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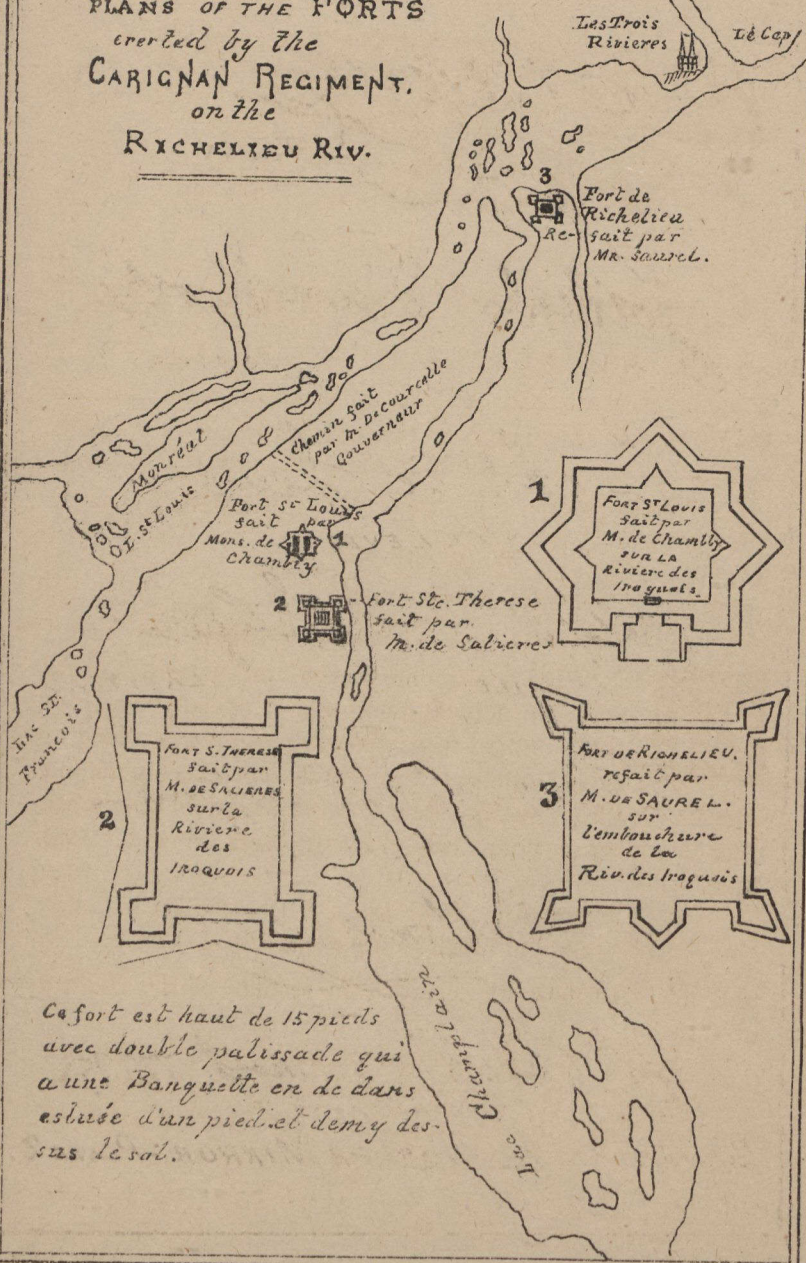
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PLANS OF THE FORTS  
erected by the  
CARIGNAN REGIMENT,  
on the  
RICHELIEU RIV.



Ce fort est haut de 15 pieds  
avec double palissade qui  
a une Banquette en dedans  
eslevee d'un pied et demy des-  
sus le sol.



THE  
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN,  
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VOL. III. MONTREAL, JANUARY, 1875. No. 3.

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THE "OLD FORT" AT CHAMBLY.

BY HENRY MOTT.

*Perierunt etiam ruinae.  
The very ruins became tiny.*

*—Free Translation.*



RESPECT for monuments of antiquity is, in some sort, instinctive among men ; indeed the lack of that kind of sentiment argues always a lack of other forms and modes of reverence, including even the highest ; yet how few of us in Montreal remember that within an hour's travel we possess in the "Old Fort"

" A shrine that time  
Should blush to wear away,"

and an object full of interest to the student of the History of Canada.

We believe that few could gaze at this time honoured ruin without feelings of emotion, and therefore deem it within the compass of our Magazine to place on record a few notes, es-

pecially as there has recently been shown some interest with a view of saving the ruins from further destruction.

In a previous number, (Vol. 1, No. 3, page 101, et seq.) Chambly and its fort is spoken of in connection with operations during the war in 1775, but we find that the fort had secured a fame for itself at a much earlier date. It is not possible to look back at such a noteworthy "land-mark" without

"Departed spirits of the mighty dead"

passing across our "mental vision," and above all we find inseparably connected with it two of the greatest names of the "Old Regime in Canada" Champlain and Montcalm.

Fort Chambly—or Portchartrain—was built in the year 1665, in the earliest days of French colonization in Canada, by the order of the Marquis de Tracy, taking its name from Capt. Jacques de Chambly, who superintended the work. The River Richelieu, upon which it is situated, was formerly styled the Iroquois River, its new title being adopted from the eminent French Cardinal. The fort, which was constructed of wood, in the year 1709 fell into ruin, and the Governor of Montreal, fearing a surprise on the part of the English from the New England States, obtained from the Superior Council at Quebec an opinion favorable to its reconstruction.

Three years passed ere this opinion was ratified by the Court of France, and an order to this effect arrived in Canada in 1712—but, meanwhile, the colonists, impatient of delay, had completed the work, this being terminated in 1711—(which date is still to be seen over the ruined gateway) the soldiers being actively aided in their operations by the residents of Montreal. The plan\* was drawn by M. de Lery, Engineer, of New France, and its construction was supervised by Capt. Bois-Berthelot, *Sieur* of Beaucour, who, later, was appointed Governor of Montreal. As it was at this period built, it still remains, consisting of a very

\* A copy of De Lery's plan is now deposited in the Parliamentary Library, Ottawa.

large square, flanked by four bastions corresponding to the four cardinal points of the compass. Its walls sadly exhibit marked signs of advanced decay, while beneath their sombre shades sleep many Frenchmen, whose names live in history, and in the memories of their countrymen.

From Charlevoix's History of New France, we learn that Marquis de Tracy arrived at Quebec in June 1665.

"The viceroy lost no time; he put himself at the head of all his troops and marched to the mouth of the River Richelieu, where he set them to work at the erection of three forts simultaneously. The first was erected in the site of the old Fort Richelieu, built by the Chevalier de Montmagny, of which only the ruins remained. It was placed under M. de Sorel,\* Captain in the Carignan regiment, who was left as commandant, and since that time has taken his name.

The second was built at the foot of the rapid which is met as you ascend the river. It received the name of St. Louis but M. de Chambly, Captain of the same regiment, who directed the works, and had command, having afterwards acquired the ground on which it stood, the whole canton and the stone fort, subsequently built on the ruins of the first, now bear the name of Chambly.†

AUTOGRAPH OF M. DE CHAMBLY.

"M. de Salieres took charge of the third, which he called Fort St. Therese, because it was completed on the feast of that saint. It was three leagues above the second fort, and the Colonel made this his own post." ‡

In 1666-67 we have the Fort mentioned in connection

\* In the illustration herewith given a copy of a plan deposited in the Parliamentary Library, Ottawa,) the name is spelt *Sauvel*.

† Fort Chambly, or "Shamblee" as the early colonists called it, figures in all the border wars after Charlevoix's day.

‡ It was 25 feet high, with a double palisade, and a bauquette within a foot and a half from the ground. See Illustration.

with an expedition against the Mohawks under Tracy and Courcelle, and in the "*Journal de Jesuites, Mars 1666.*" It is called the Fort of St. Louis, or Chambly, and after many stirring incidents during which the Iroquois and the Mohawks were "chastised" we learn that a large deputation of Mohawk chiefs appeared at Quebec (July 1667) with overtures of peace, and that while "the troops had made the peace, the Jesuits were the rivets to hold it fast;" and that the peace endured without absolute rupture for nearly 20 years.

In 1709-1711 Chambly bore no unimportant part. Not alone was Quebec threatened by a British fleet, but a force of 2000 soldiers and as many Indians under command of General Nicholson were to march upon Montreal by way of Lake Champlain, but in consequence of a recurrence of disasters, the British retreated, after burning their advanced posts. In 1726 a second expedition \* was prepared, the fleet under the command of Admiral Hovenden Walker arrived in the St. Lawrence, but returned to England after having been overtaken by a storm, which occasioned great loss. As soon as the Marquis de Vaudreuil was informed of the disaster that had befallen the fleet, he repaired to Chambly, where he had formed a camp of 3000 men, to oppose Nicholson, should he again attempt to penetrate Canada that way. The scouts who had been sent out to gain intelligence, returned a few days after, and brought the glad tidings, that the troops had all returned, on the news of the accident to the fleet. In 1712 there was fresh alarm, on the occasion of a rumour that the English were again preparing an invasion of Canada, aided by the Iroquois.

"The generosity and loyalty of the merchants of Quebec furnished the governor with 50,000 crowns, to strengthen the fortifications of their town," and Chambly also was again strengthened.

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‡ In fitting out, and supporting this expedition the provinces of Connecticut, New York and New Jersey issued their earliest paper money.

The treaty of Utrecht, concluded 30th March 1713, once more brought peace, so much needed for the happiness and prosperity of the colony.

In 1734 M. de Beauharnois believing that hostilities could not be long averted, wrote a despatch, suggesting means to be taken for defence of the colony against invasion, and in 1740 when war was imminent, the Governor made "Forts Chambly, Frederic, and Niagara as secure as possible." We hear little of Chambly and its fort from this time until 1758-59, when "The Fort of Chambly, which defended the pass by the River Richelieu to the St. Lawrence, was strengthened and garrisoned by a body of regular troops and militia," and although Chambly bore no share in the actual fighting during the contest of 1759-60, we read that the French commandant retired before the advance of the British troops, under Colonel Haviland, and further, that after the fall of Quebec, in the early spring of 1760, M. de Vaudreuil, seconded a bold attempt of the Chevalier de Levis, to wipe out the last year's disasters by the re-conquest of Quebec. The necessary stores and ammunition were embarked at Sorel, which had been drawn from the depots of St. John's, and Chambly.

The Fort, from its position offered great advantages as a military station, and since the conquest of Canada by the English, until the final withdrawal of the troops a few years back, Chambly was retained as one of the regular garrisons of the country.

After a long period of inaction, the old Fort sprang into notice once more during the Rebellion of 1837, but in later days it has passed into an unmerited decay,

" And yet, as I gaze  
Upon that grey and mouldering wall,  
The glories of thy palmy days  
Its very stones recall!—



They "come like shadows, so depart"  
I see thee as thou wert, and art—  
Sublime in ruin—grand in woe."

A writer (W. W.) in the *Canadian Monthly* (Sept. 1873) has graphically described a visit paid to the Old Fort, and depicts its former military glory, and present state of decay and ruin as follows :

"Thirty years ago. The Old Fort, old even then, was filled with troops ; the port-holes frowned over the Richelieu and the green "common" land forming the Government Reserve ; every tower had its sentry, and soldiers were coming and going in every direction ; the interior of the fort was a mystery to the great majority of the rising generation, for admittance was strictly denied to all save the privileged military, and such well-known civilians as the guard was specially authorised by the commandant to admit. It is therefore not surprising that Fort Chambly was a prolific source of story and legend, commonplace enough, no doubt, to the general public, but of thrilling and intense interest to the boys of the village. Here was the great elm against which, a once universally credited but as I now believe apocryphal story related, three rebels were placed and summarily shot during the great Rebellion ; nearer to the fort was the old burying-ground, where a weather-beaten head-board or two marked the spot where years and years before some more distinguished soldier had been laid to rest among the men he formerly commanded ; but who he was, or how long he had lain there, the oldest man in the village could not say. "That old board ! Oh ! it was just the same when I was a boy ; blackened and bare as you see it now." The paint had worn away, but the solid oak sturdily refused to succumb to time, wind or weather. And when a good-natured sentry was on duty, and we were allowed to approach the outer wall of the fort, we could see on the western side the place where the less time-worn masonry indicated the

spot through which the guns of the Americans had knocked a hole when they took the place during the war of 1812. But all inside was a mystery ; we knew that a great many soldiers lived within those walls, but what the inside was like we could only guess. At last fortune and a commandant's pass admitted me to the interior ; the approach was over a drawbridge, which crossed a small dry moat and when drawn up fitted into, and closed the doorway. The doors were of oak, studded thickly with iron bolts, and when these were opened the visitor found himself inside a bomb-proof vaulted passage leading into a square court yard, all round which were barrack-rooms, gun sheds, stables, and prison cells. Into the three former our pass admitted us, under the guidance of a soldier who took us in charge at the gate, but no one was suffered to explore the vaults used for places of confinement. However, there was plenty to be seen without them. Even in the rooms where the troops were quartered the guns were mounted ready for use, and the thick walls of primitive masonry were pierced at regular intervals with perpendicular narrow openings, through which the defenders might discharge their muskets in case of need, and, walking through the bare and scantily furnished rooms, it needed no great exertion of the imagination to fancy that an immediate attack was imminent, although the most complete peace and quietness prevailed throughout the land.

Passing through a dark vaulted passage rather than room, intended, as the soldier told us to put women and children into when the place was besieged, we ascended a narrow stairway to the north-east angle of the building, where the flag-staff was. Here we looked over into the turbid water at the foot of the rapids of the Richelieu, which flow close to the foundation, and were glad to get safely away from the rather giddy height.

A year or two afterwards neither a soldier nor a gun remained. Windows and openings of all kinds were closed,

some with shutters and others with strong planking nailed over them. Admittance was as sternly refused as ever, for the magazines still contained a good deal of ammunition, and there was then no intention of allowing the old place to go to decay. But as time went on, and the vigilance of the one non-commissioned officer left in charge became less zealous, more than one active boy scaled the old walls and startled the bats, who were now the only occupants of the fast mouldering building. Finally, when the Ordnance property passed into the hands of the Provincial Government, even the semblance of caretaking passed away, and gradually but surely ruin marked the place for its own."

We visited the ruins during the summer of 1874 and on the door of the guard-house of the barracks close by we read the following notice:—

#### \$10 REWARD.

Parties removing or demolishing for the purpose of removal the stones, or other materials of the Barracks and Buildings at Chambly, the property of H. M. the Queen, more especially Fort Portchartrain, commonly known as the

#### OLD FORT

at Chambly, will be rigorously prosecuted, and a reward of

\$10, (TEN DOLLARS)

will be paid to any witness by whose testimony the offender is brought to justice.

Recently a report being spread that this ancient and interesting relic would probably be destroyed, Canadian authorities took alarm, and M. Benj. Sulte wrote an essay upon the subject, which attracted a very wide attention in France, where it was published. M. Oscar Dunn wrote articles to similar effect, and was assisted in his researches by M. Le-

Metayer-Maselin, of Chambly. They succeeded in securing the concurrence of several archæologists in Normandy, and the journal of Bernay published an article on the subject that was considered remarkable, appealing to the *savants* to interest themselves in the preservation of the ancient *debris* of French glory in America, and finally a subscription list was opened to purchase the ruins. Here the matter for the present rests.

We know not whether the preservation of this shrine, is the duty of the local Government of Quebec, or the Dominion Government at Ottawa, but we would earnestly call upon those who are responsible for it, to save the ruins from further decay, for the old dismantled fort is an interesting relic of "Nouvelle France."

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### THE BATTLE OF ODELLTOWN, NOVEMBER 1838.



THE following account of the engagement at Odelltown is taken from a Sermon preached by Rev. Robert Cooney, Wesleyan Minister, on Saturday, November 9, 1839, being the 1st Anniversary of the Battle. The Preacher's text was the 2nd and 3rd verses of the 124th Psalm. The sermon was preached in the Chapel around which the fiercest of the engagement took place, and which ever after bore marks of the conflict. After reviewing the causes which led to the danger, the imminence of which was great, he proceeds to speak of deliverance experienced and says :

"The loyalists in this, and the surrounding settlements, were, contrasted with those that rose up against them, very few. Insurgents well acquainted with all the features of the country and liberally provided with arms, surrounded them on every side. These men had all their plans arranged at

secret meetings, held during the summer. They rose up suddenly and simultaneously; and at a time when many, who were marked out to be their prey, had no suspicion of their intentions. The Volunteers were men acquainted only with rural pursuits; they were hastily collected together, almost totally unacquainted with military tactics, and, from habit, very much averse to scenes of strife and turbulence. For several days before the actions took place, which have added this extraordinary service to our usual ordinances, an attack from the rebels was anticipated and dreaded. The regulars were anxiously enquired after, but no satisfactory intelligence concerning them could be obtained; and appearances intimated that no succour would be received from that source. The people were, in fact, hedged in by difficulties, dangers, and enemies, on every hand. If they fled into the adjacent territory, their property would become the booty of the rebels; and if they set their faces in any other direction, they were sure to be captured by some of the enemy's picquets that were prowling in every quarter.

You all remember the anxiety and trepidation into which the country was plunged immediately before the battle of the 7th. All the men that could be collected did not exceed two hundred. These were greatly fatigued by marching from one post to another; and by other harassing duties. This little, worn-out but determined band are now drawn up at Messrs Odell's store. The enemy, amounting to more than four hundred, have just entered the province from Rouse's Point. They are all well provided with arms and assorted ammunition, and supported by a field piece. Now they are forming; they have taken up their position; the cannon is discharged, and the danger seems to thicken and approach. Shouts, loud and long, and designed to intimidate, are heard mingling with the hoarse voice of their only piece of ordnance. But this gasconading will be of short duration; for see, two hundred effective men from Hemmingford, well officered, and

under the command of Major Scriver, have just arrived, and imparted strength and confidence to all. At this moment a party of Volunteers headed by Major Stott, of St. Valentine have gone down to attack the advanced post of the rebels.\* They have already begun the assault, and are destroying a bridge to prevent the rebels from advancing towards Napierville; and while a detachment of the enemy's rifles are vainly striving to interrupt this heroic achievement, Lieut. Col. Odell, with the main body, consisting of from 300 to 350 men, and supported by Major Scriver and March, have engaged the main body and rendered the action general. The order of battle adopted by the Volunteers on this eventful occasion, evinces a great deal of coolness and determination. It shews that they were wise in debate, as well as valiant in war; and that reflection had convinced them, that it was their paramount duty to uphold the supremacy of the law, and preserve the integrity of the country. Major March and Captain Straker occupied the right; the men under Colonel Scriver composed the centre and the left; and to Captains Fisher, Weldon, and Hays, was assigned the hazardous duty of flanking. The numerical force on both sides was nearly equal; but the Insurrectionists had the best position, and this, with their field piece, gave them a decided advantage. This action continued for nearly thirty minutes; and then the rebels fled in the utmost confusion, leaving eighteen of their party dead on the field, besides nine wounded, two of whom died soon after. Among the fruits of this victory, were the cannon, a large quantity of ammunition, nearly 300 stand of arms, and seven prisoners.

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\* This party consisted of Major Stott, his two sons, Robert and Obed, John M'Callum, Esq. of Odell Town, Mr. Duncan M'Callum of La Cole, and others. Major S. and his family resided in the midst of disaffected persons; but none evinced more coolness and bravery than himself, his sons, and the few Loyalists that lived in his neighbourhood. J. M'Callum, Esq. was Paymaster of the Battalion, and performed the duties of that office, to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. It should be added that Mr. D. M'Callum, mentioned above, while trying to cut the beams of the bridge, received a severe fall, the effects of which he felt for some time after.

The text will be further sustained, by an allusion to the action that was fought within these walls. The people who delight in war were only scattered for a little while. The crest-fallen leaders of the revolutionary army sallied forth from their stronghold at Napierville, breathing threatening, vengeance, and slaughter! and this day twelve month, nearly at the same hour too, did they, at the head of hundreds of their deluded followers, come up against you. "But the God of Jeshurun who rideth upon the heaven" went before you and was your reward. Bare deliverance would have satisfied his people, but this did not satisfy his love, and therefore he gave them a complete victory. When it is remembered that the Volunteers, in this affair, did not exceed 180 men; that they resisted, for more than two hours, an incessant and furious attack from more than five times their number; and that they eventually compelled them to retire broken and discomfited, none but those that are wilfully blind could require clearer evidence *that the Lord was on our side*. The arrival of Col. Taylor, who just came *in time*, with a seasonable supply of ammunition; his *judicious distribution* of the little force under his command; his presence and example; his bearing and manner; and the total defeat of the rebels, without any succour from the *regular troops*; and the salutary effect that impressive fact produced, are the "great cloud of witnesses" to which we appeal in support of the assertion—"The battle in which you were engaged, and the victories that resulted from them, are an unequivocal proof that the Lord was on the side of the Loyalists." \*

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\* In these actions eight of the Volunteers, viz., Captain McCallister, Corporal Flowers, and six privates were killed. Eleven were wounded, none severely, however, but Lieut. Hiram Odell, and private James Kidd, the latter very severely. Many were saved, as by the skin of their teeth. A rifle ball tore open Major March's cap, and was found lodged in the wadding of it after the action was over: a ball from a musket entered the cartouche-box worn by Ensign Van Vleet, and dropped down among the rest of the ammunition. A bullet struck the breast plate of private Patrick Armstrong, of Capt. Straker's company, with such force, that it was indented, and his breast discoloured. The captured gun was effectively served by Lieut. Curran, of the Hemmingford Militia, assisted by Sergt. Beatty of the First Royals. Lieut. C. was for several years in the Royal Forge Artillery; he served for some time in the Nether-

## VALUE OF CANADIAN COINS AND MEDALS.



FROM priced Catalogues of Coin Sales in the United States during the past few years, we cull the following facts showing the comparatively high prices which some of our Canadian Coins and Medals have realized. It is quite evident that our American Cousins are devoting considerable attention to the Canadian Series.

Oliver Collection, sold June 1868 :—Side view half-penny \$2.50 ; ½ penny of the Un Sou series \$4.25 ; Lesslie two-penny piece \$1.75 ; McDermott token \$1.50 ; Magdalen Island penny \$1.12.

Sale in Philadelphia in 1867 :—Dummer Powell Marriage Medal \$7.

Fewsmith Collection, October 1870 :—Geo. II. Medal, Reverse Quebec, Niagara, &c., \$4.50 ; Prince of Wales Medal, Reverse Victoria Bridge, \$3.25 ; Molson and Logan Medals \$3.75 each ; Trevithick Medal \$3.75 ; Shakespere, \$5.50 ; Louisburg taken \$3.75 ; Board of Arts \$3.25 ; Quebec taken, \$5.25 ; Louisburg, Reverse Bust of Britannia \$6.25 ; Canada Subdued, Obverse George II., \$7.50 ; Wolfe \$8.50.

Joseph Leonard & Co., Boston, Dec. 22nd 1870 ; Indian Medal (Silver) \$6 ; Two Louisburg Medals, \$2.63, and \$4.63.

Bangs Merwin & Co., April 1871 :—Beaver Club, Montreal, engraved gold medal, \$33 ; Shakespere \$9 ; Leslie twopence \$5.50 ; Side view penny 1838, \$25 ; half-penny same date, \$8 ; ½ penny of Un Sou series \$11 ; 7 Bout de L'isle tokens \$2.75 each ; Roy token \$2.50 ; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Success. \$6 ; Vexator Canadensis, \$3.25.

Clay Collection, December 1871 ;—Prince of Wales G.T. R., Welcome Medal, Gold \$77 ; George III., Indian Silver

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lands, and was present at the Battle of Waterloo. He and his colleague, contributed materially to the results of the day : and while superintending the cannon, had the powder horn twice shot out of his hand.



Medal, \$15 ; Loyal and Patriotic Society Medal (Silver) \$42,50 ; George II., reverse Britannia seated in a Car, \$9 ; Montreal taken, \$8,50 ; Canada Subdued, \$9 ; Wolfe \$11 ; Token of Copper Co. of Upper Canada, \$35.

Cleveland Collection, May 1872 :—Side view half-penny 1839 \$7 ; George II., Indian Medal, \$3,25.

Bangs Merwin & Co., Nov. 11th 1872 :—Wyon Prince of Wales Medal, \$7,25.

Leavitt & Co., December 1872 :—Bank of Montreal token 1843, \$13.

Chubbuck Sale, February 1873 :—Quebec taken \$13 ; Leslie & Sons, two-pence \$5.

From these selections is clearly shewn the fact that to form at once a collection of Canadian Coins and Medals requires an outlay which but few collectors are able to make. Of coins some of the pieces sold are among the rarest of the series. With one or two exceptions however, the patient collectors may be able to secure the pieces named at much lower figures. During the past few years there has been a marked increase of interest manifested in collecting Canadian Coins, but since the general adoption of the New Decimal Coinage, opportunities for making additions are early presented.

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### INTERPRETATION OF INDIAN WAMPUM BELTS.

**T**HE following interpretation of the three Belts of Wampum, sent to Canada by the Mohawks in 1639, is taken from the collection of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.

"All the Mohaques assembled at Onondaga sent me a man expresse to Oneyde, to invite me to come to them to Onondages to the end that I should write the words which they had determined to send to Ononthio, or to Monsieur the Count Frontenac where being arrived with Susanne and other

Oneydes, the caused me to write that which follows in shewing me their Belts.

1. The first where there is five black squares on a white ground for to signify the five Mohaq's Nations who have all with common consent concluded this embassage of the Mohaques to Quebec. They say then by this Belt, Lo, we are now arrived, Onnontio, our Father, at your desire where you have called us, and I amongst others, whom you call a Gannisoreu, having heard by your voice for the third time which called me by name, am now arrived. You will ask, says one what is Te Jannisoreu afraid of, that he makes this doubt to come. It is my father, your cauldron of war, that I fear, and which hath hindered me from coming sooner. At length I have resolved to espouse myselfe to perish, to be cast into the cauldron, and to die, to cause the land of the Mohaques or Notcwenchioni to live, which now is going to die. Will you hearken then, my father, to what I can say? I rather choose to hear you speak first, for they say the Mohaques have no more reason left them. We will examine amongst ourselves, and we will see if for time to come we can content you.

2. The second, which is a great belt, almost all black, says that if Ononthio himself does not overset his cauldron of war, this belt of the Maquasc, his children, is to overset it.

3. The third belt, which is the largest of all, is to say that the Mohaques wish that their words may passe the seas and be carried even to the Kings of France and of England, particularly to the King of France, to the end that he may speak himself upon this article, and that he will give them, if he can, such a peace as they desire, that is to say, a general peace, not only amongst all the Indians, but amongst all their kindred; above all between the Kings of France and England, and they pray that they may answer as soon as possible. There is 50 days allowed to these ambassadors, if they stay till 60 it will occasion concern."

The Mohaques demanded that I should open the letter which Monsieur the Minister at Albany hath written to the Reverend Father Deablon. But as it was sealed I told them we must not open it, but that I would desire the Reverend Father Deablon to let us know the contents, and that then I would acquaint the Mohaques therewith.

A true copy.

Endorsed. (Signed.) M. CLARKSON, Sec'y.

"The interpretation of the 3 Belts which the Mohaques Embassadors carried to Ononthio, Gov'r of Canada, according to what they all agreed unto in the assembly at Onondage, 1693." Rec'd 13th June, 1694.

#### AN OLD BANK NOTE.



E lately saw a little piece of paper which has probably gone through a great many hands since it first left the press. It is dated 1818, and has become very yellow. It is in short a note of the Montreal Bank for \$20, dated the 1st January, in the year above-named. It is payable to Mr. Blair, "out of the Joint Funds of the Association;" is numbered 96, and is signed by John Gray, as the President, and countersigned by R. Griffin as Cashier. The vignette is beautifully executed, and represents the City of Montreal as it then was seen from Windmill Point; nothing between it and the Grey Nunnery; the river banks fringed with verdure and trees instead of the noble wharves which now border the water; a few small ships lying here and there, where now we see closely packed ocean steamers and innumerable masts, and in place of the many spires which now rise above the house-tops, only those of the Recollets, the Parish Church—the old one which stood in the Square—and that of Bonsecours. The note had lain a great many years in a drawer, but at last turned up as part of a family succession, and it was paid into the Metropolitan Bank. This was, we presume, one of the first issues of the Bank.—*Montreal Gazette.*

## AN ANCIENT VALENTINE.

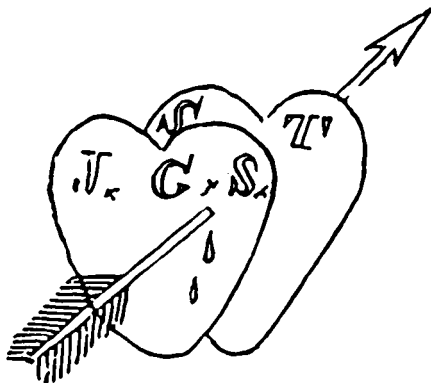


IN the last number of the *Antiquarian*, page 74, was given, a biographical sketch of Governor Simcoe. The following, (which we reprint from the *American Historical Record* for February, 1872), referring to an event in his early life, shows that his devotion to the God of War, did not entirely absorb his attention. "In the winter of 1778-9, while in command of the Rangers, he established a fortified camp at the village of Oyster Bay on the north shore of Long Island where vessels were well sheltered from storms on the Sound. There he made his headquarters at the house of Samuel Townsend, who was a member of the New York Provincial Assembly in 1776. While he was there, Major Andre and other young British officers visited him; and in the house was an object of special attraction in the person of Mr. Townsend's daughter Sarah, then about sixteen years of age. She was the toast of these young men, and Simcoe was regarded as a most fortunate being in basking in the daily sunshine of her charms. His heart seemed to have been somewhat touched by the "tender passion," and on St. Valentine's day he addressed a poetical Epistle to Miss Townsend, asking her to choose him for her Valentine. To this he appended a pen-and-ink Sketch of two hearts interpierced by an arrow, and bearing respectively the initials of her and his name of which a fac-simile is given on the following page.

Miss Townsend did not choose the large and handsome Lieutenant-Colonel to be her Valentine. He had cut down her father's fine apple orchard, and formed an *abatis* of the trees for his fort on Fort Hill, and her political sentiments were not in accordance with his. She did not wed her lover and, like other maidens who became matrons, have this effusion framed and hung up as a precious memento. She died unmarried in December, 1842, at the age of eighty years.

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Simcoe to Miss Sarah  
Townsend ; Written and delivered at Oyster Bay, L. I., St.  
Valentine's day, 1779 :—

VALENTINE.



Fairest Maid where all are fair,  
Beauty's pride and Nature's care ;  
To you my heart I must resign ;  
O choose me for your Valentine !  
Love, Mighty God ! thou know'st full well  
Where all thy Mother's graces dwell,  
Where they inhabit and combine  
To fix thy power with spells divine ;  
Thou know'st what powerful magick lies  
Within the round of Sarah's eyes,  
Or darted thence like lightning fires,  
And Heaven's own joys around inspires ;  
Thou know'st my heart will always prove  
The shrine of pure unchanging love !  
Say ; awful God ! since to thy throne  
Two ways that lead are only known—  
Here gay Variety presides,

And many a youthful circle guides  
Through paths where lilies, roses sweet,  
Bloom and decay beneath their feet ;  
Here constancy with sober mien  
Regardless of the flowery Scene  
With Myrtle crowned that never fades,  
In silence seeks the Cypress Shades,  
Or fixed near Contemplation's cell,  
Chief with the Muses loves to dwell,  
Leads those who inward feel and burn  
And often clasp the abandon'd urn,—  
Say, awful God ! did'st thou not prove  
My heart was formed for Constant love ?  
Thou saw'st me once on every plain  
To Delia pour the artless strain—  
Thou wept'sd her death and bad'st me change  
My happier days no more to range  
O'er hill, o'er dale, in sweet Employ,  
Of singing Delia, Nature's joy ;  
Thou bad'st me change the pastoral scene  
Forget my Crook ; with haughty mien  
To raise the iron Spear of War,  
Victim of Grief and deep Despair :  
Say, must I all my joys forego  
And still maintain this outward show ?  
Say, shall this breast that's pained to feel  
Be ever clad in horrid steel ?  
Nor swell with other joys than those  
Of conquest o'er unworthy foes ?  
Shall no fair maid with equal fire  
Awake the flames of soft desire ;  
My bosom burn, for transport, burn  
And raise my thoughts from Delia's urn ?  
“ Fond Youth,” the God of Love replies,  
“ Your answer take from Sarah's eyes.”

## THE HISTORY OF CANADIAN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

BY JOHN READE.



**C**OLONISTS have, in all times been accustomed to call their new homes after the scenes where their early years were spent. Of this mode of nomenclature, we have numerous instances in the settlements made by the Greeks and Romans, as well as in the colonies of England, and other modern European nations. The name, in such cases, was a tender bond of union with the mother country, besides possessing a considerable historical value.

In many cases, a place took the name of its discoverer, as Hudson's Bay, Vancouver's Island; in others, it was called after some event or personage of which the day and month of its discovery bore record; as the St. Lawrence, first seen on the 9th day of August; the St. John's river, New Brunswick, discovered on the 24th of June; or, it was named from the weather, or some other transitory circumstance impressing the discoverers on first seeing it, as Cape of Storms, Baie des Chaleurs; or from some sovereign or other great personage directing the party of exploration; or, in honor of some person of distinction wholly unconnected with it—as Virginia, Baltimore, Queen Charlotte's Island, Rupert's Land. The natural configuration, or the first object which attracted observation, or some commodity evidently abundant, or some obviously marked characteristic, were also frequently productive of names, as Bay Ronde, Cap Cod, Mosquito Bar, Mariposa (California "Butterfly"), Pearl Island, Serpent's Mouth, Tierra del Feugo (land of fire—volcanic), Blue Mountains, Isle of Desolation, Isle of Bacchus (the Isle of Orleans, first so called from its vine productiveness), Puntas Arenas (Sandy Point), Florida, &c. Biblical,

classical or fancy names have also been frequently employed, as Salem, Goshen, Utica, Syracuse, Amaranth, Avalon.

In none of these cases, is there wanting an interest, if not a benefit, in arriving at a knowledge of the circumstances which caused, or the motives which led to the adoption of a name. We need make no apology, therefore, for spending a while in seeking the origin of some of our Canadian geographical or topographical names, especially those which contain the record of our early history.

The names of places in Canada may be generally divided into three classes, marking three stages in the history of the country—the aboriginal, the French and the British. In treating of the subject, however, it will not be necessary to adhere rigidly to this division, nor, indeed, would such a mode of treatment be historically correct, as French names have been given under British rule, and Indian names under the *regime* of both France and England.

Canada, for instance, was not used in its present signification till the year 1867 ; neither was Ontario, nor Manitoba. If Canada be an aboriginal word, and mean, as some would have us believe " a collection of huts "—perhaps the descriptive name of Stadacona or old Hochelaga,—it leads us back to the very beginning of our history, to the earliest attempts at European colonization in this part of the continent. There surely must have been some good reason for preferring Quebec to such a grandly musical name as Stadacona. It is a pity that neither the latter, nor Hochelaga was brought into honorable service when a new designation was required for the old Province of Lower Canada. " Kepec " or " Quebec " is said to mean a " strait " in the Algonquin dialect, and it may be that Cartier choose to retain it as indicating the narrowing of the river opposite Stadacona. It was between the Island of Orleans and the Beauport shore that the great navigator had his first interview with the Chief Donnacona, who came with twelve canoes of eight



men each to wish him welcome. The village of Stadacona covered the sight of the suburbs of St. Roch's, and, in part, of St. John's, and, perhaps, as the forts which formed the nucleus of Quebec were some distance from it the latter name came to be adopted by the French settlers; and when the city was formally founded in 1608, although Stadacona had then disappeared, the rival name was so identified with the newcomers that it easily prevailed. However that be, it is certain that the name of Quebec has won its share of renown. In the minds of strangers, it is the typical city of Canada.

We still preserve the name of the Iroquois, and the nations of which they were composed—the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Onondagas, Senecas and Cayugas; also, of the Ottawas, Chippewas and Missassaugas, the Erics and the Hurons, the Mingans, Nipissings and other tribes. In Manitoulin, we have enshrined the memory of their primitive faith in the Great Spirit. In Gaspé (Lands End's), Mackinaw (Great Turtle), Ontario (Beautiful), Saskatchewan (Swift Current), and many other names of rivers, lakes and localities are condensed their exact or figurative descriptions of external nature. With the exception, however of the names of Brant (Tyendinaga), Tecumseh and Pontiac which are preserved the Indians names of places possess little known historical importance. To the philologist, they present a large and interesting field for research and comparison.

The Indian name, "Baccalaos" (cod-fish) would seem to have been given to a part, if not the whole, of the Island of Newfoundland, at the date of its discovery by John Cabot. In a corrupted form, it is still given to a small Island (Bacalieu) off the extremity of the peninsula between Conception and Trinity Bays. The navigator above mentioned called the Island of Newfoundland "Prima Vista" as being the land first seen by him. For the same reason it was called Newfoundland, and it was also named St. John's, from having been discovered on the 24th of June, the festival of John

the Baptist. In a manuscript of the time of Henri VII., in the British Museum, it is mentioned as the "New Isle." There are traditions of settlements made by Icelanders or Norwegians in the tenth and following centuries, and by them it is said to have been designated "Helluland."

Conception Bay received its present name from Gaspar Cortereal. Besides the Cabots—John and Sebastian—the Cortereals and Verazzani, Jacques Cartier, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Martin Frobisher and Sir Francis Drake took a greater or less interest in its early colonization. Cartier's presence is still recorded in the name "Bonavista" (fine view) which his delight with the scenery induced him to give to the portion of the island which bears that name. Sir Walter Raleigh also had a share in the scheme of settlement, the management of which was undertaken by his step-brother, Gilbert. He was obliged, through illness to return, after the little squadron had set sail, and Gilbert was drowned off the Azores on the homeward voyage. The city of St. John's records the eventful day when the coast of Newfoundland was first seen by John Cabot.

The name of the first French viceroy of Canada survives in a little village or parish in the County of Chicoutimi. The Sieur de Roberval received his commission as early as the year 1540. It was at St. John's, Newfoundland, that he and Cartier met, while the latter was returning to France. In 1549, he and his brother and their whole fleet were lost on their way to Canada.

If there were any danger of Canadians forgetting Champlain, they would still be reminded of him in the county and lake which bear his name. The River Richelieu, which carries the superfluous waters of Lake Champlain into the St. Lawrence, was known to him as the river of the Iroquois. In the contests between the French and the savages, the country watered by this river was long the chosen *rendez-vous* of both combatants. M. de Montmagny, who suc-

ceeded Champlain, after a brief interval, called it the Richelieu, after the distinguished ecclesiastic and statesman of that name. It subsequently received the names of Sorel and Chambly, from two officers of the Carignan Regiment, but these names were afterwards given to forts, and that of Richelieu restored. The forts in question were respectively Fort Richelieu and Fort St. Louis, now Sorel and Chambly. The Chevalier Montmagny was (as far as the Indians are concerned) the eponymous governor of Canada, for it was by an Indian translation of his name, "Onontio" or "Great Mountain," that all his successors were designated by the native tribes.

Iberville, a county in the province of Quebec, recalls the name of a distinguished Montrealer, Pierre LeMoyne D'Iberville, a famous naval officer in the reign of Louis XIV. He laid the foundation of a colony in Louisiana, and his brother founded the city of New Orleans. The county and town of Jolliet preserve the name of another distinguished Canadian, a Quebecquois, Louis Jolliet, who was chosen by Frontenac to accompany Father Marquette in his exploration of the Mississippi. As a reward for his services, he received a grant of the island of Anticosti, a metathesis for the Indian Naticoti, and was made hydrographer to the king. The Duc de Montmorency has left his name in a county and in the beautiful and celebrated river and falls near Quebec. He was the friend of Champlain. For opposition to the government of Richelieu, he was executed in 1632, at the age of thirty-seven. Frontenac, Vaudreuil and Beauharnois, three of the most able and energetic of the French Governors of Canada, are also honored in the names of Canadian counties, as are also Bishop Laval, Generals Montcalm and De Levis, Cardinal Richelieu, Charlevoix and other celebrities of the old *régime*.

In Carleton County and Carleton Place, we celebrate Sir Guy Carleton, as in Dorchester we commemorate the titular

reward of his well-used talents. In Cramahe, Northumberland Co., we honor his sometime successor; and General Haldimand, Governor Hamilton, Governor Hope. General Prescott, Sir G. Drummond, Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir James Kempt, Lords Aylmer, Gosford, Durham and Sydenham are all, more or less, localized in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The glories of the heroic Brock are suggested by Brockville. We have the history of Parliamentary representation in Upper Canada in the name of Lake Simcoe; for the first Parliament of that Province was opened at Newark, or Niagara, by Lieut.-Governor John G. Simcoe, on the 17th of September, 1792. In the counties of Elgin and Bruce, and the village of Kincardine, we record the important administration of Lord Elgin, forgetting, it is to be hoped, its bitter associations. Sir Charles Bagot has a county named after him, Sir Edmund Head a township, and Sir Francis Bond Head a village.

Halifax was so named in honor of Lord Halifax, who, at the time of its settlement by Lord Cornwallis, in 1749, was President of the Board of Trade and Plantations. Annapolis (formerly Port Royal) was so called by General Nicholson, who took it from the French in the reign of Queen Anne. Cape Breton tells us that its early settlers were chiefly from Brittany. Louisbourg was called after the French King, Louis XIV., in whose reign it was founded. Prince Edward Island was named after the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, its former name having been St. John's. A less successful change was that of Sorel into William Henry, after the sailor prince William IV. The origin of Nova Scotia is manifest. New Brunswick was so called in compliment to the new line inaugurated by George I.

The name of the first Governor of New Brunswick is preserved in Carleton, County of Kent, while Saumarez, Bliss-

field, Harvey, Manners, and Sutton, recall other gubernatorial names.

Indian names, of a language different from any found in Ontario or Quebec, perhaps, Micmac, abound in the Maritime Provinces. Restigouche, which forms, in part, the boundary between New-Brunswick and Quebec, is said to mean "finger and thumb," a name given from the supposed resemblance of the river and its tributaries to an open hand. In the beginning of its course (for 150 miles or so) the St. John's is called the Wallooshtook, or "Long River." The Bay of Fundy is a corruption of the French "Fond de la Baie" which is found on old maps. The old name of Liverpool, N. S., was Rossignol; it was so called after a French adventurer of that name, and has no association, as one might suppose, with "nightingale".

In Middlesex County, Ontario, we discover an obvious scheme of adopting a consistent English nomenclature. We have London, Westminster, St. Pauls, the Thames; but such a plan can hardly ever succeed. New settlers bring with them new associations, and the old charm is broken.

In the County of Hastings, Ontario, we have a repertory of history, literature, science and tradition, in Tudor, Elzevir, Wollaston, Herschel, Faraday and Madoc, while Limerick, Carlow, Mayo, Dungannon and Cashel have the full flavor of the "Emerald Isle." Ameliasburg, Sophiasburg and Marysburg, all in the county of Prince Edward, seem like a family group. Orangeville, Luther and Melancthon indicate the political or religious bias of the sponsors. Lutterworth recalls Wickliffe. Blenheim, Trafalgar, St. Vincent, Waterloo and Sebastopol in Ontario, and Tewkesbury, Inkerman and Alma in Quebec, remind us of famous victories. There is a solemn march of heroes and poets, philanthropists and statesmen, discoverers and martyrs in Milton, Keppel, Collingwood, Wellington, Nelson, Albemarle, Hampden, Raleigh, Palmerston, Pitt, Raglan, Russell, Harvey, Franklin,

Wilberforce, Stephenson, Macaulay and Burleigh, all Upper Canada names, and in Chatham, Arundel, Newton, Havellock, Canrobert, and others in Quebec.

London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg, New Edinburg, New Glasgow, Dundee, Dumfries, Derry, Enniskillen, Southampton, Scarborough, and innumerable other trans-atlantic names found throughout the Dominion, are convincing proofs either of patriotic affection, or want of originality. We sometimes see this latter quality running wild in such extravagances as Flos, Vespra, Artemisia, Euphrasia, Eutopia, Aurora, and Asphodel.

Occasionally a name such as "Indian," as applied to the American aborigines, or Lachine (China), gives a key to the motives of early exploring enterprise. Such names as Isle Verte, Isle-aux-Grues, Ile-aux-Noix, Pointe-aux-Trembles, are valuable as giving an opportunity of comparing the present condition of the places to which they refer to what it was in the past.

In the names of streets, halls, institutes, and associations, there is ample scope for historical enquiry. A good deal might be made of the street names of Montreal alone, quite enough to make a separate paper. The same may be said of Quebec, Toronto, Halifax, and the other cities of the Dominion. Into this part of the subject, however, we cannot enter now. It may suffice if we have indicated the way what is likely to prove an interesting and valuable field of historical research.

Probably but for the practice, early begun and still, to some extent, continued in Lower Canada, of giving Saints' names to places, we should have preserved in our local names much more of the history of the country. The Province of Quebec is a perfect hagiology. The calendar and *Acta Sanctorum* seems to have been ransacked by our devout predecessors, and not even the most obscure result of canonization has escaped this forced service. The origin of this custom

is found in the formation of parishes by the Church first established here, the authorities of which, very naturally, put them under the protection of their saints, martyrs and confessors. But even these names, apart from the opportunity which they afford for the study of early and mediæval ecclesiastical biography, have also an historical value, for they tell us of the character and aims of those who had most to do with the early settlement of this Province.—*Dominion Monthly.*

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### JACQUES CARTIER'S FIRST VISIT TO MOUNT ROYAL.

BY MRS. J. M. LEPROHON.



He stood on the wood-crowned summit  
Of our mountain's regal height,  
And gazed on the scene before him  
By October's golden light,  
And his dark eyes, earnest,—thoughtful—  
Lit up with a softer ray,  
As they dwelt on the scene of beauty  
That outspread before him lay.

Like ocean of liquid silver,  
St. Lawrence gleamed 'neath the sun,  
Reflecting the forest foliage,  
And the Indian wigwams dun,  
Embracing the fairy Islands  
That its swift tide loving laves,  
Reposing in tranquil beauty  
Amid its blue flashing waves.

In the last lone frowning mountains  
Rose in solemn grandeur still,  
The glittering sun light glinting  
On each steep and rugged hill ;

Whilst in the far off horizon,  
 Past each leafy dell and haunt,  
 Like a line of misty purple,  
 Showed the dim hills of Vermont.

Then Jacques Cartier's rapt gaze wandered  
 Where starred with wild flowers sweet,  
 In its gorgeous autumn beauty,  
 Lay the forest at his feet,  
 Where with red and golden glory,  
 All the foliage seemed ablaze,  
 Yet with brightness strangely soften'd  
 By October's amber haze.

And around him stretched the mountain  
 Ever lovely—ever young—  
 Graceful, softly undulating,  
 By tall forest trees o'erhung ;  
 Then quick from his lips impulsive  
 The words *Mount Royal* came,  
 Giving thus to our fair mountain,  
 Its regal and fitting name.

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### THE QUEBEC SHIELD.



R. J. M. O'Leary, of the Civil service, Ottawa, already known for his antiquarian lore, writes as follows to a member of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec:—

Ottawa, 25th Aug., 1874.

"Herewith I send you a copy of a shield, which, I have no doubt, will be acceptable to you, unless you already have one." (The shield itself is surmounted by a crown—In the centre are three *fleurs de lis*.) The inscription in connection with the shield is as follows :

"This shield was taken off one of the gates of Quebec,



at the time that a conquest was made of that city by His Majesty's sea and land forces, in the memorable year 1759, under the commands of the Admirals Saunders and Holmes, and the Generals Wolfe, Monkton, Townshend and Murray, which latter, being appointed the first British Governor thereof, made a present of this trophy of war to this Corporation (the city or town of Hastings) whereof he, at that time, was one of the Jurats."

The question now remains to be decided from what gate was this shield taken, also what was it made of, and what were its dimensions.



It may be it is still in existence, and I am almost inclined to drop a line to the Mayor of Hastings about this matter. Be good enough to let me know if you can throw any light on the same ?

In a topographical description of Hastings, in Sussex, England, published in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1786,

I find the first mention of the shield in the following paragraph.

"The town hall, over the market place, is a modern building, erected in 1700. In a frame hung up in it, is a long list of its mayors, the first of which was sworn as such in the year 1560, before which time a bailiff was the chief magistrate: the list commences in 1500. Near it the arms of France is fixed, largely carved on wood, and painted with proper colours, with embellishments, and was presented to the corporation by one of the officers (a Jurat of Hastings) who was at the reduction of Quebec, where it was fixed over one of the gates of that city, all of which is inscribed in a tablet under the arms."

In this same magazine for the year 1792, the following letter appears bearing date the 20th of January.

"The shield was taken from off one of the gates of Quebec in the year 1759, and was presented by General Murray, to the corporation of Hastings. As this trophy commemorates so noble a conquest, and the inscription does honour to the General who made a present of it, the inserting of them in your magazine will oblige yours, &c., *Lincolnensis*.

Our friend Mr. Lemoine, in remarks upon M. O'Leary's communication says: As to the gate on which it hung, one may confidently assert it could not be on Prescott Gate, which was built under General Prescott's administration in 1797—nor on Hope Gate, which was built whilst Lt.-Gen. Hope administered affairs, in 1786, as appears by the inscription stone now in my possession. It might possibly have hung on Palace Gate, which certainly existed during the winter following the fall of 1759, as appears by an entry in General Murray's Journal. St. Louis and St. John's Gates dates as far back as 1694. On which of the three out of the five was the famous shield?

Mr. O'Leary, informs us that he is now in communication with the Mayor of Hastings, with a view of procuring all

possible information on the subject. In a future number we may by his courtesy be enabled to gratify the desire to know more of this interesting relic of the French Regime in Canada.

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## THE "PIONEER NEWSPAPER" OF THE NORTH WEST.

BY ALFRED SANDHAM.

**R**EADER have you ever found it necessary either in your business relations, or otherwise, to correspond with the gentleman who now fills the important position of Premier of Canada? If so, you are doubtless familiar with the bold and legible signature of Mr. William Buckingham, Secretary to Hon. Alex. McKenzie. The position now held by Mr. Buckingham has been richly earned by him. An able journalist and an enterprising and energetic business man, he has made, and left his mark in whatever sphere he has been called to act. Mr. Buckingham was born in England, and from his early manhood was connected with newspaper enterprise. Prior to coming to Canada he served on the staff of the Halifax *Guardian* for 4 years, and immediately after his arrival in this country he became connected with the Toronto *Globe*. In 1859 in conjunction with Mr. William Caldwell he conceived the project of establishing a newspaper in the very heart of the Hudson's Bay Territory. The enterprise was beset with difficulties of which but few can have little conception. As already stated, the publication of the *Nor'-Wester* was projected in the autumn of 1859, in Toronto, where the prospectus was soon after issued. The proposal was received with very general favor, especially by the business and commercial men of that city, and of Hamilton and London, who had become sensible of the value of the Red River trade, then for the most part tributary to St. Paul, the capital of

Minnesota. The chief business centres of Ontario and the city of St. Paul were canvassed, with the result of obtaining by far the largest amount of advertising support in St. Paul, and the greatest number of subscribers in Ontario. Late as it was in the season, measures were taken to commence publication at Fort Garry in the beginning of the New Year. Difficulties were known to exist, but these proved greater than had been anticipated. However, by energy and perseverance, they were overcome, and faith was kept.

For a journal about being published many hundreds of miles distant from the nearest source of supply, and with practically no means of communication with the outer world during the long winter months, every contingency had to be provided against. The press purchased was that which had been employed in the publication in Toronto of the Episcopal Church paper the *Echo*, by the late Thomas Sellars ; in the course of events, some eleven years later, it was made to serve the base used of Reil and Lepine. Types, ink, paper, and most other requisites were purchased in Minnesota.

The original intention of going to Red River by the Dawson Route was speedily abandoned, owing to the impossibility of transporting over it the heavy material. The only other way, except by Hudson Bay, was *via* St. Paul, St. Cloud, and Pembina. It was in September 1859, when St. Paul, was reached by Mr. Buckingham and his partner, Mr. Wm. Caldwell, to make their final arrangements. They then found to their dismay that the usual means of transportation from there had failed them. During the summer communication had been had by teams from St. Paul to the navigable waters of Red River, and thence to Fort Garry by the *Anson Northrup*, owned by the same people who still monopolize steamboat navigation on that river.

But owing to the unexpected falling of the water, the

*Northrup* had ceased running, and the teams had been taken off. They were compelled therefore to provide their own means of travel, in the shape of carts and oxen, and to engage teamsters. To add to the discouragements of the situation the oxen purchased proved intractable. Unlike the Red River oxen, they were unused to the carts, with which, on being harnessed, they ran away at a canter, ending with a general upset and the scattering of the types about the streets of the city. This necessitated the changing of the carts for waggons, and when the "sorts" had been gathered together and the "pi" cleared up, the party set forth once more on their arduous journey through prairie, forest, river, and morass towards the little settlement far away in the heart of the continent.

The oxen moved on with slow and painful steps, urged by the goadings and imprecations of the drivers, and necessitating stoppages every few miles to give them rest and pasture. Fifteen or eighteen miles were considered a good day's journey. Very often they stuck in mud holes and sunk deep in apparently bottomless bogs, sometimes having to unload, and being compelled to make repairs of the broken down vehicles as best they could with the means at hand. Bridges there were none, and they had to instruct rafts for crossing the rivers, or ford them, and as some of the rivers ran swift and deep, and the banks high, these operations were attended with toil and anxiety. By way of contrast they found themselves more than once enveloped by fierce prairie fires. Travelling thus by day, and wrapped at night in blankets spread upon the ground, with the star-lit heavens as a canopy, they at length descried the towers of the cathedral church of St. Boniface, and crossing the Assiniboine at Fort Garry during a snow storm, the last of October, the long pilgrimage of 35 days was brought to a close. The Canadian Press spoke of it as a "journey unparalleled in the history of newspapers."

The best accommodation which offered at the settlement for housing the new comers were a couple of rooms, ill provided against the inclemency of winter, situated near the Fort. In these, the press was set up, the mixed-up types properly assorted and arranged in the cases, and on the 28th December, 1859, appeared the first number of *The Nor'-Wester*. The place and circumstances justified the name, which was appropriately given it by the celebrated journalist Mr. George Sheppard, who was an intimate personal friend of the projectors, and, with the late Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee, another personal friend, evinced the warm interest they felt in the publication by enriching its columns, with many valuable contributions.

*The Nor'-Wester*, (the first volume of which now lies before me) was a neatly printed sheet of twenty columns of close type, after the English style of typography. It was issued fortnightly, at ten shillings sterling per annum. The Hudson Bay Company, through its then chief officer at Fort Garry, Governor McTavish, subscribed for a number of copies, which were distributed as opportunity offered to the partners of the company, the chief factors and traders living at their lonely posts among the Indians, hundreds of miles further off to the north and west. The council of the settlement known as the Governor and Council of the District of Assiniboia—the entire body nominees of the Hudson Bay Company, constituting the simple and inexpensive machinery of government in those days, the Lords spiritual and temporal in the persons of the Protestant and Catholic Bishops and the Governor and Sheriff, and half dozen farmers and hunters supposed to represent the commonality, also gave their countenance in a substantial way to the new venture. With unlooked-for enlightenment and liberality, they allowed it to circulate free of postage, and also permitted exemption from postage charges to exchanges. But on an application subsequently made to the august Parlia-

ment to open their doors to the "representatives of the Press," my Lords and gentlemen did not show the same liberal mindedness. The question was resolved in the negative by seven votes to four, and in the division list, singularly enough, the name of Bishop Taché, of the French Church, appears for the concession of the right, and the name of the Protestant Bishop Anderson against it.

*The Nor'-Wester* was warmly welcomed by the inhabitants of the settlement, who had literally for half a century been sitting in darkness—and also by people everywhere in whom an interest had been awakened favorable to the opening of the country to civilization and colonization. From time to time the Press published very favorable reviews of it setting forth its aims and objects, and giving long extracts from its columns. The notice of the veteran William Lyon McKenzie, in his paper the *Message*, was characteristic of the man. After quoting the title, he said,—“This is the name of a “newspaper published by two enterprising journalists at “Fort Garry, in latitude 50° north, in the fork where the “Assiniboine runs into the Red River. I was once the most “western editor, bookseller and printer in British America, “but *The Nor'-Wester* is a thousand miles beyond me.”

It was a most valuable public enterprise and did much to prepare the way for the opening up, and self-government of the country when Canada was ready to receive it at the time Confederation. But looked at as a means of profit to the publishers, it was ten years in advance of its time at the period of its inception, and for some months afterwards it was hoped and expected that the Imperial Government would erect the Red River country into a Crown Colony. This however, failed in the accomplishment, and Mr. Buckingham returned to Canada. Mr. Caldwell continued the publication, and after the settlement of the troubles induced by the rebellion and the foundation of a stable government, he attained the position of “Printer to the Queen's Most

Excellent Majesty." On Mr. Buckingham's return to Canada he renewed his connection with the Provincial Press, editing the *Norfolk Reformer* until 1862 when he became private secretary to the Hon. M. H. Foley, then Post Master General. In 1863 he retired from that position to assume the joint responsibilities of Editor and Proprietor of the Stratford Beacon, which he successfully carried on until he relinquished the same to enter upon the duties of his present position.

Whatever may be the future of Journalism in Manitoba, Mr. Buckingham's name will ever stand foremost as the pioneer in the great work.

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## THE CANADIAN AUTOGRAPH MIRROR.

WITH FAC SIMILES. PART II.



The Autographs chosen for this number are principally those of men, whose names have become familiar to readers of Canadian History. Before proceeding to furnish brief sketches of those personages, we remark that while the collection from which we select our specimens is somewhat extensive, still, in order to secure a wider range, we shall feel indebted to any of our readers, who may possess Autographs of distinguished Canadians, if they will favor us with accurate tracings of the same. Referring to our illustration there will be found first on the list the Autograph of

### M. JEAN TALON.

M. Talon, or rather Baron D'Orsainville, a title conferred upon him by king Louis XIV. of France, was the second Intendant of the French Government in Canada, and in 1663, was appointed to the office of which he was a bright ornament. He created a military aristocracy in Canada, and



Talou  
TALON

Jolibe d'anticoxy  
JOLLIET

Le ch.<sup>er</sup> de Lewis  
DE LEVIS

Belafalle  
LA SALLE

Lafiteau  
LAFITEAU

Le Baron de Dieskau  
DE DIESKAU

Bourlamaque  
BOURLAMAQUE

Lr Casot 13 mars 1798  
FATHER CASOT

CANADIAN AUTOGRAPH MIRROR - PLATE 2.

opposed the India Company, against which he addressed a luminous memorandum to the French Ministry. It is said everything in Canada prospered under his fostering care ; certainly he did much for the country, patronising industrial pursuits, maritime discoveries, and scientific enterprizes. He established, moreover, an excellent Judiciary system ; and was entitled to the high distinctions and honor conferred upon him by his sovereign. In 1671 he was created a French nobleman, by the title of Baron des Islets ; and in 1675, Baron d'Ornèze, which latter honor was extended to his posterity, both in the male and female descent.

#### LA SALLE.

The name of this distinguished, self-sacrificing, adventurous and chivalrous man will ever be remembered by his countrymen with feelings of love and admiration, blended with deep regret for his sad and melancholy fate whilst so nobly earning for himself a name which will be carried down to posterity with honor and distinction.

Robert Cavalier de la Salle was a native of Rouen, where he was born about 1635. He was thoroughly educated by the Jesuits, having been intended to be a member of that community. He left it, however, and, about the year 1667, proceeded to Canada, in the capacity of a merchant. In this career he appears to have been eminently successful ; but he aimed at still higher objects, having formed to himself the magnificent scheme of opening a way to China and Japan through the lakes of Canada, which he, not unreasonably for that time, imagined must send off navigable waters into the Pacific Ocean.

“In 1677 he visited France, and on his return set about executing the great scheme he had long meditated, of tracing the river Mississippi, or Colbert, as it was then sometimes called, to its outlet in the Atlantic, or, as it might be, in the Gulf of Mexico. For this purpose he caused to be con-

structed a vessel of sixty tons burden, about two leagues above the Falls of Niagara. He arrived at Mackinaw on the 27th of August, and, in a few weeks after, anchored at a small island in the mouth of Green Bay. Here he loaded the vessel with furs, and dispatched her to the head of the Falls. To his irretrievable loss and mortification, she was never seen or heard of again. This was the beginning of the long series of troubles and disappointments. Still undaunted, he pressed onward in his enterprise, until he finally reached the Mississippi. A record of this expedition would require volumes, and to those who desire to read a brief but deeply interesting and well written account of it should peruse Mr. Parkmans historical works.

The daring La Salle eventually died by the hand of one of his men, who with others of the party had mutinied. This untoward event occurred in the year 1681.

#### JOLLIET.

But little is known of the earlier years of this adventurous person. He received his early education at the Jesuit College, Quebec, and it is believed served as an assistant in that institution. After leaving them, he proceeded to the west to seek his fortune in the fur trade. Here he was always on terms of intimacy with the missionaries, and acquired the knowledge and experience which induced the government to select him as the explorer of the Mississippi.

“This choice was most agreeable to the missionaries, and he and Marquette immortalized their names. They explored the great river, and settled all doubts as to its course. On his return, Jolliet lost all his papers on the rapids above Montreal, and could make but a verbal report to the Government. This, however, he reduced to writing, and accompanied with a map drawn from recollection. On the transmission of these to France, he without doubt expected to be enabled to carry out such plans as he had conceived, and

to profit, to some extent, by his great discovery ; but in this he was doomed to be disappointed. The discoverer of the Mississippi was rewarded, as if in mockery, with an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This was the rocky, barren and sterile Anticosti ; and here Jolliet built a fort and a dwelling for his family, and houses for trade. These were not, however, destined to be a source of emolument to him. His labors were devoted also to other fields. Thus we find him, in 1689, in the employment of the Government, rendering essential service in the west.

“ Two years after his island was taken by the English fleet, and he himself, with his wife and mother-in-law, probably while attempting to reach Quebec, fell into the hands of Phipps, the English commander. His vessel and property were a total loss, but his liberty he recovered when the English retired from the walls of Quebec.

“ Of his subsequent history there are but occasional traces, and we know only that he died some years prior to the year 1737.”

#### BARON DIESKAU.

John Harmand, Baron Dieskau, celebrated as the commander-in-chief of the French forces in this country during the time anterior to Montcalm, and for the active part he took in the wars between the English and French during that period. His last act was when he commanded the expedition sent up to defeat and drive off that of the English which was advancing to invade Canada in 1755. On this occasion he achieved a brilliant victory over the army of Colonel Ephraim Williams, but on the same day met that of the celebrated Sir William Johnson. A second battle ensued, which resulted in the total defeat of Dieskau, he himself being made prisoner, and also seriously wounded. He was conveyed to New York, where his wounds were dressed, and he recovered, but only for a short time, his

decease taking place at Surenne, in France, September 8, 1767.

#### CHEVALIER DE LEVIS.

Marshal Duc de Lévis, although only "Chevalier de Lévis" during the time he fought under Montcalm in this country, held the rank of second in command. He was a most brave and chivalrous general, whom Garneau declares superior in many respects to Montcalm; born in 1720, at the Chateau d'Anjac en Languedoc, and early adopted the glorious military profession. He took part at the battle of Carillon, where he commanded the right division; as also at Montmorenci, where the French repulsed Wolfe in his endeavor to gain the fortified camp that covered Quebec. He was, however, absent at Montreal, when the first battle of Quebec was fought; and therefore, when Montcalm fell, could not take the command. This was an unfortunate circumstance for the French, as they had no one in whom they could place so much confidence as in their recognized leader, De Lévis; the army consequently, fell into confusion, and the English gained the victory. At the second battle of Quebec,\* which took place near St. Foy, and where he had gathered the remnant of the French army with the ostensible purpose of wresting Quebec from Murray's hands, he commanded, and achieved a victory over Murray; but this so-called victory was not so complete as to prevent the latter from still holding the city. De Lévis elated by his success, still kept near Quebec until spring, when, on reinforcements arriving from England, he had to beat a hasty retreat to Montreal; and even there he would have held out against the English until the very last, had not De Vaudreuil wisely capitulated. He returned to France, and again sought active service. In 1762 we find him at the battle of Johannisbourg,

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\* A very handsome monument has been erected at St. Foy, principally through the efforts of Dr. P. M. Hardy, Quebec, to commemorate this battle.

where the Prince of Condé obtained a signal victory over the forces of Prince Ferdinand. In 1783, the government of Artois, as a reward for his services, created him a French Marshal, and in the next year, a Duke and Peer of France. He died in 1787, whilst endeavoring to uphold the State of Arras.

#### JOSEPH FRANCIS LAFITAU.

A celebrated French ecclesiastic and missionary, who was a native of Bordeaux, and was employed as a missionary among the savage Indian tribes in Canada and North America, during the French occupation of this country. On his return to Europe he published a work entitled "*Mœurs des Sauvages Américains comparées aux Mœurs des premiers Temps*;" Paris, 1734: 4 vols. 4to. He died in 1740. His brother, Peter, also a Jesuit, became a celebrated man in his native country.

#### POURLAMAQUE.

A Brigadier-General of Montcalm, and a most chivalrous soldier. He came to Canada as colonel of engineers. He commanded the left wing of the army at Carillon, (where he was wounded), as well as at Montmorenci, the Plains of Abraham and St. Foy. He afterwards was elevated to the governorship of Guadeloupe, where he died.

#### FATHER CASOT.

This venerable ecclesiastic whose autograph closes the series presented with this number was the last member of the Society of Jesuits in Canada. On page 5, No. 1 of this volume of the Journal will be found an account of the Jesuit estates, and Father Casot's interests therein.

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GREATNESS.—He only is great who has the habits of greatness; who after performing what none in ten thousand could accomplish, passes on like Sampson, and tells, "neither father nor mother of it."—*Lavater*.

## TRADESMEN'S TOKENS.

"Though at present no high value be set upon town-pieces and tradesmen's tokens, by men of learning, a time will come when these coins will be much esteemed as the town-pieces of the Greeks."—DR. COMBE.



**A** YOUNG collector recently asked us, what is a Token? This is a question easily asked, but the word is so variously used that it is not so easily answered. A token in money is vulgarly understood to be a coin issued by a private individual above its real value, but intrinsically a guarantee of the good faith of the issuer, that he will pay the nominal value when demanded. Although numismatists generally affect to despise tokens, yet no doubt they will be sought for, and highly prized. Indeed, at the present time some very fine collectors already exist, and many tokens, both copper and silver, are becoming very scarce and valuable.

The public are indebted to trade tokens for representing many interesting buildings (since passed away) as market-crosses, churches, bridges, castles; as well as for armorial bearings, merchants marks, trade devices, crests, tavern signs, machinery, implements, &c. We have several specimens of tokens issued in Montreal, which are not without interesting associations, and we may probably refer more fully to them in a future number.

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 NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.


**T**HE fourteenth annual meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society was held on the evening of Wednesday the 23rd December. The Treasurer's report and accounts show a net balance to the credit of the Society of \$230,35. Letters were read from Mr. Reginald Baker, transmitting at the request of His Excellency the Governor-General, a copy of his medal

for the Society's cabinet. Major L. A. H. Latour presented a copy of his work entitled "Annuaire de Ville Marie." The author presented a book entitled "Montreal and its Fortifications." The thanks of the Society were awarded in each case. Mr. John W. Lovell and Mr. James Esplin were elected ordinary members of the Society. It was decided to hold the annual conversazione in the month of February next. Hon. Charles H. Bell, Exeter, New Hampshire, President of the New Hampshire Historical Society, was placed on the roll of honorary and corresponding members.

The "Old Fort at Chambly," a most interesting and exhaustive essay, was then read by Mr. Henry Mott, in which he gave a graphic account of its origin, rise, power, decay and ruin, and of the many historical events connected therewith, many of them romantic in tone, and some exercising a great influence in the destiny of Canada. The paper was illustrated by large plans and charts showing "Fort St. Louis," "Fort de Richelieu," refait par M. de Saurel. "Fort Ste. Therese," fait par M. de Salieres, sur la Riviere des Iroquois, and a "Projet pour former un commencement de ville a Chambly," fait a Quebec, ce 25 Septembre, 1721. The essay, together with *fac-simile* of these charts, will be published in the January number of the *Canadian Antiquarian* and *Numismatic Journal*. One of the members also exhibited the Arms of Nouvelle France (Canada) beautiful emblazoned.

The following are the officers for 1875 : His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, Patron ; Heury Mott, Esq., President ; Daniel Rose and Major L. A. H. Latour, Vice-President ; Gerald E. Hart, Esq., Secretary ; R. W. McLachlan, Esq., Treasurer and Curator ; Editing Committee of the Society's Magazine, re-elected.

It was decided to award a silver medal annually for the best essay on subjects named by the officers of the Society. The meeting then closed.



## EDITORIAL.



INCE going to press with the first forms of this number, containing the article on the Quebec Shield, we have received from Mr. O'Leary, the following copy of a letter bearing upon the same subject :

THE ALDERS,  
HASTINGS, Dec. 8th, 1874.

SIR,—Your letter of the 4th September, on the Quebec Shield, has been unaccountably overlooked. The ex-mayor has requested me to answer it. I will do so as soon as I possibly can. The Records of the Borough are now in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, that is, all from the time of Elizabeth, her charter to the Borough for services rendered in the destruction of the Spanish Armada being disputed. Of course these records include everything that may have occurred in the time of General Murry, Jurat. I *know* there are entries concerning the General. The Vice-Chancellor has promised his decision in a few days, so you may depend upon hearing from me very shortly after the return of the Records.

The Shield is in excellent preservation. I had it *carefully cleaned* and varnished when I was last Mayor, in '72, and it looked as fresh as though it had only come down from the old gate the day before.

Yours truly,

THOMAS ROSS.

James M. O'Leary, Esq., Ottawa.

COIN SALE.—On the 27th November, a collection of very rare and valuable coins and medals in gold, silver and copper, the property of E. Harrison Sanford, was disposed of at No. 656 Broadway, New York, by Messrs. Bangs, Merwin &

Co. The collection was catalogued by Mr. Edward Cogan, of No. 408 State street, Brooklyn. A copper dime, of 1792, brought \$35; a dollar, of 1804, about the rarest piece in the American series, brought \$700; a quarter dollar, of 1823, brought \$100, and a half cent of 1796 (exceedingly rare), realized \$150. A very rare Swiss medal, in copper, of General Grant, brought \$45; a dollar, of 1794, was sold for \$180; a dime of 1800 brought \$10; a half dime of 1802, \$45; a Washington cent, of 1792, \$27; a Pine Tree shilling, of 1652, \$22; a silver medal of Abraham Lincoln was bought for \$28. In all there were 367 lots offered for sale, and the sum realized was \$2,871.

— We have to thank E. B. Elliott, Esq., of the Bureau of Statistics, U. S. Treasury, Washington, for sheets of Johnson's New Universal Cyclopædia, containing an article on Coinage, prepared by him for that publication. The article is of much interest, and is accompanied by tables of weights, value, fineness, &c., of the Coinage of the World. This article of itself, will enhance the value of the Cyclopædia.

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## REVIEWS.



WE have received a copy of the *Decorah Numismatic Journal*, published by Cooley & Holway of Decorah, Iowa. Having kindly feelings towards every new effort for the advancement of Numismatic Science, we welcome this little Journal, and while the general appearance is not so free from defects as might be desired, still we respect the feelings which have prompted its publication, and trust that the proverbial "Western enterprise" of its publishers may enable them to overcome obstacles which will doubtless be presented. The *Journal* is a quarterly of eight pages. Subscription 50 cts. per annum.

— *American Historical Record*.—The December number of this valuable monthly is the last we shall have the pleasure of welcoming under the title which has made it so familiar to its many patrons and friends. In January it will appear as *Potter's American Monthly*, and will, it is said, be enlarged and improved. No doubt, to the general reader, many of the proposed additions will be considered improvements, but to the Historical Student, we question whether it will appear in the same light. We learn from the prospectus that Dr. Lossing also retires from the Editorial chair, but will continue to contribute to its pages. We congratulate the worthy editor on the high position which the Journal has attained under his able management, and for the interests of the many readers of the *Record*, we consider it a matter of no little importance that he still continues his valuable contributions.

— *American Journal of Philately*.—The December number of this Journal completes its 8th volume. To the Stamp Collector, this work must prove invaluable, and while in the past its pages have furnished much that is interesting and instructive, the publishers promise still more in the future. The pages of the Journal will continue the same size as before, but they will be added to from time to time so as to accommodate all the writings of American Philatelists, and reprints or translations of every article relating to stamps published anywhere in the world, that is readable, or contains any useful information. By this means its subscribers will get delivered free of postage, for One Dollar per year, a large number of valuable original articles, and all the contents that is worth reading of *L'Ami des Timbres*, *Le Timbre Post*, *The Philatelist*, *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, &c. The subscription price is One Dollar per year, and a scarce stamp is given away with each number. Address J. W. Scott & Co., 75 and 77 Nassau Street, New York.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.



**C**URIOS Mill at Montreal.—In "Morse's *American Gazette*, Boston, 1797," is a description of Montreal, from which the following is extracted.—Here is an island near the middle of the river opposite the city, at the lower end of which is a mill with 8 pair of stones, all kept in motion, at the same time, by one wheel.—The works are said to have cost £11,000 sterling.—A large mound of stone, etc., built out into the river, stops a sufficiency of water to keep the mill in continual motion. And what is very curious, at the end of this mound or dam, vessels pass against the stream, while the mill is in motion. Perhaps there is not another mill of the kind in the world."—Can any of your correspondents give further details respecting this curious mill? W. McD.

Toronto, November 11th, 1874.

— In Vol. II., page 190, reference is made to a medal presented to an Indian of Lorette Village, near Quebec. M. Cyrille Tessier of that City was led to make enquiry regarding this medal, and finally succeeded in finding the Indian to whom the medal had been given. The brave was found to be a man of about 60 years of age, although looking somewhat older. With true Indian nature he was unwilling to impart any information regarding the medal, but finally stated that many years ago while on a visit to the City he had partaken rather freely of *fire-water*, and while under its influence had either lost the medal or it had been stolen from his heart, where he always wore it. He expressed great regret at its loss, as he said he made considerable money by exhibiting it (and himself) to the visitors at Lorette. The medal has probably long ere this found its way to the silversmiths crucible.

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