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FORT ROUILLÉ—(FORT TORONTO.)

BY REV. DR. SCADDING, AUTHOR OF "*Toronto of Old.*"



T was by a popular misuse of terms that the word Toronto came to be applied to the small trading post or "fort," established in 1749, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, not far from the mouth of the Humber. The proper and official name of this erection was Fort Rouillé, so called in compliment to Antoine Louis Rouillé, the Colonial Minister of the day. But traders and *coureurs du bois* preferred to speak of Fort Rouillé as Fort Toronto, because it stood at the landing-place of the southern terminus of the trail or "pass," (teiaiagon,) which conducted up to the well-known "Toronto," the place of concourse, the great Huron rendezvous, sixty miles to the north, and the popular phraseology ultimately prevailed. In 1752, in a despatch to Rouillé himself, still Colonial minister, (given at length in "Documents relating to the Colonial History

of the State of New York," x 246, published at Albany in 1858), the Baron de Longueuil, successor to La Jonquière in the Governor-Generalship, refers to the post under both names; first speaking of it as Fort Rouillé, and then, falling into the customary parlance, calling it "Toronto."

The establishment of this new *dépot* of trade with the Indians, was due to the policy recommended by the enlightened Count de la Galissonière, who was appointed *ad interim* Governor of New France during the absence of the Marquis de la Jonquière taken prisoner by the English, *i.e.*, 1747-49. During Galissonière's brief reign, an officer with fifteen soldiers and some workmen had been despatched to the spot indicated, with orders to commence a small stockaded fort there; and La Jonquière, on his liberation and assumption of the government in 1749 simply completed the work begun by his predecessor. He also received authority from the home-government to furnish the fort with goods suited for traffic with the Indians and likely to induce them to resort thither for trade instead of proceeding further eastward and southward to the British trading-post of Choueguen, *i.e.*, Oswego; and some pieces of cloth, we are informed, which had recently been sent out from France as a sample of the goods to be offered to the Indians here and elsewhere, were instantly condemned at Quebec and ordered to be sent back. "The article is frightful," Governor La Jonquière and the Intendant Bigot both declare; "the red cloth is brown, they say," and unpressed, and the blue is a very inferior quality to that of England, and, as long as such ventures are sent, they will not become favourites with the Indians." (Documents as above, x. 200.) At p. 202, it appears that a fear had been expressed by M. Bigot, that the opening of the new trading post at Toronto, would injure the trade at the Forts Niagara and Frontenac. But then, it is added, if there be less trade at these two last

mentioned ports, there will be less transportation of merchandise, so that what will be lost on the one side will be gained on the other, and it will amount to nearly the same in the end. Bigot also had proposed "to those who will farm, (*exploiter*,) Toronto, to sell their goods at a reasonable price."

Garneau, in his History of Canada, p. 116, (And. Bell's Translation,) says that the Fort built in Toronto was of stone, but this was certainly not the case, as is proved by the remains of the structure itself, and also by the language of the official "Abstract of Despatches" kept at Paris or Versailles, which speaks only of the transport of *timber* to to the spot. It is clear that Fort Toronto was nothing more than a stockaded store-house, with quarters for a keeper and a few soldiers, after the fashion of a small Hudson's Bay trading-post. A large portion of the site, which fifty years ago used commonly to be visited as that of the "Old French Fort," at Toronto, is now fallen into the lake, but depressions marking the situations of former cellars, and portions of loose stone-work connected with ancient foundations are still discernible, as also indications of the line of the stockade on the north side. Not many years since, there were conspicuous patches of flagged flooring hereabout, and remains of a massive chimney or fire-place. The cleared space in which the old fort stood is marked in an early plan in the Crown Lands Office, and shewn also (without being designated in terms,) on Sandford Fleming's Topographical Plan of Toronto, 1851. This cleared space is also to be seen plainly marked on the plan illustrating "the Battle of York," April 27, 1813, given by Auchinleck in his History of the War of 1812-13-14 and p. 146, and again in that given p. 590, in Lossing's Field Book of the War of 1812. (The sketch of the Old French Fort, engraved in the latter work, p. 593, is based on a wrong supposition, the artist plainly mistook some of the "butts," put up hereabouts of

late years for rifle-practice, as relics of the fort. The spot however on which the sketcher represents himself as sitting, is really a portion of the site of which he was in quest. It may be added that it was the intention of General Dearborn, the United States commander of the expedition against York, (Toronto,) in 1813, to land his forces at the clearing round the Old French Fort, but, as his despatch reports, "an easterly wind blowing with violence, drove the small boats in which the men left the fleet, half a mile farther westward, and beyond an effectual covering by the guns of the navy."

The site of the trading establishment which was thus destined to be the initial germ of the present city of Toronto is now enclosed within the bounds of the park, appertaining to the permanent Exhibition Buildings of the City. The spot where the post stood is exactly in the southwest angle of the enclosure, overlooking the lake, and here, commemorative of the fact, a cairn has been erected. It bears the following inscription :

THIS CAIRN

marks the exact site of

FORT ROUILLÉ

commonly known as

FORT TORONTO;

An Indian trading-post and stockade

Established, A.D. 1749,

By order of the Government of Louis XV
in accordance

with the recommendations of

The Count de la Gallsonnière

Administrator of New France, 1747—1749.

Erected by the Corporation of the
City of Toronto,

A.D. 1878.

The fine granitic boulder which bears the inscription was dredged up out of the navigable channel which leads into the adjoining harbour. It has been allowed to retain its natural features.

It may be of interest to add what was the estimated value of the Indian trade at Fort Toronto in 1767. Sir William Johnson, in a Despatch to the Earl of Shelburne of that date, observes: "Notwithstanding the assertion of Major Rogers, that even a single trader would not think it worth attention to supply a dependent port, yet I have heard traders of long experience and good circumstances affirm that, for the exclusive trade of that place for one season, [*viz.* Toronto on the north shore of Lake Ontario, formerly dependent on Niagara,] they would willingly pay £1000, so certain were they of a quiet market from the cheapness at which they could afford their goods there." And finally, the reader who wishes to obtain a lively idea of Galissonière and his times should peruse with attention the carefully-worked-out historical tale, entitled *Le Chien D'Or* by Mr. Kirby of Niagara.

A WAIF OF THE DISTANT PAST.



BEG to ask the favor of space in your magazine for the insertion of the translation of a curious and unpublished letter or despatch from the last French Governor of Quebec, the Marquis of Vaudreuil, written from Montreal, just twelve days before the bloody defeat of General Murray, at Ste Foy, on 28th April, 1760. The Abbe H. R. Casgrain accidentally found it in 1870, whilst making a pilgrimage to the shrine at *Sainte Anne du Nord*, County of Montmorency, among other loose paper strewn the floor of a room, in a deserted dwelling, next to the *Presbytère*, in which an eccentric and well

remembered aged priest, the Rev. Mr. Rauvoysé, had spent the latter years of his life. This dilapidated tenement has since been repaired and transformed into a Convent for the Sisters of Charity.

To whom was directed, asks Rev. Mr. Casgrain, this stirring appeal? Was it to the father of the Rev. Mr. Rauvoysé, or to some one else? No address, no superscription to indicate this. The invader left deep foot prints at Ste. Anne and adjoining parishes in 1759-60.

J. M. LEMOINE.

(*Translation from the ABÈILLE 3rd December, 1878.*)

"MONTREAL, 16th April, 1760.

"Since the issue of the last campaign, Sir, I have always been extremely anxious about the situation to which the horrors of war have reduced the Canadians of the Government of Quebec, and I was deeply alive to the threats which Governor Murray has made in his proclamations, as well as concerned at the vexatious proceedings, which without right or cause he has inflicted on some of them.

The sorrowful state of these Canadians, their zeal for the King's cause, their devotion to their country are all too well and too long known to me, for me not to feel a desire to retain Quebec, to restore them liberty and deliver them from bondage.

"With this object in view, Sir, in order to besiege this fortresse, I have organized a considerable train and a powerful body of troops, Canadians and Indians, of whose zeal and ardor, the most happy results are expected.

"I have given the chief command of this army to the Chevalier de Levi, marshall of the King's camp and armies, as much because my presence is essentially necessary in Montreal, in order to look after the safety of our frontiers on the Lakes Champlain and Ontario, as on account of the attachment of this General, to everything Canadian and of

the confidence, that our men and the Indian nations have in him.

“These forces leave and soon Quebec will be besieged. My desire, Sir, is that you,—your officers and all the Canadians in your company, should start, on reception of this letter and of the manifesto of the Chevalier de Levis, and join this General, with your arms and baggage.

“I am fully persuaded you will execute with alacrity what I command and that your bravery will be on a par with that of the troops and Canadians under arms. I may also add that I have authorized that General to summon you to join him, under pain of death.

“Your own interests, the interests of your brethren in arms in the militia, the welfare of your families and of religion, your knowledge of the hatred of the English for Canadians, your painful experience of the severity of their rule compel you to this course, nor can you conceal from yourselves the thought, that your enemy has in reserve for you a fearful yoke, if the whole colony should fall.

“You will shortly triumph over this enemy, who must be crushed under the efforts of our army, and we have reason to believe that powerful succor from France is close at hand.

“Thus, brave Canadians, it is your duty to prove your valour in this occurrence, to dare everything and shrink from nothing, in order to protect your faith and liberate your country.

“The Canadians of Montreal,—they of Three Rivers, elated at the idea of ending your misfortunes, show proof of inexpressible alacrity, you are expected to emulate them at all points, join your efforts to theirs and even surpass them.

“In the name of His Majesty, (Louis XV.) I promise rewards which are seen to come for those, whose zeal will

be proved beyond question, but let me also tell you that traitors who may turn against their country, will meet with the most severe punishment the laws of the King can award.

"I am, Sir, Your affectionate Servant,

(Signed)

"VAUDREUIL."

THE DUKE OF KENT IN CANADA.

QUEBEC, *November 21st, 1878.*



THE Vicomtes de Roussy de Sales and de Monterno, who arrived here from France on a visit, a short time ago, and have since made a tour through the United States, have returned to take part in the reception of the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne. They are of the house of De Salaberry, a most ancient French family, whose seat, the Chateau de Fosse, is near the venerable town of Blois. Hence they are related to the De Salaberry family of this Province, whose founder, Michel de Salaberry, arrived at Quebec in 1735 in command of the French frigate *L'Anglessa*; fell in love with Miss Duchesnay, the belle of the *haute noblesse* of that day, married her, settled down, and on the secession of Lower Canada to Great Britain, returned to old France, leaving his family here. The first De Salaberry of the Pays de Basque who received noble honors was also a Michel. He was ennobled on the field of Coutras in 1557, by Henri Quatre, for an act of daring and charity. "Force a superb; mercy a foible," said the monarch, "shall be thy device;" and it has continued so to this day. During the Paris Exhibition, in 1867, the Canadian branch visited the parent stock at the Chateau de Fosse, and this year the visit was repeated, and the Vicomtes are now returning it. They will spend the winter and probably the spring here.

The greeting these noblemen and their Canadian relatives will extend to the Princess Louise will be of peculiar interest. In 1791, when Prince Edward, afterwards Duke of Kent, Her Royal Highness' grandfather, came to Quebec as commander of the Royal Fusiliers: he made the acquaintance, at Beauport, of Louis de Salaberry. The acquaintance ripened into friendship, and the Prince was a constant visitor. In the long winter nights the house at Beauport used to resound with merriment. De Gaspé relates that one night Father St. Laurent, a priest of Beauport, invited an old woman, a centenarian, who lived on the Isle of Orleans. The Prince took a great interest in her and asked if he could bestow any pleasure upon her. "Yes, Your Royal Highness," she replied gayly, "dance a minute with me that I may be able to say before I die that I have danced with the son of my sovereign." "The Prince," says the chronicler, "complied with the best possible grace, and after the dance conducted her to her seat and gave her a respectful salute, which she returned with a most profound courtesy." Mme. de Salaberry had a son in 1792, and the Prince, after whom it was named Edouard, with Mme. de St. Laurent, the Baronne de Fortifson, stood sponsor for it. It was christened by the Bishop de Capse, and the register at Beauport Church of the date of the 3rd of July, 1792, bears the Prince's signature. This lad, through the Prince's influence, obtained a commission in the army. His brother Ignace was favored in the same way, and the two young Canadians spent much of their time when in England with the Prince and Mme. de St. Laurent. Ignace died of fever early in the Peninsular campaign, and Edouard fell in the breach at Badajoz. His Royal Highness broke the news of the double affliction to the parents at Beauport, with whom he kept up a correspondence until his death. Louis de Salaberry had three other sons and four daughters, whose children and grandchildren are the De Salaberrys of to-day.

THE BATTLE OF THE WINDMILL.



FOURTY years ago last Tuesday there was no small rumpus in Brockville. During the day news was brought by the Rev. Mr. Blakely that the Patriots, under the Pole Von Schultz, had made good a landing at Windmill Point, a mile below Prescott, and had entrenched themselves there. As a matter of course, this news created a great sensation in Brockville, and there was no little mounting and hurrying in hot haste to draw the militia corps together to attack the enemy. But few of our Brockville citizens who took part in the battle of the Windmill are now living. Among these, however, is Mr. E. H. Burniston, who still holds his good conduct certificate granted him by the Captain of his company, Dr. Edmondson. There are a good many interesting reminiscences about the same battle of the Windmill. As the battle progressed the Americans lined the shore of the river below Ogdensburg and cheered every apparent success of the Patriots. On the morning of the 13th, the Patriots were attacked by a force of regulars and militia and were gradually driven backwards from the stone walls and earthworks covering their position to the Windmill and stone buildings adjoining. Here, on the 16th, after about three or four days' fighting, they surrendered to the number of 130 men. Von Schultz and several others of the Patriots were tried at Kingston by court martial, and found guilty. The other Patriots were discharged, the most of them being youths under age. Von Schultz was eloquently defended by (Sir) John Macdonald, then a rising young barrister, who won his legal spurs on this occasion. He was found guilty, nevertheless, and he and nine others, mostly Americans, were shortly afterwards executed. The attempt made by the Patriots against Amherstburg, at the western extremity of the province, terminated

equally unsuccessful with that against Prescott. They were defeated by Col. Prince near Sandwich with severe loss; and after various disasters their main body eventually retreated to Detroit. Nineteen of them, however, unable to cross, were found frozen to death in the woods around the remains of a fire they had kindled. With these events terminated the last Patriotic invasion of Canada.—*Brockville Monitor*, November 15th, 1878.

THE "UPPER CANADA PRESERVED" MEDAL.



IN the first number of the ANTIQUARIAN, published in July 1872, there appeared an article by Mr. Alfred Sandham on the above medal, which was issued by the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada. We then gave all the information in our possession at the time, and said, "if any person can furnish information, we shall feel obliged;" from that time until the present we have been unable to find any further trace of the matter, until quite recently some record have fallen under the notice of our co-editor, Mr. Wm. McLennan, and we have now the pleasure of publishing the following interesting extracts:

The Society, as Mr. Sandham explains, was founded to provide aid in the shape of arms and clothing to the Canadian troops engaged in the war, (1812-14.) It was supported by subscriptions from Upper and Lower Canada, Great Britain, and Jamaica—Lower Canada as represented by Montreal and Quebec gave liberally, the former sending £3130 7s. 7d, and the latter £2921 11s. 7d.

The medals described in Mr. Sandham's article were ordered as the meeting directed, but years passed without any being distributed. At last a Committee of the House

of Assembly was appointed to inquire into the proceedings of the Society,—it consisted of Messrs Thorburn, McDonell, (*Glengarry*), McDonell (*Stormont*), Woodruff and McMicking, —and in February, 1840, they made their report.

From the testimony given, it seems that one box of the medals had been left in charge of the Bank of Upper Canada—Mr. Ridout said “that a box was brought to the Bank of Upper Canada in the Autumn of 1822, with a key, by a person apparently a servant man. He had been previously informed by Mr. Allan, President of the Bank, that such a box would be sent for safe keeping, that it was of a similar description to those used by the North West Company, that he opened the box and found it to contain a quantity of medals, he believed some to be of gold, but the greater part to be silver, it has not been opened since and it yet remains in the vaults of the Bank.”

Another box of medals has been in the possession of Chief Justice Scott, and at the time of the enquiry was in the care of Mr. Allan as his executor.

In 1819, as the Society had a surplus of £4000, and no further calls were made on them for aid, it was decided to apply this sum towards a fund for a Provincial Hospital.

Bishop Strachan, the Treasurer of the Society, when examined said that the chief reason why the medals were not distributed was “the extraordinary lists which were sent in” of persons deserving medals, which far exceeded the number the Society were possessed of. He recommended that the medals should be sold and the proceeds applied to the General Hospital.

The Society held its last regular meeting on the 17th October, 1819. The meeting spoken of on page 43, Vol. 1, as being held June 12th, 1813, appears to have been held “in the Church at York, May 1st, 1815.”

Mr. Wood, the Secretary, did not know of any medals

being distributed, so that it is probable that none were given out before 1840.

The House resolved,—“That this House is of opinion, that it is most desirable that the medals referred to should be distributed according to the original intention, among the militia entitled to them and who are now living, and the children of such as are dead, that they may be retained as a distinguished memorial of the gallantry and loyalty of the brave and patriotic men for whom they were designed.”

IRON MAKING IN CANADA.



REFERRING to the notice under the above heading in our last number, Vol. VII, page 90, we have received the following from our esteemed friend Mr. Benjamin Sulte, of Ottawa :

“The Jesuit Fathers left Three-Rivers and the district in 1672, and never re-appeared there; consequently, they did not establish the *Forges Saint-Maurice*, this enterprise having only been started about the year 1737. This is one of the numerous mistakes to be found in the printed papers, books, &c., in connection with Three-Rivers.”

BENJAMIN SULTE.

Our information was furnished from a friend at Halifax, N. S., who would not willingly mislead us, Mr. Sulte's rejoinder, however, set us to the task of looking further into the matter. We have consulted some records in the Library of McGill College, and select the following entries as throwing further light on the subject :

We have to thank Mr. Sulte for his courtesy in the matter.

January 16th, 1733.—A partnership was formed of Mr. Francheville, Mr. Peter Poulin, Mr. Gamelin and Mr. Cuguet.

The seignury of St. Maurice gives its name to the *Forges* which are not on this seignury, but on the small seignury of Preville.

October, 23rd, 1735.—The widow of Mr. Francheville, Mr. Poulin and Mr. Cuquet made a surrender to the King of everything connected with the mines.

April 22nd, 1737.—The King accepted the surrender and made a new grant to Cuguet, Gamelin, Olivier de Vezein, Simonnet and Taschereau.

March 22nd, 1740.—The King granted a licence to work these mines, (called a privilege in the order of Council of April 22nd, 1737,) to Mr. Francheville?

May 1st, 1743.—The King re-united the *Forges St. Maurice* to his demesne by an order of State.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

WE desire to impress upon our friends the great value of this department of our Journal, it can scarcely be over estimated. In our last number we put three queries, and we desire to thank the gentlemen who enable us now to furnish satisfactory solutions, and probably as completely as possible to the whole of our questions:—

I.

INDIAN MEDAL,—QUERY?

(*Vide "Antiquarian," Vol. VII, page 96.*)

Although I cannot exactly corroborate the statement made by Mr. Sala in his work "Under the Sun," respecting the medal which he saw worn by the chief during his visit to Cuagnawagha. I am in a position to say that to my knowledge there was a medal, bearing the effigy of George the Fourth, given to a chief of the Chippewa Tribe of Red

Lake, Hudson's Bay Territory, in 1823. This medal with a flag was sent out from England for the chief, and was presented to him by the Governor of Ossinboia. There is also in the possession of a gentleman in Montreal, a small water-colour painting of the "Governor of Ossinboia and the Chiefs and warriors of the Chippewa Tribe of Red Lake, in council in the Colony house, Fort Douglas, May 22nd, 1823." In this picture, the old chief has round his neck a blue ribbon from which is suspended the medal that had been presented to him.

Another instance in which medals were presented during the reign of George the Fourth, occurred in 1825. Four Indian chiefs went to England on business connected with their lands and during their stay they were presented to the King by a brother of Major-General Sir Isaac Brock. His Majesty received them very graciously and said, "I observe you have the portrait of my father; will you permit me to present you with mine?" The Marquis of Conyngham then produced four gold medallions suspended by a rich mazareen blue silk ribbon, which the King took successively in his hand and said, "will some gentleman have the goodness to tie this behind?"—upon which one of the gentlemen present stepped forward and received the string from His Majesty, tying the cord on the necks of the four chiefs.

Montreal, *December 17th*, 1878, A. E. BULGER.

II.

"A Token which we have not before met with, P. McCausland, St. Johns."—[*Vide page 95.*]

An old friend, W. W. Lemesurier, Esq., now a resident of Montreal, for many years of St. Johns, Newfoundland, says "he knew McCausland intimately, he was a blacksmith, (say, a worker in metals,) and he produced these tokens himself, about 35 years ago; they were rather rude in execution, and he has not seen one of them for 20 years; he, Mr. L., should

say that there were not more than 100 of them struck. Mr. Causland left St. Johns many years ago, and, if living, might be found somewhere in Ontario. Mr. L. adds some doubt as to the initial letter, his memory serves to tell him that it should be "A. MacCausland, St. Johns."

III.

Halifax Steam Boat Company, Ferry Token. We congratulate our friend Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Clarence, Ont., on having secured this *unique* piece at Mr. Woodward's Sale in November last, and we beg to thank him for his kindness in sending us a rubbing of the little stranger:—

Obv.—In field, a side-wheel steamer, with smoke stack or funnel. Three masts with sails set, bowsprit to left, "Halifax Steam Boat Company." Rev.—"Ferry Token." Copper, Half-Farthing size, no date. It is in excellent condition.

THE OLD CEMETERY AT ST. JOHN, N. B.



WHILE on a recent visit to St. John, N.B., we strolled into Cemetery Square, now used as a public place with paths running through, the walks were laid out with concrete. Many of the old monuments and tomb-stones are still standing covering the remains of those buried here a hundred years ago. It is situated about the middle of the Town, and has not been used as a burial ground for many years, and it is surrounded by a wooden fence, and entered on all sides by swinging gates, well shaded by many old trees, with here and there a bench for the weary to rest. Among the many quaint old tomb-stones of the olden time, we copied the following:—

Here lyes the body
of Elizabeth Toole
daughter of John and
Margaret Toole who dep'd

this life the 16th of August, 1786.

Aged 2 years and 7 months.

Babes and Sucklings all doth meet,
and lays themselves at Christ's feet.

Near the foregoing we found another, reading :—

Here rest

The mortal remains of

The Honorable

Simpson Salter Blowers

who for a period

of thirty-five years

Filled the office of

President of H. M. Council

and Chief Justice of Nova Scotia

with distinguished ability

and was held in unusual respect.

He died on the 25th day of October

A. D. 1842,

Aged one hundred years.

The inscription on a hard granite slab, supported on four
stone pillars, reads as follows :—

In memory of

Robert Parker, Esquire,

who from the first settlement

of this Province

Held the Office of

Store-keeper of his Majesty's

ordnance and comptroller

of his Majesty's customs

at this place.

The duties of which he formerly

and honorably discharged.

He died 12th July, aged 75 years.

The following, well lettered, on a large blue slab, supported

by six stone pillars about a foot from the ground, read as follows:—

Sacred
to
the memory of
the Honorable John Robinson
late Mayor of this City
And a member of his Majesty's Council
in this Province,
Who died in the 8th October, 1828,
in the 67th year of his age.

During the Revolutionary War in America
He served as Lieutenant in the
Loyal American Regiment
raised by his father
Colonel Beverly Robinson
President of the Province of
Virginia.

And on the peace of 1783 came to this Province
where he married in 1787
Elizabeth
Daughter of the Honorable Chief Justice,
Ludlow.

Another was a vault, about 7 feet long, 2 feet wide and 3 feet from the ground, surrounded by an iron rail, the inscription on the top slab was thus:

Sacred
to the memory of
The Honorable James Putnam, Esq.,
who was appointed
a member of his Majesty's Council
and
a Justice of the Supreme Court
In the organization of the Government

of this Province
 at its original formation
 A. D. 1784.

He had been for many years before the war
 which terminated in the independence
 of the United States of America

An eminent Barrister at Law
 And was the last Attorney General
 under His Majesty

In the late Province of Massachusetts Bay.

He died on the 23rd day of October, A.D. 1789,
 Aged 64 years.

In this vault are also
 deposited the remains of his wife
 and 4 others of his family.

Near by, we found the following on a large slab supported
 on six legs, reading:—

Sacred
 to
 the memory of
 the Honorable
 Christopher Billopp
 A member of his Majesty's
 Council in this Province whose
 uncompromising loyalty
 and distinguished exertions as
 a Lieut.-Colonel in the Royal
 Cause during the American
 Rebellion obliged him at the
 termination of that contest to
 abandon without compensation
 his hereditary property on Staten
 Island and retire with his family
 to this Colony wherein he has since
 resided universally respected.
 He died on the 28th day of March
 1827, in the 90th year
 of his age.

JNO. HORN.

THE VITALITY OF THE INDIAN.



T is one of the boasts of British rule in Canada and the North-west that the aborigines have been generally well treated and allowed to develop according to their own notions and opportunities. The consequence has been a remarkable preservation of the old historical tribes throughout the Dominion. The Micmacs are still strong in Nova Scotia ; the Abnakis hold their own in New Brunswick ; there are deep traces of the gentle and faithful Hurons in Quebec ; Ontario has thousands of Iroquois and Algonquins within her borders, while Keewatin, Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Valley, the Rocky Mountain region and British Columbia are the homes of tribes quite too numerous to mention. All this is gratifying enough, but what is really remarkable is the vitality of the Indian tribes under the adverse circumstances in which they have always been placed by the American policy. Notwithstanding all the injustice and cruelty they have endured from this cause, we are assured by a writer in the last number of *Lippincott's Magazine* that they have not appreciably diminished in numbers during the past hundred years. It seems to be a fallacy that the American aborigines ever exceeded the figure of three hundred thousand, and that is still about their number within the limits of the United States. Montcalm's Indian contingent at Fort William Henry, in 1757, was only 2,000 to 11,000 whites. The Iroquois of the Lake Champlain region, their old headquarters, numbered 11,650 souls in 1763, and they now count 13,666 ; 5,246 of the Six Nations living at Forestville, New York, alone. The Seminoles are said to be more numerous to-day than when they withstood, for five years, the whole military force of the United States. The noble Cherokees and Choctaws are perhaps, more populous in their Arkansas Reserves than they were

fifty years ago in Georgia and Alabama. The redoubtable Sioux are said by Captain Mallery to have quadrupled in one hundred and forty years, and doubled in twenty-nine. Notwithstanding the terrible retribution visited on the Modocs, fully one-half of them survive, while the California tribes still muster three-fourths of their original strength, in spite of the ferocious levelling of the "Forty-niners." We are informed that fragments of tribes which have for generations been legally isolated in Massachusetts, on Long Island, on the Pamunky, in North Carolina, and other Southern States, retain as sound a vitality, both physical and moral, as similar bodies of whites would in analogous circumstances. "Indians enough are employed on the boats of the Mississippi, Missouri and St. Lawrence, to equal the Prophet's force at Tippecanoe." These facts are interesting and important because they lead to the following conclusion—that, as the Indian nature, when left to itself, and even in the face of persecution, has conserved itself so well, steps should now be taken *ab extra* to give it that fuller development of which it must surely be susceptible. Hence the Indian as a coming citizen should, in Canada, at least, be made the subject of further beneficent legislation.—*Canadian Illustrated News.*

CURIOSITIES OF CURRENCY.



HE bank officer who saw a compensating advantage from the passage of the Silver Dollar Bill in the United States because payments of silver would be so bulky as to assist in checking runs, and in cases of large amount would render a wheelbarrow necessary, probably based his remarks upon a knowledge of the experience of the Swedish merchants of last century. During that period copper was the chief medium of exchange

in Sweden, and business men who went out to collect their bills carried wheelbarrows to contain the copper dalers. The inconvenience of such a medium kept down trade—a result which the Spartans of old sought to obtain by the introduction of iron money. Cattle were the medium of exchange in still earlier times, Homer frequently valuing the armor of his heroes at so many head of cattle. Indeed it is now generally conceded that our word pecuniary is derived from the Latin *pecus*, cattle. Sir H. S. Maine, in his interesting *Early History of Institutions*, shows that being counted by the head, the kine were called *capitale*, whence “capital,” “chattel,” and “cattle.” Skins were early used as currency, and leather money is said to have been circulated in Russia as late as the reign of Peter the Great. Among the few facts that are left us about the laws and usages of Carthage is the employment of leather currency. Maize formerly circulated in Mexico; and in Norway corn is even now deposited in banks, and lent and borrowed. As our Indians use wampum, the natives of the East Indies, or portions of them, have resorted to cowry shells as small money, and a considerable export of them goes on from the Maldive and Laccadive islands. The Fijians circulate whales’ teeth—red teeth expressing the higher denominations. The introduction of American gold into Europe displaced silver as the common measure of value—a position it held in Queen Elizabeth’s reign. The French use the word *argent* (silver) as a comprehensive term for money, a circumstance illustrating the position the metal once held. A French *savant* is of the opinion that in the very earliest ages stone implements were used as the circulating medium between tribes. He bases his theory on the circumstance that some of the implements are made of material not to be found in the region of their discovery. In our own colonial period, bullets and tobacco passed as currency, and, during the civil war, hotel-tickets,

car-tickets, and even shoe-irons were accepted as such. Olive-oil continues to be the medium in some of the Mediterranean countries, and large transactions have been based upon it. Antioch and Alexandria are said to have used a wooden talent. Lead passes current in Burmah. Tin farthings were struck by Charles II. in 1680, a stud of copper being inserted in the middle of the coin to render counterfeiting more difficult, and tin half-pence and farthings were used as late as 1691, but never obtained a really wide circulation. Tin coins were formerly employed in Java and in Mexico, and the metal is said to be still current by weight in the Straits of Malacca. The Russian government, which owns the principal platinum mines, began fifty years ago to coin the metal, but after seventeen years of experience gave it up. The appearance of the metal is inferior to gold, and the fact that it is seldom or never used for purposes of ornamentation is also against its use. Nevertheless, at the monetary conference at Paris, in 1867, the Russian representative proposed that platinum should be employed for the coinage of five-franc pieces. The forms of coins are represented in almost every shape, from the gold button or grain of Pondicherry to the scimitar-shaped piece once employed in Persia. Austria finds it profitable to continue the coining of the Maria Theresa silver dollar, with the original design and date (1780), because of its great popularity in Northern Africa and the Levant. When the British government undertook the Abyssinian expedition, the military chest contained large quantities of these dollars, which are in great demand among the natives. In some portions of the Orient porcelain coins are used, and are quite in demand.

SILVER COINAGE FOR CHINA.—The British Government is erecting a mint at Hong Kong at a cost of \$250,000, for the purpose of coining a silver piece for circulation in China.

It is intended to take the place of the American and Mexican dollar. It is not yet settled what proportional value it shall bear to the sovereign, which is the standard coin of the British Empire. It will be necessary to provide that its intrinsic value shall not be too high, as in that case it would not circulate alongside of coins of a lower denomination; nor too low, for in that case its reputation would be bad among the Chinese and Asiatics generally.

PRINCE-EDWARD ISLAND COPPER CURRENCY.



THE Local Government is now selling a hundred dollars' worth of copper cents for \$90; and the consequence is that this community is being deluged with copper of depreciated value. This morning an account for twenty dollars was presented to a dealer who offered, in part payment, ten dollars' worth of cents! Everyone is complaining of these coppers. Being purchased at a discount, they are fast driving silver and notes out of circulation to such an extent that, if their issue be not stopped, dealers will soon have to send a horse and sleigh after the amount of an ordinary account; and sellers will have, perforce, to add ten per cent. to the prices of their goods. A merchant who has sold a dollar's worth of goods is now tendered, in payment, a hundred copper cents which the Government have issued for ninety cents in better money. It is needless to say that merchants and dealers can't stand this.—*P. E. Island paper.*

[We hope to obtain further information about this depreciated copper currency. We are of opinion that a quantity of the rubbish which we knew so well in Montreal a few years back, and which we are now happily rid of, has found its way to our friends in P. E. I.—Ed. CAN. ANTIQUARIAN.]

FIRE AT MONTREAL, 1768.



OUR esteemed friend, R. A. Brock, Esq., of Richmond, Virginia, sends us the following interesting extract:—

The Virginia Historical Society possesses the MS. Parish Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, of Sussex County, Virginia, for the period 1739-1777. The following memorandum appears therein:

“ Collected for the Sufferers by Fire at Montreal, A.D. 1768.

St. Paul's.....	£3	1	6	Capt. Briggs,
St. Andrew's.....	1	12	6	Major D. Mason.
Nottoway Church....	1	6	10½	Col. Claiborne.
		0	5	9Howell Jones.
St. Mark's Chapel...	3	15	6	Col. Gibbons.

£13 2 1½”

This is near the bottom of the page, which is frayed, and all of an additional memorandum, save “Jan'y 1769,” obliterated. The Churches named were included in the parish, which appears to have been in charge of Rev. Wm. Willie, from the commencement of the Registry in 1739 to Feb. 20, 1776, all of the entries to that date inclusive being wholly in his handwriting.

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FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.—We find the following in an American paper. We give it merely as gossip:—

The officers of the Mint seized and destroyed at Philadelphia recently a number of old dies, used between 1806 and 1820 in making various coins from half cents up to half eagles. They had been advertised for sale in the collection of a local numismatist, and the supposition is the enterprising collector found means to have them thrown in with a lot

of old iron and steel to be sold from the Mint, and then rescued them from the old material after they had been bought in by himself or some other person. In the hands of counterfeiters the dies could easily have been turned to dishonest purposes.

EPISODES IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

(From a Lecture by JUDGE PROWSE.)



FIFTY years after the Treaty of Utrecht, the poor English Planters in Newfoundland enjoyed the blessings of peace; but the fight between the West Country adventurers and the Planters was still kept up. The Devonshire men wanted, a few years previously, to drive away all settlers out of the country; and an Order in Council was made in 1670 that all plantations in Newfoundland should be discouraged, that the Commander of the Convoy should have a Commission to declare to all Planters to come away voluntarily, or else the Western Charter should be put in execution, forbidding any one to inhabit within six miles of the shore from Cape Race to Cape Bonavista. Fortunately, the Commander of the Convoy, Sir John Berry, was a sensible and humane man; he refused to put the Order in operation, and his Report to the Committee of Council for trade was so favorable to the Planters, and so adverse to the Western Adventurers, that new rules were made more favourable to the Planters. The Devonshire men abused Sir John Berry in every mood and tense of objuration, and then commenced tearing down Planters' houses; the fight between the contending parties became hot and heavy, and when a fight was going on an Irishman could not long keep out of it, so in 1676 we find a

whole-souled Irishman, John Downing, took up the Planters' side, fought it out before the Council, and carried the day. The West Countrymen for the time were worsted, but undismayed they returned to the charge with characteristic obstinacy. They admitted that Planters in moderate numbers might be convenient for the preparation and preservation of boats, stages, and other things necessary for the fishery, but they argued with profound sagacity that they should never be allowed, on any account whatever, to *exceed one thousand*. But notwithstanding Sir John Northcote, (Sir Stafford's ancestor,) Sir William Courtnay and Sir Thomas Carew, and many other worthy Devonshire Baronets and Squires, the benighted Newfoundlanders persisted in clinging to the Colony, and the little Terra Nova children grew and multiplied in spite of Orders in Council and West Country protests. One idea appears to have haunted the mercantile mind of those days, and that was how to get rid of their servants' claims for the balance of their wages. According to their lights, they did their level best; they gave them goods at long prices in the spring, they kept liquor going for them all summer, and then at settling time they finished them off with debts, grog scores, and charges for neglect. Nothing marks our progress so much as the fact that a fisherman must now receive his balance in cash, and may drink all the season through at his employer's expense, without incurring any legal liability to pay for his liquor.

After the English took possession of Placentia, in 1713, the first difficulty that arose was about the disposal of the French houses and lands. Queen Anne had agreed, in consideration of the French King releasing a number of Protestant slaves from the galleys, to permit the French inhabitants of Placentia who would not become her subjects to sell their houses and lands. Queen Anne confirmed the title of all who bought from the French; and a large quantity of

land and rooms now in Placentia are held under these titles. Many French continued there up to 1716, and even a few years later, and gave much trouble by encouraging Biscayans to come there. In 1782 Lord Vere Beauclerk was appointed Commodore on the station. He took great interest in Newfoundland, and was to have been appointed Governor; but as this would necessitate vacating his seat in Parliament, Captain Osborne was appointed. Placentia, which was then under the Government of Nova Scotia, was separated from that Colony, and all put under Osborne as Governor of Newfoundland, who had power to appoint Justices of the Peace. The first idea was to send some one with Lord Vere who was skilled in the Law; but instead of a lawyer they sent out a naval officer, Captain Osborne, Commander of H. M. S. *Squirrel*, and eleven Law Books. Lord Vere came with him in the *Oxford*, and besides her guns she carried weighty artillery in the form of eleven sets of "Shaw's Practical Justices of the Peace," each impressed on the covers in gold letters with one of these titles: Placentia, St. John's, Carbonear, Bay of Bulls, St. Mary's, Trepassy, Ferryland, Bay de Verd, Trinity Bay, Bonavista, Old Parlekin in Newfoundland. These books (I wonder what has become of them?) mark the end of the second period of Newfoundland History and the commencement of real government in Newfoundland. Justices of the Peace were appointed in the several localities named. These distinguished judicial functionaries had two eminent qualities—they were profoundly ignorant of law, and they had an immense idea of their own importance. Clothed with all the dignity of office, rejoicing in the confidence of their Sovereign, and holding their patent of authority direct from the fountain of honour, they did a deal of rough justice in a promiscuous sort of way. Their records, though very dull and prosy — as such documents generally are — are valuable historical documents. It

is not praising them too highly to say that they were a great improvement on the Fishing Admirals, who kept no records, for the good and all-sufficient reason — they could *neither read nor write*. What a history it would have been if all their queer doings had been put on paper. The Admirals were not to be done away with all at once; the Justices were to assist the Commodore, and the Admirals were to assist the Justices, and they sat all together in Court. And now, having brought these desultory episodes down to this point, I shall confine myself for the conclusion of this Lecture to the proceedings of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the town and fortress of Placentia, taken from their records. Amongst the early names in these records, distinguished amongst many celebrated men, is that of Thomas Graves, Captain H. M. S. *Antelope*. One cannot peruse these musty old papers without forming fancy pictures respecting the characters of those whose acts are recorded there. I must confess to a strange liking for this fine naval officer. The cool methodical way in which he issues his orders to defend the Colony, (then attacked by the French,) his care for the forts and military stores, the dignity with which he presides in the Placentia Court, then held in a low dingy room in Thomas Kennedy's house, his admirable and lucid judgments, his freedom from the bigotry of the age, mark the high qualities of one who, in an age of naval heroes, was amongst the most distinguished, and whose gallantry in Lord Howe's action of June 1st, 1794, mainly contributed to that gallant victory. The Government of Newfoundland seems to have been given to distinguished officers, amongst whom are the honored names of Byng, Hardy, and, lastly, the gallant Rodney, all of whom governed the Colony, and, in their capacity as Commodore, sat on the Placentia Bench.

The Justices and the Governor exercised the most extraordinary powers; one of their efforts in this way deserves

recording ; it is dated 1760, and the Governor's name was James Webb. It goes on to say—"Whereas a number of Irish adventurers are in the habit of coming to this country not in the regular way of the fishing business, and not contributing to the support of the Colony ; and whereas it is necessary to build Court Houses, Jails, and Stocks, be it therefore ordered, that every Irish boat-keeper shall pay twenty shillings a year, and every common Irishman five shillings.

In 1769, the Hon. Levison Gower, being Surrogate, and sitting in Court in Placentia, laid down the following Rules of Law :—

That a constable had a right to beat any one, in carrying out the law.

That he had an action against everyone who interfered with him in the discharge of his duty. But no action whatever can be taken against him.

Captain Molineaux Shuldam is answerable for the following *dicta* :

Selling liquor without a license—punishment, banishment from the Country.

"All idle and useless women to be punished according to law, and then sent out of the Country."

A very curious case between parties residing at the Ram Islands, Placentia Bay, came before the Court, which illustrates the social character of the age. John Gumby, Plaintiff, sued John Heffernan, Defendant, for carrying away his wife. Defendant pleaded that he bought the wife from her Uncle for £20 stg. Judgment, damages £20 stg. It appears that these learned Justices were not satisfied with taxation ; they carried their authority still further and made the merchants write out their prices, which were submitted to them, whereupon an agreement was made that these should be the prices for the season. In these records is the

copy of an agreement made between Simon Honeyburn, on behalf of William Turner and the underwritten Planters as to prices.

* * * * *

On the 20th July, 1786, a great event happened in Placentia. On that day arrived His Royal Highness Prince William Henry, (afterwards William IV.) He came with a commission as Surrogate to preside in the Placentia Court. To show their devotion to the house of Hanover, there was a great accession of Protestant feeling, and they displayed their respect for His Highness by promulgating an order on that day—

“That no more Catholics should be buried in the graveyard.”

One of His Royal Highness's judicial decisions was given on the next Sunday, and is thus noted in the Record—

A riot happening on shore at 4 o'clock, and the Magistrate, attending to suppress it, was insulted. The Prince came on shore with a guard of marines, arrested the ringleader, called a Court, and sentenced the ringleader to receive 100 lashes—he was only able to receive 80. *Next day inquired into the facts of the case;* (and report has it that they had whipped the *wrong man*.) There are many stories floating about the Colony respecting His Sacred Majesty, William IV., during his stay in Newfoundland. One story goes, that Mr. Warren, afterwards a partner in the firm of Stuart & Rennie, (the present Surveyor-General's father,) was going along in the evening to his house, and as the flakes covered the streets in those days, he carried a lantern. Suddenly a person took the lantern from him; he recognized the Prince as the person who took his lantern, and His Royal Highness walked before him until they arrived opposite to where his ship lay at anchor. The Prince then wished him good night and returned him the lantern.

Another story is about a Lieutenant's wife, who got her husband's Company for him by presenting His Majesty with a Newfoundland wild goose. The last story, however, is the best: An old gentleman who knew the Prince well when he was here, called on him at Kensington Palace. His Majesty was delighted to see him, and gave him a glass of calabogus—spruce beer and rum; they had a pleasant chat over their glass and pipe. The Newfoundland gentleman thought it would be the right thing to ask after the Queen's health. His Majesty said Queen Adelaide was quite well, and would have had much pleasure in seeing him, but unfortunately it was *washing day*. I tell the story as 'tis told to me, and if you don't credit it, I can only say, in the words of an immortal official of the Assembly—"If you don't believe me, ask Richard."

THE AMERICAN INVASION.—1812-13.

(FROM THE TORONTO WEEKLY GLOBE.)



INTO the various causes which led to the American invasion of Canada in 1812-13, we do not propose to enter very fully in this place. These matters have already been treated of at length in a sketch of the life of General Brock, and all that we have to do with them at present is to show to what extent the invasion directly affected the town of York. A very few words will suffice to explain the situation of affairs at the time when the foot of the invader for the first and—let us hope—for the last time trod the streets of our capital.

On the 18th of June, 1812, war was declared by the United States against Great Britain, and General Brock—who, in the absence of Governor Gore, was President and Administrator of the Government in the Upper Province—at once

made ready to defend his trust. He had convened Parliament at York in the preceding month of February, and in his opening address had referred to the possible difficulties with the United States. He had, indeed, looked upon the war as probable for several years previously, and had to some degree been making ready for it, but to place the Province in an efficient state of defence with the limited means at his disposal was simply impossible. The colony was young and poor, its extent large, and its population small. The first complete official census of Upper Canada had been taken during the preceding year (1811), and showed the entire population of the Province at that time to be only 77,000.—Brock's force of regulars did not exceed 1500 men, and the frontier to be defended—exclusive of Lower Canada—was about 1,500 miles in length. Grave doubts were entertained, too, as to the loyalty of a considerable part of the population, many of whom were emigrants from the United States. Gen. Brock was at York when he received intelligence of the declaration of war. The militia of the Province were at once called out to be despatched to the frontiers. The summons was promptly responded to, and from one end of the country to the other a sentiment of patriotism was evoked which conclusively proved that the bulk of the inhabitants were loyal to British connection. This sentiment was conspicuously displayed in and around the little capital. A troop of volunteer cavalry was raised, and a company of young men, most of whom were sons of farmers in the neighborhood, came into town with draught horses for the equipment of a car-brigade. Then followed the campaigns of 1812, beginning with Hull's Western invasion and repulse at Detroit in the month of July. This was followed, on the 13th of October, by the battle of Queenston Heights and the death of General Brock, who, almost with his last breath, directed Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonnell to "Push on the York Vol-

unteers." Every one knows the result of the battle. Upon the whole, the Republic had little reason to congratulate itself upon the success of its arms during the campaign of 1812.

In these events York was interested only in common with the rest of the Province, but a time was not far distant when the little capital itself was to become the scene of hostile operations. After the death of General Brock, the chief command of the troops and the administration of the affairs of the Province devolved upon Major-General Roger H. Sheaffe. This gentleman was an American by birth, but was British in his proclivities, and had fought on the British side in Holland and elsewhere in the Old World, as well as at Queenston Heights. In acknowledgment of his services on the last-named field, he was created a baronet early in 1813. There is no good ground for impugning his loyalty or courage, but as we shall presently see, his subsequent military career in Upper Canada was not a success. He continued to retain the command during part of the campaign of 1813. On the 25th of February he convened the Parliament at York, and several important measures were passed during the session. The Americans, meanwhile, smarting from the ignominious defeats of the previous year, were making great preparations for the ensuing campaign, and expected that Canada would fall an easy prey. They massed large armies on the frontier, one of which was to make a descent upon the town of York. Their plan of operations was matured by General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncy. It was settled that a joint land and naval expedition should attack and capture York, and then cross the lake and reduce Fort George. All arrangements having been made, General Dearborn embarked about seventeen hundred troops on board a fleet of fourteen vessels at Sackett's Harbour. On the 25th of April the Expedition sailed for York Harbour, and on the morning of the 27th this formidable armament appeared before our capital.

The appearance of "Muddy Little York" at this time is thus described by the American historian, Mr. Lossing, in his "Field-Book of the War of 1812":—"The little village of York was then chiefly at the bottom of the bay, near a marshy flat through which the Don, coming down from beautiful fertile valleys, flowed sluggishly into Lake Ontario. It gradually grew to the westward, and, while deserting the Don, it wooed the Humber, once a famous salmon stream, that flows into a broad bay two or three miles west of the town. In that direction stood the remains of old Fort Toronto. On the shore eastward, between the present new barracks and the city were two batteries, the most easterly one being in the form of a crescent. A little further east, on the border of a deep ravine and small stream, was a picketed block-house, some entrenchments with cannon, and a garrison of about 800 men, under Major-General Sheaffe. On Gibraltar Point, the extreme western end of the peninsula that embraced the harbour with its protecting arm, was a small block-house; and another, seen in the engraving, stood on the high east bank of the River Don, just beyond the present bridge at the eastern terminus of King and Queen Streets. These defences had been strangely neglected. Some of the cannon were without trunnions; others destined for the war-vessel then on the stocks, were imbedded in frozen mud, and half covered with snow. Fortunately for the garrison, the *Duke of Gloucester* was then in port undergoing repairs, and her guns furnished some armament for the batteries. These, however, only amounted to a few six-pounders. The whole country around, excepting a few spots on the lake shore, was covered with a dense forest." Such was York in the month of April, 1813.

General Dearborn himself being in indifferent health, he remained on board the *Madison*, the Commodore's flag-ship, and placed the landing forces under the command of Briga-

dier-General Pike. The troops landed between eight and nine o'clock in the morning. The landing was effected about two miles west of where the town then was, or about half a mile beyond the old French fort. It was intended to land farther east; but a strong easterly wind drove the boats in which the troops were embarked towards the mouth of the Humber. The exact place of landing may be easily identified by reference to the accompanying plan, which also depicts the site of the Old Fort, and other points of interest to which we shall have to refer.

The van of the invading forces was led by an American officer named Forsyth, who landed his men from two *bateaux* in spite of the determined resistance of Major Givens and a small force made up of about sixty Glengarry Fencibles, and a few Indians, who had concealed themselves in the woods near the shore. The invaders were soon reinforced by the main body of the American troops under Brigadier-General Pike. Major Givens was at the same time reinforced by two companies of the 8th or King's Regiment; also by a body of about 200 militia, and by fifty regulars of the Newfoundland Regiment. The latter reinforcements, however, only made the opposing army about 550 strong, whereas the Americans had landed nearly twice that number of men. Our little band was compelled to retreat eastward from one position to another along the lake shore, the Americans following with their artillery. Commodore Chauncey, meanwhile, had moved his fleet to near the entrance of the harbour, and kept up a galling fire of grape shot upon our retreating troops, and also upon the Western Battery. (See plan.) The American troops had advanced eastward to within a hundred yards of the main battery, when the magazine blew up, whereby two of our men were killed. This explosion was the result of accident, the magazine, in the hurry of action, having been carelessly left open. Major-

General Sheaffe, who had been entrenched here, at once retreated with his men to the Half-Moon Battery, a little farther to the east. The Americans followed up their advantage, and Sheaffe and his troops were compelled to retire to the Garrison, from whence a brisk fire was opened upon the advancing Americans. The latter had reached a point about two hundred yards to the west of the Garrison, where they had come to a temporary halt. Just then a rumbling of the ground was felt, and in another second there was a tremendous explosion. For a moment the town and the waters of the lake seemed to heave to and fro as though impelled by a mighty earthquake. The secret of this commotion was that Sergeant Marshall, an English officer on duty at the magazine, had blown it up, to prevent the enemy from gaining possession of the large quantity of powder — no less than 500 barrels — which was stored there. The effect of the ignition of such a quantity of gunpowder must have been terrible indeed. The air for several hundred yards round in every direction, for a single moment, seemed to be charged with fragments of timber and great boulders which had formed part of the walls of the magazine. When the smoke cleared away it disclosed a sickening scene. More than two hundred Americans lay strewn upon the plain, many of them mortally hurt, and fifty of them killed outright. Among those mortally wounded was the young Brigadier-General himself, who was crushed by the shower of stones, and died within a few hours afterwards.

Major-General Sheaffe, all through this contest at York, seems to have lost his head. His preparations for the defence of the town had been altogether inadequate, and he did not even turn to the best account such insufficient means as he had prepared. He availed himself of the confusion following the explosion to beat a retreat. He placed himself at the head of as many of the regulars as he could get

together, and after destroying the frames of two ships on the stocks and a magazine of stores in the harbour, made the best of his way across the Don and retreated towards Kingston. When a few miles on the road thither the retreating forces were met by the light infantry of the King's Regiment, on their way to Fort George. The latter, upon receiving Sheaffe's communication, wheeled about and retreated with him to Kingston. Little York was thus left without any other defence than was afforded by the militia, who were brave and loyal to the core, but who were too few in number to make any serious resistance to such a force as that of the Americans. To prolong the siege would have caused a great and useless effusion of blood. The town was accordingly surrendered, the conditions agreed upon being that the prisoners taken during the action should be paroled; that there should be no interference with private property; and that all public stores should be surrendered to the Americans.

The entire loss on our side during the siege was about 52 killed and 87 wounded. The American loss was considerably greater, owing to the mortality consequent upon the blowing up of the magazine. One noteworthy casualty of the siege was the destruction of our little Parliament Buildings. It is said that when the Americans entered the Legislative Chamber they found a human scalp suspended directly over the Speaker's chair. It seems that Commodore Chauncey presented this trophy to General Dearborn, who in turn forwarded it as a prize of war to the Secretary at Washington, who, however, declined to use it as a decoration for the walls of the War Department. The Parliamentary Library and all the public papers and records at York were burned, and, according to a contemporary document, the church was robbed and the town library totally pillaged.

General Sheaffe's conduct of the defence of York was un-

satisfactory to other people besides the inhabitants of the place. A month later he was superseded in the command of the troops in this Province, and thereafter took charge of the troops at Montreal. His successor in Upper Canada was Major-General (afterwards Baron) De Rottenburg.

The American occupation of York at this time was only a matter of four days. Having achieved their object in capturing the stores there was no good purpose to be served by holding the place any longer. The troops were accordingly re-embarked on the 1st May, and made sail across the lake to Fort George, whither it is not necessary that we should follow them. Their treatment of the inhabitants of York during their brief occupation of the place was upon the whole not more reprehensible than was to be expected.

Commodore Chauncey and his fleet paid another flying visit to York on the 31st July following. The conduct of the invaders on this occasion was not such as to reflect credit upon those in charge of the expedition. They landed several boats full of troops at the site of the Garrison, which had been blown up during their last visit. From here they proceeded eastward into the town, of which they took immediate possession. They opened the gaol and liberated the prisoners, some of whom were confined for felony. They entered private dwellings and mercantile establishments, seizing the contents, and in several instances grossly maltreating the owners. At midnight they returned aboard their fleet, but landed again next day and committed similar depredations. Three armed boats were sent up the Don as far as they could get for the shallowness of the water, in search of further plunder, but none was to be found there. The men then returned once more on board the fleet, set fire to the barracks, storehouse, and wood-yard on Gibraltar Point, and at daylight next morning once more set sail for Niagara.

Such is a brief epitome of the history of the two descents which have been made by a foreign invader upon the capital of Upper Canada.

Towards the close of the year Lieutenant-General Sir Gordon Drummond arrived at York and assumed the military command, as well as the civil control, in the Province, Governor Gore being still absent in England. General Drummond convened Parliament in the following February. The Parliament buildings having been destroyed, the session was held in the ballroom of Jordan's York Hotel, on King Street East—a well-known house of entertainment in its day, but which has long since disappeared. During this session several beneficial measures were passed, including one which authorised the appropriation of £6,000 sterling for roads and bridges. On the 24th of December following, the Treaty of Ghent put an end to hostilities between Great Britain and the United States, and the inhabitants of York were not subjected to any further depredations on the part of Republican invaders.

THE FIRST PRINTING IN AMERICA.



THE Rev. Jesse Glover, a wealthy dissenting clergyman, may be considered the father of the American printing press. This benefactor of the infant colony of Massachusetts, was early engaged in pursuing such measures as he judged would be for its interest and prosperity. Among other things he was desirous of establishing a press for the accommodation of the business of the Church and State. To raise a sum sufficient to purchase printing materials, he contributed liberally himself, and solicited aid from others, in England and Holland. In 1638, Mr. Glover having obtained the means, procured

good printing apparatus, and engaged a printer to accompany it to New England. Mr. Glover, with his family, embarked in the same vessel; he, however, died on the passage, and his widow and children, after their arrival, settled at Cambridge. Stephen Daye, (the printer engaged by Mr. Glover,) by the direction of the magistrates and elders, having erected the press and prepared the other parts of the apparatus, began business in the first month of 1639. The first thing which issued from the press was *The Freeman's Oath*; the second, *An Almanac*; and the third, *The Psalms in Metre*.

Samuel Green, the successor of Daye in the printing business, was in Cambridge eight years before the arrival of Daye from England. Green probably obtained a knowledge of the art from Daye, as he was not known as a printer until about the year 1649. Mr. Green died at Cambridge, in 1702, aged 87 years. He was esteemed for his virtues, and was the father of nineteen children. For a long period, many of his descendants been engaged in the printing business.—*Barber's History of New England*.

THE OLD REGIME;

A VICE-REGAL DINNER OF 1792.



IT is nineteen years since the Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone of the magnificent pile to which his royal sister and her husband will be conducted on the opening of the Parliament of 1879, with ceremonies of state surpassing anything of the kind ever seen in Canada since the good old days just after the conquest, when the English Viceroys at Quebec played the part of the King with all the royal outfit and properties, the crown only excepted. Prince Edward, the Princess

Louise's grandfather, not then Duke of Kent, used to take part in the state ceremonies of those days. His Royal Highness, who was in command of the Royal Fusileers, lived with Mme. de St. Laurent at Haldimand House, near the Falls of Montmorenci. There, on the day of the opening of the House of Assembly, he gave a dinner in the old French-Canadian style to Lord Dorchester, the Governor, the leading Members of Parliament, his brother officers, Chief-Justice Sewell, and members of the ancient noblesse, not forgetting Pere Bery, the Superior of the Recollets and the last of the Canadian line of the friars of St. Francis.


A dinner at Haldimand House was a formidable affair, very different from the stiff and excessively genteel state dinners at Rideau Hall. The guests came in their carioles, and, after throwing off their heavy furs, were ushered by a peruked lackey into the drawing-room, where His Royal Highness and Mme. de St. Laurent received them after the courtly fashion of that age. The Fusileer officers wore their gay uniform, the uniform of Marlborough's guards at Blenheim, and the *noblesse* their queues and satin coats, with plush stockings and slippers with huge silver buckles. The ladies also wore satin,—mouse-coloured satin being then the rage,—and were brilliant in flounce and furbelow with ruffled collars and faces dotted with those little black patches of plaster which in England had so shocked Addison. By and by a servant appeared with a silver tray bearing the *coup d'appetit*—brandy for the gentlemen and a gentle cordial for the ladies. This was the signal for the stately march into the dining-room, His Royal Highness leading with one of the ladies of the *noblesse*, generally with Mme. de Salaberry, to whom he was greatly attached. The campaign—for there were gastronomic giants in those days who reckoned the watches of the night by the number of empty bottles—opened with soup and salmon or whitefish from the North

Shore, and white wine. Then follow roast partridge and capons with *noyeau*, and the joint with absinthe, and then came the *pièce de resistance*—the pie. And such a pie! It would have appeased a Roman glutton. Its contents were as follows, to wit: One fat turkey, two partridges, the backs and thighs of two hares, and a capon, the whole covered with slices of rich bacon and seasoned with onions and spice and just a dash of *noyeau*. It was baked in the brick oven in a huge earthenware dish; the crust at the bottom was an inch thick and at the top three inches. This heavy covering was necessary, for if the pie burst during the process of baking that was an end of the dinner if not also of the attendant cook. They could not play "Hamlet" without the Dane. Brandy was the only fit *compagnon de voyage* for such a dish; the ladies drank white wine with it and sometimes a *petit verre* of absinthe if the curé was not at table. Then came dessert, which consisted of *galettes* of sugar, *croquecignoles*, which were tartlets of raspberry, and eggs *a la neige*, grapes and raisins with brandy, *noyeau*, white wine and cordials.

It was now 9.30 P.M.—the party had been three hours at table—and the ladies retired with Mme. de St. Laurent and played cards, the game of four-five-forties, resembling somewhat the ancient Irish game of forty-fives, wherein the "five fingers" is the best card and the ace of hearts a perpetual trump. His Royal Highness and the gentlemen sat on. Time was made for slaves. The cellar was stored now for a six months' winter. Toward midnight Father Bery and Father Renauld, the curé of Beauport, would withdraw, for the next day was a day of abstinence, but they left the company their blessing. Toast followed toast in rapid succession. They drank to King George and rose and said, "The King—God bless him!" ; to the Old Regime; to one another; to the Army and Navy; to St. Francis d'Assissi;

Wolfe, His Holiness the Pope, Montcalm, Jacques Cartier ; in short, to everything and everybody in the living present and the immortal past, promiscuously. Father Bery, who had served in the French dragoons before taking to St. Francis, and was therefore an authority on such matters, had decreed that it was not etiquette for any guest to fall under the table until His Royal Highness had first performed that rite ; and as the Prince was a hard-headed drinker, it was a task of no small difficulty for his lieges to keep their chairs until he made the grand *coup*. The bell of the little church at Beauport was calling the devout to matins ere the surviving remnant of the company shuffled into the hall and arousing the sleepy butler of the old chatelet, bade him call the ladies and prepare the carioles for the return journey to Quebec. The state dinners at the Castle St. Louis, at which Lord Dorchester presided, were simply rehearsals of those at Haldimand House. Those were the vice-regal days of 1791-'93. They do things more decorously in these days.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

E have recently had the opportunity of looking through the first volume of *The Herald*, which is now in the 68th year of its existence, its first appearance having taken place October 19th, 1811,—*Printed and Published by William Gray, 17 St. Paul Street.*

From its first number we extract the "Editorial Article":

THE ART OF PRINTING

"Is the only true Black Art that is known to us. It is the Magician that works wonders. A free press transforms a political desert into a Paradise, the night of superstition into the daytide of truth. Introduce a press into Turkey, and it

will be Turkey no longer. It is this powerful wand which is now diffusing the beams of light over South America, and preparing the citizens of Caraccas for the enjoyment of liberty. But to work all its wonders, this Magician must be left at liberty, it must not, like the necromancers of old, be circumscribed within a circle. The ample earth its area, and the arch of heaven its dome.

“The best practical rule of morality is, never to do but what we are willing all the world should know.”

Politics are, of course, beyond the purpose of THE ANTIQUARIAN, but we shall be safe in saying that *The Herald* has, through its lengthened existence, upheld its standard manfully, and in troubled times has always been in the thick of the struggle, and can refer to this first declaration of its principles, with a feeling of faithful performance of duty.

In its number for Dec. 9, 1811, we find, under the heading of Quebec, the following pithy News Summary—“Nothing interesting.”

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.



THE monthly meetings of the Society have been held regularly, with a full attendance of members, and the interest has been well sustained. At each meeting interesting exhibits have been made, and valuable donations to the Society's collection have been reported.

At the December meeting, a very handsome collection of coins and medals was shown by Mr. Gerald E. Hart, most of them having been purchased by him at Mr. Woodward's sale. Amongst them, we have especially to note, a Medal

(No. 1) of the Association of Arts and Agriculture of Ontario, *in copper*.

A medal was handed in by Mr. R. W. McLachlan, as a donation from Mr. Wilmot, Registrar of the University of New Brunswick.

At the meeting held in January, the Curator, (Mr. McLennan,) reported having purchased several pieces for the collection, the most important being a "Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Success," (Sandham, No. 21,); this piece is in very good condition.

The following donations were handed in :—

Mr. Charles T. Hart—A lot of various copper coins.

Mr. G. A. Holmes—An Indian Rupee, "Victoria Empress," in fine condition.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan—A white metal Temperance Medal (Canada). This medal has been previously described, but the maker's name—"Davis, Birm."—is omitted in the present specimen, new dies having been prepared in this City by Lymburner.

The Society of Arts and Agriculture, Ontario—A *Bronze* Medal, (No. 2,) executed by Wyon. This is the medal now given by the Society as a prize, in gold and silver.

Also, a Medal (No. 3) in *white metal*, different from the last, but the same as the one *in copper*, exhibited by Mr. Hart at the December meeting. This medal is no longer in use by the Society ; but the present specimen was struck in Montreal, the die having been borrowed for that purpose.

These medals were presented through the kindness of Mr. J. R. Craig, Secretary to the Society of Arts and Agriculture at Toronto ; and it is especially to be borne in mind, that the Society's medals are in gold and silver only, but *these* (Nos. 1 and 3) have been struck in this City, without authority. We may add, that there is still another medal for Life Membership of the Society, but we are as yet unable

to describe it, the dies having been obtained from the die-sinker in Toronto without the consent of the Secretary, and, so far as we know, have not yet been restored.

Mr. H. Mott—A Waterloo Medal, in silver, struck to commemorate the opening of Waterloo Bridge, London. It is remarkable for its bearing the bust of George, Prince of Wales, (afterwards George IV.,) as Prince Regent.

A Silver Medal of Henrietta, Queen of Charles I., and

A small Pattern piece of Queen Elizabeth—"A Pledge of a Penny,"—bust of the Queen, and on the reverse, a monogram of the name *Elizabeth*.

These three pieces are in very fine condition.

Hon. Mr. Chauveau (President,) presented a piece of Canadian oak, taken from the ship *L'Original*, which was wrecked in the Harbour of Quebec in 1750. It was blown up by dynamite, and a portion of it secured by the lifting barge of the Quebec Harbour Commissioners in the fall of 1878.

We append a full Report of the Annual Meeting, which we take from the *Montreal Herald*:—

"The Annual Meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday evening (Dec. 17), in the Library of the Natural History Society, University Street, the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, President, in the chair. There were a large number of members present; among whom were noticed Major Latour, Dr. Beers, and Messrs. Gerald E. Hart, Charles T. Hart, Thos. Craig, John Horn, Wm. McLennan, Col. D'Orsonnens, C. Cushing, R. W. McLachlan, G. A. Holmes, R. S. Weir, W. A. Weir, H. Rose, L. M. Lewis, W. Drysdale, Thomas Jubb, &c., &c. After some donations had been received, the Treasurer read his Annual Report, which showed a small balance in favour of the Society. He also submitted a statement of the Caxton Celebration accounts, which show that the Society has suffered much pecuniary loss in connection

with that occasion. The Curator's Report showed a small increase in the number of the Coins and Medals in the Society's Collection. The election of Office-bearers was then proceeded with, and the result of the ballot was as follows:—President, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, re-elected by acclamation; 1st Vice-President, Henry Mott, re-elected; 2nd Vice-President, Major Latour; Curator, Wm. McLennan, re-elected by acclamation; Treasurer, G. A. Holmes, re-elected; Secretary, Thomas Jubb; Editing Committee of 'The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal,'—Messrs. Henry Mott, Wm. McLennan, and Thomas Jubb. The pages of *The Antiquarian* are always well filled with Numismatic, Archæological, Historical, and other reading, and it is invaluable to any one interested in any of these branches of Science. We hope to see its circulation widely extended. The Society deserves credit and encouragement in its laudable efforts to promote the study of the Numismatics and Archæology of Canada. It is, we believe, the only one of the kind in the Dominion, and we would recommend any of our readers who feel interested in these subjects, to add their names to the roll of membership. The Society is endeavouring to secure a suitable room in which to arrange its collection and hold its monthly meetings. The members are determined to labour to make the institution a success—the valuable collections and store of information which they have gathered being good proof of the love which they have for the science."

EDITORIAL.

We hoped to have had an illustration to accompany our article on the Old Fort at Toronto, but have been disappointed, and reluctantly issue this number without it. We expect to supply the deficiency in our next issue.