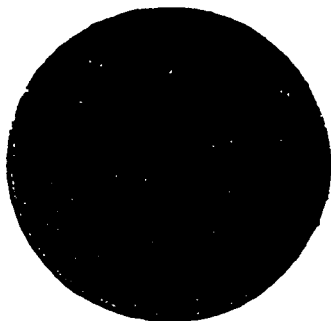
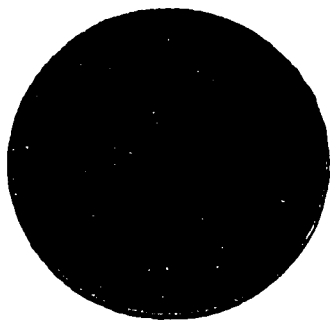


145a)





THE
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN,
AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

VOL. V.

MONTREAL, APRIL, 1877.

No. 4.

EXPEDITION TO CANADA IN 1775—1776.

THE copy the following short sketch of the Expedition to Canada one hundred years ago, published by the Maryland Historical Society in 1845, as an Introductory Memoir to the "Journal of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, during his visit to Canada in 1776, as one of the Commissioners from Congress."

We will not dwell, now, on the successes of our troops in Canada up to the spring of 1776. So many works have been written on the history of that period and on the biography of the eminent men who led our armies, that it would be useless, in this sketch, to review the earlier part of our campaign.

But after the successes of Arnold and Allen at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, the former of these officers pushed on towards Quebec through the wilderness. By the capture of a small fleet at Sorel, under General Prescott, the Americans had gained command of the St. Lawrence above

Quebec, and, as all the British posts in Canada were under our control, except the capital, that now became the object of eager enterprise.

On the 31st of December, 1775, Montgomery stormed that stronghold, and fell in the attack. Our troops were unsuccessful in effecting a lodgement; but Arnold, on whom the command devolved, sat down resolutely before the capital in the depth of winter, and with the small remnant of his troops besieged a Ministerial force of nearly double his number.

Reinforcements were sent to our colonial General, who had been immediately promoted for his gallantry, and troops that carried their own provisions during a perilous march through the forests on snow shoes, reached him from Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts.

With this fragmentary, undisciplined, ill-fed, and miserable array, he kept his ground until spring. Meanwhile, Wooster had quietly rested during the long and arduous winter, in the secure and undisputed Montreal. "A state of repose," says Mr. Sparks "which his countrymen were not prepared to expect from a man who had gained the reputation of a bold and active officer in the last war."

However, on the 1st of April, 1776, he left his winter quarters for Quebec, and, as he outranked Arnold, took command immediately on his arrival. Arnold, who was no doubt discontented at not being permitted to continue in authority at a season when he might have struck a daring and effectual blow, forthwith departed for Montreal, and left this weak and injudicious officer to conduct the siege.

Canada was thus, in fact, in the possession of our colonial troops, yet the tenure was rather nominal than real. It was a conflict between *the military* on both sides, whilst *the people* of the province—the subject matter of all available controversy—had as yet manifested no ardent desire to join us.

Such was the state of things early in the memorable year

of '76. But the feeble grasp with which we held that remote province was not long to be continued. On the first of April, Col. Hazen, who had taken command at Montreal, on the departure of General Wooster, and before the arrival of Arnold, thus wrote to General Schuyler :

“ You are not unacquainted with the friendly disposition of the Canadians when General Montgomery, first penetrated into the country. The ready assistance they gave on all occasions, by men, carriages, or provisions, was most remarkable. Even when he was before Quebec, many parishes offered their services in the reduction of that fortress, which were at that time thought unnecessary. But his most unfortunate fate, added to other incidents, has caused such a change in their disposition, that we no longer look upon them as friends, but, on the contrary, as waiting an opportunity to join our enemies. That no observations of my own may remain obscure, I beg leave to observe that I think the clergy, or guardians of the souls and conductors of the bodies of these enthusiasts, have been neglected, perhaps, in some instances, ill used. Be that as it will, they are unanimous, though privately, against our cause, and I have to much reason to fear that many of them, with other people of some consequence, have carried on a correspondence the whole winter with General Carleton in Quebec, and are now plotting our destruction. The peasantry in general have been ill used. They have, in some instances, been dragooned with the point of the bayonet to supply wood for the garrison at a lower rate than the current price. For carriages and many other articles furnished, illegible certificates have been given without signature ; the one-half, of consequence, rejected by the Quartermaster-General. It is true, payment has been promised from time to time ; yet they look upon such promises as vague, their labor and property lost, and the congress or united colonies bankrupt. And in a more material point, they have not seen sufficient force in the country to

protect them. These matters furnish very strong arguments to be made use of by our enemies. With respect to the better sort of people, both French and English, seven-eighths are tories, who would wish to see our throats cut, and perhaps would readily assist in doing it.

"You may remember, sir, in a conversation with you at Albany, I urged the necessity of sending immediately to Canada, able Generals, a respectable army, a committee of congress, a suitable supply of hard cash, and a printer. Indeed, I had before represented those measures in person to congress, at least, to the committee of congress, and we have since been flattered, from time to time, that we should have one or all of these essentials."

The commissioners, alluded to by Colonel Hazen, had already been appointed by congress; and, on the day subsequent to the date of his letter, had departed from the city of New York on their way to Montreal.

On the 15th of February, '76, it was "Resolved that a committee of three—two of whom to be members of congress—be appointed to repair to Canada, there to pursue such instructions as shall be given them by that body."

Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, were chosen for this purpose, (the two first named being members), and, by a special resolution, the last mentioned gentleman was desired "to prevail on Mr. John Carroll to accompany the committee to Canada to assist them in such matters as they shall think useful."

This gentleman, who afterwards became the first Roman Catholic Archbishop of the United States, had already received holy orders in Europe. He was a Jesuit of distinguished theological attainments, and was celebrated for his amiable manners and polished address.

Whilst congress was anxious to aid the cool judgment of Franklin by the intrepidity of Chase and the courtly address of Carroll, it went still further, and requested this

polished churchman to unite himself with the expedition, "and assist the commissioners in such things as they might think useful." The object of this, although not entered on the journals of congress or expressed in any formal preamble to the resolutions, is perfectly evident. In the debates on the Canada bill, in 1774, we are informed that there were one hundred and fifty thousand Catholics, and only three hundred and sixty Protestants within the government of the province of Quebec, and it was therefore believed that one of the surest means of prompt success with such a mass of Romanists, was to show them, by influential men of their own creed, that their brethren, over the borders, were up in arms and ready to do battle in defence of religious and political liberty. Three of these representatives came from a province originally founded by tolerant Catholics, who had received a tolerant charter even from a bigoted king.

It is a singular thing that Dr. Franklin, who now, at the advanced age of seventy, was sent on this wild and fatiguing journey to wrest Canada from England or neutralize it, had been one of the first seventeen years before, to urge its conquest upon the mother country. When he was in London in 1759, although he had no interviews with the minister, his conversation on American affairs was always respectfully heeded by men in power, and "it has been said on good authority," declares Mr. Sparks, "that the expedition against Canada, and its consequences in the victory of Wolfe at Quebec and the conquest of that country, may be chiefly ascribed to Franklin. He disapproved the policy, by which the ministry had hitherto been guided, of carrying on the war against the French in the heart of Germany, where, if successful, it would end in no real gain to the British Nation, and no essential loss to the enemy. In all companies, and on all occasions, he urged the reduction of Canada as an object of the utmost importance. It would inflict a blow upon the French power in America, from which it could never

recover, and which would have a lasting influence in advancing the prosperity of the British Colonies. These sentiments he conveyed to the minister's friends, with such remarks on the practicability of the enterprise, and the manner of conducting it, as his intimate knowledge of the state of things in America enabled him to communicate. They made the impression he desired, and the result verified his prediction.

The same ripe judgment that saw the importance of Canada for England in order to give her control over the lakes and the west, saw it for the colonies also; and thus Franklin was most discreetly selected for this responsible mission.

On the 2nd of April, 1776, Franklin, Chase, and the Carrolls, properly accounted for so fatiguing a journey of over four hundred miles, departed from the city of New York in a sloop for Albany.

These gentlemen had, of course, been duly commissioned by congress "to promote or to form a Union between the colonies and the people of Canada;" and on the 20th of March they received their ample instructions.

They were told to represent to the Canadians that the arms of the United Colonies had been carried into that Province for the purpose of frustrating the designs of the British Court against our common liberties; that we expected not only to defeat the hostile machinations of Governor Carlton against us, but that we should put it in the power of our Canadian brethren to pursue such measures for securing their own freedom and happiness as a generous love of liberty and sound policy should dictate to them.

They were desired to inform them that, in the judgment of congress, their interest and that of the colonies were inseparable united. That it was impossible we could be reduced to a servile submission to Great Britain without their sharing in our fate; and, on the other hand, if we obtained,

as we doubted not we should, a full establishment of our rights, it depended wholly on their choice, whether they would participate with us in those blessings, or still remain subject to every act of tyranny which British ministers should please to exercise over them.

They were told to urge all such arguments as their prudence suggested to enforce our opinion concerning the mutual interests of the two countries, and to convince them of the impossibility of the war being concluded to the disadvantage of the colonies, if we wisely and vigorously cooperated with each other. To convince them of the uprightness of our intentions towards them, they were to declare that it was the inclination of congress that the people of Canada should set up such a form of government as would be most likely, in their judgment, to promote their happiness. And they were, in the strongest terms, to assure them that it was our earnest desire to adopt them into our Union as a sister colony, and to secure the same system of mild and equal laws for them and for ourselves, with only such local differences as might be agreeable to each colony respectively.

They were to assure the Canadians that we had no apprehension that the French would take any part with Great Britain; but that it was their interest, and we had reason to believe, their inclination, to cultivate a friendly intercourse with these colonies.

From this and such other reasons as might appear most proper, they were charged to urge the necessity the people were under of immediately taking some decisive step to put themselves within the protection of the United Colonies. For expediting such a measure, they were to explain our method of collecting the sense of the people and conducting our affairs regularly by committees of observation and inspection in the several districts, and by convention and committees of safety in the several colonies. These modes were

to be recommended to them. The nature and principles of government among freemen were to be fully explained. developing, in contrast to these, the base, cruel, and insidious designs involved in the late act of parliament for making a more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec. Motives of glory and interest were to be proposed as stimulants to the Canadians to unite in a contest by which they must be deeply affected, and they were to be taught to aspire to a portion of that power by which they were ruled, and not to remain the mere spoils and prey of their conquerors.

They were directed, further, to declare that we held sacred the rights of conscience; and should promise to the whole people, solemnly, in the name of congress, the free and undisturbed exercise of their religion; and to the clergy the full, perfect, and peaceable possession and enjoyment of all their estates:—that the government of every thing relative to their creed and clergy should be left, entirely, in the hands of the good people of that province, and such legislature as they should constitute; provided, however, that all other denominations of Christians should be equally entitled to hold offices, and enjoy civil privileges and the free exercise of their religion, as well as be totally exempt from the payment of any tithes or taxes for the support of religion.

They were desired to press for a convention of the people, a speedy organization of government, and union with the colonies. The terms of the union should be similar to those of the other colonies; and, if our terms were acceded to, they were to promise our defence of the Canadians against all enemies.

A free press was to be established, and the commissioners were to settle all disputes betwixt the Canadians and continental troops. They were to reform all abuses, to enforce peace and good order, and were empowered to sit and vote in councils of war; to erect or demolish fortifications, and

to suspend military officers from the exercise of their commissions until the pleasure of congress should be known.

In additional instructions, they were empowered and directed to encourage the trade of Canada with the Indians, and to assure the Canadians that their foreign commerce should be put on the same footing as that of the united colonies.

Armed with their commission and these instructions, our travellers departed, as we have seen, on 2d of April, from the city of New York ; but it was not until the 29th—nearly a month afterwards—that they reached their destination at Montreal.

The details of this expedition will be found in the diary of Mr. Carroll of Carrollton.

It seems from this document, and the correspondence of Franklin, that the Doctor remained in Montreal until the 11th of May,—a few days only after the abandonment of Quebec by our troops,—and was joined, on the following morning, by the Rev. Mr. John Carroll at St. John's.

Dr. Franklin's health had suffered greatly by the journey, and he soon perceived that no efforts of his could avail in Canada. On the contrary, he saw that public opinion was setting strongly against the colonies, that the army was in wretched condition, that the mouth of the St. Lawrence was lost, and that powerful reinforcements would probably soon arrive from abroad. He therefore left Canada to younger and more hopeful men, and departed with his clerical friend, who had been equally unsuccessful.

The object of this mission was doubtless two-fold : first, to induce the Catholics to join us, or remain neutral ; and, secondly, to make such military demonstrations as would secure us the province in spite of its people. To the first of these objects the Rev. Mr. Carroll immediately addressed himself, and it seems that all his diplomacy proved ineffectual within ten days after his arrival at Montreal.

"While the commissioners were applying themselves," says Mr. Campbell, "with their characteristic ardor, to the fulfilment of their trust, the Rev. Mr. Carroll, whose exertions were of a different character, was diligently employed in visiting the clergy, and conferring with individuals among them. He explained to them the nature of the differences between England and the united colonies, showing that the resistance of the latter was caused by invasions of their charters, and violations of well known and long recognised principles of the British constitution. To this the clergy replied that, since the acquisition of Canada by the British government, its inhabitants had no aggressions to complain of; that, on the contrary, government had faithfully complied with all the stipulations of the treaty, and had in fact sanctioned and protected the ancient laws and customs of Canada, even so far as to allow the French judicial organization and forms of law with a delicacy that demanded their respect and gratitude. The Rev. Mr. Carroll then represented to them that congress had expressly stipulated that if the Canadians would unite with the states in the assertion of their constitutional rights, their religion, its institutions, and the property of the religious orders and communities should be protected and guaranteed; and that Catholics, instead of being merely tolerated, as by England, should have equal rights with the professors of all other religions. To these assurances Canadians replied that, on the score of religious liberty, the British government had left them nothing to complain of, or to desire; that they were then in possession of all the ecclesiastical property which they had held at the time of the cession of Canada, that their numerous and important missions were flourishing, and their religious societies felt entire confidence in the protection of the government, whose officers carried their courtesy and respect so far as to pay military honors to the public religious exercises, a conspicuous evidence of which was, that the government actually furnished a military escort to accom-

pany, the grand procession on the festival of Corpus Christi. And, therefore, that upon the well established principle that allegiance is due to protection, the clergy could not teach that neutrality was consistent with the allegiance due to such ample protection as Great Britain had shown the Catholics of Canada.

“The judicious and liberal policy of the British government to the Catholics had succeeded in inspiring them with sentiments of loyalty, which the conduct of the people and the public bodies of some of the united colonies had served to strengthen and confirm. It was remembered, and stated to the Rev. Mr. Carroll, that in the colonies whose liberality he was now avouching, the Catholic religion had not been tolerated hitherto. Priests were excluded under severe penalties, and Catholic missionaries among the Indians rudely and cruelly treated. His explanation that these harsh measures were the result, in a great part, of the laws of the royal government, did not satisfy the Canadians of the favorable dispositions of those who, though prompt and valiant in defence of their political rights, had never manifested a correspondent sensibility in support of the sacred rights of conscience when Catholics were concerned. The friends of the royal government had assiduously pointed out inconsistencies between the address of the continental congress to the people of Great Britain and that address to the people of Canada.

“By the ‘Quebec act,’ passed by parliament, it was provided that his majesty’s subjects professing the religion of the church of Rome, of and in the said province of Quebec, may have, hold, and enjoy the free exercise of the religion of the church of Rome, &c., and that the clergy of the said church may hold, receive, and enjoy their accustomed dues and rights, with respect to such persons only as shall profess the said religion. They were also excused from taking the oath required by the statute of I. Elizabeth, or any other oath substituted by other acts in the place thereof, &c.

“Unfortunately the address of congress to the people of Great Britain, adopted the 21st of October, 1774, had used the following language in reference to the ‘Quebec act.’

“‘Nor can we suppress our astonishment that a British parliament should ever consent to establish in that country a religion that has deluged your island in blood, and dispersed impiety, bigotry, persecution, murder, and rebellion through every part of the world.’ And ‘that we think the legislature of Great Britain is not authorized by the constitution to establish a religion fraught with sanguinary and impious tenets,’ &c.

“After sentiments which did their religion so much injustice, the Canadian clergy were not disposed to receive with much favor the following declarations of the same congress in their ‘address to the inhabitants of the province of Quebec.’ ‘We are too well acquainted with the liberality of sentiment distinguishing your nation, to imagine that difference of religion will prejudice you against a hearty amity with us. You know that the transcendent nature of freedom elevates those who unite in her cause above all such low-minded infirmities. The Swiss cantons furnish a memorable proof of this truth. Their union is composed of Roman Catholic and Protestant states, living in the utmost concord and peace with one another, and thereby enabled, ever since they bravely vindicated their freedom, to defy and defeat every tyrant that has invaded them.’”

The Rev. Mr. Carroll, having thus failed in his part of the mission, joined Dr. Franklin and returned to the south. Meanwhile, however, Messrs. Chase and Carroll of Carrollton had been busy with the military part of their embassy. On the day after their arrival at Montreal they attended a council of war, in which it was resolved to fortify Jaques Cartier,—the Falls of Richelieu, an important post between Quebec and Montreal,—and to build six gondolas at Chamblay, of a proper size to carry heavy cannon, and to be

under the direction of Arnold. But disasters thickened around the insurgents. The smallpox had broken out among the troops, and was making deep inroads upon their scanty numbers. The Canadians showed no symptoms of sympathy with the colonists, and to crown the whole, the worst news was soon received from the besiegers at Quebec.

On the first of May, General Thomas had taken command at the capital, and found by the returns that, out of nineteen hundred men, there were not more than a thousand, including officers, who were fit for duty; all the rest were invalids, chiefly afflicted with smallpox. There were several posts to be defended by this trifling force, and at such distances from each other that not more than three hundred men could be rallied to the relief of any one of them, should it be assailed by the whole force of the enemy. Besides this, there were but one hundred and fifty pounds of powder, and only six days' provisions in the camp, whilst their French neighbors were so disaffected towards the colonists that supplies were procured with the greatest difficulty.

On the fifth, a council of war was held, and it was resolved to remove the invalids, artillery, batteaux, and stores higher up the river, so as to prevent our being cut off by water from the interior posts in the event of the arrival of reinforcements to the enemy. But on the evening of the same day, intelligence was received in the American camp that fifteen ships were forty leagues below Quebec, hastening up the river; and early next morning five of them hove in sight.

General Thomas immediately gave orders to embark the artillery and sick in the batteaux, whilst the enemy began to land their troops. About noon a body of the British, a thousand strong, formed into two divisions in columns of six deep and supported with a train of six pieces of cannon, attacked our sentinels and main guard. Our officers made a stand for a moment, on the plains, with about two hundred and fifty men and one field piece only, when the order for retreat was

given, and our encampment was precipitately deserted. In the confusion all our cannon and ammunition fell into the enemy's hands, and it is believed that about two hundred of our invalids were made prisoners. Following the course of the river, our broken army fled towards Montreal, and, halting for a while at Deschambault, finally retreated along the St. Lawrence, until they made a stand at Sorel. And thus Quebec was lost for ever to the colonists.

Having done all in their power to maintain our authority in Canada, Messrs. Chase and Carroll took their departure from Montreal on the 29th of May, to be present at a council of war of the general and field officers, at Chamblay. On the 30th it was resolved by this council to maintain possession of the strip of country "between the St. Lawrence and Sorel, if possible, and in the meantime, to dispose matters so as to make an orderly retreat out of Canada."

On the 31st the commissioners passed from Chamblay to St. John's, where every thing was in confusion; and on the morning of the 1st of June they found General Sullivan, who had arrived with fourteen hundred men during the night. Next day they took leave of the general, and sailed from St. John's on their journey homewards.

Thus ended the labors of the commissioners. They returned to Philadelphia, reported to congress and congress voted to send new troops, and to supply them properly. But in the meantime, the fate of our efforts in Canada was sealed. The last stand was made by General Sullivan: "Yet," says Mr Sparks, "it was more resolute in purpose than successful in execution; the whole army was compelled precipitately to evacuate Canada, and retire over the lake to Crown Point.

"Montreal was held to the last moment. Arnold then drew off his detachment, with no small risk of being intercepted by Sir Guy Carleton, and proceeded to St. John's, making, as General Sullivan wrote, 'a very prudent and judicious retreat, with an enemy close at his heels.' He had, two days

before, been at St. John's, directed an encampment to be enclosed, and ordered the frame of a vessel then on the stocks to be taken to pieces, the timbers numbered, and the whole to be sent to Crown Point. General Sullivan soon arrived with the rear of his retreating army, and preparations were made for an immediate embarkation. To this work Arnold applied himself with his usual activity and vigilance, remaining behind until he had seen every boat leave the shore but his own. He then mounted his horse, attended by Wilkinson, his Aide-de-camp. and rode back two miles, when they discovered the enemy's advanced division in full march under General Burgoyne. They gazed at, or, in military phrase, reconnoitred it for a short time, and then hastened back to St. John's. A boat being in readiness to receive them, the horses were stripped and shot, the men were ordered on board, and Arnold, refusing all assistance, pushed off the boat with his own hands; 'thus,' says Wilkinson, 'indulging the vanity of being the last man who embarked from the shores of the enemy.'

The commencement of this attack upon Canada was attended with brilliant success. The early efforts of Allen and Arnold at Ticonderoga and Crown Point are remarkable for daring courage. The career of Montgomery from the Isle Aux Noix to Quebec, and his storming of that stronghold, rank conspicuously among military exploits. The march of Arnold through the wilderness is characterized by dangers and hardships that would have appalled a less resolute soldier. And the siege of Quebec with the shadow of an army throughout a Canadian winter; the diplomacy of congress by its commissioners; and last, though not least, the honorable retreat of Sullivan and Arnold, hotly pursued as they were by Burgoyne to Sorel, Chambly, and Isle Aux Noix, —all these deserve to be remembered, by the student of this episode on our revolutionary struggles, as reflecting honor on the gallant men who retreated from those extremities of the British possessions to protect the vitals of the land in the approaching war of independence.

MOUNT LILAC, BEAUPORT.

By J. M. LEMOINE.



SOME thirty years ago, I saw, for the first time, the picturesque old manor of the Rylands at Beauport; this was in its classic days. Later on, I viewed it, in what some might call its "iron age." Of this, hereafter.

The *Chateau* stood embowered amidst lilac groves and other ornamental shrubs, so far as I can recollect, with a background of elms and white birch, spruce, &c.,—its vaulted, lofty and well-proportioned dining-room, with antique chairs and *buffets* to store massive plate, its spacious hall and graceful winding staircase,—its commanding position on the crest of the Beauport ridge, affording a striking view of Quebec; its well stocked gardens, umbrageous plantations, and ample stables, from which issued, amongst other choice bits of blood, in 1842, the celebrated racer "Emigrant": several circumstances, in fact, conspired to impress it agreeably on my mind. I found *le milord anglaise* (as a waggish Canadian peasant called him) under his ancestral roof.

Recalling the parish annals of early times, I used then to think that should England ever (which God forbid) hand back to its ancient masters "these fifteen thousand acres of snow," satirized by Voltaire, here existed a ready-made manor for the successors of the Giffards and Duchesnays, the primitive seigniors, where they could becomingly receive fealty and homage (*foi et homage*) from their feudal retainers. There was, however, nothing here to remind one of the lordly pageantry of other days—of the dark time, the age of *corvées*, *lods et ventes*, and feudal burthens, when the Bourbon flag floated over the fortress of New France. In 1846, at the time of my visit, in vain would you have sought in the farm yard for a seigniorial capon (*un chapon vif et un plumes*), though possibly in the larder, at Christmas, you might have

discovered some fat turkeys or a juicy haunch of venison. Of *vin ordinaire*, ne'er a trace, but judging from the samples on the table, abundance of mellow Maderia, and "London Stout" must have been stored in the cellars. In fact, everywhere were apparent English comfort and English cheer. On the walls of the banqueting apartment, or in antique red leather portfolios, you would have run a much greater chance of coming face to face with the portraits of Lord Dorchester, Gen. Prescott, Sir Robert Shore Mills, Sir James Craig, the Duke of Richmond, and other English Governors, the cherished protectors and friends of the Rylands, than with the powdered head of His Sacred Majesty, the Great Louis, or the ruffled bust and voluptuous countenance of his heir, Louis XV. . . . But let us see more of Mount Lilac and its present belongings.

Facing the glittering cupolas of Quebec, there is a fertile expanse of meadow and cornfield stretching from Dorchester bridge to the deep ravine and Falls over which the Montmorency hangs its perennial curtain of mist. On the river shore, in 1759, stood Montcalm's earth and field works or defence parallel to them, and distant about half a mile the highway, a macadamised road, ascends, by a gentle rise, through a double row of whitewashed cottages, some seven miles to the brow of the roaring cataract spanned over by a substantial bridge; half way looms out the Roman Catholic temple of worship—a stately edifice, filled to overflowing on Sundays, the parochial charge in 1841 of the Rev. C. Chiniquy, under whom was also built the Temperance Monument on the main road a little past the Asylum. This constitutes the parish of Beauport, one of the first settled in the Province. It was conceded, in 1635, to a French surgeon of some note, "le sieur Robert Giffard." Surgeon Giffard had not only skill as a chirurgien to recommend him, he could plead services, nay captivity undergone in the colonial cause. An important man in his day, was this feudal magnate Giffard, to

whom fealty and homage were rendered with becoming pomp, by his *ceusitaires*, the Bellangers—Guions—Langlois—Parents—Marcoux, of 1635, whose descendants, bearing the old Perche or Norman name, occupy to this day the white cotages to be seen on all sides.

On the highest site of this limestone ridge, a clever, influential, refined and wealthy Briton, the Hon. W. H. Ryland, for years Civil Secretary, Clerk of the Executive Council, with other appointments, selected a spot for a country seat in 1805.

For more than thirty years, Mr. Ryland enjoyed the favor, nay the intimacy of every ruler, (except Sir George Prevost), which this then mis-ruled colony owed to Downing Street.

Antipathies of race had been on the increase at Quebec, ever since the parliamentary era of 1791; there was the French party, led by fiery and able politicians, and the English oligarchy, occupying nearly all the places and avenues to power. French armies under Napoleon I., swayed the destinies of continental Europe; their victories occasionally must awake a responsive echo among their downtrodden fellow-countrymen, so cowardly deserted by France in 1759, whilst Nelson's victories of the Nile, of Trafalgar, of Copenhagen, and, finally, the field of Waterloo, had buoyed up to an extravagant pitch the spirits of the English minority of Quebec, which a French parliamentary majority had so often trammelled. It was during the major part of that stormy period that Herman Wistius Ryland,—aided by the able Chief Justice Jonathan Sewell,—was in reality entrusted with the helm of state. He was, as Christie observes, considered the "Fountain head of power." This subtle *diplomat*, (for such will be his title in history), however hostile in his attitude he might have been towards the French Canadian nationality, succeeded in retaining to the last the respect of the French Canadian peasantry who surrounded him.

Probably, never at any time did he wield more power than under the administration of Sir James H. Craig. His views were so much in unison with those of Sir James, that His Excellency deputed him to England, with a public mission threefold in its scope, the ostensible object of which was first, "to endeavor to get the Imperial Government to amend or suspend the Constitution ; secondly, to render the Government independent of the people, by appropriating towards it the revenues accruing from the estates of the Sulpicians* of Montreal, and of the Order of the Jesuits ; thirdly, to seize the patronage exercised by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, the *cures* or church livings in his diocese, contending that no Roman Catholic Bishop really existed in Canada, none having been recognized by the Crown.

It has been stated that he had a fair chance of succeeding on two points, had not the great Lord Chancellor, Eldon, intervened to thwart his scheme. The correspondence exchanged between Mr. Ryland and His Excellency Sir James H. Craig, preserved in the sixth volume of Christie's History of Canada, exhibits Mr. Ryland at his best, and has led some to infer that "had he been cast in a different sphere, where his talents and attainments would have been more properly appreciated and directed," he would have played a conspicuous part. We find the Beauport statesman in 1810, in London, † consulted on Canadian affairs by the leading English politicians, and some of the proudest peers. The

* By an ordinance of the Special Council, obtained through Sir Poulet Thompson, in the troublous times of 1838-41, these gentlemen made safe their well-beloved charter.

† Mr. Ryland, writing to Sir James Craig, under date of 23rd August, 1810, thus describes his interview with eight Ministers of State, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Bathurst, Mr. Percival, Mr. Peel, Lord Camden, the Marquis of Wellesey, &c. On entering the room I found it was a meeting of the Cabinet Ministers, eight in number. Lord Liverpool desired me to take a seat between him and Mr. Percival. I then repeated an observation I had made in my first interview with Lord Liverpool, concerning Bédard in particular, as the chief leader of the anti-government party, who has now so committed himself as to render it impossible he be employed.

H. W. RYLAND.

—Christie's History of Canada.

honored guest of English noblemen,* he appears at no disadvantage, sips their noble wine unawed, cosily seated at their mahogany. It must be borne in mind that in 1810 Lord Castlereagh and Lord Liverpool had their hands pretty full with continental politics, perhaps too much so, to heed poor distant Canada.

Shortly after the arrival at Quebec, of the Earl of Durham, viz., on the 20th July, 1838, the Hon. H. W. Ryland expired at his country seat at Beauport, aged 68 years. Mount Lilac then reverted to his son, George Herman Ryland, Esq., now Registrar at Montreal, who added much to the charms of the spot. It was that year offered to the Earl of Durham for a country seat, but his Excellency had cast his lot in Quebec. Mr. Ryland occupied it till his removal from the Quebec to the Montreal Registry Office. Some few years back the property was purchased by Mr. James Dinning, of Quebec, who reserved for himself the farm, one hundred and five acres in extent, and sold in 1856, the house and twenty-three acres thereunto attached, to a wealthy and whimsical old ironfounder of Quebec, Mr. John H. Galbraith. This thrifty tradesman, in order to keep his hand in order, like Thackeray's hero, continued the smelting business even under the perfumed groves of Mount Lilac, and erected an extensive grapery and conservatory, and a foundry as well; the same furnace blast thus served to produce, under glass, fragrant flowers,—exquisite grapes,—melting peaches, as well as solid pig iron and first class stove

* Mr. Ryland to Sir J. H. Craig, K. B.,

London, 14th August, 1810.

Dear Sir,—I yesterday had the honor to dine with the Earl of Liverpool at Coombe Wood; the party consisted of His Lordship, Lady Liverpool, Lord and Lady Bathurst, Lord Aspley and his sister, I believe, Sir Joseph and Lady Banks, Mr. Peel, the Under-Secretary of State, and a lady whose name I do not recollect.

I had some conversation with Mr. Peel, before dinner, concerning the state of things in Canada, and I was mortified to find that he had but an imperfect idea of the subject.

He told me that he had read Lord Grenville's dispatch of October, 1789, to Lord Rochester, which I had recommended to his attention, and he seemed to think a re-union of the two Provinces a desirable object.

H. W. RYLAND.

—*Christie's History of Canada.*

plates. Mount Lilac owed a divided allegiance to Vulcan and Flora. Which of the home products pleased the most the worthy Mr. Galbraith, is still an open question.*



Read before the Antiquarian Society.

THE FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH IN CANADA.

BY WM. McLENNAN.

ABOUT a quarter of a mile from the manor house at Berthier, *en-haut*, stands a small stone Chapel, with no pretensions to anything beyond the ordinary skill of the country mason, devoid of any attempt at beauty, either in itself, or its situation, the ordinary visitor passes it with merely a careless glance. It is built in the field, and faces about N. and S. The small tin-covered

* In 1871, Mr. John Henderson Galbraith expired at Mount Lilac, leaving to his widow his beautiful country-seat, on which he had expended some \$25,000. The foundry or machine shop was closed, and under the intelligent care of Miss Elizabeth Galbraith, Mount Lilac, continues to produce each summer, ambrosical fruit and exquisite flowers.

steeple is still standing over the empty belfry ; the windows, are partially closed in with masonry, and a rough wooden door in the side is now the only entrance. High up in the western wall is a marble tablet bearing a roughly cut inscription, which gives the most of its history. It reads as follows :—

“ This Chapel Was erected for Divine Worship by the Honble. James Cuthbert Esqr. Lord of the Mannor of Berthier, Lannorai Dautry New York Maskanonge &c and the first Built since the Conquest of New France 1760.

And in Memory

of Catherine Cuthbert his spouse who died March the 7th 1785 aged 40 Years, mother of 3 sons and 7 Daughters 19 Years Married

Carolin^e one of her Daughter^s, is interr'd in the west end of this Chapel near her Mother, she was a good wife a tender Mother ; her Death was much lamented by her family & acquaintance
anno domini 1786.”

This, with a memorial tablet inside, to one of the Cuthberts, indicates that the Chapel was used as the last resting place of some of the Seigneur's family. The high old-fashioned box pulpit stands in the southern end, and opposite to it a wooden screen, behind which the servants stood while their betters sat, and engaged in the service. There were evidently no pews, chairs and benches being used. The floor has become so decayed that it trembles under one's feet, and all the wood-work is fast disappearing beneath the destroying influence of dampness and dry rot.

This Chapel was built in 1786, by the Hon. James Cuthbert of Castle Hill, Inverness, Scotland, first English Seigneur of Berthier, and named “ St. Andrews,” and there seems to be no doubt that it was the first erected for Protestant

worship in Canada. The services were conducted for some years after the Presbyterian form of worship, by a clergyman who came out from Scotland and lived in the seigneur's family as tutor ; reminding us of that Virginian family, so clearly drawn by Thackeray, and the family, the tutor and his unruly boys, all rise in quick succession with their round of amusements and occupations,—till, dazed by the glamour that romance and our feelings have thrown over those "good old days," we are willing to forget the evil in its brilliant surroundings, and look with a longing eye on the days when a seigneur was "Lord of the Manor," and lived as such.

No record is available to the writer which has preserved his name or the character of his work, he was succeeded by the English clergyman at Lord, or William Henry, as it was then called, who came over when he could be spared to preach to the seigneurs and other English families. The Chapel has been unused for years.

The above was written to preserve what little information could be gathered concerning this relic, and in the hope that it may interest those who love these few landmarks of an age that has passed away.

[In connection with the foregoing, we may observe that in a work, entitled, "A Tour through Upper and Lower Canada," Published at Litchfield, 1799.

Speaking of William Henry (now Sorel,) the Author says :—

"The English Church is the second that has been built in the Province. A small one had been previously erected on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence, rather as a Monument or mausoleum for the dead, than a Chapel for a numerous Congregation.

"Although a Bishop, Priest and Deacon officiated at Quebec, yet an English Church has not been erected for the use of the English Congregation, and divine service is celebrated in a Catholic Chapel. The politeness and hospitality of the

Clergy were displayed in a manner which demands our highest acknowledgment of gratitude."

The Catholics never used fire heat in their Churches, and as the Recollet Chapel at Quebec, which was considerably loaned to the Episcopalians for their services, was burned by a spark from the stove, they naturally refused further leases of their Church edifices, which led to the construction of English Chapels throughout the Province, otherwise we might have seen a much later date before Protestant Churches were built.—EDS. C. A.]

A LITERARY AND HISTORIC RELIC.



THE Morrisburg *Herald*, has received from a friend an interesting relic in the shape of part of the first leaf of the old York *Gazette* of the date of Oct. 17, 1812, from which it makes some extracts, interesting by way of age, and as being connected with events that make the heart of every true Canadian throb with emotion when he hears them mentioned. The battle of Queenston Heights was fought four days before the date of the *Gazette*.

A SHORT STATEMENT OF THE VICTORY OBTAINED AT QUEENSTON.

On the 13th of this month a most glorious victory took place at Queenston, over the enemy. Landing with the flower of their army, said to consist of about 1,500 men, they obtained a temporary, and but a temporary possession of the post. Our forces, though a handful compared with those of the enemy, were not intimidated by numbers, but bravely resisted like men who had a king and a country to defend.

General Brock, watchful as he was brave, soon appeared in the midst of his faithful troops, ever obedient to his call, and whom he loved with the affection of a father; but alas! whilst collecting, arranging, forming, and cheering his brave followers, that great commander gloriously fell when prepar-

ing for victory. "Push on brave York Volunteers!" being then near him, they were the last words of the dying hero. Inhabitants of Upper Canada, in the day of battle remember Brock.

Nor let us forget to lament the untimely fate of the young, the affectionate, and brave Lieut.-Col. John Macdonald, who received a mortal wound about the same time with his beloved General—attached to him from affection, his constant follower in every danger. This amiable youth is now buried with him in the same grave. But let not our gratitude and praise be withheld from the living. Many brave still remain to defend us.

Major-General Sheaffe immediately after the death succeeded to the command, and proved himself worthy to fill that important, though difficult and dangerous, situation in which he was placed. Being reinforced by troops (including a body of Indians) from Fort George, General Sheaffe succeeded, by a most judicious movement in gaining the flank and rear of the enemy. By this time succours had arrived from Chippawa, the General advanced with about eleven hundred in all, and, after a most spirited and obstinate engagement, totally defeated the enemy.

Unable to resist or escape from the British arms, about 900 Americans surrendered prisoners of war; the residue of their army (perhaps with a few exceptions) was either killed or drowned in the river. It is supposed that we, including troops of every description, have lost about thirty men, and that there is on our side about sixty men wounded.

To mention those who have distinguished themselves on this great occasion, would be to repeat the names of every person who was engaged. Suffice it to say, that every individual behaved in a manner worthy of the cause for which he fought, and of the general whom he served.

Hush Money—The price of a family cradle.

THE FRENCH WHO REMAINED IN QUEBEC
AFTER ITS CAPITULATION TO THE
ENGLISH IN 1629.

BY J. M. LEMOINE.



UNTIL 1840, the early history of the colony, except in its general outlines, was scarcely known. The laborious compilations of our leading historians, Garneau, Bibaud, Ferland, Faillon, Miles, Laverdiere, all, except the History of Smith, are of recent growth. For the general reader, the fountains of Canadian History : ponderous MSS., worm eaten, decayed letters, antique diaries and illegible narratives,—were not yet accessible ; one or two libraries had a few printed volumes, brought out from France, and costing large sums. In the course of time, in fact very recently only, the Printing Press gave us in three quarto Volumes, *Relations des Jesuites ; Le Journal des Jesuites ;* Desbarat's Edition of *Champlain's Works ; Broadhead's Documentary History*, comprising the correspondence of the French Governors, French Intendants. The *Literary and Historical Society* of Quebec, and the *Historical Society* of Montreal, published *Jacques Cartier's Voyages, Rontier of Jean Alphonse, Histoire du Montreal*, and a variety of siege narratives, dispatches, &c., these invaluable sources of information, have come to light since 1840. They are accessible to all classes ; there is no excuse now for ignoring the History of our country.

In Canadian Annals, there is no period veiled in deeper cimmerian darkness, than the short era of the occupation of Quebec, by the English under Louis Kirke, extending from 19th July, 1629, to 13th July, 1632. The absence of diaries, of regular histories, no doubt makes it difficult to reconstruct in minute detail, the nascent city of 1629. Deep researches, however, in the English and French archives have recently brought to the surface, many curious incidents.

To the Abbé Faillon, who, in addition to the usual sources of information, had access to the archives of the Propaganda at Rome, the cause of history is deeply indebted, though one must occasionally regret his partiality towards Montreal, which so often obscures his judgment. Another useful source to draw from, for our historians, will be found in a very recent work on the Conquest of Canada, in 1629, by a descendant of Louis Kirke, an Oxford graduate; it is published in England.

Those who fancy reading the present in the past, will be pleased to meet in those two last writers a quaint account of the theological feuds agitating the Rock in 1629. Religious controversies were then as now, the order of the day. But bluff Commander Kirke had a happy way, of getting rid of bad theology. His Excellency, whose ancestors hailed from France, was a Huguenot, a staunch believer in John Calvin. Of his trusty Garrison of 90 men, a goodly portion were Calvinists, the rest, however, with the Chaplain of the Forces, were disciples of Luther. The squabble, from theology degenerated into disloyalty to the constituted authorities; a conspiracy was hatched to overthrow the Governor's rule and murder Kirke. His Reverence, the Lutheran Minister, was supposed to be in some way accessory to this plot, which Kirke found means to suppress with a high hand, and His Reverence, without the slightest regard to the cut of his coat, was arrested and detained a prisoner for six months, in the Jesuit's residence, on the banks of the St. Charles, near Hare Point, from which he emerged, let us hope, a wiser, if not, a better man. History has failed to disclose the name of the Lutheran Minister.

Elsewhere, * we furnished a summary of the French families who remained in Quebec in 1629, after the departure of Champlain, and capitulation of the place to the British.

* See *Quebec Past and Present*, Page 34.

Students of Canadian History, are indebted to Mr. Stanislas Drapeau, of Ottawa, for a still fuller account, which we shall take the liberty to translate.

"Over and above the English Garrison of Quebec, numbering 90 men, we can make out that twenty-eight French remained. The inmates of Quebec that winter amounted to 118 persons, as follows :

1. GUILLAUME HUBOU.

Marie Rollet, his wife, widow of the late Louis HÉBERT.
Guillaume Hébert, son of Louis HÉBERT.

2. GUILLAUME COUILLARD ; Son-in-law of the late Louis HÉBERT.

Guillemette Hébert, his wife,
Louise, aged 4 years,
Marguerite, aged 3 years,
Louis, aged 2 years, their children.

3. ABRAHAM MARTIN.

Marguerite Langlois, his wife.
Anne, aged 25 years,
Marguerite, aged 5 years,
Helene, aged 2 years, their children.

4. PIERRE DESPOREES.

Francois Langlois, his wife,
Helene Langlois.

5. NICHOLAS PIVERT.

Marguerite Lesage, his wife,
" " his little niece.
Adrien du Chesne, Surgeon.

NICOLET ; Froidemouche ; LE COQ, Carpenter ; PIERRE ROY, of Paris, Coach Builder ; ETIENNE BRUSLÉ, of Champigny, Interpreter of the Hurons ; NICHOLAS MARSOLAIS, of Rouen, Interpreter of the Montagnois ; GROSS JEAN, of Dieppe, Interpreter of the Algonquins.

English Garrison,—Louis Kirke, Commandant and Governor ; Minister of Religion ; Le Baillif of Amiens, Clerk to Kirke ; 88 men, Officers and Soldier."

THE CLANS IN GLENGARY.



E have been favored by Mr. D. G. McDonald, Cornwall, with the following table, showing the number of persons in each of the following Clans in the County of Glengary, Ontario, taken from the Census returns of 1852 :

	TOWNSHIPS.				Total.
	Charlottenburgh.	Kenyon.	Lochiel.	Lancaster.	
McDonells and					
McDonalds ..	880	803	419	1126	3228
McMillans ..	7	138	351	49	551
McDougalls ..	156	71	149	167	541
McRacs ..	69	163	80	134	450
McLeod's ..	12	131	218	76	437
Grants ..	290	45	8	72	415
Camerons ..	28	293	43	35	399
McGillises ..	88	25	60	186	359
Kennedys ..	119	153	31	30	333
McLennans ..	111	44	89	78	312
Campbells ..	51	155	84	14	304
McIntosh ..	51	53	120	39	262
McGillvrays ..	15	20	184	24	243
McKinnons ..	27	79	99	37	242
McPhersons ..	57	39	35	64	195
Frasers ..	67	34	50	25	176
McPhees ..	3	48	97	9	157
McIntyres ..	49	65	9	17	148
Rosses ..	67	13	24	35	139
Chisholms ..	45	38	43	16	133
McGregors ..	88	16	7	3	114
Fergusons ..	73	19	12	6	110
McLaurens ..	28	0	74	0	102
McKenzies ..	35	22	39	3	99
Morrisons ..	0	27	59	22	99
McCormicks ..	7	9	66	1	83

	TOWNSHIPS.				Total.
	Charlottenburgh.	Kenyon.	Lochiel.	Lancaster.	
McMartins ..	63	2	7	0	72
McKays ..	30	23	13	6	72
McArthurs ..	52	5	12	1	70
McLauchlins ..	35	14	1	18	68
Cattenachs ..	10	8	20	12	50

THE WESTERN SHORE OF ST. JOHN (N.B.)
HARBOR PRIOR TO 1783; FORTS LATOUR,
FREDERICK, AND THE TOWNSHIP
OF CONWAY.

BY W. M. JARVIS.



Tis always a pleasure to me to cross from the eastern side of St. John harbour to the west. It seems to me, and especially so in the summer time, that the atmosphere is brighter and purer and more cheery than that breathed by the denizens of the east. Certainly, we escape in some measure the dust and noise of crowded streets; we have in summer, I think, less fog, and the breezes which, passing over our mud flats, are not always perfumed with the spices of Araby, the blest, are very apt indeed to freshen the air of the city at our expense. I suppose, like very many other people, who possess advantages, we are prone to undervalue them. But it was not always so. The earlier attempts at the colonization of St. John were made on its western shore, and many, I believe, of the Loyalist emigrants of later days thought that Carleton, rather than Parrtown, as the eastern side of the harbor was then called, would be the place of most importance in the future, and believing this, selected it as their home. Indeed, Portland, to our north, has a history of nearly twenty years before that of the eastern side of the harbor opens with the landing of the Loyalists in 1783. On the 1st

of March, 1764, William Hazen, James Simonds, James White and other adventurers entered into partnership at Haverhill, Massachusetts, to carry on fisheries, the fur trade, the burning of lime, and other trading business at the St. John. In 1775 they gave their settlement the name of Portland. But the history of Fort Frederick—once Fort Latour—on the western side of the harbor, had, ere all this occurred, already almost run its course. Ninety-four years will have passed this spring since the Loyalists landed, and 113 years will have rolled away since Messrs. Simonds & White established themselves at Portland Point. But two centuries and a half probably have expired since the first European post was established within the present limits of Carleton, some twenty years only after the river was discovered and named by DeMonts on St. John's Day, the 24th of June, 1604.

With these introductory remarks, I will try to give a succinct narrative of the deadly feud between the Huguenot, LaTour, and d'Aulay Charnisay, for the possession of the harbor of St. John and the adjoining territory, to which each alternately held title from their royal master, the King of France. The struggle ended in 1646, when d'Aulnay suddenly appeared before Fort Latour, which, in the absence of her husband, was bravely defended by the lady de la Tour. Accomplishing, through the treachery of a sentinel, what he could not by force, d'Aulnay succeeded in inducing the garrison to capitulate. Basely he murdered every soldier, save one, and the brave lady whom they had served so well, was compelled to witness their execution with a halter around her neck. Nor did she long survive them. Her husband a fugitive; her home plundered; her defenders sacrificed; it is little wonder that the gallant spirit was broken by the storm which could not bend it; she died a few days after, of a broken heart, and her ashes devoutly rest among us. Let us hope that in her last moments her Huguenot faith did not

desert her, and that she is passed to that better land where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. But d'Aulnay did not long enjoy his ill-gotten conquest. Four years later he was drowned at Port Royal, and La Tour was able again to secure the favor of the French Court, and to obtain a restitution of his grant at the St. John, a restitution cemented in 1653 by the somewhat singular expedient of marrying the widow of his rival.

In 1654, an expedition from New England entered the harbor and summarily put an end to the contests among the French by reducing the fort in the name of the Protector, Oliver Cromwell. La Tour was little troubled by the change in his allegiance, and by sufferance of the English, and even by direct grant, he appears to have retained possession of the St. John until his death, which occurred some 12 years after the English conquest. But fort La Tour soon lost its importance.

When, in 1670, the fort in St. John, with other posts in Acadie, was formally given up by England to France, it was fort Gemseg, and not fort La Tour at the month, that was formally taken possession of in the name of the French king.

The first attempt at a description of the western side of St. John harbor, any trace of which is still extant, is to be found in a geographical and historical description of the coasts of Western America, published at Paris in 1672 by *Sieur Denys*. In this, probably from memory of a former visit, he sketches the then aspect of the entrance to the St. John river. It was, he tells us, narrow and of dangerous access. The little islet, now known as Navy Island, is mentioned. On the same side of the harbor were large marshes or meadows covered at high tide. These extended along the southern side of the Fort Neck point, and have long since been filled in and built over. The beach on the other side was of muddy sand forming to the east a point, which being passed, there was a cove as at present beyond the northern end of Union

street. From this a narrow ditch or sluiceway ran southerly into the marsh.

After a description of the site of Fort Latour, Denys proceeds : " Passing the island of which I spoke, below which vessels anchor to be safe, it is only the distance of a cannon shot to the falls. These can only be passed at high tide by sloops and small crafts. But before going up river there is something surprising. At the foot of the falls there is a large ditch (*fosse*) of about 300 or 400 paces circumference, formed by the fall of the water which passes between two rocks which form a strait in the river, and increase its velocity. In this ditch there is a tree that stands erect and floats, and whatever current there may be it never goes away, but appears only from time to time. Sometimes eight, ten or fifteen days pass without it being seen. The end, which is visible above water, is about the size of a cask, and when it appears, it is sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other. * * * * The Indians formely paid homage to it, consisting in one or two beaver skins or other peltry, which they fastened to the top of the tree, with the point of an arrow made of the bone of a moose, sharpened by a stone. When they passed by, and the manitou failed to be visible, they considered it a bad omen. * * * * I have seen it, and some of La Tour's men who lived with him, and since with me, have assured me that he once had cords attached to the head of this tree, and shallops with ten oars exerting all their force, with the current in their favor, were unable to draw it out of the ditch."

Toward the close of the seventeenth century, the French Governor Villebon, rebuilt, or rather repaired Fort Latour, The fort was square, or nearly so, one side facing the approaches, the other commanding the harbor or the entrance to the river beyond. At the angles were bastions built, as were also the ramparts, of earth, and on the outside neatly levelled ; while the parapets were studded with stout pickets

standing out at an angle so as to form an effectual barrier to escalade. Within these were mounted on each bastion six small cannon, and enclosed within the walls were the soldiers' barracks, magazine, &c.

With Villebon ends the story of Fort Latour, for his successor condemned the site, and it was abandoned. The history of Fort Frederick now opens before us, commencing, after the lapse of half a century, during which neither French nor English deemed St. John's harbor worthy of occupation. But the last great struggle of France and England for the mastery of the new world, the possession of the river St. John became of the greatest importance. At the commencement of the struggle, the French held undisputed control on the one hand, of the present Province of Quebec, and on the other of the island of Cape Breton, with Louisburg its fortified capital. The present Nova Scotia was held by the English—the possession of the intervening territory, the present new Brunswick was disputed. The importance of the St. John River as a safe route to Quebec can be readily seen. Even after the capture of Quebec by the English, a French officer proposed to relieve Canada by landing troops at Manawagonish, in the parish of Lancaster, and sending them up the St. John. The English occupation began in 1758, when Col. Moncton found Fort Latour covered with shrubs. Its reconstruction on the old site was completed, and the post was named Fort Frederick, in honor of Frederick Prince of Wales, the father of King George III. Until 1768 it continued an officer's command, but at last, after the fall of Quebec, the garrison was withdrawn, the fort dismantled, and a corporal with four men only remained to care for the buildings within the walls.

Ere this event, Messrs. Simonds & White had already, in April, 1764, established themselves on Portland Point; and about this time the banks of the St. John River began to be freely parcelled out among the disbanded officers and others

in reward for their services in the war concluded by the Peace of Paris in 1763. The French had granted much of this land during their occupancy, but manors and townships were quite as readily created—on paper—by the British captors. These grants were issued mostly on terms as to settlement or cultivation by the parties, within a specified number of years, which were never fulfilled. When, therefore, fifteen or twenty years later, the same lands were wanted for the Loyalist immigrants, it was found easy to escheat them. They were then re-granted to individual occupants; and it is under this third title that they are now held among us. Thus under the French, the western shore of St. John harbor was granted first to La Tour and afterwards to his son-in-law; and under the English (though Fort Frederick and its vicinity was retained as Government property), the land to the west was granted, in October, 1765, to a number of associates—61 in all—by the name of the township of Conway, the boundaries to include 50,000 acres, or the eastern half of the present Parish of Lancaster. Amongst the grantees were two clergymen the Rev. John Ogilvie and the Rev. Phillip Hughes—Colonel Beamsly Glazier, who held also Glazier's manor on the river, and, curiously enough, a Daniel Carleton, but whether any relation to the Governor Carleton, from whom the present "Carleton" is named, I cannot say.

Next in chronological order came the events of the war of 1776, in this quarter, the selection of Fort Howe as a better site than Fort Frederick. In 1783, the large influx of Loyalists made it necessary to recover for the crown the lands included in the township grants, made some eighteen years before. Steps were taken to enquire into the extent to which the terms of the grants had been complied with, and in the end they were to a very great extent escheated or forfeited.

— New Brunswick and Cape Breton were separated into two distinct governments, in 1784.

THE MONTREAL CAVALRY.

BY JOHN TEES, COMMANDING NO. 1 TROOP.



I HAVE read with much pleasure, an interesting little work—the “Historical Record of the Governor General’s Body Guard,” (of Toronto,) by Captain Frederick, C. Denison, in which that gallant officer claims that his corps is “the oldest cavalry corps in Canada,” as “some *fifty-five* years having elapsed since the Governor General’s Body Guard was first organized under the name of the West York Cavalry.” A correspondent of the St. John’s *News*, some time since, intimated that the Sherbrooke Volunteer Cavalry was “the oldest” in the country, having been originally founded in 1818. The “Historical Record” reports a speech which was made by Major George T. Denison in response to a toast of the Governor General’s “Body Guards,” which was drunk at a supper given to them by the inhabitants of Weston, in which Major Denison says, amongst other things, “that his position as commanding officer of the senior corps in all Canada, was one of which he felt proud, and as commanding officer of the ‘senior’ Cavalry Corps, he felt more proud still.”

Both Major Denison and the correspondent of the St. John’s *News* are in error. The No. 1 Troop of the Montreal Cavalry, now under my command, is “the oldest” cavalry corps in Canada.

In 1812, now *sixty-five* years since, a number of persons in Montreal enrolled their names to form a troop of Volunteer Cavalry, and offered to serve wherever His (then) Majesty required them. The Governor General accepted their offer, and in recognition of the loyal and spirited manner in which they proffered their services, gave the corps the title or distinction of the “The Royal Montreal Cavalry,” and this Royal Montreal Cavalry has, under one name or another, continued to exist, *without intermission*, to the present day.

Its first officers were : George Platt, Captain ; Robert Gillespie, Lieutenant ; John Molson, Cornet ; David Wilson, Qr.-Master ; Benjamin Holmes, Sergeant ; Archibald Ogilvie, Sergeant ; Charles Penner, Sergeant ; Thomas Torrance, Corporal ; Alexander Ogilvie, Corporal.

All our old citizens will remember most of these gentlemen, many of whom were amongst our most respected merchants. At Mr. Platt's death, Mr. Gillespie became Captain ; then Mr. John Molson ; then, in 1827, Major Gregory took command with the Hon. J. L. McCord as Captain of the Montreal troop, and Charles Penner, Captain of the Lachine troop, the two forming the squadron.

A futher record to the present time is beyond the limits of a letter, and would, moreover, be surplusage, as there are not many now living who served in 1827 as troopers. I may name the Hon. Judge Badgley, and Messrs. C. M. Delisle and Beniah Gibb.

The information of the first formation of the corps is derived from Major Charles Penner, very lately deceased at Kingston, at a very advanced age, and who was himself one of the original members ; and also from the records since 1827 still extant.

Our old and active citizen, that gallant veteran, Col. Dyde, C. M. G., who himself served in 1812, well remembers the cavalry of that period and its history.

THE CURRENCY OF CANADA AFTER THE CAPITULATION.



THE President of the Literary and Historical society of Quebec, James Stevenson, Esq., recently read a paper on this subject, at one of the Society's Meetings, it will doubtless be published in the "Proceedings" of the Society. We give a few extracts from this very carefully prepared essay : —

Mr. Stevenson commenced by saying that the currency of Canada could be divided into three sections ; the currency during the *regime* ; the currency from the capitulation to the year 1818, when banks were first established in the colony ; and the currency from that time to the present day. The first section had already been discussed by the speaker, in a paper read at a former meeting ; he proposed this evening to deal with the second section. On the former occasion he had alluded to a copy which he had presented to the Society, of an important State paper providing for the final settlement of all outstanding card-money, *ordonnances*, and protested Bills of Exchange, as agreed upon between the King of Great Britain and the most Christian King. At the Treasury in Paris, the settlements appeared to have been partly made ; for in the *Gazette* of the 23rd May, 1766, we find the following information :—“Yesterday, at Garraway’s Coffee House, London, a large sum of Canada stock, the produce of Canada paper money, was sold by auction, by Mr. James Demettes, and sold on an average at seventy-four per cent., which carries four-and-a-half per cent.” That is, the bonds given on the footing of fifty per centum for bills of exchange, and seventy-four per centum for cards and *ordonnances*, were sold at seventy-four per cent, or twenty-six per cent discount. Reduction in price succeeded reduction, till the bonds became quite worthless. There was much delay and difficulty at the Treasury in France, from one cause or another, in obtaining the settlement of the Canada bills in accordance with the “Convention,” till, finally, we read that “France has at length effected the great stroke of politics she has long been aiming at ; the Government has become bankrupt, and the whole score of State debts is rubbed out.” In fact, the financial affairs of the nation were in a state of chaos, and the monarchy was rapidly drifting towards the thunders of the revolutionary cataract. It might be well to glance for a moment at the value of the imports and exports during several

of the latter years of French rule in Canada. The average annual imports of 1749-50-51-52-53-54 and 55, amounted to the equivalent of £210,000 stg., and the average annual exports of those years to £60,000 stg. With the balance of trade so heavily against Canada we are called upon to enquire how it was settled.

The speaker went on to give a *resume* of the exports of furs and other goods during the opening years of British occupation, and the imports consisting of rum, provisions, wines, groceries, dry goods, &c., during the same period. It might, he said, appear remarkable that there should have been such a falling off in the imports as compared with those under the French *regime*, but we know that the colony in Canada consisting of about 70,000 souls could not have existed without large contributions of the necessaries of life from France, that the French colonial policy was such as to debar all hope of success in rendering the colony self-sustaining. The effects of a change of Government were manifest in the facts of trade just cited. The speaker continued, glancing at the popular administration of Sir Guy Carleton, the liberal spirit and principles of moderation shown by the conquerors to the conquered people, the steps taken to deal with the heterogeneous circulation of the colony, and the invasion of the Province by United States troops in 1775, with its disastrous results to trade, agriculture, and all the arts of peace. In 1777 commercial matters revived. Importations from England and exportations from Canada were both on the increase, and so comparatively extended did trade become, that it became necessary to establish a basis for a settlement of claims arising out of the non-fulfilment of contracts or engagements; hence we have an ordinance for ascertaining damages on protested Bills of Exchange. An ordinance was also passed, dated the 29th March, 1777, providing that certain species of coins shall pass current throughout the Province at and after certain rates which are therein mentioned.

Although the city of Quebec possessed all the honors and advantages to which it was entitled as the capital of Canada, Montreal became commercially, owing to its advantageous situation, the most prosperous of the two cities. As their commerce increased, greater financial facilities were called for, and it is not therefore surprising to find that merchants in Montreal took the initiative in proposing to establish the business of banking in the colony. They, however, succeeded in forming a private bank only—chiefly of deposit, not of issue.

The speaker then went on to give an interesting sketch of the establishing of constitutional government, the assembling of the first parliaments of Upper and Lower Canada, and the acts passed by these and subsequent sessions relating to commerce and the currency, the foundation of the Montreal Bank and the Quebec Bank, &c., closing with the intimation that at some future day he would proceed with the subject.

DISCOVERIES AT THE TOWER OF LONDON.



SOME very interesting and important historical discoveries have been made during the past few days by the Office of Works in their restoration of certain parts of the Tower of London. The special scene of their labors has been the Church of St. Peter and Vincula, which forms the front of the White Tower. The Commission of Superintendence, under whose orders the work of removing the flooring and examining the various vaults took place, consisted of the secretary of the Board of Works, a well-known London surgeon, and a representative of the Constable of the Tower. It was not long before they came upon the coffins, or rather the light deal boxes, in which those executed for state offences had been interred within the chapel precincts. By the aid of contemporary chronicles and registers, a very fair and probably accurate idea of the remains

of some was arrived at. Across the floor in the centre of the chapel was found the body of what was pronounced to be that of a woman of at least seventy years of age, which according to all probability, was that of the Countess of Salisbury, the last of the Plantagenets, whose execution by Henry VII. was considered by most contemporary and subsequent statesmen as an inevitable necessity. Not far from this spot was discovered the body of a man of great stature and bulk, which would answer to the description given of Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, the father-in-law of Lady Jane Grey. For some time it was doubted whether the fact of the head being found with the body did not upset this theory, but further search among the Tower records showed that in his case the usual formality of placing the head on London Bridge has been dispensed with. Close under the altar were the bones of a woman of excessively delicate proportions, showing that its owner was possessed of that "lyttel necke" which Anne Boleyn told the executioner would give him so little trouble to sever. No trace has yet been found of any body which can be identified as that of Lady Jane Gray, but the work of the commission is not yet terminated, and hopes are held out that the whole of the inmates of the vaults of St. Peter and Vincula may sooner or later be identified. Meanwhile they are carefully gathered together and placed in leaden caskets, labelled respectively "supposed remains" of the historical character with whom they are most easily and logically associated.

— Whatever may be said of the merits of Mr. Gladstone's literary work, it commands the highest price in the market. His last pamphlet, the work of less than a week, brought him £10,000 (\$50,000), and for one of his late magazine articles he received \$1,300. About nine-tenths of this money, we take it, was paid for the name of Gladstone, and perhaps the other tenth for what he wrote.

THE EDWARD MURPHY MEDAL.



IN 1873, Mr. Edward Murphy, of the well known firm of Frothingham & Workman, Iron Merchants, of this City, founded a prize called the *Edward Murphy Prize for the encouragement of Commercial Education in Montreal*. The prize consists of a gold Medal, value fifty dollars, besides a purse of fifty dollars. It was founded for the encouragement, as its title indicates, of commercial education among the scholars attending the Commercial Academy, under the Roman Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal.

The prize is to be awarded annually to the highest scholar, in the graduating commercial class, and is open without any distinction, to all students attending the Academy.*

The donor has placed a sum of money in the hands of the Roman Catholic School Commission of Montreal, the annual value of which is sufficient to found the medal in perpetuity. This medal was first struck in 1876, and is from the hands of Messrs. J. S. & A. B. Wyon ; being of their perfect classical workmanship. The Obverse, bears the head of its founder with the legend—"Edward Murphy* Donor." Ex : "Founded A. D : 1873." Reverse, a beautiful Wreath of Maple leaves, enclosing an inscription of five lines with a Shamrock above, and a beaver underneath, "For the encouragement of Commercial Education." Leg :—"Catholic Commercial Academy," Ex : "Montreal."

With regard to the School itself we quote the following from its prospectus :—

"The rapidly increasing industry and prosperity of the city of Montreal have assumed such proportions of late years as to make it not only the commercial capital of Canada, but one of the first business centres in America.

* As a proof of the liberal intention of the donor having been fully carried out, we may mention that the medal for 1875 was awarded to Master F. J. Doran, who is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

" This being the case, it was not surprising to find our citizens taking early measures to have the intellectual education of their young people keep pace with the development of their material resources. The Catholic portion of the population, unwilling to lag behind in the march of intellect, felt it incumbent on them to establish a first-class Commercial High School.

"A few years ago the Commissioners of Catholic Education undertook the work, and with laudable energy and enterprise brought it to a consummation ; and for the last three years it has been in most successful operation.

" The beautiful mountain of Montreal, lifting itself in 'royal' grandeur above the horizon, and stretching towards the city in a series of gently undulating hills, delights the beholder and varies the beauty of the surrounding landscape. The Reservoir, the Waterworks and the McGill University, occupy one of these declivities of the mountain, while handsome country seats—the residences of private gentlemen or wealthy merchants—occupy the others. Entirely isolated eminences, and still nearer to the city proper, stood one of those hills, which, from its extent and natural position, seemed well adapted for the size of a popular institution. This was the delightful spot chosen by the Catholic School Commissioners for the erection of the Commercial Academy.

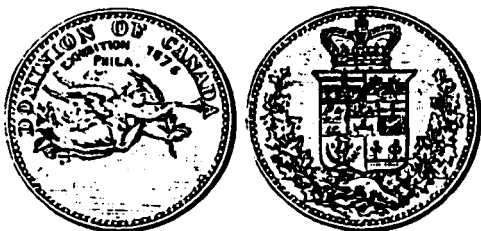
" The main building is 165 x 45 feet, and the style of architecture is that of the sixteenth century, an epoch so productive of combined strength and beauty of civil and municipal edifices. The style of architecture shows how well the ogival style may be made subservient to the exigencies of modern times, as exemplified in many of our public buildings and private mansions, as well as in the less pretending residences of citizens, where elegance and beauty combine with solidity and comfort.

" The Commercial Academy presents a strikingly well-disposed group of uniform buildings, the sameness of the archi-

ecture being relieved by tall towers and pretty pavilions in pleasing variety. In the centre *facade* of the main building stands a stately tower, eighty feet high, and at its base a flight of grey granite steps, crowned with two balustrades, leads to the main entrance door. Within this centre tower stands a large and costly clock, the large dial faces of which announce the passing hours with unerring certainty."

One of the chief workers in this enterprise, was Mr. P. S. Murphy, who is about founding a medal in connection with the Polytechnic course, lately added to the curriculum of the Academy. The dies are now being prepared by the Messrs. Wyon, and we hope soon with a short Article to usher it in to the list of our Canadian Numismatic treasures.

R. W. McL.



THE CANADIAN CENTENNIAL MEDAL.



IN our last we gave a short description of the United States Centennial Medal, with a promise of something in our next about the medal awarded to Canadian exhibitors by our government.

The Medal may be described as follows :

Obv :—" Dominion of Canada," a Herald.

Rev :—The Dominion Arms, enclosed within a wreath, Beaver underneath.

Our government seems to have shewn much energy in the encouragement of Canadian exhibits, and in securing a com-

plete representation of her products. The issue of this Medal was only one of the many means employed in bringing about this end. The effort was not futile, for there were awarded 403 Medals to Canadian exhibitors, no mean percentage considering our yet sparse population and undeveloped resources. Of the Canadian Medals, there were awarded 341 : consisting of 12 Gold, 134 Silver, and 195 Bronze.

The dies were engraved in France, and the Medals struck at the Paris Mint, although not equal to the works turned out by the Messrs. Wyon, they are still highly creditable as works of art, and will command attention in any cabinet.

As an instance of the facilities of the Paris Mint for such work, some two hundred having been ordered by cable, were delivered in Montreal within two weeks, and at a cost of one franc (nineteen cents) each.

R. W. McL.

MEETINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.



REGULAR Meeting was convened for Wednesday Evening, the 10th January, 1877, at which were present, Daniel Ross, Esq., in the Chair; Messrs. McLachlan, Horn, Smith, McLennan, Latour, Cushing and Hart. The minutes of the Annual Meeting were read and approved, and on motion of Mr. J. Horn, seconded by Major Latour, adopted.

The Secretary submitted correspondence, as follows :—From Governor-General's Secretary, of date 30th December; from E. A. Meredith, Esq., Deputy Minister of the Interior, 3rd January; from Secretary Protestant Board of School Commissioners, Montreal, of date 5th January.

Mr. McLachlan, laid on the table a Crown, $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown, 3s. and 1s. of Oliver Cromwell. Mr. G. E. Hart, $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown and 1s. of Oliver Cromwell, Henry VIII. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sovereign, James I. three $\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns, Gold Touch Piece of Charles II. and James II.; Louis I. of France, Louis III. and V., Louis d'Ors'; Suez Canal Medal, rare type; Crimean Officer's Medal, and Napoleon III., "Legion of Honor" Medal.

Mr. McLennan, read an Essay on the First Protestant Church in the Dominion, which is published in this number.

Several Autographs, were shown, belonging to Mr. MacPherson, among them Montcalm de St. Veran, receipting one month's pay as Ensign in French Navy, for January, 1750. As this seems inconsistent with the history, as far as known of the French General, but little credence can be given the document, though the signature appears to correspond with that of the General in character.

A letter of some Historical interest, was also shown, bearing date, "Paris le 19 Juin, 10 h du Soir," written on paper, bearing the water mark of the head of "Napoleon Buonaparte," laureated, with inscription "Napoleon Empereur des Français, Roi d'Italie," signed by "F. C." (Flahout, Chamberlain to the Emperor,) addressed to Monsigneur, (name not given,) advising him of the defeat of the Prussians, at "Ligny," and stating that he would soon be able to return to the Tuileries, as the English and Prussians were everywhere running before the French Army.

The Meeting thereafter adjourned.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Society, held on the 21st February, Daniel Rose, Esq, in the Chair. The following donations were handed in from Isaac F. Wood, Esq., New York, New England Historic and Numismatic Society's Medal; Martha Washington Centennial Medal; Washington Monument Medal; Haverford College, Memorial of Class 1862, Medal; Haverford College, Alumni Association Medal; two copies of each of the above, (Bronze and W. Metal.) From Mrs. Emily Bacon, Hatley, E. T., through Dr. Dawson, Montreal, Two Sandwich Island Cents. From Henry W. Holland, Esq., Boston, U. S., a Medal of Rev. W. E. Channing, in silver. From Edward Murphy, Esq., Montreal, a Bronze Medal of the "Catholic Commercial Academy." From Protestant Board of School Commissioners, Montreal, a Bronze Medal of the late Wm. Murray. From M. E. Caylus, Esq., New York, a Bronze copy of the Lincoln Memorial Medal, (founded by Penny subscriptions in France.) From R. W. McLachlan, Esq., Montreal, a Jacques Cartier Medal, white metal. From Dr. J. Crevier, Montreal, a Plan and Pamphlet, "Histoire de l'Isle St. Hélène." For all of which the thanks of the Society were voted.

The following from private collections, was laid on the table: A set of 15 crowns of the English series, including Elizabeth, Charles I., Commonwealth and Cromwell, notable alike for their condition, their scarcity, and their Historic interest. A number of books of the earliest issues, remarkable for their preservation, rarity and value, as well as specimens of the earliest typography, including "Perfectum Religiosorum," by David of Augsburg, a large paper copy, seemingly of the type of Petrus Schoeffer, and of epoch 1460, rubricated initials, without colophon, &c., in the original wood and leather binding. "Grammaticae Prinae Whittontoni," printed by Wynkyn de Worde, in English and Latin, (Son-in-law and Partner of

Caxton.) Statutes of Henry VII. and VIII., printed by Richard Pynson, (Caxton's apprentice) A marginal note defining Henry VIII.'s titles, on one of the pages, is in writing of that period. A volume printed by Johann Petit in 1508, (one of the first Paris Printers). "Silvayn's Declamations," Edition 1596, on which it is assumed Shakspeare, founded the "Merchant of Venice," (this work is excessively rare, and commands a very high price.) Boccacio, 1545. Sir Walter Raleigh's Advice, 1618, with Portrait Works of the Civil War, including "Eikon Basilicæ" 1648, with the scarce Plates, Acts and Ordinances of the Commonwealth, with Autograph "O. Cromwell," (book supposed to have belonged to him.) King James' Works, 1616. Miltons Paradise Lost, first edition, divided in 12 books, 1674. &c, &c.

An account was given of a recent visit to Repentigny, in search of the site of the Porteous Bridges; constructed by Mr. Thomas Porteous, an enterprising Merchant of Montreal, who obtained a charter from the Quebec Legislature, to connect the Island of Montreal with the main land, in 1808. Availing himself of the privilege, he erected three Bridges, on piles, one from Bout de l'Isle, to Isle Bourdon, 1600 feet, from thence to Repentigny Point, 600 feet, and a third from Isle Bourdon to Lachesnaye Point, (now Charlemagne,) 700 feet. These Bridges, unfortunately, were not destined to a long existence, having been carried away in the second year of their construction, by ice and spring flushes. Though not destined to a long existence, they were yet, destined to a long remembrance. Mr. Porteous, having procured from a Manchester firm, a series of checks in copper, which were given on entering the bridge, and taken up at the other end, serving as a check on the money collected. These checks were four in number, viz: Calèche, Charrette, Cheval and Personne, having each, three different Reverses: 1, De l'Isle de Montréal à l'Achesnaye on Repentigny; 2, De l'Achesnaye à l'Isle de Montréal on Repentigny; 3, De Repentigny à l'Isle de Montréal on l'Achesnaye, and as only a small quantity were obtained, they are consequently very scarce, and are otherwise highly prized as interesting specimens of early Canadian substitutes for paper tickets, having a like interest to those issued by the Montreal and Lachine Railway, of later years, as well as for their French inscription, and workmanship. Those from Lachesnaye are clipped, to more readily distinguish them from the others, this was merely done, for the convenience of the Toll Keepers and seems to have been the work of a rough-hand, on this side the water. These checks are quite unknown to the inhabitants of the locality, as well as the existence of the very bridges, and they regarded the specimens showed to them, with feelings of amazement, that their little hamlets should have been the object of so much importance, as to have, a special token to commemorate an event in their history, another proof of the value of Numismatics, in conserving events, which would otherwise have been entirely lost sight of and forgotten, years since. Of

the Bridges, but one abutment now stands, and that only partially, the Plans of their construction, are said to be in a dilapidated and abandoned House on Isle Bourdon, which was formerly used as a resting place or Inn, in connection with them. It may be of interest to mention, that the Tolls enforced were 6d. for a foot passenger, 1s. 3d. for a Calèche or Cart, 1s. for a Horse, and 6d. a head of Cattle.

A Regular Meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday Evening, 21st March. In absence of the presiding Officer, R. W. McLachlan, Esq., was voted to the Chair. Society's cabinet was enriched by the following donations: From I. F. Wood, Esq., New York, a copy, white metal, (one of 12 only) of the members' medal of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, having the rejected reverse die inscribed "Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, from Isaac F. Wood, of New York, 1877." A copy in bronze of the U. S. Grant Profile Medal, struck in Geneva by Hughes Bovy. From Boston Numismatic Society, copy of their constitution and by-laws. The following exhibits were made by Mrs. Learmont, through Mr. McLennan: A complete proof set of William IV., 1831, in velvet case, consisting of double sovereign, sovereign, half sovereign, gold; crown, half-crown, one shilling, sixpence, fourpence, threepence, twopence and penny, silver; penny, half-penny, and farthing, copper. Of this set it may be remarked that the owner is particularly fortunate in possessing such beautiful specimens of the really handsome coinage of the reign, the series being most difficult to acquire. The crown piece and double sovereign were not put in circulation, and are, therefore, regarded as patterns, though strictly speaking, they are coins, but of the most excessive rarity and consequent value. Mr. Cushing exhibited a half shekel of the year 2—Simon Maccabeus (B. C. 138). Shekels of undoubted authenticity have of late years been unearthed in Cyprus, more of the shekel value having been discovered than the half. This is said to be one of the number there found. A Lepton known as the Widow's mite. Mr. W. McLennan presented for examination a sword captured from the Dutch at the action of the "Cape of Good Hope," having a flint lock pistol in the hilt, seemingly of the manufacture of the early part of the 18th century. A weapon of this character is very uncommon. Mr. G. E. Hart exhibited to the Society a crown, Oliver Cromwell, 1658, in tin. A (Merlin Pattern) crown (proof), George IV., 1826. A medallion of the Princess of Wales, formed of "Petrified Water."—A Testoon and Groat, Mary Queen of Scots. "History of Independency," published in 1648, with the plate of Oliver Cromwell pulling down the "Royal Tree of Brittainc." To the lower branch of the tree (Charles 1st), the book "Eikon Basilicæ" is suspended, an undoubted evidence, as to public opinion, of the authorship of the work when first published.

In view of the approaching anniversary of the introduction of printing by Caxton, it was suggested by the Secretary that a conversazione and exhibition be held in June, to consist of a collection of books from public and private libraries, which would illustrate the progress which has been made in printing during the last four centuries, having specially in view the bringing together of books, pamphlets and newspapers printed in any part of the Dominion, as well as antiquities and Numismatics pertaining to it, the whole to be properly catalogued. The suggestion met with warm approval, and a special meeting will be held at the Society's Room, Natural History Society building, at 4 p.m., on Saturday, 31st inst., to mature a plan by which the contemplated conversazione may be fully considered and successfully carried out.

GERALD E. HART, *Secretary.*

EDITORIAL.

The complete, with this number, the fifth Volume of the *Canadian Antiquarian*, and we have to repeat the thanks tendered on former occasions to the many kind friends who have aided us in our efforts to sustain the *Journal* in a manner, we trust, creditable to the Society and the Country we represent. Judging from the many kind expressions of approbation received from our patrons and the press, we believe our efforts have been successful in creating a greater interest than heretofore in the study of Canadian Antiquities and Numismatics. We have to repeat, however, our former appeal, to our readers, that they should aid us by sending any item that they may meet with, suitable to our pages. We have also to ask our readers to help us in the extension of our circulation. This Journal being a Society enterprise, the members cannot devote the time necessary to canvass for subscribers and collect subscriptions, that a private enterprise can do,—we trust, therefore, that those in arrears will remit promptly the amount due, and that all our readers will endeavor to send to our Treasurer, R. W. McLachlan, Box 1236 P. O., Montreal, the name of at least one subscriber to our new

volume, and so aid us in extending the usefulness of our Journal.

— Colonel Greason of Arcadia, who is now in the city, has a coin which thus far has defied the utmost skill of the numismatists. It is of silver gilt with gold, is about the diameter and half the thickness of a nickle. On the obverse is a male head, with crown, moustache and goatee, together with an inscription, of which only a part can be deciphered. So far as legible, it is: R. E. X., Pom Sig III. The reverse has: G. R. O. S. A. R. Trip-1799. It is of very curious manufacture and very unique.—[*St. Louis Globe Democrat, February 26*]

— A curious seal, having, in Hebrew letters, the name of Haggai, son of Shebaniah, has been found in excavating near the site of the Mosque of Omar in Jerusalem. It bears the marks of extreme antiquity.

— At the Annual Meeting of the *American Numismatic and Archaeological Society*, held on the 21st March, the following officers were re-elected: Prof. Chas. E. Anthon, LL.D., of New York, *President*; Daniel Parish, Jr., of New York, *Vice-President*; Frederic J. DePeyster, of New York, *Vice-President*; Alexander Balmanno, of Brooklyn, *Vice-President*; William Poillon, of New York, *Secretary*; Benjamin Betts, of Brooklyn, *Treasurer*; Isaac F. Wood, New York, *Librarian*; Edward Groh, of Brooklyn, *Curator*.

REVIEWS.



THE *American Journal of Numismatics* for January, has an article entitled, The "*Gloriam Regni*," by Charles E. Anthon, LL.D. This title is adopted from the two first words of the legend on the reverse of the earliest silver coins, struck for circulation in New France, concerning which the article is written. It is exhaustive of the subject, containing, besides most of what was

already known regarding the matter, some new and interesting facts. Even the number of known specimens, and the cabinets where they are preserved, is given. We may here state, that there is still another held by a collector in Montreal, which has not been mentioned in that catalogue, making in all six. It was obtained from a collector in Hamburg, who has one in extra fine condition. The specimen under consideration is in ordinary preservation, somewhat rubbed by circulation.

The idea running through the article seems to be a claim of the coin as belonging to the long series, relating to the United States. From former claims in that direction, we know that it may be made on doubtful authority. Some small portion of the issue may, and no doubt has circulated among some of the colonies now forming part of the United States, but that it was issued as the only small change for that vast territory, seems impossible. It would be only, "a drop in the bucket." Why the issue would be hardly sufficient to distribute a single coin to each of the towns and villages now dotted over its surface. Then too, almost all authorities agree in stating that the issue was for circulating in Canada. As the following quoted from Leblanc, will help to confirm :

"Afin de faciliter le commerce dans le Canada, le Roy fit fabriquer pour cent mille livres de Louis de 15 sols de 5 sols, et des doubles de cuivre pur. Ces monnaies étaient de même cours, poids et loi que celles de France. Sur les Louis d'Argent de 15 sols et de 5 sols, au lieu de "Sit nomem domini benedictum," il y avait "Gloriam regni tui dicent," et sur les doubles, "Doubles de l'Amérique Française."

Description de la pièce de 15 sols :

LVD. XIII. D.G. * FR. ET NAV. REX,

Buste Juvenile de Louis XIV. à droite' tête laurée, perruque longue et bouclée. Le buste drapé par dessus la cuirasse.

" Rev : GLORIAM REGNI TVI. DICENT, 1670.
Ecu au 3 fleurs de lys surmonté de la couroune royale.

" Module 27 Millimètres.

Piece de 5 sols semblable a la précédente,
Module 21 Millimètres."

From this it will be observed that the issue is distinctly stated to be for Canada, the size also is given, shewing that the smaller is the one generally known to collectors. From the inscription also on the doubtful copper piece, "French America," the Canadian claim is made more certain, as Canada was then known as New France.

There is also a short Article on the Canadian War Medals of 1812 in which, the expression, O. E. Loyalist is used in error for U. E., meaning in full United Empire Loyalist. Altogether the number is one of the best yet issued.

— In *The Numismatic Chronicle*, we have a short article on the Sommer Island peices by H. W. Henfry. From it we learn that those early Bermuda Coins were not authorized by the colony, but were perhaps circulated by some enterprising tradesman, for the convenience of his business, as the sole currency was tobacco. There are also several other articles of interest among which we may mention a continuation of Madden's Jewish Coinage, and a description of the "Tower issue" of Charles I.

— The *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, gives a continuation of the *Essai de Numismatic, Yproise* and several other articles relating to Continental Numismatics.

Errata.—Page 172, near bottom, for "Desporees," read Desportes; for "Montagnois," read Montagnais.