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A FEW WORDS ON A CANADIAN POLITICAL  
COIN.

BY WILLIAM KINGSFORD, ESQUIRE.

*(Concluded.)*



THE *Quebec Gazette*, started with the view of sustaining this clique, directed its efforts to create what is called a British party. Judged by their professed creed, the French Canadian has always been purely British. His attempts have always been directed to claim his privilege as such. It is he who reminded Sir James Craig, that these were not the days of the French Intendants. In all the difficulties with which he has had to struggle, he has never been tempted to threaten a southern connexion as an extrication for them. Men, however, are always ready to catch at words, and in this case the trap was baited with all that prejudice could suggest. Mr. Cary, the editor of the paper, inaugurated much of the bitterness which subsequently arose. The Assembly, however, were not to be outdone, and on some journalistic criticism, Mr. Berthelot, in his place declared, that Mr. Carey had presumed to interfere with the proceedings of the House. Mr. Carey was taken into custody and very humbly apologised. So he was allowed to return to

his vocations. In 1806 the *Canadien* appeared. The proprietors claimed "*la liberté d'un Anglais qui est à présent celle d'un Canadien.*" While "*rien de contraire à la religion aux bonnes moeurs, ou à l'intérêt de l'état,*" could be admitted. The quarrel accordingly was now ripe and ready; the lists were prepared, and it was evident to any one who looked upon the situation, that a spark was only wanting to set this combustible matter in a blaze.

It was at this embarrassing position of affairs that Sir James Craig arrived in Canada. He landed 18th October, 1807. He was then 57 years of age, forty-two of which he had passed in the army. He had seen service on this continent, having been present in the actions at Saratoga, under the miserably incompetent, but gallant Burgoyne. He had borne a leading part in the capture of the Cape of Good Hope; he had served five years in India, and subsequently commanded the British Corps d'Armée in the Mediterranean in 1805. No one could have brought a more brilliant military reputation to the country, and doubtless he was selected for this very cause, owing to the threatening aspect of our relations with the United States. His constitution, however, was thoroughly broken, and having before us his age, it is not hard to understand the despondent tone in which he speaks of "the pressure of disease acquired in the service of my country." But his death, seven months after his retirement from Canada, only too well tells the tale of a shattered health, of a broken constitution, and the unmistakable prostration caused by hopeless malady. Craig's first parliament was marked with no unusual event. The House of Assembly, however, passed a bill excluding judges from their body, which the Legislative Council threw out, and the Assembly declared the seat of Mr. Hart, a Hebrew, vacant, because he was a Jew. In so acting, however, they merely followed the recognized intolerant doctrines of the day. Craig's addresses from the throne were dictatorial and wordy. Judged by

any standard, they must appear highly impolitic. There is a paternal tone running through them, which must have been exceedingly unpalatable to the young gentlemen of the *Canadien*, who had been reading Blackstone and De Lorme, and who were primed with the axioms of constitutional government gathered in the study. No little of this counsel was couched in the form,—men like the least,—that of telling those to whom it was addressed, virtually that it was necessary to tell them these things ; and when we come to examine the meaning of the generalities, they do not offer a single practical suggestion. This misjudged tone was the greater error, as the utterance was made in the face of a general election when governments if wise, are reticent. The *Canadien* was now in full activity. Its articles are temperate to a degree so far as its political tone is considered. But undoubtedly the writers did their best to widen the chasm of difference of race which it was the policy of the office holder to suggest. It is astonishing that the writing is so tame and common place, and utterly bewildering that it should ever have subjected its authors to persecution. Mr. Garneau says sententiously "*l'apparition de ce journal marque l'ère de la liberté de la presse.*" To our mind it marks no point at all in the history of the Country, but the imbecility and injustice of the Quebec Government clique. The columns of the paper contain essays on government, without the least power, shewing that their authors but imperfectly understood the questions they discussed. At the same time they were laudably free from personality. What was written was put to paper with the design of controlling the vote of the House of Assembly, and if the leaders of the movement had known how to wield the house they created, they would have been formidable. But it was in this point they failed. The leading men, although possessing ability, were singularly devoid of prudence. They seem never clearly to have understood the true position of a House of Assembly,

in any parliamentary system, when even it possesses the most ample of rights and privileges. Bordager and Bedard were men in no way deficient in power, but they were always ready to push matters to extremes as if ignorant that politics is essentially a science, the ruling principle of which is often that of compromise. Above all, they appear never to have thought that the true Statesman avoids every cause of needless irritation to an opponent. The great fault of the *Canadien* was to pander to the discord of the hour. Wit in its pages in no way exists; but it knew how to touch the chord of jealous national susceptibility. Thus we read—*“ Dans le dictionnaire ministeriel : mauvais sujet anti-ministeriel—democrat, sans-culotte et damné [sic] Canadien: veulent dire la meme chose.”*

Any wise and prudent ruler would here end the crisis in a different mode to Sir James Craig. He would have shewn the French Canadian that England was no respecter of persons, that the old and new subjects were equal in her eyes. He would have snubbed the clique of insolent toadies who were deceiving him for their own ends,—and as Lord Durham did later, he would have treated with contempt the insolent airs and underbred pretentiousness of the Government official women. In an evil hour for himself, this most honest and worthy of men acted otherwise. Listening to his irresponsible advisers, he dismissed five prominent French Canadian gentlemen from the militia, on the ground of being proprietors of a seditious and libellous publication. Only that the exception can be found in his own government, no more arbitrary stretch of power can be met in any country under British rule. These gentlemen were Messrs. Pourt, Bedard, Taschereau, Borgia and Blanchet. When it is recollected that this step was taken within eight months after Craig's arrival in Canada, we can estimate the extent of the passion which misrepresentation had instilled into his mind.

The new parliament met in April, 1809. The Governor's speech was again unfortunate, more especially as the Legislature had been convoked on twenty-six days' notice only. Craig was decisive on the point of causeless jealousies and unfounded suspicions. The phrase was only too suggestive of implied reproof, and the discontented turned to old subjects of discontent, with more than the old feeling of rancour. Of the new Parliament, 14 were of British origin, and 36 French Canadians, a proportion generally found at this day. We presume that it is equally representative of religion, making the reduction of one from the Protestants for the persecuted Israelites. The old bill for disqualifying Judges, and another for expelling the Jew had been introduced, and Parliament was in the middle of its deliberations, when, in the second week of May, Craig went down in state and summoned the legislature to his presence and assented to five bills of little moment. In a speech, perhaps only to be equalled by that of Cromwell, he announced his intention of dissolving the Assembly. He told them that in the place of promoting harmony, they had wasted their time in frivolous debates, and that they had abused their functions; that they had neglected matters of necessity; that they had been intemperate and had acted detrimentally to the best interests of the country. He thanked the Legislative Council for their unanimity, zeal and unremitting attention; and likewise extended his thanks to a considerable portion of the House of Assembly, and he stated that it was his intention to call a new Provincial Parliament. So extraordinary a dismissal could not fail but to create strong feelings, and to cause important results. The Canadian party, hitherto somewhat divided, were by this violent proceeding, driven into the unity which has kept them together in such compact form to this hour, and from which however surely, in the present position of parties, they are but slowly disintegrating. The emergencies of modern politics are so differ-

ent to the sentiment that has hitherto lead them to sink minor differences, that they are now somewhat resolving themselves into different spheres of opinion. That they have not hitherto done so, is greatly owing to the extreme conduct of Craig at this period, which led them to recognize the necessity of an unswerving party allegiance. A new Assembly was elected more hostile than ever to the Government. It met in January, 1810. Craig was somewhat more politic than heretofore. He expressed his readiness in His Majesty's name to assent to a bill making judges ineligible for Parliament; but the Governor's unfortunate verbosity grated on the Assembly, and the first resolution carried, declared all interference with the functions of the House a breach of privilege. The House then proceeded to take up the Civil List, advancing the right to remodel and to vote the supply, at the same time offering to meet the whole cost of expenditure. Acknowledging the beneficence of the mother country, the House of Assembly expressed its readiness to relieve her of future cost, and as in the Imperial Parliament, to vote the estimates, and to impose the taxes necessary to defray them.

It was in these crises that the Assembly shewed its ignorance of constitutional form. Instead of arrogantly claiming to monopolize all power of action, its effort should have been directed towards inducing the Legislative Council to participate in a joint address.

Opposition to this step on the part of the Council was to be foreseen, an opposition passion extending over three or four years. But eventually the justice of the claim would have entailed its success. The Home Government never had but one thought towards Canada, viz., that of establishing a prosperous and happy community, and, if occasion had exacted it, it would specially have sent a Governor delegated to consummate this policy. The impractical character of the French Canadian politician of that day, interfered

with any such line of conduct. When we judge these men, by the light of their countrymen in the present Dominion Parliament, it seems unaccountable, they so ill understood the reform they could constitutionally advocate. Lafontaine and Morin of the last generation, thoroughly knew the precise policy to follow ; and men like the late Sir G. Cartier, or Mr. Langevin and Mr. Cauchon of the present race of politicians, could never commit the blunders of sixty years since.

The address was voted and presented to the governor, requesting him to lay it before His Majesty's Ministers for transmission to King, Lords and Commons. But the Governor refused to receive it, on the constitutional ground that all grants of money should, in the first instance, come in the form of a recommendation from the Crown, and that although such grants originate in the Lower House, they were invalid without the vote of the other branches of the Legislature. He further pointed out that the course was unusual indeed, without precedent, for a single branch of the legislature to address in any form either of the Imperial Houses of Parliament ; that His Majesty's Ministers were not the medium of communication with the House of Commons ; and that without the Royal command, it was beyond his duty to place any such address in their hands for the purpose named. However, as a testimony of the good intentions of His Canadian subjects, he would transmit the address to the King, and he would do so, to shew rather his sense of the voluntary pledge and promise, and that the step must not be held as compliance with any unconstitutional proceeding.

But the Parliament was not to end in peace. A Bill was introduced making Judges incapable of sitting in the Lower House. Sent to the Upper House, a clause was added that it should take effect after the expiration of the present Parliament. The House of Assembly therefore declared Judge DeBonne's seat vacant. But Sir James Craig was on his side in no way to be outgeneralled, for he at once pro-

rogued parliament, and he informed the members that he had determined again to appeal to the people. This step was taken on the 26th February, 1810. Within twenty days another proceeding followed, so uncalled for, so arbitrary, so marked by folly, that every one concerned must partake of the disgrace with which history has stamped the act. This was the seizure of the *Canadien*. On the warrant of Chief Justice Sewell, a party of soldiers, with a magistrate, entered the printing office of this paper on the 17th March, and seized the whole of the type, presses and paper. The printer was also apprehended, and in two days afterwards three members of the House of Assembly, Messrs. Bedard, Blanchet and Taschereau were arrested at Quebec. Messrs. Laforce, Pierre Papineau and Corbeil, undergoing the same treatment at Montreal.

On the 21st March, the Governor issued one of his extraordinary proclamations, a proof that the whole scheme was pre-determined. No one can doubt Sir J. Craig's honesty and excellence of character; and the only explanation possible to this extraordinary proceeding is that the office-holders seeing that there was a chance of their position being assailed, had persuaded him that really some traitorous conspiracy did exist. It is not impossible that the desire existed of embroiling the Imperial Government in the quarrels which they themselves created, the more firmly to assure themselves against Provincial influence, and the better to secure the positions they held. One fact is certain, nothing in the columns of the *Canadien* warranted the outrage. There was no rebellion of any sort whatever. The gentlemen implicated were certainly troublesome members of the House of Assembly, but we presume even Sir J. Craig would scarcely recognize such a cause as the reason for arrest.

Sir James Craig met his new Parliament on the 12th December. The prisoners had been released excepting Mr. Bedard, who declined to leave his prison and demanded a



trial, and it was evident his detention would be the cause of difficulty. But the Governor, with all his faults, was personally respected. He was a bold, dashing soldier,—kindly—in his relations with men, a gentleman—like the theoretic Bishop of old, given to hospitality,—which cannot be said of every Canadian Governor General,—and of men too, much abler than Sir J. Craig, whose administration has yet to be written, and whose want of duty in this respect,—and there are those who recognize it as a duty,—is still unpardoned. The members, too, recollected his firmness and determination, and his unbending character. The result is, that much as they disliked to renew the temporary act for the better preservation of His Majesty, the provisions of which had been strained to arrest Bédard and the others, when sent down from the Upper House, they passed it. It is due to their patriotism to bear in mind the troublous times in which they acted, for it was then very evident that war with the United States must follow, and the Canadian of every race and creed had thrown his fortunes with Great Britain, to go through the glorious three years which followed.

This contingency had doubtless great influence on the policy of the Quebec Legislature. There was, however, the usual interchange of manifestoes. The Governor commenced with the general advice he always seemed to think it his duty to offer to the House of Assembly, followed with the tone, which they took, as if it were incumbent on them to resent it,—while the Governor replied with the same generalities with which he had commenced,—in their way, ill judged and offensive. The session, however, passed over quietly, if not with cordiality, and the House was prorogued on the 21st March.

But it was plain that the day of Sir James Craig was passed. Previous to the prorogation of Parliament, he had been informed that his request to be released from the Government, owing to his declining health, had been acceded

to. His last speech from the throne may be recognized as an official farewell. But he could not divest himself of his love of sermonizing. He inculcated submission to the laws; warned them against the attendant evils of that prosperity on which he congratulated the members,—the evils of luxury and dissipation,—appealed to the efforts of religion and the magistracy to counteract their effects. Cautioned his hearers against envy and jealousy, and advocated the mutual intercourse of kindness and benevolence. "I am earnest in this advice, gentlemen," he continued! "It is probably the last legacy of a very sincere well-wisher," and he proceeded to trace the condition of the united people he was leaving, more in accordance with his own honest illusions, than with the real condition of the Province. Sir James Craig left Canada in June, 1811. He died in England, January, 1812.

It is somewhat difficult to analyze a complex character like that of Sir James Craig, and while condemning no small part of his administration, in itself generally the true criterion of worth, to speak of the man with respect and reverence. Garneau introduces him as "*administrateur fantastique et borné*," and we cannot deny that there is some warrant for the epithet. Craig most certainly was ignorant of the true principles of Colonial Government as we understand them to-day. But in this respect, he was no worse than his *entourage*, or his opponents. He differed, however, from most of the men about him, in this, that his policy was a matter of faith, and that his truth was genuine and deep. Indeed it has never even been questioned. His nature was singularly straightforward and honest, and untainted with one ignoble motive. Even the most one-sided of French Canadian historians, tells us "*il n'avait pas au fond un mauvais cœur*," and the proof of the estimation in which he was held as a soldier and leader, and as one to be followed and trusted, is found in the conduct of the French Canadians themselves, who in that time of trial nobly answered to the call of

patriotism and duty, and filled the ranks of the militia when the appeal for enrolment was made. The chance of war with the United States lay before the Province, but no one doubted the ability or experience of Craig to meet the crisis. Thus in spite of his unfortunate self-assertion, the high qualities of a generous nature, ever on the surface, gained for him a universal feeling of respect.

The British population had been taught to believe that he was the champion of their nationality, and their devotion was without limit. It is to those he failed to conciliate that we must look for the less enthusiastic judgment of his measures and policy, and the latter will find as little favor with all lovers of good government at this advanced period of the century, as when in the first decade they were censured by a vote of the Assembly. No one, however, has impugned the sincerity, the patriotism, the conviction by which they were dictated. It has never been even hinted that he acted otherwise than from a sense of right. But he labored under the misfortune of having advisers interested in the perpetuation of the abuses which were assailed, and of being opposed by politicians in the very infancy of the knowledge of statesmanship, who, however right they started in their desire for change, invariably permitted themselves to be placed in the wrong. Craig committed great faults, but he possessed great qualities. The prompting motive of his life was duty; and yet it is to such a character that an obscure unknown personage, on a rude, half legible coin, has applied the reproach of being "*Vexator Canadensis*," to be remembered so long as Numismatics remain a science. The perpetrator little foresaw the immortality he was conveying, and the extent to which the challenge would be answered. For we believe, that when the history of Canada comes to be written, as the duty has yet to be performed by men free from prejudice, and removed from the active influences which bewilder and pervert judgment, Craig, with all his errors,

will stand forth as no displeasing portrait, but as a character which many would do well to imitate,—in his generosity, his honesty of purpose, his courage and his gentleness,—we use the word advisedly,—while they avoid the errors, and blemishes of his administration, most of which sprang, not from want of principle, or from an ill balanced and weak mind, but from want of experience; want of political knowledge, and above all, from being thrown amid unprincipled, interested and irresponsible advisers.

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A RARE BOOK.



**I**N this age of cheap literature, it is a little wonderful to find that the very highest prices yet realized, are paid for the early specimens of the printer's craft. But so it is. There was a sale very recently in London of a small collection of rarities belonging to Mr. Perkins. The catalogue numbered but 865 lots, yet it was confidently predicted that the proceeds of the sale would reach twenty thousand pounds sterling, and even this enormous total was considerably exceeded by the actual result. The great feature of the sale was the submission to competition of two copies of the famous Mazarin Bible, one on vellum and the other on paper. The Mazarin Bible gets its name from the fact that the copy first known to bibliographers, was discovered in the library of Cardinal Mazarin. It has the double distinction of being, probably, the first edition of the Latin Bible, and the first book printed with metal types by Gutenberg and Faust. As it has no date (the first edition with a date is 1462,) the year of its production can only be stated conjecturally, as not earlier than 1450, nor later than 1455. "There can be little doubt," says a London correspondent, "that this book was printed at Mayence, and we have the usual roundabout testimony that before the sheets were worked off the cost of it had reached

4,000 florins. Whether on paper or on vellum, it is one of the finest books and rarest in the world, and one of the finest as well as earliest specimens of printing. One can almost agree with the cataloguer that in contemplating this work, the mind is lost in astonishment that the inventors of printing should, by a single effort have exhibited the perfection of their art." The price which the copy on vellum brought was £3,400 sterling, and the copy on paper £2,690. These are the highest prices ever bid for a printed book, the highest price on record previous to this sale being £2,260 at the Roxburgh sale by the Marquis of Blandford for a unique Valdarfer Boccaccio of 1471.

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"CHAGOUAMIGNON."

BY T. S. BROWN.



**I**HAT future Etymologists may not be over distressed by the name of a short lane, running from between 420 and 422 St. Paul Street to Capital Street, Montreal, which is written on the directing board, "*Chagouamignon*," I will furnish some explanation. Of course the word is "Indian" and like most of the so called Indian words, one of our own manufacture.

In old times on the corresponding board, it was written, "Chag8omigon," in very rude letters; and nobody in the neighbourhood could tell the meaning. Some years later I learned, from a "Pundit" at Caughnawaga, that it was the Iroquois word "Shawanagan," meaning "the eye of a needle," and the name of the falls on the St. Maurice, twenty four miles from Three Rivers, where it is applicable to the gorge through which the waters pass to the basin below. The "W" or "Wh" is often required in the Iroquois language, and as the letter is not in the French alphabet, the missionaries have substituted the figure "8" in their printed

books, used in the Indian Schools. This figure 8 (*huit* in French, and pronounced very like "Wheat,") makes a fair equivalent.

To show the change we take in making "Indian" names, the names of the falls above mentioned is found written in public documents "Shawanagan," "Shewinegon" and with several other transpositions of letters.

The real origin is probably Algonquin, a sewing needle, being in the language, "Chabounikan," "Needle," generally being "Shabonigan" Between this last word, and the name of the lane, or of the falls, the changes are interesting, as showing how modern words are made.

As to the lane itself, like the proverbial "Needle on the hay-mow," it is anything but conspicuous.

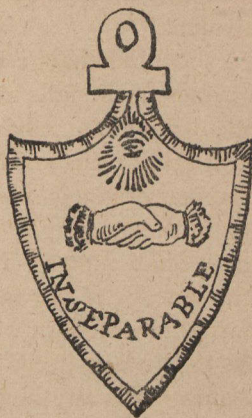
### AN ENGRAVED SILVER MEDAL OF THE "FRERES DU CANADA," 1786.

BY SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, BART.



IN the first number of the *Antiquarian* that appeared, was on an account of the Beaver Club instituted at Montreal in 1785, by Merchants then carrying on the Indian trade of Canada. Their badge of membership was an engraved Gold Medal which was described. This medal is referred to now because it was formerly the custom, even as far back as the time of Charles I. to use badges of the kind, and almost invariably they were engraved. Indeed in those days, it was the practice to use engraved silver counters in playing cards, many exquisite examples of which have come down to our own time, by the hand of well known artists, and some occur in my collection of coins and medals.

The Beaver Club was not the only body in Canada that used these engraved medals for its members. There was

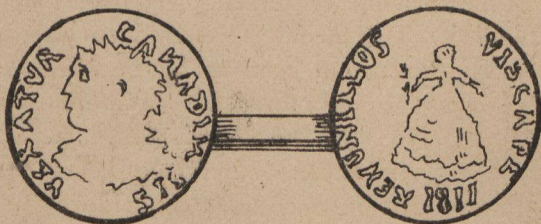


MEDAL

OF THE

"FRERES DU CANADA."

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"VEXATOR CANADENSIS"

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another one, that went by the name of "Freres du Canada," founded in 1786, and their badge of membership consisted of an engraved silver medal in the shape of a heart, on the obverse of which, within a fancy engraved border around the rim, are the words "*Freres du Canada 1786.*" On the reverse is a similar border, with an eye at the top of the middle of the heart, and lower down about the centre, two hands clasped, beneath which is the word "*inseparable.*" The illustration gives an accurate representation of this medal of the natural size. On the cross piece on the obverse, near the perforation for the ribbon, is an incused stamped mark, with the letters "N R," evidently the initials of the engraver of the medal. I am not sufficiently well versed in the history of the time at which this club was formed to give much information myself about it, but probably some of the readers of the journal may be able to do so. I do not think the medal was a badge of any religious brotherhood, nor that the society was in anyway similar to the "Christian Brothers" in Canada at the present time, who are engaged in teaching.

The history of the medal is this: it came into the possession of my uncle, Major George Gibb of Sorel, with other things, by the will of an old Highland Officer, who fought on the Plains of Abraham, afterwards settled in Montreal, and died in 1811. It was a Christmas gift to me from my relative in 1836, who could give me no information concerning the Society of which it was a badge, nor has enquiry on my part elicited any particulars worthy of notice. In all probability the Society or Brotherhood was not confined to any one place in Canada, but included a body whose ramifications extended to various parts of the country, although its headquarters may have been at Montreal, and this, one is disposed to believe is not far from the truth. It has occurred to me also, that the old Highland Officer, who had shared in the campaign which led to the Conquest of Canada may



have been himself one of the "*Freres du Canada*," for he was living in Montreal in 1786. As furnishing however, some additional information of interest and novelty, it seems desirable to place a notice of this Society and its medal in the pages of the *Antiquarian*.

London, June 18, 1873.

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## NOTES ON COINS.

BY THE LATE STANLEY C. BAGG, F.N.S.

*(From a paper read before the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal.)*



NUMISMATICS as a Science has a claim on all intelligent persons that no other subject of study can surpass. In Coins and Medals, more than in any other monuments, the past is preserved and its heroes and great events are kept memorable, forms of worship, manners and customs of nations; titles of kings and emperors may thus be determined;—in fact, coins have been frequently of the greatest service, by illustrating doubtful points of history, and even by bringing to light circumstances and events unknown to us before. Without the help of medals and inscriptions, we should be ignorant of a fact exceeding honorable to the memory of Antoninus Pius. Possibly it was to the almost imperishable nature of the splendid medals of the Augustan age that Horace alluded, when he spoke of a fame more enduring than brass. Then as now, the record of coins and medals were regarded as most lasting; and it may be safely affirmed, that we owe as much of our historical knowledge of the remote past to the coins of nations long since past away, as we owe to their written chronicles on paper or parchment.

Coins first consisted of rude lumps of metal, and were afterwards stamped on one side only with simple devices, such as a pomegranate or bird, helmet or flower. The device

was afterwards improved into a head, generally of the patron divinity of the country or town where the money was coined; and at a subsequent period the clumsy mark of the hammer, visible on the earliest specimens, was exchanged for some emblem or device, thus giving to each side of the coin a similar decoration.—Portraiture of rulers was not introduced on coins before the reign of Alexander the Great, and he was first represented as the god Jupiter Ammon, in which character he appears on a coin struck by Lysimachus. A Grecian Drachma, coined in the days of Alexander the Great, was picked up in the streets of the once buried Pompeii. It has on the obverse the head of Alexander; on the reverse, a figure of Jupiter sitting in a chair, holding a *hasta pura* (spear of favor) in his left hand, and an imperial eagle in the right,—the inscription is Alexander. During the age Phidias and Praxiteles, the most flourishing period of Greek art, some of the most beautiful statues of divinities were copied on coins, and occasionally groups of figures were added, so that by this means we can behold transcripts of many celebrated works which perished years ago. This custom, also prevailed in the time of the Roman emperors. Coins may fairly be called sculpture in miniature; and it is by their means that the famous Venus of Cnidus, the Palatine Apollo, and the Colossus of Rhodes, are still preserved, although history too clearly narrates the exact circumstances of their destruction. Various family types occur in Roman Consular Coins, which commemorate some remarkable events connected with the consulships of certain individuals.

As historical records, therefore, these coins are peculiarly interesting. The coins of the Æmilian family supply striking examples of types of this class. The imperial types exhibit triumphs, and consular processions, the Emperors continuing to retain the ancient consular rank and authority. Allusions to the consulships and consulships-elect of the

emperors are frequent in the legends on the imperial coins; the compound titles which the emperors were pleased to assume, with their names, are also in this same manner recorded.

It will be borne in remembrance that the title IMP. (Imperator) was not prefixed to the imperial name until, in later times, the Romans had become so familiarized with sovereignty that they no longer hesitated publicly to recognize the fact.

Under the title of Roman Medallions are included all those productions of the Roman mint which exceed the current coin in size and weight. These medallions were struck both at Rome, and in the Provinces of the empire, on various occasions, generally for the purpose of commemorating some event of historical interest, and occasionally for ordinary currency. Before Hadrian, Roman medallions are very rare, but subsequently they are of more frequent occurrence. The medallions struck by the Senate bear the letters S. C. (Senatus Consulto.) The following Emperors commemorated their conquests in Britain on certain of their coins:—Claudius, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Commodus, Severus, Caracalla, and Geta. A few years since a number of small brass coins, evidently from a Roman Mint, were dug out at Canwick, at a depth of eighteen inches from the surface. The majority are in a high state of preservation, especially some of the time of Constantine the Great, commonly known as the first Christian Emperor. A small brass coin is comparatively little impaired by the immense lapse of years it must have lain in the ground. The obverse, which is sharp, clear, and distinct, has upon it the helmeted head of the Emperor, and bears the inscription CONSTANTINVS AVG. (Constantinus Augustus.) The reverse is less distinct; but upon it may be traced two winged figures, apparently in an act of ovation, and an inscription which, though partially erased, in all probability was VICTORIÆ BRITANNICÆ.

Though the statues of marble, the arches of triumph, the gorgeous palaces reared by the Monarchs of the Empire of Rome, have been razed to the ground, or have crumbled into dust, these, in themselves, paltry coins, remain monuments of the might of the age they represent, and record, fresh as the day they were coined, such great historical facts in their inscriptions as *Victoriae Britannicæ*, and *Judæa Capta*.

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### ST. LAWRENCE.

SUGGESTED BY A VISIT TO THE SUMMIT OF THE MOUNTAIN AT  
MONTREAL.



THE following lines first appeared in "*The Literary Garland*," published by Mr. John Lovell of this City, in 1840 :

I gaze on thee !

Path of a thousand streams, which, wandering, seek  
A home, where ocean's mighty crested waves  
Dash round the sea-god's car—the common bourne  
Of the " wide waste of water,"—and the sire  
Of the mountain cataract and sluggish pool !—  
Of fount and rivulet—of rain and dew ! \* \* \* \*

Alone I stand,  
With God and Nature, where the giant trees  
Lift their strong arms in worship mute to heaven,  
While the sunset woos their tinted leaves  
To meet the kiss of even. All is still—  
The waters, gilded with departing day  
Reflect the purity above—around—  
Or for a moment crest their mimic waves  
With feathery spray, mocking ocean seas  
When the wild winds run riot with the storm,

While ever and anon they calmly sink  
 In placid beauty into rest again,  
 And tiny barks, whose freight is love and youth,  
 Dance on the river's breast as though they joyed  
 In the glad hopes of this most jocund hour.

My heart is stirred  
 With thoughts tumultuous, when thus I gaze,  
 From the proud mountain's crest, on earth and sky,  
 And the wide range of forest, field, and vale,  
 While in its mighty course St. Lawrence bears  
 His sea-bound tribute on. Surpassing fair  
 Majestic stream, art thou! I love to trace,  
 As with a visioned eye, thy devious path,  
 Through solitary wilds, from that lone spot  
 Where first the gen'rous earth is oped to give  
 Thy babbling fount to Heaven. Methinks I see  
 Thy nameless brooklet, in its fated' course,  
 Gathering its tribute from its kindred streams  
 Till, rich in borrowed power, it speeds along  
 Father and king of water. Anon ye sleep  
 On the broad breast of the untrodden plain  
 In all the attributes of seas, save those  
 Which human lips bestow.

Thy shores are fringed  
 With gorgeous trees, that dip their pendant arms  
 In the cool waters, while beneath their shade  
 Disports the playful fawn. The mother deer,  
 Guarding the gambols of her much-loved young,  
 With timid ear erect, is watching there,  
 Lest danger come with stealthy footstep nigh.

The scene is one  
 My fancy loves to dwell on. Peace is there  
 While man, the spoiler, comes not! In the wild  
 And generous rangers of these forest homes

I trace a type of what our lot had been  
 Had not the sin of disobedience come  
 To chase our Faith away! But, ah! e'en here!  
 Where none whose ear hath ever drank the sound  
 Of Revelation, is the withering curse  
 "Written in sunbeams." On my senses thrill  
 The echoing shout of those whose sight is death  
 To the weak habitants of wood and wild.

\* \* \* \* \*

Again I stand

On the sky-towering mount—the verdant plains,  
 The swelling waters, and the forest trees,  
 Lie spread before me, as one giant leaf  
 From Nature's glorious book—the city's towers,  
 With glittering spires reflecting back the ray  
 Of the young moonbeam. A holy stillness reigns  
 On the delicious scene, and heaven looks down  
 In smiles of beauty on the sleeping world.

Methinks mine eye  
 Can trace the windings of the river's path,  
 And far on the horizon verge descrie  
 The white sail of some ship from other land,  
 Swelling in even's breeze, and hurrying on  
 Unto the wished-for haven! Her decks, perchance,  
 Are crowded with a hundred wanderers, wooed  
 Unto our fair and fertile shores, with tales  
 Of their magnificence—the teeming' wealth  
 Poured out from Nature's ever bounteous lap.  
 If it be so, I send upon the breeze  
 A cordial welcome, from one friendly heart  
 That fain would see unnumbered homes arise  
 Amid our boundless wastes.

Yon winged ship  
 Hath sped, unwavering, on her destined course ;

And oft, at night, the wailing winds careered  
Amid her cordage, and her planks replied,  
In dreary cadence, to the tempest's howl ;  
But, to the quivering needle true, she swept  
O'er all the trackless wilderness of waves ;  
And many an aching eye, now strained to view  
The nearing city, hath of late reposed  
On naught but sea and sky—yet faith hath kept  
Their spirits fearless, and their hopes hath fed—  
And now they reap the fruits of the fond trust :  
The breaking dawn shall see them tread the soil  
On which their dreams repose !  
Theirs is no joyous lot—though not all sad,  
For hope is theirs ! 'Twere vain to tell  
To him who hath not felt the burning tear  
That sears the rose upon the exile's cheek—  
The agony of him who ne'er again  
May see the "spot where he was born," or scan  
The "old familiar faces" that he loved.  
The thoughts that crowd the cavern of the heart,  
Linking the future to the hallowed past,  
Are snapped asunder as a brittle reed,  
And the lone wanderer, in his sorrow, deems  
That he, wherever he may roam, must be  
A lonely one in crowds. And when the bark  
Is slowly gliding o'er the noiseless deep,  
The far-off hills into their ether changing,  
His heart grows sick, and he would gladly brave  
All human ills, so he might sleep at last  
Besides his father's grave.

Yet "time will soothe  
The wayward spirit," and the hopes which fill  
The eager spirit of the emigrant,  
Will, in his bosom, take the place of love.

A few brief weeks careering o'er the deep  
 And the pent spirit longs again to see  
 The green and laughing earth—and when, at last,  
 The vessel rides upon our mimic seas,  
 And proud St. Lawrence, with its tree-crown'd shores,  
 Its verdant island's and its frowning steeps,  
 Its rock-girt cities, and its iron towers,  
 Crowned with the banners of his own loved isle,  
 Burst on the wanderer's eye—their grandeur seems,  
 Akin to that of his own blessed home,  
 And he forgets his sorrow in his awe,  
 E'en as, of old, the ocean pioneer,  
 When he had gained the coast before unknown,  
 Gazed in rapt wonder at the glorious scene,  
 Undreamt of, save in some few godlike souls  
 Chosen from out the multitude to do  
 Their mighty Maker's will.

Itself a world—

No clime than this hath prouder, brighter hopes,  
 With its innumerable and untrod leagues  
 Of fertile earth, that wait but human skill  
 And patient industry—by commerce fed—  
 To win their way to eminence as proud.

O'er other clime,

The balmy winds may breathe more fragrant sighs,  
 And rarer flowers may in their garden bloom ;  
 But, in stern majesty and grandeur, none  
 May bear the palm away. Our waters wide  
 Enrich ten thousand leagues of choicest earth ;  
 And songs of praise arise where late the wild  
 Had never felt the tread of aught besides  
 The roving hunter and his panting prey ;  
 And while we shed the unaffected tear  
 For those who could not share their fathers' homes



With the rude stranger, but had rather died,  
 We trace the hand of Him, the Mighty One,  
 Who bade his ministers to seek the caves  
 Where dwelt the heathen—there to preach His word,  
 And teach all nations of the earth to know  
 His name and His omnipotence—we feel  
 That all is ordered for one mighty end,  
 And willing bow to His all-wise decree!

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### ENGLISH COPPER COINAGE.

(From *Recreative Science*.)



THE first copper coinage issued in bulk by British sovereigns was that of Charles II., in 1665. It consisted of half-pence and farthings. The farthings had on the reverse the figure of Britannia, with the motto, "Quatuor Maria vindico." On the obverse they bore the head of the king, with "Carolus a Carolo." On the edge, done by a newly invented milling machine, was the motto, "Nummorum famulus," meaning (it is conjectured) the *servant of money*, as being the lowest kind of English money. A farthing of this issue, if as perfect as when first struck, that is, "*a fleur de coin*," as they say, may be worth a few shillings; if at all rubbed, it is only worth a few pence; and if much rubbed, it is only worth its weight in copper; those of the same pattern, issued in 1672 (the same devices, (except in the motto of Britannia on the reverse), are much more common, and, therefore, worth less. The threepenny, fourpenny, and sixpenny silver pieces of Queen Elizabeth are almost all common, and worth but a trifle more than their intrinsic value in silver. There are a few rarities in the series, but not likely to be picked up in a chance way.

## "IN MEMORIAM."

STANLEY CLARK BAGG, ESQ., J.P., F.N.S.



HERE is a nation, even now extant, possessing as brave a history as that of the Romans—as poetic as that of the Greeks:—a nation that has controlled the world's history in many things, and at many times, and whose achievements in war and in letters are worthy of the most heroic age of Rome and the most finished period of Greece: a nation whose philosophy outran their age, and anticipated results that have been slowly occurring ever since. This reference can be true of but one people, and that people is the *Norsemen*: the dwellers in Scandinavia, who lived as heroes, lords, and conquerers; who sailing out of the ice and desolation in which they were born and nurtured, conquered England, Scotland and Ireland; ravaged Brittany and Normandy; discovered and colonized Iceland and Greenland; and they can be said, with confidence, to have crossed the Atlantic in their crazy barks, and to have discovered this very Continent, before Columbus; to have anchored in Vineyard Sound, and left a monument behind them; and wherever they went, they went as lords and rulers."

The Scandinavians, that is the inhabitants of Sweden and Norway, and those of Denmark, were known in Southern Europe by the common appellation of Normans.

The ancestor of the BAGGE family had the honor of claiming these renowned people as his fellow-countrymen, he having immigrated to England from Sweden in the time of Hardicanute, about A.D. 1040.

The late Stanley C. Bagg was born at Montreal, 1820. He received his education at some of the principal City Academies, and at McGill College, and was admitted to the Notarial profession in 1842, and practiced successfully for some years

after his admission, but having inherited an estate in England, and being at the time, after the Seminary of St. Sulpice, the largest landed proprietor on the Island of Montreal, the care of his estates induced him to relinquish it. His literary and scientific attainments were of a superior order. The local press was largely indebted to his pen, and he was the author of several Hymns for Christmas, Good Friday, Easter and Ascension Day.

His ever thorough loyalty to the crown, was evinced as early as in the Rebellion of 1838, when he volunteered as an ensign, and was at the battle of St. Eustache, subsequently rising in the service, to the grade of a captain of cavalry, and he was in 1859 (by his own request) placed on the unattached list, with a view to future service in the Active force.

Mr. Bagg invariably refused to participate in partizan politics, or to accept of a seat in Parliament, or the mayoralty of his native city; but he took great interest in the Benevolent, Literary and Scientific Societies of Montreal.

He was one of the founders of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, and until his decease continued to take deep interest in all its workings. When the publication of this journal was first suggested, he entered most heartily into the project, and was unanimously placed upon the Editorial Staff, and a more pleasant or genial companion in Editorial labors could not have been selected. The members of the Society had also in former years elected him as its President, and his re-election would have certainly taken place, but for his expressed desire that younger members should share the honor. Many of our readers are acquainted with Mr. Bagg's Numismatic and Archaeologist treatises, but we cannot refrain from giving the titles of some of his most able productions, and which have all been warmly noticed by the press of England and America.

1. "Notes on Coins."
2. "Coins and Medals as aids to the

Study and Verification of Holy Writ." 3. "A Chronological Numismatic Compendium of the Twelve Caesars, and a Summary of remarkable events from the birth of Julius Caesar, B.C. 100, to the death of Saint John the Evangelist, A.D. 100." 4. "Archaeologia Americana." 5. "Canadian Archaeology." 6. "Tadoussac." 7. "The Antiquities and Legends of Durham." 8. "Continental Notes," (for private circulation.)

Mr. Bagg was also one of the founders of the "English Workingmen's Benefit Society," which has been of incalculable value to the families of the hundreds of members who were induced to join, through his instrumentality and patronage.

In addition to the Societies just named, he was a member of other local, literary, scientific, national, religious and charitable bodies. He was also a member of the Numismatic Societies of London and Philadelphia, a corresponding member of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, U.S. an Honorary Member of the Montreal Field Battery of Artillery, and also of the Hochelaga Light Infantry.

He was for many years a Vestry-man and Warden of Christ Church Cathedral, and always one of its most active and useful members, beloved and esteemed by the Bishops and all the Clergy, and honored by positions upon important Committees in the Diocese Synod and elsewhere.

In 1859, he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Justices for the District of Montreal; and for a time performed Judicial duties. Mr. Bagg was also a Life Governor of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge; and a Life Member of the following Societies: the Cathedral Young Men's Christian Association; the British Association for the Advancement of Science; the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal; the Natural History Society of Montreal; the Montreal Horticultural and Agricultural Society; and the Montreal Mechanics' Institute.

Of the numerous offices to which he has been elected, a few only are named: President of the English Workingmen's Benefit Society, President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Vice-President of the Montreal Dispensary, Member of the Council of the Literary Club, Member of Council, and Librarian of the Natural History Society, and Delegate to the Provincial and Diocesan Synods.

He also took an active part in the reception of the Prince of Wales, when on a visit to Canada.

Socially, he was a most hospitable gentleman and took great delight in entertaining his fellow-citizens or American and English friends.

During the earlier years of the history of the Numismatic Society, it was customary to assemble monthly at the residence of the members, and Mr. Bagg repeatedly tendered the hospitalities of Fairmount Villa, and it is but justice to say, that among the many pleasant gatherings, none were more enjoyable than those referred to. It was at his residence that the first meeting of the Editorial Committee of the *Canadian Antiquarian* was held, and the details respecting the issue were finally adopted.

Mr. Bagg married in 1844, the eldest daughter of the late Robert Mitcheson, Esq., of Philadelphia, and died at Fairmount Villa, his hospitable home at Montreal, on August 8, A.D. 1873.

During the last days of his short, but severe illness, Mr. Bagg was silent, and apparently unconscious, but in the stillness of the night, before his death, he broke its quiet vigils by exclaiming with a perfectly clear and distinct utterance, "I am happy!" "I am happy." They were the last words he ever spoke, and a fitting testimony to the triumph of his faith. The introduction to his last will and testament as composed by himself, is in these words: "First, and principally, I resign my soul unto God the Father, in the hum-

ble hope that, through the merits of God the Son, he may receive it into his favour, and that being sanctified by God and the Ho'y Ghost, it may rest in peace until the general resurrection : when may God grant me a perfect consummation of bliss in body and soul in the kingdom of God." The will contains bequests to a number of charitable institutions, as follows :

" The Church Home (for the Church of England poor.) The Church Society of this Diocese (now merged in the Diocese Synod for missionary purposes.) The Protestant Orphan Asylum. The Ladies Benevolent Society. Auxiliary Bible Society. English General Hospital. Montreal Dispensary. St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. Hospital du Saint Enfant Jesus, Mile End."

The coat of arms of the family of Bagge or Bagg, of Plymouth, was granted in 1607. Shield—Paley and bendy of six, counter-charged ar. and gu. on a chief or.; three cinque foils az. Crest—A cinque foil az. between two wings, endorsed the dexter gu., the other ar. The motto "*Remember*" is an expression under which great mysteries were supposed to be concealed, it being the last word uttered by King Charles the Martyr, in 1649.

The following touching impromptu lines were written by an eminent Episcopal clergyman of Philadelphia, whilst in England in 1866, upon reading a newspaper account of the presentation of a silver tankard (on which was engraved the word "*Remember*,") to Stanley Clark Bagg, Esq., by the English Workingmen's Benefit Society of Montreal :

"REMEMBER."

" Remember all the tears you dry  
From infant cheek and hoary face ;  
By kindling in the human eye  
The hope, that gives to life its grace.

- " Remember all the woes you send,  
From humble homes, and cottage floors,  
By acting as the poor man's friend,  
And chasing want from poor men's doors.
- " Remember how they prize the day  
To memories choicest feelings wed,  
Which joined them to your loyal way—  
They mark it with a letter red.
- " Remember how it cheers the wife  
When sickness lays her husband low,  
To feel that brothers guard his life,  
And strive to avert the dreaded blow.
- " Remember how it soothes her pain  
When human skill has failed to save :  
To see them swell the funeral train,  
And cast the laurel o'er his grave.
- " Remember how it soothes her heart  
'Midst clouded hours of bitter grief,  
To find that brothers take her part,  
And kindly gives to her relief.
- " Remember all the good that's done,  
And give to God the praise,—  
To Father, Spirit, and the Son,  
Through everlasting days."

## BENEDICT ARNOLD'S ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF QUEBEC.

**I**N the Library of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., there is a large collection of most interesting and valuable historical manuscripts and printed books. Among the former are a number of letters relating to the Expedition against Canada in 1776,—one from Gen. David Wooster to Captain Hector McNeil, Pointe aux Tremble ; one from Gen. Charles Lee to Gen. Wooster at Montreal ; one from Tapping Reeve to his brother in the army before Quebec ; and one, an address of Benedict Arnold to the inhabitants of Quebec. The latter is one in which Canadians will feel an interest. The original is in French, and reads :

To the Inhabitants of Quebec :

On account of the present scarcity of gold and silver coin, and the very great outlay which we are obliged to make daily for the maintenance of our army before Quebec, we deem it expedient to make current a sufficient quantity of the paper money issued by order of the Hon. Congress on the universal credit of the United Colonies of the Continent. Assuring by the present publication all those who are concerned, that the said paper thus issued by order of the Congress will be made current in all the extent of our Colonies, and will be received in payment at par. We declare, moreover, by the present letters, that whosoever shall make current the said paper money of the Congress, shall receive in the space of three or four months, from the date of the present letter, the amount in silver or gold coin. On the contrary, every person who shall refuse to receive it at par, and without any discount, shall be considered an enemy of the United Colonies and be treated as such.



Given under our signature and seal, at our General Quarters, this 4th day of March, 1776.

BENEDICT ARNOLD,

Brigadier-General and Commander-in-Chief  
of the Army before Quebec.

For the copy, from which this translation is made, we are indebted to S. F. Haven, Esq., Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society.

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## THE VILLAGE OF COTE DES NEIGES, (NEAR MONTREAL.)

BY S. J. LYMAN, ESQ.



VISITORS' to the City of Montreal, almost invariably include among other pleasant drives, a tour of the two mountains, and a visit to the Mount Royal Cemetery. After visiting the latter, the drive is continued round the mountain, and soon reaching a higher elevation, a beautiful panoramic view is obtained of the northern side of the Island. On a clear day thirteen village spires may be seen. In the distance the spire of the college of Ste. Thérèse glistens in the sun, the waters of the Lake of the Two Mountains, the Lake St. Louis, and of the St. Lawrence are visible. A fair specimen of a Canadian village is that of Cote des Neiges with its quaint old chapel which next attracts the attention of the tourist.

Many imagine it derives its name from the snow-drifts, as the true name is "The Village of Our Lady of Snow." It is derived from a village of the same name in France, the legend of which is as follows—Centuries ago there lived in France, a good pious man named Louis Vadeboncœur, who by industry acquired (for those times) a fortune. He had lived happily with his wife for 52 years. Heaven had not blessed them with children, and their only relatives were distant.

As the infirmities of age were creeping on, Louis said to himself, "what shall I do with my money? I will not leave it for my relatives to quarrel over, and waste in law-suits or dissipation. I will build a church for the good Lord who has blessed me all my life." The trouble was, where he should build. After piously thinking over the matter for many days, one night an angel appeared to him in a dream, and said, "The good Lord is well pleased that you have resolved to build a temple for his glory." Louis answered, "I am troubled to know where to build." The angel replied, "You and your wife go forth on a journey and the Lord will direct you." So they went forth on their journey, looking earnestly for a sign. After many days travel, one bright sunny morning on the 18th of August, they came to a slope or hillside, (coté) and found on the green grass some snow laid in the form of a cross. Louis cried, "Here is the sign of the good Lord's will," and there he built a church and called it "L'Eglise de Notre Dame des Neiges." Soon many people came to dwell there. In the 17th century, among the French emigrants who came to settle in Canada, were several families from that village. When looking for land they went over the mountain, and as they beheld the beautiful view they exclaimed, "this is like our native village in France." Well pleased, they settled there and built a small church and named it also "L'Eglise de Notre Dame des Neiges," and from the church the name of the hamlet is derived.

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— The coinage of a country is an indication of the progress of its art. Hence it is a matter of national pride that our coin should be well executed.

— The gold dollar and double eagle were both first coined in 1850, in pursuance of the law of March 3rd, 1849.

— A cubic inch of gold is worth \$209.84.

PIONEER NEWSPAPERS THROUGHOUT THE  
WORLD.

**N**EWSPAPERS were preceded in antiquity by the "Acta Diurna" of the Romans. These "Acta" were a daily official written diary of public events, and, freely translated, might be termed the official *Daily News* of the Roman Empire. In modern Europe—*i. e.*, in the 15th and 16th centuries—publications in manuscript, which gave reports of great public matters, appeared occasionally in France, Italy, and other countries.

The first printed Newspaper was published in Venice. It was called the *Gazette*, probably from the fact that it was sold for a "gazzetta," a Venetian coin of the value of three farthings. For some time after, almost all papers were called gazettes; just as papers now are in a general way called journals.

The first newspaper published in England appeared in 1622. It was known as the *Weekly News*.

Daily papers did not make their appearance till the 18th century. The first English Daily Morning Paper was the *Daily Courant*, established in 1702, and consisting of only one page, and that page making only two columns, and containing five paragraphs translated from continental journals.

The first paper published in Ireland was the *Dublin Gazette*, a Government organ. It was established in 1700, and appeared twice a week. The first daily Irish paper was the *Dublin Occurrences*, established in 1728.

French Newspapers date their origin from the publication of the *Mercurie Francois*, in 1605—seventeen years before the appearance of any English paper. A sort of poetical newspaper, which treated chiefly of local gossip and scandal, was published for some fifteen years in the latter part of the 17th century, having been called into existence by the desire of the Duchess of Nemours to know what was going

on in Paris. The first daily political French paper was the *Journal de Paris*, or *Poste du Soir* (Evening Post) published in 1777.

Italian Newspapers, as was before noted, are traced to the early "Gazzettas" of Venice, of the 16th century. A copy of one of the first printed Italian papers, 1570, fifty-two years before the first English newspaper, is now in the British Museum.

The first regular Spanish newspaper was the court journal, *Diario de Madrid*, established about the middle of the 18th century. The Spanish Press, in after time, attained to a certain degree of importance, and exercised considerable influence in the war of independence waged against Napoleon.

The first German Newspaper, the *Frankfurter Oberpost-amis Zeitung*, was established in 1616.

The first Russian journal was published at Moscow in 1703.

The first Turkish Newspaper appeared in French in 1795 ; but the actual founder of journalism in Turkey was Alexandre Blacque—judging by the name, a Frenchman—who established at Smyrna, in 1825, the *Spectateur Orient*, which, under another name, subsequently given to it, exerted considerable influence during the Greek revolution. The official journal appeared in French since 1831, under the title of *Moniteur Ottoman*, and in Turkish since 1832, under that of *Taquimi Vagai*. The two principal papers in Turkey are published in French and in Turkish. There are also several other papers in French, Italian, Modern Greek and Armenian, published at Constantinople, Smyrna, Alexandria, and other parts of the Ottoman Empire.

In China a species of newspaper has existed at Peking, for centuries under the title of *King Chan* (or court transcripts), which is commonly called by Europeans the *Peking Gazette*. It is compiled from documents presented before

the General Council of the Empire, and is the principal medium available for ascertaining what is going on in the country. Every morning extracts from the documents decided on, and examined at the imperial council, including the Emperor's own orders and rescripts, are placed upon boards in a court of the palace. Couriers are despatched to all parts of China bearing copies of these papers to the high provincial officers. Anybody is permitted to print the official documents, without note or change, and to sell them to the people.

America however is emphatically the country of newspapers. The first paper in the United States was issued in Boston, in 1690, under the name of *Public Occurrences*. It was a small sheet—as, indeed, were all the papers of those times—but, small as it was, the enlightened authorities of the Colony saw in it "reflections of a very high nature" contrary to law, and summarily suppressed it. In the same year—1690—Governor Fletcher of New York caused a *London Gazette*, containing intelligence of an engagement with the French, to be reprinted. In 1704 appeared the first number of the *Boston News-Letter*, half sheet of paper, 12 inches by 8, with two columns on each page. In 1721, James Franklin, elder brother of Benjamin Franklin, established in Boston the *New England Courant*, which soon became involved in a controversy with the ministers. It was pretty free also in its remarks on the magistrates and on public affairs. In the year following—1722—the Colonial Legislature interfered, and issued an order forbidding James Franklin "to print or publish the *New England Courant*, or any other pamphlet or paper of the like nature, except it be first supervised by the secretary of the province." James Franklin's name was consequently taken from the paper, and that of Benjamin, who was then but sixteen years of age and an apprentice in the office, substituted.

In 1725 the first New York paper was published under

the name of the *New York Gazette*. In 1784 the *Pennsylvania Packet*, the first Daily Paper in the United States, was established in Philadelphia by John Dunlap. In 1776 there were thirty-seven papers printed in the Thirteen Colonies.

The first paper established in Canada was in 1764, and was named the *Quebec Gazette*. This journal is still in existence, and is published tri-weekly. The first number of the paper was issued on June 21st of that year, and was printed partly in French, and partly in English. In 1778 the first newspaper appeared in Montreal, under the title of the *Montreal Gazette*, a name which it still retains. It is now a powerful political and commercial paper, published daily, and with a large circulation. The first paper published in Upper Canada was the *Upper Canada Gazette*. Its first number appeared at Niagara on Thursday, 18th April, 1793. The first printer was a Lower Canadian named Louis Roy. The size of the sheet, which retained the folio form, was 15 by 9½ inches.

In Canada, as in other countries, the publication of newspapers has largely increased, and the rapid growth of the Newspaper press throughout the world, is clearly shown in the following estimate, based on reliable data, which gives the number now published as follows :

United States . . . . .	5,871	Portugal . . . . .	26
Ireland . . . . .	120	Denmark . . . . .	96
England, Scotland and Wales . . . . .	1,336	Norway & Sweden . . . . .	184
France . . . . .	1,668	Netherlands . . . . .	174
Prussia . . . . .	809	Switzerland . . . . .	394
Austria . . . . .	650	Egypt . . . . .	7
Other German States . . . . .	467	Africa . . . . .	14
Russia . . . . .	337	Asia . . . . .	30
Italy . . . . .	723	Turkey . . . . .	8
Spain . . . . .	306	Other parts of the world . . . . .	150
Belgium . . . . .	104	Total . . . . .	13,513

Of the 5,871 publications in the United States, 574 are dailies; 107 are published three times a week; 115 are semi-weekly; 4,295 are weeklies; 96 are semi-monthly; 622 are monthlies; 13 are bi-monthlies; and 49 are quarterlies.

These publications may be divided again according to the following classification:—Advertising sheets, 79; agricultural and horticultural, 93; publications in the special interest of various secret societies, 81; commercial and financial papers, 142; political, 4,333; illustrated, literary and miscellaneous, 503; religious, 407; technical and professional, 207.—*Irish World*.

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### CHIEF POINTS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ANCIENT AND MODERN MEDALS.

(From "*Addison's Dialogues*.")

**I**N the first place, the Romans always appear in the proper Dress of their country, insomuch that you see the little variations of the Mode in the drapery of the Medal. They would have thought it ridiculous to have drawn an Emperor of Rome in a Grecian Cloak or a Phrygian Mitre. On the contrary, our modern medals are full of Togas and Tunicas, Trabeas and Paludamentums, with a multitude of the like antiquated garments, that have not been in fashion these thousand years. You see very often a King of England or France dressed up like a Julius Cæsar. One would think they had a mind to pass themselves upon posterity for Roman Emperors. The same observation may run through several customs and religions, that appear in our ancient and modern coins. Nothing is more usual than to see allusions to Roman customs and ceremonies on the medals of our own nation. Nay, very often they carry the figure of a heathen god. If posterity takes its notions of us from our medals,

they must fancy one of our Kings paid a great devotion to Minerva, that another was a professed worshipper of Apollo, or at best that our whole religion was a mixture of Paganism and Christianity. Had the old Romans been guilty of the same extravagance, there would have been so great a confusion in their antiquities, that their coins would not have had half the uses we now find in them. We ought to look on medals as so many monuments consigned over to Eternity, that may possibly last when all other memorials of the same age are worn out, or lost. They are a kind of present that those who are actually in being make over to such as lie hid within the depths of futurity. Were they only designed to instruct the three or four succeeding generations, they are in no great danger of being misunderstood: but as they may pass into the hands of a posterity, that lie many removes from us, and are like to act their part in the world, when its governments, manners and religions may be quite altered; we ought to take a particular care not to make any false reports in them, or to charge them with any devices that may look doubtful or unintelligible.

With reference to the French Historical Medals, it is impossible to learn from these medals either the religion, custom, or habits of the French nation. You see on some of them the Cross of our Saviour, and on others Hercules' Club. In one you have an Angel, and in another a Mercury. I fancy posterity would be as much puzzled on the religion of Louis le Grand, were they to learn it from his Medals, as we are at present on that of Constantine the Great. It is certain there is the same mixture of Christian and Pagan in their coins; nor is there a less confusion in their customs. For example, what relation is there between the figure of a Bull, and the planting of a French colony in America? The Romans made use of this type in allusion to one of their own customs at the sending out of a colony. But for the French, a ram, a hog, or an elephant, would have been



every whit as significant an emblem. Then can anything be more unnatural than to see a King of France dressed like an Emperor of Rome, with his arms stripped up to the elbows, a laurel on his head, and a Chlamys over his shoulders? If they only design to deliver down to posterity the several parts of their Great Monarch's history, it is no matter for the other circumstances of a medal; but I fancy it would be as great a pleasure and instruction for future ages, to see the dresses and customs of their ancestors, as their buildings and victories. Besides, I do not think they have always chosen a proper occasion for a medal. There is one struck, for example, on the English failing in their attempts on Dunkirk; when in the last reign they endeavoured to blow up a fort, and bombard the town. What have the French here done to boast of? A medal, however, you have with this inscription, "Dunkirka Illæsa." Not to cavil at the two K's in Dunkirka, or the impropriety of the word Illæsa, the whole medal, in my opinion, tends not so much to the honour of the French as of the English. I could mention a few other faults, or at least what I take for such. But at same time I must allow, that this Series of Medals is the most perfect of any among the moderns in the beauty of the work, the aptness of the device, and the propriety of the legend. In these and other particulars the French Medals come nearer the ancients than those of any other country, as indeed it is to this nation we are indebted for the best lights that have been given to the whole science in general.

I must not here forget to mention the Medallic history of the Popes, where there are many coins of an excellent workmanship, as I think they have none of those faults that I have spoken of in the preceding set. They are always Roman Catholic in the device and in the legend, which are both of them many times taken out of the Holy Scriptures, and therefore not unsuitable to the character of the Prince

they represent. Thus when Innocent XI. lay under terrible apprehensions of the French King, he put out a coin, that on the reverse of it had a ship tossed on the waves to represent the Church. Before it, was the figure of our Saviour walking on the waters, and St. Peter ready to sink at his feet. The inscription, if I remember, was in Latin. "Help Lord, or else I perish."

Under this head, of the figures on ancient and modern coins, we may express an opinion as to the difference that appears in the workmanship of each. Till about the end of the third century, when there was a general decay in all the arts of designing, I do not remember to have seen the head of a Roman Emperor drawn with a full face. They always appear in *profil*, to use a French term of art, which gives us the view of a head, that, in my opinion, has something in it very majestic, and at the same time suits best with the dimensions of a medal. Besides that, it shows the nose and eyebrows, with the several prominences and fallings of the features, much more distinctly than any other kind of figure. In the lower Empire you have abundance of broad Gothic faces, like so many full moons on the side of a coin. Among the moderns too, we have of both sorts, though the finest are made after the antique. In the next place, you find the figures of many ancient coins rising up in a much more beautiful relief than those on the modern. This too is a beauty that fell with the grandeur of the Roman Emperors, so that you see the face sinking by degrees in the several declensions of the empire, till about Constantine's time it lies almost even with the surface of the medal. After this it appears so very plain and uniform, that one would think the coiner looked on the flatness of a figure as one of the greatest beauties in sculpture. One would fancy that the sculptors of that age had the same relish as a Greek priest that was buying some religious pictures at Venice. Among others he was shown a noble piece of Titian. The Priest

having well surveyed it, was very much scandalized at the extravagance of the relief, as he termed it. You know, says he, our religion forbids all idolatry : we admit of no images but such as are drawn on a smooth surface : the figure you have here shown me, stands so much out to the eye, that I would no sooner suffer it in my church than a statue. We must own, however, that the figures on several of our modern medals are raised and rounded to a very great perfection. But if you compare them in this particular with the most finished among the ancients, your men of art declare universally for the latter.

### HOW MEDALS AND COINS ARE STRUCK.

BY W. T. BRANDE, F.R.S., ETC.



THE distinction between striking medals, and common coin, is very essential, and the work upon the dies accordingly adjusted to each. Medals are usually in very high relief, and the effect is produced by a succession of blows ; and as the metal in which they are struck, be it gold, silver or copper, acquires considerable hardness at each stroke of the press, they are repeatedly annealed during the progress of bringing them up. Some of the medals, on which the device appears in very bold relief, require as many as thirty blows of a very powerful press to complete the impression, and it is necessary to anneal each medal after every third blow, so that they are placed ten times into the fire for that purpose. In striking a coin or medal, the lateral spread of the metal, which otherwise would ooze out as it were from between the dies, is prevented by the application of a steel collar, accurately turned to the dimensions of the dies, and which, when left plain, gives to the edge of the piece a finished and polished appearance. At times the edge is ornamented, and occasionally lettered, in which case the collar is made in

separate and moveable pieces, confined by a ring, into which they are most accurately fitted, and so adjusted that the metal may be forced into the letters by its lateral spread, at the same time that the coin receives the blow of the screw-press.

Coins are generally completed by one blow of the coining press. These presses are worked in the Royal Mint by machinery, so contrived that they shall strike, upon an average, sixty blows in a minute; the blank piece, previously properly prepared and annealed, being placed between the dies by part of the same mechanism.

The number of pieces which may be struck by a single die of good steel, properly hardened and duly tempered, not unfrequently amounts at the Mint to between three and four hundred thousand, but the average consumption of dies is of course much greater, owing to the different qualities of steel, and to the casualties to which the dies are liable:—thus, the upper and lower die are often violently struck together, owing to a fault in the *layer-on*, or that part of the machinery which ought to put the blank into its place, but which now and then fails so to do. This accident very commonly arises from the boy who superintends the press neglecting to feed the hopper of the *layer-on* with blank pieces. If a die is too hard, it is apt to break or split, and especially subject to fissures, which run from letter to letter upon the edge. If too soft, it swells, and the collar will not rise and fall upon it, or it sinks in the centre, and the work becomes distorted and faulty. He, therefore, who supplies the dies for an extensive coinage has many casualties and difficulties to encounter.

In the mint, it is considered that the destruction of eight pair of dies per day, (one for each press), is a fair average result, though we much more frequently fall short than exceed this proportion.

## ADVICE TO YOUNG COLLECTORS.

*From "Coins, Medals and Seals," by W. C. Prime.*

**N**EVER be induced to pay extravagant prices for worthless coins. There are some coins which command, and are worth a large price. But these are, in fact, very few. Even the rarity of a coin is no test of its real value to a collector. It may increase the price of the article; but the young collector should bear in mind that the high price asked for a coin because it is rare, ought not to make him desirous of possessing it. The moment that the collector begins to value coins because of their rarity, he descends in the scale of Science; and when he seeks to possess rare coins, merely because of their being rare, he becomes a speculator, envious and uncomfortable in the presence of others, and ceases to be a genuine Numismatist. Read as you collect. Never let a coin lie in your cabinet that you cannot give a history of, or connect with some historical event if it be possible. Be careful that your collecting does not become a mere matter of curiosity. Let it rather be a constant aid to your study.

## SURNAMES ORIGINATING FROM MONEY.

**M**R. BOWDITCH, in his *Suffolk Surnames*, Boston, 1861, devotes one chapter (xxxii.) to the "Names from Money and Thrift, and their Opposites." It begins thus:—"Money has its representatives in families of Money, De Money, Munniç, Mowney, Schatz, (German for 'treasure,') Reyno, ('rhino?') Fortune, Means, Coin, Coyne, Cashman, Cash, Cashdollar, Flush, Tylls, (1639), Till, Hopper, Bill, Gold, Gould, Golden, Golding, Goldey, Goldberg, Goldenberg, Fippeny, Silver, Siller, Crown, Minter, &c. For many years, a suit of Dunham vs. Cashdollar was pending in our Courts. Mr. Shillingsworth

lived at Sandwich, Mass., in 1639. Mr. De Silver was a native storekeeper in 1849. In Dorchester, we find Lt. Monish and Lt. Incombe. Mr. Copperman, Mr. Coppers, and Mr. Grote, all appear in the New York Directory; as do also Mr. Money, Mr. Money penny, Mr. Markthaler, (or 'mark-dollar,') Mr. Thaler, (German 'for dollar,') Mr. Barn-dollar, Mr. Bank, and the analogous names, which it suggests, of Mr. Brittel and Mr. Burst. In the late Indian Mutiny, a very chivalrous exploit—the rescue of the treasure from Gya—was performed by Mr. Money."—*Am. Jour. of Numis.*

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### MOTTOS AND LEGENDS ON ENGLISH COINS.



**C**AROLUS A Carolo.—Charles from Charles.

Caroli Fortuna Resurgam.—I will restore the fortunes of Charles.

Christo Auspice Regno.—I reign under the auspices of Christ.

Coloniaram Britanniae Moneta.—Money of the British Colonies.

Crescite Et Multiplicamini.—Increase and be multiplied.

Cultores Suos Deus Protegit.—God protects his worshippers.

Decus Et Tutamen.—Ornament and Defence.

Diligite Iustitiam.—Love Justice.

Florent Concordia Regna.—Kingdoms flourish by concord.

Iustitia Thronum Firmat.—Justice strengthens the throne.

Pax Missa Per Orbem.—Peace established throughout the world.

Pax Queritur Bello.—Peace is sought by war.

Posui Deum Adjutorem Meum.—I have made God my helper.

Quatuor Maria Vindico.—I claim the four Seas.

Rosa Sine Spina.—The rose without a thorn.

Sans Changer.—Without changing.

Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum.—Blessed be the name of the Lord.

Timor Domini Fons Vitæ.—The fear of the Lord is the fountain of life.

Veritas Temporis Filia.—Truth the daughter of Time.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC AND  
ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.



AFTER the customary summer recess, the Society assembled on the evening of Wednesday, 24th September. The chair was occupied by Mr. Henry Mott, President. The usual routine business having been disposed of, the Curator announced donations from the following gentlemen :

Mr. Henry Mott, Trade Dollar of the United States, 1873.

Mr. Alfred Sandham, a Pamphlet on the Historic Medals of Canada.

Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, a copy of their Transactions.

Hon. P. J. O. Cheauveau, Six papers and pamphlets.

The Treasurer also reported receipt of the Government grant for 1873.

The President then formally announced the death of Stanley C. Bagg, Esq., one of the Society's oldest and most energetic members, and a member of the Editing Committee of the *Canadian Antiquarian*.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Daniel Rose, seconded by Mr. R. W. McLachlan, and carried :

" The members of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, desire to place on record, the loss sustained in the death of Stanley Clark Bagg, Esq., an active and earnest supporter of the Society ; one of its founders, and subsequently chosen as its President, and having more recently filled an important position as Associate Editor of *The Canadian Antiquarian*, the Society's magazine.

"The interest he at all times took in the welfare of the Society, is shewn by the many carefully prepared Essays which he read at its meetings; while his genial smile, and lively conversation, rendered his presence on all occasions peculiarly welcome.

"The members of the Society also feel the loss sustained by them individually, as by his uniform courtesy, they had learned to look upon him as a sincere friend.

"They further desire to express their deep sympathy with Mrs. Bagg and her family, in their sad bereavement."

The meeting then adjourned.

### EDITORIAL.

**T**our last number there appeared a fac-simile of the "Clementina Medal," which, however, from a misunderstanding on the part of the Engraver, was printed on inferior paper, we therefore repeat the illustration this month.

— Mr. Alfred Sandham is now having dies engraved for a series of Medals illustrative of the History of Montreal. The obverse will bear the arms of the City, while on the reverse will be inscribed the event to be commemorated. The series will comprise about 40 medals. Only 25 copies will be struck from each die, and they will be reserved only for private circulation.

### REVIEWS.

**M**APLE LEAVES; by J. M. Lemoine. The author of this work enjoys a wide reputation as an earnest student, and an enthusiastic writer on his country's history. The addition now made to his many interesting and valuable works on his favorite sub-



jects, certainly reflects great credit upon him. This volume is a new series of papers on Canadian History, Literature and Sport. In 1863, the first series appeared. Their success led to a second volume in 1864, and in 1865 a third was published. The present series contains a number of the best sketches and papers contributed by Mr. Lemoine, since the latter date, to various Canadian periodicals. Each article is devoted to a distinct subject, but all bear upon the author's design of perpetuating the remembrance of events and persons connected with the earlier history of our New Dominion. Both the old and new materials collected and embraced in this volume, shew marks of that minute research and scrupulous fidelity which are always to be commended, and few Canadian writers have succeeded in securing so wide a circle of readers as the author of the present volume. Equal to, if not surpassing any preceding works, from the same pen, it will, we are certain, be read with interest by all who have been gratified and instructed by like labors in the same department of Literature.

Mr. Lemoine possesses, in a very eminent degree, the faculty of impressing his own glow of feeling upon the minds of his readers. He carries them with him through his high wrought, and sometimes thrilling scenes. His sketch of the hero of New France, D'Iberville, with which he opens the volume, and the succeeding article on the Canadian Leonidas, will be read with deep interest, as will also that entitled the "Heroine of Vercheres." It is, however, unnecessary for us to speak further as to the merits "Maple Leaves." Every paragraph scattered over its many pages will serve, as years shall pass away, to recall the scenes of those early days in Canada. This present work, will, if possible, add fresh laurels to the fame of one whose writings have tended to shed lustre upon the fame of many of the early settlers. We sincerely trust that the public will by their patronage, amply reward the author.