

516/5/83/6

VOL. III.

SECOND SERIES, APRIL, 1893.

No. 2.

THE  
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN

AND

NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

EDITED BY A COMMITTEE

OF THE

Numismatic and Antiquarian Society

OF MONTREAL.



Published by MONONGAHELA de BEAUJEU

VOLUME III.

Terms:—\$2.00 per Annum in advance.

MONTREAL.

Desaulniers' Printing Co., 22 St. Gabriel St.

# CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
A Gift from Queen Anne.....	33
Blackhawk's Farewell Speech.....	34
Execution in New York in 1734.....	36
Fabrications in Canadian Coins.....	36
Death of Colonel Jessup, M. D.....	40
The Paper Money Controversy in Maryland.....	45
The North West Company—Early Trade in Wisconsin.....	47
The Radnor Forges.....	53
Mrs Martha J. Lamb.....	54
The New English Coinage.....	55
Canadian Coins and Medals issued in 1892.....	57
Proceedings of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society.....	67
Premier Fort Frontenac.....	70
Errata.....	78

## Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal.

### OFFICERS:

HON. JUDGE BABY,	-	-	-	President.
HON. EDWARD MURPHY,	-	-	-	1st Vice-President.
J. B. LEARMONT,	-	-	-	2nd Vice-President.
J. S. SHEARER	-	-	-	Treasurer.
C. H. BRANCHAUD	-	-	-	Curator.
A. C. MACDONALD	-	-	-	Secretary.

### COUNCIL

Messrs. H. MOTT, R. W. McLACHLAN, M. DE BEAUJEU,  
de LERY MACDONALD and L. W. SICOTTE.

### EDITING COMMITTEE:

Messrs. H. MOTT, R. W. McLACHLAN, DR. J. A. BEAUDRY, J. C.  
ADAMS and M. DE BEAUJEU.

Address subscriptions and correspondence for the  
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN and NUMISMATIC JOURNAL  
To MONONGAHÉLA DE BEAUJEU, Publisher,  
32 University Street, Montreal.

P. O. Box 1310, Montreal.



THE

# CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN

— AND —

## NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

Vol. III.

SECOND SERIES, APRIL 1893.

No. 2.

### A GIFT FROM QUEEN ANNE.

During the reign of Queen Anne a valuable communion set was presented by her Majesty to the Mohawk Chapel—in other words, to her Majesty's loyal allies, the Mohawks, who at that time resided in the State of New-York. When the Revolutionary War ended adversely to the British, the Mohawks, with many United Empire Loyalists, removed to Canada.

It appears that the plate was buried in their old reservation near Albany, N. Y., and remained for some years, or until the Mohawks became settled in the reservations near Brantford, and on the Bay of Quinte, Ontario. Then a party was sent back, and the plate was resurrected and taken safely to Canada. One-half of the communion set was left with the Mohawks at the Grand River, and the other half with the Mohawks of the Bay Quinte.

For a period of twenty-two years prior to last July the plate was safely kept by Mrs. J. W. Hill, a granddaughter of the celebrated chief, Capt. Brant, whose mother was the original custodian, having kept it from the time of its arrival in Canada to the time of her death. Of course, the custodian was required to take the communion plate to the church on communion days.

Many years ago, Archdeacon Stewart, who took a great interest in the Mohawks, presented them with a full communion set, after which

the Queen Anne plate was only used on state occasions. Last July the Bishop visited the reserve on his confirmation tour, and this being regarded as a state occasion, the missionary, the Rev. G. A. Anderson, sent word to Mrs. Hill that he would like to have the Queen Anne plate brought to the church.

A day or two after the event Mrs. Hill sent to the clergyman's house to have the communion plate returned. To her surprise, he refused to give up the plate, on the ground that he was the proper custodian thereof. This action on the part of the missionary produced great indignation among Mrs. Hill's friends on the reserve, and resulted eventually in a large number of the church communicants refusing to attend his ministrations, and in dividing the Mohawks into two parties, some siding with the missionary, and others with Mrs. Hill.

Finally, the Indian Department stepped in and proposed certain regulations in reference to the custody of so valuable a historic relic. Among others the regulations vested the appointment of the custodian with the Council of Chiefs, and required that the custodian should give bonds for the safety of the plate, and also should provide a suitable fire-proof safe in which to keep it.

Thereupon the Council of Chiefs by a majority vote appointed Mrs. Hill the custodian, upon which she offered a bond, which was accepted by the department, and provided herself with a safe as required by the regulations. And when all this was done the Indian Department instructed the local agent to go to the clergyman and demand the plate, and to give it back to Mrs. Hill's custody.

This the clergyman refused to do. As the matter now stands, the feeling of dissatisfaction is more intense than ever, and it may take years to remove the bitter feeling, and restore perfect harmony among the Mohawks.

### **BLACKHAWK'S FAREWELL SPEECH.**

On August 27th 1832, after the suppression of an Indian *emeute*, near the Four Lakes, by the United States army, the great Indian Chief, Blackhawk, losing all hope, surrendered himself at Prairie du Chien. On this occasion he delivered a remarkable speech, a full

record of which is given in the second volume of Dr Shaffner's *History of America*. The following is a metrical version of his eloquent oration, by Eugene Davis :—

You've caged the Indian eagle, you've rent his lordly wings,  
 And he shall soar no longer o'er the mountains' belted rings ;  
 But while I'm pinioned by your gyves, my only grief will be  
 That I did not pay back to you the pains you dealt to me !  
 I fought you to the very last, and boldly face to face,  
 For we the children of the winds are still a valiant race ;  
 Your bullets flew, like angry birds, fast flutt'ring on our ears,  
 Or like the breezes, swift and keen, that sweep the barren meres ;  
 My warriors fell, yea, one by one, beneath your raking shot,  
 Yet while the last of them survived, Blackhawk surrendered not !  
 My evil day had come to hand. The sun that dawn rose dim,  
 And when the evening shadows fell, the skies looked red and grim ;  
 The sunset like a ball of fire, gleamed from its dying bed :  
 Oh ! 'twas the last of all the suns to shine on Blackhawk's head !  
 For now his heart is bleak and cold, all lorn and lone is he.  
 The white men are his masters, and he's no longer free !  
 Oh ! now their chains are on my limbs, their fangs are at my throat,  
 But the red Indian, who would fear, is scarcely worth a groat !  
 No coward I—I swear it here, by the great spirit god,  
 For craven souls never took root within our forest sod !  
 The white man's thongs might lash my frame till death's last dirge shall toll.  
 He has no thongs to whip or maim my still unconquered soul !  
 Great spirit ! we did pray to thee, to thee we cried for years  
 To give us life with liberty, and wipe away our tears !  
 The Council spoke, and urged us on, to fight for land and squaw,  
 And crush with all our might and main the white man's odious law ;  
 But we failed, O god of gods, for all our beavers fled  
 Throughout the land there reigned, alas ! the silence of the dead,  
 Our crystal streams grew dry as dust, our squaws starved every where,  
 It was then the spirit of our sires called us to do and dare !  
 Around the council fire we stood, and leaving fools to talk !  
 We raised the fierce war whoop once more, and clutched the tomahawk !  
 Our knives shone proudly bright that day, and Blackhawk's heart swelled  
[high,

And from his lips the vow went forth to conquer or to die !  
 Oh ! if he died, he knew his soul would pass through cleansing fires,  
 And reach the spirit land above, and greet his warrior sires !  
 Death would be glad if he had not a wife to leave behind.  
 He cared not for himself alone, but only for his kind !  
 And, oh ! he fears his countrymen, whipped like ignoble slaves,  
 Will spend their days in servitude, and fill unholy graves,  
 For though the whites scalp not the head, yet with a devil's art.  
 They do far worse, they pour the death of poison on the heart !  
 Quite soon the reds will be as whites, you cannot trust the race.

For guile will stain each Indian soul, and varnish every face !  
 The heart and mind will be divorced, and lips no more will shrink  
 From uttering words and phrases sleek, they do not really think,  
 Farewell, my land, your Blackhawk tried to rend your galling chain,  
 And right your sad and bloody wrongs, but, oh, he tried in vain !  
 He drank the blood of many a white, oh, would he could once more !  
 But fate has willed it otherwise, his chequered race is o'er.  
 His end is near, his sun has set, oh ! nevermore to rise,  
 And Blackhawk goes with heavy heart to scale the starry skies !

### EXECUTION IN NEW-YORK IN 1734.

The *New-York Gazette* of Jan. 28, 1734, thus relates a phase of city life :—" A young man was convicted of a vicious assault on a woman, before a Justice and five freeholders. The facts appearing very plain, he was sentenced to be burned alive, and on Thursday last he was burned accordingly in the presence of a numerous company of spectators. By the inspection of the justice thus inflicted upon this negro it is hoped that it may be the means to deter others from attempting such wicked crimes in the future."

### FABRICATIONS IN CANADIAN COINS.

BY R. W. McLACHLAN.

At the meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society held Dec., 20th 1892, a discussion arose out of the questionable practice of collecting restrikes ; and as a result of this discussion the following resolution was passed.

" Resolved : That Mr R. W. McLachlan be asked to describe " in the next issue of the *Antiquarian* the spurious checks that have " been issued in such large numbers during the past few months ".

In compliance with this resolution I herewith describe the manner of issue of these checks and other spurious issues together with any other information that may help collectors to guard against these fraudulent fabrications. (\*) In a former article (†) describing various forms of fraudulent Canadian coins made to impose on collectors, I

(\*) The paper read before the Society on this subject was considered too strong in some parts so that much valuable information had to be left out.

(†) See page 60 of vol. II. New Series Canadian Antiquarian.

mentioned two or three of the class I have now undertaken to describe, this article caused much agitation among collectors and dealers some of whom denied the truth of my allegations in strong terms ; but as yet no proof has been produced to sustain their allegations regarding the genuineness of the coins in question.

As many of these fabrications were omitted from that article and many more have since been issued the list will be too long to give in full detail. By the term fabrications, which I use here, is meant coins or medals struck for no other purpose than to sell to collectors. It would not have been profitable to have produced these fabrications had there not been such a demand for rarities and novelties in Canadian coins, and had not the prices demanded and cheerfully paid been exceptionally, if not extravagantly high. Even now these fabrications are sold at prices varying from fifty cents to five dollars each.

There was just such an experience in England about a hundred years ago when what are known as eighteenth century Tradesmen Tokens were issued in great variety. So beautifully executed were many of them and so interesting was the whole series that many numismatists were attracted to its study. In a short time the collecting of these tokens became so fashionable that the search after rare varieties caused a regular furore among collectors. And those who are ever ready to profit by such wants soon arranged that rare varieties should be forthcoming. New tokens were designed, rare trial pieces showing different stages of the unfinished dies were struck, and mule pieces in endless variety were turned out, to be sold at outlandish prices as great rarities to hungry collectors. Mules were multiplied indefinitely by means of the lettered collar then so fashionable for inscribing the edges of coins. These were changed and interchanged with obverses and reverses until the most painstaking collectors were bewildered and many at length became so disgusted that rarities for which two or three pounds had been paid were permitted to be sacrificed for hardly more than as many pence. If this traffic in Canada be not stopped the same results will follow. The practice should be discouraged by all lawful means and that too without delay ; for in the long run it will cure itself as it did in England, to the great loss of honest collectors and dealers. Those who have invested largely in genuine Canadian coins at high prices will soon find their treasures greatly reduced in value by this *fabricating* business.

It may be necessary to go back to 1884 and 1885 to describe the first inception of this business in Canada. At that time five or six medals, the same size, were struck in Toronto. These having definite objects were legitimate enough but fifty varieties were struck by indiscriminately muling their dies. These were sold as rarities to collectors but not being legitimate are nothing more than fraudulent fabrications. Dies should never be muled to form varieties. About the same time some Carnival medals were struck in Montreal. These were also muled and together with trial pieces twenty new varieties were struck which come within the frauds designated by this paper. There were also issued three mules of the St. Jean-Baptiste medal of 1877, five mules and altered dies of the Provincial Exhibition souvenir medal, five mules varieties of a small school prize, and four mules of a business card, and a Temperance medal.

During the past fifteen years what are known as bar checks have been furnished by a billiard supply firm in Chicago to a number of hotels and saloons in Canada. These checks I am informed are struck from dies set up with types, and securely locked like a page ready for the printing press. They seldom bear any other device than the inscription giving the initials or name, etc., of the hotel keeper. Thus they are altogether wanting either in historic or artistic value. The process by which the dies are prepared makes the cost exceedingly cheap for the small quantities required. It does not exceed \$1.50 to \$2.00 per hundred.

The high prices paid for the rarer of these checks and the low cost of their production has attracted the cupidity of some collectors, and about forty of fifty new unauthorized varieties have been produced. These bear the names of traders in Ottawa and vicinity.

The manner of procedure is to get the permission of a trader to put his name on a check, leave them in his possession for a day or two and then sell them to collectors as great rarities.

This process can best be explained by repeating the story told by a hotelkeeper how the piece bearing his name came to be issued. One day when tending his bar he was approached by an occasional customer and asked to place an order for a set of pool checks. These, it was explained, would be a great help to him in his business and furthermore would prove a cheap and permanent form of advertisement ; while the cost, only \$2.50 per hundred was represented as



very low. The hotelkeeper declined to entertain the proposition until a promise was made that the whole lot would be taken back, and the money refunded after they had been in use a few days.

In due time the checks were produced and the money paid, but when the hotelkeeper had examined them he was disgusted with their appearance and wanted his money refunded at once. "Put some of them in circulation among your customers" was the checkman's request, "and then I will give you back your money." "Oh if you want them circulated I can easily do that." He then took up a handful of the checks and throwing them among the pool players called out "here boys, circulate these!" with that the checkman was satisfied, so gathering up his checks he refunded the money and went his way saying: "That is all I want, you have ordered and paid for the checks, and they have circulated in your premises". These checks are now sold as great rarities and the price demanded ranges from one to two dollars. As another proof that the coins were never really ordered by the firms whose names they bear, the whole issue of several varieties were placed with a dealer with a stipulation that they should not be sold at a lower price than one dollar each. The dealer has since repented his bargain and is now offering these checks at greatly reduced prices while he is ready to denounce the issues of these fabrications in unmeasured terms.

But these issuers of fabrications do not remain content with new productions for there have been one or two attempts, at getting out something old. Not long since, a rare coin was reported to have been discovered in an old building near Ottawa. This coin is similar in design to the new bar check but has a corroded appearance and is inscribed "W. Cameron Bytown 1867." But the date and the name Bytown clearly prove the coin to be false as the name Ottawa was adopted in 1854; while all trace of the name Bytown had disappeared from general usage long before 1867. Only a few weeks ago what was represented as a rare old check was reported to have been found at Quebec. This check purports to have been issued at Quebec fifty years ago by a Hotelkeeper named Baquet but as there are suspicious circumstances surrounding its discovery, and as it appears to be a lead cast, it has been classed as a fraud.

Besides those issued in the name of saloonkeepers and traders there are a number of checks bearing the names of Bazaars, Clubs and

other such objects. And many, too, with the names and addresses of collectors, but these latter having a definite object have no further place in my list

A number of mules were made in Ottawa with the dies of a rejected coin collector's card and there were eighteen varieties issued of a medal inscribed in English, and French "Join the C. M. B. A. and be happy."

A check was struck in Germany for a German Club in Montreal and with the obverse of this check no less than sixteen mules giving the heads of the emperors of Germany and other potentates.

After the Canadian elections of 1891 a number of medals were struck to commemorate the Conservative victory, these were muled with an old die of 1885 refurbished.

Perhaps the worst specimen of this fabricating business was the way the *Witness* medal dies were altered and muled. In all, seven mules and altered die varieties of this medal have been produced.

The legitimate outcome of this work has been the production of counterfeits of rare Canadian coins, some of these counterfeits have been sold at prices as high as fifteen or twenty dollars. So far I know there are four of these counterfeits.

Personne—"deRepentigny"

Cheval—deLachesnaye.

The Hunterstown token.

And the "1858" Ship.

It was my purpose to have given a list of the fabrications but as names occur on them the Society has thought best that it should not be published.

---

#### DEATH OF COLONEL JESSUP, M. D.

---

Colonel Jessup, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Prescott, died on Thursday, November 23rd, 1892.

"The news was very unexpected by the great majority of our people. Up to last week he was about in his usual health and not until Tuesday was his case considered serious, but he gradually grew worse, inflammation having set in, carrying him off on Thursday morning at 7 o'clock. We give below an account of his life, and particular

mention might be made of two facts that Colonel Jessup is the last of the men that entered McGill College in 1825, and he is also the last of those that entered parliament with the late Sir John A. Macdonald in 1844 :—

Hamilton Dibble Jessup, was born on the 2nd May, 1806, in the township of Augusta, County of Grenville, Province of Upper Canada. He was the grandson of Major Edward Jessup, who commanded a colonial corps which was known as the Loyal American regiment, and who was born in the parish of Stanford, in the county of Fairfield, Province of Connecticut, in 1735. He was the son of Joseph Jessup, who died in Montreal, in 1779, and great grandson of Edward Jessup, who emigrated from England about 1640 and settled in the colony of New York. At the breaking out of the revolutionary war, Major Jessup and his family resided at the City of Albany, New York, where he was extensively engaged in business, and in the possession of a tract of 500,000 acres of land. A staunch loyalist, Major Jessup sacrificed his fortune by taking up arms for the king. In 1777 he joined the army under Burgoyne, who was then marching against Ticonderoga, and continued in the service until the close of the war, when the Major proceeded to Canada with his corps, which was then known as "Jessups Rangers." \* They were first

\* Abstracts of an old Orderly Book (1782), in the possession of Major L. A. H. L.

Winter quarters of the army in Canada, by order of His Excellency the commander in chief, 21st October 1782. Head Quarters of the Army, Quebec. Detachment of Royal Artillery, 44th Regiment, Grenadier Company of 31st Regiment.

L'Ange Gardien, Château Richer, St. André, St. Féréal, St. Joachim : Regiment of Prince Frederick.

Point aux Trembles, Jacques Cartier, Deschambault Grondines : 31st Regiment.

Three Rivers : Detachment of one officer and 25 men of the Regt. of Specht.

St. Thomas, St. Ignace : Regiment of Losberg.

St. Jean Port Joli, St. Roch, Ste. Anne, Rivière Ouelle, Kamouraska : Regiment of Anhalt Tebta.

St. Nicolas, St. Antoine, Ste. Croix : Regiment of Hesse Hannac.

Point du Lac : Regiment of Brunswick Grenadiers.

Berthier, Lanoraie, Lavaltrie ; Battalion of Brunswick Grenadiers.

Isle St. Ignace, Isle du Pads : Lt.-Col. 31st Regiment.

River Sorel, Sorel : Royal Artillery, Regiment of Reidhasel, 2 companies of the Reg. of Thitz.

St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Charles : 3 companies of the Regiment of Thitz.

stationed at St. Denis, St. Charles, Riviere du Chene, Verchères and Sorel. When peace was declared in 1783, large tracts of land were granted by the Crown to the officers and men, who accompanied by their families in the spring of 1784, proceeded up the River St. Lawrence, thus commencing the settlement of Leeds and Grenville, Addington and the Bay of Quinte. After locating his men, Major Jessup proceeded to England, where he remained for several years. When he returned, he settled in the township of Augusta, county of Grenville.

In 1810 he laid out the town of Prescott, where he died in February, 1816, at the age of eighty-one years. Lieutenant Edward Jessup, only son of Major Jessup, was born in the city of Albany, province of New York. He became a lieutenant in the Royal Rangers, went to England with his father, and returned with him to Canada. In 1798 he was elected to represent the eastern division in the Legislative Assembly of the province of Upper Canada, and in

---

2 Loyal Block houses on the River of Yamaska: Detachment of Jessup's Rangers.

St. Antoine, Belœil: Brunswick Dragoons.

Chambly and St. John's; 29th Regiment and Rogers Rangers,  
Isle aux Noix; 53d Regiment.

Royal Block house on Dutchman's Point: Detachment of Jessup's Rangers.

St. Sulpice, Repentigny, l'Assomption: Battalion of Barner.

Terrebonne, Mascouche: 1st Batt. of Royal Yorkers. N.B.—The largest families of both Battallions, to be lodged in the barracks of Lachenaye.

Montreal, 34th Regiment.

River du Chene, Mille Isle: Loyalists of Verchères.

La Chine Barracks and Coteau Lac: Detach. of 34th Regiment.

La Prairie, St. Philippe, Chateauguay: Hannan Chasseurs.

Upper Posts: 8th of King's Regiment, 84th Regiment, 2d Batt. Royal Yorkers, Butlers Rangers, Capt. Heshaman's Bateau-men, Coteau Lac: Oswego.

(Signed)

HENRY HOPE,  
Acting Q. Mr. Genl.

. Head Quarters, Quebec, 4th Nov. 1782. Parole: St. John, C. S. Siberia. The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following promotion in the Loyal Rangers, Commanded by Major Edward Jessup: Lieut. Thomas Fraser is appointed Capt. to 10th Comp. 22d June, 1782: Ens. Edward Jessup is appointed Lieut., vice Thomas Fraser, promoted. Conrad Best from the Pensioners, ens. vice Edward Jessup, promoted.

(Signed)

LERNOULT,  
D. A. G.

January 1800 was appointed by Lieutenant-Governor Hunter to the clerkship of the peace for the district of Johnstown. In 1809 he was appointed by Lieutenant Governor Gore as lieutenant colonel of the 1st Regiment of Leeds militia. He died at Prescott in 1815, leaving a wife and seven children, five sons and two daughters, the late Dr. H. D. Jessup being the last of the seven children. He received his education at the district grammar school in Augusta.

In 1825 he was articled to William Caldwell, M. D., at Montreal, as a student of medicine; in October, 1829, he received his license to practice medicine in Upper Canada, and in February, 1830, for Lower Canada. He practised his profession for about thirty years at Prescott. During the troubles of 1837-38, he was Captain of a militia, under Colonel Young and took part in the engagement at Prescott, which occurred in November 1838, known as the Battle of the Windmill. In 1844 he was elected to parliament for the County of Grenville. He was for several years mayor of the town of Prescott, and was two or three times made warden of the united counties of Leeds and Grenville.

In July 1856 he was appointed captain of the 1st Volunteer rifles of Prescott, and in November of the same year, lieutenant colonel of the militia force of Canada. In April, 1867, he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 56th battalion of infantry, and in 1883, after twenty six years of service in the active force of Canada, owing to his advanced age, he withdrew from the force. In 1867 Dr Jessup was appointed to the collectorship of customs at Prescott, which office he filled for eighteen years. At his own request he was placed on the retired list in 1885.

The deceased gentleman was a life long Conservative, and an intimate colleague of the late Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.

*Brockville Recorder.*

Dr Jessup married on the 17th September 1830, in Montreal, Sophia Matilda Trudeau, (Major L. A. H. Latour mother's sister) daughter of Michel Trudeau, Esq., of Montreal, and of Clara Eva Hausen, who was the daughter of Dr John Henry Hausen, (\*) surgeon colonel of the regiment of *Saint-Ignon Dragons* of the city

---

(\*) See *Canadian Antiquarian*, Vol. XIII, No 3, July 1886, page 107.

of Hemensbach, in the Palatinate (old province of Germany) and of Elizabeth Weweren Weber of Margarita, of the parish of Herchfelt, on the Rhine.

By the union with Miss Trudeau, Dr Jessup had two sons and three daughters living. Edward Jeseup, his son being our present collector at Prescott.

CONGÉ OF DR HAUSEN.

De Leurs Majestés Impériale, Royale et Apostoiique, etc, etc, etc.

Nous, Charles Alexandre Baron de Bietach, Chevalier de l'Ordre Militaire de Marie Thérèse et Colonel Commandant le Régiment de Saint-Ignon Dragons, etc, etc, etc,

Certifions que le nommé Jean Henry Hausen, natif de Hemensbach en Palatinat, âgé de trente ans, catholique Romain, Chirurgien à Profession, aiant servi l'espace de huit ans et onze mois en qualité de Dragon, dans la compagnie, Colonel au susdit Régiment : pendant lequel temps il s'est toujours comporté avec distinction dans toutes les batailles et rencontres où il s'est trouvé ; ce qui joint à sa sage conduite, lui à généralement procuré l'estime de ses officiers supérieurs, qui auraient souhaité le retenir plus longtemps, mais aiant désiré se retirer, il a à cet effet sollicité son CONGÉ absolu, que nous avons bien voulu lui accorder (avec le scû du Commissaire Général de Guems), pour se retirer où bon lui semblera, cependant si dans quelque temps il désirait rentrer dans le Régiment il y sera reçu par préférence ; priant tous ceux qui sont à prier de le laisser non seulement librement passer, mais encore de lui donner toute aide et assistance requise au besoin.

En foi de quoi nous avons signé et apposé le cachet ordinaire de nos Armes.

Fait à Gand, le 10 de juin 1763.

Vû et Congédié par tes mesin.

(Signé)       BARON BIETACH,  
(Contresigné) J. C. WAGAUCH.

True copy of the *original* in the possession of his grand daughter, Miss Clara Hausen, of Montreal.

L. A. H. L.

### THE PAPER MONEY CONTROVERSY IN MARYLAND

Paper currency became an important circulating medium in Maryland in 1733.

Tobacco had always been the general medium of exchange, though other commodities were used, for instance, powder and shot, and payment in kind was common. Tobacco, however, was the most serviceable and obtainable, and was never superseded in Maryland during her entire colonial period.

The production of tobacco increased greatly and its value depreciated in consequence; English money and other foreign coins were almost entirely driven from the Province. This fact explains the concessions that the Assembly was so willing to make down to 1731, tobacco duties in return for a commutation of the Proprietary quit-rents. Attempts were made to keep English money in circulation, but without much success. Numerous foreign coins circulated in Maryland and laws were passed from time to time fixing the rates of exchange, but, on the whole, the currency of the province was in a confused state.

In 1731, to relieve trade and secure a more stable and convenient medium of exchange, an emission of paper money was proposed, and an act was passed to emit £36,000 in "bills of credit;" not being approved by the Proprietor, it was never enforced.

But the Proprietary consent was won over in 1733, when an act was passed for "Emitting and making Current, ninety Thousand Pounds... in Bills of Credit." This amount was struck, and the act provided that it should circulate for 31 years from September 29th 1733, and should be a legal tender in the province, for nearly all payments; exceptions being clergy dues, tobacco and tonnage duties and other moneys payable to the Lord Proprietory. All "fees, levies, and other duties," however, might be discharged in bills of credit, allowing the difference of £33½ per hundred between sterling and currency. This made the £90,000 equivalent to £60,000 sterling. Various provisions were made to put the act into effect. A loan office was provided and three commissioners or trustees were appointed to superintend the payment and redemption of this currency, to keep account of all money passing through their hands, and to receive securities for money loaned.

For the redemption of this paper currency a duty of one shilling and three pence was placed on all exported tobacco for 31 years. The last clause fixed the periods for the redemption of the bills, two dates being set; the first, September 29th, 1748, to March 29th, 1749; during this time, all bills brought to the loan office were to be cancelled and new bills issued to the value of two-thirds thereof, the other one-third being redeemed. It was expected that all old bills would be replaced by new ones at this first payment, though there was no obligation to that effect. However, the final redemption of the residue of the bills in circulation was fixed for Sept. 19th, 1764, the expiration of the 31 years, the statutory limit. This clause is an important one, as we shall see, for it was the cause of much contention between the two Houses of Assembly, in 1755. At first, on account of the lack of confidence felt by the people in the fund provided for its redemption, paper money rapidly depreciated until £230 currency was only worth £100 sterling. But as soon as the people became convinced of the "goodness of the fund," and when, in 1748, one third was actually redeemed, the bills rose in value, and by 1753 £150 currency passed for £100 sterling.

It seems that in 1748, the first period provided for redemption, all outstanding paper bills were not presented for reissue. Only £85,984 14s were brought in, an amount lacking £4015 6s, of the original issue. "Some of the "Politicians," says Sharpe, (the Governor of the Colony) in his correspondence) "who out of their "singular regard for the pockets of their constituents and perhaps "their own "Interest" discovered that fact and proposed to make use of it to embarrass the Government. A large majority of the House of Delegates were persuaded that the £4000 in question were destroyed by fire or other accidents, and that a new issue to the same amount would not affect the value of the currency, for it would not increase the sum provided for by the Paper Currency Act. While the exigencies of the time might have justified a reasoning after this fashion, yet it was treading dangerous ground to legislate upon a supposition. There was little evidence that this amount of paper had been destroyed; on the contrary, there was reason to believe that a great deal of it was still in circulation, for small quantities were held by people living at considerable distances from the seat of government, who did not think it worth their while to make a special



trip to the Loan Office to have a small amount exchanged. When the bill for £7000 was passed by the Lower House it was provided that £4015 6s. of it should be a new issue of the Paper Money Office. (The rest was provided for by special taxes.) This was rejected by the council for the reasons mentioned, and because it was thought dangerous to establish a precedent that might have led to other measures having for their effect the debasement of the currency. Maryland did not stand alone in this controversy, for New York and New Jersey had also refused to vote supplies except they be allowed a new emission of paper currency, and royal instructions prevented their governors from consenting to this. Pennsylvania likewise was very anxious to "strike new paper." In Maryland the paper money controversy created a serious obstruction and blocked tighter than ever the wheels of administration.

H. M.

## THE NORTH WEST COMPANY.

### EARLY TRADE IN WISCONSIN.

The most striking feature of the English period in Wisconsin was the North West Company.<sup>(1)</sup> From a study of it we may learn the character of the English occupation of the North West. It was formed in 1783 and fully organized in 1787, with the design of contesting the field with the Hudson Bay Company. Goods were brought from England to Montreal, the head-quarters of the Company, and thence from the four emporiums, Detroit, Mackinaw, Sault Ste. Marie, and Grand Portage, they were scattered through the great North West, even to the Pacific Ocean.

Toward the end of the 18th century ships (2) began to take part in this commerce; a portion of the goods was sent from Montreal in

(1) On this company, see *Mackenzie, Voyages*; *Bancroft, North West Coast*, Vol. 1, p. 378-616; *Hunt's Merchant's Mag.* Vol. III, p. 185; *Irving's Astoria*; *Ross, The Fur Hunters of the Far West*; *Harmon's Journal*; *Report on the Canadian Archives*, 1881, p. 61 et seq.; This fur trading life still goes on in the more remote regions of British America. See *Robinson's Great Fur Land*, chap. XV.

(2) *Mackenzie Journal*, XXXIX; *Harmon's Journal*. In the fall of 1784, Haldimand granted a permission to the North West Company to build a small vessel at Detroit, to be employed next year on Lake Superior.

boats to Kingston, thence in vessels to Niagara, thence overland to Lake Erie, to be reshipped in vessels to Mackinaw and Sault Ste. Marie, where another transfer was made to a Lake Superior vessel. These ships were of about 95 tons burden and made four or five trips in a season. But in the year 1800 the primitive mode of trade was not materially changed. From the traffic along the main artery of commerce between Grand Portage and Montreal may be learned the kind of trade that flowed along such branches as that between the island of Mackinaw and the Wisconsin ports. The visitor at La Chine rapids, near Montreal, might have seen a squadron of North western trading canoes leaving for the Grand Portage, at the west of Lake Superior. (1)

The boatmen, or "*engagés*," having spent their season's gains in carousal, packed their blanket capotes and were ready for the wilderness again. They made a picturesque crew in their gaudy turbans, or hats adorned with plumes or tinsel, their brilliant handkerchiefs tied sailor fashion about swarthy necks. Their calico shirts, and their flaming worsted belts, which served to hold the knife and the tobacco pouch. Rough trowsers, leggings, and cow hide shoes or gaily-worked moccasins completed the costume. The trading birch canoe measured forty feet in length, with a depth of three and a width of five. It floated four tons of freight, and yet could be carried by four men over difficult portages. Its crew of eight men was engaged at a salary of four, five to eight hundred livres, about \$100 to \$160 per annum, each, with a yearly outfit of coarse clothing and a daily food allowance of hulled corn, or peas, seasoned with two ounces of tallow.

An estimate of the cost of an expedition in 1717 is given in *Margry*, VI, p. 506. At that time the wages of a good *voyageur* for a year amounted to about \$50. Provisions for the two months trip from Montreal to Mackinaw cost about \$1 per month per man. Indian corn for a year cost \$16; lard, \$10; *eau de vie*, \$1.30; tobacco, 25 cents. It cost, therefore, less than \$80 to support a *voyageur* for one year's trip into the woods. Governor Ninian Edwards, writing at

---

See *Calendar of Canadian Archives*, 1888, p. 72.

(1) Besides the authorities before quoted, see "Anderson's Narrative," in *Wis. Hist. Colls.* IX. 137-208.

the time of the American Fur Company, says :—"The whole expense of transporting eight thousand weight of goods from Montreal to the Mississippi, wintering with the Indians, and returning with a load of peltries and furs in the succeeding season, including the cost of provisions and portages and the hire of five *engagés* for the whole time does not exceed \$525, much of which is usually paid to those *engagés* when in the Indian country, in goods at an exorbitant price." *American State Papers*, VI, p. 65.

The experienced *voyageurs* who spent the winters in the woods were called *hivernans*, or winterers, or sometimes *hommes du Nord* ; while the inexperienced, those who simply made the trip from Montreal to the outlying depots and return, were contemptuously dubbed *mangeurs de lard*, "pork-eaters," because their pampered appetites demanded peas and pork rather than hulled corn and tallow. Two of the crew, one at the bow and the other at the stern, being especially skilled in the craft of handling the paddle in the rapids, received higher wages than the rest. Into the canoe was first placed the heavy freight, shot, axes, powder ; next the dry goods, and, crowning all, filling the canoe to overflowing, came the provisions,—pork, peas or corn, and sea biscuits, sewed in canvas sacks.

The lading completed, the *voyageur* hung his votive offerings in the chapel of Ste. Anne, patron saint of *voyageurs*, the paddles struck the waters of the St. Lawrence, and the fleet of canoes glided away on its six weeks' journey to Grand Portage. There was the Ottawa to be ascended, the rapids to be run, the portages where the canoe must be emptied and where each *voyageur* must bear his two packs of 90 lbs a piece, and there were the *décharges*, where the canoe was merely lightened and where the *voyageurs*, now on the land, now into the rushing waters, dragged it forward till the rapids were passed. There was no stopping to dry, but on, until the time for the hasty meal, or the evening camp-fire underneath the pines. Every two miles there was a stop for a few minutes smoke, or "pipe," and when a portage was made it was reckoned in "pauses," by which is meant the number of times the men must stop to rest. Whenever a burial cross appeared, or a stream was left or entered, the *voyageurs* removed their hats, and made the sign of the cross while one of their

number, said a short prayer ; and again the paddles beat time to some rollicking song. \*

Dans mon chemin, j'ai rencontré  
Trois cavalières, bien montées ;  
L'on, lon, laridon daine,  
Lon, ton, laridon dai.

Trois cavalières, bien montées,  
L'un a cheval, et l'autre à pied ;  
L'on, lon, laridon daine,  
Lon, ton, laridon dai.

Arrived at Sault Ste. Marie, the fleet was often doubled by new comers, so that sometimes sixty canoes swept their way along the north shore, the paddles marking sixty strokes a minute, while the rocks gave back the echoes of Canadian songs rolling out from five hundred lusty throats. And as they drew up at Grand Portage, near the present north east boundary of Minnesota, now a sleepy, squalid little village, but then the general rendez-vous where sometimes over a thousand men met ; for, at this time, the company had 50 clerks, 70 interpreters, 1820 canoe-men, and 35 guides. It sent annually to Montreal 106,000 beaver skins, to say nothing of other peltries. When the proprietors from Montreal met the proprietors from the northern posts, and with their clerks gathered at the banquet in their log hall to the number of a hundred, the walls hung with spoils of the chase, the rough tables furnished with abundance of venison, fish, bread, salt pork, butter, peas, corn, potatoes, tea, milk, wine, *eau de vie* ; while, outside, the motley crowd of *engagés* feasted on hulled corn and melted fat—was it not a truly baronial scene.

Clerks and *engagés* of this company, or its rival, the Hudson Bay Company, might winter one season in Wisconsin, and the next in the remote north. For example, Amable Grignon, a Green Bay trader, wintered in 1818 at Lac qui Parle, in Minnesota, the next year at Lake Athabasca, and the third in the hyperborean regions of Great Slave Lake. In his engagement he figures as Amable Grignon, *of the Parish of Green Bay, Upper Canada*, and he receives \$400 “and found in tobacco and shoes and two dogs,” besides “the usual equipment given to clerks.” He afterwards returned to a post on the

---

\* For Canadian boat songs see *Hunt's Merchants Magazine III*, p. 189 ; Mrs Kinzie, *Wau Bun* ; Bela Hubbard, *Memorials of a Half-Century* ; Robinson, *Great Fur Land*.

Wisconsin river. The attitude of Wisconsin traders toward the Canadian authorities and the North-western wilds is clearly shown in this document, which brings into a line Upper Canada, "the parish of Green Bay," and the Hudson Bay Company's territories about Great Slave Lake. (1)

How wide spread and how strong was the influence of these traders upon the savages may be easily imagined, and this commercial control was strengthened by the annual presents made to the Indians by the British at their posts. At a time when the relations between Great Britain and the United States were growing strained, such a power in the North-West was a serious menace. (2)

In 1809 John Jacob Astor secured a charter from the State of New York, incorporating the American Fur Company. He proposed to consolidate the fur trade of the United States, plant an establishment in the contested Oregon territory, and link it with Michillimackinaw (Mackinaw Island) by way of the Missouri through a series of trading posts. In 1810 two expeditions of his Pacific Fur Company set out for the Columbia, the one around Cape Horn and the other by way of Green Bay and the Missouri. In 1811 he bought a half interest in the Mackinaw Company, a rival of the North-West Company, and the one that had especial power in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and this new organization he called the South-West Company. But the war of 1812 came; Astoria, the Pacific post, fell into the hands of the North-West Company, while the South-West Company's trade was ruined.

#### AMERICAN INFLUENCES.

Although the Green Bay Court of Justice, such as it was, had been administered under American commissions since 1803, when Reaume dispensed a rude equity under a Commission of Justice of the Peace from Governor Harrison, (3) neither Green Bay nor the rest of Wisconsin had any proper appreciation of its American.

(1) Wisconsin Fur Trade M. S. S. (Wis. Hist. Soc.)

(2) See Michigan Pioneer Collections, XV, XVI, pp. 67-74. The government consulted the North-West Company, who made particular efforts to "prevent the Americans from alienating the minds of the Indians." To this end they drew up memoirs regarding the proper frontiers.

(3) Reaume's petition in Wis. Fur Trade M. S. S., in possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

connections until the close of this war. But now occurred these significant events:

1. Astor's Company was re-organized as the American Fur Company, with head-quarters at Mackinaw Island. (1)

2. The United States enacted in 1816 that neither foreign fur traders, nor capital for that trade, should be admitted. This was designed to terminate English influence among the tribes, and it fostered Astor's Company. The law was so interpreted as not to exclude British (that is generally, French) interpreters and boat-men, who were essential to the Company; but this interpretation enabled British subjects to evade the law and trade on their own account by having their invoices made out to some Yankee clerk, whilst they accompanied the clerk in the guise of interpreters. In this way a number of Yankees came to the State. (2)

3. In the year 1816 United States garrisons were sent to Green Bay and Prairie du Chien.

4. In 1814 the United States provided for locating Government trading posts at these two places.

NOTE.—The following is a translation of a typical printed engagement, one of scores in the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society, the written portion in brackets:

"Before a notary residing at the post of Michilimackinac, undersigned, was present (Joseph Lamarqueritte) who has voluntarily engaged and doth bind himself by these presents to (Monsieur Louis Grignon) here present and accepting, at (his) first requisition to set off from this post (in the capacity of Winterer) in one of (his) canoes or bateaux to make the voyage (going as well as returning) and to winter for (two years at the Bay.)

"And to have due and fitting care on the route and while at the said (place) of the merchandise, provisions, peltries, utensils, and of everything, necessary for the voyage; to serve, obey and execute faithfully all that the said Sieur (Bourgeois) or any other person representing him to whom he may transport the present engagement, commands him lawfully and honestly; to do (his) profit, to avoid any thing to his damage, and to inform him of it if it come to his knowledge, and generally to do all that a good (winterer) ought and is obliged to do; without power to make any particular trade, to absent himself or to quit the said service, under pain of these ordinances, and of lots of wages. This engagement is therefore made, for the sum of (eight hundred) livres or shillings, ancient currency of Quebec, that he promises (and) binds himself to deliver and pay to the said (winterer one month) after his return to this post, and at his departure (an

(1) On this Company consult Irving's *Astoria*; Bancroft, *North West Coast*, I., ch. XVI. II., chap. VII-X; *Mag. Amer. Hist.* XIII, 269; *France, Narrative*; Ross, *Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon, or Columbia River* (1849); *Wis. Fur Trade M. S. S.* (State Hist. Soc.)

(2) *Wis. Hist. Coll.* I. 103, *Minn. Hist. Coll.* V. 9. The Warren Brothers, who came to Wisconsin in 1818, were descendants of the Pilgrims and related to Joseph Warren who fell at Bunker Hill. They came from Berkshire, Mass., and marrying the half-breed daughters of Michael Cadette, of Lapointe, succeeded to his trade.

equipment each year of 2 shirts, 1 blanket of 3 point, 1 carot of tobacco, 1 cloth blanket, 1 leather shirt, 1 pair of leather breeches, 5 pairs of leather shoes, and six pounds of soap.) For thus, etc.; promising, etc.; binding, etc.; renouncing, etc.

Done and passed at the said (Michilimackinac) in the year eighteen hundred (seven) the (twenty-fourth) of (July before) twelve o'clock; and have signed with the exception of the said (winterer) who, having declared himself unable to do so, has made his ordinary mark after the engagement was read to him.

his  
JOSEPH X LAMARQUERITTE, (*Seal.*)  
mark  
LOUIS GRIGNON, (*Seal.*)

SAML. ABBOTT,  
*Not. Pub.*

Endorsed:—"Engagement of Joseph Lamarqueritte to Louis Grignon."

### THE RADNOR FORGES.

The members of the International Mining Convention visited the Radnor Forges on the 25th February, and in commemoration of the visit Mr. W. H. Drummond prepared a very pretty *brochure*, descriptive of the St. Maurice Forges, with a "brief sketch of the iron industry of that district from its inception, during the reign of Louis XIV down to the present day."

It is an extremely interesting *souvenir*, and is carefully written, and its value is increased by some pretty illustrations; the following verses, entitled "Memories" by Mr. Drummond are worthy of reproduction:

"O spirit of the mountain that speaks us to tonight,  
Your voice is sad, yet still recalls past visions of delight,  
When 'mid the grand old Laurentides, old when the earth was new,  
With flying feet we followed the moose and Carihou.

And backward rush sweet memories, like fragments of a dream,  
We hear the dip of paddle blades, the ripple of the stream,  
The mad, mad rush of frightened wings from brake and covert start,  
The breathing of the wood land, the throb of nature's heart.

Once more beneath our eager feet the forest carpet springs,  
We march through gloomy valleys where the vesper sparrow sings,  
The little minstrel heeds us not, nor stays his plaintive song.  
As with our brave *coureurs de bois* we swiftly pass along.

NOTE.—The distinctions "*hivernans*" or winterers, sometimes "*hommes du Nord*" and "*mangeurs de lard*," go back at least to 1681. (*New York Colonial Documents*, Vol. IX, p. 152. The engagement was often for five years, and the *voyageur* might be transferred from one master to another, at the master's will.

Again o'er dark Wayagunack in bark canoe we glide,  
 And watch the shades of evening glance along the mountain side,  
 Anon we hear resounding the wizard loon's wild cry,  
 And mark the distant peaks whereon the ling'ring echoes die.

But spirit of the north land ! let the winter breezes blow,  
 And cover every giant crag with rifts of driving snow,  
 Freeze every leaping torrent, bind all the crystal lakes,  
 Tell us of fiercer pleasures when the stern storm king awakes.

And now the vision changes, the winds are loud and shrill,  
 The falling flakes are shrouding the mountain and the hill,  
 But safe within our snug *cabane* with comrades gathered near,  
 We set the rafters ringing with *Roulant* and *Brigadier*.

Then after Pierre and Philerome have danced *Le Caribou*,  
 Some hardy trapper tells a tale of the dreaded *Loup-Garou*,  
 Or of phantom bark in moonlit heavens, with prow turned to the East  
 Bringing the Western *voyageurs* to join the Christmas feast.

And while each backwoods troubadour is greeted with huzza.  
 Slowly the homely incense of *tabac canadien*,  
 Rises and sheds its perfumes like flowers of Araby.  
 O'er all the true-born loyal *Enfants de la Patrie*.

And thus with song and story, with laugh and jest and shout,  
 We heed not dropping mercury, nor s'orms that rage without,  
 But pile the huge logs higher till the chimney roars with glee,  
 And banish spectral visions with *la chanson Normandie*.

“ Brigadier répondit Pandore  
 “ Brigadier vous avez raison,  
 “ Brigadier répondit Pandore  
 “ Brigadier vous avez raison. ”

O spirit of the mountain ! that speaks to us to night,  
 Return again and bring to us new dreams of past delight,  
 And while our heart-throbs linger, and till our pulses cease,  
 We'll worship thee among the hills where flows the *Saint Maurice*. ”

The work is neatly done by the Sabiston Lith. and Publishing Co.

### Mrs MARTHA J. LAMB.

Mrs Lamb, the well known historian, and editor of the Magazine of American History died on January 2nd 1893. She was ill for a few days only, and her death was quite unexpected.

Mrs Lamb was born in Plainfield, Mass, on August 13th, 1829. Her ancestors came from England, and Charles Reade, the well-known novelist was a family connection. She received a thorough education in her early girlhood and wrote some masterly essays before she was fifteen years old. Her greatest work is the “ History of the



City of New York," which occupied her time steadily from 1877 to 1881, which by reason of its accuracy and clearness raised her at once to high rank as a historical writer. She also wrote light short stories for children, and in 1883 she became editor of the "Magazine of American History," which position she ably filled up to the time of her death, the January number having been issued under her supervision.

Mrs Lamb was a member of no less than fifteen Historical Societies in America and Europe, and her unassuming ways and gentle manners secured for her troops of friends.

In June 1891, she visited Montreal to be present at the meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, to which she had been invited.

During the ten years of her editorship of the "Magazine" she displayed literary powers of a high order.

#### THE NEW ENGLISH COINAGE.

The designs for the new English Coinage have been prepared. The Commission having it in charge consisted of Sir Frederick Leighton, P. R. A. ; Sir John Evans, President of the Numismatic Society; Sir Charles Fremantle, Deputy-Master of the Mint; Sir John Lubbock; Mr. Powell, Governor of the Bank of England, and Mr. R. C. Wade, Chairman of the National Provincial Bank.

Several leading artists were invited to furnish designs, and those of Mr. Thomas Brock, R. A., and Mr. E. J. Poynter, R. A., were finally selected. Mr. Brock to supply the most important part, the design for the Queen's head, together with the reverse of the half-crown, and Mr. Poynter, the reverses of the Florin and the Shilling.

The dies are now prepared for immediate operations :

The following will be the new arrangements :

Obverse of all coins . . . . .	} The Queen's head, modelled by Mr. Brock.
Reverse of Five-pound piece . . . . .	
"    Two-pound piece . . . . .	} St. George and the Dragon, by Pis- trucci.
"    Sovereign . . . . .	
"    Half-Sovereign . . . . .	
"    Crown . . . . .	

---

Reverse of Half-Crown.....	Design by Mr. Brock
“ Florin.....	{ Design by Mr.
“ Shilling.....	{ Poynter.
“ Six-pence.....	{ Design as at pres-
“ Threepence.....	{ ent.

## ENGLAND'S GOLD COINS.

The gold coins will be as follows :

The mark, or 6-8<sup>d</sup> piece, or one-third of a pound.

The seven-shilling piece, or one third of a guinea.

The half-sovereign, or 10<sup>s</sup> piece.

The half-guinea, or 10<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> piece.

The moidore, or 13<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> piece, two-thirds of a pound.

The fourteen-shilling piece, or two-thirds of a guinea.

The sovereign, or 20<sup>s</sup> piece.

The guinea, or 21<sup>s</sup> piece.

The two-pound piece.

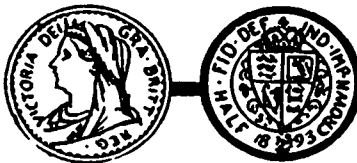
The two-guinea piece.

The five-pound piece.

Of these the sovereign and half-sovereign are the only ones in general use. The two and five pound pieces are only in partial use and the remainder are cabinet pieces. It will be noticed from the first list of coins that the five and two pound pieces, sovereign and half sovereign, are the only gold coins ordered to be coined by the Commission.

For the first time the English money will bear the title of “Empress of India,” conferred on the Queen by Disraeli.

---



### CANADIAN COINS AND MEDALS ISSUED IN 1892.

By R. W. McLACHLAN.

The past year has been one of the most prolific in new issues of Canadian coins and medals. Over a hundred varieties have been added to our collections. The larger number of these however have little if any numismatic value as they are without any artistic or local merit having been issued for no other purpose than to be sold to collectors. These will be described in a group by themselves. While the greater bulk of the coins show little striving after the beautiful; one or two, as the Simcoe medal, are excellent specimens of medallic art.

## I

## COINS ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

1. Fifty cent piece, 1892, regular type. Silver.  
This is rather rare, having been issued in British Columbia.
  2. Twenty five cent piece 1892, Silver.
  3. Ten cent piece 1892, Silver.
  4. Five cent piece 1892, Silver.
  5. One cent piece 1892, Copper.
- All of these bear the same device as former issues.

## II

## MEDALS ISSUED COMMEMORATIVE OF HISTORIC EVENTS.

*a. Province of Quebec.*

6 *obv.* EXHIBITION SOUVENIR MONTREAL 1892. A view of the grounds of the Montreal Exposition Company with Mount Royal in the distance.

*Rev.* MONTREAL, 1642. Scene of the new town founded by Maisonneuve. A number of houses and a church enclosed by walls. White metal, size 35 m.

7 *obv.* A rude view of the Exhibition building. *Ex.* EXPOSITION 1892.

*Rev.* Plain, white metal size 30 m.

These two medals were issued at the Exhibition commemorative of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Montreal.

8 *obv.* *Son Eminence E. A. Cardinal Taschereau.* \* In the field *Prêtre 1842. Jubilé, 23 août 1892.*

*Rev.* *Société St. Jean Baptiste de Québec.* In the field *Fondée en 1842, noces d'or, 22 août 1892.* Aluminium, size 48 m.

6 *obv.* The Cardinal's hat and other insignia of the office, in the centre a portrait, above *Taschereau* and a ribbon inscribed *Noces d'or de Son Eminence Cardinal*, below is a beaver and a ribbon inscribed *Noces d'or de la Société St. Jean Baptiste*; below the ribbon *Québec, 22-23 août 1892.*

*Rev.* Plain, white metal, size 48 m.

*b. Province of Ontario.*

10 *obv.* John Graves Simcoe, Lieut. Governor. A. D. 1891, A. D. 1796. Full face bust of Simcoe in military uniform.

*Rev.* Upper Canada, since 1867 Ontario; within an inner circle Representative system proclaimed Kingston, July 16, 1892. First Parliament opened at Niagara, September 17, 1792, centennial celebrated 1892. Bronze and white metal, size 49 m.

Although this medal was struck by Ellis, the dies seem to have been engraved in Birmingham. It is the finest medal issued during the year.

11 *obv.* A square and compass within a wreath of maple leaves, above 1792 1892, below Canada.

*Rev.* Centenary of Freemasonry: Canada: celebrated at Toronto, Dec. 27, 1892. White metal and silver size 29 m.

12 *obv.* Christopher Columbus 1492-1892. Full faced, bust of Columbus.

*Rev.* F. X. Paquet, numismatist Medals, coins and tokens. Bought sold & exchanged. Correspondance solicited P. O. Box 387 Ottawa.

*c. British Columbia.*

13 *obv.* "Wreck of S.S. Beaver. Lion gate, Vancouver, B.C.," Scene of the wrecked steamer. *Ex. Built 1835. Copyright 1892.*

*Rev.* This medal is out of the S, S. Beaver. The pioneer steamer on the Pacific and the first to cross the Atlantic, within an inner circle, outside the circle is a curved line and at the bottom, copyright 1892. C. W. McCain. Copper size 43 m.

14 *obv.* The late Hon. John Robson Premier of British Columbia. Bust of Robson to the right.

*Rev.* B. C. Pioneer locksmith works Victoria, B. C. In the field ESTABLISHED 1885, 58 FRONT STREET. Aluminium, size 33 m.

## III

## MEDALS ISSUED FOR OTHER OBJECTS.

*a. Province of Quebec.*

15 *obv.* MONTREAL. View of Montreal with the view in the foreground. C. TISON in small letters at the bottom.

*Rev.* SOUVENIR OF A TRIP DOWN (ST. LAWRENCE RIVER) RAPIDS. View of a steamboat running a rapid. White metal, size 33 m.

16 *obv.* SANCTUAIRE DE N.-D. DU T. S. ROSAIRE DU CAPE (Magdelaine) *Ex.* \*1694\*. View of the old church surrounded by scrollwork, above are two arches.

*Rev.* REINE DU TRES SAINT ROSAIRE PRIEZ POUR NOUS. The virgin and child handing rosaries to two females kneeling on either side, above are three arches. Brass, size 32 m.

as last.

*Rev.* Same as last. Brass, size 25 m.

18 *obv.* *Souvenir de Pèlerinage à Ste-Anne de Beaupré.* A view of the church.

*Rev.* A steamer under full steam, to the left above, *vapeur Trois Rivières*, below *se rendant à Ste-Anne.* White metal, size 33 m.

19 *obv.* *Eglise de Ste-Anne de Beaupré.* The church within an inner circle ; stars in the field St. Anne.

*Rev.* *Bonne Ste-Anne priez pour nous.* St. Anne, standing with a child in her arms, stars in the field. Brass plated, size 16 m.

20 *obv.* *Eglise de Ste-Anne de Beaupré.* View of the church on a frosted ground.

*Rev.* *Bonne Ste-Anne priez pour nous.* St. Anne, as last on frosted ground. Silver, size 14 m.

21 *obv.* *Eglise de Ste-Anne de Beaupré,* View of the church, M. underneath.

*Rev.* *Bonne Ste-Anne priez pour nous.* St. Anne, as in 19 plain ground. Silver, oval size 15 x 18.

22 *obv.* As last, front view of church.

*Rev.* As last, larger letters, Brass silvered oval size 17 x 21.

23 *obv.* As 19 plain field.

*Rev.* As 19 plain field. Silver, Fancy square with rounded sides size 19 m.

24 *obv.* *Souvenir du Pèlerinage à la bonne Ste-Anne, S. R.*

*Rev.* *Bonne Sainte-Anne priez pour nous.* St. Anne, standing with child in her arms. Ermine in field brass. Plated oval with straight sides size 27 x 33.

25 *obv.* St. Anne as in last. To the left the new church, to the right the old one, above *Bonne Ste-Anne*, below *priez pour nous.*

*Rev.* "O Bonne Ste-Anne faites que cette medaille soit pour moi une sauvegarde dans toute les dangers." Brass plated, maltese cross size 37 m,

There were a number more of the Ste. Anne de Beaupré medals issued during the year but the differences between them and those previously issued are so slight that it is difficult to describe them.

*b Province of Ontario.*

26 *obv.* *St. Hubert gun club, Ottawa.* Two guns crossed with a dogs head and a brace of birds, above *founded*, below 1884.

*Rev. St. Hubert, priez pour nous.* St. Hubert on one knee with a guardian angel behind him; Deer horse and dogs beside him. Brass size 33 m,

27 *obv.* *George Taylor, mayor of London, 1891.* Bearded head to the right.

*Rev.* View of the London, Ont., Exhibition building. Aluminium size 33 m.

This medal although bearing date 1891 was not issued until 1892. It and the following medals were struck by W. H. Banfield, Toronto.

28 *obv.* *Sir John Macdonald, G. C. B.* Bust to the left.

*Rev.* Same as last. Aluminium, size 33 m.

29 *obv.* *Hon. Wilfrid Laurier.* Bust to the left.

*Rev.* Same as 28. Aluminium, size 33 m.

30 *obv.* Same as 28.

*Rev.* Same as obverse of last, Aluminium, size 33 m.

IV

COIN COLLECTORS CARDS

*a. Province of Quebec.*

31 *obv.* *Illustrates and describes all Canadian Coins and medals.* A closed book inscribed *Canadian Coin cabinet* by *Jos. Leroux, M. D., Montreal.*

*Rev.* *This work has been honoured with a subscription from the French Government over 2,000 illustrations, price \$5.00.* Copper size 25 m.

32 *obv.* *Illustré et décrit toutes les monnaies et les médailles du Canada.* A book inscribed *La medailler du Canada* par *Jos. Leroux, M. D., Montréal.*

*Rev.* *Ouvrage honoré d'une souscription par le gouvernement Français, 2,000 gravures, prix \$5.00 l'exemplaire.* Copper size 25 m.

33 *obv.* D. Archambault, Montreal, 1892. Within an inner circle, *collectionneur de monnaies*, a cornucopia filled with coins.

*Rev.* *La Monnaie est l'Histoire du Monde.* The Western Hemisphere. White metal size 24 m.

34 *obv.* D. Archambault, Montreal, 1892. Within an inner circle *collectionneur de monnaies*. A cross potence.

*Rev.* *La Monnaie est l'Histoire du Monde.* The Western Hemisphere. White metal size 24 m.

35 *obv.* P. O. Tremblay, Montreal, 1892. A shield quartered first and fourth or three *feurs-de-lis* second and third gules across the shield is a ribbon inscribed \* *numismate.* \*

*Rev.* *Fais ce que dois adviene que pourra.* Within a wreath a shield azure two swords saltire four *feur-de-lis*. Copper and white metal 28 m.

36 *obv.* Same as last.

*Rev.* *Success to the numismatists of Canada.*

Neptune to the left in a biga drawn by water horses. White metal and copper size 28 m.

This reverse is copied from the celebrated Barbados penny. These four coins 34-37 were engraved by C. Tison, Montreal.

37 *obv.* Louis Laurin, numismatist, Gatineau Point, Que.

*Rev.* *Coins medals and tokens.* Brass size 24 m.

#### b Province of Ontario.

38 *obv.* *Good for 5cts, F. X. Paquet, in trade.*

*Rev.* *The Brunswick Blake Collender compy Check ; a billiard table* Brass size 24 m.

39 *obv.* F. X. Paquet, numismate, Ottawa, Canada.

*Rev.* *Echange de medailles, monnaies et jetons.* Copper size 29 m.

40 *obv.* L. J. Casault, Collector of rare coins, Ottawa.

*Rev.* *Coins tokens medals Bought sold & Exchanged.* Copper size 29 m.

41 *obv.* \*F. J. Grenny\* Philatelist & numismatist, Ont. Brantford.

*Rev.* *Good for 50 cents in Trade.* Brass size 29 m.

42 *obv.* Farrer Ineson Coin Collector Carlton West Ont.

*Rev.* *Canadian coins medals & tokens.* In the field *Bought sold and exchanged.* Brass size 29 m.



43 *Société numismatique d'Ottawa, Canada.* In the field *F. R. G. Campeau, président*, a large star.

Rev. \*Fondée en 1891\* 14 membres Fondateurs. In the field *F. X. Paquet, Secrétaire*, 1891-2. Nickel, size 30 m.

44 *obv. The Philatelic Society of Canada.*

Rev. Member No. 66. Aluminium, size 30 m.

## V

## BAR, ADMISSION AND OTHER CHECKS

## a. Province of Quebec

45 *obv. Club d'échecs et de dames Canadien Française de Montréal, Canada.* A chess board.

Rev. *Bon pour une année de souscription.* Copper size 25 m.

46 *obv.* Same as last.

Rev. *Fred. Riendeau, champion des joueurs de dames du Canada, 1890.* Copper size 24 m.

47 *obv. Huile Balmoral de Ludger Gravel.* Within an inner circle. *Pour essieux et machines de toutes sortes.*

Rev. *Depot pour le gros P. P. Malloux 1892.* Within an inner circle 223 & 225 rue St-Paul, Montréal, above and below are sprigs of maple. Copper size 33 m.

48 *obv. Huile Balmoral de Ludger Gravel.* Within an inner circle. *Bon pour un Bidon, No. 10.* Sprigs of maple.

Rev. Same as last. Copper size 33 m.

49 *obv.* As last but No. 20.

Rev. As 47. Copper size 33 m.

50 *obv.* As No. 48 but *Bidon No 30.*

Rev. As No. 47, Copper size 33 m.

51 *obv. Good for one passage Montreal to Longueuil S. S. Vega.*

Rev. *Wm Sclater and Co., engineers, supplies Montreal.* Aluminium, size 24 m.

52 *obv. St. Leon Mineral Water Co., Ltd. springs at St Leon Que.* A lions face.

Rev. *Good for one glass St. Leon water 1892.* Aluminium, size 21 m.

53 *obv. R. W. Williams propr. Three-Rivers P. Q.*

Rev. *Good for one glass original Coxtton water.* Brass, size 24 m.

## b. Province of Ontario.

54 *obv.* One quart Agincourt Dairy.

*Rev.* Plain brass size 25 m.

55 *obv.* One pint Agincourt dairy.

*Rev.* Plain. Aluminium, size, 23 m.

56 *obv.* The Toronto Evening News, ten stars.

*Rev.* This coin will be taken as payment of 5 cents for advertising in the Evening News. Aluminium, size 25 m.

57 *obv.* H. and W. Watson silk and felt hats Grand Opera House Block Toronto Hats blocked while you wait

*Rev.* Hats not called for in 30 days will be sold. Across the field Hat check. Aluminium, size 33 m.

58 *obv.* As last but Hatters instead of "Hats".

*Rev.* Same as last. Aluminium size 33 m.

## VI

## Advertising cards.

## Province of Ontario.

59 *obv.* A ribbon inscribed I. C. Fell. I. C. Fell and Co., C. C. Dowell above with compliments below 13 Victoria St. Toronto.

*Rev.* A long cosline ribbon inscribed Engraving and die sinking seals steel stamps etc., Embossed checks labels, dies, stencils. Aluminium size 25 m.

60 *obv.* As last but 87 Victoria street instead of "13".

*Rev.* Same as last. Aluminium, size 25 m.

61 *obv.* Exhibition souvenir 1892 Madam Ireland's herbal toilet preparations.

*Rev.* The penny of the time of our Lord. The obverse of a denarius of Tiberius. Aluminium, size 25 m.

62 *obv.* Nap. Lalonde, tabacconist &c., Ottawa, Canada.

*Rev.* Good for 5 cents in trade. Brass, size 24 m.

63 *obv.* Jos. Goodall. Cor. Augusta and Clarence Sts. In the field Grocer, Ottawa, Canada.

*Rev.* Established 1878. Good for 25 cents at my store. Copper, size 29 m.

64 *obv.* Pritchard and Andrews, Ottawa. Within an inner circle \* Engravers &c., rubber and steel, stamps seals, brass labels etc.

*Rev.* Brass Foundry, light and heavy casting. Brass, size 28 m.

## VII

## COINS STRUCK TO SELL TO COLLECTORS

*a. Province of Quebec.*

- 65 obv. *M. Foley, Gatineau point, Que.* A large star.  
Rev. *Good for 25 cents drink.* Brass size 24 m.
- 66 obv. *W. Smith, Gatineau point, Que.* A large star.  
Rev. *Good for 5 cents in trade.* Brass size 24 m.
- 67 obv. *J. B. Neveu, grocer 1891. Pte Gatineau.*  
Rev. *Good for 12½ cents in trade.* Brass size 24.
- 68 obv. *A. Labelle, Hull, P. Q., 1892. Coin rues Lac and Victoria.*  
Rev. *Bon pour 5cts à mon magasin d'épiceries et liqueurs.* Brass size 24 m.
- 69 obv. *Jos. Dubois, miners restaurant Perkins Mills.*  
Rev. *Good for one meal.* Brass, size 24 m.
- 70 obv. *C. A. E. Langlois, a maple leaf.*  
Rev. *Drink St. Leon Water.* Brass, size 20 m.

*b. Province of Ontario.*

- 72 obv. *Good for 5cts, A. Bain in Trade.*  
Rev. *The Brunswick Blake Collender Compy. Check.* A billiard table. Brass, size 24 m.  
This is an imitation of an older check.
- 73 obv. *Ottawa Canning Company limited. In the field a large 3c.*  
Rev. *One pail.* Brass, size 24 m.
- 74 obv. *The Owl's Club, Ottawa, Can.*  
Rev. *Carl 50 cents, at cards.* Brass, size 24 m.
- 75 obv. *P. Michaud ¼ 169 St. André, Ottawa, Can.*  
Rev. *A bull to the left.* Copper, size 25 m.
- 76 obv. *Delmonico Hotel, C. Gagné, Ottawa.*  
Rev. *Good for one 15cts drink.* Brass, size 24 m.
- 77 obv. *Ph. Desilets, 162 rue Rideau, Ottawa.*  
Rev. *Etabli en 1889. In the field "marchand tailleur" copper, size 29 m.*
- 78 obv. *Joseph Coté, 114 Rideau, Ottawa, Canada.*  
Rev. *Etabli en 1878, chapelier et manchonnier, Hatter and Furrier* Copper size 29 m.
- 79 obv. *Chœur de chant de l'église Ste-Anne d'Ottawa. In the field "Nap. Taylor, président, 1892."*

- Rev. Billet d'admission. Brass, size 29 m.  
 80 obv. W. Cameron, Murray St., Bytown.  
 Rev. 1867, 3<sup>rd</sup>. drink. Brass, size 24 m.  
 81 obv. R. Bayne, 1 quart.  
 Rev. Plain brass, size 24 m.  
 82. obv. R. Bayne, 1 pint.  
 Rev. Plain brass, size 27 m.  
 83 obv. Globe Hotel, I. Daze, Clarkton, Ont.  
 Rev. Good for 10 cents at the bar. Brass, size 29 m.  
 84 obv. As last.  
 Rev. Good for 5 cents at the bar. Brass, size 20 m.  
 85 obv. Ottawa Bakery, 1 Dompierre and Co.  
 Rev. Plain, size 24 m.  
 86 obv. Ottawa Bakery, 1/2 Dompierre and Co.  
 Rev. Plain, size 19 m.  
 87 obv. L. G. Marineau, 288 Clarence St. In the field "Baker,  
 Ottawa, Can."
- Rev. Good for 1 loaf of bread. Brass, size 24 m.  
 88 obv. L. G. Marineau, Ottawa, Canada, boulanger.  
 Rev. Bon pour 1 pain. Brass, 24 m.  
 89 obv. As last.  
 Rev. Bon pour 1/2 pain. Brass, size 19 m.  
 90 obv. Elie Renaud, 349 rue Clarence, Ottawa.  
 Rev. Bon pour un voyage de bois. Copper, size 29 m.  
 91 obv. E. Renaud, 325 rue Clarence, Ottawa.  
 Rev. Bon pour 1 pain. Brass, size 24 m.  
 92 obv. As last.  
 Rev. Bon pour 1/2 pain. Brass, size 20 m.  
 93 obv. P. McEvoy, grocer, 101 Rideau St., Ottawa, Canada.  
 Rev. Established 1886. Good for 25 cents in trade at my store.  
 Brass, size 26 m.  
 94 obv. As last.  
 Rev. Established 1886, 10 cents in trade at my store. Brass, size  
 24 m.  
 95 obv. As 92.  
 Rev. Good for 5 cts at my store. Brass, size 19 m.  
 96 obv. Grand Bazar, Ste. Anne, Ottawa.  
 Rev. Admission 10 cts. Copper, size 24 m.

97 obv. As last.

Rev. Bon pour un billet de 10 cts. Copper, size 24 m.

98 obv. As 95.

Rev. Bon pour un billet de 5 cts. Copper, size 19 m.

99 obv. Orphelant St. Joseph, kermesse, Ottawa.

Rev. Bon pour 25 centins. Nickel 24 m.

100 obv. As last.

Rev. Bon pour 10 centins. Copper, size 29 m.

101 obv. As 98.

Rev. Bon pour 5 centins. Brass, size 19 m.

The whole of these, from No 65 were struck at the one establishment, from all I can learn they were not ordered or used by the firms, whose names they bear. In another article will be found a more detailed account of how they are produced.

102 obv. B. Rothwell, 1 pint.

Rev. Plain. Aluminium, size 28 m.

103 obv. B. Rothwell, 1 quart.

Rev. Field plain at the bottom in small letters "Pritchard and Andrews, Ottawa. Aluminium, size 26 m. \*

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

The Meeting for January was held at the Natural History Society, on the 17th of that month, Hon. Judge Baby, President, in the chair.

There was a full attendance of members.

A letter from the President, thanking the members for his reelection to the office, was read by the Secretary.

A similar letter from Hon. Senator Edward Murphy, 1st Vice-President, was also read.

Mr. Henry Mott presented a photograph of the portrait of Père Paul Lejeune, side by side with the one published as the historian

\* NOTE.—I feel that some explanation is due to Collectors for publishing the foregoing table of those "CHECKS", under the head of "Canadian Numismatics"; They are calculated only to drag the science of numismatics into the mire. I publish the long list as a farmer would nail a hawk to his barn door, as a warning to other birds of prey, in the hope that every true collector and lover of the art may carefully avoid them. The makers of such things should have struck them all in brass, although the fact of issuing such rubbish is of itself sufficiently brazenfaced.

Charlevoix, as a frontispiece to J. G. Shea's translation of that author. Both portraits are reproduced in Mr. Justin Winsor's, "*Critical and Descriptive History of America.*"

They appear to be portraits of the same person (Paul Le Jeune) and in that case, the portrait usually accepted as that of Charlevoix is not authenticated.\*

The Secretary announced the receipt of an Invitation :—

" Au Président et aux Membres de la Société d'assister au service solennel qui sera célébré le Samedi 21 Janvier 1893 a l'occasion du centième anniversaire de la mort du Roi Louis XVI."

Dr S. Nichols exhibited :—

A coin called a "Turner" of the reign of Charles II, dated 1671, and a volume of "Portraits and Relics of Illustrious Naval Heroes," published in London in 1891.

Mr. DeLery Macdonald read a letter addressed to Dr Leprohon, from Mr. Mason, President of the Chicago Historical Society, asking for the identification of a portrait of Lemoyne de Bienville, the founder of New Orleans, which it is intended to exhibit in the Chicago National Building.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan read a very interesting paper on "Some Fabrications in Canadian Coins." A vote of thanks was carried, and it was agreed that only an abstract of the paper be published, omitting all personal allusions, for which the Society might be held responsible.

The regular monthly meeting was held at the Natural History Society, on the 14th February, with a fair attendance of members.

Mr. J. B. Learmont, V. P. in the chair.

Amongst several interesting exhibits, Mr. G. H. Birch showed a copy of the "Northern Traveller," published at New York in 1826, containing a chapter on Montreal, on the title page the volume bears the autograph of Mr. Bibaud ; also a later edition of the same work, with routes to Niagara and Quebec ; published in 1834.

Mr. DeLery Macdonald reported that no further correspondence has taken place in connection with the Exhibition at Chicago.

The following gentlemen were elected as ordinary members,

Messrs James Cristine, Ernest Bertrand and H. R. Ames, and Dr

(\*) See *Canadian Antiquarian*, Vol. II, New Series, No. 4, page 227.

L. D. Mignault, and Hon. Judge Alley of Charlottetown, P. E. I., as an Honorary Member.

Messrs Benjamin Sulte, of Ottawa, and Archibald McNeil, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., were elected as corresponding members.

The meeting for March was held on the evening of the 21st of that month, with an average attendance of members.

In the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, Mr. Henry Mott was elected to preside.

After routine business, the following donations were announced by the Secretary.

From Mr. G. C. Adams.

A "Lion" Shilling of George IV.

From Mr. Griffin. 3 Aluminium Medalets.

From the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, 7th Annual Report of the Bureau.

A Dictionary of the Dakota Language, and a Bibliography of the Athapascan Language, edited by James Constantine Pilling.

From Dr S. Nichols.

A proof copy (in excellent preservation) of the Plan of Quebec, which was published to accompany "Hawkins' Picture of Quebec."

And an interesting *brochure* from the New England Historic Genealogical Society. "Proceedings at the Annual Meeting held January 4th 1893."

Thanks were voted, and the Secretary was requested to convey the same to the various donors.

Mr. W. D. Lighthall was elected as delegate to represent the Society at the Annual Meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, to be held at Ottawa in May.

Mr. Mott read a paper on "The North West Company and Early Trade in Wisconsin," and also a short account of the "Early paper Currency in Maryland" describing the dead-lock between the two branches of the Legislature regarding an increase in the issue of the same.

Both papers will be found in the present number of the "*Antiquarian*."

## PREMIER FORT FRONTENAC

## I

KENTÉ est ainsi épilé par les Français qui, durant les années 1668-72, eurent à écrire ce nom. Il doit être sauvage car M. Dollier et ses contemporains l'adoptent comme un terme connu ; s'il était français on nous l'aurait probablement expliqué. Certains auteurs écrivent Quinté, mais l'orthographe ne signifie rien ici, pas même à nous rendre la prononciation primitive.

L'*Antiquarian* d'avril 1875, page 179 n'a pas l'air de savoir à quelle date ce nom apparaît dans l'histoire ; il mentionne le mot latin *quinta* qui désignerait les cinq baies du chenal de cet endroit, mais comment les prêtres l'auraient-ils transformé en kenté ? La meilleure supposition à faire c'est que le mot est sauvage. M. Dollier, en 1672, écrit Quenté et Kenté, mais il adopte presque toujours cette dernière épellation. M. Jacques Viger dit dans une note au bas de la page : " On écrit aujourd'hui Quinté, " ce qui n'explique rien du tout.

Au sujet des guerres dirigées contre les Iroquois au moment où commença la mission de Kenté, il est bon de dire que, cette même année 1669, la tribu des Agniers ou Mohawks n'était pas, plus épargnée que les quatre autres cantons iroquois.

La *Relation* de 1670, pages 22-27 raconte ces évènements : " Une des choses les plus considérables que j'aie à écrire, est l'attaque de Gandaouagué, qui est l'une de nos meilleures bourgades, et la plus avancée vers le pays ennemi. " Le Père Jean Pierron, auteur de ces lignes, était missionnaire chez les Agniers ; le pays ennemi dont il parle était la région située au sud-est d'Albany. " Le dix-huit août 1669, trois cents de la nation des Loups, qui habitent le long de la mer, vers Boston, se présentèrent devant la palissade dès la pointe du jour. " L'assaut fut manqué et les loups se mirent en retraite, après avoir eu un homme tué. Les Iroquois les poursuivirent jusqu'à ce qu'ils eussent pris ou assommé une cinquantaine de ces guerriers, mais en perdant eux-mêmes quarante hommes. " Ces guerres affaiblissent terriblement l'Agnieronnon et, ses victoires mêmes, qui lui coûtent toujours du sang, ne contribuent pas peu à l'épuiser. " Peu après, les Agniers, ayant fait un appel aux tribus iroquoises, une brigade de quatre cents hommes alla attaquer " un des forts de l'ennemi, situé



proche de Mannate, " mais le coup manqua parceque la fortification était imprenable. Il n'y eut en tout que deux Iroquois de blessés. Les Loups ne firent aucune poursuite. Manhate se nommait officiellement New-York depuis trois années. Ces loups portaient en langue sauvage le nom de Mahingans ou Mahinganac ou Mahiganiaks ; les Anglais en firent *Mohicans*.

Ils résidaient par groupes au bord de la mer, depuis la rivière Penabecot dans le Maine jusqu'au Connecticut. Dès l'époque de Champlain, alors que les Algonquins étaient maîtres du Saint-Laurent depuis Tadoussac jusqu'à Montréal et de toute la rivière Ottawa, les Loups rôdaient par petits détachements autour de Québec et des Trois-Rivières, se rendaient incommodes et même dangereux, mais affectaient d'agir en amis. Un certain nombre d'entre eux se joignirent aux Iroquois vers 1640, mais dix ans plus tard l'entente était rompue, la guerre déclarée entre eux et par ce fait les habitants de la colonie française regardaient les loups comme leurs alliés, les confondant avec les Sokakis et les Abenakis, peuples du Maine, que nous savions être attirés vers nous. Peut-on dire que leur vrai nom était " les Delawares ", comme l'écrit M. C. H. Branchaud dans l'*Antiquarian* de janvier dernier, page 14 ? Je mettrais plutôt ceci : " Ethnographiquement, ils appartenaient à la grande division qui porte le nom de Delaware, comme les Andastes, les Iroquois, les Neutres, les Petunex et les Hurons, formaient une même famille, bien que demeurant en divers lieux et séparés en deux groupes hostiles. " J'ajouterai que les Delawares occupaient originairement la Pennsylvanie et l'Ohio. On les retrouva dans l'Ohio en 1759, connus des Français sous le nom de Loups. Ils diminuèrent de plus en plus en nombre et leur débris gagna l'ouest où ils portent le nom de *Stockbridge Indians*. La branche qui est restée dans l'histoire sous le nom de Mohicans était surtout fixée sur les côtes du Connecticut, de Long Island et du Maine. A la page 106 de l'*Antiquarian* de juillet 1892 j'ai mentionné les Loups de la vallée de l'Ohio, parce que ces sauvages allaient en guerre jusqu'à Chicago et, dès 1680 on les rencontre dans le pays des Illinois.

Ce qui précède se rattache étroitement aux derniers articles publiés dans l'*Antiquarian*. Ce qui va suivre est consacré à la fondation du premier fort Frontenac ou Cataracoui. Je me borne à des citations principalement :

" M. de Fénélon, voyant que le succès de la mission de Kenté (1870) ne répondait ni aux efforts ni aux sacrifices qu'on y faisait, prit la résolution de se consacrer à l'éducation des jeunes enfants sauvages. Il crut avec raison que c'était un des moyens les plus efficaces de travailler à la conversion et à la civilisation de ces peuples déçus. Le moment semblait très favorable pour reprendre ce projet, plusieurs fois tenté et toujours abandonné. Les Iroquois brisaient peu à peu les liens qui les avaient retenus jusque-là dans leur étroit territoire : ils cherchaient à se rapprocher des Français à mesure qu'ils subissaient l'influence du christianisme." (1)

Le 2 novembre 1672, M. de Fontenac écrivait au ministre : " M. de Courcelles vous parlera d'un poste qu'il avait projeté sur le lac Ontario, qu'il croit être de la dernière nécessité pour empêcher les Iroquois de porter aux Hollandais les pelleteries qu'ils vont chercher chez les Outaouais et les obliger de nous les apporter, comme il est juste, puisqu'ils viennent faire leurs chasses sur nos terres. Cet établissement appuierait même la mission que messieurs de Montréal (le séminaire de Saint-Sulpice) ont déjà à Kenté, et je vous supplie d'être persuadé que je n'épargnerai ni mes soins ni mes peines, ni ma vie même, s'il est nécessaire, pour essayer de faire quelque chose qui puisse vous plaire." (2)

Frontenac ajoutait qu'il irait former cet établissement dès le printemps, c'est-à-dire avant le retour des vaisseaux de France et par conséquent avant que la réponse de Colbert n'eût pu lui parvenir. Nous verrons plus loin qu'il ne fut pas précisément approuvé d'avoir agi de la sorte.

M. Perrot, gouverneur de Montréal, de la parenté de Talon, redouta une concurrence contre son commerce de pelleteries et se porta à la violence contre les Outaouais qui demandaient de prendre les ordres de M. Frontenac en matière de traite.

" Dès son arrivée en Canada, M. de Frontenac résolut de fonder un grand établissement de commerce sur le lac Ontario, au lieu même que M. de Courcelles était allé visiter l'année précédente, d'y construire un fort et d'y tenir des hommes avec des marchandises, pour les donner aux sauvages en échange de leurs pelleteries. Dans

(1) L'abbé Hospice Verrean *Journal de l'Instruction publique*, 1804, p. 61.

(2) Correspondance des gouverneurs, manuscrit.

ce but, il put avoir pour motif le lieu de la colonie en général et croire qu'il le procurerait par là, comme le pensait M. de Courcelles, qui avait eu déjà le dessein de cet établissement. Les Iroquois, dit-on, offraient alors de fournir aux Outaouais toutes les marchandises dont ils avaient besoin et de les échanger pour leurs pelleteries, sur les bords du lac Ontario : M. de Frontenac, par cet établissement, voulait traverser et ruiner ce commerce, dont le succès aurait été nuisible à celui de la colonie.

“ En arrivant en Canada, M. de Frontenac trouva que M. Perrot, gouverneur de Montréal, avait déjà formé, dans l'île de son nom, un établissement de commerce qui, par sa position avancée, le mettait à même de recevoir de première main, par M. de Brucy son commis, toutes les fourrures des Sauvages qui descendaient dans la colonie par le fleuve Saint-Laurent et par la rivière des Outaouais ; et on soupçonna M. de Frontenac d'avoir voulu, par la construction de son fort au lac Ontario, se former à lui-même un établissement plus avancé dans les terres et plus considérable encore, et le faire valoir par le moyen de M. de la Salle qui entra d'abord dans ses intérêts....

“ L'empressement que M. de Frontenac fit paraître pour construire ce fort, avant même d'avoir consulté le ministre, peut donner à penser qu'il ne mit tant de diligence que parcequ'il craignait que le gouvernement ne fût pas favorable à son dessein : sachant bien qu'on n'était pas en état de tenir garnison dans ce lieu éloigné, ni d'y envoyer des Français pour y former une colonie....

“ M. de Frontenac ayant donc résolu de construire ce fort avant le retour des vaisseaux et dès que la fonte des glaces aurait rendu navigable le fleuve Saint-Laurent, s'occupait sans délai des moyens qu'il aurait à prendre pour exécuter son dessein. Il se voyait sans troupes, sans argent, sans munitions, sans canots dans un pays dont il ne connaissait presque pas encore la situation, ni le caractère de ceux qui l'habitaient. Pour se procurer les hommes et les bras nécessaires, il dissimula d'abord son dessein aux Canadiens, et leur donna seulement à entendre qu'au printemps il irait parcourir toute l'étendue de son gouvernement, pour connaître le pays, se faire voir aux Sauvages et les assurer de la protection du roi, pourvu qu'ils gardassent la paix avec nous. M. de Courcelle, pour ne pas s'exposer aux insultes des Iroquois, n'avait entrepris le même

voyage qu'avec une escorte de cinquante-six personnes ; M. de Frontenac alléguait cet exemple et ordonna aux habitants de Québec, des Trois-Rivières, de Ville-Marie et d'autres lieux, de lui fournir à leurs propres frais, un certain nombre d'hommes qui l'accompagnaient et des canots, tant pour conduire son escorte que pour transporter tous les objets qui lui étaient nécessaires, et invita aussi à l'accompagner dans ce voyage les officiers établis dans le pays. Pour légitimer ces corvées extraordinaires, qui auraient pu exciter de justes murmures, il fit entendre qu'il voulait aller avec cette suite nombreuse, afin de faire paraître aux yeux des Sauvages quelques marques de la jouissance du gouverneur et de les contenir plus aisément par la crainte ; et sous ce même prétexte, sachant que M. de Courcelle était allé dans leur pays en bateau plat, malgré les rapides et les courants, il fit construire deux bateaux semblables qui pouvaient porter chacun seize hommes et beaucoup de vivres, et les arma même de quelques pièces de canon, après les avoir fait peindre l'un et l'autre, ce qui était encore nouveau dans le pays.

Il était à craindre que les Iroquois, instruits de ces préparatifs, n'en prissent quelque alarme. M. de Frontenac écrivit de Québec à M. de La Salle, qui demeurait à Villemarie, de partir de là aussitôt que la navigation serait ouverte et d'aller à Onnontagné, rendez-vous ordinaire de toutes les nations iroquoises, pour les avertir que son dessein était simplement de visiter la mission et l'établissement des prêtres de Saint-Sulpice à Kenté. Il ajoutait qu'il les invitait à envoyer dans ce lieu des députés de chaque nation afin que le gouverneur-général leur confirmât, de la part du roi de France, tout ce qui leur avait été promis par les gouverneurs précédents, et qu'il put recevoir d'eux, par leurs députés, de nouvelles marques de soumission et d'obéissance. Il lui marquait encore qu'il pourrait aller chez les quatre autres nations iroquoises, pour leur donner les mêmes assurances, s'il le jugeait à propos ; et en exécution de ces ordres, La Salle, dès le commencement du mois de mai, partit de Villemarie.

“ Le fleuve Saint-Laurent était dont devenu navigable, M. de Frontenac envoya d'abord de Québec à Villemarie les munitions de guerre, avec les autres choses nécessaires à son dessein. Il partit lui-même le 3 du mois de juin, accompagné d'une partie de la garnison du château Saint-Louis, de ses gardes et de ses volontaires, après avoir donné ordre à M. Prévost, major de la place, de le suivre avec

toutes les brigades des habitants des côtes et des lieux circonvoisins, de manière à être rendus à Villemarie le 24 du même mois. Chemin faisant, il visita les officiers établis sur la route, qui s'efforcèrent à l'envie de le fêter, et arriva ainsi à Villemarie le 15, sur les cinq heures du soir . . . Durant treize jours qu'il séjourna dans cette ville, il fut sans cesse occupé, tant à préparer ce qui était nécessaire pour la construction de son fort, qu'à diviser en brigades et en escadres les habitants et les canots qu'il avait mis en réquisition au nom du roi, et à donner à chacun des commandements, en réglant le rang qu'ils tiendraient dans la marche, ce qui ne lui donna pas peu d'exercice." (1)

" Invisiblement, M. de Fénélon avait été amené à élargir le cercle de son zèle. C'est au milieu de ces nombreux travaux que vint le surprendre l'arrivée à Montréal de M. de Frontenac. M. de Fénélon dut s'empresseur de venir saluer son ami qui était reçu sur son passage, mais principalement à Montréal, avec tout le respect et tout l'enthousiasme qu'il avait déjà su inspirer aux différentes classes du pays. M. de Frontenac se rendait à Kente, afin d'intimider les Iroquois par le déploiement des forces de la colonie, et de les tenir en bride par la fondation d'un fort à l'entrée du lac Ontario. Voulant mettre à profit pour son voyage les lumières et l'expérience de l'ancien missionnaire, et lui donner au même temps l'occasion de revoir des lieux pour lui si pleins de souvenirs, il s'en fit accompagner ainsi que d'un autre prêtre de Saint-Sulpice, M. l'abbé d'Urfé. Tous deux lui furent utiles dans une entreprise où il fallait en même temps ménager l'amour-propre de ces barbares et les forcer à reconnaître la suprématie française." (2)

" M. d'Urfé et M. de Fénélon, venus de Kenté, et alors présents à Villemarie, devaient accompagner l'armée dans ce voyage, et ce dernier, le 24 juin, fête de saint Jean-Baptiste, prêcha à l'église paroissiale et fit dans son discours l'éloge du gouverneur général. M. de Frontenac, qui voulait éviter les rapides du saut Saint-Louis, où l'on n'aurait pu faire passer tous les objets nécessaires à l'établissement de son fort, ordonna aux habitants de réparer le chemin qui conduisait de là à La Chine, et par ce moyen fit transporter tous ces

(1). Faillon : *Histoire de la Colonie* III. 456-62.

(2). M. l'abbé Hospice Verreau, *Journal de l'Instruction Publique*, 1864, p. 62.

objets en charrette sans aucun accident. Enfin le 26 et le 27 juin, il ordonna aux troupes de se réunir dans ce lieu, et s'y rendit lui-même le 28 au soir. Il les avait divisées en neuf escouades, en y comprenant celle des Hurons et des Algonquins qui l'accompagnaient ; et chaque escadre se composant de dix à douze canots, il avait ainsi près de cent vingt canots, outre les deux bateaux plats, et environ quatre cents hommes. " (1)

La Salle avait persuadé à Frontenac que la position la plus avantageuse pour la construction d'un fort était, non la baie de Quinté, mais Cataracoui, situé à l'endroit où le Saint-Laurent s'échappe du lac Ontario, et ce gouverneur donna ordre de choisir Cataracoui. Frontenac arriva au grand lac et forma sa flottille en ordre de bataille. Quatre divisions de canots composaient la première. Suivaient deux petits navires armés de canons. Venait ensuite le gouverneur général entouré de son état-major, de sa garde et des gentilshommes volontaires. A sa droite étaient les canots des Trois-Rivières ; à sa gauche ceux des Sauvages alliés. Deux autres divisions fermaient la marche, qui se faisait lentement, en mesures, pour paraître plus imposante. (2)

" Durant la marche, le 9 juillet, l'on vit arriver, sur les six heures du soir, deux canots d'Iroquois qui apportaient à M. de Frontenac des lettres de M. de La Salle. Il lui mandait que, nonobstant l'appréhension que les Iroquois avaient témoignée de son approche, ils s'étaient enfin résolus d'aller à Kenté, et qu'ils l'y attendaient au nombre de plus de deux cents, des plus anciens et des plus considérables de leur nation, pour l'assurer de leur obéissance. Il ajoutait, cependant, qu'ils avaient eu de la peine à prendre cette résolution, par jalousie pour ceux de Kenté, que le gouverneur, qui allait ainsi les visiter, semblait préférer à tous les autres. Si M. de Frontenac avait témoigné d'abord l'intention de construire son fort à Kenté pour appuyer ainsi, comme il écrivait à Colbert la mission des prêtres de Saint-Sulpice, il paraît que ce n'était là qu'un motif fort accessoire et qu'au fond il avait dessein de l'établir non à Kenté, dont les terres avaient déjà été données aux missionnaires de ce lieu,

(1) Fallon : *Histoire de la Colonie*, III. 462.

(2) Gabriel Gravier : *Etablissements de Carélier de la Salle*, supplément, pages 40-42.

---

mais à vingt lieues de là et à l'embouchure de la Rivière de Katarakoui. Avant son départ de Villemarie, il avait résolu, en effet, de visiter ce lieu, l'ayant jugé déjà, par l'examen de la carte et après beaucoup de consultations, comme très propre pour l'établissement qu'il méditait aussi, quoiqu'il eut fait assigner aux sauvages la mission de Kenté, comme le lieu du rendez-vous, pour leur faire connaître l'établissement qu'il voulait former en ce lieu, il pria M. de Fénelon et M. d'Urfé de prendre les devants et d'aller en toute diligence à Kenté, pour inviter les Iroquois à se rendre à l'embouchure de Katarakoui." (1)

Ces textes valent mieux, ainsi reproduits intégralement, que si je m'en servais pour dresser une narration de mon cru, ce qui arriverait dans le cas où je serais en mesure de fournir des documents inédits importants sur cette matière, mais à défaut de ceux-ci, je me borne à grouper ce qui est imprimé dans divers ouvrages. Après les articles *Kenté*, *Cataracoui* et *Premier Fort Frontenac* nous continuerons cette partie de l'histoire du lac Ontario.

BENJAMIN SULTE.

---

(1) Fallon · *Histoire de la Colonie*, III. 461.

**ERRATA.**

By accident the last number of the "Antiquarian" was printed without a considerable number of the pages being read ; and it is to be regretted that many typographical errors appear in it, and we ask our readers to accept this explanation and apology. There are two errors in the article headed "Chronologie" on page 22, which we beg to correct :—The opening of the Victoria Bridge for traffic is set down as "having been opened for traffic in 1860, by the Prince of Wales," it is however, without doubt that the first train passed through the Bridge on November 24th 1859, nine months before the visit of the Prince, and trains ran continuously after that date.

It is also stated that the first using of the electric light in Montreal was by the Harbour Commissioners in 1877, the correct date of the Harbour being illuminated by the electric light was June 11th 1880.

We make these corrections for order's sake, the typographical errors are unfortunately beyond control.

*Eds. Can. Antiquarian.*

---



# LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE

**Bureau Principal : Montreal**

**ETABLIE en 1834**

CAPITAL PAYÉ.....\$1,200,000  
FONDS DE RESERVE.....480,000

Bureau de direction :

Jacques Grenier, Ecr.....Président | J. S. Bousquet.....Caissier  
George Brush, Ecr.....Vice-Président | Wm. Richer.....Assistant-Caissier  
Arthur Gagnon.....Inspecteur

M. Branchaud, Ecr. ; Wm. Francis, Ecr. ; Chs. Lacaille, Ecr. ; Alph. Leclair, Ecr.,  
— Succursales —

Québec, Basse-Ville.....P. R. DuMoulin, gerant  
Québec, St-Roch.....Nap. Iavoie, "  
Trois-Rivières.....P. F. Panneton, "  
St-Jean, Qué.....Ph. Beaudoin, "  
St-Rémi, Qué.....C. Bédard, "  
Saint-Jérôme, Qué.....J. A. Théberge, "  
Coaticook.....J. B. Gendreau, "  
Montréal, rue Ste-Catherine-Est.....A. Fournier, "  
Montréal, rue Notre-Dame-Ouest.....H. St-Mars, "

— Agents en Canada —

Ontario.....Molson's Bank et ses succursales  
Nouveau-Brunswick.....Banque de Montréal  
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....Bank of Nova Scotia  
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....Merchant's Bank of Halifax

— Agents aux Etats-Unis —

New-York.....The National Bank of the Republic  
Boston.....National Revere Bank

— Correspondants en Europe —

Angleterre.....The Alliance Bank Limited, Londres  
France.....Le Crédit Lyonnais, Paris

**CENTENNIAL FIRST PRIZES GOLD and BRONZE MEDALS**

## LANTHIER & CO.

### Hatters and Furriers

1663 NOTRE DAME STREET,

**Montreal**

*Brilliantly Lighted Fur Show-Rooms always open.*

## Girouard's Tailoring Establishment

**AND GENT'S FURNISHING**

1633 Notre Dame Street,

**MONTREAL.**

Facing St. Jean-Baptiste St.

**V. GIROUARD,**

**Proprietor.**

## LA BANQUE JACQUES-CARTIER

**Bureau Principal, Montreal**

CAPITAL PAYÉ.....\$500,000 | RESERVE.....\$150,000

— Directeurs —

Alph. Desjardins, M. P., président ; A. S. Hamelin, vice-pres. ; Lucien Huot, Du mont Laviolette, A. L. de Martigny.

— Bureau principal —

A. L. de Martigny, directeur-gérant.  
D. W. Brunet, assistant-gérant.  
Tancrede Bienvenu, inspecteur.

2

# Lyman's

**ROYAL CANADIAN PERFUMES**  
**FINE FLORAL EXTRACTS**  
**SACHET and TOILET POWDERS**  
**COLOGNE and LAVENDERS**



Trade Mark

If unable to obtain these from your local druggist send five cents for samples and price list and show card to

**LYMAN SONS & CO., 384 St. Paul St., Montreal**

**MONTREAL MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS**

Corner St. Catherine and Alexander Streets.

I respectfully beg to direct your attention to the fact that I am now fully equipped for the manufacture of Wooden Mantel pieces in all styles. My exceptional appointments for designing and manufacturing, enable me to offer advantages in design and price not to be had elsewhere.

All the work is done on the premises, thereby saving the cost of an agent (or middle man). The largest and best assortment of all kinds of tiles for fireplace and other works, to be had in the Dominion.

Grates of all kinds, English and American Register, Brass Goods, Gas Logs and Fires, and all kinds of Fire-place Furniture.

Estimates given for the work not complete in the building, including Mantel piece, Grate, Tiles, &c., &c.

Marble, Slate, and Iron Mantel piece, as usual, in great variety.

Agent for the Boston Terra Cotta Company, for Maw & Co. (tiles), Shropshire England, Steel & Garland, (grates), Sheffield, Villeroy and Boch, (Falcones), Dresden

Respectfully yours,

**ROBERT REED.**

**" Documents Inédits sur le Colonel de Longueuil "**

**BY M. DEBEAUXEU**

**PRICE, . . . . . 35 Cents**

Apply 32 University Street, . . . . . **MONTREAL.**

**MONONGAHELA DE BEAUXEU**

**32 UNIVERSITY STREET . . . . . MONTREAL**

COLLECTOR IN

Stamps, Coins, Metals and Tokens, Pre-Historic Relics, American and Foreign, Rare Books, Pamphlets, Bric-à-Brac, Arms Armor, &c.

**W. L. BASTIAN**

**COLLECTOR**

**Canadian Coins & Medals**

-AND-

**BRITISH WAR DECORATIONS**

**223 ST. CATHERINE STREET, . . . . . MONTREAL.**

Correspondance solicited.

# ACADEMY of MUSIC

HENRY THOMAS, LESSEE AND MANAGER.

Monday and Tuesday Evenings  
April 17th and 18th.

## MAPLESON OPERATIC CO'Y

Under the direction of COLONEL HENRY MAPLESON.

Comprising the following celebrated Artists :

Mme. Laura Schirmer - Mapleson,

Royal and Imperial Court Singer, Prima Donna of the principal European Opera Houses; Mademoiselle Thea-Dorri, Prima Donna Contralto of Milan Opera House and Royal Italian Opera House; Signor Berthold-Barren, Primo Tenore Royal Italian and German Opera; Signor Sartori, Primo Basso Royal Italian Opera, St. Petersburg and London, and Metropolitan Opera House, New-York; Mr. Isadore Luckstone, Solo Pianist to the Emperor of Austria, Conductor Beethoven Orchestral Concerts, &c., late with Nordica-Sealchi-Campani company.  
A grand programme comprising selections from the favorite Operas

### FADETTE CARMEN

And the entire Act Third of Gounod's immortal Opera

## ❖ FAUST ❖

MARGHERITE :

### MME LAURA SCHIRMER-MAPLESON

Complete scenery, costumes, properties, calcium lights and stage effects.  
Entire change of programme for TUESDAY EVENING with the exception of "FAUST," which will be given both nights.  
The entire production under the management of Mr. FRED. C. WHITNEY.  
Seats on Sale at Nordheimer's Music Store. Prices \$1 75c., 50c. Gallery 25c.

---

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager.

### Three Nights. Matinee Saturday

Beginning Thursday Evening, April 20th. the Shakespearean event.  
Engagement of Miss

## JULIA MARLOWE,

Assisted by Mr. ROBERT TABER, and H. A. Weaver, sr., Mrs. M. A. Pennoyer, Giles Shine, Marie A. Knowles, William Stewart, Edmund Lawrence, Dodson Mitchell, Edward Howard, Eugenia Linderman, J. M. Franceour, Kittle Wilson, Thomas Coleman, Kate Burns, William Boag, Frank Colfax, Daniel Finn.

FRED STINSON, Sole Manager.

Repertory entirely of Shakespeare's Works.—Thursday Evening and Saturday Matinee, Romeo and Juliet. Friday Evening, As you Like it. Saturday Evening Twelfth Night.

Prices, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c. 50c. Gallery, 25c. At Nordheimer's and Thos. Allan & Co., 2200 St. Catherine Street. Sale of seats begins MONDAY, April 17th.

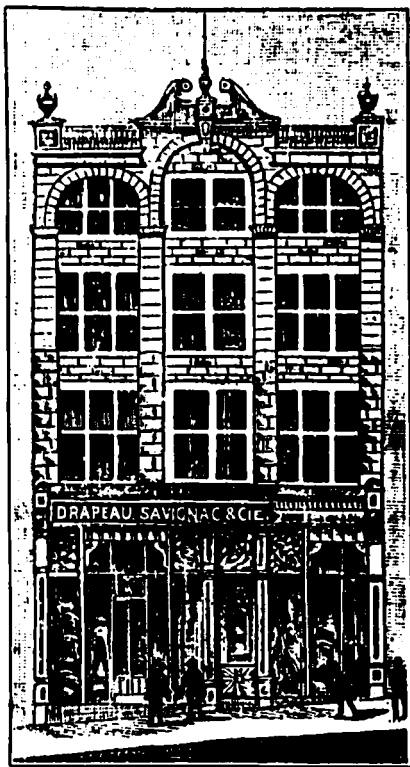
4  
A. DEMERS

C. BRUNET

Faisant affaires sous le nom de

# Drapeau, Savignac & Cie

No 140 RUE ST. LAURENT



No 140 RUE ST. LAURENT

**Ferblantiers, Plombiers, Couvreur et Poseurs d'Appareils de Chauffage.**

*Assortiment très varié et très complet d'Ustensiles de Cuisine, Coutellerie, Lampes, Gazeliers, Brackets, Globes, etc.*

Ils se chargent de tout ouvrage, tel que Couverture en ardoise, en fer-blanc, en tôle galvanisée et toutes espèces de réparation à des prix très modérés. Spécialité pour la pose et le réparation des fournaies à l'eau chaude, à vapeur, haute et basse pression, des fournaies à air chaud, le tout à des prix défilant toute compétition.

# THEO. DELAGE

**PEINTRE DECORATEUR**

Coin des rues Sainte-Catherine et Wood,

**Nos 2975 et 2977**

Partie Ouest,

**MONTREAL.**

TOUTES SORTES D'OUVRAGES EN

**Peinture, Blanchissage, Tapissage, Vitrage et Ferronnerie**

**EXECUTES AVEC SOIN ET A DES PRIX MODERES**

Téléphone Bell 3473.

---

## L. BLANCHET

**Fine Clothing and Furnishing Goods**

**Fine Tailoring a Specialty**

**19 ST. LAWRENCE ST.**

**MONTREAL.**

An Elegant Line of Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Clothing  
to sell lower for Cash than any House in the Dominion.

---

## J. B. RESTHER & FILS

**ARCHITECTES**

**Bureaux, Batisse Imperiale**

**No 107 Rue Saint-Jacques**

Téléphone Bell 1800

MM. RESTHER se chargeront d'évaluations, expropriations  
mesurages, expertises, arbitrages, etc.

**J. W. ROBERTS**



**LONDON SADDLERY**

**336 ST. JAMES Street**

English Riding Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Light colored harness for Shetland, Cob, and full sized horses. The largest and best assorted stock ; direct importer of best English Saddlery.

---

**Henry and N. E. Hamilton**

--- HIGH CLASS ---

**DRY GOODS IMPORTERS**

Always on hand full assortment

Household Linens, Flannels, Blankets,  
Comforters, Rugs, Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL NOVELTIES IN

Millinery, Mantles, Boots and Shoes, Silverwear, Banqueting  
and Piano Lamps.

Family mourning of every description

**FIRST CLASS DRESS MAKING AT SHORT NOTICE.**

---

**Henry & N. E. Hamilton**

Victoria Square and St. James Street

**MONTREAL**

Established  
1842

Luncheon & Dining Rooms

No. 219

St. James St

Breakfast, Dinner and Tea.

Alexander

Open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

**ALEXANDER'S Cough Drops for Colds, Coughs and Hoarseness,**

All kinds of Cakes and Fancy do fresh daily, Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

**CHARLES ALEXANDER, 219 St. James St.**

---

**DRS. TRESTLER & GLOBENSKY**

Chirurgiens-Dentistes

**2 — RUE SAINT-DENIS — 2**

**MONTREAL.**

L'extraction des dents se fait sous l'influence de l'éther, du chloroforme ou du gaz hilariant, ou sans agents, au choix de la pratique.

**Les personnes qui arrivent le matin par  
vapeur ou par chemin de fer**

pourront retourner le soir du même jour avec leur dentier, si elles font leurs commandes immédiatement après leur arrivée le matin.

---

**N. B.—DENTS POSÉES SANS PALAIS**

---

**C. F. F. TRESTLER, M. D.**  
L. C. D.

**STEPHEN GLOBENSKY,**  
L. C. D.

8

**JAS. WALKER & CO**  
**234 St. JAMES & 543 CRAIG**  
 IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE  
**BUILDERS' AND CABINET SUPPLIES**  
 -- AND --  
 General Household Hardware



**HENRY BIRKS & CO.**

**Jewellers**

**235, 237 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL**

Cold Watches fine warranted works from \$20 to \$500

Silver " " " " " \$8 to \$50

Diamond Jewellery. Pearl Jewellery, Etc.

SOLID SILVER WARE CLOCKS, Etc., Etc.

Jewellery, etc., manufactured on the premises

**FRASER VIGER & CO**

**THE LEADING HOUSE IN CANADA**

For Fine wines

Fine Havana Cigars

Fine Groceries

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE

**199 ST. JAMES Street, MONTREAL**

ASSUREZ-VOUS DANS LA

**PHOENIX**

DE HARTFORD

GERALD E. HART  
 GERT GENL POUR LE  
**CANADA**  
 BUR. PR. MONTREAL

EPROUVEE PAR LE

TEMPSE TLE FEU

HAUTES GARANTIES  
 TAUX RAISONNABLES  
 REGLEMENTS GENEREUX

POLICES E MISES EN FRANCAIS DU L'ANGLAIS, AU CHOIX



9

# MONGENAIS, BOIVIN & CO

— IMPORTERS OF —

## Wines, Liquors and French Canned Goods

338 ST. PAUL STREET

MONTREAL

---

### A. A. BEAUCHAMP

FABRICANT ET MARCHAND DE BIJOUX

1692, Rue Notre-Dame, 1692

6ème porte à l'Est de l'Eglise Notre-Dame.

MONTREAL

---

### L. J. FORGET & Cie

AGENTS DE CHANGE

1715 Rue Notre-Dame

MONTREAL

---

### E. R. GAREAU

AGENT D'IMMEUBLES et PRETS D'ARGENT

1586½ Rue Notre-Dame

CHAMBRE No 4.

Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.

---

MEMBRE DU MONTREAL REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

HEURES DE BUREAU : 9 à 12 a.m.

# ALBERT GAUTHIER

IMPORTATEUR DE

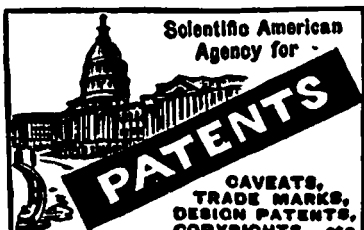
## Bronzes, Ornaments d'église, Chasubleries

### VINS de MESSE, Etc.

### Manufacturier de Statues, Chemins de Croix, Peintures

Décorations, Bannières, Drapeaux, Insignes. Etc., Etc.

## 1677 Rue Notre-Dame, MONTREAL.



For information and free Handbook write to  
**MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.**  
 Oldest bureau for securing patents in America.  
 Every patent taken out by us is brought before  
 the public by a notice given free of charge in the

## Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the  
 world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent  
 man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a  
 year; \$1.50 six months. Address **MUNN & CO.,**  
**PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.**

81  
ESTABLISHED 1859.

HENRY R. GRAY  
**CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**

144 St. Lawrence Main St.

**MONTREAL.**

Physician's prescriptions carefully prepared.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, CONVENTS, AND PHYSICIANS, SUPPLIED WITH GENUINE  
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Drogueries, Produits Chimiques et Pharmaceutiques pour les  
Médecins, les Arts, et l'Industrie.

---

A. B. LAFRENIERE & CIE  
**Horlogers et Bijoutiers**

**FABRICANTS DE BIJOUX**

CONSTAMMENT EN MAIN

**Montres en Or et en Argent**  
RÉPARATIONS ET MANUFACTURES DE MÉDAILLES. UNE SPÉCIALITÉ.

**1686 RUE SAINTE-CATHERINE**  
Près rue St-Denis

---

Subscribe for Canada's New Magazine

**The Dominion Illustrated Monthly**

Articles all bright and attractive and full of interest to Canadians,  
Devoted to History, Biography, Fiction, Sport, &c.

ALL BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Subscription only - - - \$1.50 per Annum.

Single Copies 15 Cents.

Published by The Sabiston Litho. and Publishing Co.,

MONTREAL and TORONTO.

SI VOUS TOUSSEZ

—PRENEZ LE—

# Baume · Rhumal

Le meilleur remède connu contre les rhumes obstinés, la  
Bronchite, l'Asthme et toutes les affections  
de la Gorge et des Poumons.

Nous recevons tous les jours des certificats de ceux qui ont été  
guéris par son usage.

—EN VENTE PARTOUT—

**25 Cents la BOUTEILLE**

DÉPOT DE GROS A LA

**PHARMACIE · ❖ · BARIDON**

**Coin des Rues Ste-Catherine et St-Denis**

**MONTREAL**

---

**Students of Canadian History**

WILL FIND THE ISSUES OF

## The Dominion Illustrated Monthly

Contain valuable articles on this subject from our most able  
writers, richly illustrated with views and portraits.

Yearly subscription only \$1.50

Single Copies, 15c.

Send for one.

—PUBLISHED BY—

**The Sabiston Litho. & Publishing Co.**

**MONTREAL AND TORONTO.**