

OUR LIBRARY.

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—BY—

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In this paper I propose giving the history of our Library, rendered doubly interesting from its having absorbed two other libraries, whose vicissitudes I will also notice.

The Literary and Historical Society of Quebec was founded January 6th, 1824, by the influence and generous liberality of the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor General of British North America.

The purposes of the Society were thus declared in a circular to the public of Quebec: "To discover and rescue from the unsparing hand of time the records which yet remain of the earliest history of Canada. To preserve while in our power, such documents as may be found amid the dust of yet unexplored depositaries, and which may prove important to general history and to the particular history of this province." The numerous historical records published by the Society prove that the purposes above set forth have always been the chief aim of each successive Council.

In 1827 a similar society, called the "Society for promoting literature, science, arts and historical researches in Canada," was formed chiefly by French-Canadian gentlemen; but under the auspices of Sir James Kempt, the Governor General, who was patron of both societies, a union was brought about on June 4th, 1829, and the name

of the older society was retained. This increase of members and also funds, together with a liberal grant of £250 from the Provincial Government in 1830, enabled the Library to be started, as well as the Museum, and a set of philosophical apparatus was purchased. The Society was incorporated by Act of Parliament, dated October 5th, 1831.

The meetings, at which papers were read, were, by invitation of the Governor General, held at the Castle St. Lewis, and it is probable that the Society had rooms in the Old Château till they were required by His Excellency after the Castle was destroyed by fire January 23rd, 1834; when by permission of the Government, apartments for the Library, now consisting of 360 volumes, were granted in the Union Hotel, at the corner of Fort Street, built in 1805, and then used for Government offices. This building, subsequently called St. George's Hotel, is now occupied and owned by Mr. D. Morgan. The corner stone was laid with great ceremony August 14th, 1805.

Subsequently, by the same permission, more suitable rooms* were obtained in the Parliament Buildings, to which the Library was moved.

The library had steadily increased both by purchases and donations of valuable works on all subjects, when in 1853 the Librarian reported 4,000 volumes on the shelves. Here the Society sustained its first calamity, when, at 3 o'clock a.m., of February 1st, 1854, the Parliament Buildings were destroyed by fire and the whole Museum was burnt; fortunately, almost all the valuable manuscripts relating to the history of Canada were saved, together with a large portion of the Library, but the Society's minute books and private records were lost. The residue was placed in rooms rented in Mr. George Henderson's house, at the south-west corner of St. Ursule and St. Lewis streets, now the residence of Senator P. Pelletier.

* These rooms were occupied by the Society in 1841, but the exact date of moving in there is not on record.

The Government came to the Society's assistance with a grant of £250, which enabled the Library to make a fresh start. As these rooms were not very suitable they were vacated and the Society, in April, 1858, removed the 2,500 volumes it possessed to others in the Union or St. George's Hotel, and occupied them for one year ; when, the Government requiring them, new quarters had to be found.

In June, 1859, the removal was made to the upper flat of the " Banque d'Épargne " buildings in St. John street. The Society remained there until 1862, when more eligible rooms were found in the Masonic Hall, St. Lewis street, but, while it was under discussion, the removal was decided for them in an abrupt and disastrous manner, for, at 10 o'clock, p.m., of October 25th, 1862, the buildings were burnt, and out of 4,000 volumes only 700 were saved, along with the manuscripts, but the Museum was totally destroyed.

An agreement, dated November 1st, was entered into with Morrin College, which occupied the Masonic Hall, and the remnants of the Society's belongings were gathered together and placed in rooms in that building. The agreement was for three years, subject to renewal at its expiration, by which the Society got free accommodation for its Library, Museum and Assistant-Secretary, but had to lay out annually the sum of £30 in books to be selected by the Governors of the College, said books to become the property of the College should the agreement not be renewed ; also that their Governors, Professors and students would have free use of the Library and Museum, subject to rules made by a Joint Committee. Separate catalogues of the books and specimens belonging to each institution were to be kept.

In 1864 a printed catalogue of the Library was issued and the number of volumes therein were 1,115.

In 1865 the agreement expired, but as the College au-

thorities had only renewed their lease for one year, things were left in *statu quo*. In 1866 the College purchased the old Jail, corner of St. Anne street and Stanislaus Hill, and fitted it up. In June, 1868, the Society removed to the fine rooms they now occupy in that building, when a new agreement was entered into on March 5th, 1868, for 10 years, to date from 1st May, for the annual rental of \$120 with the following conditions:—"Should the Society receive at any time, during the lease, a grant from the Legislature of not less than \$400 per annum, the annual rent would then be \$200 instead of the former sum during the continuation of the grant. Also, that the Governors, Professors and students of Morrin College would have free use of the Library and Museum, the same as the associate members of the Society." In 1866 a considerable accession was made to the Library by the purchase of the whole of the books belonging to the Quebec Library Association for the sum of \$500, which increased the number of volumes to 8,500.

Having related the vicissitudes of the Library to this point, we will leave it for a space and now take up the history of the Library thus purchased.

On January 7th, 1779, this advertisement appeared in the *Quebec Gazette*:—

"A subscription has been commenced for establishing a publick library for the city and district of Quebec. It has met with the approbation of His Excellency the Governor and of the Bishop, and it is hoped that the institution, so particularly useful in this country, will be generally encouraged. A list of those who have already subscribed is lodged at the Secretary's Office, where those who chuse it, may have an opportunity to add their names. The subscribers are requested to attend at the Bishop's Palace, at 12 o'clock, the 15th instant, in order to chuse trustees for the Library."

The meeting was held, and the following notice occurs in the issue of the *Quebec Gazette*, of January 19th:—

“ Messrs. Gruvé, Mabane, Baby, Fargues and Monk hav-
“ ing, at the meeting of the subscribers for the publick
“ library, which was holden at the Bishop’s Palace (pur-
“ suant to the notice in the *Quebec Gazette*, for that purpose
“ given) on the 15th instant, been elected by ballot Trustees
“ for two years,— Messrs. Robert Lester and Arthur David-
“ son appointed Treasurer and Secretary; and several gen-
“ tlemen of the District of Montreal having expressed their
“ wishes that the plan should be extended to the Province
“ at large: The public is hereby acquainted, that a sub-
“ scription is now opened at the office of Edward William
“ Gray, Esquire, at Montreal, on the following terms, viz :
“ £5 on subscribing and the annual sum of £2 afterwards.
“ The books will be lent out to the subscribers according to
“ regulations which are forming by the Trustees; and the
“ public may be assured that particular attention will be
“ given that no books contrary to religion or good morals,
“ will be permitted. Those who have any books, for which
“ they have no immediate use, are requested to send a cata-
“ logue thereof, with the prices, edition and condition of
“ them to Mr. Davidson, at the Secretary’s Office, at Que-
“ bec; that is (if approved) the Trustees may inspect and
“ purchase them for the use of the Library. The sub-
“ sscribers in the District of Montreal are requested to pay
“ their subscription money to Mr. Gray, and those in the
“ District of Quebec to Mr. Lester, the Treasurer; both
“ which gentlemen are likewise authorized to receive dona-
“ tions from such persons as are desirous of encouraging so
“ useful an institution.

“ By order of the Trustees,

“ A. DAVIDSON,

“ Secretary.”

As short sketches of the several gentlemen from time to time mentioned in this paper may be interesting, they will be given as they occur.

The Bishop at whose palace these meetings were held was the seventh Bishop of Quebec, Mgr. Jean Olivier Briand, a native of the parish of Plerin, in the diocese of St. Brieue, in Brittany, France. He arrived at Quebec 17th August, 1741, as Secretary to Mgr de Pontbriand, at whose death he was chosen to be bishop of Quebec, 11th September, 1764. He went that year to England, to obtain the sanction of the King, and subsequently received his appointment by bull of Pope Clément XIII, dated 21st January, 1766, and was consecrated 16th March, at Paris, in the Chapel of Ste. Marie de Mercy, in the parish of Surenne, by Mgr Charles Gilbert Demry de Termont, Bishop of Blois, who was authorized by Mgr Christophe de Beaumont, Archbishop of Paris, to perform the ceremony. He returned to England, and sailing for Quebec arrived there 28th June that year, installing himself in his seat in the Seminary Chapel, temporarily used as Cathedral. In September, 1770, he chose for Coadjutor Rev. Louis Philippe Mariancheau D'Esglis, and made his solemn entry into the Cathedral on 16th March, 1774. On 20th November, 1784, he resigned his office and retired to the Seminary, where he died 25th June, 1794, aged 79 years and 5 months, and was buried on the 27th, in the Choir of the Cathedral, under the steps which lead to the Sanctuary at equal distance from the two side doors.

Rev. Henri François Gravé de la Rive arrived in Quebec, 26th July, 1754, and became Vicar General and Superior of the Seminary of Quebec. He died at the Hôtel-Dieu 4th February, 1802, at the age of 71 years and eight months, and was buried in the Seminary Chapel.

Adam Mabane, born in Edinburgh, in 1734, studied Medicine at the University and took his degree of M.D. As it was difficult to establish a good practice in his native place, he obtained the appointment of Assistant Surgeon on a man-of-war. This life on board ship did not suit him,

so on reaching London he applied for military employment. It was suggested that he should join General Amherst's Army in America, and he set out for New York, when finding that Lord Elibank had written on his behalf, to his son, Sir James Murray, at Quebec, he proceeded there and established a successful practice. Dr. Mabane, from his gentle manners and readiness to assist all classes of persons, was much esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. Besides medicine, he was an ardent student of history and literature, and from his extensive knowledge and aptitude was named Judge by the Governor Sir James Murray, in 1764, when the Régime Militaire in Canada was drawing to a close; this office he most reluctantly accepted, and presided over the first civil Court held in Quebec. He understood the interpretation of the treaty and being familiar with both French and English law, he, from a sense of justice, essayed to sustain the rights of the people as well as the rights of the Crown; this gave offence to some of those in power who thought he took the part of the French inhabitants too openly. Being a member of the Council he had continual disagreements with the Governor Guy Carleton, who at last dismissed him from the Council and annulled his judgeship. While filling so prominent a position in the Council, Judge Mabane did not abandon his profession, for we find him in 1766 Surgeon of the Garrison of Quebec. In 1769 he purchased the country seat called Samos, and changed its name to Woodfield, and resided there. It is now Woodfield Cemetery. One day, in December, 1791, he started as usual for town, in the face of a violent snow storm, and taking a path across the Plains of Abraham, he lost his way and after wandering about for a long time was found and taken home, almost speechless and chilled through. Inflammation of the lungs set in and he died 3rd January, 1792, at the age of 58.

His having been in opposition to Governor Carleton, did not lower him in the estimation of his successors, for he was a personal friend of Governor Haldimand, who often employed him on divers missions. He also was most intimate with General Reidesel, the Commandant of the Brunswick Legion, then serving in Canada.

François Baby was a Legislative Councillor, and in 1808 was Lieutenant Colonel of the Militia and held the position of Adjutant General.

Peter Fargues was an eminent Quebec merchant and died on 20th January, 1780.

James Monk was Chief Justice and member of the Legislative Council. At the death of the Duke of Richmond, in 1819, as senior Councillor, he assumed the Governorship till replaced by Sir Peregrine Maitland, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada.

Robert Lester was a Quebec merchant, and represented the Lower Town in the first Provincial Parliament, in 1792 and also in 1801.

Arthur Davidson resided at Point Levi, and the hill known as Davidson's Hill was named after him.

Edward William Gray was Sheriff of Montreal.

The three following letters taken from the Haldimand collection, copies of which were kindly furnished by Douglas Brymner, Esq., Dominion Archivist, show that the Governor General Sir Frederick Haldimand was the originator of the Quebec Library, and that the books were selected and purchased in England through his orders, by Richd. Cumberland, the dramatist. In the letter dated March 1st, 1779, to his friend General de Budé, who seems to have been one of the gentlemen in waiting on His Majesty King George III. Sir Frederick Haldimand, after relating the manner in which the citizens of Quebec amused themselves during the long winter, he thus continues.—“The few

“ resources here, and the reason I have every day for per-
“ ceiving that the ignorance of the people is one of the
“ greatest obstacles that must be conquered to make them
“ acquainted with their duties and their own interests, have
“ given me the idea of establishing a public Library. I
“ have led the Bishop and the Superior of the Seminary to
“ see the advantage which would result from it. They
“ have entered into my ideas and I have had a subscription
“ opened, which they have signed with me, as have several
“ priests, almost all the British merchants and several Can-
“ adians, and not to allow the zeal of these gentlemen to
“ cool I have charged the directors of the Library to form
“ a catalogue, which I send by this opportunity to Mr. Cum-
“ berland, of the Board of Trade, agent for this Province,
“ with a credit of £500 sterling, and if he takes any trouble
“ we may hope to receive the books for next winter. I am
“ convinced of the advantage which will follow such an
“ establishment, and it is desirable that it should be pro-
“ tected.” *

Letter to Richard Cumberland, 2nd March. †

SIR,—“ The ignorance of the natives of this colony hav-
“ ing been, in my apprehension, the principal cause of their
“ misbehaviour and attachment to interests evidently injur-
“ ious to themselves, I have sought to encourage a subscrip-
“ tion for a public library, which more are come into than
“ could have been at first expected ; a pretty good sum has
“ already been raised and when the scheme is sufficiently
“ matured by experience, I hope it will greatly tend to
“ promote a more perfect coalition of sentiments and union
“ of interests between the old and new subjects of the
“ Crown than has hitherto subsisted. The gentlemen chosen
“ by the majority of subscribers to be directors of this

* This letter was in French and translated. Canadian Archives, series B, vol. 66, p. 105.

† Canadian Archives, series B, vol. 66, p. 107.

“ infant establishment, well knowing your taste for letters,
“ wish you to take the trouble of purchasing the books they
“ write for, of recommending such as you think will tend to
“ forward the benefits expected from the Institution, and in
“ short to assist them with your advice and support in the
“ management of this business. Though the intention of
“ setting up this Library is, I am persuaded, without any
“ recommendation from me, very sufficient to recommend
“ that establishment as well as the Directors of it to your
“ notice, I could not refuse them the satisfaction of adding
“ my request to theirs of assuring you I shall consider any
“ favour conferred upon it as done to myself, and on all
“ occasions endeavour to convince you of the great regard
“ and esteem with which, &c., &c.,”

I am, &c.,

FREDERICK HALDIMAND.

Quebec, 24th October, 1780.

SIR,—“ I am favoured with your letter of 2nd May, and
“ have received the books for the Library committed to
“ your furtherance by Mr. Cumberland. I could have
“ wished the French books had accompanied them, being
“ more anxious for their arrival than for the English, which
“ to prevent any jealousy, I shall not announce till the
“ others arrive.” *

I am, &c.,

FRED. HALDIMAND.

From these accounts the Institution seems to have begun well, but that bane of all these enterprises, “ Arrears of subscriptions,” already in these eight years made itself felt, which the following extracts from the “ Quebec Herald,” will show :

* Canadian Archives, series B, vol. 66, p. 201.

November 29th, 1788.

“ The gentlemen subscribers proprietors of the Quebec Library, are requested to meet the Trustees at the Bishop’s Palace, on Tuesday next, the 2nd December, at eleven o’clock A. M., to deliberate on measures that may promote the usefulness of the Institution.” * The meeting took place and is reported as follows :—

“ The subscribers of the Quebec Library, at a meeting held the 2nd December, observed with regret, that the the Library is in debt, and that some gentlemen have neglected the advantages of its institution, by yet withholding their promised support, although necessarily and frequently required to pay the arrears due, to sustain and promote the advantage of its institution. It was therefore resolved that Mr. Robert Lester, Treasurer, should send accounts to those who are yet in arrears to the Library, with request of payment, and that receipts should accompany the accounts when presented. And it is requested that those persons who do not pay such accounts should bring the amount of their respective dues to the Library at the annual meeting ; failing which, it will be necessary to pass such resolution as may support a collection of the sums outstanding. The subscribers are required to attend the annual meeting, on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 11 o’clock A.M., to examine the general account, elect Trustees and make such regulations as may be found beneficial and necessary.”

“ Quebec Herald ” of 29th December, 1788, viz :—

“ At a meeting, on Saturday, 20th instant, after the election of Trustees and Treasurer, viz : James Monk, Hugh Findlay, William Grant, Peter Panet, J. A. Panet, Esqs. Mr. Robert Lester, Treasurer. It was proposed and resolved

* It may be here stated that the Library occupied rooms in the Bishop’s palace or south wing of the edifice used as Parliament Buildings, at the head of Mountain Hill.

“ that in future the proprietors of the Library should pay
“ annually the sum of twenty shillings, and other persons
“ might become annual subscribers and have the use of the
“ books of the Library (without a vote or direction in the
“ Society), on paying thirty shillings at entrance for one
“ year. That the annual subscribers should be approved
“ by the Trustees of the Library before issuing the books,
“ and should conform to the rules of the Society, one of
“ which is, that some one of the proprietors shall recommend
“ the annual subscriber, and be answerable for his conform-
“ ing to the rules made for the preservation and free use of
“ the books.”

The editor of the *Herald* supplemented these resolutions by a short editorial, as follows:—“ A Society of gentlemen
“ desirous to promote science and afford amusement and
“ instruction, by the general use and benefit of an extensive
“ collection of useful and entertaining books in the English
“ and French languages, have, by voluntary subscription,
“ raised the Quebec Library to 2,000 volumes. It must
“ afford satisfaction to the members of that Society to find
“ themselves now enabled to present an useful Library to
“ the public. At present the terms of expense of having
“ the use of such a collection of books are little above those
“ of a newspaper. The benefit will not admit of compar-
“ ison. The Library is preserved in the Bishop’s palace
“ and open three days in the week, Tuesday, Thursday and
“ Saturday. Any gentleman proposing to become an annual
“ subscriber or a proprietor, by sending his name to Mr.
“ Robert Lester, Treasurer, will receive an answer to his
“ request. The proprietors have subscribed five guineas
“ each to be admitted to hold an interest in the Society.
“ And these subscriptions they have increased to raise the
“ Library to the state in which it is now offered to the
“ general use of the citizens and residents in Quebec.”

In Lambert’s Travels in 1806-7-8, published in 1814, he

thus notices the Library, from which it seems that from want of energy in the management, the Library was not as useful to the citizens at large nor as successful as it should have been. No doubt new books were then both costly and difficult to obtain.—“The only public Library in Canada is kept at Quebec, in one of the apartments at the Bishop’s palace. It is small and very indifferently supplied with new publications. The books circulate only in that city among those inhabitants who subscribe.”

Hugh Findlay served under Benjamin Franklin, the first English Deputy Postmaster General for the then British American provinces, from 1750 to 1774, when he resigned. Findlay was then appointed Deputy Postmaster General for Canada, from 1774 to 1800, and was a member of the Legislative Council.

William Grant, of St. Rochs, after whom Grant street was named, was Receiver General of the Province, in 1770, and afterwards was member for the Upper Town of Quebec, during the first two Parliaments, from 1792 to his death, in 1805.

Jean Antoine Panet was a member of the first Parliament, in 1792, and chosen Speaker of the House, which position he held for 22 years. In 1814 he was called to the Upper House, and just before the close of the Session, in 1815, a notice of motion was given, resolving that at the next session it would take into consideration the granting of a pecuniary compensation to him for his long and meritorious services as Speaker of the House. Panet died before this good resolution was carried out, but on 11th March, 1817, his widow was granted an annuity of £300.

The Library had been removed from the Bishop’s palace, and in 1822 it occupied rooms in the new building of the Quebec Fire Assurance Company, in St. Peter street, in the Lower Town. In that year there were 4000 volumes on the shelves.

The Library had continued in the even tenor of its ways for 61 years, when the Trustees found that it required more power than was possessed to enforce the payment of subscriptions. Therefore an act of incorporation was applied for and obtained by special Council at Government House in Montreal, on June 26th, 1840. This Act was intituled an “ Ordinance to incorporate the Quebec Library, 4th Victoria, Cap. 50,” viz :—“ Whereas it hath been represented to His
“ Excellency the Governor General of this Province, by the
“ Reverend Daniel Wilkie, Doctor of Laws, William Walker,
“ Henry Jessop, William Bristow, and Robert Hunter Gaird-
“ ner, Esquires, Trustees of the Quebec Library and others,
“ holding shares as proprietors therein, that the said Library
“ was established at the City of Quebec, in the year 1779,
“ and has been in active operation ever since, that the
“ management thereof is vested in Trustees appointed
“ annually by a majority of votes, but that from the want
“ of power in the said Trustees to compel payment of the
“ sums of money due to the said Library, great inconve-
“ nience and loss are sustained ; that it would tend greatly
“ to the advantage, instruction and improvement of the
“ inhabitants of Quebec and its vicinity, that the said insti-
“ tution should be incorporated and it is expedient to accede
“ to the prayer of the said Trustees, subject to its provisions
“ and enactment hereinafter made and contained. Be it
“ therefore ordained and enacted by His Excellency the
“ Governor of the Province of Lower Canada, by and with
“ the advice and consent of the special Council for the affairs
“ of this province, constituted and assembled by virtue and
“ under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the
“ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed the
“ first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, &c., &c., &c.
“ That there is hereby constituted and established at the
“ City of Quebec aforesaid, a body politic and corporate,
“ under the name of the Trustees of the Quebec Library.

“ Which corporation shall, until the first Tuesday of the
“ month of April, in the year 1841, consist of the Trustees
“ hereinbefore mentioned, and shall thereafter consist of
“ five of the proprietors of the said Library, to be elected
“ annually, on the first Tuesday in April of each and every
“ year, by a majority of votes of proprietors of said Library,
“ not in arrears of subscription, present at the meeting to
“ be called by the Trustees for the time being, for the pur-
“ pose of such election, by an advertisement inserted during
“ two weeks in some newspaper published in the said City
“ of Quebec, specifying the day, hour, place and object of
“ each meeting, and such corporation shall have perpetual
“ succession. It shall in law be capable of suing and being
“ sued, &c., &c., of purchasing, holding and conveying any
“ estate, real or personal, for the use of said Library, pro-
“ vided such real or personal estate at any one time held
“ by said corporation shall not together exceed the value of
“ £3,000. Shall have a common seal, &c., &c. May
“ establish rules and regulations, and impose fines and
“ penalties. The Library is vested in the Corporation. The
“ shares of the proprietors neglecting to pay their subscrip-
“ tions for three years and upwards to be sold by auction,
“ &c., &c.
“ This ordinance to be a public one and made permanent.”

Henry Jessop was appointed first Collector of Customs, at Montreal, in 1831, when it was created a port of entry. In 1832, he was named comptroller, which office was abolished the following year. In February, 1833, Mr. Ferrier, the Collector at Quebec, died and Mr. Jessop was promoted to the vacancy, which position he held till the Customs were transferred to the Canadian Government, when he retired and returned to England. He was a prominent member of the English Cathedral, where for many years he held the position of Church Warden. He was greatly esteemed in the community, and the following incident on

his leaving Quebec, speaks for itself. On Thursday morning, 8th May, 1851, Mr. Jessop attended by invitation at the Bishop's residence, to meet certain members of the Congregation. Hon. W. Walker, H. Lemesurier, R. Wainwright, J. B. Forsyth, Revs. Dr. Mackie and A. W. Mountain, who formed the Committee for procuring a testimonial to show the regard and respect for him on his departure from the country. His Lordship, in a short address, explained that as the testimonial could not arrive in time from London before his departure, it would be ready for him on his arrival there, in the meantime he handed him an engraving of it. It was an elaborate silver inkstand with the following inscription on it:—" Presented to Henry Jessop, late " Collector of H. M. Customs at Quebec, upon his leaving " Canada, by a number of friends who desire by this part- " ing token, as well to testify their general esteem of his " character, as, in particular to manifest their sense of his " zealous and efficient services as Church Warden, for a " series of years, of the parish of Quebec; and for his gene- " rous example and unwearied personal exertions in support " of charities and benevolent institutions of the place."

At the Easter meeting, it was moved by Hon. W. Walker and seconded by H. S. Scott, Esq. :—

" That the special and cordial acknowledgement of this " vestry as representing the Cathedral Congregation, are " due and are hereby offered to Mr. Jessop upon the occa- " sion of his approaching departure from the country, for " his indefatigable and most efficient attention to the inter- " ests of the Church in every branch of the duties which " have devolved upon him during his occupation for many " successive years of the office of Church Warden in charge " of the pew rents."

William Bristow was born at Birmingham, England, 25th December, 1808. He came to Canada and became head clerk with Messrs. Gillespie, Findlay & Co., and at Mr.

Findlay's death, had the management of the business for two years. He took great interest in politics and began his connection with Canadian journalism in 1836, by contributing to a paper called the *Union*. In 1841 he contributed a series of letters to the *Gazette*, on Responsible Government. When the Free Trade Association of Montreal established the *Economist*, in 1846, he was one of its leading contributors. In 1849, when the public mind was excited over the Rebellion Losses Bill and the Parliament Buildings at Montreal were burnt, Mr. Bristow was invited to take the editorial chair of the *Pilot*, from which Mr. Hincks had retired, and was connected with it at different intervals till its extinction, in 1854. Shortly after the general election of 1854, in which he unsuccessfully sought to represent Montreal, he established the *Argus*, which only lived four years, after which he for two years was editor of the *Transcript*, this closed his connection with the press of Canada. He delivered two lectures, one on a free trade subject, and the other, during the annexation furore in 1849, and from the able manner in which he handled that subject, annexation, was strongly eulogized by the *London Times* and other British periodicals. He occupied various positions of trust and importance in the province; in 1837 was Secretary of the Constitutional Association at Quebec. In 1848 he was a member of a Committee to inquire into the conduct and management of the Provincial Penitentiary, and in 1862 was a member of the Financial and Departmental Commission. He was chairman of the Classes of Arts of the Q. and L. Hist. Society in 1838, and Recording Secretary from 1839 to 1843.

Robert Hunter Gairdner, nephew of William Findlay, was a Quebec lawyer, at one time partner of Sir Andrew Stuart. Mr. Gairdner was a member of this society and held the office of Recording Secretary in 1834-35. He was appointed judge of Insolvency at Quebec, subsequently

judge of the District of St. Francis, and resided at Sherbrooke where he died.

Hon. William Walker came to Canada in 1816, and was a respected merchant of Montreal and subsequently of Quebec, and was a member of the Legislative Council. He died here 18th May, 1863, at age of 73.

So much for the old Quebec Library ; but another institution arose ; evidently the public were not satisfied with the management or perhaps may have desired to assist the old library in some manner, for a public meeting was called and held at Payne's hotel, St. Ursule street, now the residence of Dr. Lemieux, on Tuesday, December 12th, 1843, which drew up a prospectus for a Library in the English and French languages, to be called the Quebec Library Association. The new Library succeeded, books were purchased and a number of the proprietors of the Quebec Library joined the Association. In April, 1844, the Association occupied rooms in the Chien d'Or or old Post Office, also called the Free Masons' Hall, but applied for and obtained better quarters in the Parliament Buildings, to which they moved in May, and that same year made an arrangement with the Trustees of the Quebec Library, whereby the books of the latter were leased for one year and removed to the rooms of the Association. Finally the Quebec Library amalgamated with the Quebec Library Association on certain conditions, one of which was that the proprietors on making over their shares became life members of the Association which was incorporated by Act of Parliament, March 17th, 1845.

I may here say that in January, 1844, an attempt was made to amalgamate all the literary societies of Quebec, but for some reason it did not succeed. The societies who sent delegates to the meeting called at Payne's hotel, were the Literary and Historical, Quebec Library, Mechanics' Insti-

tute, Library Association, La Société des études scientifiques et littéraires ; the Quebec Garrison Library was also invited.

On June 17th, 1847, a petition by Archibald Campbell and the proprietors of the Quebec Library was presented to Parliament, praying for the repeal of the Ordinance 4 Victoria, chapter 20, incorporating the Trustees of said Library, which was passed on July 23rd, 1847, and the old Quebec Library passed out of existence.

Archibald Campbell was a native of Quebec, to which his parents removed soon after the American revolution. He studied his profession under the late Jacques Voyer, and was admitted notary public for the province, 6th June, 1812. Mr. Campbell was appointed His Majesty's Notary. This office was conferred by special commission 18th May, 1821, during the governorship of Lord Dalhousie, in acknowledgment of valuable services rendered to the Imperial authorities. He was also doyen of the Board of Notaries of Quebec, and was held in the greatest esteem by his professional confrères. But it was in his capacity of Commissioner for wrecked and destitute seamen that the generous qualities of his heart were most prominent. In him the shipmaster could rely on a considerate friend and councillor. He was for many years President of the Harmonic Society, and it was through his exertions that the Music Hall was built. Mr. Campbell was Treasurer of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society in 1830 and 1831, and one of its Vice-Presidents in 1842 and also in 1850 to 1853. He died at his seigniorship of Bic 16th July, 1862, aged 72, and rests at Mount Hermon.

On February 12th, 1854, the Parliament Buildings were destroyed by fire and a good portion of the books of the Quebec Library Association were burnt. The remnants were placed in rooms at 42 St. Ann street, and subsequently at 21 Famille street, which they occupied in 1864. The Association then moved to 13 St. John street, where the

Library was carried on till 1866. Through bad management the Association was not financially a success; however a catalogue was made by J. Thompson Harrower, Esq., and printed in 1865 by subscription. It contained 6990 volumes, classified as follows:—4326 volumes of biography, travels, &c., 1217 novels and 1447 volumes of French Literature. The reading room was kept well supplied with all the chief Canadian, as well as a good number of English and foreign newspapers. Also all the leading magazines and reviews were found on the table.

In 1866, the Association sold the Library for \$500 to the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, and on March 3rd, 1868, the Association dissolved, and after paying their debts found that they possessed a balance of £12. 2s. 2d. which was equally divided between Robert Rogers, the Superintendent, and Miss Meiklejohn, the Librarian.

Having recorded the decease and interment of the Old Quebec Library and the Quebec Library Association, the narrative of the Library of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society will now be resumed.

As before stated, the increase it received in books now made the number up to 8,500 volumes.

The Library continued to increase, and by the catalogue of 1870, which was printed and issued in 1873, there were found to be 8,974 volumes on the shelves, classified as follows:—

Mathematics	314	volumes.
Natural and Physical Sciences.....	328	“
Natural and Physical History of animals.....	215	“
Natural History of America.....	64	“
Natural and Physical History of man.....	28	“
Engineering and useful arts.....	138	“
Fine Arts.....	70	“
Domestic Economy.....	10	“
Encyclopedias	96	“

Geography and Travels	819	volumes.
History	375	“
Modern History.....	1311	“
American History and Antiquities.....	118	“
Canadian History.....	602	“
Biography	657	“
Political Economy and Social Science.....	371	“
Language	176	“
Greek and Roman Literature.....	115	“
Modern Literature.....	1376	“
Catalogues of Books.....	24	“
Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics.....	315	“
Theology	349	“
Polygraphy.....	399	“

The estimated number of volumes at present (in 1888) is about 15,000 and some 6,000 pamphlets. As the Society had always received a grant of \$750 from the Government, a good many valuable works were annually added to the Library, but in 1883 the Government taking an extremely economical turn, cut down the grant 20 per cent. thus making it \$562.50 and in the following year abolished it altogether. This Society was not the only one thus treated. This loss has stopped all extensive purchases of new books, but by careful management the Society will gradually recuperate and the Library improve by new accessions

A kindred institution was founded in London in 1831, named the Royal United Service Institution and one of the first measures passed at its second anniversary meeting was that:—

“In order to guarantee as far as possible the permanent existence of the Institution, it is resolved to invest in public securities all life subscriptions and any surplus above the necessary expenses of the establishment.”

The result is that at present that Institution has some £20,000 stg. invested. I do not for a moment compare the

two institutions, but simply quote this to show with what little foresight our Society was begun; had such a resolution been made and acted upon in years gone by, this Society would now have been independent and not crippled by the abolishing of the annual Government grant.

As soon as the Society was firmly established in 1829 it began publishing the Transactions and Historical Documents which I will now describe. The first three volumes of Transactions were issued in the years 1829, 1831 and 1837 respectively. In 1838 the first part of first series of Historical Documents appeared, called "Mémoires sur le Canada depuis 1749 jusqu'à 1760." This manuscript was communicated to the Society by Colonel Christie, the author was supposed to have been M. de Vaublain, a naval officer in the French service in 1759. The following remarkable circumstance concerning a copy of it, is thus related by Francis Parkman, the historian:* "The remarkable anonymous work printed by the Historical Society of Quebec, under the title 'Mémoires sur le Canada depuis 1749 jusqu'à 1760,' is full of curious matter concerning Bigot and his associates, which squares well with other evidence. A manuscript which seems to be the original draft of this valuable document was preserved at the Bastille, and, with other papers, was thrown into the street when that castle was destroyed. They were gathered up, and afterwards bought by a Russian named Dubrowski, who carried them to St. Petersburg. Lord Dufferin, when Minister there, procured a copy of the manuscript in question, which is now in the keeping of Abbé H. Verreau at Montreal, to whose kindness I owe the opportunity of examining it. In substance it differs little from the printed work, though the language and the arrangement often vary from it. The author, whoever he may have been, was deeply versed in Cana-

* Montcalm and Wolfe, vol. 2, page 37.

“ dian affairs of the time, and though often caustic, is generally trustworthy.”

It was reprinted by the Society in 1876.

In 1840 the second part of this series was published, called “ Collection de mémoires et de relations sur l’histoire ancienne de Canada d’après des manuscrits récemment obtenus des archives et bureaux publics en France.” (Huit mémoires reliés en 1 vol. in 8-vo) viz. :—

1. “ Mémoire sur l’état présent du Canada, attribué à M. Talon,” 7 p.

2. “ Mémoire sur le Canada (1736), attribué à M. Hocquart,” 14 p.

3. “ Considérations sur l’état présent du Canada (1758),” 29 p.

4. “ Histoire du Canada par M. l’abbé de Belmont,” 36 p.

5. “ Relation du siège de Québec en 1759 par une religieuse de l’Hôpital Général de Québec,” 24 p.

6. “ Jugement impartial sur les opérations militaires de la Campagne en Canada en 1759,” 8 p.

7. “ Réflexions sommaires sur le commerce qui s’est fait en Canada,” 8 p.

8. “ Histoire de l’eau de vie en Canada,” 29 p.

The first three memoirs are from manuscripts obtained from the archives of the Bureau de la Marine à Paris by Lord Durham in 1838, just before he left Europe to take charge of the Government of Canada, and shortly after his arrival at Quebec presented them to the Society, along with two others, leaving their publication to the discretion of the Council.

The other five were from manuscripts presented to the Society by one of its members, Revd. John Holmes, Professor of Physics at the Quebec Seminary. He obtained them from the Royal Library and other public institutions in Paris, while there on a visit, and the Society chose these from his series.

Rev. Abbé John Holmes was born 7th May, 1799, at Windsor, Vermont. He became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, studied theology, and was ordained 5th October, 1823, and subsequently appointed Vicaire of Berthier and Montreal, and then missionary at Drummondville. In 1827 he was attached to the Seminary at Quebec and elected one of the directors of that institution. Among other studies, his great partiality for geography induced him, in 1832, to compile a French treatise on that subject for the use of schools, which went through five editions. In 1836, the Provincial Government sent him to Europe to procure teachers for the Normal School, at that time being established in Montreal. Mr. Holmes was considered by many men of science with whom he became acquainted while on this mission, as a person of superior ability and attainments, and was everywhere treated with the highest regard. He was one of the most active members of this Society, and when in Europe rendered it good service by establishing relations for it with other learned societies, and procuring important manuscripts. Abbé Holmes was an eloquent preacher, and the Cathedral was always crowded when he occupied the pulpit. He died at Ancienne Lorette, where he had retired for his health, on the 18th June, 1852, at the age of 53.

The third part of the series, called "Voyages de découvertes au Canada entre les années 1534 et 1542 par Jacques Cartier, le Sieur de Roberval, Jean Alphonse de Xaintonge, etc.—suivis de la description de Québec et de ses environs en 1608, et de divers extraits relativement au lieu de l'hivernement de Jacques Cartier en 1535-36, (avec gravures facsimile) ré-imprimés sur d'anciennes relations, 130 p., 8-vo," was published in 1843. Champlain's voyages being copies of manuscripts in the Royal Library at Paris, and from the Hackluyt collection of 1810, and the plans and maps were copied from a rare edition of Champlain's voyages published at Paris 1613.

The fourth volume of Transactions came out in 1855, followed in 1862 by the fifth, which consisted of only the first part. In 1863 the new series was commenced by part one and continued to 1886, when part 18 was issued. At present the first three volumes are out of print and very rare. Three parts of the fourth volume are still in print, but the fourth part and appendix are unobtainable. The fifth volume and all of the new series are in print, except number five, of which not one copy remains.

The fourth part of first series Historical Documents was published in 1861, having been obtained by G. B. Faribault, Esq., from the archives in the office of Marine in Paris in 1852 and presented to the Society; it is called "Mémoires du Sieur de Ramsay, Commandant à Québec, " au sujet de la reddition de cette ville, le 18 septembre " 1759."

The second series was published in 1866 and 1867 in separate brochures, as follows:—

1. "Extract from a manuscript journal relating to the siege of Quebec in 1759, kept by Colonel Malcolm Fraser."

Col. Fraser died in 1815, aged 82. The original of this manuscript is in the possession of the family of the Hon. J. M. Fraser, who kindly allowed this copy to be made by the Society.

2. "Campaign of Louisbourg, 1750 to 1758."

3. "Dialogue in Hades, between Generals Wolfe and Montcalm, a parallel of military errors, of which the French and English armies were guilty during the campaign of 1759."

4. "The Campaign of 1760 in Canada."

These three documents are attributed to Chevalier Johnstone, a Jacobite who fled to France after the battle of Culloden, joined the French army, and was present in Canada as Aide-de-Camp to Chevalier de Lévis. The originals are in the French war archives in Paris, and copies were made

by P. L. Morin, Esq., draughtsman to the Canadian Crown Lands Department in 1855, and deposited in the library of Parliament, whence the Society obtained these copies.

5. "The invasion of Canada in 1775." This is a letter supposed to be to General Murray from Col. Caldwell, who was Assistant-Quartermaster General under Wolfe.

6. "Journal of an expedition up the River St. Lawrence in 1759." This narrative appeared for the first time in the *New York Mercury* of 31st December, 1759, and was re-published by the Society.

The third series was published in 1871 in one volume and is composed of the following narratives :—

1. "Histoire de Montréal, 1640 to 1672." This manuscript is in Paris, a copy having been brought to Montreal in November, 1845, by Hon. L. J. Papineau. The author is supposed to be François Dollier de Casson, priest of St. Sulpice of Paris.

2. "Recueil de ce qui s'est passé en Canada au sujet de la guerre, tant les Anglais que les Iroquois, depuis l'année 1682."

3. "Voyage d'Iberville. Journal du voyage fait par deux frégates du roi, *La Badine* et *Le Marin*. Commencé dans l'année 1698." Supposed to have been written by the Chevalier de Surgères, Captain of *Le Marin*. The copy was furnished by Hon. L. J. Papineau.

4. "Journal of the Siege of Quebec, 1760, by Gen. James Murray." A verified copy of this manuscript was obtained from the original, in the English public record office by Dr. W. J. Anderson, and published by the Society.

5. "Journal des opérations de l'armée américaine lors de l'invasion du Canada en 1775-76, par M. J. B. Badeau, notaire, de la ville des Trois-Rivières."

The fourth series was published in 1875, in one volume, consisting of the following manuscripts :—

1. "A Journal of the expedition up the river St. Lawrence, 1759."

2. "General orders in Wolfe's army during the expedition up the river St. Lawrence, 1759."

The originals of these two documents are in possession of J. M. LeMoine, Esq., given to him by Charles Aylwin, brother of the late Judge T. C. Aylwin. They were found amongst the papers of the Allsopp family, with whom Mr. Aylwin was connected by marriage and were originally the property of the late Hon. George Allsopp, their ancestor, who at one time had been private secretary to Col. Guy Carleton, who was Quarter-Master General to General Wolfe.

3. "Journal du siège de Québec en 1759, par Jean Claude Panet." The author of this journal was the father of Hon. J. A. Panet, president of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada.

4. "Journal of the siege and blockade of Quebec by the American rebels, in autumn 1775 and winter 1776, attributed to Hugh Findlay." The manuscript was in the possession of the late Hon. J. M. Fraser, who kindly allowed it to be copied by the society.*

The fifth series was published in 1877 and contains documents relating to the war of 1812.

The last manuscript printed is a detailed account of the vessels arrived at Quebec in the year 1793. It was extracted from the register of the Quebec Exchange and contributed for publication in the Archives of the Literary and Historical Society by MacPherson LeMoynes, Seigneur of Crane Island, County of Montmagny, P. Q. And it was found among the papers of the late Chief Justice Sewell, and presented to the Exchange in 1863 by his son, Rev. E. W. Sewell.

* A curious circumstance connected with it is that the New York Historical Society have published in their collection for 1830 a similar diary called: "Journal of the most remarkable occurrences in Quebec, from 14th November, 1775, to 7th May, 1776, by an officer of the Garrison." It agrees exactly with that published by our society, only it is more detailed in many events.

Besides these published documents the Society possesses a number of manuscripts both original and copies; among which are a number of memoirs, letters, diaries, &c., ranging from 1758 to 1830, by the late James Thomson, Sr., a volunteer under General Wolfe, and afterwards overseer of Public Works.

“ Perrault L’Ainé’s Correspondence, 1775 to 1772.”

“ Histoire de l’Eglise Paroissiale de Québec et procès-verbaux, 1771.”

“ Warrants of Lands, &c., 1764 to 1767.”

“ Mémoire sur le Canada, 1760 to 1764.”

“ Minutes of the Agricultural Society of Quebec, 1789.”

“ Memoirs and letters presented by J. M. LeMoine, Esq., in 1882, being manuscripts, letters, essays, &c., by J. C. Fisher, Esq., LL.D., who was president of the society in 1846, and presented by his daughter, Mrs. E. Burstall.

* 6 vols. original manuscript of Procédure Judiciaire, 1665 to 1759.

* 1 vol. original manuscript of Matière de police et Voierie, 1688-1756.

* 1 vol. original manuscript of Matière de police, 1695 to 1755.

* 2 vols. original manuscript of Matière civile, 1682 to 1746.

* 1 vol. manuscript copy of Cahier d’intendance, 1647 to 1725.

* 1 vol. manuscript copy Registres des insinuations des cahiers d’intendance.

* 1 vol. manuscript copy Table des ordonnances, &c., 1764 to 1775.

* 17 vols. manuscript copy from the Archives of Paris, 1631 to 1763

* 6 vols. manuscript copy from the Archives of London 1613 to 1779.

* See Appendix.

* 2 vols. manuscript copy of Relations sur le Canada, 1682 to 1712.

* 1 vol. manuscript copy of Voyages au Mississippi, 1698 to 1699.

* 1 vol. manuscript copy of Histoire de Montréal, 1640 to 1672.

* 1 vol. manuscript copy of Sieges of Quebec, 1759 and 1776.

1 vol. Ship registers, Quebec, 1779.

2 vols. miscellaneous notes, &c., &c., by J. Jamieson.

All these contain material for more historical documents, should the society see fit to publish them.

The library also contains many rare and valuable works such as Baron Masères collections. The original copies of the *Moniteur de Paris*, 1791 to 1803. Almost a complete set of the *Quebec Gazette*, 1764 to 1873. Also nearly a complete set of *Quebec Mercury*, 1805 to 1863. *Quebec Herald*, 1788 to 1790. *Canadien*, 1806 to 1810. *Berean*, 1844 to 1849. *Quebec Chronicle*, 1848 to date.

Exchanges are made with the chief societies of Great Britain, India, New Zealand, Spain, Norway and United States, whose transactions, proceedings and collections contain much valuable information, both historical, geographical, biographical, geological and scientific. The Dominion Government sends regularly all the Blue Books and Sessional Papers, as also do the several Provincial Governments. The Society likewise has a complete set of the Canadian Geological survey reports and maps. Also the Dominion Archives reports.

The following magazines, reviews and newspapers are found on the tables, the greater part of which are afterwards bound up and placed on the shelves, viz:—

Blackwood's Magazine,
19th Century,

Scientific American Supplement,
Revue Canadienne,

* See Appendix.

Fortnightly,
Contemporary,
Edinburgh Review,
Westminster,
London Quarterly,
Cornhill Magazine,
MacMillan's Magazine,
All the Year Round,
Chambers' Journal,
Revue des Deux Mondes,
Notes and Queries,
Pennsylvania Magazine of History,
Bizarre Notes and Queries,
Punch,
Grip,
Harper's Monthly,
Century,
Atlantic,
North American Review,
Magazine of American History,
Scientific American,

Medical & Surgical Journal, Canada,
Canadian Antiquarian,
Musical Times, London,
Quebec Morning Chronicle,
Auk,
Illustrated London News,
London Graphic,
Athenæum,
Saturday Review,
Spectator,
London Mail,
Public Opinion,
Pall Mall Gazette,
Popular Science Monthly,
Art Journal, London,
Week,
Whitaker's Almanac,
Statesman's Year Book,
Canada Official Gazette,
Quebec Official Gazette.

JOURNALS AND PUBLICATIONS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Society, Canada,
N. Scotia Institute Natural Science,
New Brunswick Natural History
Society,
Natural History Society, Montreal,
Institut Canadien, Quebec,
New Zealand Institute,
New England Historical and Ge-
nealogical Society,
Franklyn Institute,
Boston Society Natural History,
Smithsonian Institute,
Wisconsin State Historical Society,
Essex Institute,
Archæological Survey of India,
Royal Historical Society, London,
Royal Irish Academy,

Royal Society, Edinburgh,
Royal United Service Institute,
Royal Artillery Institute,
Royal Colonial Institute,
Real Academia de La Historia, Ma-
drid,
American Geographical Society,
Academy of Arts and Sciences, New
York,
Wyoming Historical and Genealogi-
cal Society,
Geological Survey of Canada,
Geological Survey of United States,
Geological Survey of India,
Dominion and Provincial Parliamen-
tary Reports, &c.

The Librarian being a member of the council is elected annually and the office an honorary one, it may be inter-

esting to record the names of the librarians and say a few words about those who joined the great majority, and of some who have left the city.

The first Librarian on record is Dr. John Whitelaw, in 1830. He was born at Bothwell, in Scotland, in 1774, and came to Quebec to be assistant in the grammar school of Revd. Dr. Wilkie; he studied medicine in the city and subsequently completed his studies in Edinburgh. At one time he attended Dr. James Douglass through a severe illness, watching by him night and day, who in gratitude took him into partnership in his extensive practice. Although Dr. Whitelaw was much liked in Quebec, he always had a desire to settle in Western Canada, whither he went and established himself for sometime in Brockville, Kingston and also Toronto, but hearing that the Upper Canada grammar school was to be opened at Niagara, he applied for and obtained the position of head master. Although a successful physician his chief study was chemistry.

He married Miss Francis Thomson, daughter of the late Mr. James Thomson, overseer of works for the city of Quebec, in the department of Royal Engineers. He died at Niagara, and was buried there 31st January, 1853.

1831. Joseph Morrin, M.D. Dr. Morrin was a native of Dumfrieshire, in Scotland, and came to Canada with his parents at an early age, was educated at the school of Rev. Dr. Wilkie. He studied medicine, and after completing his studies at London and Edinburgh, when scarcely of age, began to practise in Quebec, where he gradually rose to the highest eminence in the profession. He, with two of his conferees, Drs. Douglass and Fremont, had the honor of establishing the Beauport Lunatic Asylum. He took a lively interest in public affairs, was appointed magistrate, and elected to the city council. Twice he presided over this city as mayor, to the universal satisfaction of the citizens. A short time previous to his death, which occurred 29th August, 1861, he placed in the hands of Rev. Dr. Cook and

other trustees a large sum of money for the erection of a Protestant college in Quebec, under the charge of St. Andrews Church, of which he was a member. The trustees purchased the old jail and transformed it into this commodious and useful building. Morrin College has flourished and takes a good position among the collegiate institutions of Canada.

In 1832 the office was held by Rev. Daniel Wilkie, LL.D. He was born at Tolcross, in Scotland, in 1777. In 1794 he attended the University of Glasgow, and as it was his intention to become a minister of the Church of Scotland, he entered Divinity Hall in 1797, where in 1803 he won honors taking 1st prize, a silver medal, for an essay on Socinian Controversy. Emigrating to Canada in 1803, he was, the following year, licensed by the presbytery of Montreal to preach. He chose Quebec as his residence, and for forty years conducted most successfully the best school in the city. Taking an active part in every association for the advancement of literature, science and art, he joined this society and presided over its destinies in 1836. The society is indebted to him for several papers. The following are to be found in the transactions: "Length and space," and one "On the theory of parallel lines, being an attempt to demonstrate the 12th "Axiom of Euclid." Also, "A few observations on the importance of aiming at the establishment of some general system of education in Canada." Part of a paper on "Comparative view of the more striking qualities of the French and English languages," was printed but not completed; perhaps something happened to the manuscript. He was editor of the *Quebec Star*, newspaper, during the three years of its existence. At the foundation of the Quebec High School, in 1843, he was appointed Rector, but advancing age compelled him to retire from active life before the end of the year. The remainder of his life was spent in retirement and he died 10th May, 1851.

1833. Henry Black. Hon. Henry Black, C. B., was born

in Quebec, and was a pupil of Dr. Wilkie. He studied for the bar, and on the suspension of the constitution of Lower Canada was named Special Counsel, and upon the Union of the Provinces he represented the city in the first Parliament. Mr. Black was subsequently appointed Judge Surrogate of the Court of Vice Admiralty, and as a reward for his valuable public services was created, by Her Majesty, Companion of the Bath. He was made a Doctor of Law by Harvard University, and was also one of our Vice Presidents in 1840. He died 16th August, 1873, aged 73.

1834. George Okill Stuart. Mr. Stuart was born at Toronto, 12th October, 1807, and was the son of the late Dr. Stuart, who was for many years Archdeacon at Kingston. He was educated at Kingston and Quebec, and studied law with his uncle, Mr. James Stuart, and was called to the bar in 1830; four years later he entered into partnership with his uncle, which lasted till Sir James was made Chief Justice, in 1838. Mr. Stuart was elected Mayor of Quebec in 1846 and was mainly instrumental in obtaining the water supply from Lake St. Charles. On his retiring from office in 1850, the citizens presented him with a testimonial showing their appreciation of his services. In 1852, he represented the city in Parliament, and also in 1857.

The two volumes of Admiralty reports published by him in 1858 and 1875, as far as maritime law in regard to the trade and navigation of the river St. Lawrence was concerned, were pronounced in Europe and the United States as undisputable authority.

At the death of Judge Black, Mr. Stuart was appointed Judge of the Admiralty Court, 27th October, 1873, which position he held till his death, which occurred 5th March, 1884.

1835. Revd. D. Wilkie.

In 1836, G. B. Faribault. George Barthelemy Faribault was born at Quebec 3rd December, 1789. He attended the school of a Scotch professor, John Fraser, an ancient veteran

of General Wolfe's Army, and subsequently studied law under the Hon. J. A. Panet, and was admitted to the bar in 1811. In the war of 1812 he served his country as Lieutenant in the Light Company of the 6th Batt. Canadian Militia. In 1822 was appointed French translator to the Legislature, and at the Union of the provinces, in 1841, was named assistant secretary to the Legislative Assembly, which position he filled till 1855. He was a great historical and archæological student and had gathered a collection of some 1,600 volumes and documents relating to the history of Canada; these were unfortunately destroyed in the burning of the Parliament buildings, at Montreal, in 1849. In no way discouraged by this calamity he recommenced a second collection and the Legislature sent him to Europe in 1851, to collect manuscripts and historical records for the parliamentary library. On his return he was voted £250 for the able manner in which he accomplished his mission. He resigned his office in 1855 and the Government gave him a retiring pension of £400. Mr. Faribault was chiefly instrumental in procuring the large marble slab to the memory of Montcalm and placing it in the Ursuline Chapel, on the centenary of the French General's death. Mr. Faribault was one of the founders of this society, in which he took the greatest interest, and was seven times elected president, first in 1844, then from 1851 to 54, and also in 1858 and 59. The society is deeply indebted to his kindness for several of its important documents, and as a souvenir his portrait adorns our room. Students of American history are indebted to him for the "Catalogue raisonné d'ouvrages sur l'histoire de l'Amérique," published in 1837. He died 21st December, 1866, and bequeathed his large and valuable collection of historical works and manuscripts to the Laval University.

1837 and 1838. Revd. D. Wilkie.

1839. Hon. F. W. Primrose. He was second son of Neil, Earl of Roseberry, and sat with honor in the British House of Parliament, where he was a consistent supporter

of Liberal opinions. He was one of the junior counsel of the unfortunate Queen Caroline, and was an intimate friend of Lord Brougham, when Brougham a rising barrister was struggling at the Bar, without his noble friend's advantages of birth and station. In Canada he wore the robe of Queen's Counsel with dignity, and conducted the Crown business impartially and well, and was an advocate of the first rank. He died in Quebec 26th May, 1860, at the age of 76.

1840. Augustus Sewell. Mr. Sewell came from England, and at one time owned a mill in the Parish of Beauport. He was an active member of the Society, and was Recording Secretary in 1836. His paper on the Massasagua, a species of rattle-snake, was read at the meeting of 8th November, 1837, and is found in the 4th volume of Transactions. It seems that he was not a relative of the Chief Justice.

1841 to 1843. Daniel Wilkie, M. A. Daniel Wilkie came when a boy from Scotland to Quebec in 1826, and after spending a year or two in a merchant's office, entered his uncle's (Revd. D. Wilkie) school as one of the assistant masters. When the Quebec High School was established, in 1843, he took the position of Senior English Master and entered upon what proved to be the labor of his life. Subsequently he was appointed Rector, which position he held till his death. Mr. Wilkie taught in the school for the last time in November, 1875. For some time past his health was evidently giving away, and with the hope of re-establishing it, spent the summer vacation in Scotland; on his return he seemed somewhat better, but the improvement was only temporary, and after a painful illness he died on 10th April, 1876, aged 61 years. As no new appointment had been made, it may be said he died at his post. His heart was in his work, and therefore that work was done well. The success of his scholars, who have risen in the various paths of life to wealth and position in our midst,

testifies to the inestimable advantages of his able tuition, admirable precepts and beneficial example.

1844 to 1845. George Futvoye, Ph. D. and Q. C. He was permanent Clerk of the Crown Law Department in 1851. He held various positions of trust and importance in the Province, and for some years was clerk to the Quebec City Corporation. He was the author of five medical works and also of a "New brief mode of learning the genders of latin nouns." He published the Lower Canada Law Almanac in 1859 and continued it for several years. He proceeded to Ottawa when the Government was removed there.

1846 to 1848. Louis Sleeper. Mr. Sleeper was one of the masters in Dr. Wilkie's school, and also in the Quebec High School.

There is no record to be found of the list of officers of 1849.

1850 to 1851. Daniel Wilkie.

1852 to 1855. The Librarian was Edward Taylor Fletcher. Mr. Fletcher held a prominent position among the *littérateurs* of Quebec. In 1834 he was a constant writer in the columns of the Quebec *Mercury*, the *Literary Transcript* and afterwards the *Literary Garland*. He was a zealous member of this Society, and in 1853 was awarded the prize medal for the best poem on a subject connected with American history. This poem was called the Lay of Lief Erickson. In the Transactions will be found the following interesting papers from his pen:—"The twenty years siege of Candia." "On language as evincing special modes of thought." "Secular changes of magnetic declinations in Canada from 1790 to 1850." "The lost island of Atlantis." "Notes on a journey through the interior of the Saguenay country," and "Kalevala, or National Epos of the Finns." Mr. Fletcher was an officer of the Surveyors' Branch of the Crown Lands Department for many years, and on 29th July, 1882, was superannuated, and now resides with his

son at Victoria, in British Columbia, enjoying good health, and from the tenor of his letters does not forget the old Society of which he is an honorary member.

1856 to 1859. Daniel Wilkie, M.A.

1860. G. Futvoye.

1861 to 1862. Samuel Sturton.

The ancestors of Mr. Sturton were Huguenot silk weavers, at Narbonne, a town in the south of France, on the Gulf of Lyons, whence they emigrated in 1686, because of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled in Leicestershire, England, where they amassed considerable property. Their factories and machinery were completely destroyed by the Chartists during the riots, and their crops were ruined by the Cavalry, who for three months camped on their farm. Nothing was saved from the wreck. The family then moved to Lincolnshire and ultimately to Cambridgeshire. Samuel Sturton was born in 1812, and practised as a chemist and druggist at Ely; he was at that time a powerful public speaker, and during the elections he succeeded in controlling a large and turbulent political meeting, and was thereby instrumental in securing the return to Parliament of Lord John Manners, a supporter of the repeal of the corn laws. The consequence was that all the farmers withdrew their custom from him, so ruining his trade that in 1856 he emigrated with his family to Quebec, where he carried on the business of chemist and druggist until 1863. He went to Manitoba in 1878, and died there on 6th July, 1881.

At the annual meeting of 12th January, 1857, Mr. Sturton was elected a member of this society and was one of its most zealous supporters. Every year he read several interesting papers at its meetings, three of which were printed in the Transactions, viz:—"Wild flowers of Quebec," on 19th December, 1860; as Mr. Sturton was a thorough botanist, this paper is a most reliable hand book on this

subject and is much sought for. On 2nd January, 1863, "A few thoughts on the botanical geography of Canada," and one on "The danger arising from substitution of benzole for turpentine," was read 6th of May that year. Mr. Sturton was also a geologist and a personal friend of Prof. Lyell, but in Canada he was best known as a botanist, and some of our citizens will remember often meeting the old gentleman returning from his botanical excursions with the long tin case on his back, and bunches of his favorite flowers in his hands.

1863 and 64. Revd. James Douglass, eldest son of Dr. James Douglass. He attended the school of Revd. C. L. F. Haensel, both at Christieville, opposite St. John's, P.Q., and in this city; subsequently he studied for the Church, was ordained, and often filled the pulpit of St. Andrew's. He became a member of the Society in 1861 and worked hard in its interest both as Librarian and afterwards as President, to which position he was thrice chosen, in 1869, '74 and '75. The Transactions are indebted to him for five valuable papers, viz. :—"The belief of the Ancient Egyptians respecting a future state," read before the Society on 15th May, 1862. Having accompanied his father several times on his travels in the East, his lectures on Egyptian subjects were most interesting. "The gold fields of Canada," 18th November, 1863. "On two mummies from Thebes in Upper Egypt," 15th February, 1865. "Recent spectroscopic observations of the sun and the total eclipse of 7th August, 1869," read 5th and 7th January, 1870, and on 3rd March, 1875. "The present state of literature in Canada and the intellectual progress of its people during the last 50 years." Mr. Douglass was an ardent geologist and mineralogist, and became interested in mining operations which required his presence in the United States, especially New York, near which city he now resides. He is an honorary member of the Society, and during his fre-

quent visits to Quebec never fails to visit these rooms.

1865. J. M. LeMoine.

1866. John Wilson Cook. Mr. Cook was eldest son of Revd. Dr. Cook. He studied law as a profession and occupied a high position at the Bar, and was especially esteemed among his friends for his breadth of thought, superior intelligence and general warmheartedness. He was an active member of the Society, and at the meeting of 21st February, 1866, read an interesting paper on the History of Canada. The products of his pen were ever marked by sound sense and clearness of expression. His health had not been good for sometime, and with the view of re-establishing it, spent the winter of 1871-72 in the south of France, returning to this country apparently much stronger, but the improvement was not lasting, and he died on 29th January, 1873, at the early age of 36, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

1867 and 1868. Revd. J. Douglass.

1869 and 1870. N. Faucher de St. Maurice.

1871. Revd. J. Douglass.

1872. N. Faucher de St. Maurice.

1873. Rev. J. Douglass.

1874. Major W. A. Holwell. Major Holwell was an officer of the British army attached to the Stores Department, and for many years a member of the Society, and one of the Vice-Presidents in 1852. He retired from Her Majesty's service with the rank of Major, and now resides at Bermuda.

1875 to 1881. Roderick McLeod. Since this paper has been read, the sad news was received of the death of Mr. McLeod, which occurred on 1st May, 1888, at New York, while on his way home from the Southern States, where during these latter years his failing health compelled him to pass the winter. Mr. McLeod was a useful and good citizen, and will be much missed in our community, where

he was loved and respected by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He took an active interest in many of our institutions, for years held an important position in the Council of this Society, of which for nineteen years he was a member.

1882 to 1888. Frederick C. Wurtele.

Before closing this paper let us see what is being done around us in furnishing literature to the people of Canada through the medium of public libraries. By public libraries I mean those accessible to the public whether by subscription or fee, also college libraries, and not those of private individuals, of which there are also a great many most extensive and valuable collections. The Dominion may well look across the line 45° and see what the United States contains. Almost every village, to say nothing of towns and cities, has its public library. This cannot be said of Canada, but it is gratifying to know that public libraries are getting more numerous especially in Ontario, whose Government is most liberal with monetary grants to encourage and aid such institutions. The Government of the Province of Quebec might take a lesson in this matter.

The following statistics will prove interesting and are taken from the "Library List," published in 1887 in the United States, which is compiled from the report of the Commission of Education at Washington, and also from records in the office of the "Library Journal." This book also contains the Canadian list compiled by James Bain, jr., Chief Librarian of the Toronto Public Library, and is correct as far as could be attained, but this year's list promises to be more comprehensive.

There are 5,393 public libraries in the United States containing 20,794,678 volumes, and taking the census of 1880 at 50,155,783 inhabitants, gives an average of about one book to every two persons. The largest library is that of Congress containing 565,000 volumes. The public lib-

rary of Boston comes next with 435,000, then Harvard University with 233,000, the total average being about 3,862 volumes per library.

Let us now look at home, in Canada there are 165 public Libraries on whose shelves are to be found 1,189,909 volumes all told, distributed as follows:—

Ontario has.....	110	libraries	with	562,454	vols.
Quebec	29	"	"	477,129	"
Nova Scotia	8	"	"	84,930	"
Manitoba, including the Government Library at Regina	7	"	"	30,580	"
New Brunswick.....	6	"	"	25,691	"
British Columbia.....	3	"	"	3,525	"
Prince Edward Is- land.....	2	"	"	5,600	"

The Parliamentary Library at Ottawa is the largest, containing 120,000 volumes, that of Laval University with 100,000 being next. The Library of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec ranks 14th on the list in size.

Mr. Bain makes the following statement in his paper on the "Libraries of Canada" read 1st September last before the American Library Association at their annual meeting, held that time at Alexandria Bay: "Having thus taken a hurried survey of our Canadian libraries, let me briefly glance at the tale told by the figures, as set forth in the Library List. Estimating the population at 4,757,288 and a total number of 1,103,000 volumes, we have an average of one book to every 4 3-10 persons throughout the Dominion. But when we look at the individual provinces, very varied results are found.

In the Province of Prince Edward Island the rate is.....	1	book to every	21 2-10	persons.
British Columbia.....	1	"	16	"
New Brunswick.....	1	"	10 6-10	"

Nova Scotia.....	1	book to every 5	7-10 persons.
Ontario	1	“	4 7-10 “
Manitoba	1	“	4 4-10 “
Quebec.....	1	“	4 1-10 “

“The latter alone possessing more than the general average of the Dominion. It is curious to notice on closely examining the latter, however, that no less than 72 8-10 per cent. of the whole of the books in libraries of the Province of Quebec are contained in colleges, while in Ontario only 25 2-10 of the books are thus placed.” In making these calculations it should be noted that Mr. Bain has excluded the Parliamentary Library, that of the Archives, the Geological Survey and the Supreme Courts, as being common to the whole Dominion. This statement shows excellent results for the Dominion from a literary point of view.

OMITTED.

Presidents:—

1833.....Hon. Wm. Sheppard.
1849.....G. B. Faribault, Esq.
1850.....“ “

Librarian:—

1849.....Daniel Wilkie, M.A.

APPENDIX.

According to an Act intituled 49 & 50 Vict., sect. 3, par. 8 to 10, Cap. 98, passed in 1886, by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, these volumes* were given over to the Provincial Secretary, on November 19th, 1888. Statutes of the Province of Quebec 51 and 52 Vict., Cap. 1, page 12, Schedule B 58.

Of these there were 28 volumes of manuscript copy thus described in the catalogue of the Library of Parliament, dated 1858, and were at some time deposited with the Society. See also Report of Council of Q. L. H. S., 11th January, 1854, page 6. On page 1448 of this catalogue the following paragraphs occur :—

“ La législature provinciale ayant, sur requête de la Société Littéraire et Historique de Québec, voté une somme de £300 pour obtenir des documents historiques, M. Faribault fut, en 1845, député à Albany, où il s’entendit avec les autorités de l’État de New York pour faire transcrire une volumineuse collection de manuscrits relatifs à l’histoire du Canada, que le Col. Brodhead avait été chargé de se procurer en Europe. De cette manière il obtint 17 volumes de documents tirés des Archives de Paris, et six autres volumes du bureau colonial à Londres.

“ La première série se compose des 17 volumes transcrits à Albany, et qui se trouvent déposés dans la bibliothèque de la Société Littéraire et Historique de Québec.”

These are described in detail in this catalogue, on pages 1451 to 1498 inclusive. On pages 1622 to 1644 inclusive, are found the details of the 6 volumes copied from the Ar-

chives in the colonial office in London, and deposited in the library of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.

At the foot of page 1448 is the following paragraph:—

“ Les quatre volumes de documents, mentionnés à la page 1613, et qui sont déposés dans la bibliothèque de la Société Littéraire et Historique de Québec, ont été transcrits à Paris par les soins de l'hon. L. J. Papineau.” The following is the detail of these volumes mentioned on page 1613.

I. 1682-1712.—Relation de ce qui s'est passé en Canada, au sujet de la guerre, tant les Anglais que les Iroquois, depuis l'année 1682.

II. 1695-1696.—Relation de ce qui s'est passé de plus remarquable en Canada, depuis le départ des vaisseaux en 1695, jusqu'au commencement de l'année 1696.

III. 1698 et 1699.—Journal d'un voyage fait au Mississippi en 1698 et 1699, par MM. Iberville et de Surgères.

IV. 1640-1672.—Histoire de Montréal, de 1640 à 1672, par M. Dollier de Casson.

V. 1759-1776.—An account of the siege of Quebec, in 1759 and 1775-76, in 1 volume.

List of documents contained in this volume:—

1. Manuscript Journal of the military operations before Quebec in 1759, kept by Colonel Malcolm Fraser, then a lieutenant in the 78th Regiment, or Fraser's Highlanders.

2. Journal précis de ce qui s'est passé au siège de Québec en 1759, rédigé par M. Jean Claude Panet, ancien notaire de Québec.

3. Le témoin oculaire de la guerre des Bostonnais durant les années 1775 et 1776, par M. Simon Sanguinet, avocat du barreau de Montréal.

4. Journal contenant le récit de l'invasion du Canada par les Américains en 1775-76, rédigé par M. Jean-Bte. Badaux, ancien notaire de la ville des Trois-Rivières.

5. Journal of the siege and blockade of Quebec by the American Rebels, in the autumn of 1775 and winter of 1776, kept by Hugh Finlay, Postmaster General.

6. Journal tenu pendant le siège du fort St. Jean, en 1776, par M. Antoine Foucher, ancien notaire de Montréal.

7. Letter from Colonel Henry Caldwell, to General Murray, dated 15th June, 1776, containing an account of the siege of Quebec by the Americans, during the winter of 1775-76.

All of the above five volumes have been published by our society with the exception of Vol. II and parts 3 and 6 of Vol. V, which I believe have been published in Montreal.

Quebec, 31st Dec., 1888.

