

VOL. III.]

APRIL, 1875.

[No. 4.

THE
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN,
AND
NUMISMATIC JOURNAL;

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY
THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY
OF MONTREAL.



EDITED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY.

TERMS \$1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

MONTREAL:

DANIEL ROSE, 210 ST. JAMES STREET.

PRINTER TO THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

1875.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Colonel Talbot—A Canadian Pioneer	145
Anecdotes of the Duke of Kent	155
The Dufferin Medals	157
Sons of Liberty	157
Dr. Franklin at Home	159
The British Flag in Canada	161
Indian Names	162
Jolliet	165
A Salute	166
Indian Dress—Love-Making—Feasts—Burials	167
On Emblematical Designs of Coins and Medals	169
Toronto—York	174
The New Japanese Coinage	176
The Bay of Quinte—Its Origin	177
Canadian Stone Implements and Fragments of Pottery	181
The British War Medals for Canada	185
British Coinage	186
Editorial	186
Reviews	189
Notes and Queries	190

~~~~~

📖 Subscriptions to "*The Canadian Antiquarian*," payable to Mr. R. W. MCLACHLAN, Box 86½ P. O., Montreal.

📖 Communications to be addressed "*The Editors of The Canadian Antiquarian*," Box 427 P. O. Montreal.



THE  
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN,  
AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

---

VOL. III. MONTREAL, APRIL, 1875. No. 4.

---

COLONEL TALBOT—A CANADIAN PIONEER.

—————You s.all  
Go forth upon your arduous task alone,  
None shall assist you, none partake your toil,  
None share your triumph ! still you must retain  
Some one to trust your glory to—to share  
Your rapture with. BROWNING'S PARACELsus.

**I**N Mrs. Moodie's "Roughing it in the Bush," and books of a similar character we get occasional glances of what hardships the early settlers in Canada underwent, and what a debt the country of to day owes to these brave pioneers, but the "strange, eventful history" of the subject of our present sketch, is well worthy of record, as it would scarcely be possible to furnish a more striking illustration of the progress of Canada, and how the wilderness has been converted into thriving townships, with cottage homes "by thousands on her plains."

"Man is, properly speaking, based upon hope. He has no other possession but hope. This world of his is emphatically the place of hope:" and more emphatically than of any

other spot on the face of the globe, it is true of this new world. This is the land of hope, of faith, aye, and of charity, for a man who hath not all three had better not come here :— with them he may, by strength of his own right hand and trusting heart, achieve miracles : witness Colonel Talbot.

Mrs. Jameson who travelled in Upper Canada in 1837-38, has left us the following description of her visit to Port Talbot, speaking of the Colonel she says : This remarkable man is now about sixty-five, perhaps more, but he does not look so much. In spite of his rustic dress, his good-humoured, jovial, weather-beaten face, and the primitive simplicity, not to say rudeness of his dwelling, he has in his features, air, deportment, that *something* which stamped him gentleman. And that *something* which thirty-four years of solitude has not effaced, he derives, I suppose, from blood and birth, things of more consequence, when philosophically and philanthropically considered, than we are apt to allow.

He came out to Upper Canada as aide-de-camp to Governor Simcoe in 1793, and accompanied the governor on the first expedition he made to survey the western district, in search (as it was said) of an eligible site for the new capital he was then projecting. At this time the whole of the beautiful and fertile region situated between the lakes was a vast wilderness. It contained not one white settler, except along the borders, and on the coast opposite to Detroit : a few wandering tribes of Hurons and Chippewas, and the Six Nations settled on Grand River, were its only inhabitants.

It was then that the idea of founding a colony took possession of Colonel Talbot's mind, and became the ruling passion and sole interest of his future life. I had always heard and read of him, as the "eccentric" Colonel Talbot. Of his eccentricity I heard much more than of his benevolence, his invincible courage, his enthusiasm, his perseverance ; but, perhaps, according to the worldly nomenclature, these qualities come under the general head of "eccentricity" when devotion



to a favourite object cannot possibly be referred to self-interest.

On his return to England, he asked and obtained a grant of 100,000 acres of land along the shores of Lake Erie, on condition of placing a settler on every two hundred acres. He came out again in 1802, and took possession of his domain, in the heart of the wilderness. Of the life he led for the first sixteen years, and the difficulties and obstacles he encountered, he drew, in his discourse with me, a strong, I might say a *terrible* picture: and observe that it was not a life of wild, wandering freedom—the life of an Indian hunter, which is said to be so fascinating that “no man who has ever followed it for any length of time, *ever* voluntarily returns to civilised society!”\* Colonel Talbot’s life has been one of persevering, heroic self-devotion to the completion of a magnificent plan, laid down in the first instance, and followed up with unflinching tenacity of purpose. For sixteen years he saw scarce a human being, except the few boors and blacks employed in clearing and logging his land: he himself assumed the blanket-coat and axe, slept upon the bare earth, cooked three meals a day for twenty woodsmen, cleaned his own boots, washed his own linen, milked his cows, churned the butter, and made and baked the bread. In this latter branch of household economy he became very expert, and still piques himself on it.

To all these heterogeneous functions of sowing and reaping, felling and planting, frying, boiling, washing and wringing, brewing and baking, he added another, even more extraordinary;—for many years he solemnised all the marriages in his district!

While Europe was converted into a vast battle-field, an arena

“Where distract ambition compassed  
And was encompass’d,”

---

\* Dr. Dunlop.

and his brothers in arms, the young men who had begun the career of life with him, were reaping bloody laurels, to be gazetted in the list of killed and wounded, as heroes—then forgotten ;—Colonel Talbot, a true hero after another fashion, was encountering, amid the forest solitude, uncheered by sympathy, unbribed by fame, enemies far more formidable, and earning a far purer, as well as a more real and lasting immortality.

Besides natural obstacles, he met with others far more trying to his temper and patience. His continual quarrels with the successive governors, who were jealous of the independent power he exercised in his own territory, are humorously alluded to by Dr. Dunlop.

“ After fifteen years of unremitting labour and privation,” says the Doctor, “ it became so notorious in the province, that even the executive government at Toronto became aware that there was such a place as the Talbot Settlement, where roads were cut and farms in progress ; and hereupon they rejoiced—for it held out to them just what they had long felt the want of, a well-settled, opened, and cultivated country, wherein to obtain estates for themselves, their children, born and unborn, and their whole kith, kin, and allies. When this idea, so creditable to the paternal feelings of these worthy gentlemen, was intimated to the Colonel, he could not be brought to see the fitness of things in an arrangement which would confer on the next generation, or the next again, the fruits of the labour of the present ; and accordingly, though his answer to the proposal was not couched in terms quite so diplomatic as might have been wished, it was brief, soldier-like, and not easily capable of misconstruction ; it was in these words—‘ I’ll be d—d if you get one foot of land here ; ’ and thereupon the parties joined issue.

“ On this, war was declared against him by his Excellency in council, and every means were used to annoy him here, and misrepresent his proceedings at home ; but he stood firm, and

by an occasional visit to the Colonial Office in England, he opened the eyes of ministers to the proceedings of both parties, and for a while averted the danger. At length, some five years ago, finding the enemy was getting too strong for him, he repaired once more more to England, and returned in triumph with an order from the Colonial Office, that nobody was in any way to interfere with his proceedings; and he has now the pleasure of contemplating some hundreds of miles of the best roads in the province, closely settled on each side by the most prosperous farmers within its bounds, who owe all they possess to his judgment, enthusiasm, and perseverance, and who are grateful to him in proportion to the benefits he has bestowed upon them, though in many instances, sorely against their will at the time."

The original grant must have been much extended; for the territory now under Colonel Talbot's management, and bearing the general name of the Talbot Country, contains, according to the list I have in his own handwriting, twenty-eight townships, and about 650,000 acres of land, of which 98,700 are cleared and cultivated. The inhabitants, including the population of the towns, amount to about 50,000; "You see," said he gaily, "I may boast, like the Irishman in the farce, of having peopled a whole country with my own hands."

He has built his house, like the eagle his eyry, on a bold high cliff overhanging the lake. On the east there is a precipitous descent into a wild, woody ravine, along the bottom of which winds a gentle stream, till it steals into the lake; this stream is in winter a raging torrent. The storms and the gradual action of the waves have detached large portions of the cliff in front of the house, and with them huge trees. Along the lake-shore I found trunks and roots of trees half buried in the sand, or half overflowed with water, which I often mistook for rocks. I remember one large tree which, in falling headlong, still remained suspended by its long and

strong fibres to the cliff above. Its position was now reversed : the top hung downwards, shivered and denuded ; the large spread root, upturned, formed a platform, on which new earth had accumulated, and a new vegetation sprung forth, of flowers, and bushes, and sucklings. Altogether it was a most picturesque and curious object.

Lake Erie, as the geography book says, is two hundred and eighty miles long, and here, at Port Talbot, which is near the centre, about seventy miles across. The Colonel tells me that it has been more than once frozen over from side to side : but I do not see how this fact could be ascertained, as no one has been known to cross to the opposite shore on the ice. It is true that more ice accumulates in this lake than in any other of the great lakes, by reason of its shallowness : it can be sounded through its whole extent, while the other lakes are found in some parts unfathomable.

But to return to the chateau. It is a long wooden building, chiefly of rough logs, with a covered porch running along the south side. Here I found suspended, among sundry implements of husbandry, one of those ferocious animals of the feline kind, called here the cat-a-mountain, and by some the American tiger, or panther, which it more resembles. This one, which had been killed in its attack on the fold or poultry-yard, was at least four feet in length, and glared on me from the rafters above ghastly and horrible. The interior of the house contains several comfortable lodging-rooms, and one really handsome one, the dining-room. There is a large kitchen with a tremendously hospitable chimney ; and underground are cellars for storing wine, milk, and provisions. Around the house stands a vast variety of outbuildings of all imaginable shapes and sizes, and disposed without the slightest regard to order or symmetry. One of these is the very log hut which the Colonel erected for shelter when he first "sat down in the bush," four-and-thirty years ago, and which he is naturally unwilling to remove. Many of these out-



buildings are to shelter the geese and poultry, of which he rears an innumerable quantity. Beyond these is the cliff, looking over the wide blue lake, on which I have counted six schooners at a time with their white sails. On the left is Port Stanley. Behind the house lies an open tract of land, prettily broken and varied, where large flocks of sheep and cattle are feeding, the whole enclosed by beautiful and luxuriant woods, through which runs the little creek or river above mentioned.

The farm consists of six hundred acres ; but as the Colonel is not quite so active as he used to be, and does not employ a bailiff or overseer, the management is said to be slovenly, and not so productive as it might be.

He has sixteen acres of orchard-ground, in which he has planted and reared with success all the common European fruits, as apples, pears, plums, cherries, in abundance ; but what delighted me beyond everything else, was a garden of more than two acres, very neatly laid out and enclosed, and in which he evidently took exceeding pride and pleasure ; it was the first thing he showed me after my arrival. It abounds in roses of different kinds, the cuttings of which he had brought himself from England in the few visits he had made there. Of these he gathered the most beautiful buds, and presented them to me with such an air as might have become Dick Talbot presenting a bouquet to Miss Jennings.\* We then sat down on a pretty seat under a tree, where he told me he often came to meditate. He described the appearance of the spot when he first came here as contrasted with its present appearance, or we discussed the exploits of some of his celebrated and gallant ancestors, with whom my acquaintance was (luckily) almost as intimate as his own. Family and aristocratic pride I found a prominent feature in the character of this remarkable man. A Talbot of Mala-

---

\* Dick Talbot married Frances Jennings—*la belle Jennings* of De Garmont's Memoirs, and elder sister of the celebrated Duchess of Marlborough.

hide, of a family representing the same barony from father to son for six hundred years, he set, not unreasonably, a high value on his noble and unstained lineage; and, in his lonely position, the simplicity of his life and manners lent to these lofty and not unreal pretensions a kind of poetical dignity.

I told him of the surmises of the people relative to his early life and his motives for emigrating, at which he laughed.

"Charlevoix," said he, "was I believe, the true cause of my coming to this place. You know he calls this the 'Paradise of the Huron's.' Now I was resolved to get to paradise by hook or by crook, and so I came here."

He added, more seriously, "I have accomplished what I resolved to do—it is done; but I would not, if any one was to offer me the universe, go through again the *horrors* I have undergone in forming this settlement. But do not imagine I repent it; I like my retirement."

He then broke out against the follies and falsehoods, and restrictions of artificial life, in bitter and scornful terms; no ascetic monk or *radical* philosopher could have been more eloquently indignant.

I said it was granted to few to live a life of such complete retirement, and at the same time such general utility; in flying from the world, he had benefited it: and I added, that I was glad to see him so happy.

"Why yes, I'm very happy here." And then the old man sighed.

I understood that sigh, and in my heart echoed it. No, "it is not good for man to be alone;" and this law, which the Father of all life pronounced himself at man's creation, was never yet violated with impunity. Never yet was the human being withdrawn from, or elevated above, the social wants and sympathies of his human nature, without paying a tremendous price for such isolated independence.

With all my admiration for what this extraordinary man has achieved, and the means, the powers, through which he has achieved it, there mingles a feeling of commiseration which has more than once brought the tears to my eyes while listening to him. He has passed his life in worse than solitude. He will admit no equal in his vicinity. His only intercourse has been with inferiors and dependents, whose servility he despised, and whose resistance enraged him—men whose interests rested on his favour—on his will, from which there was no appeal. Hence despotic habits, and contempt even for those whom he benefited ; hence, with much natural benevolence and generosity, a total disregard, or rather total ignorance, of the feelings of others—all the disadvantages in short, of royalty, only on a smaller scale. Now, in his old age, where is to him the solace of age ? He has honour, power, obedience ; but where are the love, the troops of friends, which also should accompany old age ? He is alone—a lonely man. His constitution has suffered by the dreadful toils and privations of his earlier life. His sympathies have had no natural outlet ; his affections have wanted their natural food. He suffers, I think ; and not being given to general or philosophical reasoning, causes and effects are felt, not known. But he is a great man who has done great things ; and the good which he has done will live after him. He has planted, at a terrible sacrifice, an enduring name and fame, and will be commemorated in this “ brave new world,” this land of hope, as Triptolemus among the Greeks.

The room into which I first introduced you, with its rough log-walls, is Colonel Talbot's library and hall of audience. On leaving my apartment in the morning, I used to find groups of strange figures lounging round the door, ragged, black-bearded, gaunt, travel-worn and toil-worn emigrants, Irish, Scotch, and American, come to offer themselves as settlers. These he used to call his land-pirates ; and curious, and characteristic, and dramatic beyond description, were the

scenes which used to take place between this grand bashaw of the wilderness and his hungry, importunate clients and petitioners.

Another thing which gave a singular interest to my conversations with Colonel Talbot was, the sort of indifference with which he regarded all the stirring events of the last thirty years. Dynasties rose and disappeared; kingdoms were passed from hand to hand like wine decanters; battles were lost and won;—he neither knew, nor heard, nor cared. No post, no newspaper brought to his forest-hut the tidings of victory and defeat, of revolutions of empires, "or rumours of unsuccessful and successful war."

When he first took to the bush, Napoleon was consul; when he emerged from his solitude, the tremendous game of ambition had been played out, and Napoleon and his deeds and his dynasty were numbered with the things o'erpast. With the stream of events had flowed by equally unmarked the stream of mind, thought, literature—the progress of social improvement—the changes in public opinion. Conceive what a gulf between us! but though I could go to him, he could not come to me—my sympathies had the wider range of the two.

The principal foreign and domestic events of his *reign* are the last American war, in which he narrowly escaped being taken prisoner by a detachment of the enemy, who ransacked his house, and drove off his horses and cattle; and a visit which he received some years ago from three young Englishmen of rank and fortune, Lord Stanley, Mr. Stuart Wortley, and Mr. Labouchere, who spent some weeks with him. These events, and his voyages to England, seemed to be the epochs from which he dated. From these occasional flights he returns like an old eagle to his perch on the cliff, whence he looks down upon the world he has quitted with supreme contempt and indifference, and around that on which he has created, with much self-applause and self-gratulation.

In this year of grace, 1875, Port Talbot, Port Stanley and the adjacent townships, are thriving centres of industry with well-to-do, and prosperous populations, and are not surpassed in the province of Ontario for fertile farms and fruitful orchards.

We take leave of our worthy hero, in the words of the English song-writer :—

God speed thee stalwart pioneer !  
 Give strength to thy strong right hand !  
 And aid thee in thy brave intent  
 To clear and till the land.  
 'Tis men like thee, that make us proud  
 Of the stubborn Saxon race,  
 And while Old England bears such fruit  
 We'll pluck up heart of grace.

### ANECDOTES OF THE DUKE OF KENT.



THE following Anecdotes of the Duke of Kent were related at a dinner party, held at Niagara Falls in 1822 :

“The last time I was here,” said the worthy Colonel, “it was as private secretary to the Duke of Kent. His Royal Highness was greatly interested in the spot. The falling river, the untrodden woods, the prevailing solemnity—all proclaiming the irresistible grandeur of nature and the feebleness of man—went to his heart.”

Again, his Royal Highness was brought into the proper frame by a deputation of Delawares and Mohawks, who somehow got scent of his approach, and waylaid him on the heights of Queenston with a soldierlike speech full of woodland tropes.

He greatly admired these broad-chested Red-skins, with their measured tread, swart, serious faces, and hooked noses.

The Duke was much taken with the old crone, Forsyth's grandmother—with her simpleness and straightforward oddity. Not knowing clearly at the time the quality of her guests, she was often plainer in her remarks than complimentary. One of the suite had a six-bladed knife, and expected to make at least six uses of it in the west. It had knives, corkscrew, saw, &c. &c. "Well," said she, staring agape at the Sheffield master-piece, "in all my born days I never saw such a knife as that ;—no ! nor never heard of one. A man with such a wonder as that in his coat-pocket, who comes 500 miles to see our Falls, must be a very uncommon fool !"

As princes sometimes wish to be quiet, especially during the fatigues of a Canadian journey, the Duke of Kent travelled *incog.*, or meant so to do ; but the veil was often removed by accident or indiscretion.

"We arrived (the Colonel speaks) rather late one evening at the little Inn of the Cedars, on the St. Lawrence.

The landlord was very attentive, for he saw that he had under his roof no ordinary personage ; but who, he could not guess for the life of him.

He repeatedly entered his Royal Highness's sitting-room. The first time he said, 'I think, Captain, you rang the table-bell. What did you please to want ?' The second time he brought in a plate of fine raspberries, and said, 'We have found in the woods, Major, a few rasps. Will you please to taste them ?'

He invented a third and fourth excuse for entering, and saluted his Highness, first as colonel, and then as general. The last time, just before leaving the room, he returned from near the door, fell upon his knees, and cried out, 'May it please your Majesty to pardon us if we don't behave suitable, I know you are not to be known. I mean no offence in calling you captain and colonel. What must I call you ? For anything I can tell you may be a king's son.'





To this long speech the Duke would have given a kind answer, but for an universal and irrepressible explosion of laughter. If you had seen the scared old innkeeper on his knees, you would have laughed too."

---

### THE DUFFERIN MEDALS.

**T**Hese medals have been issued by His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, as prizes for intellectual attainment at the University College, and School Examinations throughout the Dominion. They are also awarded as an encouragement to proficiency in various competitions calculated to develop bodily energy, such as Rifle Shooting, Yatching, Rowing, Curling, Skating, &c., &c.

The Gold Medals are given as prizes at the Universities, and at Dominion competitions. The Silver and Bronze Medals are awarded to the principal Schools, Convents and other Educational establishments, as well as to Provincial competitions. For the year 1873, 3 Gold, 7 Silver, and 6 Bronze Medals have been awarded through out the Dominion, and for the year 1874, 4 Gold, 17 Silver, and 12 Bronze, and His Excellency has promised a yearly continuance of these prizes during the time he remains in Canada as Governor General.

---

### SONS OF LIBERTY.

*A scene from the "Canadian Rebellion."*



**SOCIETY** called the Sons of Liberty, formed in Montreal, and said to owe its paternity to Mr. Thos. Storrow Brown, extended its branches throughout the country. On the 6th of November, a collision took place between the "Sons of Liberty," headed by Mr. T. S. Brown, and an organization called the

Doric Club, at Montreal. One of the rules of the Sons of Liberty required them to meet on the first Monday of every month. This was their regular day of meeting. There was no secret about it. The magistrates issued a proclamation forbidding them to walk in procession. In the morning, placards appeared on the walls, calling on the members of the Doric Club to "crush the rebellion in the bud." True to the call, many of them prepared to come out and attack the Sons of Liberty, should the latter make their appearance. In a large yard, opposite the Presbyterian church in Great St. James Street, the latter organization met, and passed several resolutions, in an orderly manner. When they came out; the members of the Doric Club confronted them. Each party afterwards accused the other of making the attack. Before long, the Sons of Liberty were chasing their opponents on Great St. James Street, amid cries of "Call out the guard! call out the guard!" Mr. Brown received some injuries. The Doric Club men were soon reinforced; and while they claimed a victory in a subsequent fight, the Sons of Liberty alleged that they only fled before the military, in company with the Tories. The truth seems to be that each party obtained a victory in turn. The Sons of Liberty did not begin to assemble till two o'clock; and at half past four, two companies of soldiers and some flying artillery were called out. The office of *The Vindicator*, a Liberal paper, which had for a long time been publishing seditious articles, was sacked by the Tory mob, and the types thrown into the street. The house of Mr. E. Jolen, in Dorchester Street, was entered; and the banner of the Sons of Liberty, with three guns—one of them said to be seven barrelled—and a sword were taken. Some of the windows of M. Papineau's house were broken; and the mob was with some difficulty restrained from destroying the building. Although some firearms were discharged on the first attack, nobody was killed.

## DR. FRANKLIN AT HOME.



**M**R. John Vaughan, Secretary of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, related at a dinner party at Niagara Falls in 1822, the following characteristic anecdote of Dr. Franklin:

Although Mr. Vaughan was much Dr. Franklin's junior, he was intimate with him, because there were points of resemblance in their characters, and because public business threw them often together. At the time spoken of, Franklin was the editor of a young newspaper, advocating uncompromisingly a certain line of American politics.

In those days men were very earnest. One of Franklin's subscribers disapproved of his proceedings, but forbore for some time, hoping for a change; but time only made matters worse.

One day the subscriber met Dr. Franklin in the street, and freely told him that his politics would ruin both him and his country. He finished by desiring him to take his name from the list of his subscribers. Dr. Franklin told him he was sorry to lose him, but that his wishes should be obeyed.

A week or two afterwards, not a little to the old subscriber's surprise, he received from Franklin a little note, inviting him to supper on the coming Friday evening.

He accepted, and went. He found the perverse editor in clean, plain lodgings, at a side-table, leaning on some books, in his usual easy humour. Supper was being laid on a round oak table, over which a neat-handed girl had spread a white cloth. She then gradually covered it with a shining, firm cucumber, a pat of butter, a large china jug of water from the spring, a loaf of good bread, three cool lettuces, some leeks, and a piece of ripe cheese, with a little jug of foaming beer, more brisk than strong.

Just as the last article was placed the table, a tap at the

door brought in that friendly man, Dr. Rush, so well known all over the world for his medical skill. Another knock introduced Mr. Vaughan, most probably then full of young projects, and primed for discussion.

To the subscriber's great surprise, after these two Washington himself stepped in, his square, grave face relaxing into good fellowship when he saw his company, and the preparations for making a night of it. Hancock, positive, able, and honest, and one more, made up the company.

They disposed themselves round the table, and fell to. So slender a repast, in such a humble room, for such a party, consisting of the first men in America, puzzled the subscriber severely.

All these guests were in their prime, splendidly and variously endowed. Each had passed the day in labour for the good of others—in the senate, the army, or in private life. They now came together for well-earned relaxation. The hours were only too short for the outpourings of their full minds. Twelve o'clock saw them home.

A few days afterwards the subscriber again met Dr. Franklin in the street. "Ah!" said he, "a thousand thanks for that delightful evening. I saw the lesson you were reading me. You meant to shew that a man who can entertain the first and best of our country upon a cucumber and a glass of cold water, can afford to be politically honest."

"Well, friend," Franklin smilingly replied, "something of that sort."

---

ACADIA.—The whole of the country now called Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and part of the State of Maine, acquired the name of Acadia. The name was given by De Monts, it has been called *Cadie*, *Arcadia*, *Accadia*, and *L'Acadie*.

## THE BRITISH FLAG IN CANADA.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH FLAG AT QUEBEC, 18th SEPTEMBER, 1759,  
ITS DEPARTURE 12th NOVEMBER, 1871.



ON the 13th Sept., 1759, about 10 a.m., the battle of the Plains of Abraham took place. The retreat of the French army from their Beauport entrenchment occurred that very night, *rendez-vous* having been given to the regulars and militia at the large earthwork, of which such unmistakable remains still exist at Ringfield on the St. Charles, in rear of G. H. Park's residence. They marched from there at 8 o'clock p.m., up the Charlesbourg road, thence round by Lorette and St. Foy until they reached Cap Rouge at 4 o'clock in the morning, on the 14th Sept., leaving their white tents at Beauport, to deceive the English and escape pursuit. That night they halted and bivouacked 27 miles from Quebec on the high bluff at the entrance of the Jacques-Cartier. The remains of this commanding and vast fortress are still to be seen near the property of Dr. Jas. A. Sewell, at Jacques-Cartier.

DeRamsay signed the capitulation five days after the battle on the 18th Sept.; and that evening the Louisbourg Grenadiers and a party of Light Infantry marched in the city. A few days after the other regiments, including the 60th, or Royal Americans, took up their winter quarters amidst the crumbling walls of the battered city. An old map of 1759 marks out the foot of Gilmour's hill and Wolfe's Cove as the spot where the 60th, or Royal Americans, were stationed, at the landing of the British forces. Are we not justified in saying that to the 60th Regt., which was so prominent in planting on Canadian soil the British ensign 112 years ago, was reserved the honor of removing the glorious old flag, which has "braved for a thousand years the battle and the breeze;" and though it would be unreasonable to have expected in the descendants of the French the same enthusiasm for the standard of England, experienced by

Britons and their descendants, still, the friends of the Gallic lily amongst us have not forgotten that, by having become a British dependency, they escaped the horrors of the French Revolution, and were not decimated by the wars of the first and second Empire, and in fact, that they felt perfectly secure under the British flag, whilst the land of their forefathers was deluged in blood, under the rule of the Paris Communists. Thankful for the long enjoyed peace and immunity from civic strife, more than one still looks to England for support and strength in the hour of need.

Quebec, Nov. 14th, 1871.

J. M. L.

---

### INDIAN NAMES.

"How can the red men be forgotten, while so many States and Territories, Bays, Lakes, and Rivers, are indelibly stamped by names of their giving."

**T** is a pleasant fancy to note the inexpressible beauty of many of the Indian names which still remain to us, and their grand majestic euphony, and above all their comprehensive grasp of the scenery or other characteristics by which they may be surrounded. Some very remarkable instances occur to us at once without any search, *e.g.* *Niagara*, "Father of Waters"; *Toronto*, "Place of Meeting, or Trees in the water"; *Ontario*, "The Beautiful" *Erie*, *Huron*, *Ottawa*, *Manitoba*, *Ha-Ha-Bay*, and many others in our own Dominion; and amongst our neighbours, that exquisite word *Alabama*, "here is rest" may well stand for an example. Longfellow in his "Song of Hiawatha" has shewn us how musical are Indian names, and Mrs. L. H. Sigourney has left us the following verses:—

"Ye say they all have passed away,  
That noble race and brave,  
That their light canoes have vanished  
From off the crested wave;

That, 'mid the forests where they roamed,  
There rings no hunter's shout ;  
But their name is on your waters,  
Ye may not wash it out.

'Tis where Ontario's billow  
Like ocean's surge is curled,  
Where strong Niagara's thunders wake  
The echo of the world,  
Where red Missouri bringeth  
Rich tribute from the west,  
And Rappahannock sweetly sleeps,  
On green Virginia's breast.

Ye say their cone-like cabins,  
That clustered o'er the vale,  
Have disappeared, as withered leaves  
Before the autumn's gale,  
But their memory liveth on your hills,  
Their baptism on your shore,  
Your everlasting rivers speak  
Their dialect of yore.

Old Massachusetts wears it  
Within her lordly crown,  
And broad Ohio bears it  
Amid his young renown.  
Connecticut hath wreathed it  
Where her quiet foliage waves,  
And bold Kentucky breathes it hoarse  
Through all her ancient caves.

Wachusett hides its lingering voice  
Within its rocky heart,  
And Alleghany graves its tone  
Throughout his lofty chart ;



Monadnock, on his forehead hoar,  
 Doth seal the sacred trust,  
 Your mountains build their monuments,  
 Though you destroy their dust."

Our own Acadia, with its beautiful scenery and its legends, (one of which has been immortalized in the story of "Evangeline,") has found her admirer of the grand names which the red man has bequeathed to her. From a recent magazine we extract

THE INDIAN NAMES OF ACADIA.

The memory of the Red Man,  
 How can it pass away,  
 While their names of music linger  
 On each mount, and stream, and bay?  
 While *Musquodobit's* waters  
 Roll sparkling to the main;  
 While falls the laughing sunbeam  
 On *Chegogin's* fields of grain.

While floats our country's banner  
 O'er *Chebuco's* glorious wave;  
 And the frowning cliffs of *Scaterie*  
 The trembling surges brave;  
 While breezy *Aspotogon*  
 Lifts high its summit blue,  
 And sparkles on its winding way  
 The gentle *Sissibou*.

While *Escasoni's* fountains  
 Pour down their crystal tide;  
 While *Inganish's* mountains  
 Lift high their forms of pride;  
 Or while on *Mabou's* river  
 The boatman plies his oar  
 Or the billows burst in thunder  
 On *Chickaben's* rock-girt shore.

The memory of the Red Man  
 It lingers like a spell  
 On many a storm-swept headland,  
 On many a leafy dell ;  
 Where *Tusket's* thousand islets  
 Like emerald's stud the deep,  
 Where *Blomidon*, a sentry grim,  
 His endless watch doth keep.

It dwells round *Catalone's* blue lake,  
 Mid leafy forests hid—  
 Round fair *Discouse*, and the rushing tides  
 Of the turbid *Pisiquid*.  
 And it lends, *Chebogue*, a touching grace,  
 To thy softly flowing river,  
 As we sadly think of the gentle race  
 That has passed away forever.

It would be a pleasant labour to collect the Indian names of the Dominion, and endeavour to trace them to their source, and reduce them to a vocabulary.

---

## J O L L I E T .

BY BENJAMIN SULTE.



THE exact date of the death of this historical personage has been the subject of many curious researches amongst our Canadian writers, and up to the present moment the mystery seems yet unsolved. The *Antiquarian* for January last (p. 136), says in relation thereto, that Jolliet "died some years prior to the year 1737." Permit me to furnish you with a few notes on the point which will no doubt settle it.

On the 18th October, 1700, (not 1737), M. de Callières, Governor General, and Mr. de Champigny, Intendant, in a

despatch to the French minister for the Colonies \* state that "Jolliet is dead and ask for the appointment of his successor as hydrographe in Canada."

Under date of the 4th of May, in the same year 1700, the register of the Parish Church at Quebec shows † that Jolliet was there, present at and witness of a bridal ceremony. His signature on that occasion reads thus : "Jolliet hydrographe du Roy."

Therefore he must have died between those two dates, the 4th May, and the 18th October 1700, in other words during the summer of that year. But at what date precisely? We learn by Mr. Margry ‡ that Jolliet was buried in one of the Mingan Islands, that situated in front of *le Gros Mecatina*. On this fact we may surely calculate that the death took place at least a month previous to the despatch of the 18th October, in order to allow the necessary time for the news to reach Quebec, and from thence be inserted in the document above mentioned.

How many dates and facts of this kind are there which have not been elucidated by our early historians and will eventually be brought to light through the perseverance and studies of the modern and future lovers of "precision in history"!

### A S A L U T E .



ON the occasion of the Storming of Fort Niagara (December 19th, 1813), when the news reached Montreal, Sir Sydney Beckwith, commanding the garrison, in his delight, ordered (though it was the dead of the night,) the Artillery of the old Citadel Hill (now Dalhousie Square) to pour forth its thunder in honor of the event.

\* *Correspondance des Gouverneur.*—M.S. Dominion Library, Ottawa.

† This is a discovery made recently by the learned Able Tanguay, author of a Dictionary of the geneologies "of the French families of Canada."

‡ *Conservateur des archives de la Marine, Paris.*

The wonder of the good citizens, not to say their terror, was great indeed at the sound of cannon at such an untimely hour ; and none for a time knew what to make of it, but soon the intelligence spread, and they and their startled wives and children returned to their beds.

It was confidently stated, that Sir Sydney got a rap over the knuckles ( as a reprimand is commonly termed ) from the Commander in Chief, Sir George Prevost, for the singular military irregularity, of publishing the gratifying intelligence to the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, by the roar of cannon at midnight. It exhibited, at all events, the importance attached to the exploit.

---

### INDIAN DRESS—LOVE--MAKING—FEASTS— BURIALS.

From a MS. Letter of *Sœur Ste. Helene*, published by Abbe Verrau.



WOULD you like to learn how they dress—how they marry—how they are buried ? First you must know that several tribes go completely naked, and wear but the fig-leaf. In Montreal, you meet many stately and well proportioned savages, walking about in this state of nudity, as proud in their bearing, as if they wore good clothes. Some have on a shirt only ; others have a covering negligently thrown over one shoulder. Christianized Indians are differently habited. The Iroquois put the shirt over their wearing apparel, and over the shirt another raiment, which encloses a portion of the head, which is alway bare. The men generally wear garments over their shirts ; the latter, when new, is generally very white, but is used until it gets perfectly dark and disgustingly greasy. They sometimes shave a portion of their head, or else they comb one half of their hair back, the other half, front. They occasionally tie up a tuft of hair very tight on the top of the head, so as to look like a plume on a horse's

head, rising towards the skies. At other times, some allow a long tress of hair to fall over their face : it interferes with their eating, but it has to be put up with. They smear their ears with a white substance, or their face with blue, vermilion, black. They are more elaborate in their war-toilette, lavish of paint, than a coquette would be in dressing—so that they may conceal the paleness which fear might engender. They are profuse of gold and silver brocade, porcelain necklaces, bracelets of beads—the women, especially in their youth. This is their jewellery, their diamonds, the value whereof sometimes reach 1,000 francs. The Abenaguis enclose their heads in a small cap embroidered with beads or ornamented with brocade. They wrap their legs in leggings with a fringe three or four inches long. Their shoes consist of socks, with plaits round the toe, covering the foot. All this has its charm in their eyes; they are as vain of dress as any Frenchman. The pagan tribes, whenever love is felt, marry without any ceremonial. The pair will discover whether they love one another in silence, Indian-like. One of the caresses consists in throwing to the loved one a small pebble, or grains of Indian corn, or else some other object which cannot hurt. The swain, on throwing the pebble, is bound to look in the opposite direction, to make believe he did not do it. Should the adored one return it, matters look well, else the game is up.

“ The Christianized Indians are married in face of the church, without contract of marriage, and without stipulations, because an Indian cannot own real estate and cannot bequeath to his children. The wealthiest is the mightiest hunter. This favored individual in his village, passes for a grand match. Bravery and great warriors they think much of—they constitute them their chiefs. Poverty is no disgrace at the council board, and an orator in rags will speak out as boldly, as successfully, as if he were decked out in gold cloth. They come thus poorly habited in the pres-

ence of the Governor, indulge in long harangues, and touch his hand fearlessly. When ladies are present at these interviews, they honor them thus—seize their hand and shake it in token of friendship. Before I became a nun, I was present at some of these ceremonies, and having won their good opinion, they would extend to me a hand which was disgusting in the extreme, but which I had cheerfully to accept for fear of offending them. They are sometimes asked to dine at the Governor's table. Unlucky are their neighbors, especially when they happen to be ladies, they are so filthy in their persons.—1730."—*Revue Canadienne*, for February 1875, page 108-9.

J. M. L., Quebec.

---

## ON EMBLEMATICAL DESIGNS OF COINS AND MEDALS.

BY CHARLES CLAY, M.D., PRESIDENT OF THE  
MANCHESTER NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

"An emblem is but a silent parable."



**A**N emblem is the expression of an idea by pictorial illustration. Early writers very commonly illustrated their writings by quaint woodcuts or emblems explanatory of the text, and by that means sufficiently comprehensive to those who were not always able to follow or read the text. Emblem illustration was of very frequent occurrence in books of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; such works as have escaped the ravages of time are at the present period extremely valuable when well preserved. Subsequently, emblem illustration in a great measure declined; but the rapid improvements of modern days in lithography, photography, zincography, and wood-cutting, have so far revived the spirit of illustration that a modern work is but little thought of unless very extensively illus-

trated. The ancient style of emblem illustration often extended to the first letters of chapters, title-pages, colophons, head and tail pieces, etc., of the most quaint and grotesque ideas that could possibly be conceived. Heraldry may also be considered as an almost complete system of emblems, or, as has been happily expressed, "the picture history of families, of tribes, of nations, of princes, and of emperors."

It is not, however, my intention either to dwell upon the many emblem writers, or to discuss at length the merits of their emblematical designs, but to recommend and to refer those inclined to inquire into this very interesting branch of literature to the two able works lately published by Mr. C. Green, of Knutsford, Cheshire, entitled "Whitney's Choice of Emblems" and "Shakespeare and the Emblem Writers," both superbly and extensively illustrated by photography, reproducing many very rare and curious designs of olden time. These two works cannot fail to stimulate the reader to further inquiries into this eccentric field of illustrative literature, by which they will become familiar with the works of Sambucus, Brandus, Bocchius, Alciatus, Jovius, Whitney, and many others. My object, however, in the present short essay is to show that these emblem writers were by no means the originators of this mode of illustration; in fact, that emblematical designs were practised ages previous to the era of printing or wood-cutting. The following remarks will show that both the Greeks and Romans used emblematical designs extensively on both coins and medals, many of which were so chaste and beautiful in design and execution, as to demand our unqualified admiration at the present time. It is however, just possible that the art, as I may term it, of using emblems might have even an earlier origin than either Greek or Roman; and that these latter might have been the mere copyists of what was in use long before their period. In the absence of such information, we cannot do better than commence with the Greeks, who were masters in design and no



less excellent in their execution, and fortunate indeed were the Romans in having to follow such able guides, otherwise their own excellence would never have been shown, as it afterwards was, in respect to emblems.

Having made our starting-point in the classic isles of Greece, we find that ancient country was composed of a number of colonies forming one entire whole. These colonies had each its own peculiarity, with which we become acquainted by studying the Grecian mythological history; hence arose the emblematical representation of each colony or community. Next we observe that it was amongst these communities that the first coins of which we have any knowledge were issued. The emblems of which we are about to treat were impressed on their coins, and to these very permanent means for preservation and for being handed down so truthfully to us at the present time we are indebted. Thus, for instance, the coins of Athens, which were so extensively influential in a commercial point of view in those ages of the world's history, were well known to all trading communities, and sought after and accepted by all parties. These coins had impressed upon them the emblem of the goddess Minerva (the owl) on the reverse, and on the obverse the head of the goddess, to whom the city was dedicated. These symbols, separate or combined, were illustrative of the wisdom and enterprise of the Athenians. On similar grounds we find on the coins of the city of Argos the wolf's head; on those of Ægina the tortoise; Macedon the horse; Corinth and Carthage the Pegasus; whilst the Egyptian coins of the Ptolemies had the head of Jupiter on the obverse, and an eagle on the reverse, the latter being the emblem of Jupiter. Most of the above were amongst the earliest coinage known; and though it is generally supposed that the coins of Ægina and Argos were the first of all, it is altogether uncertain which of the Greek coins was the earliest. I may as well mention here the shekel of the Jews,

mentioned in the Old Testament (1 Maccabees xv. 6), which bears upon it on one side the pot of manna, and on the other the rod of Aaron budding: the first a most expressive emblem of the bread given by the Lord for them to eat in the wilderness, and the latter (the rod of Aaron), for the house of Levi, by its budding, as predicted, to stay the murmuring of the Israelites; the usual legend being "Shekel Israel" and "Jerusalem Holy."

After the Greeks, the Romans with their vast power and still more vast resources, were not idle in adopting emblematical designs, very many of them shadowing forth extremely happy ideas. Thus the origin of Rome itself was typified by two infants sucking the teats of a wolf, the fabled origin of Romulus and Remus (twin brothers), who after being thrown into the Tiber were rescued by the river ceasing to flow, and discovered as in the above representation. Under the Romans, Egypt's emblem of the eagle and Jupiter ceased, and the crocodile, sistrum, and ibis took their place. African coins had the lion and elephant; Judea the palm; Arabia the camel; Sicily the triune (treated in different ways), and ears of corn,—the first indicative of the three promontories (situated triangularly) of the island, and the latter as the great corn store of the Romans. Numidia had the horse; Spain the olive and the rabbit; Britain a figure seated on a globe in water, etc. In a coin of Cyrene the obverse has the head of Jupiter, but the reverse is a silphium, or a herb of the garlic, onion, or assafoetida tribe, largely produced in the locality, highly esteemed, and entering extensively into the cookery of the Romans. In addition to these, all the gods and goddesses, with the various attributes of men, were occasionally placed on their coins. Thus a reverse of Domitian had the Goddess of Virtue; Galba had Virtue and Honor; Otho had Peace; Gordianus had Abundance; Heliogabalus had Fidelity; Claudius, Hope; Antoninus, Security; Faustina, jun., Chastity; Vitellius,

Equity ; Antoninus Pius, Eternity ; Nero and Constantine, Victory ; Galba, Liberty ; and so on with many other personification, such as Justice, Love, Plenty, Goodwill, Fruitfulness, Marriage, etc., most of them indicative of some leading feature in the character of the individual on the obverse.

One remarkable circumstance is elicited in these emblems—namely, the very exact resemblance of the figure pourtrayed, to the description given of such god or goddess by the ancient poets of the period. One or two examples will be sufficient for illustration. For instance, on a reverse of Otho is a figure of Peace looking to the right, holding in her right hand some wheat ears, and the horn of plenty enfolded in her left arm ; legend, "Pax Orbis Terrarum." This Tibullus alludes to thus :

. . . . . Kind Peace, appear ;  
And in thy right hand hold the wheaten ear.  
From thy white lap the o'erflowing fruits shall fall.

The garment of the goddess is thrown over the left arm, to represent holding fruits, etc., in her lap. The simile in this instance is exact. Then, again, on a reverse of Gordianus is Abundance, a female standing and looking to the left, scattering wheat ears freely on the ground from a horn of plenty. On this Horace writes :

Golden Plenty, with a bounteous hand,  
Rich harvests freely scatter o'er our land.

Also, on a reverse of Claudius is the figure of Hope, looking to the right, and in the act of walking. In her right hand a bud opening ; the left hand holding up a thin, transparent garment, so as not to impede her action. The beauty of the figure is not concealed, but rather enhanced, by the thin garment. The bud, expressive of hope, hath concealed beauties like herself. On which Ovid writes :

The green stem [or bud] grows in stature and in size,  
But only feeds with hope the farmer's eyes.

Also, on a reverse of Claudius is a hand to which is suspended a balance, in allusion to his just character. Thus the poet Manilius :

Thus guide the scales, and then to fix our doom,  
They gave us Cæsar, founder of our Rome.

On one of the reverses of Commodus is a representation of the sun rising. Phaeton, as Ovid describes,

Ardua prima via est, et qua vix manè recentes  
Enitunter equi.

The four horses breaking through a cloud in the morning :

Pyroeis, et Eous, et Æthon,  
Solis equi, quartusque Phelegon.—*Ovid.*

I could add many other examples if it were necessary, but I have advanced sufficient to show that emblematical designs are of very ancient date—indeed far earlier in history than even these medals and coins prove. The close similarity of the extracts from the oldest poets to the designs, who lead us to another difficulty, viz., whether the emblem originated with the poet or the medallist. One thing is certain—which ever first put forth the idea, the other followed close upon it.

---

## TORONTO—YORK.

From "*Toronto of Old*," by Henry Scadding, D.D.



IN French colonial documents of a very respectable antiquity, we meet with the name Toronto again and again. It is given as an appellation that is well known, and its form in the greater number of instances is exactly that which it has now permanently assumed, but occasionally its orthography varies by a letter

or two (*e.g.*, Taranto) as may happen with a strange term taken down by ear.

In 1793, the site of the trading post known as Toronto, was occupied by troops drawn from Niagara and Queenston. At noon on August 27th, 1793, the first royal salute was fired from the garrison there, and responded to by the shipping in the harbour, in commemoration of the change of name from Toronto to York, a change intended to please the King, George III., through a compliment offered to his son Frederick, Duke of York.

Accordingly, on the 26th of August, we find the following General Order issued:—"York, Upper Canada, 26th of August, 1793. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor having received information of the success of his Majesty's arms, under His Royal Highness the Duke of York, by which Holland has been saved from the invasion of the French armies,—and it appearing that the combined forces have been successful in dislodging their enemies from an entrenched camp supposed to be impregnable, from which the most important consequences may be expected; and in which arduous attempts His Royal Highness the Duke of York and His Majesty's troops supported the national glory:—It is His Excellency's orders that on the rising of the Union Flag at twelve o'clock to-morrow a Royal Salute of twenty-one guns is to be fired, to be answered by the shipping in the Harbour, in respect to His Royal Highness and in commemoration of the naming this Harbour from his English title, York. E. B. Littlehales, Major of Brigade."

These orders, we are to presume, were punctually obeyed; and we are inclined that the running up of the Union Flag at noon on Tuesday, the 27th day of August, and the salutes which immediately reverberated through the woods and rolled far down and across the silvery surface of the Lake, were intended to be regarded as the true inauguration of the Upper Canadian YORK.

The rejoicing indeed, as it proved, was somewhat premature. The success which distinguished the first operations of the royal duke did not continue to attend his efforts. Nevertheless the report of the honours rendered in this remote portion of the globe, would be grateful to the fatherly heart of the King.

For some time after 1793, official letters and other contemporary records exhibit in their references to the new site, the expressions "Toronto, now York," and "York late Toronto."

The ancient name was a favorite, and continued in ordinary use; and in 1834, the old name "Toronto" was restored.

---

### THE NEW JAPANESE COINAGE.



HE Japanese have hitherto had a coinage of silver pieces, and also of silver pieces largely mixed with gold, which it is now their intention to replace by an issue of new dollars about equal to Mexican in shape, weight, and fineness. These are to be struck at the Japanese Mint at Osaka, the plant and machinery which belonged formerly to the British Mint at Hongkong, established about five or six years ago at great expense of the British government, but sold to the Japanese in consequence of the want of success attending the coinage of British dollars in China. Numbers of the old Japanese coins have arrived in London, England, but far larger amounts have been sent to San Francisco and to India. Bar silver and Mexican dollars in return have been remitted from California.

The new Japanese coin struck in San Francisco is described as follows:—The reverse of the coin contains in the centre a representation of an antique metallic mirror, symbolical of the rising sun. Above the mirror is a circle, subdivided into

16 segments. Below the mirror is a branch of the "kiri" tree. On the sides of the mirror are the Imperial Japanese standards—one containing the sun and the other the moon. Around these devices is a wreath, on one side composed of chrysanthemum leaves and the other of "kiri" leaves. The obverse or face of the coin has in the centre the figure of a dragon, the emblem of wisdom and purity, and a symbol of Imperial power. The Japanese inscriptions on the face of the coin around the dragon may be translated—"Great Sun Rising," and the name of Japan, and "Third year of peace and enlightenment," the official designation of the reign of the present Emperor. The special name and value are placed on each coin.

---

### THE BAY OF QUINTE—ITS ORIGIN.

BY J. B. A., KINGSTON, ONT.



HE County of Prince Edward, or a large part of it, was included in the original survey, and was early settled by refugees from the rebel colonies. The township of Marysburgh was chosen for the discharged Hessian troops, who preferred to remain in America, and share with the Loyalists in grants of land. With them also came a number of Irish and Scotch, which accounts for the mixed element existing. These settlers suffered untold hardships the first years of their pioneer life, especially in the "scarce" or "hungry" seasons, as the particular time of destitution was called, "when the cry from one end of the country to the other was for bread, bread, bread!" But these dark days ultimately disappeared, and prosperity shone upon the settlers in Marysburgh as well as upon their more spirited neighbors. The remaining townships were rapidly taken up chiefly by adventurers from the lower sections of the Bay, who sought to better their pros-

pects in this picturesque and fertile peninsula. A large addition was also made to the settlement immediately after the proclamation of Gov. Simcoe, those who came from the United States receiving liberal grants of land, and other privileges similar to what was obtained for the Loyalists. Where now stands the romantic little town of Picton was first visited in 1788 by a small company of explorers, who chose their farms in this vicinity, and commenced a settlement. A village subsequently sprung up, which at first bore the name of "Hallowell," but assuming greater proportions it was christened "Picton," by Rev. Wm. Macaulay, who is still living, honored by the inhabitants. The name was given in honor of the gallant British General who fell at the memorable battle of Waterloo. The situation of this town is very pleasant, and the surrounding country highly productive, the farmers being noted for possessing an abundance of substantial comforts of this life. In fact the whole country abounds with rural scenes of surpassing beauty, which yearly attract many visitors from a distance.

At the head of the "Long Reach" is Grassy Point, a remarkably level piece of land, containing some 300 acres, which was originally granted to Sir John Harvey, who afterwards became Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia. It subsequently became the property of Samuel Cluse, a Civil Engineer, who surveyed the Welland and Rideau canals, and by him bequeathed to his daughter Anna, now Mrs. Paul Peterson, who resides upon the place. This Point was for many years a favorite rendezvous for military training and public meetings connected with the district. Hay Bay and the Napanee River are projections from the main channel, the latter affording an outlet for the shipping interests of the flourishing town of the same name that stands some distance from its mouth. A few miles above Grassy Point we come to a sandy bank, close to the Bay, known as Stickney's Hill, which tradition has connected with the name of this



piece of water. A quantity of human bones have been exhumed from time to time by farming operations on this hill, and a belief existed among the old settlers that one Col-Quinté, with his followers, perished here, when attempting to reach Fort Frontenac, after being driven from the fort at Niagara by the Indians. The story, however, needs confirmation, no such French officer being found in the early records referring to this period. The name is undoubtedly derived from an Indian settlement which was found upon the shores of the Bay when the French first visited it, and which was differently represented by the following names:—"Kante," "Kente," "Cante," "Canta," &c. The present form of spelling is evidently of French origin. While upon this subject we might mention that by some the name is supposed to be derived from the Latin word *quinta*, five, as referring to the five bays or divisions into which the channel is divided; viz., Lower Bay, Picton Bay, Hay Bay, the Reach and Upper Bay.

About four miles east of Belleville is Mississauga Point, an exceedingly romantic and picturesque projection of land containing about 1,000 acres, and presenting a fairy-like scene of grassy plots and bushy dells, gentle knolls and shady groves, where the nymphs might be tempted to make their abode. The vicinity likewise abounds in excellent fishing and boating privileges, which, added to the attractive scenery, make a most desirable location for picnic and other excursions. The citizens of Belleville have long used it for such purposes, and during the summer months scarcely a day passes without a gay party visiting it. So popular has its reputation become that an American company has lately negotiated for the lease of the whole Point, which is an Indian reservation by Government, and intend erecting a large hotel, with cottages, bathing-houses, and other necessaries for a popular watering-place. The access is easy both by rail and boat, and the privileges for making it a favorite re-

sort of the most promising nature are unsurpassed. This Point takes its name from the Mississauga tribe of Indians, who were the original owners of the territory bordering on the Bay, and who appear to have been at one time a considerable nation, spreading themselves along the northern country from Fort Frontenac as far west as Lake Huron. These Indians were collected together on several small islands in the Bay of Quinté, in 1826, where an attempt was made to Christianize them, and teach them the arts of domestic industry. They were afterwards removed to Alnwick, where they have a grant of 2,000 acres, and are continually advancing in the refinements of civilized life.

We have previously remarked that the Indians had a camping-ground or village situated at the mouth of Moira river, and thither they regularly brought their furs and other produce to be bartered with the whites. The first house erected by a white man on the site of the present flourishing town of Belleville was in 1797, by one Asa Wallbridge, a fur-trader. Others came to traffic with the natives, among them Captain Meyers, who became a leading character in the settlement, and after whom the place was called "Meyer's Creek," by which it was known for many years. In 1816 the prosperity of the village was such as to induce the inhabitants to consider the propriety of selecting a name more befitting their future prospects. They finally concluded to ask the Licut.-Governor Gore, who was then in charge of the administration of public affairs in the Province, to christen the newly surveyed town. This he was pleased to do, calling it "Belleville," after his wife, Lady Bella Gore. Its progress was steady, the fine water-power possessed and lumbering operations carried on, together with a rich agricultural country surrounding, have contributed to make it second to no other town in the Province for the amount of business transacted, and the number and elegance of its buildings.

CANADIAN STONE IMPLEMENTS AND  
FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY.

BY SIR DUNCAN GIBB, BART., M.A., M.D. LL.D., F.G.S.



IN various parts of the Dominion of Canada stone implements of different kinds have been discovered from time to time, which are preserved in many of the local museums, possessing not only considerable variety in their form and supposed uses, but at the same time indicating various degrees of antiquity. With these are not unfrequently found examples of pottery of a very primitive form, marked by patterns described as herring-bone, basket, corn-ear, etc.

The most recent of these stone implements are thick gouges, chisels, hammers, hatchets, and various utensils, for we find them in use among the Indians down almost to the present time. Arrow-heads and spear-heads are unquestionably more ancient, for we do not find them in what are presumed to be recent sepultures, or in association with the thick stone gouges and chisels already mentioned. They are, moreover, mostly found on the surface of ploughed land or fields composed of gravel or other soils, and marking, in all probability, the site of some engagement or battle-field between different tribes of the aborigines.

I have specimens from various parts of Canada, at extreme distances in some instances, and are of different varieties of stone. My collection consists of some sixteen arrow-heads, two flat spears, two hatchets, rather different to what are usually met with, and some portions of pottery, which shall be briefly described in detail.

The spear-heads are respectively  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide, and  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches long by 2 inches wide; the shorter specimen has evidently been broken off at its lower end, and both are without their tangs, that is to say if they

ever possessed any they are composed of fawn-coloured chert, are thin and irregularly flat throughout, being not more than a quarter of an inch thick at their thickest part ; the larger weighs 3 ozs. less 30 grains, the smaller  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and 40 grains. They were found in the Saguenay district, below Quebec, and are of considerable antiquity.

The two hatchets are wedged-shaped, and composed of a dark green micaceous schist, their surfaces being smooth as if polished. The larger implement is  $3\frac{7}{8}$  inches long,  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch wide at its narrowest and  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches wide at its broadest part, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch thick. The smaller implement is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches wide at its narrowest and  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inches at its broadest part, and  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch thick ; it is not so well shaped as the other, and has a piece chipped off one of its surfaces. They weigh respectively  $7\frac{1}{4}$  and 4 ounces. They were found at Niagara on the Canada side, close to the Falls, where I procured them on the occasion of my last visit there in 1853.

The stone arrow-heads present some variety in their size, form, and material. The smallest is  $\frac{7}{8}$  of an inch long, and the largest  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches ; but I possessed a longer and larger than any of these, that measured about  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches, that was stolen from my collection in 1859, when I exhibited it before one of the London Societies. I had never seen a finer arrow in any of the Canadian collections that I examined. Of the arrow-heads, the shape is either long and narrow, tapering to a point, or terminating somewhat in a rounded end, being rather broad than tapering ; indeed one of them resembles a small celt in shape. In weight they range from 16, 31, and 44 grains up to 340 grains or close upon  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an ounce, which may be considered a good deal for an arrow-head ; but my largest one that was filched from me must have weighed an ounce. Their thickness varies somewhat, one example that is rounded, broad, and flat is  $\frac{3}{16}$ ths of an inch, not more indeed than two of the smallest. A small

arrow of dark red slate is  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch thick, whilst the others run from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to very nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch ; but of this latter only one approaches it. The tang or stem of the arrow varies in shape and length. The longest being  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch ; the celt or leaf-shaped arrow-head seems to have no tang, as there is no indication of one having existed. Of the sixteen arrows, six were found on the island of Montreal, generally on the surface of ploughed land ; two are from the Saguenay ; one from Pointe du Chenes, near Grenville, on the Ottawa River ; one from Chippewa, near Niagara ; four from Niagara ; one from William Henry ; and one from Quebec.

The greater number of these arrows are composed of chert, one is of red slate, another of opaque white quartz, and one is much weathered, of a reddish brown colour, probably from the nature of the stone. On the whole they differ in form from the arrows that have been found in the British islands, especially in the shape of the stems, and the general form of the arrow-head itself ; but I think they present a fair illustration of ancient Indian arrows that are found over various parts of Canada. No flakes have been discovered in association with them, because they have been picked up as solitary specimens here and there ; yet I have no doubt that both chips and flakes may be encountered some day in abundance, when a spot is discovered on which the arrows have been manufactured. A large number of arrow-heads have been found in the vicinity of Chippewa, close to Niagara, and I infer that it marks the site of some ancient Indian battlefield, and no flakes or chips were found associated with them.

The discovery of Canadian pottery is by no means of common occurrence ; any fragments, therefore, must be considered of value, and three of these are included in the collection. The smallest is nearly 2 inches square, and is covered on one side with a ribbed pattern formed by a series

of notches the ribs being a quarter of an inch apart; this fragment is imperfectly baked, and was picked up on the northern shores of Lake Erie, and minute particles of mica can be distinguished in it with the naked eye. The largest portion of pottery is a fragment of what evidently must have been a large vessel, and consists of a portion of the upper part with the rim  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, the outer side of which has a well-defined marking, but somewhat irregular and more fanciful; the vessel to which it belonged must not only have been large, but tolerably thick and solid, for the fragment is  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch thick; it has a preponderance of clay in its composition, and is lightly baked. The third fragment is a portion of a more highly finished and better baked work than the other two, and is triangular in form, the larger end consisting of a part of the rim of the vessel, with well-defined hollow lines an inch long, running vertically from dots or little round holes. It is firmer and more solid than the other two examples, and minute specks of quartz and mica can be readily seen in its structure. The patterns vary from what I have seen figured among Canadian specimens, and perhaps for the present are unique, although I learn there are fragments in the Blackmore collection, Salisbury, found in the County of Brant, Canada, not unlike them. The two last described fragments were found on the Island of Montreal.

Small as the collection is, it took me many years to obtain it, which leads to the inference that such objects are scarce; yet many examples may be in the possession of private individuals living in the localities where they have been found. But in the course of my experience and knowledge of that country, I can state with certainty that nothing has yet been found in the gravels of Canada corresponding to the flint implements from the drift beds of England and France, so that the conclusion is a fair and reasonable one, that however old the arrow-heads and other objects may be, their

manufacturers existed in recent times, as compared with those of the drift period. Nevertheless I considered my specimens of sufficient interest as helping to draw attention to the subject in the Dominion of Canada.

It would be purely speculative to estimate the age of these arrow and spear-heads ; but looking upon them as the most ancient stone implements that are found in Canada, if not in America, I would be disposed to place the period of their use and manufacture at about two hundred years before the Christian era, corresponding indeed to the time when our forefathers in the British Isles may have used such things, either as weapons or as objects of the chase, and I do not think that such an age can be considered in any way remote or extravagant.

## THE BRITISH WAR MEDALS FOR CANADA.



HE Dominion Government having determined to grant a pension to the survivors of those who served in the War of 1812-14, it is surprising to find so many claimants for such a well earned recognition of their service.

With reference to the Medals we find there were issued for the Lower Canadian Militia :

|                               |   |   |     |
|-------------------------------|---|---|-----|
| For the battle of Chateauguay | . | . | 256 |
| “ “ Chrysler's Farm           | . | . | 9   |
| “ “ Detroit                   | . | . | 2   |

To Upper Canadian Militia men

|                               |   |   |     |
|-------------------------------|---|---|-----|
| For the battle of Chateauguay | . | . | 3   |
| “ “ Chrysler's Farm           | . | . | 47  |
| “ “ Detroit                   | . | . | 216 |

To one only was awarded a Medal with the 3 clasps for service in the three actions.

A few of these Medals still remain in the hands of the Government, but it is probable some of them may yet be claimed judging from the very large number of Veterans now applying for Pensions.

In any case the Medals are not the property of the Canadian Government, but if eventually unclaimed, must be returned to the Imperial authorities, for whom they are only held in trust.

---

### BRITISH COINAGE.



ENGLAND continues to take the lead in the amount of coinage. Until recently no official Annual Report of Minting operations was issued, but now there is such a document, containing much valuable information, not confined to the account of British moneys. The Mint officers are thoroughly imbued with the spirit of improvement.

The Mints of Sydney and Melbourne in AUSTRALIA, contribute largely to swell the aggregate of gold coin. The last named, which is near the gold fields, has recently gone into operation. Engraved views of the interior of this Mint, which have lately reached us evince perfection of arts and completeness of arrangement. We are surprised, unreasonably of course, at such results in what was regarded as the end of the earth only a few years since.

---

### EDITORIAL.



THE present number completes the third volume of the *Canadian Antiquarian*, and we venture to express our belief that it will not be found inferior to either of the former volumes in interest, whilst in the illustration and general appearance we believe that



we at least have performed all our promises. We have to return thanks to our patrons for many kind expressions of approbation, and we start upon our labour for another year with a fair tide; our list of subscribers has met with but few secessions, which have been counterbalanced by about a corresponding number of new names, so that in a pecuniary sense we have no ground for anxiety. We have however to repeat an appeal we made to our readers at the commencement of the present volume, that they should help us by sending to us any items they may meet with suitable to our pages, if only a *Query* (especially if it be Canadian) and thus aid us in sustaining a work which our three years experience has shown to be an acceptable addition to our Canadian literature. We are aware of some short comings in our career, and purpose some improvements in the future, if our friends will assist us by endeavoring to increase our list of subscribers, and especially in the manner we have before indicated, because with us the work is a "labour of love," and having our ordinary business occupations imperatively pressing upon us, we cannot do impossibilities. With Shakespeare we will say:—

" If you refuse your aid  
In this so never-needed help, yet do not  
Upbraid us with our distress."

— Just as we go to press, we are enabled to present our readers with an illustration of the 2 Dollar Gold piece of Newfoundland.



It has peculiar interest as the only gold coin, up to the pre-

sent time, in British America, whilst to Newfoundland belongs the credit of having set so good an example to our New Dominion. We have met with three dates viz ; 1865, 1870, and 1872.

— We have to record the death of Mr. Thomas H. Wynne, which occurred at his home at Richmond, Virginia, on Wednesday, February 24, 1875. He was the author of several works illustrative of the history of his native State, indeed so unflinching and devotedly did he pursue this object from his youth that in all matters pertaining thereto, he was regarded as one of the highest authorities. In 1872 he was elected to a seat in the Senate of Virginia, and he also filled several other offices, which showed how highly he was esteemed. Mr. Wynne was a corresponding Member of our Society at the time of his death, an honor which was also accorded to him by kindred Societies in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and also of the Historical Societies of Virginia, Worcester, Mass., Maryland, and Wisconsin, &c., &c. He has bequeathed his manuscripts &c., to Mr. R. Alonzo Brock, with a view to their preparation for publication. Mr. Brock is fully competent to carry out the wishes of his deceased friend, having himself already made valuable and reliable contributions to "Virginiana."

*Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal.*—Two ordinary meetings of the Society have been held since our last issue, and in addition to the usual Magazines, &c., we have to acknowledge receipt of Pamphlets from Mr. Isaac F. Wood of New York, three Antique Gems from Mr. H. Laggat of Montreal, and a Third Brass of Claudius from Mr. Thomas Widd also of Montreal,—also from the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, a valuable donation to the Library of the Society, "Memoires sur le Canada depuis 1749 jusqu'a 1760.

## REVIEWS.



OUR duty in this department is heavier than usual, and it is a matter of regret that the space at our disposal is not larger, that we might do fuller justice to our Subject :—

First in importance to us as Canadian Journalists is *Memories sur Le Canada depuis 1749 jusqu'a 1760*, a reprint, (Quebec, 1873), by the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, it contains much valuable information concerning a most important epoch in the History of Canada, and its value is enhanced by 13 Charts and plans of the Old Forts of Nouvelle France.

— *American Journal of Numismatics*.—The quarterly part for April is to hand, completing the ninth Volume of this welcome fellow-labourer. The established reputation of the Journal is well sustained in the present number, the "Centennial Medals" and the "Issues of the U. S. Mint since 1793" by Mr. W. S. Appleton are valuable records, and of great interest to collectors.

— Whilst going to press we are in receipt of the 3rd part of *Numismata Cromwelliana* by Mr. H. W. Hensley, London. The descriptive pages are admirable and exhaustive, showing an amount of research on the part of the author which is highly commendable, whilst the "Autotype" page of the Coins of the Protector (Crowns, Half-Crowns, Shillings, &c.) is a gem. Mr. Hensley's work when completed will stand as a handsome and valuable addition to numismatic literature.

— *Potter's American Monthly*.—The numbers January to April are before us, and although the character of the Magazine is somewhat changed, since we welcomed it as the "*American Historical Record*," by the introduction of lighter literature, nevertheless our esteemed friend Dr. Lossing is

still a contributor, his "Historic Buildings of America" appearing without intermission, and animating each number; many other valuable and interesting articles, with a very copious "Notes and Queries" department fully sustain the reputation of the "Monthly."

— Amongst our other welcome visitors we have to notice the *American Journal of Philately* by J. W. Scott & Co., 75 Nassau Street, New York, which has entered upon its ninth volume, it is without doubt far in advance of all its competitors, and bears its age bravely, it contains a vast amount of information geographic and philatelic in its 16 pages, and is well worth its money. (\$1.00 annually).

— We are also in receipt of Coin circular by George A. Dillingham, of Titusville, Pa., No. 1, March 1875. We find here an engraving of the new U.S. 20 cent piece, which it is yet probable may not be put into general circulation.

---

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

To the Editors of *Canadian Antiquarian*.

I have in my possession, a bank note printed as follows :

No. \_\_\_\_\_ CANADA BANK.  
 We promise to pay to the Bearer on demand  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Shillings currency.  
 Montreal the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 179 \_\_\_\_\_  
 For the Canada Banking Company.  
 Pour \_\_\_\_\_ Chelins.  
 Entd. \_\_\_\_\_

In addition to the above print there is a vignette on the left hand corner, showing a Beaver gnawing at the stump of a tree, on the banks of a brook—and a ship in full sail, to the east.

The note measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and is printed on a hand made paper, having a scroll water mark encircling the

edges, and the words "Canada Bank" in the centre—showing conclusively that the paper was made expressly for it. The blanks are filled as follows (in red ink) No. 6480—Five Shillings—5 chelins. In black ink, 10th day of August 1792. Entd., *John Lilly, Junior*.

The writing appears to be by a *junior hand*, and conveys to me, a probability of the blank note having fallen into the hands of a 15 years, youth, who began practising for his future commercial career of a banker, by filling the blanks in this note in what would seem to be due form, but as I may be doing Mr. Lilly, Junior, an injustice, I would ask any of your readers, to state whether they have seen similar printed notes, and if filled in like manner; and also any information they can give as to the "Canada Bank," which would seem to be the pioneer institution of the kind on this Continent.

G.E.H.

"CHAGOUAMIGON."—I see no reason why the names of Chagouamigon and Shawinigan should be taken for one another. (*Vide Antiquarian*, Vol. II., p. 61.) Chagouamigon or Chagouamition is a point of land in the South-western extremity of Lake Superior, well known and often mentioned in the history of Canada, both under that name and that of *Pointe* or *Mission du Saint Esprit*. As early as 1650 and 1656, we learn that many of the Huron and Ontaonais families, driven away from Georgian Bay by the Iroquois, had sought a refuge in Chagouamigon, where they were attacked by the Sioux in retaliation for some slight offences committed by Huron hunters. Soon after that, the Iroquois warriors reached Chagouamigon, but failed in their attack on their enemies encampment. Finally, however, the Sioux who were located about one hundred and fifty miles from Chagouamigon in a South-western direction, assaulted the Huron—Ontaonais colony, and although the latter seemed to have been pretty strong in numbers (in 1669 fifteen hundred Indian converts, besides numerous

pagan families were residing on the spot) they were worsted and had to remove back to the neighborhood of Georgian Bay. I believe there is an easy way of connecting the historical name of Chagouamigon with the one attached to the short lane running from St. Paul to Capital Streets, Montreal. After the year 1656, and for many years subsequent, the Ontaonais of Chagouamigon used to come down to Montreal every summer to trade. The "Common" was their place of rendez-vous. Up to 1700, the fur trade of the great Lakes (conducted either by Indians or by French *voyageurs*) had its head-quarters in Montreal, and even after that date, when Du Luth and La Verendrye (1730) pushed towards the West (Manitoba) to open up a new area to commerce and civilization the companies formed in Montreal for the fur trading and business kept uninterrupted communications with both Chagouamigon on the southern, and Thunder Bay on the western side of Lake Superior. May it not be inferred from the above facts that the office of the Montreal merchants who dealt with Chagouamigon was situated on some spot near the present "Chagouamigon Lane."? I am very doubtful whether Shawenigan Falls were ever so popular in Montreal as to impose their name on any part of that City, especially in the "old times."

Ottawa,

BENJAMIN SULTE.

[An esteemed friend, (recently deceased), a resident in Montreal for more than 50 years, well remembered that the Indians used every spring to congregate and regard as their "head-quarters" this lane and its immediate neighborhood, and there was such an office as Mr. Sulte conjectures, where they were paid for their furs and other articles of merchandise.—*Eds. Can. Antiquarian.*]

**\$5 TO \$20 PER DAY.** —Agents Wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post card to States costs but two cents. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

## The Banker's Magazine for 1874-5.


The completed volumes of the **BANKER'S MAGAZINE** give a full epitome of the financial history of the United States for the last twenty-nine years. During the present year, important improvements have been introduced with a view to augment the practical value of the Magazine to all who are engaged in the business of banking, or who are interested in its true principles. While the established reputation of the work as a Statistical Record will be sustained, increased attention will be given to the discussion of the questions of Banking and Currency, which are now the prominent issues of the day. The European financial movements which chiefly influence our own money market will receive special attention. Numerous Legal Decisions upon points important to bankers will also afford information often invaluable. The *Changes* continually occurring among National and State Banks and Private Bankers are promptly announced, and Monthly Lists are given of New Banks, of Dissolutions and Failures, and of changes of officers.

The volume begins with July and contains 1,000 pages. A full Index facilitates the references so constantly useful to bankers.

**Published Monthly, at 251 Broadway, New York, \$5 per Annum.**

B. HOMANS, JR., Editor.

I. S. HOMANS, Publisher.

 Banks and Bankers desiring to become widely known to the banking public of the United States and Canada, should avail themselves of the advantages afforded by a **Card** in the **BANKER'S MAGAZINE**, or in the **BANKER'S ALMANAC AND REGISTER**, or both. For *enlarging correspondence*, and especially for soliciting *Collections*, these publications furnish the most effective means that can be found.

### Terms for Cards, for One Year :

|                                     | Quarter page. | Half page. | Full page. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| Banker's Magazine .....             | \$30.         | \$60.      | \$100      |
| Banker's Almanac and Register ..... | 25.           | 50         | 100        |

ENGRAVINGS of **Bank Buildings** are inserted at rates proportioned to their style and cost.



# The Banker's Almanac and Register

For 1875

(TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL VOLUME)

## Contains Full and Carefully Corrected **LISTS** of

The **National Banks, State Banks and Private Bankers** of every city and town in the **UNITED STATES** and Territories; the **President, Cashier and Capital** of each bank, and the **New York correspondents** of all.

The **Banks and Bankers** of **CANADA, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA**, etc.

The **Banks and Bankers** of over one thousand cities and towns of **EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, WEST INDIES**, etc., with the population of each place. **The most complete list** of this kind ever published, being prepared expressly for this volume, by **MR. FREDERICK MARTIN**, Editor of the **STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK**, London.

The **Savings Banks** of **New England, New York, New Jersey, California**, etc.

The **Stock-brokers and Gold-brokers** of **New York City**.

The **Loans of the United States**; detailed description of each and summary of all.

The **Treasury Calls of 5-20 Bonds**; description, numbers and maturity of each.

**Prices of U. S. Securities**, thirteen years; fluctuations each month, 1862—1874.

The **premium on Gold** at **New York**, highest and lowest in each month, 1862 to 1868; each day, 1869—1874.

The **United States Treasury**, its **Receipts and Expenditures**, six years; the **Public Debt**—its decrease. **Sources of Internal Revenue**; **Comparative receipts**, five years.

The **Interest Laws** of all the **States and Territories**—**Grace on sight bills**, etc.

## Also, **FULL STATISTICS** of

The **Banks of New York City**; **Liabilities, Resources and Dividends** of each. The **New York Clearing-House** and its operations.—**Earnings of the National Banks** of each State.—**Prices of seventy-five Staple Commodities** at **New York** for thirteen years, 1862—1874.

**Commercial Failures** in the **U. S.** in the years 1857, 1861 and 1873.

The **Railroads of the United States**; their **Mileage, Cost, Receipts, Expenses and Dividends**. **Railroads in Default**; Full exhibit of each to **December, 1874**. The **Railways** of all the chief countries of the world.—**Comparative exhibit of mileage, cost, &c.**

The **Parities of Exchange**; tables of value of **U. S. Gold (\$1 to \$100,000)** in the principal **European moneys**—**Sterling, Francs, Reichsmark, Thalers, Florins, Guilders**.

## **ILLUSTRATIONS:**

**Twelve original designs of Buildings** for **City and Country Banks**; elevations, ground plans and descriptions of each, prepared expressly for this volume.

**Engraved fac-similes of the New Coins** of 1874, of **TURKEY, SWEDEN, AUSTRIA, GERMANY, MEXICO**, etc., including the new **twenty cent piece** of the **UNITED STATES**.

**Engraved Views of the Mint** of **BRAZIL**; the new **Bourse** of **BRUSSELS**; and of new **Bank Buildings** in **PHILADELPHIA, MONTREAL**, and other cities.

PUBLISHED BY **I. S. HOMANS**, 251 Broadway, New York.

**PRICE THREE DOLLARS.**

280-