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# The Rockwood Review.



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## The Rockwood Review.

### The Rockwood Review

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# The Rockwood Review.

VOL. 3.

KINGSTON, JULY 1ST, 1897.

No. 5.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

We expected several Marriage Notices for this issue. Better luck next time.

The patients at Rockwood are to take up the game of Bowling as a pastime, and have been provided with ten sets of the best Bowls. Perhaps the curlers can be induced to try the game too.

LOST.—On Jubilee Day, somewhere between Montreal Drill Shed and Kingston, a Silver Medal, North West Rebellion. For particulars and reward apply at Rockwood Hospital.

Messrs. Gage & Moffatt have been busy with summer session examinations.

The fishing Ananias is having a difficult task this season, as black bass are getting scarce. If steps are not taken to put a stop to indiscriminate netting during the spawning season, blackbass will soon be exterminated.

Mons. Louis Andrieux will spend his summer holidays in Montreal.

The tobacco famine ended with the recovery of the stolen goods, which were found secreted on the Lake shore, near Alwington. The only regret expressed is that the thieves were not secured also.

Miss Cherry Steers, of the Brooklyn Hospital School for Nurses, is in town. We congratulate her on her recent success at the examinations, coming out first in her class.

Gipsy encampments are quite common about Kingston at present. Several families are encamped in Portsmouth.

Mr. W. Shea gave an interesting exhibition of Magic Lanterns Slides in Ontario Park recently. Some complain that the views shown were too local, but there is room for a variety of opinion on this score.

Miss Mabel and Miss Nina Orser, Miss Mabel Ward and Miss Wilkinson have been enjoying holidays.

If Portsmouth does not secure an elevator or something equivalent before long, Hatters Bay will become little more than a reminiscence on the map of Ontario. It will be a serious thing indeed if the Forwarding Company removes its business.

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Mr. Ed. Beaupre, Jr., who has done so much in the way of studying the shore birds about Kingston, has left Portsmouth to become a resident of Watertown, N. Y. We sincerely trust that circumstances will enable him to find employment in Canada once more, in the near future, as we can ill afford to lose such citizens as he.

Rockwood was well represented at Montreal when the 14th Battalion invaded on the 22nd June. Messrs. Davidson and McCammon renewed the recollections of Frog Lake and Batoche, and donned military dress once more, and W. Madill, W. Shea and J. Shea were prominent members of the Band, while J. Graham upheld the memory of the veterans.

The Rockwood Band has resumed its Tuesday afternoon performances in the Grounds.

Dr. Bucke, Superintendent of London Asylum, and Dr. Russell, Superintendent of Hamilton Asylum, visited Rockwood Hospital in the middle of June.

Miss Brown and Miss Cummings, of Toronto, and Mrs. Terrill, of Belleville, visited Rockwood in June.

Rockwood developed the Jubilee fever in all its intensity, and the ladies responded to the call for decorations with energy. The Main Building was beautifully decorated with bunting and over five hundred flags, streamers and pennons, helped to brighten the scene. Both of the Cottages, Newcourt and Beechgrove, had large flags fluttering in the breeze, and altogether Rockwood was perhaps the most elaborately decorated building in Kingston, and that is saying a good deal. A large portrait of Queen Victoria over the main entrance attracted a good deal of attention. The flags of all nations were represented, in fact the clever designers exhausted almost every flag possibility in their anxiety to do justice. McLeod Basin enjoyed undisputed

monopoly of the Stars and Stripes, until an ultra loyal small boy waded out and triumphantly planted a Union Jack where he thought it would do most good. If our American cousins who believe that we sigh for annexation, could have visited Canada on the 22nd ult., they would have learned that Canada is not a thing of shreds and patches, but a country with a devoted and united people, so happy under the present rule that nothing could shake their allegiance to the British Crown. Although so many Canadians go over the border, few of them ever wish to think of their native land as likely to become a part of the United States, and every year the national sentiment is growing stronger.

Amateur soldiering is a glorious summer pastime, and it might have glorious possibilities in the winter too, although we have never given this much attention. In the wars of 1812 and 1814, our amateur soldiers showed that they were able to chase the invaders out of the country with unvarying success, even at odd of ten to one, and in a friendly bout with the pride of the regular British Army the other day, the Canadian Highlanders easily defeated all comers. Our bosoms swell with pride when we think of these accomplishments, and we feel very proud of these efforts of the amateur soldiers, past and present. In one case they were fighting for hearths and homes, in the other for the prestige of fair Canada. Unfortunately "there are others," and some of the Reubens who have come forth of late to dazzle the natives, have been quite unaware of the success of the experiment. Some of these gallant sons of Mars wore red coats, some black coats, and some wore no coats of any kind. Some rode on Rosinantes from "way back," and some walked, but in every instance the effect produced was the same. When we have been in the presence of these



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military heroes, we have experienced a feeling of security, no doubt engendered by the innocence and serenity of the expression on their faces. We are of opinion that military camps should be provided with officers who have knowledge sufficient to correct such military style as this. Princess Street, 3 p. m.—enter amateur soldier—belt unbuttoned, coat unbuttoned and trousers dirty, tennis cap for head gear, cigarette in mouth. Evening of same day—six red coats, in same style of dress as above recorded. If we must have amateur soldiers to play the game in times of peace, let us, for goodness sake, have them look at least a little like the genuine article.

Black Terns are breeding quite freely about Kingston this year. McIlraith when writing his book on birds, did not seem to be aware of the fact that the Black Tern breeds regularly in this part of the Province.

The Jubilee has come and gone, and Kingston can truly say that it did its part. The Citizens Committee were generously backed by the City and County Councils, given a reasonable sum of money to expend, and with energy and enthusiasm went to work to make the most of the event. The result was never for a moment in doubt, class distinctions were forgotten, personal dislikes buried, and if nothing else beyond the good will displayed by the citizens had been developed, the celebration would not have been in vain.

Rockwood and Portsmouth were not unimportant factors in the celebration, and not only did their part in the way of decorating, but were a living issue in the affairs of the day, being represented among the athletes and active committeemen. That the day should have passed off without a regrettable incident was a matter for congratulation, and that such an immense crowd should have behaved so admirably, both by day and night,

was characteristic of a loyal town as Kingston.

The illuminations in and about the Park were magnificent, the fire works satisfactory, and the illuminated canoe parade particularly successful. Everything seemed to combine to make a red letter day for the Limestone City, and the children will never forget the Queen's Jubilee as long as they live—a lesson in loyalty well taught.

It was a pretty sight to see the three thousand school children waving Union Jacks at the School parade, while they sang the National Anthem with the vigor only possible to juvenile lungs.

The "Beechgroves" sent Herbert Clarke to represent them in the Jubilee Sports. Herbie did not disappoint his admirers, and showed his heels to a field of fifteen, winning a beautiful medal.

Rockwood Seniors were represented by W. Dehaney and C. M. Clarke. Dehaney won three prizes, and the Business Manager one in the single event he entered.

The Rockwood Officials decorated their houses handsomely from J. Graham's down to the Dennison corner. W. Potter's illuminations were particularly good.

Mr. Robert Gage, of Riverside, California, is visiting at Rockwood House. The 22nd gave him ample opportunity to revive British sentiment.

Our bonfire was visible in Sackett's Harbor and Clayton. So says the News.

There was a decided drop in the Chinese lantern market on the 23rd.

What a relief to know that Buffalo Bill will supply the amusement on July 1st. We could hardly stand three days of jubilation so close together as May 24th, June 22nd and Dominion Day.

W. Cochrane made a capital baseball umpire. It looked like old times to see him in charge of Rockwood veterans.

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Miss T. Gallaher paid a flying visit to London Asylum early in June.

The Rev. C. J. Young, of Lansdowne, has gone to the Magdalene Islands for six weeks. He will be certain to make many interesting ornithological discoveries.

Mr. Wm. Shea will give a lecture on flags before long, telling people how to discover the real and true "Union Jack" from the "made in Germany" article.

Mr. E. J. B. Pense has always been regarded as one of the most enthusiastic and devoted of Kingston's citizens, and one of his schemes for the beautifying of the surroundings should be enthusiastically boomed. We refer to the building of a boulevard and drive from the Penitentiary to the Bath Road. This could be done by convict labor, and the Dominion Government should not hesitate to help the thing along. Citizens would no doubt supply enough young elms to ensure the development of a magnificent avenue, and on one side a properly constructed bicycle cinder path might be provided. The bicycle people should take hold of the cinder path idea and develop it. A path starting at the Bath road, and running thence to Union street, and from that to Lemoine's Point, would be extremely popular, as well as offering no end of attractions, being one of the coolest and most beautiful roads about Kingston, with a freedom from stiff hills and dust. These features would commend themselves to those who do not care for the exertion of hill climbing and the dust of the much travelled highways. Rockwood can offer a large supply of coal ashes: who among the bicycle men will commence the agitation for a path?

**BIRTH.**—On June 5th, 1897, the wife of T. McGuire, Rockwood, of a son.

The presentation of Diplomas to the Graduating Class of Nurses, took place in Beechgrove, on the evening of Monday, May the 3rd. The Hospital was prettily decorated with flowers and flags. A few of the friends of those taking part, as well as many of the employees, were present. Dr. Clarke in making the presentation, referred to the history of the Rockwood Training School, which was, he said, one of the pioneer Schools in America, and drew attention to the fact that Beechgrove was still unique as a special feature in Hospital construction. He congratulated the Nurses on their skill and success, and impressed them with the fact that practical work was the great test of a nurse's success, and in this as well as theoretical work the graduating class had shown great ability. He dwelt on the fact that the Class were far more fortunate than perhaps they realized, in having two such enthusiastic teachers as Miss Gallaher and Miss DePencier.

Dr. Forster spoke at some length, and inspired all of those present with some of the enthusiasm he has in all matters pertaining to the Training School, and on behalf of Miss DePencier presented the most successful graduate, Miss Nellie Jackson, with a gold medal. After the presentation light refreshments were served.

The floral decorations at Beechgrove were very beautiful. It is said that the many flags "en evidence," were borrowed for the occasion from Mr. Jas. Gage, who has developed a jubilee craze.

This spring several specimens of the Knot, a rare bird here, have been seen and are specimen secured by Mr. Ed. Beaupre. The Golden Plover have also been observed.

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### GRANDFATHER'S CORNER.

#### THE MACE AND ITS USE.

(CONCLUDED.)

Such authorities as the writer has been able to consult are silent as to the early use of a mace by the Parliamentary Serjeant-at-arms, and the first appointment of that functionary himself appears to be lost in the same mists of antiquity as those which have enveloped the first nomination of a presiding officer in the House of Commons. Although the official discharge of the duties of Speaker must have existed long antecedent to the recorded appointment of such a personage, we find no mention of him until the title became settled in 1377, when, in the first year of the reign of Richard II., the House of Commons elected Sir Thomas Hungerford to that position. As we have seen, as early as 1344, the House of Commons had protested against the bearing of maces of silver by civic authorities as an infringement of its own dignities, thus incontestibly proving that the mace was in use in its Chamber, and there is ample proof that serjeants-at-arms attended the Lords and Commons in 1388. Stubbs says that the existence of the offices of the Clerk and Serjeant, from an early date, is shown "by occasional mention in the rolls, but the development of their functions, and all matters of constitutional importance connected with them, are of later growth." In the Journal of Sir Simonds D'Ewes we find a graphic description of the election of Speaker in 1563, in the reign of Elizabeth, and here we have one of the first illustrations of the use to which the mace was put. He tells us that, after Sir Thomas Gargreve had been allowed and confirmed as Speaker by Her Majesty, he departed with the other Members of the House of Commons unto their own House, the serjeant of the same carrying the mace all the way before the said Speaker, which

was in like sort borne before him during this Parliament, both when he repaired to and departed from the said House." The same authority declares "the custom to be on the election of Speaker, that the mace is not carried before him until his return from the Upper House, being presented to the King and allowed of." These bare references, in the absence of such a store of Parliamentary record as is to be found in the English archives, are all that the writer has been able to find relating to the employment of the mace before the days when Cromwell, the Lord Protector, on the memorable 10th April, 1653, ordered its removal from the House, exclaiming "Take away that bauble? Ye are no longer a Parliament. The Lord has done with you. He has chosen other instruments for carrying on his work." But while the early history of what Hemscham Coxe so eloquently described as "the ancient symbol of the authority of the Commons—that venerable 'bauble' which is associated with so many eventful passages of English history—which was never yet insulted with impunity, but when liberty received a wound," is so defective, there is abundant material from which to gather a lucid description of its uses.

In England—and a similar practice prevails in such of her dependencies as use the mace—when a new House has been elected and proceeds, on its first meeting, to the selection of a Speaker, the mace is placed under the table of the House until a choice has been made; when the newly-elected Speaker takes the chair it is placed upon and across the table, where it always remains while he occupies his seat. Until the Speaker-elect has been presented to the Sovereign or his representative for acceptance, he leaves the House, at adjournment, without the mace before him. The House frequently suspends its sittings, but without adjournment, and the mace remains upon the

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table, and, on the Speaker returning, business is gone on with as if no interruption had occurred. When the Speaker leaves the chair, upon the House going into Committee of the Whole, the mace is removed from the table and placed under it, being returned to its old position upon his resumption of the chair. When the Speaker enters or leaves the House at its adjournment, the mace is borne before him, remains with him until the next sitting, and accompanies him upon all State occasions, "in which he shall always appear in his gown." May tell us, that "in earlier times it was not the custom to prepare a formal warrant for executing the orders of the House of Commons, but the serjeant arrested persons with the mace, without any written authority, and at the present day he takes strangers into custody who intrude themselves into the House, or otherwise misconduct themselves, in virtue of the general orders of the House and without any specific instruction," and the Speaker, accompanied by the mace, has similar powers. We learn, from May again, that "when a witness is in the custody of the serjeant-at-arms, or is brought from a prison in custody, it is the usual, but not the constant, practice for the serjeant to stand with the mace at the bar. When the mace is on the serjeant's shoulder, the Speaker has the sole management: and no member may speak or even suggest questions to the Chair." To obviate this difficulty, it is now customary to place the mace upon the table when a witness is at the bar, so that any member may propose a question to him through the Speaker. Hatsell says, that "from the earliest account of Peers being admitted into the House of Commons, the mode of receiving them seems to have been very much the same as it is at present; that is, that they were attended from the door by the serjeant and the mace, making three obeisances to the House; that

they had a chair set for them within the bar, on the left hand as they enter, in which they sat down covered; and if they had anything to deliver to the House, they stood up and spoke uncovered; the serjeant standing by them all the time with the mace; and that they withdraw making the same obeisance to the House, and the serjeant with the mace accompanying them to the door." No member is at any time allowed to pass between the Chair and the table, or between the Chair and the mace when it is taken off the table by the serjeant. It is employed, too, to enforce attendance of Committeemen, sitting on special or other committees, at times when the Speaker finds it impossible to otherwise make a House at the hour for the commencement of the day's session. The appearance of the serjeant with the mace dissolves any committee then sitting, and, to avoid this catastrophe, it is usual to send a messenger in advance to announce his advent, and so give the committee time to adjourn.

Some disagreement exists among the authorities as to the history of the mace now in use in the British House of Commons. Hatsell asserts that it was made for Charles I.; May says that, after the death of Charles I., a new mace was procured, which was taken away by Cromwell's order, 19th April, 1653, restored on the 8th of July of the same year, and continued in use until the present time; and others contend that the mace now belonging to and preserved by the College of Physicians is the veritable "bauble." It may be added that, for safe keeping, it is placed during the period of prorogation, in the Jewel Office, so that similar obscurity as to its future history is not likely to prevail.

Of the early history of the mace in Upper Canada, we have undoubted proof, in the present existence of that first so employed. It is in appearance as primitive as

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was the Parliament which assembled at the call of Governor Simcoe, at Niagara, on the 17th of September, 1792. That was the day of economy and simplicity, and the wooden mace, painted red and gilt, was in keeping with that small assemblage of sturdy backwoodsmen clad in homespun grey, less in number than the smallest County Council of 1881, who met to enact laws providing for the few wants of a young people. It is probable that it graced the legislative hall at Niagara, although there is no positive evidence to that effect. It was certainly used after the removal of the Upper Canada Parliament to York, for, on the 27th April, 1813, when the United States forces attacked the seat of government and captured it, they destroyed the public buildings of the embryo city of Toronto, burnt the Parliament House, and carried of sundry trophies of their victory. Amongst these was the mace used in the Assembly. Commodore Chauncey, the commander of the successful expedition, forwarded it with other spoils of war to the Secretary of the United States Navy, and it is still to be seen, with a British Standard, captured at the same time, in the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, in an excellent state of preservation. The Hon. W. H. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy, at the request of the writer, recently directed Rear Admiral George P. Balch, Superintendent of the Academy, to prepare a full description of the trophy, and, as a result, photographs of it have been taken, and an elaborate account of it forwarded, which, as it is of historical value, is given at length. It is somewhat technical in character, but possesses sufficient interest for the general reader to warrant its reproduction in these pages without abridgment. One photograph gives a full view of the mace, and others of its crown or head, and of its base, and so convey an idea, not only of its appearance,

but of the care with which it has been preserved during its nearly seventy years' sojourn in the United States.

"The mace is of some soft wood, perhaps pine or fir, and consists of a staff, or mid part, surmounted by a crowned head, and ending below in a foot shod with an iron verrel. The length, from the mound on crown to the tip of the verrel, is 55 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches; the staff is 34 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length; the head, neck and crown together are 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and the length of the foot, including verrel, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The staff is taper from neck towards the foot; the neck between the staff and head, counting from the former, is moulded as follows:—A cavetto, a fillet, a torus, a Scotia fillet, torus, Scotia fillet; the head is circular, in horizontal section (the whole mace having been turned in a lathe), and is shaped somewhat like a rifle projectile inverted, the point of the projectile being supposed to be cut off. The crown is notably an imperfect crown, not being heightened by the customary four crossed PATTES with the four FLEUR-DE-LYS alternately interspersed; the mound, also, is without bands, and lacks the customary cross. The crown consists of a regal circlet, enriched on its lower and on its upper edge with an inverted border-line; and midway between the two border-lines are interspersed, in regular alternations, horizontally, eight lozenges, with eight pearls, the arrises of the lozenges being distinctly chamfered. The jewels are of wood, glued on—six of them only remain. The lozenges lie horizontally as to their long axis; the crown is duly bonneted and duly arched twice; the bonnet is of wood, rudely carved and painted red; the arches embracing it are of thin sheet-brass, or copper, fastened between the circlet and bonnet with small wedges of soft wood. The intersection of the arches is marked by a mound without bands, the cross being absent as before

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mentioned. The lower end of the staff next the foot, is moulded, counting from the staff, a cavetto, fillet, torus, fillet, cavetto. Then follows the foot itself, oval in vertical sections, circular horizontally, the lower end of the oval being, as it were, drawn out to a point, cone, equal in length to the oval itself, and shod, as before stated, with a verrel of iron. The staff, just above the foot, has been broken diagonally across, the break running with the grain of the wood, and the parts are now held together with two steel screws. The discoloration of the surfaces of the fracture would seem to indicate that it occurred many years since. The design of the mace is apparently unstudied, and the workmanship is ordinary. The whole was originally gilded, except the bonnet, which was painted red, as described above."

The reception of this elaborate description is but one of the many similar courtesies experienced by the writer at the hands of various officials, in the United States and Canada, while engaged in collecting materials for this paper, and he cannot do otherwise than here express his high appreciation of the readiness with which his queries have been replied to, and the great trouble taken to furnish him with correct information.

Of the mace used in Upper Canada, from the date of the capture of that described, to the purchase of one for the Parliament of Canada, after the union of the two Provinces, nothing has yet been ascertained, although many have been communicated with who were thought to be likely to possess some knowledge of it. That it still exists is almost certain, and it is hoped that the publication of this paper will attract a more general attention to the subject, that the missing link may yet be found, and that Ontario may have restored to her, for public preservation, a relic of such great historical interest.

After the Union of the Canadas,

and when Sir Allan Macnab was Speaker, the Parliament ordered the purchase of a new mace, and one was secured, in 1845, at a cost of £500 sterling, which is described as a FAC SIMILE of that in the English House of Commons. It is composed of silver richly gilded and elaborately chased, with an entire length of five feet. The top in the shape of a crown, is of open work, four pieces, and is surmounted by an orb and cross. The encircling fillet below the crown bears lozenges and pearls. The cup below this band is formed of four segments, each supported from below by the demi-figure of a nude and armless woman. Each segment bears a royal crown, with the letters V. R., and below them one has a rose, another a thistle, the third a harp, and the fourth a Prince of Wales plume. An ornamented ring, repeated about the centre of the shaft, then follows. The shaft is about thirty-two inches in length, the head eighteen and the foot nine inches, and has a raised fillet running around it diagonally from base to head, while the space between the spiral band is elaborately chased with roses, thistles and leaves—probably of the shamrock. The lower portion of the same is divided into four segments, bearing the harp, the rose the thistle, and plume, while the extreme base is smooth and polished. Just above it are other segments, bearing the floral emblems.

The history of this mace is a stirring one. Three several times had it been rescued from the flames. In 1839, at the time of the destruction of the Parliament Buildings in Montreal by an infuriated mob, it was forcibly seized from G. K. Chisholm, Esq., the then Serjeant-at-arms, who was knocked down while defending it, and it would have been destroyed but for the intercession of some more thoughtful of the rioters, who carried it off to the rooms of Sir A. Macnab, at the Donegana Hotel, whence it was

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returned next morning to its proper custodian, after suffering slight injury. In 1854, when the Parliament Buildings were destroyed by fire in Quebec, it was saved, as it was once more, a few months later, when the Convent of St. John's Suburbs, of that city, then in course of preparation for the meetings of the Legislature, was consumed. At Confederation, it properly passed into the hands of the Dominion Parliament, and is now used at its annual Sessions.

In the Province of Ontario, a new mace was procured by the Government of the Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald, for the opening of the first Parliament after Confederation. It is much more modest in its appearance and value than that of the Dominion, is made of copper and is highly gilded. It was manufactured by Charles C. Zollicoffer, of Ottawa, at an expense of \$200, and bears some resemblance to the much more costly one belonging to the Dominion Parliament.

At the time of the Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, in 1841, the mace of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada was regarded as more valuable than that of Upper Canada, and was used by the United Parliament until the purchase of a new one, as described, in 1845. One authority states that it was restored to Lower Canada at Confederation and is used in the Quebec Assembly, while another asserts that the mace now there was purchased in 1867. In the absence of more definite information, these varying accounts are given for what they are worth.

In New Brunswick, no mace has ever been employed. Prior to the entry of the Province into Confederation, the Serjeant-at arms wore a sword with silver mounting, which since 1879 has been gilt. When receiving report of the message to attend the Lieutenant-Governor, the Serjeant carries a staff, as a substitute for the orthodox mace,

doubtless, as he does whenever the Assembly meets the Lieutenant-Governor.

In Manitoba, a mace of somewhat primitive form and style is used, but it is probable that it will soon be superseded by a more fitting emblem of authority.

In the Province of Prince Edward Island, a mace is not now and never has been in existence, and Nova Scotia, although following British forms in other respects, has never adopted "the bauble!" In British Columbia we learn that the mace has been in use since Confederation.

Enquiries addressed to officials in the thirteen original United States, have elicited some facts with reference to the use of the mace therein, which are worthy of record. In Massachusetts, as might have been expected in a colony settled largely by Puritans, no evidence, after a careful search of the archives, can be found of the adoption of the mace at any period of its history. New Jersey and Georgia supply similar answers. From New Hampshire Gov. Bell writes: "This State began life as a royal province in 1680, on a very limited scale, with an Assembly of about a dozen delegates. It probably would have seemed idle to set up formalities in such a body, and the records show that their proceedings were conducted with amusing simplicity; and probably at no time before the Revolution was there any occasion for introducing any formidable badge of authority." The journals of the State afford no proof that the mace was ever employed there. From Connecticut the State Librarian writes: "I have some familiarity with our old Colonial proceedings, having edited our Colonial Records from 1689 to 1762, and having now ready for publication a volume 1762-1767. I have never seen any reference to a mace, nor do I believe that one was used here; we had not so much state here as in some of the other Colonies, but were from the beginning

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more democratic. The Royal Arms which hung over the Speaker's chair (or in the Council Chamber) before the Revolution, is still preserved, and in a pretty good condition." The Librarian of New York State promises to make full enquiries into the matter; but another official says: "I believe that the mace was not used in the proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New York. The intercourse between the Speaker of the Assembly and the Governor of the Province, *EX OFFICIO*, the President of the Council, was more or less informal. Messages from one House to the other, were partly carried by members, partly by clerks. Among the latter, I find nowhere mention of a 'mace-bearer,' the only officer mentioned by title being the Serjeant-at-Arms. The following extract from the Journal of the General Assembly, will give an idea of how they proceeded, the occasion being the opening of the first session after George III. became king.

"A message from His Honour the President Cadwallader Calder (acting as Lieutenant-Governor), by Mr. Banyer, Deputy Secretary: Gentlemen, His Honour the President requires the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber at Fort George.

"The Speaker left the chair, and with the House attended accordingly, and, being returned, he resumed the chair and reported as follows: "

"The simplicity of this ceremony, and the above mentioned absence of such an officer as the mace-bearer from the list of Government officials, induce me to believe that the mace was not in use in the colony." It is highly probable, however, that as a Serjeant-at-Arms was one of the recognized officials of the House at that date, further research will disclose the fact that a mace also existed.

Virginia as might be expected, undoubtedly used a mace in its

House of Burgesses, and hopes are expressed by distinguished antiquarians of the State, that some trace of its continued preservation may yet be discovered, although not unmixed with fears that, in the rage for the destruction of all royal symbols which followed the Revolution, the mace itself may have been destroyed. Colonel McRae, the State Librarian, finds a record, in the printed journals of the Virginia Assembly, of an order of that body, in or about the year 1783, for the sale of the mace, and the disposition of the proceeds of the same in the State treasury, and and there is little doubt that, in the then temper of the Legislature, this order was strictly obeyed. Whether the mace, when sold, was broken up, which is probable, or preserved, cannot now be ascertained. The City of Norfolk, Va., possesses a silver mace which was once believed to be the missing one belonging to the House of Burgesses, but it is incontestably proved to have been presented by the Hon. Robert Dinwiddie, the Lieut.-Governor of Virginia, to the corporation of Norfolk, in 1753. It is forty-three inches long, weighs six and a half pounds, and is of pure silver. It is surmounted by the crown, orb and cross, and bears the combined quartering of Great Britain. During the recent war between the North and South, it was carefully hidden in the vault of a bank, and so kept from despoiling hands at a time when the scarcity of hard money made bullion of enormous nominal value.

In as far as these inquiries have extended, it would seem that the State of South Carolina alone possesses a mace, and although the particulars of its history are not full, enough is known respecting it to invest it with uncommon interest. From a photograph, prepared and forwarded by order of the Government of the State, it appears to be of ordinary length, surmounted by crown, orb and



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cross, and with the royal arms upon the cup, which carries the usual jewels, and has an ornamental border of FLEUR-DE-LYS, alternating with Maltese crosses. The shaft, like that of the mace at Ottawa, has raised bands, running spirally from base to cup. The cup is supported by floriated brackets, instead of nude figures, as in many other maces. Accompanying the photograph of the Carolina mace is one of a sword of state used in old colonial times State ceremonies. Hon. W. P. Miles, President of South Carolina College, says: "I wish it was within my ability to give you any definite information in regard to the mace now in the State Capitol. In some way, I received the impression that it was brought over about 1729, when the Proprietary Government went out and the Royal Government took its place. But I do not recollect from what source the impression came. Up to 1692, the Acts purport to have been done in Open Parliament; after that date it was in Open Assembly. It may, therefore, be that the mace came with the first Parliament, and was used during the Proprietary term. I have searched all the Tax Acts up to 1772 to see if an application was made for its purchase, but have not found one. That year was taken as a starting point, because of the memoir of Jos. Quincey, jr., on the 19th March, 1773, he says: 'Spent all the morning in hearing the debate of the House; had an opportunity of hearing the best speakers in the Province. The first thing done at the meeting of the House is to bring the mace, a very superb and elegant one, which cost nearly ninety guineas, and lay it on the table before the Speaker. The next thing is for the Clerk to read over, in a very audible voice, the doings of the preceding day. The Speaker is robed in black, and has a very large wig of state when he goes to attend the Chair (with the mace borne before him), on delivering of speeches, etc.'" Judge Glover, of

South Carolina, writes: "My information respecting the mace, to which your letter refers, is, that on the evacuation of Charleston by the British army, after the Revolutionary War, the mace was taken away, and that when Judge Cheves was appointed the President of the U. S. Bank, he found the mace in the bank, and, having given \$500 for it, returned it to the General Assembly, where it has been, as I recollect, since 1882. The mace, I have heard, was a gift from the King to the Colonial Assembly, and it is possible the sword was also. I have ever known the former used in the House, but the latter has always been borne by the Sheriff of Richmond on the inauguration of the Governor; certainly since 1882." Another authority states that the mace and sword are now used at the inauguration of the Governor, but not at the sessions of the General Assembly at other times.

From Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Maryland, no answers have been received, and in the absence of them, and of access to the necessary records, it is impossible now to state whether the mace was recognized in these Provinces or not.

The writer set out with the intention of throwing some light upon the use of the mace in Canada and the United States, but feels, while reluctantly closing this paper, that he has but half completed his task, and that he stands at the threshold of a consideration of the Parliamentary forms brought from the Motherland, and engrafted upon American modes of legislation, which it suggests. If he succeeds in directing the attention of however small a number of our students of Political Science to a matter which must possess some interest for them, he will feel that his object has been gained, and that he has been warranted in placing this additional pebble upon the cairn of Canada's history.

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### BIRD NOTES.

HATCHLEY, JUNE 1ST.

The summer birds seem not to have been discouraged by the watery skies or low temperature, many of the first of the season's brood of Robins and Grass Finches have left the nest, and whilst we were planting seeds in our field yesterday, the Woodthrush poured forth its melody at brief intervals; and also the Indigo Finch, the golden-crowned Thrush (*T. Auricapillus*), the Vireo, also the Green Warbler and the "chip-churr" of the T. Tanager were conspicuous by their calls and refrains.

The first Hummingbird of this season visited our garden tulip bed on Monday, 24th inst.; these ruby-throats seem to have the perspicacity of the Eagle. The one I mention was flying past at a great height, but darted down on obtaining a glimpse of our tulip flowers,—once one of his congeners, who happened to fly into our house by the wide open door, seemed (unlike the tulip visitant,) unable "to tumble to an idea," but wished to soar through the room ceiling to the region of liberty, and like the Turkey that walked into the prison wild-trap, refused to "stoop to conquer."

Yet a red Squirrel that I once had experience with, showed an idiosyncrasy the very opposite of the above. Before I entered my workshop, one March morning, a number of years ago, sciurus who seemed to have been caracoling about the shop roof, tried the adventure of descending the brick chimney, and "carried on" quite an investigation of some of the shop's contents and furnishings, but seemed taken aback when the bonafide claimant entered. The shop door was quickly closed after my ingress, and some frantic leaps and scootings were indulged in by the alarmed rodent, which seemed to have forgot all about the *facilis descensus averni* aphorism. The

sciurus violence of motion was not to be long tolerated among the edge tools, and after some violent gnawing (but futile) attempts at the crack at the base of the shop door,—that was thrown wide open,—and sciurus took the hint that was so seemingly to his benefit—showed no slowness.

The Orioles came here a week or ten days earlier than the average date, and these birds were seen carrying nesting material on the same day, and only a few hours after their arrival among our orchard trees! The mating ceremony must have been gotten through with either before their setting out on the journey hitherward from the sunny south, or else must have been consummated "en route," by a sort of Gretna Green arrangement. The Orioles music is jubilant and somewhat defiant, their stay here is so brief that one does not wonder at their being no loitering during the sojourn. The Oriole may truly be termed "the hilarious epicure of June;" there is rivalry between them and the Robin denizens of the same orchard, and the Orioles are fearless and energetic fighters for their privileges.

Many of the birds evidently evince a previous acquaintance with this locality instance, the Woodthrushes were quite erratic and restless on their first arrival here on the 27th inst., and flew from tree to tree, singing their sweet refrain a few times in each resting place, as if to examine what, if any, changes had taken place during their eight months of absence, and about the same remark is applicable to the House Wren and Pewit Flycatcher, whose domestic doing can be easily inspected or surveyed.

A Pewit Flycatcher has now a nest containing two half-fledged young ones in my workshop, which has not been much occupied by me since the gardening time began, and ingress and egress has been easy, as there is no glass in the window sashes in summer.

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My son, whilst engaged plowing a field in preparation for the maize crop, found several nests of the Killdeer Plover, one of which, merely a shallow depression on the surface of the soil, contained four eggs, while to-day several very young birds of the same species were nearly stumbled upon in an adjoining field. One of the callow little Plovers lay absolutely still as if to escape observation, but ran nimbly along the surface of the ground on being slightly touched by a finger, and the bird being nearly the hue of the ground, its movements were not easily followed by the eye of an observer. The bird was most assuredly only one or two days old.

Whippoorwills came here soon after the Swallows, about the 23rd April, and one or more of these remarkable birds comes to the near vicinity of one of my neighbor's bedroom windows, and perched on the ridge of the roof of an outbuilding, reiterates hour after hour during the moonlit and otherwise "stilly" night its Elfin cry, as if in reproach or invective towards the human sleepers for the desecration of the Whippoorwill ancestral arcades. Whether these birds will be only a memory when their sylvan solitudes are destroyed, a contingency which seems not far off, is a question not easily answered.

In the garden of the same neighbour who listens to the nocturnal requests of the Whippoorwill, the individual says he noticed a Finche's nest in a low bush, containing one small and one considerably larger egg. Probably the last mentioned is a Cow Bunting's egg, as individuals of that complexion have been much loitering around of late. The man says he will watch developments.

In the woods and thickets where we frequently wander, the loud cheery song of the Rose-breasted Grosbeak is yet conspicuously absent, and the "Veery" if already

here, chooses to be altogether silent so far. The feathered songsters, as a rule, dislike and continue more silent in breezy weather, the sound of the rustling leaves is believed to engender in birds minds a feeling of insecurity, as diminishing their power of detecting the approach of various enemies; but balmy June is their tuneful month, and a number of warblers that are now absent may then be heard from.

Those neighbors of ours who are so frequently serenaded by the moonlight loving "Whippoorwill," are thereby stirred to sad reminiscences of a long missing brother, one "Poor Will," (in the language of affection,) who went in quest of fortune, some thirty-two years ago, to the far West, and from whom no tidings have been received for the past three decades, the mere enunciation of the name keeps alive melancholy forebodings.

W. YATES.

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Some singers at a concert were somewhat startled the other evening by finding that the selection, "When wearied wretches sink to sleep." had been printed on the programme, "When married wretches," etc.

The New Cult. — "Why, Herr Tinkeldum! are you not giving lessons to-day?" "No, Matam: I am celebrate ze 200 anniversare of mine chenuine 'Strad.'"

A lady engaging a servant in London the other day was met with the modest request, "You will allow me, ma'am, an evening a week for my violin lessons?" The mistress seems to have been surprised at the request; but why should not Mary Jane learn the fascinating instrument? What an advantage to middle class families who on winter evenings care to trip on the light fantastic toe!

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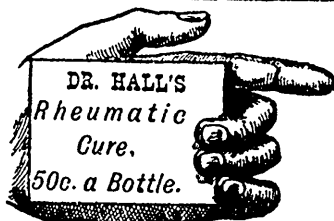
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