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THE RED CROSS.

WE have now the pleasure of presenting to our readers Mr. P. S. Murphy's paper on "La Croix Rouge," noticed in our last number, and we have to thank him for the pains he has taken to procure a copy of the original French document.—EDS.

The "Red Cross" at the corner of Guy and Dorchester Streets, which for a century and a quarter has so prominently marked the burial place of Belisle the murderer, has long been an object of curious speculation to passers-by in that locality. The popular story is that it marks the grave of a notorious highwayman, who robbed and murdered *habitants* returning from Montreal to St. Laurent and the back country by Guy Street, at that time the only highway west of St. Lawrence Street. This story is not exactly correct. Belisle was *not* a highway robber; his crime was house-breaking and a double murder. He lived on the road now

called Guy Street, near the spot where the red cross stands. On the other side of the road, and a little higher up, lived one Jean Favre and his wife Marie-Anne Bastien. Favre was reputed to be well off and to have money in his house. This excited the cupidity of Belisle, who formed the project of robbing his neighbour, and accordingly, one dark night, broke into the house and fired his pistol at poor Favre, which, however, only wounding him, he stabbed him to death with a large hunting knife. Favre's wife rushing in to help her husband, Belisle plunged the knife into her breast, and then despatched her by a blow of a spade which was in a corner of the room. Belisle was suspected, and soon after arrested, tried and convicted.

The object of this paper is to set the public right about the legend of the "Red Cross," and to give its true history; also to show by the following copy of the "Réquisitoire du Procureur du Roi," dated 6th June 1752, that the terrible punishment of "breaking alive" (*rompu vif*) was then in force under the French régime in Canada. Belisle was condemned to "torture ordinary and extraordinary," then to be broken alive on a scaffold erected in the market-place (the present Custom House Square) in this city.

This awful sentence was carried out to the letter, his body buried in Guy Street, and the Red Cross erected to mark the spot, as fully described in the following document, referred to above, which is exceedingly interesting and historically valuable:—

Extrait du Réquisitoire du Procureur au Roi.

"Je requiers pour le Roi que Jean Baptiste Goyer dit Bélisle soit déclaré dûment atteint et convaincu d'avoir de dessein prémédité assassiné le dit Jean Favre d'un coup de pistolet et de plusieurs coups de couteau, et d'avoir pareillement assassiné la dite Marie-Anne Bastien, l'épouse du dit Favre, à coups de bêche et de couteau, et de leur avoir volé l'argent qui était dans leur maison; pour réparation de quoi il soit condamné avoir les bras, jambes,

cuisse et reins rompus vifs sur un échafaud qui, pour cette effet, sera dressé en la place du marché de cette ville, à midi ; ensuite sur une roue, la face tournée vers le ciel, pour y finir ses jours. Le dit Jean Baptiste Goyer dit Belisle, préalablement appliqué à la question ordinaire et extraordinaire ; ce fait, son corps mort porté par l'exécuteur de la haute justice sur le grand chemin qui est entre la maison où demeurait le dit accusé et celle qu'occupaient les dits défunts Favre et sa femme. Les biens du dit Jean Baptiste Goyer dit Bélisle acquis et confisqués au Roi, ou à qui il appartiendra sur iceux, ou à ceux non sujets à confiscation, préalablement pris la somme de trois cents livres d'amende, en cas que confiscation n'a.t pas lieu ou profit de Sa Majesté.

“ Fait à Montréal le 6e Juin 1752.

“(Signé,) FOUCHER.”

[Translation.]

Extract from the Requisition of the King's Attorney.

“ I require for the King that Jean Baptiste Goyer dit Belisle be arraigned and convicted of having wilfully and feloniously killed the said Jean Favre by a pistol shot and several stabs with a knife, and of having similarly killed the said Marie-Anne Bastien, wife of the said Favre, with a spade and a knife ; and of having stolen from them the money that was in their house ; for punishment of which that he be condemned to have his arms, legs, thighs and backbone broken, he alive, on a scaffold which shall be erected for that purpose in the market-place of this city, at noon ; then, on a rack, his face turned towards the sky, he be left to die. The said Jean Baptiste Goyer dit Belisle, being previously put to the torture ordinary and extraordinary, his dead body shall be carried by the executioner to the highway which lies between the house lately occupied by the said accused and the house lately occupied by the said Jean Favre and his wife. The goods and chattels of the said Jean Baptiste Goyer dit Belisle confiscated to the King, or for the benefit of those who may have a right to them, or of those not liable to confiscation, the sum of three hundred livres fine being previously set apart, in case that confiscation could not be made for the benefit of His Majesty.

“ Done at Montreal this 6th June 1752.

“(Signed,) FOUCHER.”

NOTE.—The writer was informed by the late Dr. Meilleur that a few years ago some descendants of the Belisle family were living at Bord-à-Plouffe (near St. Martin) ; they were quiet, honest, inoffensive people, but a stigma was still attached to their name, as their relationship to the murderer of Favre and his wife was known to the *habitants* of that part of the country.

COINS: THEIR USE AS WITNESSES TO
HISTORICAL TRUTH.

BY JOSEPH K. FORAN, GREEN PARK, AYLMER, P. Q.

(Concluded.)

NE would think that little has been ever written and that little could possibly be written on the subject of coins. But this is quite a mistake—perhaps more volumes have been composed upon this subject than upon any other branch of science of a like nature. Not many months ago we read of the sale of a numismatic library, and the sale lasted several weeks. Strange to say, that with so many means of studying the history of nations through the medium of their respective coinage, there are few who know anything about the subject. Perchance they consider it too difficult, or else quite useless.

The study of history by means of coins is not difficult. In fact it is the contrary, for the coin so proves and illustrates the particular event of the history, that it becomes far easier to stamp it upon the memory and to contrast it and compare it with surrounding facts and events. This study is, likewise, far from being useless. In fact we scarce can form an idea of its utility without we make use of it a few times as a medium whereby we may attain our end—the knowledge of the past.

An example: Taking up Goldsmith's History of Rome, we find that in the third year of the foundation of the Eternal City, the great event known as the Rape of the Sabines took place. The Sabines having been invited to partake in festivities in honour of a Roman god, the young Romans rushed out upon them and carried them off to their homes. Goldsmith tells us that the event was recorded not only in the archives but also on the coins of the country. Then

we find, in a volume on "Illustrated Coins of Rome," the engraving of a coin exactly corresponding to the description given in the work of Goldsmith. The date is the same, and the stamp shows several young men bearing away in their arms young women. There we have an illustration of how interesting the study of history becomes when we connect it in such a way with the coinage of the country. It becomes much easier to learn and to retain.

It is true that there are very few people who can give themselves to this work. It is, alas, reserved too exclusively for such characters as Scott's *Antiquary* to find pleasure and utility in such a study.

But coins not only illustrate history and such events as are to be found in the records and documents and manuscripts of the different ages. Likewise is there a very powerful link existing between those pieces of metal and the real monuments of the country and of the age. It is generally in the ruins of those time-honoured trophies that we discover the hidden relics of the past.

But some one may ask, What use are those old coins—they are of no value to-day, and what good can it do us to know that they belonged to the Egyptians, or Greeks, or Romans, or any other people?

Yes, they are of value to-day; and it is of great utility to us to know whence they came and all about them. If you will, the Roman copper coin would be rejected if you offered it in change for a five cent piece to nearly any clerk in America. Most certainly the newsboy upon the street would not give you a copy of his paper if the money you handed him was a relic of the past. Little would it matter to him whether Alexander the Great ever had it in his hand, or even if it had once been dropped into poor Homer's hat as he begged his bread from his ungrateful countrymen. Still would the newsboy reject the coin and

consider you very ignorant for having had the "check" to offer him such a token. And ignorant indeed you would be were you to thus lose for one cent's value what might, perhaps, bring you several dollars were you to offer it to a collector or to a museum.

If in one place the ancient coin has no value, in another place it is worth very much. How would the one who makes such an assertion like to have in his possession a couple of those small coins which, though only a shilling's worth in real value, brought the other day a thousand pounds each when sold at auction in the city of London?

However, coins are not valued by their weight or their composition. Often a copper piece, half worn, half eaten with rust, would be a thousand times more valuable than a bright heavy gold coin. These things are measured and weighed by their age, by their origin, by their historical connections, by the circumstances under which they were discovered.

Then our nineteenth century, steam engine, mad civilization friend will tell us that he sees no profit in the study of the past and of the men who have gone before us. Perchance he does not, but others do. And if he knew how to profit by experience, how to learn his lessons, how to improve upon the works of others, how to imitate great examples, how to take warning by the faults of others, he would soon know how useful to persons in every sphere of life, from the labourer to the governor, from the peasant to the general, is the study of the deeds of men and the works of peoples.

Often we may be reading for days the history of nations in general or of a people in particular, and during all that time meet with no event, no fact, no deed, no person that would attract our attention in a very particular and striking manner. We might pass over some of the more important events or some of the most renowned of names without

stopping a moment to consider them, were it not that some little thing led our mind in that direction. For example, a coin referring to that period or to that personage might suffice to make us reflect and finally study very attentively that portion of history.

Take up the daily paper, and week after week you will pass over the column that is headed "News from South America," or China. Why is it so? Because you have no great interest in the affairs of these far-off countries, and you fly to what is nearer home and what may touch on yourself or your friends. But suppose a friend or a relative of yours should go to South America, or to China, or to any other out-of-the-way place, the moment you would come to a paragraph in a paper referring to that particular place, you would jump at once at it and read it over and over.

It is the same with the study of the past. If you have nothing that recalls to your mind the importance of any epoch or event you pass it over, and even if you should happen to read it you forget it at once. But when you are specially drawn towards that point you linger upon it and around it and you impress it upon your memory. And no means in the world so useful as coins to attain this very desirable end.

When a person has studied the past by means of these little pieces of metal, he is enabled to build himself a species of world that exists in his own mind and of which he can say, "I am monarch of all I survey."

The history of the world appears to such a person as a vast desert, here and there a beautiful spot, an oasis with its palms and its fountains, here and there a stately monument looming up from the midst of surrounding solitude—the more magnificent, the greater the desolation at its feet—a pyramid, a sphynx, a kirtchez tomb. Such a person can see and notice and admire the mighty minds that rise and

burn and illumine—even as beacon lights before the eyes. Such a person can find a pleasure in comparing one people with another, in contrasting one epoch with the next, in ranking in their proper places those who soared above the littleness of each century and that appear above its hidden splendour, as the remains of the stately pillars, and gorgeous fanes which issue forth from the lava-covered ruins of Pompeii, the sole relics of despoiled magnificence for the traveller's eye to contemplate.

A coin is an index, a guide, a light, a real teacher, a powerful auxiliary to the study of the past. Coins are not to be laughed at, the study of coins is not to be despised, those who take the trouble of collecting coins are to be admired and thanked by all who have an interest in the past, We cannot live altogether in the present. As for the future we cannot touch upon it—all is uncertain in that direction. Then there remains merely the past into which the mind can wander for relief. The past is certain; it is there and cannot be changed. We have now seen, in an imperfect and rapid manner, how connected are those links which bind us to the past. The main link, the principal chain formed by documents: the next built up by monumental piles; the third composed of coins. There yet remains a fourth link, more powerful than any of those heretofore mentioned. This fourth branch consists of the *ballads* and *songs* of the different countries. There is no country, neither was there ever a country that had not its music, its songs, its ballads, its poems, its bards and its poets. From the minstrel king of Israel to the hoary bards of the Celts, in every age and every land the bard was the historian as well as the poet of the people.

In conclusion we would beg of all those who desire to study the past to bear in mind that their truest friends and aids are the *coins of the world*.

ON CENTENARIANS.

BY BENJAMIN SULTE.



QUOTATION from a Pictou newspaper in the last number of the *ANTIQUARIAN* (p. 96) reminds me of the very curious and interesting searches executed under the direction of Dr. J. C. Taché, Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture, some years ago, with a view to ascertain the real age of several pretended centenarians. The result was one fit to astonish credulous people who are called upon almost every day to believe in the announcement of some wonderful fact of that character—facts that are generally based on a mere statement, but not on clear nor complete documents.

Dr. Taché having caused 82 cases of pretended centenarians to be investigated, 9 only were reported as really genuine. In some instances the discrepancy was very great. Martin Lefebvre, claiming 106 years, had 81; Angélique Gougé, claiming 100, had 79; François Forgues came down from 120 to 90; Adélaïde Quertier assumed 102 when she had only 84; Pierre Descombes, known to be 112 years, died at 81—a mistake of 31 years!

We have all read of the Duke of Kent dancing at the Isle of Orleans with a centenarian in 1792. It has since been proven beyond doubt that the woman in question never lived older than 94 years of age, although she died a good while after the Duke's visit.

In 1830 M. Viger went into a very elaborate work to show that a person residing near Montreal was really born more than a century before that date. Subsequently his error was clearly demonstrated.

A schoolmaster died at Quebec some twenty years ago who was stated to have been the oldest person in Canada. Finally his age turned out to be only 81.

In most of the cases I have come across, the pretended centenarians were in possession of certificates of birth which did not apply to themselves. This strange mistake occurs more commonly than one would imagine. Amongst the French-Canadians, for instance, it is a well known custom to impose upon a second child, and even a third or fourth, the name previously borne by a deceased child. After a long run of years, if it happens that a certificate of birth is required from the person in charge of the parish register, the chances are that the wrong one (*i.e.*, the oldest) will be produced, because it is the one of the two that will be found first in looking through the old manuscript. In illustration of this I may state here that having written to the proper authorities to be furnished with a certificate of my own birth, I received one appertaining to a deceased brother of mine, which gave me six years more than my correct age. On a renewed application the extract I wanted was found and sent to me.

It is hardly possible to imagine the displeasure, even ill-feeling, exhibited by pretended centenarians when brought face to face with documents that upset their pretensions. They feel as if they were robbed of something. I have seen (in 1875) a particular case in that respect, during my official visit to the militiamen of the war of 1812. A veteran whose identification could not be contested, introduced me to his father "aged 109, and who had not been called to the ranks in 1812 because he was already too old then." I thought there was a mystery in the statement, and I took up the matter in order to elucidate it if practicable. The father was born in 1779, married in 1795, and had reached his 33rd year when the war of 1812 broke out. His son, born in 1796, enlisted in 1814. I must add that the old man died in 1877, aged 98 consequently, and not 111 as he "wished" to be.

Old people easily forget their age. It is also a matter of pride for them to "put a show" by adding a year or two to their age every six months. After a while they begin to tell of things that "happened in their childhood," talking all the time of events which actually occurred about a century ago, and which, naturally enough, must have been recited to them in their early days, when the memory of those facts were still fresh in the minds of their parents or neighbours. But all this is no proof, and cannot be accepted as a basis of calculation.

Common sense militates against the acceptance of simple affirmation when we wish to verify an historical fact. The same rule applies to centenarians. It is necessary, therefore, to obtain direct proofs to establish the assertion set forth. The only method yet known to operate fairly is the following one: Procure an authentic act showing when the marriage of the father and mother took place; then get the other acts relative to the birth, marriage and death of each one of their children.

So long as the whole series of such evidences are not produced, no satisfactory opinion can be arrived at.

HOW AN IRISHMAN GOT A FRENCH NAME.

WHILE at Quebec last summer the Princess Louise made the acquaintance of several Irishmen who could speak nothing but French. In 1848 and 1849, when the Irish emigrants fleeing from famine were stricken with cholera, thousands died at the quarantine station and along the Gulf, and the orphan children were adopted into French Canadian families, and are now French Canadian in everything but birth and name. At Cacouna, opposite Tadousac, there is a family of Saisriens.

who have a strange history. Fifty years ago an Irish sailor was shipwrecked in the Gulf and started to travel afoot. He could speak but four words of habitant French, and these formed his stereotyped reply as to where he came from and whither he was going—*J'en sais rien*, "I don't know." These words he had readily picked up, because their pronunciation resembled that of his name, which was John C. Ryan. At Cacouna he went to work for a wealthy French Canadian, in whose household he was known as *J'en Sais Rien*, and married his daughter, the parish register describing him as "*J'en Sais Rien dit l'Irlandais*"—"I don't know, alias the Irishman"—and Ryan's numerous progeny bear the name to-day. The Princess met a young Saisrien at Cacouna in the summer, and the lad showing marvellous skill as an artist she placed him in the hands of a Quebec painter, and will send him to Europe when he is old enough.



RELIC OF THE "RESOLUTE."



MASSIVE desk or writing table has recently been received at Washington as a present from Queen Victoria to the President of the United States. It is made of live oak, and weighs 1,300 pounds; is elaborately carved, and, altogether, presents a magnificent specimen of workmanship. Upon a smooth panel is the following inscription:—

"Her Majesty's ship *Resolute*, forming part of the expedition sent in search of Sir John Franklin in 1852, was abandoned in latitude 74 deg. 41 min., longitude 101 deg. 12 min. West, on May 15, 1854. She was discovered and extricated in September, 1855, in latitude 67 deg. North, by Captain Buddington, of the United States whaler *George Henry*. She was purchased, fitted out and sent to England

as a gift to Her Majesty Queen Victoria by the President and people of the United States, as a token of good will and friendship. This table was made from her timbers when she was broken up, and is presented by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland to the President of the United States as a memorial of the courtesy and loving kindness which dictated the offer of the gift of the Resolute."

A VIKING'S SHIP.



clip the following from *The Antiquary* of August last, p. 53:—

"A recent antiquarian discovery of a most remarkable nature has put the scientific world of Scandinavia in commotion, and is attracting the general attention of the Scandinavian nations, fondly attached to their venerable history and ancient folk-lore, and full of devotion for the relics of their great past.

"In the south-western part of Christiania Fjord, in Norway, is situate the bathing establishment of Sandefjord, renowned as a resort for rheumatic and nervous patients. The way from this place to the old town of Tonsberg conducts to a small village called Gogstad, near which is a tumulus or funereal hill, long known in the local traditions under the name of King's Hill. In the flat fields or meadows stretching from the fjord to the foot of the mountains, this mole, nearly 150 feet in diameter, rises slowly from the ground, covered with green turf. A mighty king, it was told, here made his last resting-place, surrounded by his horses and hounds, and with costly treasures near his body. But for centuries superstition had prevented an examination of the supposed grave, until now

the spirit of investigation has dared to penetrate its secrets. The result has been the discovery of a complete vessel of war, a perfect Viking craft, in which the unknown chieftain had been entombed.

“The sons of the peasant on whose ground the tumulus is situate began in January or February this year (1880) an excavation; they dug a well from the top, and soon met with some timber. Happily they suspended their work at this point, and reported the matter to Christiania, where the “Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments” took up the task and sent down Mr. Nicolaysen, an expert and learned antiquary, to conduct further investigation. The excavation under his guidance was completed in May, and revealed the whole body of a Viking vessel 74 feet from stem to stern, 16 feet amidships, drawing 5 feet, and with 20 ribs. This is by far the largest craft found from the olden times. The tumulus is now nearly a mile from the sea, but it is evident that at one time the waves washed its base. The vessel had consequently been drawn up and placed upon a layer of hurdles of hazel branches and moss with the stem towards the sea, the sides then covered up with clay, and the whole filled up with earth and sand to form the funereal hill. In the stern of the ship several interesting objects were found. A piece of timber proved to be the stock of the anchor; it was perforated to hold the iron, but of this only a few remnants were found. In the bottom the remains of two or three small oaken boats of a very elegant shape were placed over a number of oars—some of them for the boats, others 20 feet long for the large craft itself. The form of these oars is very interesting, being nearly like that still used in English rowing matches, ending in a small finely cut blade, some of them with ornamental carvings. In a heap of oaken chips and splinters was found a finely shaped hatchet of the form

peculiar to the younger Iron Age. Some loose beams ended in roughly carved dragons' heads, painted in the same colours as the ship—yellow and black.

“All along the sides, nearly from stem to stern, extended a row of circular shields, placed like the scales on a fish; nearly 100 of these are remaining, painted in yellow and black, but in many the wood has disappeared, only the central iron plate remaining. It is clear that these shields had only an ornamental purpose, being of very thin wood and unable to ward off a heavy blow.

“In the middle of the vessel was built the funeral chamber, formed of strong planks and beams placed obliquely against each other and covering a room nearly 15 feet square. Here a bitter disappointment awaited the explorers. Someone had been there before them, and only a few human bones, some shreds of a sort of brocade, several fragments of bridles, saddles and the like in bronze, silver and lead, and a couple of metal buttons—one of them with a remarkable representation of a cavalier with a lowered lance—are all that have been found in the heap of earth and peat filling the funeral chamber. On each side of it were discovered the bones of a horse and two or three hounds.

“In the fore part of the ship was found a large copper kettle, supposed to be the kitchen caldron of the equipage, hammered out of a solid piece of copper, and giving a most favourable proof of the handicraft of the time. Another iron vessel, with handles, and a chain for hanging over the fire, lay close to a number of small wooden drinking cups.

“It was originally the intention to dig out the whole craft and transport it to Christiania, and Mr. Treschow, a large proprietor of the neighbourhood, offered to pay the expense; but after consultation it was considered unsafe to

attempt the removal. It is now intended to leave the craft where it was found, the Government building a suitable covering, while only the smaller objects will be taken to Christiania. The antiquaries have no doubt that the tumulus belongs to the period termed the 'Younger Iron Age'—nearly a thousand years ago."



WITHDRAWN FROM CIRCULATION.



THE following is a copy of a letter written by Secretary of the Treasury Sherman, to Mr. H. Y. Cummins, of No. 52 Broadway, in reference to the withdrawal from circulation of certain silver and copper pieces.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11, 1880. }

H. Y. Cummins, Esq., No. 52 Broadway, New York City.

SIR,—Your letter of the 5th inst., suggesting the withdrawal from circulation of the twenty-cent and three-cent silver and the two-cent copper pieces has been received. In reply, I have to inform you that the coinage of the silver three-cent and copper two-cent pieces was discontinued by the coinage act of 1873, and that of the silver twenty-cent piece by the act of May 2, 1878. Under the provisions of the act of June 9, 1879, providing for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money of the United States, the coins above mentioned are being redeemed at the Sub-Treasury offices, and when received are not again paid out. There is a large amount now accumulated in the Treasury, but there is not at present any appropriation available from which to pay the loss on its recoinage.

Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

AN INTERESTING CASE.



THE Supreme Court of the United States had before it a few years since, a case of considerable interest to Canadians, involving the title of 214,000 acres of land at Sault Ste. Marie, granted in 1750 by the French Governor of Canada to two French officers, as set forth in the following report:—

The United States, Appellants, vs. Louise Pauline de Repentigny, et al., Petitioners.—The grant upon which this claim is founded is about one hundred and thirty years old. The land involved lies on the southerly side of the St. Mary's River, in the State of Michigan.

The petitioners state that in 1750 the Governor-General and Lieutenant-General of Canada (then known as New France) granted a seigniority in the Upper Peninsula to two officers in the French army, then serving in the French-English war, the Sieur de Bonne and the Chevalier de Repentigny, and that their title thereto was further confirmed by a regular patent granted in 1751 by Louis XV., over the signature of that monarch himself. That the Sieur de Bonne was killed at the siege of Quebec, in 1760, during the attempt of the French to recapture that city, after its taking by Wolfe in the celebrated battle on the Plains of Abraham; that the Chevalier de Repentigny remained in Canada until shortly after the treaty of peace in 1763, when he returned to France, where he continued serving in the French army, having command at the Isle of Reaud, at Rochefort, and during the Revolutionary War commanded a French Regiment stationed at Guadaloupe, in the West Indies. He afterwards died in Paris in 1786, leaving a son from whom the present claimants derive their title by inheritance. The Sieur de Bonne left an heir, Amoble, who remained in Canada and sold his interest in the seigniority in

1796 to a man in Albany, named James Caldwell, who in turn sold it to an Irishman named Noble, who in his will devised it to his nephew, John Slack, who left it by his will to Agnes Slack, his wife, in trust. By her it was conveyed to a Mr. Batter-by, also in trust, and by him to Guy Bolton, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Royal Artillery, serving in India.

The grant was exclusively on feudal tenure, and was conditioned as alleged by the Government upon future improvement, clearing and cultivation of the land, and its continuous occupation by the grantees. It is also contended by the Government that De Bonne made no attempt at the performance of this condition. De Repentigny visited the property and made some feeble attempts to cultivate it, but left the place in 1755, and the continent in 1763, when Canada passed to the English Crown. The United States acquired title in 1776, possession in 1796, and extinguished the Indian title in 1820. In 1826, this claim was presented to Congress, and was reported against until 1860, when the appellants succeeded in obtaining the passage of a private Act in favor of their claim.

The property in dispute comprises, according to the Land Office certificate, 216,000 acres, (according to M. Bouchette, one of the petitioners' witnesses, 214,000,) 335 square miles of territory, of which about 108,000 have been granted by the United States to private individuals. The private Act under which these proceedings are instituted, provides for the floating of the claim as to the portion so granted to private individuals, by the issue of land warrants for a corresponding area of any other lands belonging to the United States. The Act giving jurisdiction to the District Court of the State of Michigan to try claims, it was there held in November 1863, consuming three weeks in the trial. The Court held as follows:—

First—That its jurisdiction was limited by the Act of Congress to the single inquiry of the validity of the title as against the United States, and by the rules of adjudication prescribed in the act; and that any inquiry beyond that or outside of this rule, was without its judicial authority. The act of 1789, defining the power and authority of the District Courts, does not embrace a case of this class.

Second—That the Government of the United States having by its own Act—its own statutory enactment—thus restricted the Court, thereby waived all objections arising from and subsequent alleged abandonment of the grant by the original grantees. The grant was made by the Governor of New France in 1750, and confirmed by King Louis XV. in 1751, by Royal Patent under his hand, and sealed and attested by his Secretary Bouille, and a survey shortly after made by the King's officer, and recorded in Paris and Quebec. The United States was not then, nor for a quarter of a century afterward, known and recognised among the nations of the earth.

Third—That the Government of the United States, by the express terms of the statute, surrendered any and all right by seigniorial forfeiture or otherwise, if ever there were any, under the laws of France. But the evidence of the Canadian Judges, upon which reliance was placed, especially that of Judge Badgley of the Queen's Bench in Canada, clearly established, under Canadian law and its provincial judicial construction, a seigniorial forfeiture, to be consummated and effectual, in order to divest seigniorial title, must be by judicial decree, which was not the case as to this grant.

Fourth—That both the concession of 1750 and its royal ratification were clearly proved; the original brevet of patent 24th June 1751, an ancient document bearing irrefutable marks of genuineness, in being introduced as

evidence and exhibited to the Court, proved itself as an ancient deed.

Fifth—That the petitioners of record were satisfactorily proved to be “the legal representatives of the original grantees.”

Sixth—That the title thus emanating was a good title by the law of nations, and as valid as a patent for Government land under the laws of the United States. The King of France had at the time (in 1751) the sovereign territorial dominion and power, and the right to make the grant.

Seventh—That the objection as to the statement of the demand is not sustained by the proof and by the spirit and intention of the law authorising this suit. Congress evidently intending—if the title were genuine—to denote the land in question or its equivalent; the second section providing for the issue to the petitioners, by the Commissioner of the General Office, of warrants for other lands of the United States at a stated price.

Eighth—That the title being a seigniorial grant or tenure, it is no objection to its validity under the statute, as against the United States, that such a tenure is inconsistent with the genius of American institutions or the Constitutional Government of the United States. The lands by metes and bounds—that is, by measurement—(which was at the time and can now be made certain) was granted by competent power to the grantees and their heirs for ever, the right to which is not impaired by a change of territorial sovereignty, and the conditions on which it was originally made, of fealty, homage, &c., are abrogated by such territorial change. The subject matter of the royal donation—viz., the land described—must and will by the transfer of the sovereignty be made to conform to and correspond with the spirit and institutions of the Government within whose territorial limits the land is situated, homage and fealty to a king being transmitted into allegiance and good citizenship

Ninth—The purchase of territory from the Indian tribes by the United States extinguishing the Indian title, and the occupation of the tracts by its troops and grantees, are embraced in the donatory provisions of the statute, and effect not "the validity of the title as against the United States."

Tenth—The title never reverted to the King of France in consequence of the non-occupancy by the grantees after 1757 or 1758, both grantees being French officers in the service of the King, and one of the joint grantees being in possession, by himself and his agent, until 1761 or 1762; and the Chevalier de Repentigny making sundry improvements anterior to that time, and cultivating the soil, which debarred the reversion to the King.

Eleventh—The Act of 1860 does not warrant the Court to entertain the objection to the "validity of the title as against the United States" of abandonment and prescription. Holding the title from the King of France, recognised by various treaty provisions, the rule of prescription and limitation is of no avail under this law authorising the suit. Had the statute simply authorised the suit, reserving all objections, the pre-emption of abandonment might have been sustained. But the rule of adjudication in the statute is a positive stipulation to the contrary.

Twelfth—That the calls of the grant are sufficiently clear to define its boundaries, and the survey by the King's officers, coeval with the grant, is of royal authority and sanction, and the act of the grantor—King Louis XV.

From this judgment the Government appealed, and the Circuit Court affirmed it. The case was then brought before this Court for final adjudication.

[Can any of our subscribers in the United States inform us whether a final decision has been given in the above case?—EDS.]

DOMINION MILITARY MUSEUM.



THE history of Canada is rich in records of heroism from the time when Jacques Cartier first explored the mysteries of the mighty St Lawrence down to the last attempt on our borders at Eccles Hill when our gallant militia sent the Fenians to the right about in double quick time. Mementoes of these struggles are no doubt plentiful in the country, many of them in private hands. Some trophies captured by our troops, and some old properties belonging to corps that served in America at various times, have long been among the stores belonging to the Militia Department. These, Col. Wily, Director of Stores, has gathered together and placed in order to form the nucleus of a Military Museum.

Unoccupied apartments in the new Drill Hall were found admirably adapted for the purposes required, and under the direction of the Colonel, are in process of being fitted up. On the walls are a series of beautifully arranged star devices of bayonets, sword bayonets, pistols, sabres, etc., of various patterns in a splendid state of preservation, all the blades being highly polished, and in as good order as if required for immediate use. On the floor beneath there will be arranged piles of shot and shell, representing the development of gunnery from an early period down to the heaviest ordnance now in use in the Dominion. The spherical and conical shot and shell will be so displayed as to give an idea of the old and new styles of artillery.

In the centre of the room is a nine-pounder smooth bore gun marked in the metal with the letters S. N. Y. (State of New York.) It is an old fashioned battery gun weighing only seven cwt., but was no doubt considered valuable in its day, and from its make appears to have been the work

of a primitive artist—probably a blacksmith of the time of the Revolution. However that may be, the gun has a history which is briefly given on a card attached to a board placed near it. This history is given as follows :

“Trophy gun captured at the battle of the Windmill, 16th November, 1838. Von Schultz, with about 400 sympathisers under his command, crossed from the United States at the Windmill, a short distance below Prescott, on the 11th November; there he fortified himself, and held possession, till the 16th. He was attacked unsuccessfully on the 13th by the Militia under command of Col. Young, Inspecting Field Officer. It was not until the arrival of a wing of the 83rd regiment and a battery of the Royal Artillery that he finally capitulated, after some severe fighting. Von Schultz, the leader, and about 200 of his followers were taken prisoners; 15 were killed and wounded. British loss—killed, 2 officers and 6 men; wounded 4 officers and 39 men. One of the officers killed was Lieutenant Johnston, 83rd regiment. Von Schultz was tried by court martial and hanged on the 8th December following at Fort Henry, Kingston. The original warrant for his execution is in this Museum.”

Colonel Wily, who accompanied our reporter, remarked, after this document had been duly copied, that it was somewhat curious he should have come into possession of a document of considerable historical importance in connection with this gun,—the original death warrant of Von Schultz, who led the invading party, as above described. The parchment is folded in the usual way, and backed on the outside as follows:—

WARRANT.

*To the Sheriff of the Midland District for the execution of
Nils Szltcochy Von Schulttz. Recorded 4th Dec. 1838.
Lib. G—fol: 419. R. A. Tucker, Sect. and Repr.*

On the left upper corner of the warrant is the signature of the Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada—Geo. Arthur. Beneath is the great seal of the Province; it is of the reign of William IV., and represents the Royal Arms of England surmounting the arms of the Province, which are drawn within a circle. On the margin the name of G. A. Hagerman, Attorney-General, is countersigned. This document, we may add, was presented to the Museum by Lieutenant Coutlee, of the Ottawa Field Battery.

Suspended from the ceiling are the ancient camp colours of the Regiment of Royal Emigrants, 105 years old. This gallant corps was raised in America and took part in the war of the Revolution, and afterwards was quartered in Canada. At the time of Montgomery's attack on Quebec, they formed part of the garrison of that city. Afterwards they became the 84th Regiment of the Line, which they remain to this day, with a record not less honourable than any regiment in Her Majesty's service.

Adjoining the Museum is an apartment to be devoted to the use of the Military Institute, where meetings will be held, and efforts made to perpetuate the warlike annals of the Dominion.

In addition to the articles already enumerated, Colonel Wily has a collection of arms which will hereafter be placed in position. He also intends to have lay figures representing the uniforms, accoutrements, arms, &c., of the various branches of the service from the beginning of Canadian history if possible. In connection with this branch of the Museum, it is hoped that, as many old settlers must have in their possession old trophies and relics, such as arms, flags, uniforms, &c., donations will be made when the fact becomes known that a National Museum of this kind has been established at the capital of the Dominion. Presentations of such relics will be gladly

received and acknowledged, and a history of the articles attached, with the name of the donor.

The idea is an excellent one, and Colonel Wily deserves the gratitude of all Canadians, as well as historians, antiquarians and military men, for having brought together and rescued from destruction so many valuable mementoes of Canadian wars.—*Ottawa Free Press.*

“LE DRAPEAU DE CARILLON.”

IN an article entitled “Le Canada et la France,” contributed to *L'Evenement*, M. Jules Clairette tells briefly, but prettily, the story of Cremazie's poem, so loved by our French compatriots, *Le Drapeau de Carillon*. The French flag which floated over Carillon was preserved with pious care by an old soldier of Montcalm's army, until one day the idea struck him that he would himself carry it to the King at Versailles. Off he went, landing at St. Malo and tramping all the way to the royal city. Asking to see the King, he was laughed at by the court attendants. Then, indignant and determined to touch their hearts in spite of their cynicism, he explained, “It is the flag of Carillon that I have—the flag of Canada.” But it was no use. The King and his minions cared nothing for Canada or its flag, and the poor old hero slunk away, hiding his grief from even his eager compatriots, when he had borne his flag back home. “Who can tell the tortures of his broken heart?” says the poetic narrator. Yet he was not without hope. The French would return, he still believed, and Montcalm would be avenged. And they have returned, argues M. Clairette; yet not as Cremazie's old soldier foresaw in his dreamy patriotism, but in the renewed and affectionate intercourse between Canada and

the elder of her *Meres-Patries*, in the appreciation by the ancestral land of the merit of her severed sons, and especially of late, in the high honour conferred on M. Frechette, the Canadian poet. And, on the whole, perhaps it is as well for us all that the restoration has come about in this quiet fashion.

LONDON (ONT.) SIXTY YEARS SINCE.

(From the *London Advertiser*.)



THE following is a brief sketch of what London was in its pristine glory sixty years ago.

It is now a few months over sixty years since the first settlers of the township of London commenced to locate their lands and erect their little log cabins. Where the beautiful city now stands was then called the "Town Plot" at the "Forks of the River Thames." The site had been selected many years ago by Governor Simcoe as a delightful location for a city.

In the summer and autumn of 1818 the people commenced crossing the river about half a mile below the Forks by means of a canoe kept by a person named Montague, or by fording the stream when the water would admit of their doing so. They swam the cattle when the water was high. They then worked their way through the woods into the various concessions where they had previously selected their lands at the office of Col. Thomas Talbot. He resided at or near what is now called Port Talbot, on Lake Erie, several miles west of St. Thomas.*

The settlers would halt to feed their cattle and refresh themselves, or encamp for the night on Montague's Flats, afterwards known as Kent's Flats, west of the North branch.

*See CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN, Vol. III., p. 150.

The forest along the banks of the river had a grand and an imposing appearance, and especially so on a fine evening, when the setting sun cast its mellow rays on the deep, green foliage of the trees on the elevated landscape, or on the tinted leaves of every hue, in the fall of the year. At such times the scene was grand beyond the powers of description. Such was the appearance of London in its native state as seen sixty years ago, when viewed from the Flats already mentioned.

The writer of this article sat down at his first London camp fire, in company with his father's family and Mr. Thos. Belton, on the 17th of March 1819, on the town line between London Gore and Dorchester, not far north of where the Great Western crosses the bridge at the town line road. He visited the "Town Plot" in quest of game, in his younger days, and the Forks in order to procure fish. Who, that beheld London, then in its wilderness grandeur, could have expected to see it now transformed into a large city, with its fine streets and magnificent buildings?—the legitimate results of civilization and industry.

The ground where the city is now built was in those days covered with a dense, dark forest. North of Dundas Street, and in some places south of it, was a thick pinery. Behind where the old barracks were built, and on the rising land north of the Fair Grounds and of the little stream then called English's Creek, which runs into Lake Horn, was a heavy growth of oak, maple and beech, while down in the direction of the railroad station was hard wood mixed with pines, more especially so to the east. In the vicinity of Strong's Hotel was a narrow deep swamp or swale, as it was called, running in the direction of where the old tanneries are, west of the railroad station. In some places the small brush wood stood very close, and was covered with creepers and vines, often presenting a very annoying obstruction to

the eager hunter. Along the banks of both rivers the wild plum, the hawthorn, crab apple and grape grew in abundance. The waters were literally swarmed with fish, and the eddies were often covered with wild ducks, more especially so in the spring and autumn. In the bush might be heard the drumming of the pheasant, the calls of the magnificent wild turkey, or the low breathing of the timid deer; and less welcome sounds sometimes greeted the ear, being the growling of the black bear, the screeching of the wild cat, the hooting of owls, and the terrific howling of packs of ravenous wolves, whose inharmonious chorus frequently made night hideous.

Such was the situation, and such were the denizens of London sixty years ago.

The Indians in large numbers used frequently to encamp at the forks of the river. It was to them a desirable resting place, because of the abundance of fish and game. They navigated the rivers with their light bark canoes, and roamed through the forest and over the plains unrestrained in search of game. London and the surrounding wilderness was then, and had been for generations, the Indians' favourite hunting ground. But a change was at hand. The poor red man and his family had now only about nine years grace. The white man was to come with his axe, and the forest about the Forks, as well as at other places, was to melt away like snow; the game to depart, and the whole scene to change.

Long lines of buildings now rear their stately fronts where then stood the wigwam; and where the primeval forest then towered, busy men and women, with pale faces, now traverse fine streets. There the Indian then tracked his game through the deep woods amid silence and solitude; but now he, too, like the deer, has nearly vanished from the land.

The Courthouse and Jail at Vittoria, near Long Point, having been destroyed by fire, it was thought desirable that

the new buildings should be erected in a more central position. The district was very large, London being nearly the central point between its eastern and western boundaries.

Now came a struggle for the location of the district buildings. Major Schofield, Edward Allen Talbot, Esq., and other leading men of the vicinity pushed the claims of London on the attention of the administration as the most suitable location for the new Court House and Jail, and after a hard contest they were successful in making their claim good in the view of the authorities at York (now Toronto).

A considerable portion of the "Town Plot, at the Forks," was immediately surveyed into half-acre lots, to be granted free to all mechanics who would clear off the lot and erect thereon a frame house, 18 by 24, 1½ stories high. Mr. McGregor put up the first house. Others soon followed his example. In a few weeks a small frame house was built for court-room and prison, and the first court was held in it in January, 1827.

THOMAS WEBSTER.

Newbury, Dec. 5th, 1878.

SONNET.

TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS ARCHÆOLOGIST, GEN. DI CESNOLA.

(Translated from the Italian of the Rev. Professor Guiseppe Gaudio.)



THE following extract from the *Eco d'Italia* of New York, will explain the occasion on which the original of these deservedly complimentary lines was composed:—

"Although we are not in the habit of publishing poetry in our journal, we make an exception in the case of compositions of special literary interest or which do honour to any of our compatriots resident on this continent. The

author of the beautiful sonnet which we reproduce from the *Baretti*, the Rev. Professor Guiseppe Gaudo, distinguished for many writings in both prose and verse, cherishing as he does, and as we do, sentiments of esteem and admiration for General L. Palma di Cesnola, would have dedicated to the illustrious Italo-American archæologist a long poem, but constant attacks of an inexorable disease have prevented him from fulfilling his generous purpose, and barely allowed him to write the following sonnet, which was suggested to him by the new position of General di Cesnola."

From the Old World that bore thee comes a voice
 Of praise sincere to rarest merit due,
 To thee so highly honoured in the New,
 From one who in thy triumph does rejoice.
 Not for thy cherished Italy alone
 Did'st thou contend in freedom's holy cause,
 But for Columbia's liberty and laws
 'Thou hast among the first fresh laurels won.
 And, as in war, the soldier's patriot sword
 With native fearless courage thou did'st wield,
 So, in Art's peaceful but as glorious field
 Of noble toil thine is the rich reward.
 What treasure Cyprus rendered to thy hand,
 That proud art palace* tells to all the land.

JOHN READE.

—"What church is that?" asked a stranger of a native Philadelphian as they rode in a Chestnut Street car past the United States Mint. "It is the Church of the Almighty Dollar," solemnly replied the native. The stranger reverently nodded with a thankful grunt of acknowledgment, and as he continued on his ride made an inward memorandum to the effect that he had added to his store of ecclesiastical knowledge the name of a house of worship whose existence he had not before suspected.

*The allusion is to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, at New York, of which General di Cesnola, who had in a great measure founded it, had been recently elected a Life Director. This is the position to which the *Erò* above refers.

AN ALLEGED FORMER NAME OF TORONTO.*

BY REV. DR. SCADDING, TORONTO.

IT has sometimes been asserted that the spot on which Toronto stands was once known by the name of Teiaiaagon, and in some of the old maps that word, variously spelt, is to be seen, indicating a locality on the north shore of Lake Ontario. But it has been long ago observed that the situation of Teiaiaagon is not constant, in one map it appears at one place, in another at another place.

In the ninth volume of the "Documents relating to the History of the State of New York," published by authority at Albany in 1858, there is a note on this subject by the editor of that valuable collection. It reads thus:—"In Coronelli's map in 1688, the Indian village of Teiaiaagon is laid down about the present site of Port Hope, Canada West; but in Charlevoix and later maps it occupies what is now Toronto." It is then added:—"Possibly they (the inhabitants of this village) moved from the former to the latter point." But this, I think, is not the true solution of the difficulty.

I am assured on the authority of a gentleman perfectly familiar with the Otchipway and Ottawa dialects of the Algonquin and Huron tongues, that Teiaiaagon in those dialects is a general term that could not be used as a proper name for any particular spot, and that it simply means a portage, carrying-place or pass. Any point where *voyageurs* by water would disembark for a land tramp of any extent, great or small, would be, in those dialects, a Teiaiaagon. And it is observable from a vocabulary in

*Read before the Society of Pioneers, in the Canadian Institute, Toronto, Dec. 7th. 1880.

volume seven of the above-mentioned collection, that on the south side of the lake also, in some of the Iroquois dialects, the same term was in use to denote an interval or space between two waters, as between two branches or forks of a river. Now, along the north shore of Lake Ontario there were, of course, many points where trails leading back to the northern and north-western waters came out. Each one of these would be a Teiaiaigon. (The English term Landing came to be applied to such points. Dickinson's Landing, Holland Landing, the Landing at Queenston, will be recalled. Prince Arthur's Landing is the commencement of what used to be styled the Grand Portage between the head of Lake Superior and the chain of smaller lakes leading to the North-West trading posts.)

Two of the Teiaiaigons of the north shore of Lake Ontario appear to have been especially noted, namely, that which led from the outlet of the River Ganaraska, now Smith's Creek, by Port Hope, to Rice Lake and the back lakes generally, and that which led from the outlet of what is now the Humber, but called on Lahontan's map Tanaouate, to Lake Toronto (Lake Simcoe) and the Huron country. Evidently these are the two Teiaiaigons that have become mixed on the old maps. They should have been distinguished, as doubtless they were in practice, by the designations of the rivers near which they were severally situated—as, the Ganaraska Teiaiaigon and the Tanaouate Teiaiaigon. The mind of the modern reader would then not have been confused, and a theory of the migration of a proper name from one point to another on the shore of the Lake would not have been needed.

The map which illustrates the journal of Charlevoix marks the present site of Toronto as Teiaiaigon; but I do not observe that Charlevoix himself anywhere uses the term. That observant missionary passed up from Fort

Frontenac to Niagara along the south shore of the Lake, and did not personally visit the north shore at all; but while at Fort Frontenac in 1721 he was told of a bourgade or encampment of Missisgagues towards the western end of Lake Ontario. The map prefixed to the journal was compiled in 1744 by the Government hydrographer, M. Bellin, at Paris, by order; and in the endeavour to identify the bourgade or encampment mentioned by Charlevoix, he adopted the term Teiaiaagon from some other source, perhaps from Coronelli. The first Gazetteer of Upper Canada, drawn up in 1799 by the then Surveyor-General, D. W. Smyth, from authoritative documents, distinctly states that Teiaiaagon was situated about half-way between Toronto and the Bay of Quinté. Here again, probably, Coronelli's map was D. W. Smyth's source of information; and it is very remarkable that no hint is given by him of the site of Toronto ever having been known by such a name.

From all this, I think we may conclude that if any spot on the north shore of Lake Ontario was ever designated the Teiaiaagon or Landing *par excellence*, it was the outlet of the River Ganaraska, *i.e.*, the site of the present Port Hope and not the outlet of the River Tanaouate, *i.e.*, the present site of Toronto. The conversion of a general Indian term into a special, through misapprehension, was not uncommon among the first explorers of this country; and local proper names have originated in a similar way aforesaid all over the world. Mississippi signifies merely the "Big River." Any other large stream would on occasion be so termed by the aborigines. In fact we have a Mississippi here in Canada, falling into the Ottawa about seven miles above Arnprior. And what is "Grand River" but a like general term? By that name the Ottawa itself was long known among the French. Guadalquivir, we are told, is also "Great River," being a corruption of the Arabic "Wadi-l-Kebir"; whilst

Avon is simply a Celtic word for River, and Don, Doon, Dan, Tan, Axe, Exe, Esk, Usk, all signify Water.*

THE DIGNITY OF NUMISMATIC STUDY.

BY ROBERT MORRIS, LL. D., LAGRANGE, KY.,

Corresponding Member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal.

FROM a dissertation upon the science of numismatics and of ancient coins, by J. M. Suavesius, (published at Amsterdam in 1683, in Latin,) I propose to make some notes under caption "The Dignity of Numismatic Study." But few at the present day look upon the science of Coins from any higher standpoint than that of a *collector*. As soon as a collector gets in his possession a few hundred coins, he is all agog for a speculation. My view of coins is that they are matters of study, and compose a science. An ancient coin appears to me in the light of an antique monument, more genuine, more instructive than most of those which, by their price and bulk, are far beyond our reach. For this reason I heartily endorse the views of Suavesius below.

The variety of subjects impressed upon ancient Greek and Roman coins is bewilderingly great. Every proper taste may be gratified in their study. If you are fond of military study—here are standards described upon them, and trophies, addresses by the emperors to the soldiers, triumphal chariots and triumphal arches, every method of warlike armature, shields of all patterns, helmets, &c. If

*In reply to a query at the close of the above paper, as to whether Toronto had ever borne the name of Dublin, Dr. Scadding said that in the first edition of D. W. Smyth's *Gazetteer of Upper Canada*, 1799, it was stated that the township of York was once so called; this was probably before the setting off of the Province of Upper Canada.

religious matters are deemed more worthy your attention, here upon an ordinary collection of coins, and those often of the commonest class of ancient pieces, are the faces of the old deities of every class; faces of the gods Peace, Happiness, Eternity, Piety; temples; rites of all kinds of religious movements; the likenesses of the gods; altars, vases, augurs, staves (*litui*); every variety of funeral rites and of apotheosis, &c. Should you enquire for political exhibitions, see upon the coins the faces of magistrates, secular games, theatres and amphitheatres, consular chairs, diadems and tiaras. Yes, whatever things could be celebrated by those early people, whatever ought not to be ignored by their descendants, was preserved upon the enduring tablets of coins.

Coins, indeed, are those adamantine leaflets of eternity, the pages of perennial and immortal glory, the illustrious altar of the goddess Mnemosyne. Thus the noble work of the historians was shut up in coins; and so, in another place brought to view, the coins expose ancient history itself to light.

There are examples of the coins of the Emperor Hadrian alone which for elegance of type and sublimity of history far excel all the other monuments of ancient coinage. By whatever province and great city which it distinguished, the coin was earnestly affected by the cultivation of all love and honour. They struck coins in his honour, the reverse side being marked with their own signs and symbols. The Egyptians figured theirs with the ibis, with the sistrum and calothus filled with fruits, also with the figures and faces of Isis, Ammon, Harpocrates and Canopus. Upon them we find the coins of Alexandria denoted by the Nile, the hippopotamus, crocodile, and wheat-heads, conspicuously displayed. Coins of Mauritania are distinguished by the horse; those of Dacia by rocks and the

legionary eagle; Cappadocia by a military standard; those of Africa by the scorpion; those of Spain by the rabbit (hare); Britain by the shield and Macedonian lance; Germany by the javelin; Asia by the serpent, plough and prow; Judæ by the mother and her children; Sicily by a marine monster and the head of Medusa; Italy by the cornucopia; Rome by her own Palladium.

The coming of the Emperor Hadrian was hailed not only by the happy trippings of song, but also by coins struck in his honour, with the words "To the advent of the Emperor," the name of the country being adjoined. Very many coins of this sort may be cited, struck in Gaul, Spain, Macedonia, Sicily, Moesia, Thrace, Bythinia, Cilicia, Judæ, Arabia, Asia, Africa, Lybia, Mauritania, Alexandria, Italy. Some of them were extravagant in their adulation, having the words "To the Restorer of the whole world." Some even read "*Tellus Stabilita*," as though the coming of the Emperor Hadrian was the settlement of a quaking universe. It suggests that profound peace had settled down upon the world by the efforts and good fortune of Hadrian.

Military coins were likewise struck in his honour by the Roman army in Syria, Dacia, Rhaetica, Germany, Novica, Britain and other countries. Many of these have the inscription *Prætorian Cohorts* upon them; others, as though suggesting the advance of the soldiers against an enemy, have the words *Disciplina Augusti*—suggesting the whole course of military life.

But the subject grows upon my hands. It is only by such studies as these that the dignity of numismatics can be taught and the study rescued from the heap of rubbish under which, in this country at least, it is smothered.



JEWISH MONEY.



ONS. Renan, in his paper on "The last Jewish Revolt," thus alludes to the numismatic question:—

"The first care of the insurgents was the monetary question. One of the daily tortures faithful Jews had to undergo was the handling of money bearing the effigy of the Emperor and idolatrous images. For religious offerings, more especially, coins of the Asmonæan princes, which still circulated in the country, were assiduously sought out, or else those struck in the time of the first revolt, when the Asmonæan coinage had been imitated. The new insurrection was too poor and too ill-provided with tools to issue new types. Its members were contented to withdraw from circulation such pieces as bore the images of Flavius and Trajan, and to strike them anew with orthodox types that the people were familiar with and which had in their eyes a national significance. It is probable that some ancient coins were discovered and facilitated the operation. The beautiful coins of Simon Maccabeus, the first Jewish Prince who ever coined money, were specially chosen for this purpose. Their era, which was that of 'the liberty of Israel' or 'of Jerusalem,' pointed them out as expressly made for existing circumstances. Still more appropriate were those that displayed the temple surmounted by a star, or those presenting the simple image of the two trumpets destined, according to the Law, to convoke Israel to the holy war. The super-imposed impression was coarsely done, and in a great number of coins the primitive Roman type is still visible. This coinage is called 'the money of Coziba' or 'the money of the Revolt.' As it was partly fictitious it lost later on much

of its value."

So far with Renan. The last expression needs explanation. What was his "later on," when the revolt, from the first blow to the last, scarcely lasted thirty months?

THE STREET ARCHITECTURE OF MONTREAL.

ITS HISTORY, CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS,
PAST AND PRESENT.

AT the November meeting of the Society, Mr. Edward Murphy, First Vice-President, read a paper bearing the above title. We regret that pressure upon our space prevents us from doing more than devote to it a very brief notice; we must say, however, that it is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the history of the street architecture of the city. It is illustrated by a number of notes on old and new buildings, in which Mr. Murphy points out from existing examples many peculiarities of those of the older style of houses, with an interesting description of them, and also the improvements introduced from time to time in the construction and style of the buildings.

This paper supplies a want, long felt, of a history of our Street Architecture and its changes, before all the old landmarks are swept away, and Mr. Murphy's residence in the city for over half a century eminently qualifies him for the task he has undertaken.

Mr. Murphy has handed the MS. of this paper to Mr. Mott for publication in the book he is preparing, to be entitled, "Montreal, Its Highways and By-ways." The work is well forward, and the volume will be published as early as possible.

THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE.

AT a meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., the Corresponding Secretary, read the following interesting paper on the earliest American expedition in search of a Northwest Passage:—

There was fitted out from Philadelphia, in 1753, an expedition for the purpose of discovering a Northwest Passage.

The subject had from the earliest days of American history been one of engrossing interest, and from Philadelphia, at that time pre-eminently distinguished for her commercial enterprise, a voyage was undertaken at the expense of a number of her merchants, who were desirous of seeing the Northwest Passage accomplished.

On the 4th day of March, 1753, the schooner *Argo*, Capt. Swaine, set sail for Hudson's Bay, touching at Hiannis, Cape Cod, and at Portsmouth, in New England, where she received her final complement of seamen, and from which latter place she took her final departure on the 15th of April.

The account of the voyage, as given in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of November 15, 1753, reads as follows:—

"Sunday last, arrived here schooner *Argo*, Captain Swaine, who sailed from this port last spring on the discovery of a Northwest Passage. She fell in with the ice off (Cape) Farewell; left the Eastern ice, and fell in with the Western ice in latitude 58°, and cruised to Northward to latitude 63° to clear it, but could not, it then extending to the Eastward.

On her return to the Southward she met two Danish ships bound to Ball River and Disco, up Davis' Straits, who had been in the ice fourteen days off (Cape) Farewell, and had then stood to the Westward, and assured the Commander that the ice was fast to the shore all above Hudson's Straits to the distance of forty leagues out, and that there had not

been such a severe winter as the last these twenty-four years; that they had used that trade; they had been nine weeks from Copenhagen.

"The *Argo*, finding she could not get round the ice, pressed through it and got into the Straits' mouth the 26th of June, and made the island Resolution, but was forced out by vast quantities of driving ice, and got into a clear sea the 1st of July. On the 14th, cruising the ice for an opening to get in again, she met four sail of Hudson's Bay ships endeavouring to get in again, and continued with them till the 19th, when they parted in thick weather, which continued to the 7th of August in latitude $62\frac{1}{2}$ '. The Hudson's Bay men supposed themselves forty leagues from the western land. The *Argo* ran down the ice from 63° to $57^\circ 30'$, and after repeated attempts to enter the Straits in vain, as the season for discovery on the Western side of the bay was over, she went on the Labrador coast and discovered it plainly from 56° to 65° , finding no less than six inlets, to the heads of all of which they went, and of which they have made a very good chart, and have a better account of the country, its soil, produce, etc., than has hitherto been published.

The Captain says 'tis much like Norway, and that there is no communication with Hudson's Bay through Labrador, where one has heretofore been imagined, a high ridge of mountains running north and south about fifty leagues within the coast. In one of the harbours they found a deserted wooden house, with a brick chimney, which had been built by some English, as appeared by sundry things they left behind, and afterwards, in another harbour, they met Captain Goff, in the *Snow*, from London, who had built that house, who informed them that the same *Snow* had been there last year and landed some of the Moravian brethren who had built that house, but the natives having decoyed the then captain of the *Snow* and five or six hands, under

pretence of trade, and carried them all off (they having gone imprudently without arms); the Snow, after waiting sixteen days without hearing of them, went home and was obliged to take away the Moravians to help work the vessel. Part of her business this year was to inquire after these men. Capt. Swaine discovered a fine fishing bank, which lies but six leagues off the coast, and extends from latitude 57° to 54°, supposed to be the same hinted at in Captain Davis' second voyage. No bad accident happened to the vessel, and the men kept in perfect health during the whole voyage and returned all well."

In the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of November 29, 1753, we find further in relation to this voyage:—

"Several of the principal merchants and gentlemen of this city who had subscribed to fitting out Captain Swaine with the schooner *Argo* in the discovery of the Northwest Passage met at the Bull's Head, in this city, on the 23rd inst., and expressed a general satisfaction with Captain Swaine's proceedings during his voyage, though he could not accomplish his purpose, and unanimously voted him a very handsome present."

In the following spring (1754), Captain Swaine sailed again in the *Argo* on the same errand, whose return is chronicled in the *Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser* of Thursday, October 24, 1754:—

"On Thursday last arrived here the schooner *Argo*, Capt. Swaine, who was fitted out in the spring on a discovery of a Northwest Passage, but having three of his men killed by the Indians on the Labrador coast, returned without success."

This is the only notice we can find of the second voyage, except the following from the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, November 14, 1754:—

"On Saturday last several habits worn by the Eskemaux Indians, who inhabit the southern parts of the Labrador,

with their utensils and other curiosities belonging to that people, were delivered by Captain Swaine into our library, being a present from the Northwest Company to the Library Company of this city."

pardons granted.

WE find the following in the *Quebec Magazine* for March 1794:—

"His Excellency Lord Dorchester has been pleased to cause Letters Patent to issue, granting the Royal Pardon to Charles Greham, convicted of murder and under the judgment of death; and to Mary Campbell, convicted of robbery, and also under the judgment of death; *both on condition of leaving the Province within fourteen days from the 24th instant.*

EARLY STEAMBOATS ON LAKE ONTARIO.

THE first steamboat on Lake Ontario was the "Frontenac," built by the Kingston Company, in 1818, at Bath; the machinery being imported from England. She plied between Kingston and Niagara, calling at York (Toronto), and was the only boat on the Lake till about 1825, when the "Queenston" was built by Mr. Robert Hamilton, for the same route. About the same date, the "Frontenac" was bought by Mr. John Hamilton, who afterwards became a member of the Legislative Council, and is now a Senator of the Dominion. The fare was twelve dollars from Kingston to York or Niagara. The "Great Britain" and the "Aleiope" were the next lake boats.

On the American side, the "United States" was built about 1833, and ran in connection with the "Great Britain," each calling at British and American ports alternately. After the Burlington Bay Canal was opened, the Lake steamers

called at Hamilton and came down, most of the time, to Prescott. It was only after the opening of the St. Lawrence canals that they could come down to Montreal; and every one was appalled at first at the idea of large steamers running the rapids. This however they have long done safely, going up again by the canals.

After the "Frontenac" was finished, in 1818, Mr. Gildersleeve, of Kingston, built— from the materials that remained over— a small boat called the "Charlotte," which plied from Kingston to Belleville. Kingston has thus the credit of having the first steamboat Navigation on the lakes, and the first on the upper St. Lawrence.

The above account of the early lake Steamers appeared some years ago in the *New Dominion Monthly*, and a correspondent writing from Peterboro supplied the following additional information:—

There is no doubt but the "Frontenac" was the first steamer on Lake Ontario, but I have the impression she was built earlier than 1818. During the Summer of 1822 I was on board of her. She plied between Kingston, York, Niagara, and Queenston, making a trip once a week, calling at York going up. Passengers going to Kingston had to cross in her to Niagara and Queenston, for she did not call at York on her downward trip. The cabin fare was \$12, and the deck \$3.

The "Charlotte" that year (1822) plied between Kingston and Belleville, she did not go to Prescott.

In the latter part of that season, a small steamer was built, called the "Dalhousie," which ran between Kingston and Prescott.

There was a small steamer the same year, belonging to the Americans, which plied between Sackett's Harbour and Kingston, but I have forgotten her name. There were thus four steamers on Lake Ontario in 1822.

On Lake Erie in 1820—21, there was but one steamer—

the "Walk-on-the-water," which ran from Black Rock to Green Bay, on Lake Michigan. On coming up from Black Rock, in addition to her steam, she required the aid of several yokes of oxen to enable her to get up the current. This was the only boat at that period on the upper lakes.



THE OLDEST CHURCH IN MONTREAL.

BONSECOURS Church, St. Paul street, enjoys the reputation of being the oldest church on the Island of Montreal, having been completed when the Church of Notre Dame was yet in course of erection. Marguerite Bourgeoys, who founded it in the year 1658, intended it for a nunnery, but met with difficulties which prevented her from doing so, though she established one on Notre Dame Street shortly afterward. Sœur de Bourgeoys, in order to obtain letters patent for the Church she was building, made two journeys to France, the first of which in 1659 was fruitless, but the second, in 1671, was successful. Amongst the personages Madame Bourgeoys met with during this visit was Baron de Fanchamp, one of the first proprietors of the Island. This nobieman had in his possession a small image of the Virgin, said to be endowed with miraculous virtue, and which had been revered by the family for at least a century. This image he was desirous of having removed to Montreal, and a chapel erected for its reception. Nothing could have been more fortuitous than this discovery, and it was at once concluded that the image should be transferred to Montreal to Bonsecours Church, where, to the great joy of the inhabitants, on the 29th of June, 1673 the principal stones were laid with much solemnity, and on August 15th, 1675, mass was performed for the first time in the new church. Nearly eighty years afterward it was consumed by fire and remained in a state of ruin



BONSECOURS CHURCH.

seventeen years. When its rebuilding was undertaken, and on June 30th, 1773, it was again opened for public worship.

Many years ago it was bought from the Sisters of the Congregation by the Fabrique of the parish, to whom it still belongs. It is completely hemmed in by warehouses—even a strip of ground only eight or ten feet in width, extending along its side, being occupied by small stores.

THE LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY- OF QUEBEC.



At the annual meeting recently held, the election of officers for the coming year took place and the names of the gentlemen elected are as follows.

J. M. LEMOINE	-	-	-	<i>President.</i>
H S. SCOTT	}	-	-	<i>Vice-Presidents.</i>
CYRILLE TESSIER				
WM. HOSSACK				
J. WHITEHEAD				
EDWIN POPE	-	-	-	<i>Treasurer.</i>
R. MCLEOD	-	-	-	<i>Librarian.</i>
J. F. BELLEAU	-	-	-	<i>Recording Secretary.</i>
WM. CLINT	-	-	-	<i>Corresponding Secretary.</i>
A. ROBERTSON	-	-	-	<i>Council Secretary.</i>
TH. OLIVER	-	-	-	<i>Curator.</i>
F. C. WURTELE	-	-	-	<i>Curator of Apparatus.</i>
GEO. STEWART, JR., JAS. STEVENSON, THEOP. LEDROIT, and P. JOHNSTON, <i>Additional Members of Council.</i>				

The following Report of the Council was submitted.

The Council have the honour to report to the members of the Society that since the last annual general meeting, the following papers have been read before the Society:—

January 15th, 1880.—Lecture by General B. Hewson: subject: "The Canadian Pacific Railway."

January 29th, 1880.—A paper by George Stewart, jr., Esq;

subject; "Alcott, the Concord Mystic."

May 13th, 1880.—An extempore address by Woodford Pilkington, Esq., Civil Engineer; subject: "The Principles and Practice of Art."

November 29th, 1880.—The opening lecture of the season 1880-81 was delivered by the President, J. M. LeMoine, Esq.; subject: "The Scot in New France."

December 17th, 1880.—A paper was read by Prof. J. Campbell, M.A., Montreal; subject; "The Origin of the Aborigines of Canada."

Since the last annual general meeting, the library has been increased by the addition of three hundred volumes, selected in the spirit calculated to future aims contemplated in the charter of this Association, the promotion of science and history, especially that of our own country, in their higher departments.

The report of the Librarian gives the particulars of the purchases and donations of books during the last year.

The departure of the Curator of the Museum, Dr. Neilson, deprives us of a report. In his absence the care of this important department has devolved on the President, who is enabled to state that due attention has been bestowed on the preservation of the specimens of natural history and other objects constituting the Museum; want of space has prevented any considerable addition.

Letters are often received asking for our transactions and historical publications, from individuals or from scientific bodies in the United States. Several invitations have also been sent on behalf of the Historical Societies in the adjacent Republic, to meet delegates assembled to commemorate the anniversary of notable literary and historical events. Circumstances unfortunately prevented the delegates named by this Society, from attending. These invitations, calculated to strengthen that bond of good fellowship, which at all times ought to exist, between associations formed for one

common object—the culture of science and history, indicate also that the publications and literary labours of this association are gradually finding their way and obtaining recognition far beyond the boundaries of the Dominion.


The Society will doubtless rejoice at the large number of names on the roll of associate members, and therein recognize conclusive proof that the efforts made to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness have not been unsuccessful.

The Council has favoured the publication of historical documents relating to the early history of Canada—one of the chief objects contemplated in its charter, and the list of such publications to be found in the appendix to the transactions clearly demonstrate that the public funds annually granted have not been misapplied.

It has been asked why the Council did not enter into arrangements with the American Bureau of Lectures, with the view of bringing here eminent Public Lecturers: had such an application not been contrary to the requirements of the charter, the very great expense attending such an undertaking would alone have been an insuperable barrier.

J. M. LEMOINE, President.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

HE stated meeting of the Society was held on Dec. 21st.

A letter from Mr. R. H. Mercer, of Cincinnati, O., was read, requesting information for a Numismatic Directory about to be published by him.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan presented a small white metal medal in commemoration of the Fete National held at Quebec on St. Jean Baptiste Day, June, 1880, and exhibited the following: a Bronze Prize Medal, (executed by Elkington London Eng.,) issued by Society of Agriculture and Arts of Ontario, at the

Exhibition held at Toronto in September, 1879.

A White Metal Medal issued by the Agricultural Association of London Ont., as a prize at the Exhibition held there in 1879. Obverse; Arms of the City, Reverse; name &c., of the person to whom the medal was awarded—engraved. It is probable that a medal with similar obverse is used for some of the Educational Institutions of the same city. Mr. McLachlan also exhibited nine Commemoration Medals, various; seven Canadian and two Scotch.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—S. E. Dawson, F. H. Reynolds, Geo. McKinnon, J. P. Edwards and Joseph Versailles.

This being the Annual Meeting, the business connected with it was then taken up in accordance with the Bye-laws of the Society.

The Treasurer Mr. Geo. A. Holmes, reported that financially the Society was not in so good a position as at the time of the last annual meeting, there was a larger amount of subscriptions unpaid, and he trusted that an effort might be made by the members to place the Society in a better position. He further reported that he had not yet received the annual grant from the Government, but that he had information from Quebec that the amount would be paid during the coming month. The following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year.

HON. P. J. O. CHAUVEAU	-	-	-	<i>President.</i>
EDWARD MURPHY	-	-	-	<i>1st Vice-President.</i>
HON. JUDGE BABY	-	-	-	<i>2nd Vice-President.</i>
G. A. HOLMES	-	-	-	<i>Treasurer.</i>
WILLIAM McLENNAN	-	-	-	<i>Curator.</i>
FRAS. H. REYNOLDS	-	-	-	<i>Secretary.</i>

EDITING COMMITTEE:

Messes. HENRY MOTT, THOS. D. KING, C. S. BAKER, and
C. T. HART.