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SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT.

From Anspack's History of Newfoundland.

THE first attempt to settle a colony, which also paved the way to others of a similar nature successfully made afterwards in other parts of North America, and which procured to its author the title of "the parent of all the English plantations" in that part of the world, was made in Newfoundland.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert, descended from an ancient family in the county of Devon, equally conversant in theory and in practice with cosmography, navigation, and the art of war, and remarkable for an enterprising spirit, for intrepidity and eminent abilities, had formed the resolution of settling a colony in the island of Newfoundland. Queen Elizabeth entered at once into his views, and, by letters patent, dated the 11th of June, 1578, invested him with full powers, similar to those which Henry had before granted to Cabot, to dis-

cover, settle, and regulate any remote countries not in the actual possession of any Christian prince or people, with all commodities, jurisdictions, and royalties, to him, his heirs, and assigns, for ever, within two hundred leagues where he or they should fix the place of their residence, within the six years next ensuing. Having obtained this patent, Sir Humphrey endeavoured to procure associates in the enterprise, and received assurances of support from a great number of persons who declared their resolution to attend him on the voyage. When the vessels were completely equipped, and the crews assembled near the coast in readiness to embark, the majority of the adventurers departed from their agreements, and signified their intention of reserving their property for the support of plans concerted among themselves. Sir Humphrey, still determined to proceed with the few friends who yet remained unshaken in their attachment, sailed instantly, in the summer of the year 1578, for Newfoundland, where he made a short stay; and came back to England, having narrowly escaped, with the loss of one vessel, from a squadron of Spanish men of war by which he had been intercepted. The great expenses which he had incurred in preparations for this enterprise had so impaired his estate, that he was compelled to desist for some time from the resumption of his project.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert, not in the least discouraged by the disappointments and miscarriage of his first enterprise, and seeing that nearly five of the six years to which his patent was limited were expired, sold his estate, which produced a considerable sum, and with the assistance of Sir George Peckham and other friends, who liberally contributed to the expenses of the undertaking, he equipped a small fleet of five ships and barks. The admiral was the *Delight*, of one hundred and twenty tons, of which Sir Humphrey himself took the command, appointing William Winter, a part-owner, captain, and Richard Clarke, master; the second was

the *Raleigh*, vice-admiral, of two hundred tons, fitted out and commanded by Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Humphrey's brother by his mother's side, having under him Captain Butler, and Robert Davis, of Bristol, master; the others were the *Golden Hind*, of forty tons, Edward Hayes, owner and captain, and William Cox, of Limehouse, master; the *Swallow*, of forty tons, Maurice Brown, captain; and, the *Squirrel*, of ten tons, William Andrews, captain, and Robert Cade, master. The number of men on board the whole fleet amounted to two hundred and sixty, including several shipwrights, masons, carpenters, smiths, miners, and refiners.

It had been resolved by the proprietors that this fleet should take a northerly course, and follow with all possible exactitude the tradeway to Newfoundland, from whence, having taken in a proper supply of necessaries, it was to sail towards the south and enter every bay or river which might appear deserving of notice. The proprietors drew up the orders to be observed during the voyage, and delivered copies of them to all the captains and masters of the vessels.

On the 11th of June, 1583, the fleet sailed from Cawsand Bay, near Plymouth, and on the 13th Sir Walter Raleigh was obliged to put back to Plymouth in consequence of an infectious distemper which had seized his captain and several of his crew. The *Golden Hind* then became vice-admiral, and the fleet proceeded on the voyage. On the 30th of July they first discovered land, but imperfectly on account of an intense fog. Finding nothing but bare rocks they shaped their course to the south-east, and arrived, at length, at Penguin Island north, now Fogo, where they took in a good stock of fowls or sea birds. After this, they reached the island of Baccalao, in the mouth of Conception Bay, and entered into that bay where they found the *Swallow* which they had lost in the fog. Then proceeding further to the southward, they made the bay of Saint John's, where they found the *Squirrel*, which had been refused admittance into

that harbour by vessels of different nations which were within. These, according to Hakluyt, amounted to thirty-six sail, and according to Doctor Forster, to four hundred, of which he says further that fifty were Portuguese, of at least three thousand tons burthen. Sir Humphrey prepared to obtain a passage for his ships into that harbour by force, but, previous to his adopting this measure, he sent some of his officers to inform the people within the harbour, that he was empowered by the Queen of England to take formal possession of the place in her name; and that, if he met with the least resistance, he should instantly employ the means in his power to carry her majesty's commands into execution. The answer which he received from them was, that their intentions were peaceable, that they had only waited to be fully apprized of the object of his expedition, and that in token of their respect they would cheerfully intrust him with a discretionary power of laying a tax on their provisions, in order to supply the necessities of his fleet. The ships then entered into the harbour; and, the next day, Sir Humphrey and his associates were conducted on shore by the owners and masters of the English vessels.

On the 5th of August, Sir Humphrey having ordered a tent to be erected within sight of all the Ships, summoned the English and foreign merchants to attend, and in their presence he caused the commission under the great seal of England to be publicly read, and afterwards to be explained to the foreigners who were not conversant with the English language. He then informed the assembly that, under the royal authority, he stood possessed of the harbour of Saint John's and all the adjacent land within the circumference of two hundred leagues; that thenceforward the witnesses of this transaction, and, through their information, all persons whatsoever, must consider these territories as belonging to the Sovereign of England, and acknowledge that he, the General of Queen Elizabeth, was empowered by royal licence

to possess and enjoy them, and likewise to enact laws for the government thereof, as conformable to the laws of England as the nature of circumstances would admit ; under which regulations it was expected that all adventurers who might arrive at future times, either to dwell within the place, or to maintain a traffic with the inhabitants, should quietly submit to be governed. The customary ceremony of delivering a rod and a turf from the soil to the new proprietor was then performed in the presence of the assembly.

Sir Humphrey, having thus taken possession, proceeded to the exercise of his legislative authority by publishing some regulations concerning the public exercise of religion and the civil government of the place, to which the whole assembly promised obedience. The meeting was then dissolved ; and, on the same spot, the general erected a wooden pillar, to which the arms of England engraved on lead were affixed. He then granted several parcels of land, the tenants being under covenant to pay a certain rent and service to Sir Humphrey, his heirs, and assigns, for ever, and yearly to maintain possession of the lands by themselves or their assigns ; and having done this, he next issued orders for the collection of the tax on provisions from the ships and vessels in the harbour of Saint John's and on the adjoining coast. Doctor Forster says, that on this occasion the General received also valuable presents from all the captains of the ships that lay off that island.

While some of the English were engaged in this service, and others in repairing the vessels, Sir Humphrey sent several parties to explore the coast and to make excursions through the country, in order to inquire into the different productions of the island. The result of their observations was that the suthern parts seemed destitute of inhabitants, a circumstance, says Hakluyt, which probably was owing to the frequent appearance of the Europeans, whose presence might have intimidated the natives, and induced them to

retire into the interior. Towards the north they had met with some of them who had approached without dread, and appeared to be of gentle dispositions. The country was generally very hot in summer, and extremely cold in winter. The sea abounded so much in cod-fish that there were but very few instances equal to it elsewhere; they had also observed near the coast bonitos, turbot, large lobsters, and a large kind of herrings; whales were likewise found in great numbers, for which fishery alone Biscay used to send twenty or thirty vessels every year. In the bays and rivers there were salmons and trouts in great abundance. Wood grew with the greatest luxuriance over the whole country; game of every description was very common, and they could easily procure hides and furs of all sorts. They also represented the soil as very fertile, and thought that by cultivation it would not be difficult to obtain hemp, flax, and corn. But what was calculated still more particularly to attract the attention of Sir Humphrey and his associates, was the report of the discovery of mines of iron, lead, copper, and silver, by the party sent for the special purpose of searching for metals on the coast to the northward of Saint John's. One Daniel, a native of Saxony, who is represented as an honest and religious man, and a very expert miner and assayer, brought to the General a kind of ore, of which he said that he would stake his life that it contained a considerable quantity of silver. Captain Hayes, of the *Golden Hind*, appearing to doubt the quality and value of the ore, and requesting that he might be allowed to have part of it: "Content yourself," answered the too sanguine Sir Humphrey, "I have seen enough; and were it not improper to satisfy my own humour, I would proceed no farther. The engagements which I am under to my friends, and the necessity of bringing the southern countries also within the compass of my patent, which is nearly expired, alone prevail upon me to continue the voyage. As for the ore, I have sent

it on board, and desire that no farther mention be made of it so long as we shall remain in the harbour, there being Portuguese, Biscayans, and French, not far off, from whom this discovery must be kept a secret. When we are at sea an assay shall be made of it, and then, if we think proper, we may return the sooner hither."

At this time, while his faithful companions were endeavouring to accelerate the preparations for the continuation of the voyage, a party had conspired to prevent it by seizing the vessels and the officers during the absence of Sir Humphrey in the night, after which they intended to proceed directly for England. This conspiracy was discovered in time to prevent its execution; but some of the refractory crews still succeeded in their attempts to abandon the General. A vessel freighted with fish in one of the adjoining bays were seized upon by some of them, who compelled her crew to retire to the shore, whilst numbers, concealing themselves in the woods, watched for opportunities to escape in the ships which daily departed from the coast; others fell sick of fluxes and other violent disorders, of which several died, and the rest were permitted to return to England on board the Swallow, under Captain William Winter, with such a supply of provisions as could be spared from the common stock.

The three remaining vessels being completely fitted for the intended voyage, the General hoisted his flag on board the Squirrel, a light and expeditious sailer, and the best constructed for the purpose of entering creeks and small harbours; he gave the command of the Delight to Captain Maurice Brown, and the Golden Hind to Captain Edward Hayes. On the 20th of August they sailed from the harbour of Saint John's which they found by observation to be in forty-seven degrees forty minutes north latitude. In the following night they made Cape Race, distant twenty-five leagues, and from thence nearly eighty-seven leagues towards Cape Breton.

On the 27th, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, Sir Humphrey gave orders to sound, and at the depth of thirty fathom they found white sand ; in the succeeding afternoon the wind veered to the southward, when, in opposition to the advice of William Cox, master of the Golden Hind, the ships bore in with the land during the whole night at west-north-west. The next day it blew a violent storm at south and by east ; the rain descended in torrents, and the fogs were so extremely thick that no object could be distinguished at a cable's length. Towards day-break, on the 29th, they were alarmed by the appearance of surrounding sands and shoals, and, at every third or fourth ship's length, observed the water lessening in its depth. A signal was thrown out for the Delight to stand off to sea, but at that very instant she struck, and soon after her stern and quarters were dashed to pieces. The Squirrel and the Golden Hind immediately casting about east-south-east, and bearing to the south, with much difficulty got clear of the shoals and regained the open sea.

In the Delight perished Captain Maurice Brown and about a hundred of his associates, who, with a resolution that bordered upon madness, refused to set what they thought a bad example by deserting the ship, although they must have been convinced that it was impossible to save her. Fourteen of her crew leaped into a small pinnace and remained a short time alongside their ship, in the hope of being joined by their captain, but in vain. Having, at last, prevailed upon Richard Clarke, the master, and one of his companions, to join them, they cut the rope and ventured out to sea, furnished only with a single oar, and destitute of fresh water and provisions.

As the pinnace appeared to be much overladen, Edward Headly proposed the casting of lots, so that four of them might be thrown overboard. Clark, whom it had been unanimously agreed to except from this measure, availing himself of the affectionate regard with which he was considered

by his companions, strenuously endeavoured, and at last succeeded, in persuading them rather to bear their present calamitous condition with Christian fortitude.

The pinnace was driven before the wind during six days and nights, while these men were reduced to feed upon some weeds which they picked up on the surface of the sea. Sinking under the suffering of thirst, hunger, intense cold, and constant fatigue, Headly and another man expired on the fifth day; and, on the seventh, the remaining fourteen were fortunately driven towards the coast of Newfoundland, where they obtained a passage in a French vessel, and at last arrived safely in England. To the regular continuance of the wind at south during the time of the passage may be attributed the preservation of their lives; for, had it shifted to any other quarter, they could not possibly have made the land; and what is remarkable, within *half an hour* after they had reached the shore, the wind changed full north.

This melancholy fate of the *Delight* was a most distressing event to Sir Humphrey, who had to lament, not only the loss of such a number of men of tried fidelity and the destruction of a valuable ship, but also the loss of his Saxon miner with the supposed silver ore which he had procured at Newfoundland. So confident was he of the value of this ore, that he had boasted to his friends, that, on the credit of the mine, he did not doubt of obtaining from Queen Elizabeth the loan of ten thousand pounds, to defray the expenses of another similar enterprise.

From this time the crews of the two remaining ships became intimidated, and expressed their apprehensions lest, their store-ship being now lost, they should be exposed to the inclemency of the approaching winter, together with the want of provisions and raiment. Sir Humphrey, in consequence of these representations, resolved to return to England; and, on the captain and master of the *Golden Hind* offering some arguments to induce him not to adopt

this resolution : "Be content," said he to them, "we have seen enough ; take no thought of the expenses which we have incurred. If the Almighty should permit us to reach England in safety, I will set you out royally in the course of the next spring ; therefore I pray you, let us no longer strive here where we fight against the elements."

On the first of September the vessels changed their course and steered for England, and on the second they passed in sight of Cape Race. Some days afterwards Sir Humphrey went on board of the *Golden Hind*, in order to have his foot dressed for a wound received by accidentally treading upon a nail. The wind was violent, and the ocean so extremely agitated, that Captain Hayes and the whole of his associates and crew, who every moment expected that the *Squirrel* would be swallowed up, earnestly entreated Sir Humphrey to remain on board their vessel. He, however, instantly departed, declaring that no consideration should induce him to quit the vessel and the brave associates with whom he had encountered so many dangers. On the ninth of September the *Squirrel* sunk, and was seen no more. In the course of the preceding evening Sir Humphrey had been observed unmoved in the stern of his ship with a book in his hand. Some *philosophical* historians adduce this as an instance of his ardent love of knowledge, which did not forsake him even in the extremity of danger ; while others suppose the book which he had then in his hands to have been one of a religious kind ; and this supposition seems to agree much better than the former, with the words which he was at the same time frequently heard to repeat with a loud voice : "Courage, my lads, we are as near heaven at sea as we are on land."

Such was the fate of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, "than whom," say the authors of the *Biographia Nautica*, "few persons in that era were more distinguished by exalted understanding and undaunted resolution. He was in a manner the parent of all our plantations, being the first who introduced a legal

and regular mode of settling, without which such undertakings must necessarily prove unsuccessful. His treatise concerning the north-west passage was the ground of all the expectations which the most enlightened seamen had formed during many years of actually finding such a tract to the East Indies; and even now we find that many of his conjectures are true, and that all of them are founded on reason and the philosophy which was commonly received at that period."

The Golden Hind arrived safely at Falmouth on the 22d of September, and, more fortunate than the rest of the fleet, brought home her whole crew, excepting only one mariner. Of the fate of the Swallow we have no account.

MONTREAL IN 1808.



THE following are a few public notices of these days :

A Social gathering is announced as follows :—

“Next Montreal Assembly to be on Tuesday, 20th instant, by order of the—MANAGER.”

P. S.—To the Book borrowers of to-day: “The first Volume of a French Work entitled *L'Épreuve du Sentiment*, was borrowed from a Gentlemen in this Town, and not returned. It is requested that it be sent to the Office of the Canadian Courant.”

The Disgusted Post-Master at Cornwall,—“Begs leave to inform the public in general that he does not intend to keep the Post Office any longer, and if any letters are sent to him, from any other Post Office, he will not receive them.”

To-day we get news from Europe every few minutes; as to how it was then appears from this paragraph.—“Above two months have elapsed since our last dates from Europe. Opportunities of communication are but few, yet it may be reasonably expected that we shall soon have advice direct

from Spain, which is now the great Theatre of sobertude and hope."

The Montreal Theatre was about to be opened under Mr. Prigmon and Assistants with Coleman's 'Heir at Law.'—"The Theatre we are told has undergone considerable repairs and embellishments and will be rendered comfortable by *stores* in different parts of the house. The company it is said will be *decent*. Care will be taken to have silence in the gallery. No bar to be kept in the Theatre."

"A good New Milch Cow wanted, for which a generous price will be given, enquire of the Printer."

The learned Pig of our time, was then the learned Goat,—
"Who reads Printing or Writing, Spells, tells the time of day, both the hour and minute, the date of the year, &c. &c., Admittance 7½ d."

Three Rivers,—
"To be rented for one or more years by the undersigned, that well known farm and buildings commonly called Ferry Place, a pleasant situation on the Banks of the St. Maurice, is a good situation for a Tavern, &c. —Ezekiel Hart."

"CORNUCOPIA."

A JOURNEY FROM MONTREAL TO TORONTO.

(From "Canada and the Canadians" Published in 1840, by Sir Richard Henry Bonnycastle, Kt.)



LEFT Kingston on the 26th of June, in the Princess Royal mail steamer, at 8 p. m., the usual hour of starting being seven, for Toronto; the weather unusually cold.

This fine boat constitutes, with two others, the City of Toronto and the Sovereign, the royal mail line between Kingston and Toronto. All are built nearly alike, are first class sea boats, and low pressure; they combine with the Highlander, the Canada, and the Gildersleave, also splen-

did vessels, to form a mail route to Montreal—the latter boats taking the mail as far as Coteau du Lac, forty-five miles from Montreal, on which route a smaller vessel, the Chieftain, plies, wherein you sleep, at anchor, or rather moored, till daylight, if going down, or going upwards, on board the mail boat.

Passengers go from Montreal to Kingston by the mail route in twenty-four hours, a distance of 180 miles; a small portion, between the Cascade Rapids and the Coteau being traversed in a coach, on a planked road as smooth as a billiard-table.

From Kingston to Toronto, or nearly the whole length of Lake Ontario, takes sixteen hours, the boat leaving at seven, and arriving about or before noon next day; performing the passage at the rate of eleven miles an hour, exclusively of stoppages.

The transit between Montreal and Kingston is at the rate, including stoppage for daylight, the river being dangerous, of eight miles an hour; thus, in forty hours, the passenger passes from the seat of government to the largest city of Western Canada most comfortable, a journey which twenty years ago it always took a fortnight, and often a month, to accomplish, in the most precarious and uncomfortable manner—on board small, roasting steamers, crowded like a cattle-pen—in lumbering leathern conveniences, miscalled coaches, over roads which enter not into the dreams of Britons—by canoes—by bateaux, (a sort of coal barges,)—by schooners, where the cabin could never permit you to display either your length, your breadth, or your thickness, and thus reducing you to a point in creation, according to Euclid and his commentators.

Your *compagnons de voyage*, on board a bateau or Durham boat, which was a *monstre* bateau, were French Canadian voyageurs, always drunk and always gay, who poled you along up the rapids, or rushed down them with what will be will be.

These happy people had a knack of examining your goods and chattels, which they were conveying in the most admirable manner, and with the utmost *sang-froid* ; but still they were above stealing—they only tapped the rum cask or the whiskey barrel, and appropriated any cordage wherewith you bound your chests and packages. I never had a chest, box, or bale sent up by bateau or Durham boat that escaped this rope mail.

By the by, the Durham boat, a long decked barge, square ahead, and square astern, has vanished ; Ericson's screw-propellers have crushed it. It was neither invented by nor named after Lord Durham, but was as ancient as Lambton House itself.

The way the conductors of these boats found out vinous liquors was, as brother Jonathan so playfully observes, a *caution*.

I have known an instance of a cask of wine, which, for security from climate, had an outer case or cask strongly secured over it, with an interior space for neutralizing frost or heat, bored so carefully that you could never discover how it had been effected, and a very considerable quantum of beverage extracted.

I once had a small barrel, perhaps twenty gallons of commissariat West India ration rum, the best of all rum for liqueurs, sucked dry. Of course, it had leaked, but I never could discover the leak, and it held any liquid very well afterwards.

You can have every convenience on board a Lake Ontario mail-packet, which is about as large as a small frigate, and has the usual sea equipment of masts, sails, and iron rigging. The fare is five dollars in the cabin, or about £1 sterling ; and two dollars in the steerage. In the former you have tea and breakfast, in the latter nothing but what is bought at the bar. By paying a dollar extra you may have a state-room on deck, or rather on the half-deck, where you find a

good bed, a large looking-glass, washing-stand and towels, and a night-lamp, if required. The captains are generally part owners, and are kind, obliging, and communicative, sitting at the head of their table, where places for females and families are always reserved. The stewards and waiters are coloured people, clean, neat, and active; and you may give sevenpence-halfpenny or a quater-dollar to the man who cleans your boots, or an attentive waiter, if you like; if not, you can keep it, as they are well paid.

The ladies cabin has generally a large cheval glass and a piano, with a white lady to wait, who is always decked out in flounces and furbelows, and usually good-looking. All you have got to do on embarking or on disembarking is to see personally to your luggage; for leaving it to a servant unacquainted with the country will not do. At Kingston, matters are pretty well arranged, and the carters are not so very impudent, and so ready to push you over the wharf; but at Toronto they are very so so, and want regulating by the police; and in the States, at Buffalo particularly, the porters and carters are the most presuming and insolent serviles I ever met with; they rush in a body on board the boat and respect neither persons nor things.

The comfort of some of these boats, as they call them, but which ought to be called ships, is very great. There is a regular drawing-room on board one called the Chief Justice where I saw, just after the horticultural show at Toronto, pots of the most rare and beautiful flowers, arranged very tastefully, with a piano, highly-coloured nautical paintings and portraits, and a *tout ensemble*, which, when the lamps were lit, and conversation going on between the ladies and gentlemen then and there assembled, made one quite forget we were at sea on Lake Ontario, the "Beautiful Lake," which, like other beautiful creations, can be very angry if vexed.

But to our journey westward. I arrived at Toronto on the

27th of June, and found the weather had changed to variable and fine. On steaming up the harbour, I was greatly surprised and very much pleased to see such an alteration as Toronto has undergone for the better since 1837. Then, although a flourishing village, be-citied, to be sure, it was not one third of its present size. Now it is a city in earnest, with upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, gas-lit, with good plank side-walks and macadamized streets, and with vast sewers, and fine houses, of brick or stone. The main street, King Street, is two miles and more in length, and would not do shame to any town, and has a much more English look than most Canadian places have.

COIN SALES.

ON 30th June, a sale took place at New York, which was unusually interesting from the number of Canadian Coins and Medals, their rarity and extremely fine condition.

Many of the pieces from their excessive rarity, were eagerly sought after by several collectors, we annex a record of the prices paid for the most important lots :—

McGill College :

Prince of Wales Medal	-	-	\$ 5.75
Molson	"	-	3.00
Logan	"	-	3.12
Torrance	"	-	3.13
Holmes	"	-	3.75
Chapman	"	-	7.00
Jacques Cartier Normal School	-	-	4.50
Board of Arts and Manufacturers, Victoria			
Bridge Medal	-	-	2.25
Grand Trunk Railway Co., Trevithick Medal			3.75
" " Welcome	"	"	4.00

Chamber of Agriculture, Lower Canada	-	5.00
Natural History Society of Montreal	-	5.00
Bout de L'Isle Token	-	\$3.00 and 3.13
Bank of Montreal, side view Half-penny 1839	-	4.75
Lesslie Two-pence Token	-	4.50
Montreal and Lachine R. R. Token	-	1.00
Vexator Canadiensis	-	.45
Cardinal Richelieu Medal	-	4.00
De Levi	"	2.75
Jean Varin	"	7.50
Kebecca Liberata	"	5.50
Louisbourg	"	3.00
Admiral Boscawen	"	2.75
Louisbourg Token—"O, Fair Britannia, Hail!"	-	6.50
Louisbourg Founded	-	4.50
" "Pax ubique Victrix"	-	11.00
Beaver Club Gold Medal	-	27.50
"Britain Triumphed—Hawke Commanded"	-	9.50
"Quebec Token"	-	8.00
Indian Silver Medal (extremely rare), Bust of George III., struck at the Cession of Canada	-	30.00
Indian Silver Medal, Laureated Bust of the King, 1814	-	13.00
Treaty of Peace signed at Ghent, 1814	-	5.00
"Upper Canada Preserved," 1814, (extremely rare)	-	20.00
The excessively rare North-West Company Token	-	39.00
Kentucky Half-penny, "Copper Company of Upper Canada"	-	15.00
A beautiful proof of the British Settlement of Kentucky Cent	-	21.00
And a rare Type Silver Pound piece of Charles I.	-	33.00

— THERE is quite a mania among the ultra fashionable for jewelry of antique coins.

WHAT'S IN A NAME ?

“ * * * *A few Acres of Snow.*”



GIVE a dog a bad name and hang him," is an old saying.

Hence we would infer, that, from long standing repute in some parts of the world, Canada should long ere this, have suffered capital punishment. Among many we select the following as instances :

One is by a gentleman who some time ago visited this "awfully cold country." "Look at the poor Canadians," he states, that "cannot bury their dead, having to keep them in a separate apartment frozen from December to May."

Another wishing to describe the "horrible" aspect of the country between Prescott and Montreal, mentions as a fact two Spanish travellers who had accompanied him all the way from New Orleans, would not proceed further, so disgusted were they with the "rough the dark forest and the cold bleak appearance of the whole landscape." As this was in August, our traveller saw not the golden fields of waving grain, but instead every where rough mountains. Wonderful power of imagination !

Now learn from a savant, busy hunting up new facts relating to science, the degree of degradation to which the transported Europeans "must" have fallen in this new region of the world. "Canada is not at all agreeable, the necessity of spending eight months of each year in low hut-like houses, the greater part under the snow, and so isolated from neighbors, that hardly any intercommunication is practicable, renders that colony totally intolerable. A few bright summer days in August, and for months they are gone, when one can only calculate on the light of the moon and of the aurora."

Speaking of the generous hospitality shewn to strangers by Canadians, a Reverend Gentlemen explains it by the fact,

that we being deprived for a long period, in each year, the intercourse of strangers, are naturally so delighted with their company and conversation, that we are all the more sociable.

Is it to be wondered then, that among the effects of a Scottish Immigrant, was noticed fifty pounds of butter, the owner fearing that he would never again taste of that delicacy in this new world. What wonder that a popular French writer of to-day, thought himself correct in stating that Canada has a population of twenty thousand, but if every habitable spot were occupied it could support fifty thousand. And is it strange, that the topic of our alleged diminishing health and decaying strength is so attractive to those savants who talk of us with as much knowledge as does a blind man of colors.

One of those celebrities goes so far as to assert, that the French Canadians and Yankees have become, on account of their long intercourse with the indians, greatly changed from what their ancestors were in France and England. They are now more inclined to a solitary life, more vindictive and less communicative, enjoying little, if any conversation, with their more recently arrived brethren. So on I might quote :

But as a counterpart of such abuse let us look at the opposite extreme :

"Victoria Bridge, the pride of Canada, extends from River Detroit to the State of Maine." No doubt, the writer of this sentence, as a friend of Canada has gone too far, but he wishes probably to shew that he is better posted than the geographer who stated that Tadousac exported wool and yarn to an immense extent.

I have read a book lately, capittally got up as regards paper printing and binding, in which it is clearly proven that Mr. *so and so* had blundered when he said that Chicago was the capital of Canada. He writes also that French peasantry

of Canada are constantly annoying European visitors by enquiries after the health of Louis XIV. and Mademoiselle de la Valliere, his mistress, a matter of two centuries ago. But yet we must pardon him on account of his St. Helen Island, situated opposite Montreal, renowned the world over as the place of Napoleon's captivity.

Those tourists are always hunting up new facts, and one did not wish to leave Canada until he had seen the huge animal who had left his foot-print on the snow—the snow-shoe.

BENJAMIN SULTE.

— 1796 —



SOME of the salaries paid to Government Officers in Lower Canada in 1796 :			
Governor General	-	-	£2,000
Lieutenant Governor	-	-	1,500
Executive Counselors, each	-	-	100
Attorney-General	-	-	300
Solicitor-General	-	-	200
Secretary and Registrar to the Province	-	-	400
Clerk of the Court of Appeals—with Fire wood and Stationery	-	-	120
Secretary to the Governor and Translator to the Council	-	-	200
Chief Justice of Quebec, who is Chief Justice of the Province	-	-	1,200
Chief Justice of Montreal	-	-	900
Chief Justice of Three Rivers	-	-	300
Receiver-General	-	-	400
Surveyor-General of Lands	-	-	300
Deputy, and allowance for an office	-	-	150
Surveyor of Woods	-	-	200
Grand Voyer of Quebec	-	-	100

Grand Voyer of Montreal	-	-	100
Grand Voyer of Three Rivers	-	-	60
Superintendent of Provincial Post Houses			100
Clerk of the Terrars of the King's Domain			90
Clerk of the Crown	-	-	100
Inspector of Police at Quebec	-	-	100
Inspector of Police at Montreal	-	-	100
Four Missionaries to Indians, each		-	50
One Missionary to Indians	-	-	45
Schoolmaster at Quebec	-	-	100
Schoolmaster at Montreal	-	-	50
Schoolmaster at Carlisle, Bay de Chaleurs			25
Overseers, to prevent Fires at Quebec, and to sweep the Chimneys of the poor			60
Salary of the Bishop of Quebec—who is Bishop of both Provinces	-	-	2,000

U. E. LOYALISTS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE.

WE extract the following interesting particulars of the settlement of the Bay of Quinte, by the U. E. Loyalists, from an address delivered at Kingston, September 20, 1849, by H. Ruttan, Esq., President of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada.

I am myself one of the eldest born of this country, after its settlement by the loyalists, and well remember the time when, as Bishop Berkely observes, a man might be the owner of ten thousand acres of land in America and want sufficient means to buy himself a breakfast! One-half of the land on the Bay of Quinte, the garden of Canada, could, within my remembrance, have been purchased for £5 a two hundred acre lot, and many a one has been sold for a *half Joe*. All this cannot be matter of wonder, when I tell you that a

great scarcity of provisions prevailed for two or three years consecutively, in consequence of failures in the crops, and what brought on the famine, or "scarce year," (about the year 1790, if I am not mistaken) was the almost entire destruction of the deer by the wolves for two consecutive years. The snow lay upon the ground from December until April, at the depth of four to five feet. In the month of February of the last of these years, a near relative of mine sent all the way to Albany in the State of New York, a distance of more than 200 miles, for four bushels of Indian corn! And this was brought all that distance by two men on snow shoes! It took them about eight weeks to accomplish this journey, and during this time about one-third of the quantity was necessarily consumed by the men; the residue of this precious cargo—pounded up in a mortar made of a maple stump, with the winter-green berry and mucilaginous roots, latterly boiled with a little milk—constituted the principle food for two families, consisting of seven souls, for the space of four or five months! It was remarked, I have heard some of the oldest of the settlers assert, that the usual supply of fish even had failed. The few cattle and horses which the settlers, at great cost and trouble, had collected, were killed for food. The faithful dog was, in several instances, sacrificed to supply that food which he had so often been the means of furnishing to his then kind, but now starving master. The famine this year was general throughout the Bay of Quinte; and such was the distress that, during this winter, several persons died from starvation. In the Hay-Bay settlement, one of the most heart-rending occurrences took place. Some time during the month of April, the husband and father was found buried in the snow, which lay upon the ground at an average depth of five feet, whilst within the shanty was exhibited the awful spectacle of the dying mother pressing to her bosom her dead infant, still in the position of attempting to gain that sustenance which its

mother had for some time been unable any longer to afford it!

Here then was a state which one would think might appal the stoutest heart, and might, without subjecting this little band of heroes to the charge of a want of affection for the crown, have driven the remnant of them to seek, at the very earliest opportunity, an asylum from death, even amongst their implacable and cruel enemies. This it was in their power to have done the following year. Did they do so? No! These exiles—these emaciated and worn-out loyalists—preferred death, even though it came in the ghastly form of famine, to the fraternization with rebels to their king. Loyalty, with our forefathers, consisted of something more than a name. *They* did not stop even to weigh their *lives* with the crime of treason, much less did they calculate upon pecuniary advantages. Whilst the rebels had added robbery and murder to the crime of treason, these faithful and devoted subjects of the crown, although suffering in body, could lie down in their bark-covered shanties and upon their beds of straw and boughs, with a conscience void of offence, and in the enjoyment of that peace and tranquility, which was a result of the performance of their duty—no less to God than to their King; whilst the traitors to their sovereign were revelling in the possession of the small properties from which they had been driven, but which must have been ashes in the months, and bitterness in the throats of these unhallowed fratricides.

The traitor to his Sovereign, at all times, no doubt, makes every effort to reconcile his conduct with his duty, and must, in self-defence, seek out reason for justification; but alas! how weak must be all reflections against the cries of a justly alarmed conscience, which can never be quieted either by flattery or false arguments.

Providence now, about the year 1791, and about seven years after their first settlement, began to smile upon the

arrangements of this small band of heroes. The winters began to assume a somewhat milder aspect—the wolves in their turn became a prey to the famine which by their own devastation amongst the deer, they had caused. The Indians who, about this time began to be very troublesome—keeping the settlers in a constant state of alarm, and at every opportunity carrying off their cattle, were, either through some new treaty or otherwise, so propitiated by the government, that the settlers from this time began gradually to increase, though for some years but slowly, and generally to improve in their circumstances.

The social history of the old united empire loyalists of the Bay of Quinte, from their embarkation at New York in 1783, down to about the year 1820, when their *political* history commences, and which was the death knell to the state of real happiness and enjoyment upon which they were just entering, would form a curious as well as interesting episode in the history of Canada; but as I have already perhaps somewhat exceeded my license upon the present occasion and trespassed upon your attention, I will pass on to those matters which more immediately concerned their agriculture.

Amongst the many liberal provisions, besides their allotments of land, which were made by that paternal Monarch Geo. III. of imperishable memory, to the U. E. Loyalists, I well recollect the old English plough. •It consisted of a small iron socket whose point entered by means of a dove-tailed aperture, into the heel of the coulter which formed the principal part of the plough, and was in shape similar to the letter L, the shank of which went through the wooden beam, and the foot formed the point which was sharpened for operation. One handle and a plank split from the side of a winding block of timber, which did duty for a mould-board, completed the implement. Besides provisions for a year, I think each family had issued to them a plough share and coulter, a sett of drag-teeth, a log chain, an axe, a saw, a

hammer, a bill-book and a grabbing hoe, a pair of land irons, and a cross-cut saw amongst several families, and a few other articles.

The trace ropes, leading lines, halters, bed-cords, &c., when they had arrived at that state of luxury which required bed-cords—were manufactured from the bark of the elm and basswood trees, which was peeled off in the spring of the year and water-rotted similar to flax, in order to separate the fibre from the rind. This material when properly prepared forms a strong, useful and cheap rope, and might at this day be manufactured and used with advantage, for most domestic and farm purposes. Many a day I recollect having assisted my father in his rustic rope-walk. The clevises and clevis pins as well as the drag teeth, when the old ones were worn out or lost, were frequently made of the hickory timber which, when I was a boy, abounded about the Bay of Quinte.

About the year 1808, the "hog-plough" made its appearance. This was an importation, and about the first from the United States. This plough was considered a wonderful invention. It consisted of a full iron share forming the front or rising part of the mould-board, the residue of which was still obliged to be made of wood. About the year 1815, the farmers generally fixed their attention upon the cast-iron share and mould-board, all cast in one piece, also an invention from the United States, but which we then began to manufacture ourselves, and it was indeed the first implement of any consequence to farmers, which we did manufacture within the Province.

During all this period from 1783, with the exception of the "scarce year" the people lived happily and contentedly. Here and there a school would be started, to which the young men in winter would travel upon snow shoes for several miles. One winter's schooling was considered quite sufficient, and if a lad did not learn to write upon a half a

quire of paper including his pot-hooks and hangers, he was considered a dunce.

As it respected religion, the loyalists were all Protestants ; of the descendants of the old Huguenot families who had originally colonized a considerable part of the Province of New Jersey, of which class were all my own immediate relations as well as a great number of the other loyalists—most of them were brought up in the faith of the Church of England. There were a few of the descendants from the Puritan stock, and a few who had been brought up under the teaching of Wesley and Whitfield. Old Dr. Stuart, the father of our venerable and much beloved Arch Deacon of Kingston, settled in this City which was then a little French village called Cataroquc, and taking advantage of his missionary labours amongst the Mowhawks of the Bay of Quinte, he instructed the inhabitants generally in the mode of husbandry, with which he had been familiar on the Mowhawk River in the Province of New York. The itinerant system of Methodism, however, very soon brought the great bulk of the settlers into that form of worship ; and the labours of the early Methodist missionaries produced fruits throughout the Province, but especially on the Bay of Quinte, which are to this day manifest in the orderly walk and character of the people.

As it regards our mode of living, our food was coarse but wholesome. With the exception of three or four pounds of green tea a-year for a family, which cost three bushels of wheat per pound, we raised every thing we ate. We manufactured our own clothes, and purchased nothing except now and then a black silk handkerchief or some trifling article of foreign manufacture of the kind. We lived simply, yet comfortably—envied no one, for no one was better off than his neighbour. Until within the last thirty years, one hundred bushels of wheat, at 2s. 6d. per bushel, was quite sufficient to give in exchange for all the articles of foreign manufacture consumed by a large family. We had no money except the

old-fashioned Joe and Spanish milled dollar ; we needed none. We were not rich, but we were emphatically a prosperous people ; perfect contentment reigned throughout the land.

But now came pride. History is full of instruction as to the evils always attendant upon the introduction of wealth and pride into a poor country. After the late war, great numbers of the officers and other old-country gentlemen remained here. These having been accustomed to live like gentlemen in the old country, very naturally continued their old habits and customs in Canada ; and making purchase and dispersing themselves throughout the various districts, the whole population has from that time to the present imbibed a propensity to extravagance in living, which has led to our present commercial embarrassment. The old-fashioned home-made cloth has given way to the fine broadcloth coat ; the linsey-woolsey dresses of females have disappeared, and English and French silks substituted ; the nice clean-scoured floors of the farmers' houses have been covered by Brussels carpets ; the spinning-wheel and loom have been superseded by the piano ; and, in short, a complete revolution in all our domestic habits and manners has taken place—the consequences of which are, the accumulation of an enormous debt upon our shoulders, and its natural concomitant, political strife ; for who has ever heard of an embarrassed community being a peaceable one ? The old aphorism, “when poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window,” has as much force in our social constitution as in our domestic concerns.

— The first coin or token of Canadian Home Manufacture, is the very coarsely executed but scarce and interesting politico-satirical token, commonly known as the Vexator Canadensis, issued in 1811.

FREEMASONRY IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.



E extract the following from the History of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 4, Q. R., A. F. & A. M., Stanstead, written by Elisha Gustin, P. M., and while doing so, would mention that at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, the M. W. the Grand Master informed the Grand Lodge that he had received from M. W. Brother Harrington, a Square, the gift of H. R. H. Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen, and a Key, the gift of Prince William Henry, Duke of Clarence, and William the Fourth, that had been presented to the Craft in Quebec, on the occasion of their visit to this Country.

About the beginning of the Nineteenth Century the ever attractive and expansive Genius of Speculative Free Masonry, became generally diffused through the United States of America, especially in the Northern and Eastern States, where it had been previously but little known beyond the cities and principal towns.

At this period, Lodges were opened in most of the country villages of any considerable notoriety, extending even to the northern frontier, where the extensive forests, hitherto known mostly as the savages' hunting grounds, had but partially yielded to the muscular arm of the sturdy axeman, before this divinely-inspired institution, this meek-eyed handmaid of Christianity and benevolent daughter of Charity, with her mysterious graces and peculiar benefits, attracted the attention of the early settlers of these northern wilds.

In the year of our Lord 1803, "Lively Stone Lodge, No. 22," was organized and opened at the hall of Samuel Pomroy, at Derby Line, Vermont, where many of the leading and influential men of Derby, Vermont, and Stanstead, Lower Canada, met fraternally, and held social and friendly intercourse. The Charter members were Timothy Hin-

man, Esq., W. M.; Luther Newcomb, S. W.; Refus Stewart, J. W.; Ebenezer Gould, Eliphalet Bangs, Elijah Strong, Nehemiah Wright, Timothy Rose, Levi Aldrich, Charles Kilbourne, and Libbens Chase. The Festival of St. John the Baptist was annually celebrated in a manner highly creditable to the Lodge, producing, in the minds of the people generally, a favorable opinion of the institution.

Notwithstanding the general harmony which prevailed among the Brethren, although residing under different governments, yet the Canadian members were occasionally subjected to some petty annoyances from the service of legal processes for old debts contracted previous to their coming into that country. A remedy for this difficulty was subsequently attempted. Their hall was destroyed by fire, by which the Lodge sustained a serious loss. From this destitute situation a superb and stately building (so esteemed at that time) was erected by Johial Borjman, Esq., situated directly on the boundary line, with a spacious hall, one half in Canada, and the other half in Vermont, with ingress and egress on each side of the Line. This arrangement rendered it safe and convenient for the Brethren on both sides of the Line to meet upon the Level and part upon the Square, unmolested by the impertinent interposition of public functionaries, imperiously demanding something of a mineral or metallic kind, to be laid up as a memorial that he had then and there cancelled some long-standing, old account. Under this happy and convenient arrangement, the business of the Lodge proceeded harmoniously, with a good degree of unanimity and fraternal feeling, subjects, however, to occasional interruptions arising from unsubdued passions, uncircumscribed desires, and unmasonic practices, of some imperfect craftsmen. This state of apparent tranquillity was once more disturbed by an unforeseen occurrence. The clashing interests of the United States and Great Britain involved their subjects in a ruinous war, declared at Washing-

ton on the 18th of June, 1812, which materially changed the general order of things, especially on the frontier, and even the Brethren of the Mystic Tie, the members of Lively Stone Lodge particularly, were thereby seriously affected.

Everything like friendly intercourse between persons residing on opposite sides of the Line was viewed suspiciously by the zealous loyalist and the hot-headed patriot, insomuch that the Masons residing in Canada deemed it expedient to separate and withdraw their membership from the Lodge; but, deeply impressed with the importance of Masonry, and viewing it equally if not more essential in time of war than in the tranquil scenes of by-gone days they at once resolved upon having a Lodge of their own, and accordingly a charter was obtained from the "Grand Lodge of the Most Honorable Fraternity of United Ancient Free Masons of England in Lower Canada, situated in Quebec," authorizing the petitioners to hold Masonic communications at Stanstead on every Tuesday next preceding the full moon, and to confer degrees for the benefit of Masonry.

The Lodge was constituted and the officers installed by the Hon. Wm. Howe, D.D. G. M., from Vermont, on the 18th day of January, 1814, by the name of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 19; Phineas Hubbard, Esq., W. M.; Ezra Ball, Esq., S. W.; Capt. Timothy Rose, J. W.; Oliver Nash, Sec'y; James Wesson, Treas'r; these, along with Nathan Wesson, Ichabod Smith, Alexander Kilbourn, James Bangs, Theodore S. Bangs, Moses Montague, Silas Taylor, Elias Lee, David Curtis, Levi Aldrich, Dr. Isaac Witcher, Daniel Holmes, Frederick Holmes, Israel Wood, Daniel Mansur, James Peasley, and Heman Bangs, were the petitioners for the Charter, and constituted the first original officers and members of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 19.

Worshipful Brother Hubbard was eminently endowed with all the pre-requisites for filling the Oriental Chair with graceful ease and manly dignity. He seemed richly to

participate in all the social, moral, and Masonic virtues ; presiding with a kind of parental and masterly skill over the concerns of the Lodge, vigilantly guarding its interests, enforcing its precepts, and performing its rituals in that impressive manner that often reminds us of the wisdom and skill of our First Most Excellent Grand Master.

This was a time of war, the whole country in commotion, every prospect uncertain, business fluctuating, and no permanency to any pursuit whatever. Many, on both sides of the Line, were engaged in smuggling, this being a lucrative, but at the same time most hazardous, employment. Shots were occasionally exchanged ; some slightly, others severely wounded ; and one man from Stanstead instantly killed while driving a drove of cattle into Canada. Another had his knee shattered by a musket-ball so that he lost his leg ; but this, instead of discouraging or intimidating, served rather to enrage, and render the parties more desperate and determined, and, being highly incensed at the customs officers, who so often shared in the rich spoils of the frontier war, being fraught with vengeance, gathered together and equipped for battle.

Golden Rule Lodge being apprised of their intentions, twice interposed, and twice, through masonic influence, were armed mobs prevailed upon to disperse and abandon the sanguinary enterprise. Thus Golden Rule and Lively Stone Lodges, by a reciprocal interchange of kind and friendly acts preserved a good degree of order and harmony among the frontier inhabitants of Derby and Stanstead.

In 1815 the Lodge invested a considerable sum in the building of a hall in the tavern of Bro. Adam Noyes. On the 24th of February, Brother Captain Israel Wood was buried with Masonic honors, it being the first funeral held by the Lodge.

About 1821 the Lodge was doing but a small amount of work ; the Mystic Temple exhibited marks of decay ; some

projecting excrescences or rough corners needed to be broken off by the moral application of the Gavel. Some prominent members had contracted the habit of intemperance, and, the reformatory measures adopted by the Lodge proving of no effect, they were expelled. The people, with few exceptions, indulged freely in spirituous liquors. Intemperance prevailed everywhere ; each neighborhood had its distillery. Potato whiskey was the staple commodity, and during the winter numerous teams were constantly employed conveying it to Montreal market. It flowed through all departments of society ; in all assemblies, whether for business or conviviality, liquor was indispensable. The social visit, or friendly call, without a display of glasses and decanters, would have been considered uncourteous indeed ; and even the solemn funeral obsequies were deemed incomplete, until the decanter yielded its genial influence among the mourning relatives and disconsolate survivors.

In such a diseased state of society, will it be thought wonderful, or even incredible, that this bane of social order, and of all that is noble in man, should, under the specious name of *refreshment*, invade the sanctuary of the Lodge ?

It was argued that it was then a conceded point by all the wise and learned, from the physician to the divine, that wine was one of the creature comforts, bestowed by the beneficent Author on his offspring man, which, temperately used, contributed much to health, to social enjoyment, and to physical force ; that man, especially in his decline, needed some kind of stimulant ; that since alcoholic beverages had become fashionable and general among the refined and polite of every nation, it was far more commendable for Masons to drink in retirement and among gentlemen, than to mingle with the heterogeneous mass of bar-room tipplers.

More to be regretted, and still more painful to record, was the case of Past Master ———, who, admired, esteemed, and venerated by all, unfortunately and unawares, stumbled

over the first of the four Cardinal Virtues. Conforming to the customs of the times, his good nature yielding to the repeated solicitations and importunities of friendly associates, he had sipped the magic draught, been cheered by the exhilarating influence of the sparkling wine-cup, till he not only loved, but actually deemed it an essential.

The Brethren, alarmed for his honor and safety, held repeated consultations to determine and adopt measures for effecting his reformation; but such was the awe and veneration in which he was held, that there was but few who possessed sufficient fortitude to even whisper good counsel in his ear, or warn him of the approaching danger, and those few proved unsuccessful. It is related that some warm and zealous friends, unwilling to relax in their efforts while there remained any probability of benefitting him, solicited the friendly aid and gentle admonition of Past Master ——, of Lively Stone Lodge, thinking probably that the intimate friendship subsisting between the two Past Masters would secure at least a favorable hearing, and might, possibly, be productive of a salutary reformation; but alas for the sequel! He came and was cordially received; being seated in a room by themselves, the subject was introduced; the facts were all admitted, and regrets expressed that they *were facts*; but the subject being rather humiliating, and becoming unpleasant, both feeling somewhat embarrassed, the decanter and glasses were introduced just to cheer the desponding spirits and show that the admonition had been favorably received and no umbrage taken. Each drained his glass, and then discoursed more freely on the great cardinal virtue, Temperance, and, when conversation flagged, they drank again, and changed the subject; the facetious story and approving laugh were duly reciprocated—

“Time flew merrily,

Glasses passed cheerily,”

until supper was announced, when oh! the treacherous

whiskey, they could neither of them rise and walk to the table.

In truth, our Worshipful Brother had fallen beyond reclaiming; his self-respect and manly dignity forsook him, he seemed degraded in his own estimation, and that amiable distinguished, and exemplary man was now regarded as a strong and lofty pillar broken down, and its towering capital, with all its ornamental display, laid prostrate in the dust; yet he lived to witness the dawning of the new era, when alcoholic beverages were found to be no longer essential; he saw custom changed, and the time arrive when, to refuse the proffered glass, was no disparagement to the character of a gentleman. Under favorable influences he changed his views and habits, and closed his days *a sober, virtuous, and christian gentleman.*

AN AUCTION SALE OF A SPLENDID PRIVATE LIBRARY.

WE learn from the *American Bibliopolist*, issued by J. Sabin & Sons, New York, that the extensive and unrivalled Library collected by Mr. Wm. Menzies of New York, will be sold by Messrs. G. A. Leavitts & Co., on the 13th of November, 1876. Mr. Menzies is well known as an indefatigable Collector of books and manuscripts. This magnificent collection has been brought together during forty years—a life-work.

It is to be hoped that some of our Dominion Bibliopolists will avail themselves of this rare opportunity.

In the department of early printed books, there are some rare volumes by the inventors of printing, Lots 74 and 167 being respectively the workmanship of John Guttenberg and of Fust and Schoiffer, Lot 75 is from the press of Peter Schoiffer.

English printing is represented by a beautiful specimen

from Caxton's press Lot 665, Elliott's Bibles, the first printed in America, is one of the finest copies in existence. Lots 1219, 1250, 990, and 452 are respectively the first books printed in Pennsylvania, New York, Boston and Connecticut. There are a number by William Bradford; while Benjamin Franklin is also well represented. Among many uncut copies there is one of Smith's Canada.

Mr. Menzies predilection for the literature of Scotland, is conspicuously apparent in the numerous editions of Burns. The Kilmarnock, 1786; the first Edinburgh, 1787; the earliest London, 1787; and the two first American editions that of New York, 1788; and Philadelphia, 1788.

The collection is replete with illustrated works, among which may be mentioned a copy of Irving's life of Washington. This has been extended by illustrations and original letters, to 10 quarto Volumes, and will probably bring the highest price of any at the sale, with regard to illustrated works in general, they contain upwards of 10,000 engravings, all, with scarce an exception, fine strong and choice impressions, many being proof, and some India proof of the finest character and class.

Among the manuscripts is a poem by Robert Burns in his own hand writing.

Relating to Canada are Lot 1032, Indian conference with Sir W. Johnson in 1756; Lot 1107 Journal of the siege of Quebec 1775-6, London 1824; Lot 1181 Lallement Lettres Envoie de la Nouvelle France, Paris, 1660; Lot 1410 Montcalm-Letters from the Marquis de Montcalm, London, 1776, and many others.

Most of the books are elegantly bound by the best French, English, and American binders.

— In 1843, New Brunswick launched her Frigate coins, which are very fine, and when in uncirculated condition, vie with any of the other provincial issues.

THE NAME "ACADIA."

BY PRINCIPAL DAWSON.



HE old and beautiful name Acadia or Acadie, by which Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the neighbouring islands were known to the early French colonists, though it has a classic look and sound, is undoubtedly of aboriginal origin. Long before I was aware that any doubt or controversy existed as to its derivation, I had it explained to me by an ancient Micmac patriarch named Martin St. Pierre, or, as he pronounced it, "Maltun Sapeel," who used to visit my father's house, asking alms, when I was a boy. According to him, the word means "plenty here," and he illustrated this by the word Shubenacadie, which still remains as the name of one of the principal rivers of Nova Scotia, Shuben, he said, or "Sgabun," meant ground nuts, or Indian potatoes; and Shubenacadie a place where ground nuts are abundant. On the authority of this venerable Micmac philologist, I gave, in the first edition of my *Acadian Geology*, the following explanation of the term:

"The aboriginal Micmacs of Nova Scotia, being of a practical turn of mind, were in the habit of bestowing on places the names of the useful articles which could be found in them, affixing to such terms the word *Acadie*, denoting the local abundance of the particular objects to which the names referred. The early French settlers appear to have supposed this common termination to be the proper name of the country, and applied it as the general designation of the region now constituting the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, which still retain Acadia as their poetical appellation, and as a convenient general term of the Lower Provinces of British America as distinguished from Canada. Hence the title *Acadian Geology* is appropriate to this work, not only because that name was first bestowed on Nova Scotia, but because the structure

of this province, as exposed in its excellent coast sections, furnishes a key to that of the neighbouring regions, which I have endeavoured to apply to such portions of them as I have explored. This title is farther justified by the circumstance that the Acadian provinces form a well-marked geological district, distinguished from all the neighbouring parts of America by the enormous and remarkable development within it of rocks of the carboniferous and new red sandstone systems."

I find, however, that the Commissioners on the Settlement of the North-eastern boundary had in 1851 given a very different explanation of the name. They say, as quoted by Prof. Hind:—

"The obscurity which has been thrown in past times over the territorial extent of Acadia, that country of which De-Monts received letters patent in 1603, was occasioned by not attending to the Indian origin of the name, and to the repeated transfer of the name to other parts of the country to which the first settlers afterwards removed. Even before the appointment of De la Roche, in 1598, as Lieutenant-General of the country, including those parts adjacent to the Bay of Fundy, the bay into which the St. Croix empties itself, was known to the Indians of the Morisect (Maliceet) tribe, which still inhabits New Brunswick, by the name *Peska dum quodiah*, from *Peskadum* fish, and *Quodiah*, the name of a fish resembling the cod,"—which fish is supposed to be that known as the "Pollock."

They go on to say that the French softened this word *Quodiah* into *Quadiac*, *Cadie*, and finally *Acadie*, while the English have changed it into *Quoddy*, in the well-known name *Passamaquoddy*, still applied to the bay above mentioned. Independently of the natural objection of an Acadian to believe in the derivation of this honoured and euphonious name, from a word meaning a kind of cod-fish. I had great doubts as to the correctness of this etymology in any

respect; and with the view of fortifying myself in the belief of the derivation of my old friend St. Pierre, I have applied to the Rev. Mr. Rand of Hantsport, Nova Scotia, whose acquaintance with the Micmac and Maliceet languages is second to that of no man living, and am happy to say that he confirms my previous opinion, and illustrates it in many curious ways, so that we need not any longer speak of the meaning and origin of the name Acadia as doubtful.

Mr. Rand informs me that the word, in its original form, is *Kady* or *Cadie*, and that it is equivalent to region, field, ground, land or place; but that when joined to an adjective or to a noun with the force of an adjective, it denotes that the place referred to is the appropriate or special place of the object expressed by the noun or noun-adjective. Now, in Micmac adjectives of this kind are formed by suffixing "a" or "wa" to the noun. Thus, in the word before quoted, *Segubbun* is a ground-nut, *Segubbuna* of or relating to ground-nuts, and *Segubbuna-kaddy* is the place or region of ground-nuts, or the place in which these are to be found in abundance. The following may be given as examples of actual Indian names formed in this way:—

Soona-Kaddy (*Sunacaulie*)—Place of Cranberries.

Kata-Kaddy—Eel-ground.

Tulluk-Kaddy (*Tracadie*)—Probably place of residence; dwelling-place.

Skudakumoochwa-Kaddy—Ghost or spirit land; is the somewhat difficult name of a large island in the Bras D'Or Lake, once used as a burial ground,

Buna-Kaddy (*Bunacadie* or *Benacadie*)—Is the place of bringing forth; a place resorted to by Moose at the calving-time.

Seگونuma-Kaddy—place of Gaspereaux, Gaspereau or Alewife River.

According to Mr. Rand, *Quoddy*, a *Codial*, is merely a modification of *Kaddy* in the language of the Maliceets, and

replacing the other form in certain compounds. Thus :

Nooda-Kwoddy (Noodiquoddy or Winchelsea Harbour)—
Is place of seals, or, more literally, place of seal-hunting.

Kookejoo-Kwoddy—Giant-land, or land of giants.

Boonamoo-Kwoddy—Tom-cod ground.

And lastly :—

Pestumoo-Kwoddy—Pollock-ground, which brings us back to Passamaquoddy, and to the learned derivation of the Commissioners, who, as unsuccessful in etymology as in the just settlement of the boundary, have merely changed the meaning of the first component of the word into a general term for fish, and have taken kwoddy for the equivalent of pollock, very likely because its sound resembled that of cod, or because some Maliceet Indian had rendered the name into his imperfect English by the words "Pollock fish here."

So much for the etymology of Cadie or Quoddy ; now as to its application to the large region known as Acadie. Two explanations may be given of this. First, the name may be a mere alteration, as suggested by the Commissioners, of that of the bay which lay at the western extremity of Acadia, and whose aboriginal people were called by the English the Quoddy Indians, perhaps because of the frequent occurrence of the word in their names of places. This name remains in Quoddy Head, the last point of the United States next to Acadia. Secondly, the name, as suggested by me in the first edition of *Acadian Geology*, may have originated in the frequency of name with this termination in the language of the natives. The early settlers were desirous of information as to the localities of useful productions, and in giving such information the aborigines would require so often to use the term "Cadie," that it might very naturally come to be regarded as a general name for the country. I still think the latter explanation the more probable.

Acadia, therefore, signifies primarily a place or region, and, in combination with other words, a place of plenty or abun-

dance. Thus it is not only a beautiful name, which should never have been abandoned for such names as New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, but it is most applicable to a region which is richer in the "chief things of the ancient mountains, the precious things of the lasting hills, and the precious things of the earth and of the deep that coucheth beneath," than any other portion of America of similar dimensions.

Farther, since by those unchanging laws of geological structure and geographical position which the Creator himself has established, this region must always, notwithstanding any artificial arrangements that man may make, remain distinct from Canada on the one hand and New England on the other, the name Acadia must live, and I venture to predict that it will yet figure honourably in the history of this western world. The resources of the Acadian Provinces must necessarily render them more wealthy and populous than any area of the same extent on the Atlantic coast, from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of Mexico, or in the St. Lawrence valley, from the sea to the head of the great lakes. Their maritime and mineral resources constitute them the Great Britain of Eastern America; and though merely agricultural capabilities may give some inland and more southern regions a temporary advantage, Acadia will in the end assert its natural pre-eminence.

THE PRESS GANG AT QUEBEC, 1807.



LE *CANADIEN* Newspaper, of September, 1807, thus chronicles the death on the 13th September of that year, of Simon Latresse, by the discharge of fire-arms, the perpetration being one of the crew of H. M. Man-of-war Blossom, commanded by Captain George Picket.

"Latresse, says this Journal, was at the time attending a dance in St. John suburbs, when a press gang under the

charge of Lieutenant Andrel entered. Latresse was laid hold of, but his great strength and activity enabled him to shake off his captors. He then took to his heels and received from one of them a pistol shot, the ball going through his body.

Latresse was a native of Montreal, aged twenty-five years, had been for seven years a Norwest *Voyageur* to Michilimackinac—as such noted for his fidelity and attachment to his employers. He leaves a widow mother, aged 75 years, of whom he was the support.”

This melancholy event inspired the poet Quesnel, a piece of verse, in which Latresse is supposed to utter his validictory on his death bed. It will be found in the *Bibleiotheque Canadienne* for April, 1826 : its length precludes its insertion here.

J. M. L., Quebec.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

WASHINGTON never made a speech. In the zenith of his fame he once attempted it, failed, and gave it up, confused and abashed. In framing the Constitution of the United States the labor was almost wholly performed in Committee of the whole, of which George Washington was Chairman. He spoke twice during the Convention ; but his words were so few that they could not fitly be termed speeches. The Convention, however, acknowledged the master spirit, and historians affirm that, had it not been for his personal popularity and the sincerity with which he spoke, the Constitution would have been rejected by the people. Thomas Jefferson never made a speech. He couldn't do it. Napoleon, whose executive ability was almost without a parallel, said that the greatest trouble was in finding men of deeds rather than words. When asked how he maintained his influence over his super-

iors in age and experience, when commander-in-chief of the army in Italy, he said, "By reserve." The greatness of man is not to be measured by the length of his speeches or their number.

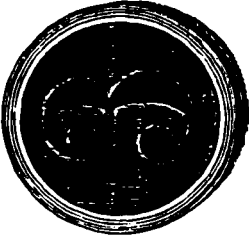
There came a sunshiny day in April, 1789, when George Washington, President elect of the United States by the unanimous voice of the people, stood on a balcony in front of the Senate Chamber in the old Federal Hall on Wall Street, to take the oath of office. An immense multitude filled the streets, and the windows and roofs of the adjoining houses. Clad in a suit of dark brown cloth of American manufacture, with hair powdered and with white silk stockings, silver shoe-buckles and steel-hilted dress-sword, the hero who had led the colonies to their independence came modestly forward to take up the burdens that peace had brought. Profound silence fell upon the multitude as Washington responded solemnly to the reading of the oath of office: "I swear—so help me God." Then, amid cheers, the displaying of flags and the ringing of all the bells in the city, the first president turned to face the duties his countrymen had imposed him. In sight of those who would have made an idol of him, Washington's first act was to seek the aid of other strength than his own. In the calm sunshine of that April afternoon, fragrant with the presence of seed-time and the promise of harvest, we leave him on his knees in Old St. Paul's, bowed with the simplicity of a child at the feet of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.

CANADIAN LOYALTY.

DURING the last American war, an innkeeper (named Palmer), who lived near Fort Erie, had a picture of his late Majesty George the Third, which was suspended over the chimney-piece in his best parlour. It so happened, that an American General

49a)

FOR *ence*



GOOD *Thice*

BON POUR 6 SOUS

Advertisement No. 10 July 1837. 3d.

CHAMBERLAIN & SONS

SIX PENCE

GOOD FOR


SIX

BON POUR 12 SOUS

6

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CHAMBERLAIN & SONS



12 PENCE **UNION FRANÇAISE** **UNION FRANÇAISE**

Two Pence for one Shilling

Five Pence (UNION FRANÇAISE)

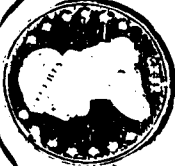
distributed as follows:

ONE SHILLING

ONE SHILLING

30 SOUS

15 PENCE



50 SOUS

Good for ONE SHILLING and three pence

BON POUR TRENTE SOUS

(value in pence) 15d

CIVIL SERVANTS

UNION

CUVILLIER & SONS

HALF A


DOLLAR

UNION

30 PENNINGS

30 Pennings

30¢



was quartered at this house, and observed the picture. One day, he took some pieces of paper and stuck them over the eyes. When Palmer came in to make up the fire, the General said to him, "I see you have a picture of your old blind King, Mr. Palmer;"—"Ay," says Palmer, who was busy with the fire, "His Majesty is an old man, and has lost his sight."—"Yes," replies the General, "he has; look at him, look at the picture." Upon which the landlord, casting up his eyes and observing the pieces of paper, made a blow with the tongs which he happened to have in his hand, which, if it had not been caught by some bystanders, would inevitably have spoiled the Republican's joking; as it was, he was knocked down, and the picture remained there all the war, and, for what I know, does still, as I saw it in 1815, and last time in 1822.

THE CUVILLIER CURRENCY OF 1837.

BY R. W. MCLACHLAN.



STRANGE, as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that many of those articles that we now despise were once considered as most useful, as indispensable, aye as some boon from the Gods. Inventions, which in their day, classed the inventors as benefactors of our race, were from time to time thrown aside as useless, and the old fashioned way voted the best. Others followed with like results, natural instincts and convenience will prevail. In all our working out of the problem of civilization, there is this constant returning to a first love, especially, when in the end, the first proves to be the best.

In our own peculiar sphere those filthy paper nuisances, dubbed *shinplasters*, are no exception to the rule. When a country, by a great commercial crisis, is denuded of its metallic currency, some large hearted (perhaps rather astute) financier, for his own and his customers' convenience, issues

a quantity of fractional notes. No other substitute being offered for their lost purchasing medium, this fractional currency is at once accepted as a great relief by a suffering community ; and as such, is much lauded above the old fashioned weighty metallic change.

A commercial crisis, such as mentioned above, occurring in the United States during the summer of 1836, many of the larger firms became insolvent while there was a regular hurricane of failures among the smaller ones. Against this general and wide spread ruin the banks could not long hold out ; and as one after another of the more trustworthy institutions closed their doors, things kept getting worse, until at length, specie payment was suspended.

The effect of this depression was early felt in Canada, and specie, scarce at any time, was in part hoarded by a distrustful peasantry, and in part shipped to foreign ports. The banks held bravely up against this difficulty, paying out specie for all demands. But, as the precious metal became scarcer, transactions were so straightened, that business, languishing as it was, under the prevailing depression, was brought altogether to a stand still. Of money, the motor of trade, there was none to be had. The banks could and probably would have pulled through, but, as the depression wore on, the stringency became greater. Something had to be done. So a meeting of the business men of Montreal was at length called, and after considerable discussions, a series of resolutions were passed, calling on the banks to suspend specie payment. To this they accordingly agreed, and, with the liberation of a paper currency, they were again able to resume their discounts. The pressure of the depression was thus to some extent removed, but what little was left of the general assortment of Spanish and other foreign silver now entirely disappeared from circulation.

There was no kind of change to be had, nothing under a dollar (for the charter of the banks would not permit of

them issuing lower denominations) * consequently the people were as ill off for small change as they had been for large change. Many coiners, with considerable profit to themselves, by a copper currency, attempted to help their fellow citizens out of the dilemma. Ample and exceedingly varied was this currency, and our Canadian Numismatic study lingers around it with fond remembrance ; otherwise it would have been barren indeed. This metallic currency was at length voted an intolerable nuisance, for generally two or three dollars and even more would be received in this assorted change. Carrying change to the market was often as laborious as bringing home the marketing. It was a return to the old Roman method of purchasing by the pound weight of copper or bronze. All coppers, not the issue of the government, or, perhaps better of other governments, were called in, rather their circulation called down and great quantities collected, and thrown into the St. Lawrence. There was again a great dearth of small change. To remedy this, several wealthy firms, and some not so wealthy, issued series of fractional notes of denominations varying from three pence (five cents) to two-and-sixpence (fifty cents). These fractional notes were at that time looked upon as a great convenience and were eagerly accepted as sovereign relief from the pressing evil.

The earliest issues of these were unsightly things. Mere labels, well named shinplasters, printed from coarse wood-blocks, or even from type. The paper too was poor, so that there was nothing to prevent a wholesale manufactory. They often bore allusion to the return of specie payment when they were to be redeemed in coin ; but that return, to the loss of the holders, never came to many of them.

This was not the case with those issued by Cuvillier & Sons, a firm of undoubted integrity and ability. Their

* A large number were issued, ostensibly by Felix Souliguy, for the Banque du Peuple.

promises were always worth their face. Early substituting copper plate for types, and using a superior paper, their shin-plasters or *bons*, as the inscription indicated, became the favorites. So highly were they esteemed, that at one time over \$16,000 worth of them was in circulation; a large sum considering the size of the city and the limited wants of its inhabitants.

This proving a paying speculation, they, for many were not redeemed, and the interest on this amount made up a considerable revenue, Messrs. Cuvillier aimed at higher operations in that direction. Plates of ones, twos and fives were ordered from Rawdon, Wright & Hatch of New York. A large number of sheets were printed from them, but just as they were ready to be put in circulation, a law was passed forbidding the issue for general circulation of promises to pay save by chartered banks.

The same act also made the further circulation of fractional currency illegal. This was the lifting of a load, an incubus from the trade of the city for such it had become. Mere shreds of paper, pieces of delapidation, the issue of firms innumerable in all stages of solvency or rather insolvency, was all that was left. A bank note reporter was of no use in unravelling this complicated skein. The best judges were frequently deceived, and had every evening to make allowance in counting their cash for a certain amount of doubtful change. But, while it was thus impossible for judges to avoid being imposed upon by these almost illegible rags, to the unsophistated *habitants*, whose learning did not lie in the direction of a written language, they were pictures of deceit. No wonder that the return to the use of "hard" money, was received with joy by all.

To return to the Cuvillier notes. There were three distinct issues of them. Of the first I have not been able to see any specimens, and therefore cannot describe them here.

Through the kindness of Charles H. Walters, Esq., of the firm of Cuvillier & Co., I am able to present specimens of

of the second issue pinto from the original plates. These plates were engraved on copper, and reflect credit on Mr. Bourne, who, I believe, is still living in Montreal. They were for a long time the best specimen in circulation. The inscription is in both languages, and reads "good for three-pence," "six-pence," "one shilling," "one shilling and three pence," and "two and six-pence."

Of the third issue, I have only seen two varieties, they like the dollar issue, were engraved by the firm of Rawdon, Wright & Hatch. They are a three-pence and a seven-pence half-penny and are of the highly artistic design characteristic of all the works of that firm and their successor the American Bank Note Company.

EDITORIAL.

ALTHOUGH hardly necessary to offer an apology for our continued devotion to our chosen subject, it may be as well thus to keep its objects constantly before us. Collectors are not in the majority, nay, they are seldom met with, and many lack energy and interest in their chosen pastime. For all this they accomplish their end, leaving an impression on the community tending towards a nobler and higher development. By collectors we do not mean relic hunters, but those who "coin by coin" build up a monumental cairn of the past. Not simply by the bringing together of gems of ancient art and the *Chef d'Œuvres* of the modern moneymen is the pursuit we encourage. The collection of the multitude of facts relative to history and art, thus accumulated here, and there among these unobtrusive observers of the past. By the record of this combination of observation is our expectation for an enlarged sphere of usefulness, and we hope that all will join with us in this effort. Yet, let none be discontented, with this simply collecting. By perseverance new facts will

be brought to light, and if not, there is in the work an exercise and experience gained, to others unknown. In corroboration of this fact we quote the following, slightly altered, from an address recently delivered before the Numismatic Society of London : " Apart from their connection with history, coins have an interest of their own, as being trustworthy survivors from bygone times, and after all, however unphilosophical it may be, there is an innate feeling planted in the human breast which invests the mere fact of collecting and arranging with a peculiar pleasure. The degree of pleasure varies much in different individuals, but no one who has not himself been a collector or in some manner in charge of collections can acquire that intimate knowledge of coins which is so necessary not only to avoid imposition, but to have a proper appreciation of their character and meaning.

" It is here that those of our members who are rather collectors than professional numismatists, can render such good service to our science, and I trust that we shall long number among us members of both these classes, and that by their mutual co-operation our knowledge of the past may each year be extended and rendered more complete. Let us hope that during the coming year our collectors may produce many new types and coins, and that among us may be found those who will appreciate these new discoveries, and be able to extract from them their full historical value."

. — Economists are somewhat exercised regarding the disturbance in the relative value of the most prevalent *media* of exchange. The production of silver has run far ahead of the usual increase in the demands of trade. The ever flowing current tending eastward cannot now absorb the increasing surplus. Silver compared with Gold has wonderfully decreased in value. The difficulty is how to re-adjust matters so as to accommodate them to the new order of things. Will our silver coins remain of the same size as at present or be raised in weight to bring them up to their proper value ?