But as the soil in and around the town is to a great extent of a light sandy nature, Three Rivers became in her turn the nursery for emigrants, and for generations she poured a continual stream of her rapidly increasing population into the new parishes on the south shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Richelieu river. It is chiefly owing to this circumstance that must be attributed the strange fact that, in spite of her destiny, even down to the present day the number of her population always remained limited.

When in 1645 the Company of the Hundred Partners found it advantageous to concede the right of trading under

certain restrictions, to the citizens of Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, the people of Three Rivers entered with increased energy into the fur trade. From these early times down to our days the numerous *voyageurs*, hunters and explorers who have traversed this continent from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, can nearly all trace their origin to the early settlers of Three Rivers. And not only did these adventurous men penetrate the wilds of the unbroken forest, acting as guides to the pioneers and as settlers to the Great West and the valley of the Mississippi, but we also find them ready to share the dangers of war and rally to protect the new home of their fathers. We might instance the case of François Hertel who, with his three sons and about fifty followers aided by a few Indians, boldly attacked in 1690, the large English settlement of New Hampshire, and for months maintained his supremacy in the field.

But in course of time, this adventurous disposition cherished by the people proved very injurious to the welfare of Three Rivers and the colony at large. It had the effect of dispersing the scanty population all over the continent, and withdrawing them from the more desirable duty of settling in their own colony. It also rendered it impossible to keep, close at hand, a sufficient number of defenders to resist any sudden attack on the colony, or to be prepared for any emergency.

While this spirit of adventure continued to be the leading feature in the character of our young men, Quebec and Montreal became developed to a greater extent than their sister city of Three Rivers, and soon became larger centres. Although Three Rivers always maintained her supremacy in the fur trade, her progress was very slow indeed until, towards the beginning of the last century, a new impulse was given to her advancement.

NUMISMATA CANADIANA.



WE are under obligation to the Rev. Dr. Scadding, of Toronto, for the following very interesting details with reference to several of our Canadian pieces.

THE POWELL GOLDEN-WEDDING MEDAL.*

The medal is of bronze, one inch and a half in diameter. On the obverse is a fine classically conceived device; two right hands, male and female, grasp each other before a severely plain cubical altar. The female hand, which is on the left side, is indicated by a ruffle or frill extended forward from the wrist; the male, by the cuff of a dress coat of the George III. era. The two clasping hands conjointly uphold a burning torch in a vertical position. The legend or epigraph in Roman capitals, round the device, towards the rim of the medal, is "William Dummer Powell and Anne Murray"; while in the exergue below, also in Roman capitals, its continuation appears—"Intermarried, 3rd October, 1775."

On the reverse is the following inscription arranged in parallel lines, in Roman capitals, across the medal—"To celebrate the fiftieth anniversary. Upper Canada, 3rd October, 1825." This is encircled by a chain of lovers' knots running round the medal towards its edge.

The whole is exceedingly well designed and executed. I should say it must be London work. But I do not detect any manufacturer's initials or mark.

Chief Justice Powell, whose "golden wedding" is thus commemorated, died at Toronto in 1834, æt. 79.

*This medal was described in Mr. Sandham's "Coins of Canada," p. 68, from a rubbing obtained from New York. —EDS.

THE LESSLIE TOKEN.*

This token, of the value of twopence, is of bronze, or rather copper. It bears on the obverse a figure of Justice with scales and sword, and the legend "Lesslie and Sons, Toronto and Dundass, 1822," (where they simultaneously carried on business as Druggists and Booksellers); on the reverse, a plough, above it "Token," below it "2d Currency," encircled by "Prosperity to Canada" and "La Prudence et la Candeur."

The date has perplexed some persons, as what is now Toronto was named York in 1822. The intention simply was to indicate the year of the founding of the firm in the two towns. Mr. Lesslie happened to be in Great Britain in 1834, when he ordered the token; and the name of York being changed in that year to Toronto, he caused the latter designation to be put upon it.

There is a halfpenny token of the same firm, bearing the legend "YORK (!), Kingston and Dundas." *No date.*

THE SLOOP HALFPENNY TOKEN.†

The one-masted vessel on the Sloop Halfpenny was Mr. Oates' *Duke of Richmond* packet, taken as a symbol of the traffic and commerce on Lake Ontario. In the newspapers of the period there was at the head of the *Richmond's* advertisement a rude woodcut of the vessel, and this was copied as a device upon the copper piece. The specimen before me has as a legend round the sloop, "Half-penny

*We add from Sandham's "Coins of Canada," p. 23, the following note: "There are several varieties of this halfpenny token, the difference being in the shape of the plough, and some having two bars across the handles. No corresponding penny has yet been met with." We have examined four specimens, which give two varieties in the obverses, whilst the four reverses are all different.—EDS.

†The specimen here described appears to be No. 25 of Sandham, pp. 23-24.—EDS.

Token, Upper Canada." On the reverse are articles of hardware—an anvil, sledge-hammer and pincers, a vice, a scythe, and a spade and shovel (crossed), with the legend "Commercial Change" and the date "1833."

This token was issued, I believe, by the Messrs. Watkin & Harris, hardware merchants at Toronto at the time of the assumption of that name by York, and previously.

N.B.—I wish to put a query in respect of a token, by no means rare, showing on the one side the profile to the right of a rather shrewd-looking, calculating old gentleman, and on the other, across the field, "Ships, Colonies and Commerce." Who is this old gentleman?

Two sizes of this token are to be met with; one of the value of a halfpenny, the other of less value. On the lesser is the inscription "Commercial Change." In neither instance is there any date. I take for granted it is a Canadian token.

[We have heard this bust claimed as being the effigy of Canning, Huskisson and Peel. It would be of interest if any of our readers should be able to reply to the query from reliable data.—EDS.]



THE OLD CUSTOM HOUSE.



THE following appeared recently in the *Montreal Herald*, and we depart from our ordinary path to endorse the protest of the writer against the proposed encroachment.

"Application has been made to the City Council by the Inland Revenue Department for leave to extend the old Custom House about forty feet onto the little square in front of it. If this application is granted it is intended to

cut down the trees, remove the fountain, and, in fact, do away with the square altogether. It may not be a very important matter, but one naturally asks, Why should we give up, without any reason at all, this little oasis in a wilderness of warehouses, while there are so many other localities equally desirable to build on? It is almost the only green spot along the whole river front, and is a pleasing sight to all who may pass that way in the hot summer days, when the streets in the vicinity are in a bustle with the traffic to and from the ships. For my part I think that, instead of diminishing the number of these squares in the city, we should increase them.

It is, perhaps, not generally known that the land on which the old Custom House is built, as well as the square in front, belongs to the city. It was never sold nor ceded to the Government. In the early history of Montreal this was the public market place; and after the market was removed to the present Jacques Cartier Square, permission was given to the Government to build the Custom House there. Now, it seems that the Government wish to acquire on the same advantageous terms a great part of this public square, and thus do an injustice to the citizens generally, and to the proprietors in the vicinity in particular."

This spot is also noteworthy as being the *locale* of Mesplet's printing press, the first erected in Canada.

—The other day a man was tried at the Old Bailey for endeavouring to pass a Hanoverian medal as a sovereign. These medals have been sold publicly during the past twenty years, and have frequently been palmed off upon the unwary as coin of the realm; yet no government has thought fit to prohibit their sale.—*London (England) City Press*, Sept. 18th, 1880.

MEDAL TO COMMEMORATE THE DOMINION
EXHIBITION HELD AT MONTREAL,
SEPT. 14TH TO 24TH, 1880.

BY JOSEPH LEROUX.



SHORT time before the Exhibition, I conceived the idea of issuing a commemorative medal, and on the 23rd of August I applied to the Committee for the exclusive privilege of issuing and selling a medal on the Exhibition ground, which privilege was granted under certain conditions.

The design and the engraving of the dies were the work of Messrs. Geo. Bishop & Co., and Mr. M. E. Lymburner contracted with me to furnish as many medals as I might require.

The diameter of the medal is 1 7-16 inches.

Obverse.—In the centre, a front view of the Crystal Palace, surrounded by the inscription, "To commemorate the Dominion Exhibition held in Montreal," and in two lines under the exhibition building, "September, 1880."

Reverse.—A beaver, lying, on two branches of maple leaves, crossed. Between these branches, in five lines, "Souvenir de l'Exposition de la Puissance tenue a Montreal en Septembre, 1880."

I had frequent opportunities of watching the work while it was in progress, and before steeling the die I wished to try it, in order to re-touch any weak parts if necessary. We then struck five medals, which differ from those struck subsequently, the beaver (being unfinished) has no legs, and there is no ribbon tying the branches of maple leaves.

Mr. Lymburner asked to have his name added, and the word "Lymburner" was engraved in very thin letters. The die was then steeled and polished, and about seventy

were struck off, thirty of which were rejected as being imperfect.

The die not yet being sufficiently polished, it was subjected to some extra work, and we were much surprised to find that the word "Lymburner" had disappeared.

During the Exhibition about fifteen hundred were struck off and sold; of this number only three were imperfect, the top of one side corresponding with the lower part of the reverse. Two only were struck in silver.

I thought it would be possible to strike some in wood, and ordered five hundred in black walnut; but the planchets were too large, and only thirty were struck, the greater part of which I have still on hand.

The die is now spoiled, as may be seen by the latest specimens struck.



A RELIC OF THE EARLY JESUIT MISSIONS.

WE have inspected a curious relic of the old Jesuit missions, turned up by Mr William Teskey, while digging his garden at Coldwater. It is a copper crucifixion cross about three inches long, of very good workmanship, with the letters I. N. R. I. near the top, and below them the emblem of the Holy Spirit. A small brass ring by which it was attached to the wearer's neck still remains. If it were gifted with speech strange tales might be told of the days when the Georgian Bay was surrounded by a numerous population of red men. This discovery opens up a subject of no small importance to students of Canadian history. Perhaps some of our readers can give some information as to the Jesuit missions once established in this locality, their date and term.—*Orillia Packet.*

THE ENEMIES OF BOOKS.



ONE of the "long felt wants" of literature is a book about books that have been destroyed. There are chapters on the subject in many bibliographical works, it has been treated in monographs and in magazine articles, but never with any approach to completeness. The comprehensive historian of lost literature has yet to appear. A great mass of material awaits his hand. Not to mention the tractates of mediæval monks and scholars, most of which are of small value, there are later writers, like Oelrich, De Bure, Peignot, Lalanne, and Brunet, whose works are the fruit of research and understanding. Hints and facts are to be found in Dr. Dibdin's books, *passim*. Countless writers, not bibliographical, especially historians and antiquarians, must be read by whoever undertakes the work. Gibbon abounds in useful material for the purpose. But Merivale, Finlay, Hallam and Martin must not be neglected, nor any writer of repute who treats of the period of the Reformation on the Continent and in England when so many monastic libraries were destroyed. In works like Roscoe's lives of Lorenzo de Medici and of Leo X.; in Schelhorn's "Amœnitates Literariæ;" in the works of the elder Disraeli, in Bayle's "Dictionary," in Fabricius's accounts of Greek, Latin and mediæval writers; the published results of antiquarian voyages of discovery like those of Hearne and Polydore Virgil, in tales of fires, floods, and sieges, in booksellers' catalogues, and, in short, almost everywhere there are things to be gleaned and noted down for this story of perished letters. Histories of classic literature, like those of Mure, Muller, Bernhardt, Bergh, and Nicolai, tell of scores of ancient writers whose works have not come down to us, and the notes of Grote's "History of Greece" have many references to them. But Athenæus, who

cites more than 900 writers, is our chief source of information upon those Greek authors whose works have wholly or in part disappeared from the face of the earth.

William Blades, the historian of Caxton's press, has lately published a little treatise on the enemies of books, which is all too brief. It is an example of rare self-restraint in the literary calling, for its author must have gone to press without telling a quarter of what he knows about his subject. In his patient search for rare Caxtons in the old town, parish, church, and private libraries of England, Mr. Blades had often to contemplate with deep melancholy the ravages caused by fire, moisture, dust, worms, and general neglect among old quartos and folios worth more than their weight in gold. In his "How to Tell a Caxton," published 10 years ago, he relates how, in searching through a library of a French Protestant Church in London, he discovered in a dusty pigeon hole near the fire a copy of the second edition of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," (Caxton, *circa*, 1484,) of which more than 200 of the 312 leaves, each worth a guinea, had been used to light the vestry fires. Fire is, indeed, the greatest of all destroyers of books. Given a servant and a fire to be kindled, and the chances are a hundred to one that some printed or written matter will have disappeared forever before the operation is completed. It may be the morning paper, before the master of the house has had a chance to glance through its columns, it may be a title-deed, a bundle of promissory notes, an unpublished play, a few leaves from the dictionary, the universal atlas, or from a choice tall Aldus or Plantin. The loss of Carlyle's manuscript of the history of the French Revolution is a historic case in point. Bishop Percy's "folio manuscript" was going the same way when he rescued it and preserved to us a priceless collection of old English ballads. Sir Isaac Newton's little dog Diamond, who destroyed the labour of

20 years, will serve for all time as a solemn warning that the playful puppy and the midnight lamp are not to be trusted in each other's company while their owner is sent.

Ignorant servants and small dogs can do but little, however, to diminish the world's stock of books. It is in the burning of great libraries that literature has suffered its direst and wholly irreparable misfortunes. From the time when Nabonassar, King of Babylon, concluding that his predecessors were a "bad lot," destroyed all the records of reigns, in 747 B.C., down to the burning of Prof. Mommsen's library at Berlin last summer, no age, scarcely any decade, has passed without the conflagration of some great library.

It is to be noticed that Mr. Blades does not question the credibility of the story which attributes the loss of the great Alexandria library to the mandates of Kaliph Omar, to the effect that if the books were in accord with the Koran they were manifestly superfluous, and should be destroyed, while if they disagreed with it they were heretical, and must of course be put out of existence, in obedience to which they were distributed among the baths of Alexandria, of which they fed the fires for six months. Writers more critical than Mr. Blades reject this narrative, and deny that any large collection of books could have existed at Alexandria as late as 640. However that may be, we know that in the destruction of the great library which once was there, together with those at Rome and Constantinople, and through the ravages of barbarians, Turks, and the early Christians elsewhere in the East, the once voluminous body of classical literature suffered such grievous loss that barely 1600 works of all kinds have survived.

Mr. Blades has some interesting observations on the various kinds of worms which make their homes in books and

their bindings, and leave their traces in holes which penetrate and disfigure the leaves and covers. Very few persons have ever seen a bookworm, though everybody has seen his work. He is a minute animal, but he can gnaw his way through the tough oak boards and pig-skin covering of an old folio in a marvellously short time, while a journey through a thick quarto from cover to cover is a pleasure trip to him. It is said that one of greater prowess than most of his race once went right through 27 volumes, which were standing side by side on a shelf, but this story must be taken as showing what the book-worm might do if he tried. The book-worm detests pungent odours, and will not touch a volume bound in Russia leather. Spirits of turpentine mixed with the binder's glue, is an effectual protection. They are less likely to burrow in morocco than in calf-bound volumes. Happily, they are almost unknown this side of the Atlantic.

Illuminating gas is a great destroyer of calf bindings. Mr. Blades found that in a year or two after the introduction of gas into his library the surface of the leathern backs of some of the books on the upper shelves crumbled into a snuff like dust on being touched. Heat and cold and atmospheric changes are also the occasion of much damage to bindings. All frequenters of great libraries know that books will go to pieces standing on their shelves by elemental wear. Russia bindings invariably crack in less than a score of years. Calf is more durable, but the best of all is morocco. It goes without saying that moisture is an enemy of books. Dr. Dibdin tells of the ruin of several valuable libraries in France from which the roof was stripped in the time of the Revolution to obtain lead for bullet making. The rains and snows and suns of ten years reduced the books to a mass of mouldy and ill-smelling pulp. A leaky roof or water-pipe will do a world of mischief in a

library in a very short time. Lastly there are borrowers—they too, must be classed with the enemies of books. But here enter in painful considerations of the cruelty of denying the requests of friends, and like Rousseau, writing on moral grounds against the pardon of convicted criminals, one feels that his heart murmurs and restrains his pen.—*N. Y. Times.*



THE HIGHLANDERS AT QUEBEC.



MUCH controversy has taken place of late among the old Scotch settlers of the Ottawa Valley about the Highland regiments engaged in the battles before Quebec. The *Pontiac Advance* has been filled with correspondence, and the following from the pen of a non-commissioned officer named Mr. James Gibb, of Bryson, Pontiac Co., will be of interest.

To the Editor of the Pontiac Advance.

SIR,—In your issue of the 10th inst. a writer makes a mistake about the Highland regiment which stormed the heights of Quebec. He says it was the 54th regiment, but there never was a 54th Highland regiment; the 54th is an English regiment. It was the 78th or Frazer Highlanders, as they were called then, and they were not commanded by Colonel Irvin, but by Colonel Macpherson; nor were they disbanded in Quebec, but returned to Scotland shortly after the fall of Quebec, were sent on foreign service to Holland, served under Sir John Moore in the Peninsular War, returned home in 1805, were disbanded in Edinburgh, reorganized under the Chief of the McKenzys, the Earl of Seaforth, and are now known as the McKenzie Highlanders, instead of the Frazers. They distinguished themselves under General Sir Hope Grant in the Persian War of 1856,

returned to India in 1857, served under General Havelock during the Indian Mutiny, and have seen service in every quarter of the globe. Being back to India for the third time, they are now on the march from Bengal into Southern Afghanistan under the command of Colonel Warren, well known to the Quebec people; he is to co-operate with General Roberts in crushing the rebels. A detachment of them have gone to restore confidence among the troops of the Khan of Khelat, 244 of whom having mutinied the Khan is afraid of them.

As regards the Scotch Highlanders 99 miles below Quebec, they were not regular soldiers, but volunteers who served at Cape Breton and were discharged in Halifax, N.S., and came up to Quebec. Some settled at that place below Quebec, others of them went to Glengarry, while others settled about Brockville. They were for the most part Scotch Catholics, and those who were not had Jacobite sympathies. Some of their fathers had seen service under Bonnie Prince Charlie, and could now in Canada drink their wonted toast "the King over the water." There was much in common between them and their French friends bound to them by the ties of religion. It was easy for the lily of France and the thistle of Scotland to entwine themselves in one. But though they have, as your correspondent says, forgotten their English tongue, they have not forgotten their mother tongue, the Gaelic.

On the return of the 78th Highlanders to Canada for the second time, in 1867, these Highlanders came to Quebec from far and near to hear our pipers play the old Jacobite airs their fathers loved so well. It is the bagpipe that makes the Scotch so clannish and unites them whether they be Catholics or Presbyterians, it is all the one, "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled" stirs them up.

During our stay in Quebec, for I may tell you your

humble servant was then a non-commissioned officer among them, the old French people seemed to shun our regiment very much, and on being asked the reason by some of our officers they replied they never could forget we were the descendants of those men and wild Highlanders who had wrested from their fathers their independence and butchered their bravest soldiers on the Plains of Abraham, the bagpipe was to them no pleasant sound. It recalled unpleasant memories, for many a grandfather's picture yet hung on the walls of their homes who had grasped his musket that day to fight against General Wolfe and who had fallen by the hand of the Highlanders. One of our captains who had distinguished himself at the relief of Lucknow, was refused the hand of the young lady he sought, by her parents, on no other grounds than what I have now stated.

For the information of your readers I will give you a list of the Highland regiments.

1. The 42nd Highlanders (Black Watch).
2. The 71st Highlanders.
3. The 72nd Highlanders.
4. The 74th Highlanders.
5. The 78th Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs).
6. The 79th Cameron Highlanders.
7. The 91st Princess Louise Argyleshire Highlanders.
8. The 92nd Gordon Highlanders, raised by the Duchess of Gordon, one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies of Aberdeenshire, who in order to create some interest and fill up the regiment, kissed every officer who took a commission therein.
9. The 93rd Sutherland Highlanders.

This does not include the whole of the Scotch regiments. There are the 1st Royal Scots, 21st old Scotch Guards, and the 1st and 2nd battalions of Scotch Fusileers, Scots Greys, and a whole host of others which I have forgotten.

I may mention that some of the officers of the 78th sold out after the fall of Quebec and settled in that city. Their descendants can be traced yet, they were nearly all covenanters. Their names still abound in Quebec, such as the Hamiltons, Thompsons, Rosses, Gibbs, Frazers, Macphersons. Some of these are prominent men there to-day, and many of them are Presbyterians.

Yours truly,

JAMES GIBB.

Bryson, Sept. 12th, 1880.

COINS: THEIR USE AS WITNESSES TO HISTORICAL TRUTH.

BY JOSEPH K. FORAN, GREEN PARK, AYLMER, P. Q.



IN the days when Abraham lived, when Jacob and the numberless patriarchs of Israel reigned in the East, men lived not so much by the produce of the soil as by the produce and increase of their flocks. From reign to reign, from country to country, the great families wandered seeking ever for food pasturages and fertile lands. And they had a species of trade—a kind of exchange. The one gave his sheep, and in return received oxen or corn or clothing. This was well enough when men were few and all were united. But as years rolled on and the human family grew larger, other means had to be devised in order to establish some kind of equality between the traders and peoples of the divers countries. A medium had to be found whereby all could join in this commerce. And thus originated the idea of money.

Called by different names in different countries and at the different epochs, it was the same still—a medium or a means whereby all goods and all objects had their own

special value, and whereby one man could place himself in a position of equality with his neighbour, even though that neighbour were possessed of goods which he never had, nor made, nor cultivated.

Amongst some people this medium—or we will call it money, as that is the expression best known in our day—was formed of sea shells more or less adorned and carved, according to the value each shell was supposed to represent. In other lands, as amongst the Indians in the primeval forests of the New World, the money consisted of pieces of wood cut into divers fantastic shapes, or little stones of various colours. Each and all of these kinds of money may serve as illustrations and guides in the history of those people. But many years before the founding of the great Roman Empire, far off in the East a new method was discovered whereby the money and its value could be rendered more positive. And we then find *coins*. Metal of different species cut into a multitude of rude forms, and at times bearing some letters or hieroglyphics, was the origin of our present almost perfect system of coinage.

No sooner was this novel means devised than it was adopted by each of the nations of antiquity. Some of their coins being more rude than others—some of them being formed of more precious metals or of more beautiful ore than others, soon led to distinctions between the coins of the divers nations or tribes, and even to the distinctions in the values of the many species of coins in each particular country.

Later on we find the names of the kings and rulers of the people stamped upon the money. And still later we see the heads of monarchs, of emperors, of generals, adorned with helmets or crowns or laurels, carved or stamped upon the coinage of the countries. Soon after we meet with dates and emblems, and a few words in the

language of the people to whom the money belonged. Thus as years rolled past and as times changed, this mode of unity and this powerful support of commerce became more and more indispensable. And in our day it has reached such a degree of universality that "without money man is of little consequence in the world."

This being a subject that can scarcely be properly treated in the space of one short essay, we will merely confine ourselves to a few remarks upon the utility of coins as an auxiliary of history, and leave for another essay the consideration of the union between the monuments and coins of different nations of antiquity and of modern times.

The study of coins might be considered a life study, yet it is much more easy to place one's self in a position to study coins than it is to study monuments. So much travelling, so much labour, so much exertion is not required. But to study coins with a real profit they must be connected with the history—the true history—of the people to whom they belonged.

You find on the face of an old silver or copper coin the head of an emperor, with figures or letters or other marks surrounding it. Take up the history of the nation and you will therein find by whom and when and how such a token was struck; you learn under what circumstances it came into existence, what battle it commemorates, what city it was made for. To illustrate more clearly our idea of the union between coins and history in general—not yet to speak of the history of any nation in particular—we will cite the following extract from the *Episcopal Recorder* :—

"In citing the historical information derivable from coins, the geographical facts we acquire from them are of equal importance. A case was stated some time ago how an island of the Ægean, which had been lost, was discovered by means of a coin (the piece not bigger than a half-dime), and how recent

soundings proved the existence of this isle. There was a lost city which owes its place to a coin. For over a thousand years no one knew where Pandosia was. History tells us that at Pandosia King Pyrrhus collected the forces with which he over-ran Italy, and that he established a mint there; but no one could put their finger upon Pandosia. Eight years ago a coin came under the sharp eyes of a numismatist. There were the letters, Pandosia, inscribed on it; but what was better, there was an emblem indicative of a well known river, the Crathis. Then everything was revealed with as much certainty as if the piece of money had been an atlas, and Pandosia, the mythical city, was at once given its proper position in Bruttium. Now, a coin may be valuable for artistic merit, but when it elucidates a doubtful point in history or geography, its worth is very much enhanced. This silver coin, which did not weigh more than a quarter of a dollar, because it cleared up the mystery of Pandosia, was worth to the British Museum \$1,000. the price they paid for it."

This paragraph, taken from the pages of a species of universal journal, should suffice to show how great a connection there really exists between history and coins. But not only have ancient and forgotten places been recovered from oblivion through the medium of coins, not only have doubtful points of history been made clear through the same means, but even the well known events of ages and well known characters of each particular epoch have been brought forward, more faithfully and more positively, by means of these relics.

Take up a series of coins in a good collection and place them in the order of their respective dates, and then follow them back with the history of the country in one hand and the history of the coins in the other, and you will find no difficulty in tracing the advance and progress of civilization amongst the peoples. Their first coins you will find to be rude pieces of metal—by degrees they become more perfect and to contain more information. Dates, names, figures, words, phrases, &c., all serve to indicate the changes which the nation underwent.

We are told in history that when the Roman Empire

was divided and an empire was formed in the East and another in the West, that an emperor arose in the West and threw off the mantle of paganism and declared himself a Christian. We are told that this Emperor was called Constantine the Great, and that on the morning before he became a Christian he was marching to battle at the head of his immense army, when a golden cross appeared to him in the heavens, and upon that cross were written the words "*In hoc signo vinces*" (In this sign shalt thou conquer), and that Constantine vowed that if victory should be his, the Christian's God should be his God. And again we are told that he caused a banner to be made, and placed upon it the picture of the cross he had seen, and caused that standard to be carried before the army.

Now history tells us all this, but many might be led to believe that the story was an overdraw upon the imagination of the historian. But when we find the money of that day, the very coins made use of by the Romans in the latter part of the reign of Constantine, bearing an emblem of the self-same cross and inscription and the name and head of Constantine, we cannot but say that the coinage of the day is a powerful exponent of the truths of history.

And not only mere questions of profane history are to be found proven and illustrated by this means, but even many and many events of sacred history, many and many facts set forth in the "Book of books," are placed beyond the contradiction of even the most infidel and most incredulous by the mere fact of a simple piece of silver or copper or other metal explaining them.

There is a story told of a man who came to call upon a French mechanic in the city of Paris. It seems the mechanic was at work in his back shop when the stranger arrived at the house, and while he was speaking to the mechanic's wife they heard the report of a gun. Surprised

at hearing the sound coming from the direction of the shop the stranger asked what it might be. The woman very quietly made answer: "It is only my husband, who has been making a Gothic cabinet and is firing small shot into it in order to give it the appearance of being worm-eaten and consequently very ancient."

This story may be true or not, but we know such things take place. That on fields where famous battles were once fought the traveller can dig up remains of coins and other such things, and that these objects have merely been placed there by the country people, in order to attract the public toward the place. It is also true that coins are often open to the same objection. But if here and there a few coins may be found, which are not the "real thing," yet the number of coins ancient and modern which are true, *bona fide* relics of the past, is something wonderful. Collection after collection has been made, by states, by cities, by private persons. These coins may be counted by the million, and if they could be all gathered into one grand collection, it would seem to us that the history of the world and of each particular country, from our day back to the days long lost in the mist of antiquity, could be read or studied.

Generally the person who collects these objects is laughed at by the people and considered as one who has little to do. But the person who, like a famous character in one of Sir Walter Scott's novels, can enjoy and profit by such a pastime, is doing both good to himself and the public at large. Every institution wherein education and instruction are given to the young, should be provided with a collection, more or less extensive, of coins and medals. And this collection should not be locked up in a room and guarded from the eyes of man as though it were a heap of gold; but it should be made use of to instruct the students in history,

and in several other branches it would be an interesting as well as a highly useful mode of instruction.

In another essay we will continue the consideration of this subject, and this rapid glance, we hope, will suffice to show how strong the bond is that unites history with coins and coins with history. History explains coins, while the coin proves the truth of history.

[We extract the foregoing from a series of essays on Education, which have been recently published. It is not intended as an exhaustive essay on "Numismatics," but Mr. Foran's story is so well told and withal so instructive, that we have pleasure in reproducing it.—EDS.]

SNOWSHOEING TWENTY YEARS SINCE.

IT is all very well for our snowshoe clubs to boast about their achievements. They deserve all the praise that they get and that they believe themselves entitled to. But the old boys must not be forgotten. Indeed, the old boys, if things were as nicely measured by umpires and timed by official judges as they are to-day, would make a fair show beside "our boys." Take one instance, which is authentic, and which we learned with pleasure recently. In 1861, on or about the 13th of February, nine young men started out on a Saturday from the Mile End. They laced on the webbed sandals, and walked straight on through the night to Lachute, 46 miles from Montreal, then a rising village in the Ottawa district. They never stopped on the way for refreshments as the modern style is. On reaching the village they went to church in the forenoon, and, *mirabile dictu*, in the afternoon also, resisting the hospitalities for which Lachute is famous unto this day. That same Sunday evening they started on

their return, and reached Montreal in time for their respective callings on Monday morning. Of the nine who accomplished this feat of endurance and pluck, we believe only two survive—Hugh Ross (well known as connected with the firm of Morton, Phillips & Bulmer) and James Fennell, proprietor of the Tadousac Hotel. If there has been a better trip than this in snowshoe annals, it is to be hoped the record will be produced.



NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.



IN consequence of the Dominion Exhibition being then open, the meeting of the Society was not held in September, and the re-assembling of the members after the summer adjournment was deferred until October.

The stated monthly meeting was held at Mr. T. D. King's house, Edward Murphy, Esq., 1st Vice-President, in the chair.

The Secretary informed the meeting that he had received a letter from the Natural History Society asking for the co-operation of the members in an invitation to the American Association for the Advancement of Science to hold its annual meeting for 1882 in Montreal, and that he had forwarded an interim reply; the opinion of the meeting was that as the event was so far distant in the future, a general assurance of co-operation was all that could be given at the present time.

Mr. Leroux exhibited six Dominion Exhibition Medals and read a short descriptive account of the same (which will be found on another page of the present number). Mr. Leroux presented three varieties of the medal, and expressed a hope of being able to furnish one more.

Mr. King exhibited two seals in lead, dug up at the Thames Embankment in London; whilst bearing the date 1092, a figure of a knight on one side was clad in the plated armour of two centuries later. Mr. King presented one of the seals to the Society. He also exhibited several articles dug up at Chicoutimi, and presented a Moorish coin.

Mr. Chas. T. Hart exhibited two gold Persian coins of old and new issue, both in fine condition; also two undecipherable copper coins, supposed to be Syrian.

Mr. Murphy read a translation of a document referring to the old red cross which stands on the property of the Grey Nuns at the corner of Guy and Dorchester Streets. It appears that about the middle of the last century, immediately before the cession, a man named Belisle lived in a farm-house near the place where the cross now stands, and that Belisle having murdered a man and his wife, his near neighbours, he was executed for the crime in the market-place (the present Custom House Square). The execution was attended with extreme cruelty, the murderer being racked and broken on the scaffold, and his body was carried by the executioner and buried where the red cross now stands, near to the house occupied by his victims.

Mr. Holmes called attention to the question of accommodation for the meetings of the Society and its cabinet, and the inconvenience experienced for want of a proper room, and Mr. King having offered the use of a room in his house, it was resolved, "That the cabinet, books and all other possessions of the Society be removed to the room in Mr. King's house, so kindly offered, and that the thanks of the members be voted to Mr. King."

A conversation ensued on a suggestion of Mr. Horn's that the Society should hold a *conversazione* during the coming winter, with a view of interesting the public in the

Society's operations, and the suggestion was favourably entertained.

Attention was called by Mr. Holmes to the lack of assistance accorded by the members of the Society towards the production of the ANTIQUARIAN, and the editors desire to reiterate a request for contributions of matters of interest, however brief. It is a peculiar feature that nearly all the help and kind words of encouragement received with reference to the magazine, come from outside the circle of the Society itself.

U. S. HALF DOLLARS OF 1836.



GENTLEMAN of Southampton, L.I., writes that a great deal of curiosity has been excited by the sudden appearance in circulation of a large number of silver half dollars, all bearing the date of 1836, and as bright as when they came from the Mint. The mystery is thus explained: An old resident of Sag Harbour, formerly well known as a practising physician, but who for several years has led a comparatively secluded life, at the time of the panic of 1836 hoarded up 1500 half dollars of that date. He kept them in total disregard of interest or premium until the present time. He has now put this hoarded treasure into circulation.—*American Journal of Numismatics.*

NIL DESPERANDUM.—A copy of the Pictou, N.S., *Observer* of 1831, has the following notice: "At Ship Harbour, on Sunday, by the Rev. Mr. Sprott, Mr. Michael Eison, senr., aged 104 years, to Miss Sarah Sophia Teresa Belinda Lawrence, aged 41 years and 6 months, after a courtship of 16 years."