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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
HARD TIMES CURRENCY.

THE period when a piece of tin or a shankless brass button would purchase a bottle of spirits has happily long since passed, in the "Garden of the Gulf." It would be quite uninteresting to the coin-collector were it not for the attempts made at times to float a currency of one kind or another by persons of enterprise in different parts of the Island.

The first in order of importance was THE FIVE POUND (\$16.22) NOTE issued for his own accommodation, as a lawyer, by the Hon. Judge Young, L.L.D., whose genial presence it is still our pleasure to meet in the city of Charlottetown. I have good reason to believe that not one specimen of this note is at present in existence, the Judge told me sometime ago that he had destroyed the plates some, years since.

THE HAZARD NOTE. This was known as "Hazard's two and sixpenny note," and was printed in Mr. Hazard's own printing office, for, as Editor of The Royal Gazette, he was the pioneer Journalist of the province. How long it is since its issue, I am quite unable to say, but it was in circulation forty years ago, and was followed by

THE FITZPATRICK NOTE, Mr. James Fitzpatrick resided on Queen Street, Charlottetown, and had a store next to that of Mr. James Reddin, both stores were standing fifteen years ago, but were burned to the ground along with other property belonging to the Hon. William McGill. Mr. Alcorn's store occupies the site of those of Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Reddin as near as I can remember. Mr. Fitzpatrick was a genial, fine and funny fellow, a disciple of St. Crispin and sold something to comfort his customers to boot. His note was printed on sheepskin and was of the value of two shillings and sixpence. It was put into circulation while Mr. Hazard's was still current, as will be seen from the following from a paper of the period :

"Though Hazard first did strike the type,
My leather has outdone his quite,
There is a merchant in this town
Will cash my notes for ten thousand pounds,"

The merchant referred to was his neighbour Mr. Reddin. In another issue his poetic soul rapturously sang,

"Nothing like leather was said of old,
But I have made leather as good as gold,"

Specimens of this note are extremely rare, I know of but two, one in Halifax Museum, the other in private hands. The latter is good and clean as new.

THE "HOLY* DOLLAR."—About 60 years ago the Spanish or Pillar dollar passed in Boston at six shillings and three-pence, Island currency, while on the Island it was only worth six shillings. Merchants found it to their interest to pay for their goods in this money, which had the effect of making silver a scarce article on the Island. To remedy

this the Governor issued an order in Council that one sixth of its weight be cut out of the centre of the dollar, the piece so cut out to pass for one shilling and the remainder for five shillings. This was for a long period a very popular coin, and was first cut about 65 years since. I have the first so made in my possession, having been cut out as an experiment, the shilling was scalloped, all the others were round. Very few of the present population have ever seen a "Holy Dollar."

The next coin in order of time is THE PETER MCCAUSLAND PENNY,—a round piece of copper, cut out of a sheet, furred up round the edges with the letters P. E. I., indented across. Mr. McCausland resided on and owned Rustico Island, and farmed, fished and sold goods to the French people of that locality for a long period.

Very similar was THE "DENNY MACARTHUR" (Dennis) Penny with the letters D. M. C. about the same size, and made in the same way as those on the McCausland Penny. Mr. McCarthy was a tinsmith whose dwelling and store covered half the ground at present occupied by the fine hardware store of Mr. W. E. Dawson, on Great George street.

I now come to THE MILLNER COPPER, an unpretentious halfpenny displaying a Wheat-sheaf and dated 1840. This was coined by old Mr. Millner and his son James, on Pownal street, at the East end of Gaol Square, on the corner from the old Rankin House and not, as has been stated, on the corner where Mr. Neil Rankin did business, at the foot of the same street. It has been a difficult task to get at the exact locality, the late Geo. W. Millner could not tell, he was away in the "*Fanny*" for California at the time, and never saw the coin. His father imported the machinery with the consent of the ruling powers at that time, from the United States at a cost of about £750. Not many pieces were struck when the machinery was cast aside, and some years after sold for old metal. I have owned about four

specimens and have seen seven others but they are now very hard to pick up, as collectors from the United States and the Upper Provinces have secured most of them at any figure at which they could get them. I have known one to sell as high as \$54.00.

J. METCALF.

North Wiltshire, P. E. I.

Presumably "hole-y."

NOTE. Referring to the article on "*Thoughts of old Canadian copper*," on page 27 of this volume in which reference is made to the large profits of the issuers of light coins or tokens; Mr. Metcalf writes "I can tell you what the 'Ships, Colonies & Commerce' cost James Duncan & Co. and Beer & Sons," Charlottetown merchants. "It was one shilling and sevenpence, sterling, per pound of about ninety six coins." This, with freight added, would make the cost in the Island currency about two shillings and fivepence; giving a margin for profit of one shilling and sevenpence, or nearly seventy per cent.

We would be glad to hear further from Mr. Metcalf or others as to the story of Mr. Millner's settling on the Island and about the importers of the "Self government and free trade tokens," of 1855 and 1857, with the quantities imported.

EDITORS CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN.

WHERE DID THE MARQUIS OF MONTCALM EXPIRE?



MORE than twenty years back, there appeared in the *Revue Canadienne* over my signature and a few years later in *L'Album du Touriste*—under the heading *OU EST MORT MONTCALM?* a disquisition on the spot where the brave general passed away, his remains being buried at night fall on the 14th Sept, 1759, in the hole made by the bursting of a shell, during the siege,—in the chapel of the Ursuline Convent at Quebec.

The article had cost some research and at the outset, I called for more light from the writers who succeeded such pioneers of Canadian history and archæology, as Holmes, Bibaud, Viger, Garneau, Ferland, all recently dead, hoping the noble departed had bequeathed their mantle to more

youthful, though no less eager seekers for historical truth. Several able and successful reapers in the golden fields of Canadian annals, have indeed sprung up since I wrote; none so far, have answered intelligently the query I then propounded. My communication was written in my native French idiom. I now propose to submit the same question to another class of literary workers: English students of Canadian history. With this object in view let me recapitulate the texts and passages bearing on this subject.

One of the most complete, reliable and circumstantial narratives of this memorable siege of Quebec, in 1759, is that comprised, in two quarto volumes, published in London, in 1762, by an eye-witness, Capt. John Knox, of the 43rd foot, who had served under General Wolfe. Knox, an active participator in the fray, must also have had access to several of the French narratives of the battle of the Plains of Abraham: what took place before, pending and after the encounter, must have been within his ken: he had no object, no interest in attempting to mislead: his character stands high for veracity. The last moments of the Marquis of Montcalm are thus chronicled by him.

Où est Mort Montcalm? Revue Canadienne, 1867, p., 630.

“ “ “ *Album du Touriste, 1882, p., 47.*

“The Brigadier found an officer's guard at the convent (the French General Hospital) but he immediately took possession of the place, by posting a captain's command there, the unfortunate Marquis de Montcalm was then in the house, dying of his wound, attended by the Bishop and his Chaplains.

The Sieur de Montcalm died late last night. When his wound was dressed and he settled in bed, the surgeons who attended him were desired to acquaint him ingeniously with their sentiments of him, and, being answered that his wound was mortal he calmly replied “he was glad of it.” His Excellency then demanded whether he could survive it long, and how long? He was told about a dozen hours,

perhaps more, peradventure less. "So much the better" rejoined this eminent warrior. "I am happy I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec." He then ordered his secretary into the room to adjust his private affairs which as soon as they were dispatched he was visited by Monsieur de Ranney, the French King's Lieutenant and by other principal officers, who desired to receive his Excellency's commands, with the farther measures to be pursued for the defence of Quebec, the capital of Canada. To this the Marquis made the following answer,—“I'll neither give orders nor interfere any farther, I have much business that must be attended to, of greater moment than your ruined garrison and this wretched country: my time is very short therefore pray leave me. I wish you all comfort and to be happily extricated from your present perplexities. He then called for his chaplain, who with the Bishop of the colony, remained with him till he expired.”—KNOX'S *Historical Journal of the campaigns in North America, 1757-8-9-60* Vol. II, 870.

We have here as witness, a contemporary of the incidents—reliable, positive and minute in his statements—apparently devoid of the slightest interest in misleading. According to Captain Knox, Montcalm, on the 13th Sept., 1759, lie dying, in the General Hospital Convent, the head-quarters for the wounded French.

The K. C. Church register, by its context corroborates some of the particulars mentioned by Knox.*

The Relation d'une Religieuse de l'Hopital Général states that Bishop Pont-Briand had retired during the siege to Charlesbourg: if he was still there, as probably he was, on the 13th September, it was easy for him to travel from Charlesbourg to the General Hospital, by crossing over the St. Charles by the bridge of boats, to administer the last rites of the church to the dying warrior.

It is also on record, that the bulk of the routed army in full retreat, directed its course from the *Battes-a-Nepveu*

(Now known as Percault's Hill) towards the St. Charles and reached the Beauport camp by crossing the bridge of boats.

Few trusted to enter the city proper, a position rendered nearly untenable during the bombardment, the Cathedral, Bishop's Palace and nearly one third of the houses being a mass of ruins; a position doubly exposed, from the shells of the English fleet in front of the city and guns of a victorious army camped a few rods outside of the walls. Why therefore, convey to Quebec the wounded General? Were Knox's assertion corroborated by other evidence it would merit serious attention; but it is unsupported by any evidence and the mass of testimony is against it.

Let us now receive the narrative of another eye-witness, Chevalier Johnstone, A. D. C., to the Chevalier de Levis; himself an actor in the drama.

Extrait du Régistre des mariages, baptêmes et sépultures de la Cathédrale de Québec pour 1759.

Le mardi sept. cent cinquante-neuf, le quatorzième du mois de septembre, a été inhumé dans l'Église des Religieuses Ursulines de Québec, haut et puissant seigneur Louis Joseph Marquis de Montcalm, lieutenant général des armées du Roy, commandeur de l'Ordre Royal et Militaire de Saint-Louis, commandant en chef des troupes de terre en l'Amérique septentrionale, décédé le même jour de ses blessures du combat de la veille, muni des sacrements qu'il a reçus avec beaucoup de piété et de religion. Étaient présents à son inhumation, M.M., Resche, Cugnet et Collet, chanoines de l. Cathédrale, M. de Ramsay, commandant de la place, et tout le corps des officiers."

(Signé) RESCHE, P're, chan.
COLLET, chan.

"The Marquis of Montcalm, says Johnstone, endeavoured to rally the troops in their disorderly flight, was wounded in the lower part of the belly.* He was conveyed immediately to Quebec, and lodged in the house of M. Arnoux, the King's surgeon, who was absent with M. de Bourlamarque: his brother, the younger Arnoux, having viewed the wound declared it mortal. †This truly great and worthy man heard Arnoux pronounce his sentence of death with a firm and undaunted soul; his mind calm and serene; his countenance soft and pleasing; and with a look of indifference whether he lived or died. He

" begged Arnoux to be so kind and outspoken as to tell
 " him how many hours he thought he might yet live?
 " Arnoux answered him, that he might hold out until three
 " in the morning. He spent that short period of life in
 " conversing with a few officers upon indifferent subjects
 " with great coolness and presence of mind, and ended his
 " days about the hour Arnoux had foretold him. His last
 " words were " I die content, since I leave the affairs of the
 " King, my dear master, in good hands; I always had a
 " high opinion of the talents of M. de Lévis."

" When I was informed of M. de Montcalm's misfortune, I
 sent him immediately his servant Joseph, begging him to
 acquaint me if I could be of any service to him, and in that
 case I would be with him at Quebec. Joseph came back in
 a moment to the hornwork, and grieved me to the inmost
 of my soul by M. de Montcalm's answer: " that it was
 needless to come to him, as he had only a few hours to live
 and he advised me to keep with Poularies until the arrival
 of M. de Lévis at the army."

" It was reported in Canada, that the ball which killed that great,
 good and honest man was not fired by an English musket. But I never credited
 this."

" Arnoux gave me this account of his last moments."

Let us now open HISTOIRE DU CANADA, par Bibaud
 page 383, Vol. I. "*Le Général Montcalm fut porté dans la
 ville après sa blessure et mourut aussi le 14 au soir. Son
 corps fut enterré dans un trou qu'une bombe avait fait dans
 l'église des Ursulines.*" Garneau, the historian, writes thus
 "*Il rendit ledernier soupir le lendemain matin de la bataille,
 au Château Saint Louis, et fut enterré le même soir, à la clarté
 des flambeaux, dans l'église conventuelle des Ursulines, en prés-
 ence de quelques officiers.*"

Fraser's M. S. is silent on this point, so are Mante⁶ and
 Jeffrey's.†

Let us take up the Abbé Ferland's work *Cours d'Histoire
 du Canada*, II volume, page 579: "*Montcalm après avoir
 été blessé fut enlevé et porté dans la maison du Sieur Arnoux,*

medecin." At page 382, he adds, "*que tous les blessés étaient à l'Hopital-Général*" and asserts that Montcalm was buried in the chapelle of the Ursulines Convent, without saying where he died, which version agrees with that of Chevalier Johnstone. No light is thrown on the incident by Pouel's interesting *Journal of the Siege*, which closes on the 9th Sept., 1759. A Royal Engineer officer, Lt.-Col. R. S. Beatson, stationed at Quebec, 1849-54, published at Malta, in 1858, an interesting little book on the Plains of Abraham and siege operations of 1759 from information derived from the late G. B. Faribault, a gentleman well versed in Canadian history, who held his information from Hon. John Malcolm Fraser, a grandson of one of Genl. Wolfe's officers.

"The valiant Frenchman (Montcalm), says Lt.-Col. Beatson, regardless of pain, relaxed not his efforts to rally his broken battalions in their hurried retreat towards the city until he was shot through the loins, when within a few hundred yards of St. Louis Gate. And so invincible was his fortitude that not even the severity of this mortal stroke could abate his gallant spirit or alter his intrepid bearing. Supported by two grenadiers, one on each side of his horse, he re-entered the city; and in reply to some

History of the late War. Thomas Mante.

The Natural and Civil History of the French Descent in North and South America. Thomas Jeffreys. Geographer to H. R. H., the Prince of Wales, London: 1700.

"women who, on seeing blood flow from his wounds as he rode down St. Louis Street, on his way to the Château, exclaimed *Oh, Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu! le Marquis est tué!!!* He courteously assured them that he was not seriously hurt, and begged of them not to distress themselves on his account. *Ce n'est rien! Ce n'est rien! Ne vous affligez pas pour moi, mes bonnes amies.*"

Mr. Fraser had heard one of the oldest women in Quebec relate this incident, which she recollected having witnessed when she was eighteen years of age and was induced

through curiosity to watch the funeral ceremony of the loved chieftain. Dr. N. E. Dionne, in his useful manual, entitled *Études Historiques*,³ in replying to one of the *Historical Questions* I prepared and for the solution of which Count Premio-Real ordered in June 1879, prizes, furnishes additional testimony not found in my disquisition, called from a work recently published in France and apparently resting partly on new and unpublished documents, says in speaking of the dying hero "*Il était à cheval sur les buttes à nez: proche la porte Saint Louis, quand une balle l'atteignit dans les reins. Il ne tomba point, appela deux grenadiers pour le soutenir, et tout sanglant, vint à Québec. Quelques femmes le voyant ainsi pâle et chancelant, s'écrièrent: "Le Marquis est tué." Elles rassura, et se fit porter au Château Saint Louis.*"

The last line corroborates Garneau's version.

Parkman adapts the Malcolm Fraser anecdote and states that Montcalm entered the city through Saint Louis Gate⁴ but fails to say where he expired: in the next chapter⁵ he describes his burial. Let us sum up the conflicting evidence submitted to the court. Knox's unsupported statement as to the General Hospital must fall.

Garneau's version about the Château Saint Louis partly corroborated, as previously mentioned and not contradicted by that careful annalist Parkman, is deserving of consideration, though it seems difficult to set aside Ferland's theory resting on the testimony of Chevalier Johnstone.

³ *Étude H. 1879*, page 52.

⁴ MONTCALM & WOLFE.

⁵ H. Vol. Page 297. Idem, pages 308-9.

This latter solution seems to carry much weight.

Arnoux Jr.'s residence, where Montcalm stopped at was situate, 'tis thought, on St. Louis St. It was at one time said, that it stood on the site, west corner of St. Louis and Ste. Ursule Streets, on which the present City Hall was erected.

Old French plans of this section of the city, would likely indicate the residents on St. Louis St. Could that anti-

quoted, high-peaked French tenement on St. Louis St., now owned by P. Campbell, livery stable keeper, have been in days of yore the younger Arnoux's surgery? From there to the burial spot, there were but a few rods distance. In 1867, I hazarded the query, I repeat it again, "Why should not the wounded man have been taken to his own residence, after quitting Arnoux's, to die in peace, the Montcalm House facing the ramparts, close to the *Hotel Dieu* garden? FIAT LUX,

J. M. LE MOINE,

F. R. S. C.

Quebec, February 1890.

THE FIRST BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.



THE Rev. Charles Inglis, D. D., was the last Rector of New York under the Crown. In a letter dated New York, Oct. 31st, 1776, he describes at length the travels and difficulties experienced by himself and his brethren in the ministry. "Some," he writes, "have been carried prisoners by armed mobs, detained in close confinement for several weeks and much insulted. Some have been flung into jails, by committees on frivolous suspicions of plots. Some have been pulled out of the reading desk because they prayed for the King. Others have had their houses plundered and their desks broken open under pretense of containing treasonable papers. Soon after Washington's arrival in New York he attended our church, but on Sunday morning before divine service began, one of the rebel generals called at my house and left word that General Washington would be at church and would be glad if the violent prayers for the King and royal family were omitted. This message as you may suppose I disregarded. The conduct of the messenger I since learned was not authorized by Washington.

One Sunday when I was officiating and had proceeded some length in the service a company of about 100 armed rebels marched into the church, with drums beating and fifes playing, their guns loaded and bayonets fixed. The congregation was thrown into the utmost terror and several women fainted expecting a massacre was intended. It was expected that when the prayers for the King and the royal family were read, I should certainly be fired at, as menaces to that purpose had been frequently flung out. The matter however, passed over without any accident though I was afterwards assured that something hostile and violent was intended, but He that stills the raging of the sea and the madness of the people overruled their purpose whatever it was.

A fine equestrian statue of the King was pulled down and totally demolished. All the King's arms, even those on signs of taverns were destroyed. The committee sent me a message which I esteemed a favor, to have the King's arms taken down in the church or else the mob would do it, I immediately complied."

The royal arms here referred to were until recently supposed to be the same now in Trinity Church, St. John, N.B., but this has lately been shown by Mr. J. W. Lawrence to be a mistake.

In February, 1775, Dr. Inglis wrote an answer to a pamphlet by Tom Paine, entitled "Common Sense." The first impression was seized by the "Sons of Liberty" and burnt. A second edition was printed at Philadelphia, and a copy is now in possession of Mr. Jonas, of this city.

For some time after the publication of the reply to "Common Sense" Dr. Inglis was exposed to great danger.

At the evacuation in 1783 he came to Halifax, on August, 12th, 1787, he was consecrated at Lambeth, and became thereby the first bishop in the colonies of Great Britain.

St. John Progress.

CLUB OF 1775-6.

Dined at Ferguson's Hotel, Tuesday, 6th May, 1794.

Lord Dorchester, present.

HON. A. DE BONNE.	} Stewards.
" J. WALKER.	
SIMON FRASER, Sr.	
JAMES FROST.	

JOHN COFFIN, JR., Secretary.

NOTE. Will Mr. J. M. Lemoine be good enough to tell us what he knows of this Club. When and why formed, and when it had its last meeting, and who were present.

JNO. HORN.

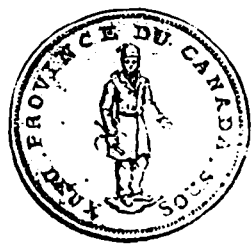
"DU VRAI HABITANT."

N Fore Street, Moorgate, I found myself with fifteen minutes to spare, if indeed one ever has any time to spare in London; my engagement was 3 p.m., precisely, I arrived at 2.45 and the problem was to occupy that precious quarter hour yet not exceed it.

A "Curiosity Shop" attracted me, being a feature so unique to London if considered with its perfect accompaniment of narrow streets, small paned window, venerable dust and air of antiquity; as I approach I notice a tray of "Canadian Coins" prominently displayed, and no option is left but to enter and examine, "Let me see your American (sic) Coins," and the interesting coppers are brought forth, "Oh Canada ma patrie, mes amours" whence cometh fame?

Much talk and little business results, for my brief vacation has passed and a sixpenny purchase is all that made the visit valuable to our virtuoso, while my accresion of wealth was principally of that kind which neither moth nor rust doth corrupt.

A few hours later in a company of English friends, I displayed the souvenir of my afternoon exploit and passed round for inspection a very ordinary specimen of the Quebec Bank Token, bearing on the obverse the well known effigy of the "Habitant"—to say well known, perhaps implies much knowledge and an afterthought prompts me to write in correction "the effigy of the unknown and unappreciated." The much interest a word of explanation



added to this figure has tempted me to retell at length some of its silent story. "My Colonists can not only support themselves, but have grain to spare; and further, they can clothe themselves from head to foot the accomplishment of their own ingenuity" thus wrote Talon with honorable pride more than two centuries ago, as he reported the success of his little settlement at Quebec.

Not long since, an invitation to visit nature in her sanctuary, called me to witness scenes that challenge the imaginer's wildest flights, so romantic, so picturesque they were—yet I will try and trace the path again.

Montreal;—Mid-summer—streets dry as desert tracks, dusty, grey, withered—men like goaded oxen, heated, hurrying, sweltering, parched. Dalhousie Square;—The very engine seems enervated as we slowly draw away from the Depot, but a peep at the fresh green of Ste. Helene bathing happily in the cool, pure, bounteous St. Lawrence, revives one sufficiently to breathe thanks for timely delivery.

From the river we pass to fields and woods, then again a river, stop at a village and thus the panorama continues while our mind adjusts itself to rural pleasures and life. Just as we would tire of our kaleidoscopic view of barns, houses, mills, bridges, &c., &c., we have reached Louisville and alight,—here we find a mixture of city and country, suggesting both, fulfilling neither, and you wonder what kind of men inhabit such a place; they are not farmers, nor mechanics, nor merchants but a compound of the mall: their homes and habits are the reflections of their composite natures.

The team is now ready, hitched to a buck-board; they go off like a rusty gun just when you are not ready, and your city dignity vanishes as you thump awkwardly into your seat, while your driver gathers the reins, whisks you round the corner and heads away for the Laurentian Hills. At first the houses exhibit the blight of city frivolities, hideous wall papers, theatrical window cornices and drapery, veneer and evident pretention but as we proceed, the vanities of life gradually disappear and we find we are approaching the beauties of nature in all simplicity and purity, cleanliness and order, with the evident manifestation of sanctity.

Here alone may we see the veritable "habitant" and how do we find him? Now in this ninth decade of the nineteenth century, exactly as Talon proudly told, self-supported, self-fed, and self-clothed. Returning to our coin you will find him standing before you in his honorable raiment,—see his suit of 'etuf de pays' worthy product from the hands of worthy helpmate; note the warm tuque and its adaptability to the comforts of the capechon;—what truly marvelous productions his beef moccasins, serviceable alike in winter and summer and affected neither by wet nor cold; the sheep-skin mittens are but commonplace adjuncts, and the large woollen muffler we pass quickly by to examine the sash; aside from the great comfort, let us consider the

care and beauty displayed in this essential article, would not the history of this alone attract you, combining as it does so perfectly the useful and the fine arts ; yet we have not noticed his whip, which is as indispensable perhaps as any part of his outfit,—the raw-hide lash fastened to the hickory handle furnishes him with a staff of authority and recognition as unmistakable as an officer's sword or a shepherd's crook.

Have we recognized how much in sympathy with nature must be the man who would thus be nurtured,—his slender equipment of axe and draw-knife, augre and pocket-knife will build his house and furnish it ; how lavishly the sugar-maple yields him nourishment, the balsam tree his restful bed, the silver birch his every utensil. He calls you "étranger" although your birth be registered in Montreal ; and how truly un-Canadian you are, not satisfied to speak in French or English, you ape acquaintance with the German or Italian tongue ; your personal attire, your household equipment must be imported, your meat and drink alone levy half the world.

We might note by the way, how the patriots of '37 turned from these extravagant fancies and contented themselves with primitive supplies, and let opinions differ as they will this mode must remain admirable.

But we will turn and view another picture ;—we are told that Sir Guy Carleton in the guise of a "habitant" passed actually under the eyes of the American soldiers, his would be captors, and reaching Quebec, prepared for the coming struggle with a much superior invading Army ; by his pluck, his skill and his sagacious choice of costume, Canada was saved to the British Empire.

Who will say that the effigy before us is not that of our brave deliverer and to commemorate so great a service, what better can we do than accept as a Memorial Medal, this bronze token,

CANADIAN COMMUNION TOKENS.

BY R. W. McLACHLAN.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

106. ANTIGONISH.

C. (May be the initial of a former minister of Johnshaven.)

Reverse. Plain, oblong cut corners, 14 x 17 millimetres.

This church was organized about the year 1804. The Rev. James Munro, who had been for some time in Halifax, became the first pastor, in 1808. He was connected with the Church of Scotland but joined with the other church in Nova Scotia, in 1817, to form the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

107. ANTIGONISH.

REV^d | THO^s TROTTER | 18.08

Reverse. ASSO. CON | JOHNS HAVEN for Asso(ciate)
Con(gregation,) oval, 21 x 30 m.

The Rev. Thomas Trotter was minister of the Burgher Church of Johnshaven, Scotland, when, in 1818, he came to Nova Scotia, he brought with him the tokens made for his former charge and these tokens were used until a recent date in the Antigonish Church.

108. ALBION MINES, (Stellarton.)

S^t JOHN'S CHURCH ALBION MINES, N. S., between two beaded ovals; in the centre is the word TOKEN, while the corners are occupied by ornaments.

Reverse. CHURCH OF SCOTLAND between two beaded ovals; in the centre is the date 1866, ornaments in the corners, oblong cut corners, 19 x 27 m.

The members of this church had, up to 1866, been connected with St. Andrews Church, New Glasgow. It, like most of the Kirk Congregations in Pictou County, still retains its old connection.

109. BARNEYS RIVER.

B R in large letters, for B(arneys) R(iver.)

Reverse. Plain, oblong cut corners, 20 x 28 m.

This place received its name from the first settler, Barnabas McGee. As the district was mainly settled by Highlanders they desired a minister of the Church of Scotland. And in that connection a church was accordingly organized, about the year 1830, with the Rev. Dugald McKeichan as minister.

110. BARNEYS RIVER.

FREE CHURCH BARNEY'S RIVER In the centre 1851
Reverse. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME Across
 the centre I COR. XI.24 oval, 22 x 30 *m.*

This church was organized after the "disruption" in Scotland by a secession of members from the Kirk. The Rev. D. B. Blain was the first minister; who was installed as pastor about the year 1848.

111. CANSO (River Inhabitants.)

KIRK | D. M^cK. | CANSO. for D(ugald) McK(eichan.)

Reverse. Plain, upright oblong, 23 x 30 *m.*

Organized as a Church of Scotland but now connected with the Presbyterian Church in Canada. This must not be confounded with the town of Canso as it is a district, more generally known as River Inhabitants, on the Cape Breton shore of the Straits of Canso.

112. DARTMOUTH.

ST JAMES'S | CHURCH, | DARTMOUTH. within beaded
 lines with ornamental corners.

Reverse. "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | I.
 COR. XI.24 within beaded lines with ornamental corners,
 oblong cut corners, 19 x 27 *m.*

This is a town, or more properly a suburb of Halifax, across the harbour from that city. The first pastor was the Rev. James Morrison, sent out in 1827, by the Glasgow Colonial Society in connection with the Church of Scotland. The church is now in the Union.

113. DOUGLASS, (Shubenacadie.)

REV. D | A. DICK | DOUGLASS | 1803.

Reverse. Plain, square, with the inscription running
 diagonally, 22 *m.*

This church was organized by the Rev. Dr. McGregor, under whose supervision it continued until the arrival of the Rev. Alexander Dick, in 1802. In 1803 Mr. Dick was ordained by the newly organized Presbytery of Pictou, and was therefore the first Presbyterian Minister regularly ordained in the province. His charge covered a large district known as the township of Douglass, which included Shubenacadie, Noel, Maitland, Nine Mile River, Gore and Gray's River. The township has since been subdivided leaving Shubenacadie, the central church, outside its boundaries.

114. EARLTOWN.

TO THE | KIRK CONGREGATIONS | OF | EARLTOWN |
 AND | WEST BRANCH, R. J. | BY | REV. W. M^cMILLAN.

Reverse. "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." |
I. COR. XI.24 within beaded lines with ornamental
corners, oblong cut corners, 19 x 27 *m*.

This place was settled, from Sutherlandshire, about the year 1815. As the people had been mainly adherents of the Church of Scotland before emigrating, they kept up their old connection without any regularly appointed Kirk minister, although they were for a time under the charge of the Rev. Alex. Sutherland who was not of that connection. At the disruption, most of the members joined the Free Church; still a number held to the Kirk and these were ministered to by the Rev. William McMillan whose name appears on the token. Both the congregations at Earlowan and West Branch River John refused to join the Union; although since the Free Church was formed, the two denominations worship in the same building.

115. ECONOMY.

A. KERR'S | CONGREGⁿ | OECONOMY

Reverse. Plain, oblong rounded corners, 19 x 23 *m*.

This place was occasionally visited by the Rev. John Brown of Londonderry until the settlement of the Rev. Andrew Kerr in 1817. He belonged to the Antiburgher section of the Secession Church. It may be noticed that the old form of spelling "oeconomy" is that adapted on the tokens.

116. ELMSDALE.

A communion table bearing a chalice and a plate of bread underneath is the inscription THIS DO | IN
REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE 22.19

Reverse. GOD FORBID | THAT I SHOULD | GLORY, SAVE
IN | THE CROSS OF OUR | LORD JESUS CHRIST, | BY
WHOM THE WORLD | IS CRUCIFIED UNTO | ME, AND I
UNTO | THE WORLD, | GAL. C 6. V 14, round 22*m*.

After the death of Mr. Dick the Douglass Church was divided. That division of which Elmsdale was a post had the Rev. Robert Blackwood as the first minister.

117. GAIRLOCH.

A four pointed starlike figure, indented.,

Reverse. Plain, oblong rounded corners, 22 x 25 *m*.

This was a settlement from Gairloch in Scotland, hence the name. The congregation became connected with the Church of Scotland, which connection, like most of the Kirk congregations of Pictou, it still retains. The design is one of the simplest. The token is, doubtless, sixty years old.

118. GREENHILL.

SALEM CHURCH. | GREENHILL. | 1850. within beaded
lines with ornamental corners.

Reverse. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI.24 within beaded lines with ornamental corners, oblong cut corners, 19 x 27 *m.*

This church formed up to 1848 a part of the West River congregation when the charge was subdivided. The Rev. George Patterson, D.D., the historian of the county of Pictou, ordained in 1849, was appointed its first minister.

119. GOOSE RIVER (Linden.)

R. P. C | G. R for R(eformed) P(resbyterian) C(hurch)
G(oose) R(iver.)

Reverse. Plain, oblong, 15 x 18 *m.*

Organized by missionaries from the old Cameronian Church. It is now connected with the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

120. GOOSE RIVER.

An oblong indentation serrated.

Reverse. Plain, oblong, 12 x 15 *m.*

This token is used in the outlying or branch congregations of the Linden Church.

121. GRAND RIVER.

FREE CHURCH | GRAND RIVER | C.B. for C(ape) B(reton.)

Reverse. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI.24 oval, 22 x 28 *m.*

Organized shortly after the disruption, with the Rev. James Ross as the first minister.

122. HALIFAX.

P C | H | 1784 for P(resbyterian) C(hurch) H(alifax.)

Reverse. A rude representation of the burning bush, nearly round, 28 x 30 *m.*

This congregation was organized as a Congregational Church by the "dissenters" of Halifax, and was composed mainly of Congregationalists and Presbyterians. The first pastor was the Rev. Aaron Cleveland, installed 1750. He afterwards removed to the United States of which his great great grandson was some years ago elected President. On the breaking out of the revolution in the thirteen colonies to the South most of the congregational ministers of Nova Scotia, as sympathizers with the movement, left their charges; and as some of them were replaced by Presbyterians the congregations joined the Presbytery. The first Presbyterian minister settled over the Halifax congregation was the Rev. Thos. Russell, who came out in 1783. After continued disputings between the two parties in the congregation the difficulty was settled, in 1787, by the congregationalists agreeing to accept a Presbyterian minister chosen by the

Principal of the Edinburgh University; while the Presbyterians yielded the point that the church should remain independent of the Presbytery. The first minister, chosen under this agreement, was the Rev. Andrew Brown, installed 1787. The church continued independent until 1840 when it joined the Presbytery.

123. HALIFAX.

SE MATHEW'S | CHURCH | HALIFAX N.S.

Reverse. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME I. COR. XI.
24 a chalice, oblong cut corners, 19 x 27 m.

This token belongs to the same church as the last. The church was first known as the "Protestant Dissenters Meeting House," afterwards as St. Mathews Church. When the Rev. Principal Grant, now of Queen's College, Kingston, was installed as pastor, he removed the last trace of Congregationalism. -Watt's *Psalm and Hymns*.

124. HALIFAX.

PR + CH | H | N. S. | 1786 for PR(esbyterian) CH(urch)
H(alifax) N(ova) S(cotia.)

Reverse. I. COR. | XI XXIV a chalice outlined, oval,
27 x 30 m.

I have not been able to trace this token to any church; having obtained it from a collector who assured me that it had been in his father's possession for a number of years and that he had secured it when travelling with samples in the Lower Provinces. I can only come to the conclusion that it was made for St. Mathew's Church to supplement the token of 1784.

125. HALIFAX.

R. C. H for R(elief) C(hurch) H(alifax.)

Reverse. 1818 across the field, round, 24 m.

This church was organized by the Rev. Henry Paterson who was sent out in 1818, by the Relief Presbytery of Scotland to organize a church of its own order.

126. HALIFAX.

SE JOHN'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 1863. Within a
parallelogram HALIFAX | N. S.

Reverse. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT
LET A | MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF. oblong cut corners,
21 x 27 m.

A Free Church was organized in Halifax in 1843 with the Rev. Ralph Robb as their first minister. This church was built in the north end, but afterwards a new building known as Chalmers' Church, was built in the centre of the city. When the congregation removed to the new place a party broke off and worshipped in the old building until St. John's Church was erected.

127. HALIFAX.

POPLAR GROVE | PRESBYTERIAN | CHURCH

Reverse. REV. P. G. MCGREGOR | HALIFAX, N.S. | 1843,
oblong, cut corners, 18 x 30 m.

The Rev. P. G. McGregor, the first minister, was inducted in 1843. The congregation is now known as Park Street Church.

128. HOPEWELL.

ST. COLUMBA | CHURCH an ornament below.

Reverse. THIS | DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME round,
32 m.

This formed a part of the East River Congregation, organized, in 1824, in connection with the Church of Scotland. It was afterwards set apart as a separate congregation, and still retains its connection with the old Kirk.

129. LOWER SETTLEMENT (New Glasgow.)

LOWER SETT. for SETT(lement) between two beaded
ovals, corners radiated.

Reverse. Plain, oblong, 19 x 22 m.

An early church built in the most accessible part of what was known as the Lower Settlement of the East River of Pictou. The congregation was organized, about the year 1788, by the Rev. James McGregor, D.D., who was

128. HOPEWELL.

ST. COLUMBA | CHURCH an ornament below.

Reverse. THIS | DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME
round, 32 m.

This formed a part of the East River Congregation, organized in 1824, in connection with the Church of Scotland. It was afterwards set apart as a separate congregation and still retains its connection with the old Kirk.

129. LOWER SETTLEMENT (New Glasgow.)

LOWER SETT. for SETT(lement) between two beaded
ovals, corners radiated.

Reverse. Plain, oblong, 19 x 22 m.

An early church built in the most accessible part of what was known as the Lower Settlement of the East River of Pictou. The congregation was organized about the year 1788, by the Rev. James McGregor, D.D., who was for many years the only minister in the County of Pictou. He had the whole of Pictou and parts of the neighboring Counties for his parish. After the arrival of fellow workers, and the "Parish" divided, he confined his labors, more particularly, to the district of which this church was the centre. The church, built nearly opposite where Stellarton is, on the lower part of the East River, was called James church after the founder. The town of New Glasgow grew up two miles further down the River where the congregation built the new James Church; and in this church the original tokens were used up to a few years ago. There were evidently two or three different issues for the tokens struck from the original die, as tokens occur in various thicknesses. Dr. McGregor was the first Antislavery Minister in Nova Scotia.

130. LONDONDERRY.

REP | I; BROWN | L. DERRY | 1808 for J(ohn)
BROWN L(ondon)derry the inscription running diagonally.

Reverse. Plain, square 21 *m.*

The first Minister of this congregation was the Rev. David Smith who settled over it in 1771. After the death of Mr. Smith the Rev. John Brown was called to the pastorate and entered upon the work in 1795. Up to the striking of this token, in 1808, a supply of these made for the Truro church were used. Evidences of this are visible on this token as it was struck over an old one, bearing the name of Mr. Cook Truro. Traces of this inscription may be seen on all existing specimens of Mr. Brown's token.

131. LONDONDERRY.

THE PRESBYTERIAN | CHURCH | LONDONDERRY | 1844

Reverse. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I
COR. XI 24 oblong cut corners, 21 x 27 *m.*

A new token made to be used in the same church as the last.

132 LOCHABER.

LOCHABER | & | ST MARY'S | FREE CHURCH | 1851.

Reverse. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME In the
centre across the field I COR. XI. 24 oval 22 x 30 *m.*

Lochaber in Antigonish County and St. Mary's, in Guysborough, are two townships from which the membership of this congregation are drawn. The first minister was the Rev. Alex. Campbell, who came from Scotland in 1848.

133. MAITLAND.

MAITLAND | PRESBYTERIAN | CONGREGATION

Reverse. REV^d T. S. CROW | 1845, oblong cut corners,
21 x 27 m.

This formed part of the Douglass Congregation until 1815, when the church was divided. The northern half, consisting of Maitland, Noel and smaller settlements, called Mr. Crow to be their pastor. Towards the close of his ministry the Congregation split, the larger part continuing under Mr. Crow. After his death the congregation became a Congregational Church. Only one or two of these tokens are known as the supply on hand was destroyed when the parsonage was burnt in 1857.

134. MAITLAND.

PRESBYTERIAN | CONGREGATION, | MAITLAND.

Reverse. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME A
chalice on a table, oblong cut corners, 20 x 27 m.

This token was made for the congregation that split off from Mr. Crow's church, by which it is still used.

135. McLENNAN'S MOUNTAIN.

M L M indented for M(c)L(ennan's) M(ountain.)

Reverse. Plain, oblong cut corners, 18 x 26 m.

This is claimed as the first church organized, in the province of Nova Scotia, in connection with the Church of Scotland. The Rev. Donald A. Fraser, came out from Scotland, in 1817, and was at once called to the church at McLennan's Mountain. The church still holds to its obliques.

136. McLENNAN'S MOUNTAIN.

SAINT JOHN'S | M^cLENNAN'S | MOUNTAIN

Reverse. DO THIS | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME oval,
22 x 31 m.

A new token used in the same church as the last. McLennan's Mountain received its name from the name of the first settler at the mouth of the brook that flows past the base of the mountain.

137. MERIGOMISH.

MIRIGOMISH PRESB^y CONG^s between two circles.
Within the circles W. P. | MIN^{is} | 1819, for W(illiam)
P(atrick) MIN(iste)r.

Reverse. Plain, square cut corners, 20 m.

The Rev. William Patrick came from Scotland, in 1815, and was at once settled over the Merigomish Congregation, which position he retained until 1844. The congregation received the early attention of Dr. McGregor, and was considered under his pastoral charge until the arrival of Mr. Patrick.

138. MUSQUODOBOIT.

MUSQUODOBOIT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, forming an oval enclosing REV^d J. S. | 1841 | I. COR. XI. 28. 29. for J(ohn) S(prott) within beaded lines with ornamental corners.

Reverse. Plain, oblong cut corners, 20 x 27 *m*.

Musquodoboit was separated from Stewiacke Church, in 1816, with the Rev. John Laidlaw as Minister. The Rev. John Spratt became Pastor in 1841. This church was organized under Burgher section of the Secession church. The name of the place is incorrectly spelt on the token.

136. MUSQUODOBOIT.

S^t ANDREWS | CHURCH | MUSQUODOBOIT | N. S.

Reverse. THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME oblong cut corners, 19 x 26 *m*,

This is a church built in another part of the settlement known as Little River.

130. NEW ANNAN.

NEW ANNAN | PRESBYTERIAN | CONGREGATION

Reverse. Plain, oblong cut corners, 19 x 30 *m*.

This for a time formed part of the Tatamagouche Congregation.

141. NEW GLASGOW.

COMMUNION TOKEN | S^t ANDREW'S, | NEW-GLASGOW,
| 1855.

Reverse. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I.
COR. XI. 24. within beaded lines with ornamental corners, oblong cut corners, 19 x 27 *m*.

A church was built in 1819 at Fraser's Mountain, about two miles from New Glasgow. As the greater number of the members resided in the town, the building was afterwards hauled in. The congregation still retains its connection with the Church of Scotland.

142. NEW GLASGOW.

A communion table bearing a chalice and a plate of bread, below is the inscription THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE 22.19

Reverse. GOD FORBID | THAT I SHOULD | GLORY,
SAVE IN | THE CROSS OF OUR | LORD JESUS CHRIST, |

BY WHOM THE WORLD | IS CRUCIFIED UNTO | ME, AND
I UNTO | THE WORLD. | Gal. C6 V14. round, 24 *m*.

This token is similar to the one used in the Elmsdale Church except that it is a size larger with letters slightly larger. A token of the same kind is used in a church in Birmingham, England. This congregation, known as Primitive Church was formed in 1846, by members who separated from James Church. The first minister, the Rev. George Walker, was inducted in 1848. Afterwards when the building was burned down, the congregation united with John Knox church, and has since been called the United Church.

143. NEW GLASGOW.

JOHN KNOX | CHURCH, | NEW GLASGOW. | "THIS DO
IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."

Reverse. FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. Below is the burning bush and a ribbon inscribed NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR; on the groundwork is the maker's name CRAWFORD GLASGOW oblong cut corners, 19 x 27 *m*.

This was a Free Church that split off from St. Andrew's at the time of the disruption. The Rev. John Stewart, was the first minister. The union of this with the preceding formed the United Church.

144. NEWPORT.

PRESBYTERIAN | CHURCH, | NEWPORT. within beaded lines with ornamental corners.

Reverse. "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded lines with ornamental corners. oblong cut corners, 20 x 27 *m*.

145. NOEL.

NOEL | PRESBYTERIAN | CONGREGATION

Reverse. REV^d P. S. CROW | 1845 oblong cut corners, 21 x 27 *m*.

Noel formed part of the Douglass congregation until 1815 when it was with Maitland erected into a separate charge and, like Maitland, it divided towards the close of Mr. Crow's ministry and the part remaining under Mr. Crow afterwards became congregational. The initial "P" in Mr. Crow's name is wrong, it should be "T" as on the Maitland token.

146. ONSLOW.

+ John J. Baxter. + Onslow. between two circles.
In the centre is the date 1832.

Reverse. Plain, square, 22 *m.*

This was a Burgher congregation separated from Truro in 1816, the Rev. Robert Douglass was the first minister and Mr. Baxter assumed charge in 1832.

147. PICTOU.

PARISH | OF | PICTOU.

Reverse. REV^d | T. M^c C | 1810 for T(homas)
M^c C(ulloch) oval, 18 x 28 *m.*

The first church in the vicinity of Pictou was built in 1787 up the harbour and across the river at Loch Broom; but in 1804 when the town began to grow and became a centre, the people there organized a separate congregation. They were supplied occasionally by the Rev. Dr. McGregor and the Rev. Duncan Ross. On the arrival of Dr. McCulloch in Pictou, in 1803 on his way to Prince Edward Island, he was induced to remain in Pictou and was inducted as pastor of the church in 1804.

148. PICTOU.

PRINCE STREET | CHURCH, | PICTOU

Reverse. "DO THIS | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME"
oval, 22 x 30 *m.*

This is a later token used in the same church as the last; and like most of the early churches in Pictou, it was organized as an Antislaver.

149. PICTOU.

S^t A C P for St. A(ndrew's) C(hurch) P(ictou).

Reverse. Plain, irregular oblong cut corners, 23 x 30 *m.*

In the year 1824 a congregation connection with the Old Kirk, was organized in Pictou with the Rev. K. J. McKenzie as minister. The church still retains its original connection.

150. PICTOU.

S^t ANDREWS CHURCH | PICTOU | NOVA SCOTIA 1850

Reverse. THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME oval,
22 x 36 *m.*

This is a later token used in the same church as the last. For a time the old tokens were retained for use among the Gaelic speaking part of the congregation but they were afterwards melted down to make new tokens, consequently few of the old ones are to be had.

151. PICTOU.

PICTOU | FREE CHURCH | 1844

Reverse. LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I. COR.
XI. 28 oblong cut corners, 19 x 29 *m.*

Organized, at the time of the disruption, by a division of St. Andrew's Church. The Rev. Murdoch Sutherland was the first minister. When this token was discarded by the Pictou church supplies of it seemed to have been distributed among a number of other churches, as I have specimens from three or four churches in Nova Scotia, two in Prince Edward Island, and one in Ontario.

152. PICTOU.

KNOX'S CHURCH | PICTON N. S.

Reverse. "DO THIS | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME"
oval 22 x 30 m.

A later token used in the same church as the last. The mis-spelling of the name would make it liable to be confounded with "Picton," in Ontario, were the letters "N. S.," not present.

153. PUGWASH.

PUGWASH | 1868 | I. COR. XIII within a beaded oval,
ornaments in the corners.

Reverse. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME " | I. COR.
XI. 24. within beaded lines with ornamental corners,
oblong cut corners, 20 x 27 m.

154. RIVER JOHN.

ASS : CON : | J. R. J. M. | MIN. for ASS(ociate) CON(gre-
gation) J(ohns) R(iver) J(ohn) M(itcheil) MIN(ister.)

Reverse. I. COR : | 11. 23. 24. oval, 21 x 30 m.

Organized by Dr. McGregor at an early date. Mr. Mitchell, a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was sent out to Quebec, in 1803, by the London Missionary Society. He removed to New Carlisle, and afterwards to Amherst, N. S.; remaining in each place two or three years. In 1808 he came to River John and, although a congregationalist, joined the Presbytery of Pictou. The tokens were made in 1809.

155. RIVER JOHN.

S^t. GEORGE'S CHURCH | RIVER JOHN | 1863 | I. COR.
XIII within a beaded oval, ornamental corners.

Reverse. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | I.
COR. XI. 24, oblong cut corners, 20 x 27 m.

Organized in connection with the Church of Scotland, which connection is still retained.

156. ST. PAUL'S EAST RIVER.

Plain centre with serrated border.

Reverse. Plain, oblong cut corners, 25 x 32 *m.*

The East River congregation in connection with the church of Scotland embraced what is now known as St. Pauls East River and St. Columba church, Hopwell. The church was organized, in 1824, with the Rev. John McRae as minister. The places were then known as East Branch East River, and West Branch East River.

157. ST. MARY'S (Glenelg).

ST MARY'S within beaded lines with ornamental corners.

Reverse. REV^d | J. CAMPBELL. | 1839. within beaded lines, with ornamental corners, oblong cut corners, 20 x 27 *m.*

This is the name of a large township or district in Guysborough County of which Glenelg was the central church. The first settlement of the township was made in 1801. The first minister was the Rev. Alexander Lewis from the Secession Church Ireland, who arrived in 1818. He went to Mono, Ontario; and was succeeded by the Rev. John Campbell in 1837. Mr. Campbell had three stations, Glenelg, Caledonia and Sherbrooke.

158. SCOTSBURN, (or Rogers Hill).

THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A
MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF

Reverse. Plain, with beaded border, oblong cut corners.
19 x 27 *m.*

A congregation organized in connection with the Church of Scotland which connection it still maintains. The first minister was the Rev. Rod. McAulay settled in 1833.

159. SHELBURNE.

P • C | S for P(resbyterian) C(hurch) S(helburne).

Reverse. The burning bush, square 18 *m.*

Organized about the year 1784 by Loyalists with the Rev. Hugh Fraser, as minister, who had been chaplain of one of the regiments during the war; and who came with them to their new home in Nova Scotia.

160. SHEET HARBOUR.

PRESBYTERIAN | CONGREGATION | SHEET HARBOUR

Reverse. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME. In one line curved, under it is a chalice, the whole enclosed within beaded lines with ornamental corners, oblong cut corners, 20 x 27 *m.*

161. SPRINGVILLE.

THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded lines with ornamental corners.

Reverse. Plain, oblong cut corners, 20 x 27 *m.*

In this token the reverse common to many tokens is used for obverse. The congregation is made up of two churches nine miles apart; one at St. Pauls five miles above Springville, and the other at Churchville, four miles below. See upper settlement.

162. STEWIACKE.

J. SMITH STEWIACKE 1830.

Reverse. TOKEN in large letters across the field with a rosette above and another below, round 22 *m.*

The early settlers of Stewiacke were mainly Scotch Irish, from the North of Ireland. They had belonged to the associate synod and received occasional visits from the Rev. D. Cook, and also from Dr. McGregor under whose pastoral charge they considered themselves until the Pietou field was divided when the Rev. D. Ross gave them every third Sunday. In 1830 the Rev. Mr. Graham was settled as their first regularly appointed minister. When he died, in 1830, the Rev. J. Smith whose name appears on the token was called to supply his place.

163. SYDNEY MINES.

SYDNEY MINES | PRESB CHURCH | M. W. 1842. for M(atthew) W(ilson) within beaded lines with ornamental corners.

Reverse. Plain, oblong cut corners, 21 x 27 *m.*

Mr. Wilson the first Pastor of the church continued in charge over forty years.

164. TATAMAGOUCHÉ.

TATAMAGOUCHÉ in a curved line,

Reverse. Plain, oval, 19 x 29 *m.*

This place was visited occasionally by the Rev. Dr. McGregor, on the arrival of Mr. Mitchell it was considered as part of his charge until 1826 when the Rev. Hugh Ross became its first regularly appointed minister.

165. TRURO.

TRURO NOVA SCOTIA 1772 between two circles. Mr.
| D. C. | for M(iniste)r D(aniel) C(ock).

Reverse. Plain, square, 20 *m.*

Mr. Cock was the first regularly appointed Presbyterian minister who remained in the province. He arrived in 1770 and returning to Scotland, in 1771, he came out again in 1772 bringing with him a supply of the tokens and the die with which to strike fresh supplies when the old ones were worn out. This is the oldest token of any used in Canadian Churches.

166. TRURO.

ST. P for S(ain)T P(aul's) in an oblong oval.

Reverse. Plain, metal copper, round 27 *m.*

This token is a small "countermark" struck over an old copper worn so smooth that hardly anything of the original design is visible.

167. UPPER SETTLEMENT.

U. S. | P. E. for U(pper) S(ettlement) of P(ictou) E(ast
River) within a beaded circle with coarse irregular rays
occupying the corners outside the circle. The letters
are irregularly formed.

Reverse. Plain, square, 20 *m.*

I have not been able to ascertain with certainty what the letters "P E" stand for but the above rendering seems the most probable.

168. UPPER SETTLEMENT.

U. S. | P. E. for U(pper) S(ettlement) P(ictou) E(ast)
within a circle of fine regular rays occupying the corners.
The letters are regular.

Reverse. Plain, square, 20 *m.*

Two churches on the Upper Settlement of East River of Pictou were among the earliest organized by Dr. McGregor. One on the East Branch now known as St. Paul's and the other on the West Branch now Hopwell. These remained under the charge of Dr. McGregor until 1824, when they were assigned a pastor to themselves, the Rev. Angus McGillivray. A third church was afterwards erected at Churchville. But whether one of these tokens was used in each church or the second variety introduced into both churches after the stock of the older ones had been worn out, I have not been able to learn.

169. WALLACE.

WALLACE between two beaded ovals; in the centre is
the date 1857.

Reverse. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME between two beaded ovals; in the centre is 1 COR. XI. 24 oval, 24 x 29 *m.*

This congregation was founded by the Church of Scotland. It is now connected with the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

170. WEST RIVER.

ASS: CON: | W. R. | D. R. | MIN for ASS(ociate) CON(gregation) W(est) R(iver) D(uncan R(oss) MIN(ister).

Reverse. 1. COR: | 11 23 24 oval, 21 x 30 *m.*

Founded by Dr. McGregor by whom occasional services were given until the arrival of the Rev. Duncan Ross, in 1795, who assisted as colleague. In 1801 the parish was divided into three and the western part with West River as centre assigned to Mr. Ross.

171. WESTVILLE.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH WESTVILLE, N. S. between two beaded ovals; in the centre is the word TOKEN.

Reverse. CHURCH OF SCOTLAND and small ornaments between two beaded ovals, in the centre is the date 1884. oblong cut corners, 20 x 27 *m.*

172. WHYCOCOMAH.

WHYCOCOMAH | PRESBYTERIAN | CHURCH

Reverse. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME oval 21 x 31 *m.*

The Rev. Peter McLean was the first minister of this church.

173. WINDSOR.

WINDSOR in irregular roughly cut letters.

Reverse. Plain, metal copper, oblong, 11 x 34 *m.*

The Rev. James Murdock preached in Windsor at an early date, but no congregation was organized until the arrival of the Rev. George Gilmore in 1784. This seems to be one of the rudest of this series of tokens in design and execution.

174. YARMOUTH.

PRESBYTERIAN | CONGREGATION, | YARMOUTH.

Reverse. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | 1. COR. XI. 24. within beaded lines with ornamental corners, oblong cut corners, 19 x 27 *m.*

THE "EARLY SETTLER."

IT seems to me there is a current mistake with us in our pictures of the early settlement of our British districts. With nearly every writer, the first period of settlement is described in all but a centre or two, like Toronto, as a rude dead level of wood-chopping and hardships, the early settler as a laborer of the humblest origin, the most commonplace ideas. This notion I submit is both dreary and incorrect, and as far as it assumes lack of the feelings of romance, leisure, thought and amusement in settlement life, I think it contains very considerable error. Accounts are usually drawn from persons on whom the gloom of age has fallen, and who throw the tincture of their later complaints over the pleasures of their rosier periods, and the hunting, the exploring, the canoeing, the occasional jaunts and the songs of the birds in the woods which helped to fill their younger days.

Apart from this consideration however, it is a fact that nearly every district had its share of individual families of higher culture and easier life. The region of the old "Craig's Road" is an illustration worth the attention of some of our antiquarians. In the early years of this century speaking conversationally, Governor James Henry Craig, conceived the intention of establishing a highway from the St. Lawrence to the United States frontier. Pressing his aides-de-camp and officials to enter the scheme, he gave a number of them grants of estates along the road, with obligations of residence and settlement. General Heriot, in consequence established himself at Drummondville, obtaining I think the township of Grantham, peopling the district with his soldiers, and later on building the stone residence called Grantham Hall; at Kingsey were the Cox's; Adjutant General Baynes was further on; and there were others. These with the neighboring Wurteles, Seigneurs of River David, formed a string of families within easy reach of each

other, who lived a life altogether different from that of the typical "settler," more cultivated, more social, more picturesque in its details, and combining many features of the rural conditions of Britain with those natural to the wild and beautiful districts of this forest country. Of similar life were other families scattered all over our province. Such were the Browns of Beauharnois, the Schuyler-Hoyles of the border, the Christie-Tunstalls, the military remnant at St. Andrews, and like groups of families having their old portraits, old silver, traditions, education, and manners, to whom the term "Settler" in its common use is inapplicable.

FORWARD.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

COL. DE LONGUEUIL TO THE HON. C. DE LOTBINIÈRE.

MONTREAL, 9th December, 1799



ARRIVED from Quebec Saturday, the 30th November last, where I had been summoned by His Excellency General Hunter. . . . Major de Salaberry also went. . . . The object of bringing us to Quebec was to know if our soldiers would offer their services to the King for North America. There was no necessity of giving us such a run for that. I flatter myself that they will do as much as the Provincial troops of Brunswick.

I intended going up to see you by the first sleighs; but I cannot do so now as I have been obliged to take command of the District, owing to the illness of Colonel Thomas. . . .

MONTREAL, 4th February, 1801.

. . . We have lost Mrs. Jonathan Gray, (the auctioneer) who fell suddenly and only survived two hours.

We had a fire here last night at eight o'clock while the wind was blowing stiff from the West. The fire started

next door to Madame de Rouville's in the shop of a Tobacconist named Duford, whose house was burned. Happily Mde. de Rouville's house escaped as well as those of John Gray and Gregory; but the sheds and vaults in the rear were burnt and the fire stopped at Gregory's vault. . . .

DOES THE BEAVER BELONG TO THE ARMS OF CANADA?



HIS question was asked a few weeks back, and I regarded it as of sufficient interest to make some enquiry, with the hope of throwing some light on the subject.

The following notes may serve as an answer to the query.

The Beaver forms no part of the Arms of the Dominion of Canada, or of any of the Provinces; to the further question of "Why not"? which naturally arises, it would be more difficult to furnish an answer.

A beaver was on the seals of the old Canada Company, and the Hudson's Bay Company had four on the quarterings of its shield, but since the Confederation of the Provinces into the Dominion of Canada in 1867, there has been no authorized use of the beaver that I have been able to find.

In the History of the State of New Netherland and its later name of New York; a beaver formed part of the Great Seal of the State, the first public seal of the Province is thus described:—

"*Argent*, a Beaver proper; *Crest*, a Coronet; *Legend*, *Sigillum Novi Belgii*. An impression of this seal is to be seen in the Office of the Secretary of State at Albany. It was in use from 1623 until 1664, and probably, afterwards, under Governor—in 1673-4."

This was followed by a period, from 1670 to 1687, when the seal in use for the Province of New York did not bear the beaver.

On the accession of William III and Queen Mary, a new seal was brought over by Governor Sloughter, the warrant for its use bearing date May 31st, 1690. It served as the model for all the Great Seals of New York subsequently received from England, and has, on one side, the effigies of the King and Queen, and two Indians kneeling, offering presents, the one a roll of Wampum, the other, a beaver skin. An impression of this seal is attached to the original Charter of Trinity Church, New York 1697, and is in the State Library at Albany.

On the accession of Queen Anne, the same device was used on the seal of the Province, from 1705 to 1710. The union between England and Scotland in 1706, rendered a change necessary in the seal, the obverse still bore the same device, the Indian offering the beaver skin as before, whilst the Royal arms on the reverse were changed by introducing the Lion of Scotland. This was used from 1710 to 1716.

The seal of George I (1717) received by Governor Hopkins on July 1st, 1718, bore the same reverse, still retaining the beaver skin.

The subsequent seals of George II and George III exhibit a progressive change in the dress and drapery of the principal figures. The kneeling squaw is introduced for the first time nude, and great care is bestowed in delineating the skin she offers, in which may almost be traced the perfect outline of the animal to which it belonged. This device was in use up to the time of the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. Specimens of the whole of these seals are to be seen at Albany.

In "Memorials of the Earl of Stirling and of the House of Alexander" by the Rev. Charles Rogers, published in 1877, is the following record of the arms granted to the Earl, the founder of New Scotland (Nova Scotia.)

"Created a peer, Lord Stirling sought to vindicate his rank by obtaining a grant of arms. His immediate

" progenitors were feudatories of the noble House of Argyle,
 " but he was sprung from the clan MacAlexander in
 " Kintyre. To his residence at Menstry he invited
 " Archibald Alexander of Tarbert, chief of the clan. They
 " were together elected burgesses of Stirling on August
 " 10th, 1631. Before separating, the representative of the
 " clan MacAlexander surrendered his birthright, accepting
 " Lord Stirling as his chief. This effected, Sir James
 " Balfour, Lyon King of Arms, was, in a royal letter, dated
 " New market, March 15th, 1632, instructed '*to marshall*
 " *his Coate Armour, allowing it to him, quartered with the*
 " *arms of Clan Allaster, who hath acknowledged him for chief*
 " *of their familie.'*" The royal letter was accompanied
 with a draught of the proposed grant, while the Lyon King
 was charged to embody in the escutcheon the arms of New
 Scotland.

The coat of arms granted to Viscount Stirling is thus described :

" Alexander, Earle off Stirlin, Lord Alexander of
 " Cannada, etc, Bairyeth quarterlie ; First, parted per
 " pale arg. and sable, a chiveron with a crois ant in
 " bass counterchanged for his paternall coat. Secondlie,
 " or, a lumfad raes in croce sable betwixt thrie croce
 " croslet gules by the name of Mc— ; the thrid as
 " the second ; the fourt as the first. Over all ane
 " Inscutcheon with the arms of Nova Scotia, viz, arg.
 " a crose azur with the arms of Scotland ; about the
 " schield, his cornitall coronet ; upon the same, his
 " helmet and mantle guls doubled ermine. For his
 " creist, on a wreath arg. sable, a bever proper. For
 " supporters a Savaidge and a Mermaid, combe in
 " hand. His Motto, *Pec Mare per terras.*

In the Montreal GAZETTE of February 7th 1885, "LACLEDE" in his column of "EPIHEMERIDES"—said: "Mr. H. J. Browne" a gentleman who studied under Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, has devised an escutcheon which I am pleased to be able to present.

ARMS. Azure, three fleurs de lys or; on a chief gules a lion passant, guardant of the second, (the lion of England.)

CREST. On a mural crown or, a beaver holding a maple branch in his mouth, proper.

SUPPORTERS. An early settler dexter, and an Indian sinister, both proper.

MOTTO. "Honor to Canada". Surmounted by the British Imperial Crown.

But as I have said, this is altogether without authority.

P. S. Since writing the foregoing, I have been furnished with the following additional item:—

In the Regulations and orders for the Militia of Canada, Page 72, Par. 214, will be found "The Regimental or 2nd Colour of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, blue, with Union Flag in the dexter corner, bearing a star of six points, each point bearing initials of one or more of the different Provinces of the Dominion with the Royal cipher in the centre, encircled with the Union wreath. The Regimental title in a scroll wreath, surmounting a beaver and a wreath of maple leaves with motto,

"CIVITAS ET PRINCEPS CURA NOSTRA." Par. 249, R and O. 83.

It is worthy of note that the Arms of the City of Toronto bear as a crest, a mural crown, surmounted by a beaver bearing in its mouth a branch of a maple tree.

The maple leaf was adopted as an emblem by the St. Jean Baptiste Society on its formation in 1834.

H. M.

SOLDIERS SELLING RUM TO INDIANS.



THE following extracts will serve to show the trouble from the soldiers furnishing the Indians with spirits. They are taken from "A JOURNAL KEPT IN CANADA AND UPON BURGONNES' CAMPAIGN IN 1776 AND 1777," and published at Albany.

 GENERAL ORDER.

MONTREAL 24th JUNE 1776.

Any non-commissioned officer or soldier detected in trafficking with the Indians in Rum, or anything else, is to be punished in the severest manner.

 ORDERS.

ST. JOHN'S SEPTEMBER 6th 1776.

The Artillery having much fatigue duty are to be allowed Grog, as is the men of each regiment at St. John's, who are on the Working Parties, and cutting piquets. The commissary Mr. McLean to deliver Rum accordingly at the requisition of the commanding officer of the different corps, who will make the demand for the number of men required.

 GENERAL ORDERS.

ST. JOHN'S SEPTEMBER 8th 1776.

The soldiers are to be strictly enjoined not to give any drink to the Indians, and any woman who shall be detected in having given or sold Rum to the Indians, shall be directly turned out of camp. The same alertness is to be observed, as before ordered.

 GENERAL ORDERS.

SEPTEMBER 9th 1776.

The order is repeated not to give Rum to the Indians: it is requested officers will endeavour to prevent this, and on

seeing Indians among the tents will examine whether they get liquor.

GENERAL ORDER.

ST. JOHN'S SEPTEMBER 13th 1776.

There being reason to suspect that some of the soldiers sell their allowance of Rum to the Indians, it is ordered that all Rum, drawn for soldiers in camp, be mixed with water under the inspection of an officer, before they receive it.

AFTER GENERAL ORDER.

ISLE AUX NOIX, OCTOBER 4th 1776.

The commander-in-chief delayed to reprimand in orders the insolent, shameful and ungrateful clamour made at the evening parade of Tuesday last, by the 31st and 47th regiments, in hopes and in expectation that the displeasure he expressed to the commanding officers of these corps, with his orders to communicate the same immediately to the officers of companies, would have produced such visible and equal marks of contrition, as might have justified him in suffering the matter to rest thenceforward in silence. His excellency has been in some measure disappointed, and he has therefore in justice to both regiments, left it in charge to take public notice of the difference of their behaviour.

The 47th regiment have not ceased through their commanding officer to acknowledge their offence and to testify their penitence, and in such terms of decency and respect, as make due atonement, and restore them to the good opinion they before deserved.

The 31st have not only been deficient in such representations, but the Lieutenant Colonel suffered Rum to be delivered, notwithstanding he had received an express prohibition upon the subject from the General's own mouth.

Rum will be allowed to the regiments to-day, the 31st regiment excepted.

COINAGE OF 1889.

THERE have been struck at the mint in London during this year only three denominations of coins for Canada, these were the five, ten, and twenty-five cent pieces. No fifty's or ones seem to have been struck as there is little demand for the former and the abundant coinage of the latter in 1888 proved sufficient for the requirements during 1889. The design, notwithstanding the adoption of the jubilee pattern in England remains unchanged since its first issue twenty years ago. Specimens of the coinage of 1889 are still scarce in this vicinity indicating that it must have been issued from some of the more distant offices of the receiver general.

AN ACADIAN BURYING GROUND.

BENYS' "History of North America," published in 1672, shows that Razilly, French governor of Acadie, formed a settlement at Petite Riviere, Lunenburg Co. In 1632 he built a fort and chapel at Fort Point, at the mouth of the river LaHave, where he resided. The burial ground is located on the narrow space between the foot of the hill on which the village stands and the shore, about half a mile from the mouth of the river. Most of the graves are enclosed by a nearly circular stone wall about two hundred feet across. This wall was originally 4 or 5 feet in height, but is now almost entirely covered by sand which has been blown over it by the force of the wind and waves. In some places it has fallen down, in others it is visible several inches above the sand. It is impossible to do more than guess at the total number of graves, but there are in all probability upwards of a hundred. A number of headstones, of slate and whinrock, are still visible, some of them upright, others

inclined at various angles ; some rounded on the top, and some square. There is nothing like an inscription on any of them though a few have marks which may possibly have been initials.—*St. John, N. B., Gazette.*

LANDING OF THE LOYALISTS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

FROM A LECTURE BY THE LATE M. H. PERLEY.

ON Dec. 16, 1782, the Governor of Nova Scotia received a letter from General Carleton, dated at New York, stating that many families, determined on maintaining their allegiance to the British Crown, would come to Nova Scotia and settle on the ungranted lands within the eastern limits. If the revolted colonists were proud of their declaration of independence, well might the loyal refugees exult with honest and becoming pride at their declaration of fidelity ; fidelity proved to the uttermost. The praises of their unflinching loyalty and devoted patriotism should be reiterated and perpetuated at our public festivals and anniversaries as the noblest epitaphs which can hallow the acts and principles of the worthy dead, and do honor to the cause for which they endured and suffered, for which they bled and fell—that of their sovereign and their country.

In May, 1783, the first fleet arrived with a large number of these brave spirits, who had abandoned all to maintain their loyalty.

The point of land on which the city stands had been previously laid out in town lots by Paul Bedell (the father of I. L. Bedell, Esq.), and named Parr Town, after Governor Parr, of Nova Scotia. The first party of Loyalists that arrived landed at the present Market Square, cleared away the forest then standing upon it, and with ship's sails made hurricane houses, under which, with the women and

children, they got the best shelter they could. On the day after their arrival they were all regaled with fresh salmon, which were caught in great numbers in the harbor, and which were furnished the new comers at the standard price of $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. each. The whole of the city was then a perfect state of wilderness : the wood was dreadfully thick and greatly encumbered with windfalls. Each man as he arrived, drew one of our city lots, which he proceeded forthwith to clear, and the next operation was to put up a log house. I am indebted to Daniel Hatfield, almost the sole survivor of those who arrived here in May, 1783, for many facts connected with the arrival and settlement of the Loyalists. Mr. Hatfield tells me that he drew a lot in the south cove, near the present Marine Hospital, and that he cut down upon it with his own hands spruce trees 15 inches in diameter.

In June another fleet arrived and vessels continued coming all the season, and by the succeeding winter there could not have been less than 5,000 inhabitants on a spot which a few months previously had reposed in the silence and solitude of the primeval forest. The disbanded soldiers of the 42nd Regiment drew their lots chiefly upon Union street, and they erected almost a continuous line of log-houses from York Point to the Back Shore. At the east end of Union street, at the back of the Block House and all around the Back Shore, there was a thrifty growth of spruce, very large and handsome trees. King Square was then a very thick cedar swamp, and I have heard several amusing anecdotes from persons who had been lost in its labyrinths, one in particular, of an inhabitant who wandered about a whole day in search of his lost cow. King street was partially settled the first winter. The father of the present Messrs. Sears drew the lot on King street where their store now stands, and I well remember the late Mr. Sears telling me in his life time that the surveyor went with him to show him his lot in the bushes, and that after some search they found the right blaze on a spruce tree

at the corner of the lot, that he pulled off his coat, hung it on the corner tree, and with his own hands proceeded with a heavy heart to cut down the trees and endeavour to establish for himself a home in the wilderness. Major Studholme was commandant at Fort Howe, having under him Capt. Balfour and a party of troops. Every Loyalist on his arrival was furnished by Government with 500 feet of refuse boards with which to make a shanty until they could get up log houses. With the first arrival of Loyalists, Col. Tyng came as agent, and with him Commissary Hartt. The latter occupied the house and stores of Mr. Simonds, at Portland Point, where rations were furnished to the new comers. In a despatch dated 30th Sept., 1783, Governor Parr stated to the Colonial Minister that the number of Loyalists who had arrived in Nova Scotia up to that time amounted to 18,000, and three weeks after he reported the arrival of 1,000 more, Major Studholme's account for furnishing lumber and erecting houses for the Loyalists between the 1st of June and 31st Dec., 1783, amounted to £67 21.6s. 6d. But notwithstanding these and other arrangements for their comfort, great distress and misery was endured by this noble band of loyal spirits and their suffering wives and children. Many died the first winter from small pox, fever, and other diseases induced and aggravated by the want of shelter, and other privations.

In the summer of 1784, nine persons came from the United States, while many of those who had arrived the preceding year moved up the river to farms which had been allotted to them and on which they settled. The building of wharves in the harbor was commenced this year (1784). That spring a weir was built from Portland Point to York Point, and the quantity of fish taken was almost beyond belief, and on one occasion the gaspereaux lay knee-deep for three rods back from the weir all the way from point to point. The weir was scuttled in three places to let them out, yet of the immense quantity which remained a large portion

spoiled from the impossibility of taking care of them, as well as from the scarcity of salt. Salmon were very abundant this year, yet the price advanced to 9d. each.

For two years after St. John was settled the inhabitants did not follow the exact line of the streets, but made paths along the most convenient places according to the nature of the ground. The city, at that time, was divided into two settlements—the Upper Cove and the Lower Cove—which for a long period carried on a violent opposition to each other. The lower cove was almost wholly cleared up the first year, the principal business establishments were placed there, and it had much the greater population. The two settlements of upper and lower cove were divided by forest for some time and all the carriage between them was carried on by the beach at low water—along by Pettingell's yard and Reed's Point. This was very rough and difficult, particularly where the new Custom House is built. Then the beach was encumbered with large masses of rock. Dock street was for a long time only a narrow foot path, along the edge of a rocky cliff, and people passing along it were obliged (particularly in winter) to hold on to the small bushes and roots which clung to the rocks, to prevent slipping off and rolling down upon the wild and rocky beach beneath.

The first vessel built in St. John harbor was built exactly where the new Market House now stands and was a brig of 160 tons. Coasters this year flocked to St. John in tolerable numbers.

On the 9th February, 1784, Wm. Tyng, James Peters and George Leonard were appointed Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Sunbury. But this vast and valuable country was not destined to remain much longer a County of Nova Scotia, the whole of which it so greatly exceeded in extent.

A SEPARATE PROVINCE.

On the 16th August, 1784, a Commission issued under the provincial seal to Thomas Carleton, Esq., appointing him Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, the boundaries of which were set off and defined as they stand at present. On the 22nd November, 1784, this Commission was received and promulgated at St. John, and the first entry on the record is as follows:—

"PARR TOWN, 22nd Nov., 1784. His Majesty's commission, above recited, constituting and appointing Thomas Carleton, Esq., Capt. Gen. and Governor-in-Chief of the Province, having been duly published, His Excellency repaired to the Council Chamber, where he took the oath by law required, and administered the same to George Duncan Ludlow, James Putnam, Abijah Willard, Gabriel Ludlow, Isaac Allen, William Hazen and Jonathan Odell, Esqs., they being of the number nominated in the King's instructions to be of His Majesty's Council for this Province; and the members above named having taken their seats in Council, a proclamation of the Governor was read notifying the boundaries of the Province as established in the King's commission, and commanding all officers, civil and military, to continue in the execution of their respective offices."

Before this country was erected into a separate Province, a great number of extravagant and improvident grants had been made. Among others, Sir Andrew S. Hammond, at one period Governor of Nova Scotia, got 100,000 acres on the Hammond river, which took its name from him. Sir John Sinclair got 100,000 acres between the Kennebecasis and Washademoac. Our Governor and Council forthwith set about escheating these large grants because the conditions of settlement were not complied with, and they acted with such spirit, determination and high sense of duty that nearly the whole of the lands as granted were revested in the crown. Thus a great barrier to the settlement of this province was

removed and a field opened to the energy, enterprise and industry of the real settler.

On the 14th of January, 1785, regulations were established and published for the orderly and speedy settlement of New Brunswick; and on the 22nd of February following, an order passed for the speedy building and orderly settlement of a town at St. Ann's Point—which it appears Governor Carleton had visited in person and selected as the site for a town—and it was ordered to be called Frederick Town, after His Royal Highness, the Bishop of Osnaburg. On the 2nd March the ungranted lands on the Miramichi were ordered to be laid out for settlement. In April the following estimate for the civil service of the Province was received from Lord Sydney, one of the principal Secretaries of State:—

Governor.....	£1,000
Chief Justice.....	500
Attorney General.....	150
Secretary and Clerk of Council.....	1,250
Naval Officer.....	100
Surveyor General.....	150
Four Missionaries, £75 each.....	300
Agent.....	150
Contingencies.....	500
	<hr/>
	£4,100

On 29th April, 1785, the Attorney General was ordered to prepare a charter for incorporating the Towns of Parr and Carleton into a city to be called St. John. On 26th August, Col. Allen, Col. Winslow, Lieut. Dugald Campbell, Lieut. Steele and Lieut. Munson Hoyt were appointed trustees for effecting the speedy settlement of Fredericton. In May, 1785, letters patent under the great seal were issued for ascertaining and confirming the boundaries of the several Counties within the Province, and for subdividing them into towns and parishes. In October following writs were issued to the Sheriffs of the several Counties for a general election, at which every inhabitant who had been three months a resident was entitled to vote. The election proceeded, and it appears there were great riots during its continuance in St. John.

On the 9th January 1786, the first General Assembly met at St. John; in his speech at the opening of the session, Governor Carleton said:—A meeting of the several branches of the Legislature for the first time in this new Province, is an event of so great importance and must prove so conducive to its stability and prosperity, that I feel the highest satisfaction at seeing His Majesty's endeavors to procure the inhabitants every protection of a free Government in so fair a way of being fully successful. The preceding winter was necessarily spent in guarding the people against those numerous wants incident to their peculiar situation, and the summer has been employed as well in the prosecution of this essential business as in dividing the Province and establishing the several officers and courts of justice requisite for the security of the farmer, while engaged in raising a support for his family; and now that the season of the year renders travelling commodious, and allows you leisure to attend to the public business without interruption to your private affairs, I have called you together in compliance with the King's instructions that you may put the finishing hand to the arduous task of organizing the Province by re-enacting such of the Nova Scotia laws as are applicable to our situation, and passing such Bills as you shall judge best calculated to maintain our rapid advance toward a complete establishment in the country."

After directing the attention of the Legislature to various important objects, His Excellency concluded his speech as follows:—"It is with real pleasure I declare that our prospects are so favorable, that your exertions for those significant purposes can scarcely fail to render this asylum of loyalty the envy of the neighboring States, and that by exercising the arts of peace, they who have taken refuge here will not only be abundantly recompensed for their losses, but enabled to enjoy their connection with the parent state and retain their allegiance to the best of kings, which their conduct has proved they prize above all other considerations."

DOMINION OF CANADA.

1870	750,000	420,000	900,000	1,700,000	2,600,000	4,000,000	5,650,000
1871	372,500	215,000	400,000	800,000	1,400,000	2,845,000	2,845,000
1872	777,500	35,000	22,100,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	5,275,000	5,275,000
1873	400,000		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
1875	400,000		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
1876	40,000					4,000,000	4,000,000
1880	400,000		400,000	1,500,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
1881	470,000	150,000	820,000	350,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	5,450,000
1882	340,000		600,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	6,500,000
1883	570,000		950,000	3,000,000	600,000		4,500,000
1884	50,000			150,000	200,000	2,500,000	2,850,000
1885	138,000		192,000	400,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
1886	240,000		400,000	650,000	1,200,000	1,500,000	5,750,000
1887	175,000		240,000	500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	3,240,000
1888	270,000	60,000	400,000	500,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	5,900,000
1889	136,000		66,341	600,000	1,200,000		1,866,341
1890	165,000	20,000	200,000	450,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,670,000
Total	5,694,000	960,000	5,818,341	15,200,000	20,700,000	26,500,000	67,178,341
Total for the Dominion	5,300,000	960,000	5,818,341	14,650,000	22,400,000	27,100,000	83,858,341

NEWFOUNDLAND.

1865	41,000	10,000	100,000	30,000	80,000	240,000	510,000
1870	50,000		80,000	30,000	40,000	100,000	180,000
1872	55,000		90,000	40,000	40,000	100,000	324,000
1873	30,000		40,000	20,000	40,000	200,000	332,000
1874	40,000					80,000	80,000
1876	28,000		50,000	10,000	20,000	200,000	308,000
1880	27,000	2,500	30,000	10,000	40,000	400,000	506,500
1881	49,000		60,000	20,000	60,000	160,000	160,000
1882	100,000		100,000	20,000	60,000	305,000	305,000
1885	40,000		40,000	3,000	16,000	40,000	154,000
1889	55,000	25,000	75,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	240,000
Total	510,000	42,500	635,000	248,000	410,000	1,230,000	3,090,500
Grand total	9,820,000	98,500	1,432,000	9,818,341	1,835,000	16,948,000	35,330,000
							800,000
							91,927,841

NUMBER OF COINS STRUCK FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA, INCLUDING ITS SEPARATE PROVINCES AND NEWFOUNDLAND FROM 1858 TO 1890.

YEAR.	NOMINAL VALUE IN DOLLARS	NUMBER OF PIECES.							TOTAL.	
		(GOLD). Two dollar pieces.	Fifty cent pieces.	Twenty-five cent pieces.	Twenty cent pieces.	Ten cent pieces.	Five cent pieces.	BRONZE. One cent pieces.		Half cent pieces.
PROVINCE OF CANADA.										
1858	364,000			750,000	1,250,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	4,500,000		4,500,000
1859	90,000			750,000	1,250,000	1,500,000	9,000,000	10,000,000		13,500,000
Total	450,000			1,500,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	9,900,000	10,000,000		17,500,000
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.										
1861	10,000			150,000	150,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000
1862	50,000			130,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000		1,350,000
1864	52,000			300,000	250,000	200,000	2,000,000	2,000,000		2,750,000
Total	112,000			580,000	500,000	400,000	3,000,000	3,000,000		3,750,000
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.										
1861	10,000						800,000	400,000		1,200,000
1862	10,000						1,000,000	400,000		1,000,000
1864	10,000						800,000	400,000		1,200,000
Total	30,000						2,600,000	800,000		3,400,000
PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.										
1871	20,000						2,000,000	2,000,000		2,000,000