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MONTMORENCY—A RETROSPECT.

BY HENRY MOTT.



VISITORS to the Falls of Montmorency, and the far-famed Natural Steps, are apt to forget the historical associations which belong to this locality. Having recently been compelled by illness to seek repose and pure air, I indulged in reverie and dreams of "far-away" amidst the beautiful scenery of Montmorency and its neighbourhood; residing immediately opposite the Island of Orleans I had ample opportunity of observing the locale of the operations of Wolfe during the two months of anxiety preceding the capture of Quebec.

Wolfe's army was conveyed to the neighbourhood of Quebec by a fleet of vessels of war and transports, and was landed on the Island of Orleans, June 26th, 1759. The French army under Montcalm was ranged from the River St. Lawrence to the Falls of Montmorency, to oppose the landing of the British Forces.

Wolfe was repulsed and he saw that further attack on the

Montmorency entrenchments was useless, and he resolved to gain the heights of Abraham behind and above the city, commanding the weakest points of the fortress.

The North Channel is so shallow that at low tide it would be possible for the British to wade across, and we can well imagine that the energy and activity of Wolfe gave Montcalm and his Generals little rest,

From the "History of Canada under the French Regime" by Dr. H. H. Miles, recently published, we learn :

"That on the right of the line of entrenchments, communication with the city across the St. Charles was provided for by a bridge of boats. This was protected by a *horn-work* on the left bank, situated where Jacques Cartier and his companions are supposed to have passed the winter of 1535."

Mr. J. M. Lemoine, the esteemed author of "Maple Leaves" &c. says :—

"That this " *horn-work* covered about twelve acres, and that its remains, standing more than fifteen feet above ground, may be seen to this day, surrounded by a ditch."

Bayonets, (both French and English), buttons bearing fleurs de lis, cannon balls and grape shots are frequently brought to the surface. I, myself, being rewarded by a "find" of this character, so that we may be sure that the struggle took place, on the very spot I refer to, and in its immediate neighbourhood.

Although it is not within our aim to repeat the well known history of Wolfe's victory, it may not be without profit to take a retrospective glance at the capture of Quebec by the British in 1759, most valuable is the mental discipline which is thus acquired, and by which we are trained not only to observe what has been, and what is, but also what might have been.

It is worthy of note that Captain Cook, the circumnavigator, was at Quebec during the siege operations. He obtain-

ed his warrant as Master on May 10th, 1759, and sailed in the *Mercury*, to join the fleet under Sir Charles Saunders; then engaged, in conjunction with General Wolfe, in the reduction of Quebec. Here the peculiar talents of Mr. Cook were called into active operation. The buoys in the St. Lawrence had all been removed by the French at the first appearance of the English fleet, and it was essentially necessary that a survey should be made of the channels, and correct soundings obtained, to enable the ships to keep clear of the numerous shoals. By the recommendation of Captain Palliser, (afterwards Sir Hugh), this onerous duty was confided to Mr. Cook, who readily undertook it in a barge belonging to a 74. This could only be executed in many parts during the darkness of the night, on account of the enemy, and he experienced a narrow escape one night, when detected, his boat having been boarded by Indians in the pay of the French, and carried off in triumph, he and his companions getting away just in time to save their lives. *Through Mr. Cook's judicious arrangements, the fleet reached the Island of Orleans in safety*, and he afterwards surveyed and made a chart of the St. Lawrence, which, together with sailing directions for that river, were published in London.

It is not the number of killed and wounded that determines the general historical importance of a battle, nor would a full belief in the largest number which historians state to have been slaughtered in any of the numerous conflicts between Asiatic rulers make me regard the engagement in which they fell as one of paramount interest to mankind.

There are some battles, which claim an attention independently of the moral worth of the combatants on account of their enduring importance, and by reason of the practical influence on our own social and political condition, which we can trace up to those engagements, they have for us an abiding and actual interest, both while we investigate the chain of causes and effects by which they have helped to make us what we are and also while we speculate on what we

probably should have been, if any of those battles had come to a different termination.

It is an honorable characteristic of the spirit of this age, that projects of violence and warfare are regarded among civilized States with gradually increasing aversion, to adopt the emphatic words of Byron :—

“ 'Tis the Cause makes all,
Degrades or hallows courage in its fall.”

Campbell also sang :—

“ What can alone ennoble fight,
A Noble Cause.”

On June 29, 1759, three days after his arrival, General Wolfe issued a manifesto, which he contrived to attach to the door of the parish churches, in this document he told the Canadian colonists, “ that they and their families, as well as the ministers of their religion, were safe from the King's resentment, and that he desired to extend towards them the hand of friendship, and to afford them succour. He promised them his protection, and that without the least molestation, they should continue in the enjoyment of their religion and property.”

Professor Creasy in his “ Fifteen decisive Battles of the World ” does not include the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, but I venture to assert that it deserves a place in such a work, that never was a promise more faithfully kept than that promulgated by England's brave young hero on his arrival before Quebec, and that in her long and glorious annals of victory, England has no fairer or purer record than her *Conquest of Canada*.

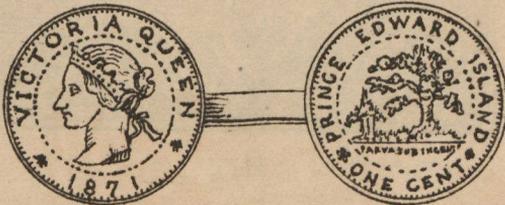
— The Director of the Berlin Museum purchased, the other day, a gold medal, smaller than a sovereign, for the considerable sum of 1,600 francs. On one side is the head of Marcus Brutus, *imperator*, and on the other that of Junius Brutus, first consul, according to the inscriptions on the medal itself. This medal was no doubt struck, says the *Gazette de Cologne*, soon after the battle of Phillipi which overthrew the triumvirs and the ancient Roman Republic, and set up the new empire.

CARD MONEY OF CANADA.

(From Heriot's Travels.)

ABOUT the year 1700, the Trade of Canada was in a very languishing condition, which was to a great extent caused by the frequent alterations which took place in the medium of Exchange. The "Company of the West Indies" (to whom the French Islands had been conceded) was permitted to circulate their small coin to the amount of 100,000 *francs*, but the use of this coin was prohibited in any other country. Owing to the want of specie in Canada, a decree was published, allowing this, and all other French coins to be used, on augmentation of the value, one-fourth. At this period the *Intendant* of Canada experienced great trouble, not only in payment of troops, but other expenses. On the first of January, it was necessary to pay the officers and soldiers, and the funds remitted for that purpose, from France, generally arrived too late. To obviate this most urgent difficulty, the *Intendant*, with the sanction of the Council, issued notes, instead of money, always observing the increase in value of the coin. A *proces-verbal* was passed, and by virtue of an *ordinance* of the Governor General, and *Intendant*, there was stamped on each piece of this paper money (which was a card), its value, the signature of the Treasurer, an impression of the arms of France and (on sealing-wax) those of the Governor and *Intendant*. These were afterwards imprinted in France, with the same impressions as the current money of the Kingdom, and it was decreed that before the arrival in Canada, of the vessels from France, a peculiar mark should be added, to prevent the introduction of counterfeit.

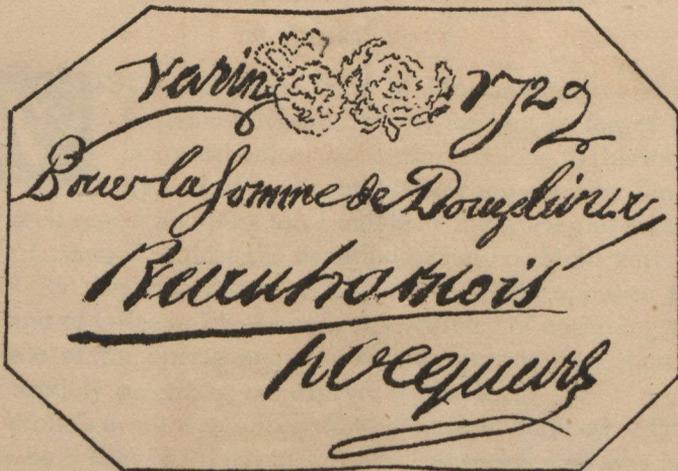
"This species of money did not long remain in circulation and new cards were issued, on which new impressions were *engraved*, those under the value of four *livres* were distinguished by a particular mark made by the *Intendant*, while



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CENT 1871.

PAGE 47.

NO 1.



EARLY "CARD" MONEY. PAGE 53

he signed those of four *livres* upward to six *livres*, and all above that amount, had in addition the signature of the Governor General. In the beginning of Autumn 1711 these cards were brought to the Treasurer, who gave their value in Bills of Exchange on the Treasurer General of the Marine, or his deputy at Rochefort. Such cards as were worn, or spoiled, were not used again, but were burnt agreeably to an Act for that purpose.

While these Bills of Exchange, were faithfully paid, the cards were preferred to specie, but when that punctuality was discontinued, they were no longer presented to the Treasurer, and the *Intendant*, (M. de Champigny) had much fruitless labor in trying to recall those which he had issued, and his successors were obliged to issue new cards every year, until they became so multiplied that their value was annihilated, and nobody would receive them.

In 1713, the inhabitants offered to lose one-half, if the government would pay the other in specie. This offer was accepted, but was not carried into effect until 1717. But undeterred, by past experience, the Colony again commenced the issue of paper, (or card) money, and, in 1754, the amount was so large, that the Government was "compelled to suspend to some future time the payment of it;" and in 1759, payment of Bills of Exchange given for this money was wholly suspended.

— The new Mint at Victoria, Australia, was opened June 15, 1872, and coining commenced.

— In 1793, slavery was abolished in Upper Canada; and in 1803, Chief Justice Osgoode decided that it was incompatible with the laws of Lower Canada.

— Printing invented by Faust, 1441.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

BY NUMA.

(Continued.)

INCLINE to the opinion that this Continent was known also to the Greeks, because, in 1827, a Planter discovered in a field, a short distance from Monte Video, a sort of tomb stone, upon which characters, to him unknown, were cut. He caused this stone, which covered a small excavation, formed with masonry, to be raised; when he found two very ancient swords, a helmet and a shield, which had suffered much from rust; also a large earthen vessel. The Planter caused the contents of the excavation, together with the stone, to be removed to Monte Video, where in spite of the effects of time, Greek words were easily made out, which, when translated read as follows:—

“During the dominion of Alexander, the son of Philip King of Macedon, in the sixty-third Olympiad Ptolemaios.”—It was impossible to decipher the rest, on account of the ravages of time.

On the handle of one of the swords was a portrait, supposed to be that of Alexander the Great, and on the helmet was a representation of Achilles dragging Hector round the walls of Troy, executed with exquisite skill.

Traits of Egyptian manners were found among the nations of South America, and tokens of the presence of an Egyptian population, are not wanting in North America. A few years since, some stone hammers rounded after the fashion of those represented on Egyptian monuments, were found in the vicinity of Sherbrooke Street, Montreal. And in Mexico, several curious specimens of sculpture have been discovered, strongly resembling the workmanship of the ancient Egyptians. In the Caves of Tennessee and Kentucky, Mummies

have been found, in a high state of preservation; and like discoveries have been made at Carrolton.

In the State of New York sculptured figures of one hundred different Animals have been found, executed in a superior style, and at Marietta in the State of Ohio beautiful pottery, silver and copper ornaments and pearls of great beauty and lustre have been dug up.

In the States of Wisconsin and Missouri ruins of large fortifications are found, but it is in the South of Mexico, that magnificent ruins present themselves in abundance. At Uximal are immense pyramids, the highest one supports on its summit a temple, on one of the facades of which are four figures, cut in stone with great elegance. At Palanque are ruins of an immense City, one of the Temples, that of Copan, was 520 feet by 650. Another Temple of great dimensions is here, having a portico 100 feet long by 10 broad, it stands on an elevation of 60 feet, the pillars of the portico are adorned with hieroglyphics and other devices. There are also the remains of a Royal Palace. This City has been called the Thebes of America and travellers have supposed it must have been sixty miles in circumference and contained a population of three millions.

A City has been discovered near Puebla, surrounded by a stone wall ten feet high and five feet thick, with bastions, and its streets are flagged with polished stones. The Palace is built of finely polished stones, a coating of paint is found on parts of the outside of the building, and two of the doors are closed with slabs. On one side of the Palace is a reservoir and grounds. There are canals, aqueducts and reservoirs in good order.

There is also near Puebla, a pyramid, which appear to have been formed by cutting a hill into artificial slopes, it is nearly three miles in circumference and about four hundred feet high; and is divided into terraces and slopes, covered with platforms, stages, and bastions, elevated one

above the other, and formed of huge stones skilfully cut and joined without cement. As in Egypt, hieroglyphics record its history.

Some Spanish hunters in descending the Cordilleras towards the Gulf of Mexico, discovered the pyramid of Papantia, it had seven stories, and was more tapering than such buildings usually are. It is built of hewn stone of an extraordinary size, and very beautifully shaped. Three staircases lead to its top, the steps of which were decorated with hieroglyphics and small niches, The number of these niches seems to allude to the three hundred and eighteen simple and compound signs of the days of their civil calendar. If so, this monument was erected for astronomical purposes.

There is in Central America, to the South East of the City of Cuernuvacca, an isolated hill, which together with the pyramid raised on its top form a height of thirty-five rods and ten feet. The base of this hill measures 12066 feet, while the base of the Tower of Babel only measured 2400 feet, being about five times less. Travellers who have visited this Pyramid were astonished at the care with which it had been built, and the execution of the sculpture, each figure occupying several stones. The men and animals represented, afforded evidence of the country from which the ancestors of those who built it came. There are men sitting cross legged, according to the costume of Asiatic nations, and crocodiles spouting water. And it is worthy of note that the most ancient works discovered in America, from Canada to the extreme parts of South America, resemble those which are discovered in Asia.

It is supposed that Central America was the seat of a great empire before King David reigned over the twelve tribes of Isreal, but who the people were no one has yet told us.

Stephens the celebrated Traveller, who considers the sculptures found in Central America equal to any thing he

saw in Egypt, is of opinion that the hieroglyphics of the South, will like those of Egypt, at length be deciphered. Champolion found on the Rosetta Stone three inscriptions, the Greek, the Native, and the Hieroglyphic, and by reading the former two he was enabled to decipher the latter.

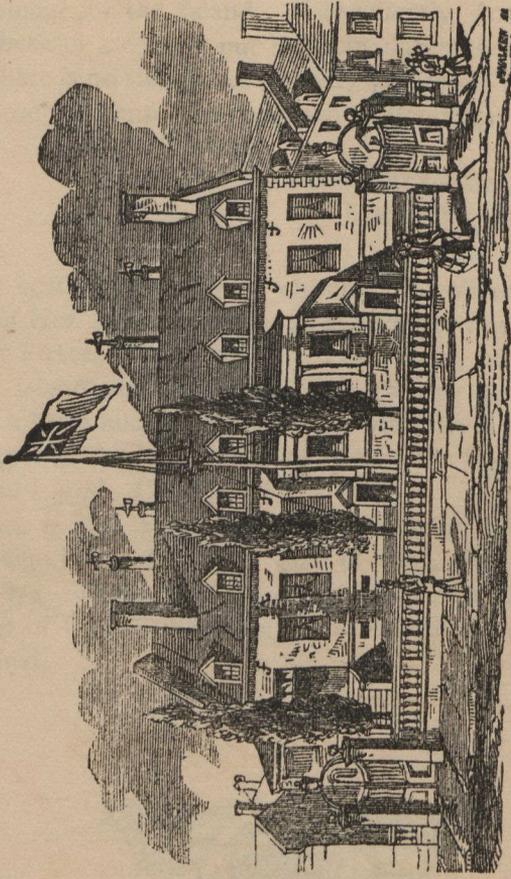
May we not then hope that the persevering research of some learned Antiquarian will yet lead to the discovery of the early history of America, and thereby earn the lasting gratitude of the scientific world.

THE FIRST PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT IN MONTREAL.

BY ALFRED SANDHAM.



THE military success, which had put nearly the whole of Canada into the possession of the Americans, terminated with the fall of Montgomery under the walls of Quebec. General Arnold, on whom the command devolved, sat down resolutely before the capital in the depth of winter, and with the small remnant of his troops kept his ground until spring. Meanwhile General Wooster quietly rested in undisputed possession of Montreal. On the departure of Wooster for Quebec, (April 1st, 1776,) Col. Hazen assumed command. In a letter addressed to General Schuyler, the Colonel refers to the friendly disposition manifested by the Canadians when Montgomery first penetrated into the country, but that they could no longer be looked upon as friends. This change he ascribed to the fact that the clergy had been neglected and "in some instances ill used." He closes with the following: "You may remember, sir, in a conversation with you at Albany, I urged the necessity of sending immediately to Canada able Generals, a respectable army, a Committee of Congress, a suitable supply of hard cash, and a *Printer*."



OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONTREAL, (*page 58.*)

“When the news reached Congress that the assault upon Quebec had failed; that Montgomery had been left dead on the snowy heights, and Arnold borne wounded from the field; that cold, hunger, and small-pox were wasting the army, that discipline was forgotten, and the people indifferent or inimical, the Congress resorted to the expedient of appointing three Commissioners to go to Montreal, confer with Arnold, and arrange a plan for the rectification of Canadian affairs.” Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll, were selected for this mission. Mr. John Carroll, a Catholic Clergyman, (afterwards Archbishop of Baltimore), was also invited to accompany them. He had been educated in France, and it was supposed that this circumstance, added to his religious profession and character, would enable him to exercise an influence with the clergy in Canada. The Commissioners were clothed with extraordinary powers, “They were authorized to receive Canada into the union of Colonies, and organize the government on the republican system. They were empowered to suspend military officers, decide disputes between the civil and military authorities, vote at councils of war, draw upon Congress to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, raise additional troops, and issue military commissions,” in short, whatever authority Congress itself could be supposed to exercise over Canada, was conferred upon the three Commissioners. Chiefly, however, they were charged to convince, conciliate, and win the Canadians by appeals to their reason and interest; in aid of which they were to take measures for *establishing a newspaper* to be conducted by a friend of Congress.” To carry into operation this portion of their instructions, they secured the services of a French Printer named Mesplets, who was engaged, with a promise that all his expenses should be paid. The party left Philadelphia about the 20th of March, 1776, but did not reach Montreal until the 29th of April. They were “received by General

Arnold in the most polite and friendly manner, conducted to Head Quarters, where a genteel company of ladies and gentlemen had assembled to welcome them. They supped with Arnold, and after supper were conducted by the General to their lodgings,—the house of Mr. Thomas Walker,—the best built, and perhaps the best furnished in Montreal.' The next day the Commissioners sat at a Council of War, (of which Arnold was the President), held in the Government building. At this council was told the dismal truth with regard to the affairs of Congress in Canada. Canada was lost, and the first despatch of the Commissioners informed Congress that their credit in Canada was not merely impaired, but destroyed. Perceiving the hopelessness of the position, Franklin left Montreal on the 11th May, and on the following day was joined by Mr. J. Carroll at St. Johns. They reached Philadelphia early in June. The account presented by Franklin to Congress of money expended on this journey, showed that he had advanced the sum of \$1220, of which \$560 was to be charged to General Arnold, and \$124 to Chas. Carroll. The beds and outfit of the party cost \$164. The whole expense incurred by Franklin and J. Carroll was \$372. On the 29th of May, Chase and Chas. Carroll left Montreal to attend a Council of War at Chambly, where it was determined that the army should retreat out of Canada. On the 30th the Commissioners left Chambly for St. Johns, from whence they proceeded on their journey homeward thus ending the efforts put forth by the Congress to maintain a footing in Canada.

The dispatches of the Commissioners do not contain any special reference to the services rendered by Mesplets; but it is certain that the numerous and in some instances lengthy addresses to the Canadian people were printed by him.

When Franklin and his companions left Canada, Mesplets decided to establish himself in Montreal, and he entered into partnership with a person named Berger. Their office

was situated on what is now known as Custom House Square, then designated the "Market Place," and from this office was sent forth the *first book printed in Montreal*, entitled "Règlement de la Conférence de l'Adoration perpétuelle." The partnership was afterwards dissolved, Mesplets continuing the business; and shortly after he commenced the publication of a newspaper "*La Gazette de Montreal*," the *first newspaper* published in the city, and the second in Canada, thus securing for himself the honor of being the pioneer in book and newspaper publishing in Montreal.

Having thus traced the circumstances which led to the introduction of the Art of Printing into Montreal, the following brief history of the ancient building in which the Commissioners held their councils, and from which were issued their official proclamations, may prove interesting.

The building now familiarly known as the "Old Government House," but formerly as "Le Vieux Château," was erected by Claude de Ramezay, Governor of Montreal, and father of De Ramezay who signed the capitulation of Quebec. The building was erected about the year 1702. In 1721 it was visited by Charlevoix, and its situation is indicated on a plan dated 1723, now in the Seminary at Montreal. After the death of De Ramezay in 1724, the Chateau remained in the possession of his heirs until 1745, when it was purchased by the "Compagnie des Indes," who converted it into their principal entrepôt of fur traffic with the Indians. Shortly after the capitulation of Montreal, it was purchased by Baron Grant, who in time disposed of it to the Government (prior to 27th April, 1762,) when it was chosen as the official residence of the Governor, and was thus restored to its original use.

In 1775 Brigadier General Wooster made it his head quarters, as did also his successor Benedict Arnold, and within its walls were held several Councils of War. About the year 1784 it was purchased by Baron St. Léger, who made

it his residence for some time, after which it was occasionally occupied by the Governors who resided in Montreal. From 1837 to 1841, the Special Council established in Montreal, occupied the building, and after the city became the permanent seat of Government, from 1843 to the fall of 1849, this and the adjacent buildings were used for the offices of the Executive. From that date until December, 1856, they were used as a Court House and Registrar's Office, during the construction of the new Court House. It was thereafter taken possession of as the head quarters of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, and continued to be used for that purpose until 1868 when it was handed over for the use of the "Jacques Cartier Normal School."

INTERESTING FACTS.—The first Roman Catholic mission in Lower Canada was established by the Recollets, in 1615; and before the end of the same year, one of the Recollet fathers, who had accompanied Champlain, began to preach to the Wyandots, near Matchedash Bay. The first Roman Catholic bishop (Mgr. de Laval) was appointed in 1659-74; the first Protestant bishop (Dr. Jacob Mountain) in 1793; and the first regular Protestant Church service performed in Lower Canada, was in the Recollets Chapels, kindly granted by the Franciscan Friars, to the Church of England in Quebec, and to the Church of Scotland in Montreal. The *Quebec Gazette* was first published in 1764; the *Montreal Gazette*, in 1778; the *Quebec Mercury*, in 1805; the *Quebec Le Canadien*, in 1806; the *Montreal Herald*, in 1811; the *Montreal La Minerve*, in 1827.

— Engraving on copper invented by Fimmiguerre, Italy, 1451.

— Engraving on wood invented, 1460.

— Shillings first coined in England, 1504.

CHATEAUGUAY.

BY HENRY MOTT.

DIED in Montreal, on Wednesday June 5th, 1872, CHARLES LABELLE, well known in the city, as one of the heroes of Chateauguay. He was born at St. Eustache in 1775, and was, therefore, 97 years of age at time of his death. Under the name of "*Old Chateauguay*," the deceased veteran was well known, and there are few who have not listened to his recital of the events of 1812-15, as the old soldier was extremely garrulous, and never tired of

"Shouldering his crutch,
And showing how fields were won."

The Battle of Chateauguay was fought on 25th October, 1813, when 4,000 American troops were routed by not more than 300 Canadian militia. The whole brunt of the action fell upon the advanced corps under the command of Colonel de Salaberry.

The battle was fought in front of the first line of intrenchments, at the abbatis, and at the ford in the rear. On this part of the field, De Salaberry commanded alone, and to him is to be ascribed the glory of the victory. *The Canadian troops remained in position, and slept that night on the ground on which they had fought.*

The French population of Lower Canada are justly proud of the victory of Chateauguay, it having been fought by French Canadian Militiamen.

It is no part of my duty to give the details of the battle but it is always pleasing to speak of bravery, especially when displayed in a just cause.

Of Captain Longtin it is recorded, that on the commencement of the action he knelt down at the head of his company, and offered up a brief and earnest prayer:—"And, now,

mes enfans" said he, rising, "having done our duty to God, we will do the same by our King."

Five days before the battle, Sir George Prevost then at Kingston, received intelligence of the irruption of the American forces on the Beauharnois frontier. As he mounted his horse for Lower Canada, he sent for Colonel Macdonnell who had lately been organizing a battalion of Canadian Fencibles. Sir George asked if his corps was in a fit state to meet the enemy, and was assured they were ready to embark so soon as "*they had done dinner.*"

After a few hours delay, he embarked with his 600 men, encountered great dangers, but surmounted all,—ran all the rapids successfully,—crossed Lake St. Francis in a tempest,—disembarked on the Beauharnois shore—and in the night threaded the forest in Indian file, reaching the banks of the Chateaugay on the morning of the 25th October (having accomplished the distance from Kingston to the battle field—170 miles by water and 20 by land—in 60 hours of actual travel) in advance of Sir George Prevost who had ridden down the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence. When the Commander-in-Chief asked him in tone of surprise, "and where are your men?" "There, Sir," replied Macdonnell, pointing to 600 exhausted soldiers sleeping on the ground, "not one man absent."

All who were present behaved themselves so loyally that their decedents are still honored for their sake. As far as we know, the veteran Charles Labelle, who has recently passed to his rest, was the last survivor of the battle, and the writer of these lines is proud in the possession of the Medal which decorated the old man's breast.

A piece of land belonging to the Government (in the immediate vicinity of the battlefield) was, by an order in Council, dated 7th December, 1859, "reserved from sale and appropriated for the purpose of erecting a monument, commemorative of that distinguished feat of Canadian arms,—the Battle of Chateaugay."

The medal referred to is the ordinary Peninsular War Medal (silver) having a clasp inscribed "Chateauguay." *Obverse.* Head of Victoria; below, 1848. *Reverse.* Victoria crowning the Duke of Wellington. "To the British Army 1793-1814."

"An engraved portrait of Colonel de Salaberry (published some years ago) has attached to it the *fac-simile* of a medal bearing the reverse described; but the obverse has a wreath of laurels, surrounding the word "Chateauguay." Whether such a medal was struck, we have not been able to obtain any reliable information, but we have been informed that "it was a special presentation medal to the Colonel."—*Sandham's Coins of Canada.*

Can nothing be done? Will not a few patriotic, and public spirited men make an effort to rescue Lower Canada from this reproach? The medal distributed by the British Government was not issued until 1848, by which time we may safely assert that the majority of those entitled to receive it had been removed by death, and it appears that the Canadian Government is equally supine. Ontario is proud of Queenstown Monument, in honor of *her* hero General Brock, and recently a festival was held on the ground to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the capture of Detroit, and shall it be said that Lower Canada, will suffer the memory of de Salaberry and his brave comrades to be neglected and utterly forgotten.

Discovery of the Rocky Mountains.—In 1731, Siuer de la Verendrye [vay-ron^e-dree], a native of Canada, and a son of M. de Verennes, sought to give effect to a scheme for reaching the Pacific ocean overland. He set out by the way of Lake Superior, and with his brother and sons occupied twelve years in exploring the country lying between that lake and the Saskatchewan, the upper Missouri and Yellowstone rivers. His son and brother reached the Rocky Mountains in 1743.

THE PRISON OF SOCRATES.

BUT a few more steps, and from the pulpit of the Christian preacher we pass to the prison of the Pagan sage, or what is said to have been so. This is simply a narrow rock cave, about eighteen feet high apparently, running up into a small furnace shaped aperture on top, whence proceeds the only air and light when the opening in the front is closed. The rock walls make all egress except by the door impracticable, and a safer prison cell not even the Castle of Chillon could boast. The sage, with all his philosophy, must have been so very uncomfortable in this hole in the ground as to have received his final draught of hemlock with Pagan fortitude. At present the cave is used as a sheep-pen, and we disturbed the repose of several of those amiable animals by our visit, they evidently fearing that the fate of Socrates was to be theirs by the unwonted intrusion on their privacy. With regard to the authenticity of this spot we had no means of verifying it, but the tradition has fixed it as the genuine place where :—

“Athens’ best and wisest looked his last”—

and we see no reason to doubt the fact. The pleasures of an undoubting faith in sites of historical interest are so superior to those of skepticism that it is always better to believe than to doubt, when there is reasonable margin for credulity. The tendencies of our time incline the other way, it is true ; but it is more than doubtful whether Smollett’s “Smelfungus,” who ran over the continent turning up his nose in dissatisfaction at everything, were a happier man than the easily satisfied Yorick, whose “Sentimental Journey” is still the fruitful source of smiles and tears to generations unborn when he penned it. So let us believe Socrates drank his hemlock just here where the drowsy sheep now enjoy their peaceful slumbers, for the place is eminently adapted for a prison, and suits the historic record of that tragic event. We ne-

glected to state that the temple of Thesus, as well as the Parthenon, is built of rose-colored marble ; and this roscate tinge, which adds to beauty of this material, giving a soft, warm flush to the cold marble, is attributed by experts to the manganese in the marble.

The Temple is now used as a museum of antiquities, and is filled with statues and relievos and other relics of the old city. Among other objects of art which strike the visitor is an unfinished head of a Greek woman with her hair coiffed a la Grecque. Who she was or who the sculptor no one now can tell.

CAPTURE OF QUEBEC BY KIRKE IN 1629.



KIRKE, leaving the greater part of his fleet at Tadousac sailed up the St. Lawrence, and appeared before Quebec July 9th 1629.

“The capture of the stores intended for Quebec had reduced M. Champlain and his colony to the utmost distress. The prosperity of New France was not only retarded, but even the powerful mind of Champlain, so fertile in expedients on occasions of difficulty was quite paralyzed by unfortunate circumstances and continued mortifications. The hostility of the savages was not the least of the evils which perplexed him ; and the Iroquois soon perceived the advantages which continued jealousies and quarrels enabled them to obtain over men whom they considered unwarranted occupiers of their country.

Owing to their hostility, and the impossibility of communicating with France, Champlain was reduced to the utmost extremity, by the want of every article of food, clothing, implements and ammunition ; so that when Captain Kirke appeared before Quebec, the place, despite its impregnable position, was so badly victualled as to be unable to endure a siege of many days duration.

If it had been well victualled and supplied with ammunition, Captain Kirke would have found it impossible, even with a much stronger force than that under his command to subdue it.

It was to the immortal credit of Champlain to have selected such a place for his settlement; situate upon the summit of an abrupt cliff three hundred and fifty feet high, whose base is washed by a deep and rapid river. Quebec is almost unrivalled for the strength and beauty of its position. But little good was this impregnable position to its commander, when, after a few days bombardment, he found his food exhausted, his ammunition running low, his men dying of disease and hunger, and no prospect of relief from any quarter. Under these circumstances, having done all that a brave man could do, M. Champlain sent in his submission and offered to surrender on the following terms:—

1. That Captain Kirke should shew his commission from the English King.
2. That Captain Kirke may come and cast anchor before Quebec for the safety of his ships, but he shall not quit any of them to set foot on shore before he has shewn his authority.
3. To be allowed a ship to take all their company to France; Friars, Jesuits, and two Savages; also their weapons, baggage, &c.
4. To have sufficient victuals in exchange for skins.
5. Favorable treatment for all.
6. To have possession of the ship three days after their arrival at Tadousac. The ship to carry about 100 persons, some of those already captured, and some that are in this place.

These terms were submitted to Captain Kirke, and with some little alteration, agreed upon, and the following agreement drawn up:

“ Articles granted to the Sieurs Champlain and De Pont, by Thomas Kirke, and ratified by David Kirke. Thomas had not the King's Commission; but his brother, David, will show it to them at Tadousac. He has full powers to treat. Cannot give them a vessel, but guarantees a passage for the savages. They will be allowed to go out with their arms, clothes, baggage, and skins, the soldiers with their clothes and a beaver coat each. Skins will be exchanged for victuals. These articles will be ratified by David Kirke, the General of the Fleet.

Upon these terms M. Champlain surrendered Quebec to the English on the 9th August 1629.

Captain Kirke treated his prisoners with such kindness that many of the poor Frenchmen and half castes chose to stay under his command at Quebec rather than undergo the horrors of an Atlantic passage. To prove to what straits they had been reduced in Quebec, the English only found one tub filled with roots (perhaps potatoes) and no other provisions.

On Kirke's arrival in England he discovered that his expedition would prove of little benefit to either to himself or his associates. About a month after his departure from England, peace had been declared between France and England, and now as soon as the news of the capture of Quebec reached Paris, the French Government immediately demanded restitution of all forts captured by the English since 24th April 1629, and Charles 1st had passed his royal word to give them up.

— The first mass ever celebrated in Canada was performed by Jamay and le Caron, at the River des Prairies, in June, 1615, and by d'Olbeau and du Plessis at Quebec. The priests above named were Recollet Fathers brought out by Champlain during that year.

CANDLESTICK OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN,
(A CANADIAN RELIC.)

BY SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, BART. M.D. LL.D.

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THE circumstance mentioned in the July number of this Journal, concerning the interesting event of the laying of the first stone of the Rideau Canal by Sir John Franklin, occurred in August 1827, on his return from his second expedition to the shores of the Polar Sea. As bearing upon the same matter, the following extract is here given from Vol. 2 of the *Canadian Magazine* published at Montreal, April 1825, page 382:—

“The officers of the Land Arctic Expedition, consisting of Captain Franklin, commander, Lieutenant Kendal, astronomer, Dr. Richardson, surgeon and naturalist, and Mr. Drummond, botanist, from England *via* New York, arrived at Niagara, on the 2nd inst, and after viewing the Falls, embarked on board a packet for York on the evening of the 4th. It is said the whole party will assemble at Bear Lake, and in the spring of 1826 will descend McKenzie's River, embark on the Polar Sea in July of the same year, and sail westwardly towards Icy Cape. Should they not meet there with Captain Perry, the Blossom of 28 guns, (which has lately sailed from England to the south seas,) will be found waiting at Behrings Straits, in the event of the expedition reaching that point. It is intended on reaching McKenzie's River, that a party shall proceed eastward and explore the line of coast between that and Coppermine River. A detachment of the same expedition has gone by the way of Hudson's Bay.”

This gives accurately the time of Franklin's arrival in Canada as the 2nd of April 1825, and his departure for the North, and the ceremony at Bytown occurred in August, 1827,

on his return. Whilst he was in the North West Territory, he made the acquaintance of my grand-uncle, the late Colin Campbell, then a clerk, but afterwards a Chief Factor of the Hudsons Bay Company, and in consideration of some services rendered to him, Sir John presented him as a souvenir, with a small and short square copper candlestick, which he had been in the habit of using during his journey. This gift was made at *Fort Chipewyan* past *Athabasca Lake*, on July 16th, 1825, and on reference to Franklin's Narrative of his Second Expedition to the Shores of the Polar Sea in 1825, 26 and 27, published in London, 1828, 4to, at page 7 I find the following reference to my uncle :—

“Mr. Campbell, the clerk in charge, cheerfully gave me the benefit of his experience in making out lists of such things as we were likely to want, and in assorting and packing them.”

I learnt many years after this date, that a firm friendship had been formed between my relative and Franklin. On my uncle's visit to Montreal, with his family, he gave the candlestick to his sister Elizabeth, who was then living with her elder brother. James Ellice Campbell, (my grandfather), at Current St. Mary, and I am happy to say, though she is a very aged lady now, she is alive and well. Having seen and admired it scores of times, I persuaded her to present the candlestick to me, which she did on 26 December, 1845, some 20 years after it had been in Franklin's possession. I am particular in these minute details, because this essentially Canadian relic, is known to many persons in London, and has often been coveted for some of the Museums.

The candlestick seems to be wholly of copper, probably at one time bronzed, is very substantially made, 5 inches high, has a bottom $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches square, and weighs $9\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; it is of a size therefore that was found most convenient for a traveller, and probably a thick and short wax candle was used in it, as the diameter of the mouth is

one inch. If there was a Canadian Museum of a national character, supported by the Government of the Dominion—an Institution which must be formed some day—I would have presented this relic of 'Franklin to it with much pleasure, but as it is otherwise it must remain for the present in my possession.

Note.—In the same Volume and page of the *Canadian Magazine* already referred to, is the announcement of the death on the 22nd February 1825, in Devonshire Street, Portland Place, London, of Eleanor Anne, the wife of Captain John Franklin R.N. This Lady was the first wife of Sir John Franklin, and her death must have preceded his departure from England for New York.

1 Bryanston Street, London,
7th September, 1872.

ANCIENT BRITISH POTTERY.—Some interesting relics of ancient Britain were lately found buried in the earth at Sunbury-on-Thames. Most of these urns were discovered in an inverted position, and their bottom parts had been broken off by the plough. The materials of which they are composed vary considerably. They are mostly of unbaked clay, tempered with ground flints of charcoal; but some (these are found in fragments) were of clay, tempered with sand of a much finer description, and partially burnt. There has been only one urn discovered with anything approaching to a lid. The inverted position of most of the urns, as they contained the ashes of the dead, seems to have rendered the lid unnecessary. In the same neighbourhood where the urns were discovered several pits some four or five feet square and two or three feet deep, were found lined entirely with flints, which were partially or wholly calcined by fire and covered thickly with charcoal.

— Diamonds first polished and cut, 1439.

THE BARONY OF LONGUEIL.

(From "Maple Leaves," by F. M. LeMoine, President, Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.)



WHO was the Baron de Longueil? With your permission kind reader, let us peruse together the royal patent erecting the seigniorship of Longueil into a barony: it is to be found in the Register of the proceedings of the Superior Council of Quebec, letter B, page 131, and runs thus: "Louis by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all present, Greeting: It being an attribute of our greatness and of our justice to reward those whose courage and merit led them to perform great deeds, and taking into consideration the services which have been rendered to us by the late Charles LeMoine; Esquire, Seigneur of Longueil, who left France in 1640 to reside in Canada, where his valor and fidelity were so often conspicuous in the wars against the Iroquois, that our governors and lieutenant governors in that country employed him constantly in every military expedition, and in every negotiation or treaty of peace, of all which duties he acquitted himself to their entire satisfaction;—that after him, Charles Le Moine, Esquire, his eldest son, desirous of imitating the example of his father, bore arms from his youth, either in France, where he served as a lieutenant in the Regiment de St. Laurent, or else as captain of a naval detachment in Canada since 1687, where he had an arm shot off by the Iroquois when fighting near Lachine in which combat seven of his brothers were also engaged;—that Jacques Le Moine de Ste. Helene, his brother, for his gallantry, was made a captain of a naval detachment, and afterwards fell at the siege of Quebec, in 1690, leading on with his elder brother, Charles Le Moine, the Canadians against Phipps, where his brother was also wounded; that another brother, Pierre Le Moine d'Iberville, captain of a sloop of war, served on land

and on sea, and captured Fort Corlard in Hudson's Bay, and still commands a frigate ; that Joseph Le Moyne de Bienville was commissioned an ensign in the said naval detachment, and was killed by the Iroquois in the attack on the place called Repentigny ; that Louis Le Moyne de Chateaugay, when acting as lieutenant to his brother, d'Iberville, also fell in the taking of Fort Bourbon, in the Hudson's Bay ; that Paul Le Moyne de Maricourt is an ensign in the navy, and captain of a company in the naval detachment acting in the capacity of ensign to his brother d'Iberville ; that, in carrying out our intentions for settling Canada, the said Charles Le Moyne, the eldest son, has spent large sums in establishing inhabitants on the domain and seigniory of Longueil, which comprises about two leagues in breadth on the St. Lawrence, and three leagues and a half in depth, the whole held from us with *haute, moyenne et basse justice*, wherein he is now striving to establish three parishes, and whereat, in order to protect the residences in times of war, he has had erected at his own cost a fort supported by four strong towers of stone and masonry, with a guard house, several large dwellings, a fine church, bearing all the insignia of nobility ; a spacious farm yard, in which there is a barn, a stable, a sheep pen, a dove cot, and other buildings all of which are within the area of said fort ; next to which stands a *banal* mill, a fine brewery of masonry, together with a large retinue of servants, horses, and equipages, the cost of which buildings amount to some 60,000 livres ; so much so that this seigniory is one of the most valuable of the whole country, and the only one fortified and built up in this way ; that this has powerfully contributed to protect the inhabitants of the neighbouring seigniories ; that this estate, on account of the extensive land clearings and work done and to be done on it, is of great value, on which thirty workmen are employed ; that the said Charles Le Moyne is now in a position to hold a noble rank on account of his virtue and merit : For which

consideration we have thought it due to our sense of justice to assign not only a title of honor to the estate and seigniory of Longueil, but also to confer on its owner a proof of an honorable distinction which will pass to posterity, and which may appear to the children of the said Charles Le Moyne a reason and inducement to follow in their father's footsteps: For these causes, of our special grace, full power and royal authority, We have created, erected, raised and decorated and do create, erect, raise and decorate, by the present patent, signed by our own hand, the said estate and seigniory of Longueil, situate in our country of Canada, into the name, title and dignity of a barony; the same to be peacefully and fully enjoyed by the said Sieur Charles Le Moyne, his children and heirs, and the descendants of the same, born in legitimate wedlock, held under our crown, and subject to fealty (*foi et hommage avec dénombrement*) according to the laws of our kingdom and custom of Paris in force in Canada, together with the name, title and dignity of a baron;—it is our pleasure he shall designate and qualify himself baron in all deeds, judgments, &c.; that he shall enjoy the right of arms, heraldry, honors, prerogatives, rank, precedence in time of war, in meetings of the nobility, &c., like the other barons of our kingdom—that the vassals, *arriere vassaux*, and others depending of the same seigniory of Longueil, *noblement et en roture*, shall acknowledge the said Charles Le Moyne, his heirs, assigns, as barons, and pay them the ordinary feudal homage, which said titles, &c., it is our pleasure shall be inserted in the proceedings and sentences, had or rendered by courts of justice, without, however, the said vassals being held to perform any greater homage than they are now liable to. This deed to be enristered in Canada, and the said Charles Le Moyne, his children and assigns, to be maintained in full and peaceful enjoyment of the rights herein conferred.

“ This done at Versailles, the 27th January, 1700, in the fiftieth year of our reign. (Signed) LOUIS.”

We have here in unmistakable terms a royal patent, conveying on the Great Louis' loyal and brave Canadian subject and his heirs, rights, titles, prerogatives, vast enough to make even the mouth of a Spanish grandee water.

Charles Le Moyne had eleven sons and two daughters ; the names of the sons were—

“ 1st. Sieur Charles Le Moyne, Baron de Longueil. He was *Lieutenant du roi de la ville et gouvernement de Montréal*. He was killed at Saratoga, in a severe action.

“ 2nd. Sieur Jacques Le Moyne de Sainte-Hélène, whose name was given to the island opposite Montreal, which, was until lately, part of the property of the family. He fell at the siege of Quebec in 1690.

“ 3rd. Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville, who was born at Montreal, in 1662. He made his first voyage to sea at fourteen years of age. In 1686, he was in an expedition, to Hudson's Bay, under Sieur de Troyes. In the same year the Marquis de Denonville made him commander of a fort, established in this expedition, and for his conduct in this post he received the thanks of the Governor of Canada. In 1690, with his brother, De Sainte-Hélène, he attacked some Iroquois villages, and prevented the attack of some Indians on Lachine and La Chenaye. He was made captain of a frigate in 1692—his instructions being dated 11th April of the same year. In 1694 he made an attack on Fort Bourbon, where his brother, de Chateaugay, was killed—but the fort was taken. On the 21st October, 1695, M. de Pontchartrain wrote to him a letter of commendation. In 1696 he carried troops to Acadia. He visited France in 1698. He left it with three vessels, in order to make settlement on the Mississippi ; he was the first person of European origin who entered the Mississippi from the sea ; he ascended the river nearly one hundred leagues, established a garrison, and returned to France in 1699 ; in consequence of this success, he was decorated with the cross of the order of Saint Louis. In 1699

he was again sent to the Mississippi; his instructions were dated 22nd September of the same year, and directed him to make a survey of the country and endeavor to discover mines; this voyage was successful, and he returned to France in 1700, and was again sent to the Mississippi in 1701, his instructions being dated August 27th of that year; he returned to France in 1762, and was made 'Capitaine de vaisseau.' On July 5th, 1706, he again sailed for the Mississippi, charged with a most important command; but in 1707, on July 9th, this most distinguished discoverer and navigator died at Havanah. He was born at Montreal, and obtained an immortal reputation in the two worlds. — 17

"4th. Paul Le Moyne de Maricourt, *capitaine d'une compagnie de la marine*. He died from exhaustion and fatigue in an expedition against the Iroquois.

"5th. Joseph Le Moyne de Serigny, who served with his brother, D'Iberville, in all his naval expeditions; we subsequently find him holding a lieutenant's commission in the navy at Rochefort.

"6th. Francois Le Moyne de Bienville, *officier de la marine*. The Iroquois surrounded a house in which he and forty others were located, and, setting fire on it, all except one perished in the flames.

"7th. Louis Le Moyne de Chateaugay, *officier de la marine*. He was killed by the English at Fort Bourbon—afterwards called Fort Nelson, by the English, in 1694.

"8th. Gabriel Le Moyne d'Assigny—died of yellow fever in St. Domingo, where he had been left by his brother, D'Iberville, in 1701.

"9th. Antoine Le Moyne—died young.

"10th. Jean Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville, 'Knight of the Order of St. Louis,' whose name is still remembered with honor among the people of New Orleans; he was, with his brother, a founder of that city, and *Lieutenant du Roy à Louisianne*, in the Government of the Colony.

" 11th. Antoine Le Moyne de Chateaugay, second of the name, *Capitaine d'une compagnie de la Marine à la Louisiane*. He married Dame Maria Jeanne Emilie des Fredailles.

Such are the name of eleven sons; two of whom honorably, and with distinction, served in the government of their country, receiving in the new colonies the honors and rewards of the King, who made no distinction between the born Canadian and the European.

It is worthy of note that it was a Canadian who discovered the Mississippi from the sea, (La Salle having failed in this though he reached the sea sailing down the Mississippi), and that the first and most celebrated Governor General of Louisiana was a French Canadian."

The Baron de Longueuil was succeeded by his son Charles, born 18th October, 1657. He served quite young in the army, when he distinguished himself, and died Governor of Montreal, 17th of January, 1725—he was the father of upwards of fifteen children. The third Baron of Longueuil was Charles Jacques Le Moyne, born at the Castle of Longueuil, 26th July, 1724—he commanded the troops at the battle of Monongahela, 9th July, 1755. He was also made Chevalier de St. Louis and Governor of Montreal, and died whilst serving under Baron Dieskau, as the Marquis of Vaudrueil states in one of his dispatches, the 8th September, 1775, at 31 years of age, the victim of Indian treachery on the border of Lake George. His widow was re-married by special license, at Montreal, on the 11th September, 1770, to the Hon. William Grant, Receiver-General of the Province of Canada—there was no issue from this second marriage, and on the death of the third baron the barony reverted to his only daughter, Marie Charles Josephine Le Moyne de Longueuil, who assumed the title of baroness after the death of her mother, who expired on the 25th February, 1782, at the age of 85 years. She was married in Quebec, on the 7th May, 1781, to Captain David Alexander Grant, of the

1755
?

94th, by the Rev. D. Francis de Monmoulin, chaplain to the forces. Capt. Grant was a nephew of the Honorable William Grant, his son, the Honorable Charles William Grant, was fourth baron and a member of the Legislative Council of Canada, and seigneur of the barony of Longueil. He assumed the title of Baron of Longueil on the death of his mother which event occurred on the 17th of February, 1841. He married Miss N. Coffin, a daughter of Admiral Coffin, and died at his residence, Alwing House, Kingston, 5th July, 1848, aged 68. His remains were transferred for burial in his barony, The fifth baron assumed the title in 1849. The house of Longueil is connected by marriage with the Babys, DeBeajews, Le Moines, De Montenach, Delanaudieres, De Gaspes, Delagorgendiers, and several other old families in Canada.

COINS OF THE REIGN OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

BY R. W. M'LACHLAN,

Condensed from a paper read before the Caledonian Society of Montreal.

FROM the interest that almost every one feels in Mary, anything relating to her times is an antiquity, looked on with a sort of a veneration which no object relating to other and older periods in the history of Scotland creates. Hence her coins (especially those bearing her portrait) have become the greatest *desiderata* among collectors of the Scottish series, and command much higher prices than their rarity would otherwise warrant.

Without entering into any details of historical facts with which all are acquainted, I will at once enter upon my subject by stating that as her reign was divided by marriages

into five unequal periods, so have Numismatists divided her coinage into five groups.

First,—Commencing with her maidenhood we have in Gold, Ecues, Lions, Half Lions, Ryals and Half Ryals. The Ecues have on the obverse, the arms of Scotland and the Queen's name and titles. Reverse, a cross with the legend "*Causes Arma Suprema.*" "Let us follow the arms of the cross." The Lions have "*Maria Regina*" and the half Lions "M.R." in monogram with the legend "*Diligit Justiciam.*" "Have respect to Justice," The Ryals and half Ryals bear her portrait on the obverse, and on the reverse the arms, with the legend "*Iustus fidei vivit.*" "The just live by faith." The silver consists of testoons and half testoons and are of a variety of types. A beautiful testoon with her portrait bearing the date 1553, is the first of her silver coins, it has the arms as usual with the legend "*Da Pacem Domine.*" "Give peace O Lord." This is the finest piece of her reign being equal in workmanship to any coin issued at that time in Europe. It is much sought after by collectors and commands a high price. One was sold in 1838 for \$155 and poor copies sell as high as \$50. This has excited the cupidity of an individual named Jones living at Dumfermline who endeavoured to supply the deficiency in the market by specimens of his own manufacture, many novices were deceived, and not a few experienced collectors, were taken in by forgeries of this, and other Scotch coins. Testoons, and half Testoons of 1555, have a crowned "M" on the obverse and on the Reverse, the arms and the legend, "*Delici Dui Cor Humile.*" "A humble heart is the delight of the Lord." Others bearing date 1556-8, have the arms on the obverse with a cross potent and small crosses in the angles, on the reverse the legend is, "*In Virtute tua libera me.*" "In thy strength set me free." I cannot understand why such a device as this was adopted after the previous beautiful one had been issued, as it has no beauty to recommend it. The

billon coins consist of Placks, Half Placks, Pennies, and Hardheads. The Placks and Half Placks have on the obverse a thistle, and the reverse St. Andrew's cross. "*Oppidum Edinburgi*," "City Edinburgh." A rare specimen of the Plack, has a cross potence, like the Testoon, and the legend "*Oppidum Stirlingi*," having been struck at Stirling. Others have the arms on the obverse, and on the reverse a fancy cross with crowns in the angles, the legend is "*Servio et usu Teror*," "I serve and am worn by use." This motto is very appropriate, and seems to speak for the coin. These Placks were a great convenience to the poorer people, and in this Scotland was ahead of England, as she at that time had no smaller change than a silver penny. These placks, were equal to a half-penny English. This piece is mentioned in the old Jacobite song "What's a' the steer Kimmer :"

"I carena since he's come, Carle,
I werna worth a Plack."

The Pennies are very rare, having on the obverse the Queen's portrait; reverse a cross; legend "*Oppidum Edinburgi*." Another Penny dated 1556, has a cross potence like the Testoon, and on the reverse the inscription "*Vicit Veritas*," "Truth hath conquered." The Hardheads, or Lions, have on the obverse an "M" crowned, and on the reverse a lion rampant; the legend same as last.

Before passing on to the second series, I will here describe a medal struck at Paris, commemorating her marriage with the Dauphin of France. It presents their portraits facing each other. Mary's features are beautifully brought out. On her head is a kind of worked cap; round her neck is the ruffle that bears her name, and a chain, to which is suspended a medallion portrait. The arms of the Dauphin occupy the right half, while the Lion of Scotland is placed on the left half of the shield. The legend is the best part of the reverse, and is thus translated, "Each has made the other one."

Second,—During her reign with Francis as her husband, there were issued in silver, Testoons, Half Testoons and Quarter Testoons. The Testoons have the monogram "F.M." crowned, and the title "Francis and Mary, King and Queen of Scotland." The reverse has the arms, as on the medal, and the same legend, "*Fecit Utraque unum.*" The Quarter Testoon has the obverse similar to the Testoons, with a square on the reverse containing the inscription "*Jam non sunt Duo sed una caro,*" "They are no longer two but one flesh," referring to her marriage. It seems very appropriate, and was a usage prevalent among the Romans, as they, in this manner, commemorated many of the great events in their history, working them up into beautiful allegorical designs, that places that coinage far in advance of any modern issue in variety and beauty, for now we have to be content with the continual reissue during the last forty years of the same designs. After the accession of Francis to the throne of France, the titles read "King and Queen of Scotland," and the Fleur de lis takes the place of the arms of the Dauphin. The legend on the reverse is "*Vicit Leo De Tribu Juda,*" "The Lion of the tribe of Judah hath conquered." The Billon coins of this issue are "Non-sunts," Hard heads and Bawbees. The Non-sunts are exactly like the Quarter Testoons, and are so called from the second two words in the inscription. The Hard-heads are like those of the previous issue. The Bawbees are very scarce, having the arms of France and Scotland on separate shields under a crown. The legend is that most prevalent on French coins, "*Sit nomen Dni Benedictum,*" "Blessed be the name of our Lord."

Third,—During her first widowhood, there were issued Testoons and Half Testoons, having on the obverse the Queen's head, wearing a widow's cap. On the reverse the arms of France, half effaced by those of Scotland; the legend is "*Salum fac populum tuum Domine,*" "Save thy people O Lord!"

This is the last of the Testoons. They were first issued by Mary, and for a time were the principal coins of her reign. I have not been able to find out what they passed for, but it must have been somewhere about six shillings Scots.

Fourth,—During her married life with Darnley, coins of an entirely new design and denomination were issued, superseding the previous issues, and as the act of council ordering this issue is still extant, I cannot do better than quote it at length. It is also interesting as a specimen of the old court language of Scotland, once as fashionable as the English by which it has been superseded.

“It is statute and ordanit by our Soverannis Queen and King's Majesties Privie Counfall, That thair be cunziet ane penny of silver callit the Mary ryal, the fynes of eleven deniers syne, and of weight an unce Troie weight, with twa granes of remeid (i.e. allay), alswell of weight, as fynes, havand on the ane side ane Palm tree crownit, ane Scheil-paddocke crepand up the flank of the famyn, ane axill about the tree wryttin therein *Dat. Gloria Vucs*, the date of the zeir thairunder, with this circumscription, begyning at ane thirfel *exurgat. Deus. et. Diffipentur. inimici. ejus.* and on the other fyde, our saidis Soveranis armis coverit with ane clofe crown, ane thirfell on ilk fyde, with this circumscription begyning at ane croce directlie above the crown *Maria. et. Henricus. Dei. Gratia Regina et Rex Scotorum.* The said penny to haif cours for XXX sh. money of this realme; the twa part for XX sh. and the third part for X sh. all of this famyn fynes and prent and of weicht equivalent, to wit, the twa part of weicht XVI denaris, and the third VIII denaris. In consideratioun quhairof, we charge David Forest, general of our cunzie, John Atchifoun, maister cunzeour, and all otheris officiaris of our cunzie hous, ilk ane in their awin office, to forge, prent, and caufe to be forged and prentit, fie pieces of weight, and fynes within thair remeids as is above specified, and that letteris be direct for publicatoun heirof

in dew form as efferis, fwa that nane pretend ignorance heirof."

The tree here mentioned is said to be a representation of the celebrated yew tree of Cruickstone, in the parish of Paisley, the estate of the Darnley family, from which the piece derives its name, "the Cruickstone dollar." This device is supposed by some to have been placed on the coinage to make amends for the King's name not appearing first. Not only was the denomination new, but its sub-divisions altogether different, being by thirds instead of halves and quarters as previously. From this we learn, that at that time it took six Scots to equal one English shilling, afterwards the currency was so reduced, that they stood about twelve to one, which would make the Scots pound worth only two shillings. So

"That sark she coft for her wee Nannie
Wi' twa pund Scots, 'twas a' her riches,"

was not so very expensive, costing only a dollar.

The Fifth series, those during her second widowhood, are exactly like the last except that the Queen's name appears alone.

From these coins we learn, that although Scotland was then almost in a state of anarchy, and although she was the poorest country in Europe, her coinage was equal in variety and design to any other issue of the time, in fact being superior to most of the leading states, thus foreshadowing the future eminence attained to by her sons.

— In 1796, about 600 of the Maroons of Jamaica (who as a race had, for forty years, harassed the English settlements of that island), were removed to Nova Scotia, with a view to their settlement there as a free people. After trying the costly experiment unsuccessfully for four years, they were transferred to Sierra Leone in 1800.

BRONZE COINAGE.

(From "The Royal Mint.")



THE coinage of bronze is somewhat new ; that is to say, it has, after centuries, been re-introduced ; and as little is known respecting it, it will be well to consider one or two circumstances connected therewith. In the rolling of bronze there are some singular facts to be noted ; for instance, the finding the same metal at one time ductile, and at another absolutely brittle ; yet if the bronze has been properly melted, with due precaution to avoid the access of atmospheric oxygen, it is uniformly malleable and ductile, and may be rolled without once annealing. It is sometimes preferred not to use the knowledge gained, and then complications commence. The following mode of operating will meet all cases :— The bars may be rolled down to half their thickness, and then will anneal perfectly well in an open furnace on an iron truck. The heating should be conducted rapidly, and when the fillets get to a full red heat they should be withdrawn, thrown out singly on the floor, and allowed to remain till perfectly cold. Should any bars be annealed in the rough state, they must be kept away from water. A little water thrown upon the end of a bar when red-hot causes it to become rotten throughout, and on submission to any pressure it will fall to pieces as would ginger-bread ; yet if the bars be partly rolled to a certain proportion of their thickness, they may be plunged at once into cold water without damaging them for work. After annealing, the fillets should be blanched in diluted sulphuric acid, containing one per cent. of the ordinary commercial acid. It is well to save time by blanching two or three tons at a time ; but a few minutes effect all that is required—that is, the separation of the film of oxide from the surface. The film is then removed by a mop made of rag or cotton waste,

and with little labour a few boys may clean many tons in a day. Fillets which have been blanched before being rolled produce clean and bright blanks. The blanks require somewhat different treatment. It is better to anneal them in copper tubes. The bottom of the tube should be covered to about the depth of an inch with charcoal dust, then the tube filled with blanks, except allowing for another layer of coarse charcoal dust, and the top put on to the tube. The annealing should not occupy more than thirty-six minutes; the highest temperature should be that at which the tube looks a full reddish white, and this should be gained as rapidly as possible. The tube, after removal from the furnace, should be allowed to remain at rest till perfectly cold. The charcoal is intended to combine with the oxygen, which would otherwise combine with the metals of the bronze during the heating and the cooling of the blanks in the copper tubes. Having regard to the production of perfect coins, the blanks should be cooled in an atmosphere of ordinary coal gas, by which every particle of oxygen is prevented from access, and a great part of the oxides already existing in the alloy reduced by the combination of their oxygen with the hydrogen of the coal gas, thus leaving the blanks somewhat porous, and comparatively soft, so that, when coined, the metal wholly fills the work on the dies, and the coin is produced with a good protecting edge. Bronze consisting of 95 of copper, 4 tin, and 1 zinc in 100 parts, may be coined to great perfection if the blanks be cooled in coal gas after annealing: whereas bronze of a far softer nature cannot be made to fill the work of the dies satisfactorily by any other method yet known, unless the engraving on the dies be very shallow. British bronze is composed of 95 copper, 4 tin, and 1 of zinc in 100. The bronze coins, which have replaced the old copper money, have what is considered to be an innovation in the inscription by the repetition of the T in the abbreviation of Britanniarum, which is simply

the classical mode of expressing in an abbreviated form the number of the possessions which together form Great Britain ; it is equivalent to MS., which is the abbreviation for manuscript, while MSS. represents the word manuscripts ; so BRITT. represents the cluster of islands or possessions called Great Britain. The objection to BRITT., on the ground of its being an innovation, is singular, as this word occurs on the shillings of George III., coined in 1816. It is also curious that the original dies for the bronze coinage were made to carry BRIT. only, until a coin found its way into the hands of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, who at once pointed out the error, and thus caused the re-introduction of the classical BRITT. Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to record that the pattern penny in bronze, which was submitted to and approved by her Majesty, was lost in its passage through the post, for the postman opened the letter and destroyed both it and the penny in a closet in the Royal Mint. The theft was discovered, but the penny was not recovered. Copper and bronze money are merely tokens ; it is therefore well to reduce such tokens to as low a weight as is consistent with the rigidity of the coin.

By Royal Proclamation, dated at Windsor, 13th of May, 1869, the old copper moneys are declared illegal ; or, in the words of the proclamation, "No copper moneys whatsoever (other than and except such bronze moneys as are now current by virtue of our proclamation bearing date the 17th day of December, 1860, or any proclamation dated subsequently to the said 17th day of December, 1860) shall be allowed to pass or be current in any payment whatsoever within the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland after the 31st of December, 1869." So that after that date no copper money can be legally paid away. This, however, will not affect those who wish to preserve copper coins of this or former reigns as specimens.

CANADIAN MEDALS.

BY ALFRED SANDHAM.

1.—Thanksgiving Medal.

IN the early part of the present year the Messrs. Wyon of London, announced their intention to publish a medal commemorative of the National Thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. Arrangements had been made for the sale of this medal in Canada, when the writer of this article suggested that the medal might prove of greater interest to Canadians if reference could be made thereon, to the thanksgiving services also to be held in Canada at a late date. The suggestion was at once accepted, and the beautiful medal now to be described is the result. The obverse is precisely that of the National Medal viz., Head of the Prince to left. "Albert Edward Prince of Wales." Rev. In Centre the Prince of Wales feather with motto, and a wreath composed of Roses to the left, and thistle and shamrocks to the right. On a raised border is inscribed. "Recovery of the Prince of Wales. Canadian Thanksgiving, 15th Apr. 1872." Size 37. This medal forms a most valuable addition to the already fine series of Canadian medals, and from the fact that but a very small number were struck it will doubtless ere long become somewhat difficult to procure.

2.—Indian Medal.

Obv. Head of Victoria to left. "Victoria Regina." Rev. A wreath of Oak leaves, extending completely around the medal. No inscription. This medal, was struck by Messrs. J. S. & A. B. Wyon, by order of the Government for presentation to the Indian Chiefs. The obverse is a most beautiful work of art. Size 34.

3.—Young Men's Christian Association Medal.

For the past 20 years, this Association has been actively engaged in its work on behalf of Young Men. During the

past few years its usefulness has been somewhat curtailed by a lack of sufficient accommodation. The erection of a building for its use was therefore decided upon. Having for several years been connected officially with the association, I decided to commemorate the event by issuing a medal, and therefore instructed Messrs. Wyon, to prepare dies for the same. The obverse has a view of the new building in the centre, in exergue, "Building erected 1872." Above. "Designed by A. D. Steele, Supt. Arch. A. C. Hutchison." On an outer raised border "Montreal Young Men's Christian Association." Rev. In centre "Board of Directors, T. James Claxton, Chairman, Thos. Craig, Treasurer, Alf. Sandham, Secretary, E. V. Mosely, W. Clendinning, N. S. Whitney, E. K. Greene, H. Lyman, R. Irwin, G. Young, C. Alexander, J. Torrance, H. A. Nelson, D. Morice, L. Paton, W. Reid; ex-officio, Hon. J. Ferrier, M.L.C., J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S." On the raised border "Founded A.D. 1851—Incorporated A.D., 1870."

The same artists are now preparing dies for two additional Canadian Medals ordered by me, but as it is quite possible some alterations may be made on the designs submitted, I shall give details in a future number of the Journal. In addition to the medals just described there is still another prepared for distribution among the North West Indians, but I have not been able to obtain reliable information as to its genuineness as a *struck* medal. It is an exact copy of the confederation medal (No 63 in my supplement to Medals of Canada) but has an outer rim about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in width, on which is inscribed "Indians of the North West Territory, 1872. Dominion of Canada, Chief's Medal."

— Printing introduced into England by Caxton, 1474.

— Almanacks first published at Buda, 1470.

COINS OF THE SIERRA LEONE COMPANY,
(AFRICA,)



THE first settlement at Sierra Leone took place in 1776, when a great number of free negroes, with about 60 white women, were sent out at the expense of the British Government, to form the colony. The project soon went to ruin; when a number of persons interested in the abolition of the slave trade, and who considered the place favorable for promoting their views, took the affair in hand. As the expenses attendant on the undertaking were very considerable, subscriptions were opened, and a sufficient capital raised. The legislature then incorporated the subscribers under the denomination of the Sierra Leone Company, under the management of a Chairman and Board of Directors, with a common seal, and to have perpetual succession. They held their first meeting in London, in October, 1791. The principal object the Company was the promotion of trade with that part of the Continent of Africa. To further the same they caused to be struck silver and copper coins, the former of the value of the dollar, half dollar, twenty and ten cents, the copper coins, being the penny, and cent. All these coins have the same device, viz.: Obv. "Sierra Leone Company." A Lion, full faced on a mountain. Exergue. "Africa." Rev. The value of the piece and date "1791." An European and Negro, hand joined. These coins are of superior workmanship, and were struck at the Soho Mint. There are two varieties of the penny piece, one being somewhat smaller, thus making 7 coins in the series. The copper coins are quite common.

— The First Upper Canada Parliament was opened at New-ark (Niagara), September 17, 1792, by Lieut.-Gov. Simcoe.

— Paper first made of linen rags, 1417.

AN OLD COLONIAL PROCLAMATION.

(From the Montreal Gazette, Sept. 25, 1872.)

WE were yesterday shown by Mr. Cartaret, the obliging clerk of the Police Court, a fac-simile of a very old proclamation, bearing date, 7th October, 1763. The copy belongs to Mr. Paul Laronde of Caughnawaga, and he has in his possession besides, one of the original proclamations, which must have been kept in his family for more than a century. The proclamation was issued at the time that the territories North and South, recently acquired by England in the treaty of Paris, which had been concluded on the 10th of February preceding, were erected into provinces. The new provinces then erected were called Quebec, East Florida, West Florida, and Grenada. Quebec embraced all the territory, or nearly all that is now included in the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec. East Florida took in the present State of Florida, and West Florida, the States of Alabama and Georgia, with some other portions of States. It further contains a clause respecting the lands to be giving to soldiers and officers serving on this continent; and especially defines the laws which are to be observed with respect to Indian reserves, which are not dissimilar to those in force at this day. The proclamation is directed to Sir William Johnson, Bart., His Majesty's Superintendent of Indian Affairs for North America; Col. of the Six United Nations, etc., and is signed by George the Third, as King of Great Britain, France and Ireland.

— Halifax, was founded June 21st, 1749, and was so named, in honor of Lord Halifax, then Lord President of the English Board of Trade and Plantations, who had taken an active interest in the project of settlement.

EDITORIAL.



It is with pleasure we announce that our efforts to establish an Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal has met with approval, and that the subscription list is gradually increasing. We have not ventured to anticipate that the enterprise would result in pecuniary gain to the Society whose interests we represent, but we hope to secure patronage sufficient to guard against loss, and therefore ask our friends to aid us in attaining the desired position. On our part we can but endeavor to merit the patronage we ask. This number is sent to every person who received the first, and we ask a remittance as early as possible of the amount of subscription, or that this be returned, thereby enabling us to arrange for an edition warranted by a bona fide list. We also ask secretaries or other officers of kindred societies to favor us with brief notices of their proceedings, or with other information which may tend to render our pages interesting and useful.

— During the summer recess the Library of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal has received valuable additions. Among the more noticeable is a series of the publications of the society of Antiquaries of New Castle on Tync, England. A pamphlet donated by the free Library of Birmingham, strongly, impresses us with the conviction that the Geography of this Continent is not the favorite study of our friends at "home," as this pamphlet is presented to the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, "*United States of America.*"

A NATIONAL MUSEUM FOR CANADA.—We feel assured that our readers will agree with us in expressing a hope that the day may not be far distant when those in power shall realize the necessity of forming a Museum, in which may be gathered together, objects of interest, especially such as have direct connection with the early history of Canada.

There are no doubt many valuable documents and relics, in existence, scattered hither and thither, which are worthy of a place in a national collection. and it would be well if the Government of the Dominion would undertake the care of such an institution. That donations from private individuals would not be wanting, is evidenced by the offer of our esteemed correspondent Sir Geo. D. Gibb. We had anticipated great results from Dr. Miles' praise-worthy efforts to enlist the attention of the Government towards saving from destruction the many valuable records now scattered throughout the Dominion, but thus far we have been disappointed. The question as to where such a museum should be located, is to us of but secondary importance, although we must admit, that we believe the practical value of the institution would be greatly enhanced if located in our own city, possessing as it does the distinction and advantage of being the *Commercial Metropolis* of the Dominion.

REVIEWS.

"L'ALBUM DU TOURISTE."



UCH is the title of a new volume from the graceful pen of J. M. Lemoine, Esq., of Quebec. The Author of this interesting work is well and favorably known in the Literary world as a close student of Canadian History as well as an enthusiastic naturalist. His "L'Ornithologie du Canada," "Les Pechereis du Canada," and his still more widely known "Maple Leaves" would of themselves retain for him a lasting reputation. The work now before us contains much valuable information upon Canadian History.

The opening Chapters on the History of Quebec, will be eagerly read by all who feel interested in that ancient and honored city. The tourist will also find much that will tend to enhance the pleasure of a visit to those historical fortifi-

cations, and battle grounds, of which details are so fully given. In this connection we can not fail to express our regret at the removal of some of the old City Gates. Who that has visited the Ancient Capital, can forget the peculiar feeling experienced upon entering for the first time "within the gates." What memories of the past were then awakened? How we recalled the names of heroes long since gathered to their fathers, and of the deeds of prowess performed by them. But the decree has gone forth, and already two of these landmarks have been demolished.

The Plains of Abraham—Wolfe—Montcalm! Lives there a Canadian "whose soul's so dead" as not to be roused at the mere mention of these names, round which encircle such undying interest? We wonder not at the zest with which Mr. Lemoine enters upon that portion of the work referring to the events, which changed the destiny of this "fair Canada, of ours." The perusal of this portion, will amply repay the reader, of whatsoever nationality he may be. While reviewing this part of the work, our thoughts were led to the fifth chapter of Mr. Lemoine's "Maple Leaves," where in a foot note he gives us an interesting account of the origin of the name of the Plains of Abraham, "a mystery which has puzzled many an antiquarian."

"Abraham Martin dit l'Ecosais, King's Pilot on the St. Lawrence, owned the whole land from St. Louis Ward, to Cote d'Abraham, called after him, down to Ste. Geneviève; the east boundary, was the street in front of St. Matthew's cemetery; the west, Claire Fontaine Street, with that portion of the Plains called after him." Such is the origin of the name borne by the Plains. The man is almost unknown, but the name will never be obliterated from the scroll of honor.

Returning to our subject, we note the very pleasing account given of the Churches of Quebec and their founders, also of many other points of interest in, and about the

city. Passing reluctantly, from the fortifications of the Gibraltar of America, and leaving the city and its sights behind, the Author, after describing the places of interest in the neighbourhood, takes us down the St. Lawrence, giving a very full account of every point of interest on the river, and along the Saguenay. The closing chapters of the work, are devoted to Mr. Lemoine's favorite study, the birds of Canada; also on hunting and fishing. To many, these chapters will prove of greater interest than will those we have more fully noticed, but there is no class of reader who will not find in Mr. Lemoine's work, some chapter, the perusal of which will amply repay him.

We are happy to learn that the sale has far exceeded the Author's most sanguine expectations. We congratulate him upon this proof of the estimation set by a discriminating public upon his works, and trust that it may induce him to favor us with still further "Leaves" on Canadian History.

The work is very creditably got up by Messrs. A. Côté & Co. of Quebec.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD fully sustains its reputation. The editor, Benson J. Lossing, Esq., is favorably known to many of our readers, and several articles which appear in the *Record* are rendered doubly interesting, by a perusal of the copious notes furnished by him. The September number contains among other illustrations, a fac-simile of Queen Anne's declaration of war against France and Spain. An article entitled "The Hair of the Indian.—Eleazar Williams," will prove of interest to Canadian readers. It having been asserted that Williams was the son of Louis XVI; others endeavoured to prove that he was of Indian descent. From the following extract the latter appear to have been an error.

"It is proper here to state the fact that Mary Ann Williams, the reputed mother of Eleazar Williams, made affidavit, with the Roman Catholic priest at St. Regis, as interpre-

ter, that the said Eleazar was her "fourth child, born at Caughnawaga," et cetera. She afterward, under oath as before, declared that her first affidavit was made under the pressure of persuasion by the priest and of some women; and in her second she calls Eleazar her "adopted" son, and gave the names of all her children, among whom Eleazar is not mentioned. In further proof that he was not her son, setting aside both the affidavits of this old woman of eighty, we may cite the parish register—always carefully kept—of the Sault St. Louis, in which, in the French language, may be found the names and date of the births of the eleven children of Thomas and Mary Ann Williams, among which does not appear the name of Eleazar. The birth of their fourth child, which, in her first affidavit she said was Eleazar, occurred on the 18th of May, 1791, and was a girl named Louise."

THE "CURIOSITY HUNTER" is the title of a new venture hailing from Rockford, Illinois. It is a small sheet, octavo, 4 pages, and is devoted to the interests of collectors in general. The subscription is 50 cents a year, postage free.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

— Concerning the inscription on the locks of the Rideau Canal we have received the following information :

OTTAWA, *Sept. 23, 1872.*

* * * I made some enquiries about the inscription on the foundation of the Rideau Canal Locks, and for a time it seemed as though I should fail, as several of the officials doubted its existence. I have since learned that it is situated in the bottom of the lower lock, and therefore always covered with water, but some years ago, repairs necessitated the pumping out of the lock, when it was seen. There is some probability that the lock will this season be again emptied, and if so I shall endeavour to procure a copy of the inscription for you.

S. F.